



**Annual Report of the
Maryland Judiciary**



154105



1993 - 1994



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Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1993 - 1994

154105

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Letter of Transmittal

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
(410) 974-2141

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
GEORGE B. RIGGIN, JR.

DEPUTY STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
FRANK BROCCOLINA



December 1, 1994

This is the eighteenth *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary* which includes the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts. The report covers Fiscal Year 1994 beginning July 1, 1993 and ending June 30, 1994.

The report provides data on the operation and functions of the Maryland courts. It presents statistical information on both individual courts and an overview of the Maryland judicial system as a whole. It is hoped that this report will provide a ready source of information to better understand Maryland's court structure and operations.

Although the past year has seen improvements in the economy, Maryland still faces a significant future deficit. This situation has required a continuing exercise of fiscal restraint by the courts which will likely carry into 1995.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is indebted to clerks of the appellate courts, the circuit courts of the counties and Baltimore City, and to clerks of the District Court of Maryland for their invaluable assistance in providing the statistics on which most of this report is based. My thanks to them and to all those whose talents contributed to the preparation of this publication.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George B. Riggan, Jr.".

George B. Riggan, Jr.
State Court Administrator



FAX NUMBER: (410) 974-2169
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Introduction

Robert C. Murphy
 CHIEF JUDGE
 COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND
 COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401-1699



December 1, 1994

The eighteenth *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary* covers fiscal year 1994, beginning July 1, 1993 and ending June 30, 1994.

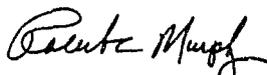
Under the Constitution of Maryland, Article IV, § 1, the judicial power of the State is vested, *inter alia*, in the Court of Appeals, such intermediate courts of appeal as the General Assembly may create by law, circuit courts and a District Court. The General Assembly has created only one intermediate appellate court, which has been known from its inception in 1967 as the Court of Special Appeals. The authorized complement of judges for these four court levels totals 242, all of whom are lawyers possessing the requisite constitutional qualifications for appointment to the bench. As of June 30, 1994, there were 97 District Court judges; 125 circuit court judges; 13 judges of the Court of Special Appeals, and 7 judges of the State's highest court, namely the Court of Appeals of Maryland. These judges have disposed collectively of a massive number of cases during this fiscal year, as fully detailed in this Report in the statistical portrait of each court's workload. It is readily evident from even a cursory review of this documentation that this accomplishment would not have been possible without the near herculean effort of the men and women who serve so diligently on these courts, together with the roughly 2500 non-judicial personnel without whom the Judiciary as an institution could not possibly function.

Much has been said and written about the shortage of public funds available to the Maryland judicial branch of government. While it is true that the Judiciary, like our sister branches of government, seldom has been provided with operating and capital funds to accomplish all that might be desired, the Maryland General Assembly has always appreciated our needs and, to the maximum extent possible, provided the financial wherewithal in a manner recognizing our critical public mission.

The high performance of Maryland judges is due in no small measure to the wisdom of the trial and appellate Judicial Nominating Commissions which screen all applicants for judicial office, and to the Governor of Maryland whose appointments from those recommended by the Commissions have been uniformly praised.

Among the many initiatives undertaken by the Judiciary during this past fiscal year, none is more important than the work directed toward the establishment of civil case management plans for each circuit court in the State. In this regard, the Ad Hoc Committee on Management of Litigation, a joint undertaking of the Court of Appeals' Rules Committee and the Maryland State Bar Association, took the first steps toward providing a firm foundation for expediting the disposition of these cases throughout the State. This initiative resulted in the preparation by the Rules Committee of its 124th Report to the Court of Appeals, requiring a system of differentiated case management in which actions are classified according to complexity and priority and are assigned to a scheduling category based on that classification.

I recommend this Report to the reading of everyone interested in the operations of the judicial branch.


 Robert C. Murphy
 Chief Judge



**Judicial Revenues
and Expenditures**



Judicial Revenues and Expenditures

In Fiscal Year 1994, State and local costs to support the operations of the Judicial Branch were approximately \$187.9 million. The Judicial Branch consists of the Court of Appeals; the Court of Special Appeals; the circuit courts; the District Court of Maryland; the circuit court clerks' offices; the Administrative Office of the Courts; the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals; the State Board of Law Examiners; the Maryland State Law Library; and the Commission on Judicial Disabilities. There were 242 judicial positions and approximately 3,400 non-judicial positions in the Judicial Branch as of June 30, 1994. The State-funded Judiciary operates on a program budget and expended \$147,539,020 in Fiscal Year 1994.

The two appellate courts and their respective clerks' offices are funded by two programs. The circuit court program contains the compensation, travel, and educational costs for circuit court judges, which totaled \$18,759,359, and \$42,699,740 in costs to operate the circuit court clerks' offices, all of which totaled \$61,459,099. This is the fourth full year in which costs for these offices are in the Judicial Budget. As a result of the passage of a constitutional amendment in 1990, fiscal responsibility for the circuit court clerks' offices was transferred from the Executive to the Judicial Branch. The largest program is the State-funded District Court, which expended

Judicial Branch Personnel in Profile	
Judicial Personnel	
Court of Appeals	7
Court of Special Appeals	13
Circuit Courts	125
District Court	97
Non-Judicial Personnel	
Court of Appeals	29
Court of Special Appeals	59
District Court	1,183
Administrative Office of the Courts	175
Court-Related Offices	
State Board of Law Examiners	6
Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure	3
State Law Library	10
State Reporter	1
Circuit Courts—Local Funding	854.5
Circuit Courts	1,159.5
Total	3722*

*Includes allocated, temporary, and contractual positions

\$63,338,788. The Maryland Judicial Conference contains funds for continuing judicial education and Conference activities. Remaining programs fund the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Maryland State Law Library, the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, the State Board of Law Examiners, the State Reporter, and the Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The Attorney Grievance Commission and the Clients' Security Trust Fund are supported by assessments paid by lawyers entitled to practice in Maryland. These supporting funds are not included in the

Judicial Budget.

The figures and tables (on page 5) show the State revenue and expenditures for Fiscal Year 1994. With the exception of two special funds, all revenues are remitted to the State's General Fund. The Land Records Improvement Fund, created by statute effective in Fiscal Year 1992, permits a surcharge by circuit court clerks for recording land instruments. The Fund is used for essential land record automation and equipment to improve land records operations in the clerks' offices. The second special fund is the Victims of Crime Fund, also created by statute effective

Fiscal Year 1992. A portion of additional costs assessed in criminal cases is remitted to the Fund to establish services and programs for victims and witnesses. Shown on the following tables (page 5) is the total revenue collected by the circuit court clerks in Fiscal Year 1994 for court-related and non-court-related activities. A total of \$44,074,569 was collected from commissions on land record transactions, State licenses, court costs, and criminal injury compensation assessments. In prior years, the State Transfer Tax was deposited into the General Fund; however, in Fiscal Year 1993, the Comptroller's Office changed this to a special fund account. During Fiscal Year 1994, the circuit court clerks' offices collected

\$72,039,921, which was deposited into this account. In addition, the clerks' offices remitted \$166,138,647 to local governments for recordation taxes, licenses, and court fines. In addition, \$3,933,577 was collected for the Land Records Improvement Fund and \$94,544 was collected for the Victims of Crime Fund. The District Court remitted \$54,526,942 in fees, fines, and costs to the General Fund.

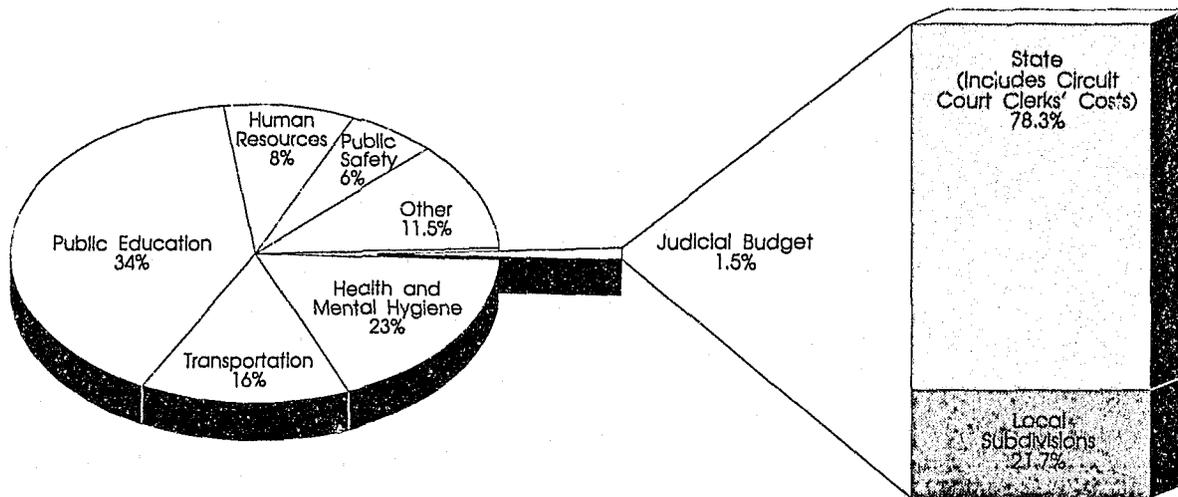
The State Budget totaled approximately \$12.7 billion in Fiscal Year 1994. The illustration (on page 5) reflects that the State-funded Judicial Budget consumes about 1.5 percent of the entire State Budget. Other expenditures of the circuit courts come from local appropriations to Maryland's 23

counties and Baltimore City. These appropriations were approximately \$40.7 million in Fiscal Year 1994. Revenues from fines, forfeitures, and certain appearance fees are returned to the subdivisions, primarily for the support of the local court libraries. Other court-related revenues collected by the circuit courts come from fees and charges in domestic relations matters and service charges in collecting non-support payments.

The chart illustrating the contributions of the State and local subdivisions to support the Judicial Branch shows that the State portion accounts for approximately 78.3 percent, while the local subdivisions account for 21.7 percent.

STATE FUNDED PORTION OF JUDICIAL EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

FUNDING SOURCES FOR JUDICIAL BRANCH



State Funded Judicial Budget

General Revenues*

Program	Actual FY 1992	Actual FY 1993	Actual FY 1994
Court of Appeals	\$ 76,314	\$ 74,565	\$ 74,034
Court of Special Appeals	88,109	101,205	101,910
Circuit Courts	94,235,352	**39,750,978	**44,074,569
District Court	63,936,759	55,931,197	54,526,942
Administrative Office of the Courts	0	***1,194,743	***1,016,242
State Board of Law Examiners	498,213	527,056	578,122
TOTAL	\$158,834,747	\$97,579,744	\$100,371,819

*Please refer to the narrative for an explanation of the revenues. In addition, \$3,933,577 was remitted to the Land Records Improvement Fund and \$94,544 to the State's Victims of Crime Fund.

**Prior to 1993, State Transfer taxes were included in General Fund revenue. Beginning in 1993, State Transfer taxes were allocated to a special fund. State Transfer taxes were \$72,039,921 for FY 1994.

***These funds were collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts through administration of the Federal Child Support Enforcement Agreement.

Expenditures

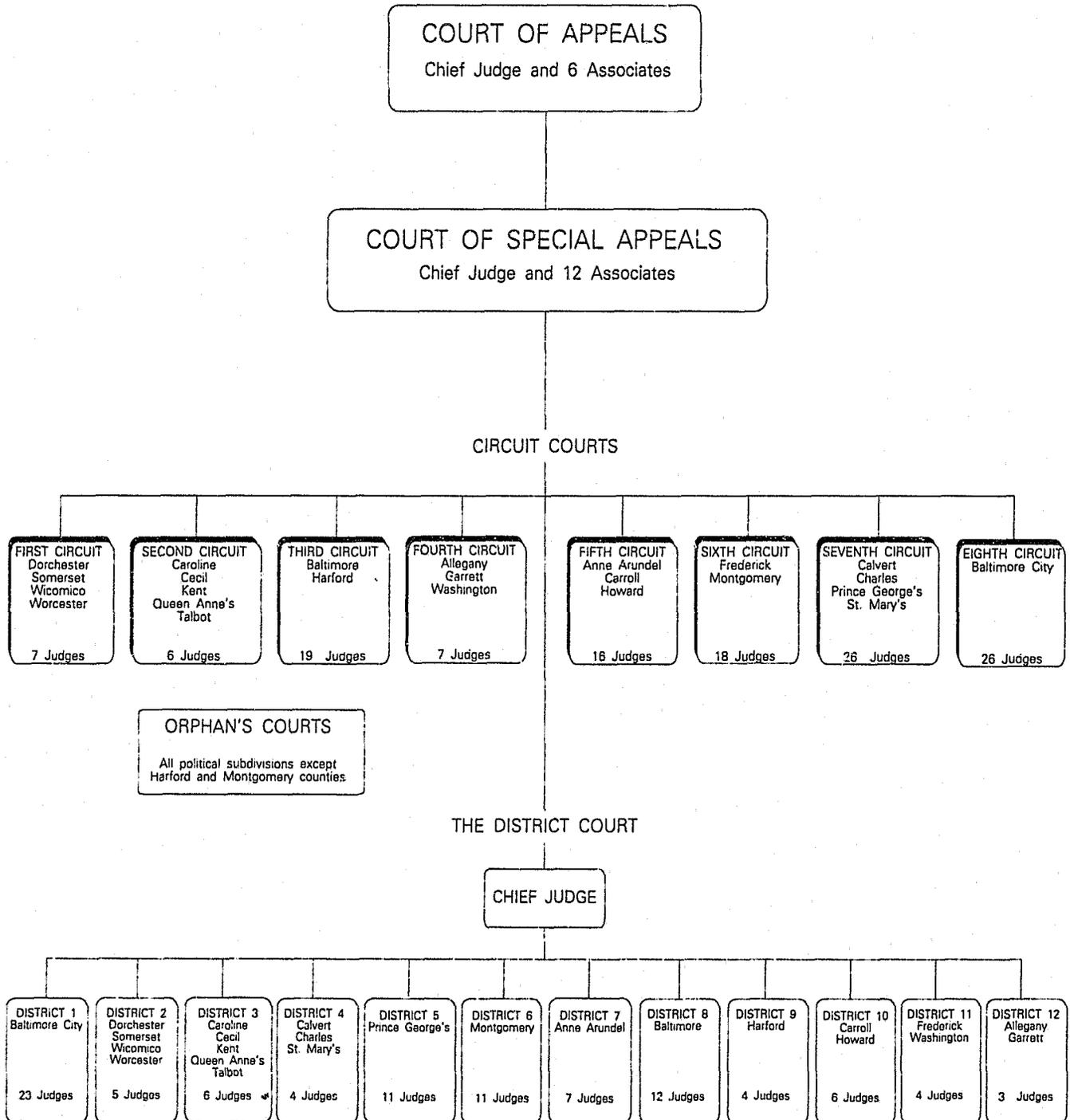
Program	Actual FY 1992	Actual FY 1993	Actual FY 1994
Court of Appeals	\$ 2,418,130	\$ 2,416,374	\$ 2,449,211
Court of Special Appeals	4,326,372	4,431,574	4,423,585
Circuit Courts (Includes Circuit Court Clerks' Offices)	57,145,019	58,602,702	61,459,099
District Court	59,735,678	60,402,772	63,338,788
Maryland Judicial Conference	7,658	19,908	28,229
Administrative Office of the Courts	3,541,470	5,154,773	5,643,830
Court-Related Agencies	797,318	887,774	915,065
Maryland State Law Library	680,517	675,967	705,088
Judicial Data Processing	8,086,478	8,451,852	8,576,125
TOTAL	\$136,738,640	\$141,043,696	\$147,539,020



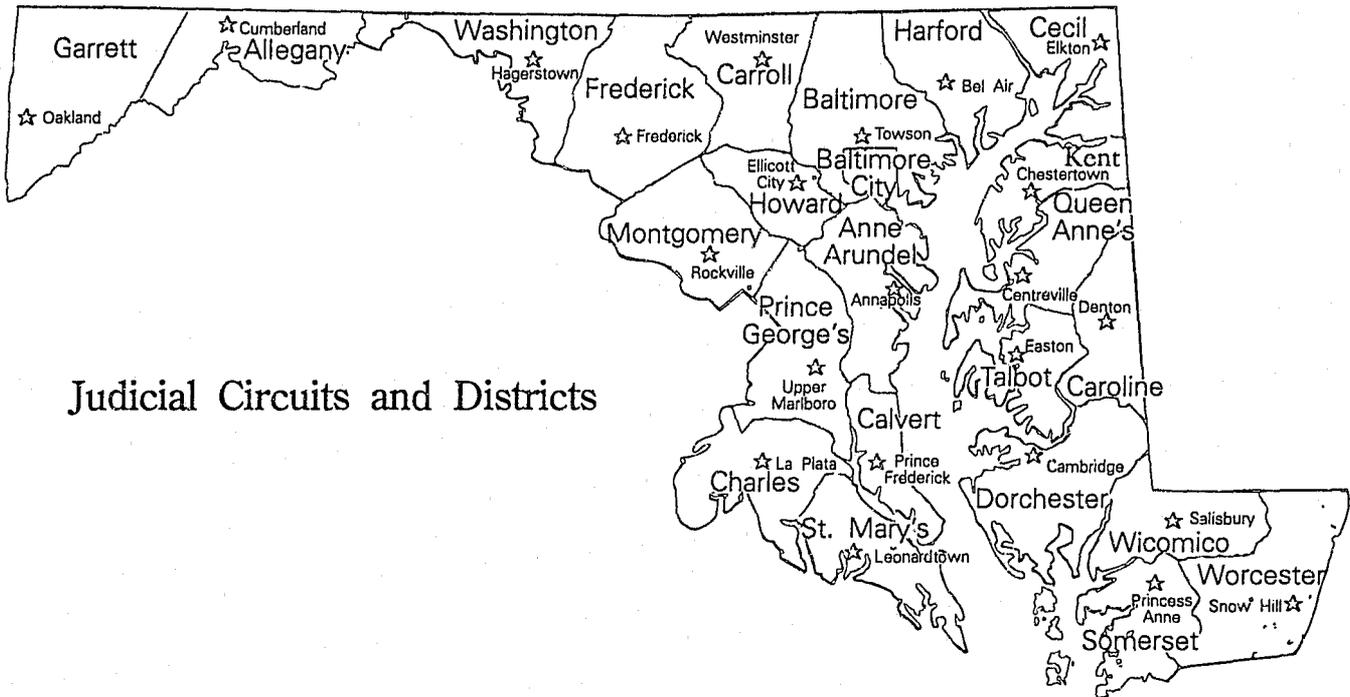
**The Maryland
Judicial System**



THE MARYLAND JUDICIAL SYSTEM FISCAL 1994



STATE OF MARYLAND



Judicial Circuits and Districts

JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED IN APPELLATE CIRCUITS

- First Appellate Circuit—Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester
 Second Appellate Circuit—Baltimore and Harford
 Third Appellate Circuit—Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Montgomery, and Washington
 Fourth Appellate Circuit—Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and Saint Mary's
 Fifth Appellate Circuit—Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard
 Sixth Appellate Circuit—Baltimore City

JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED IN JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

- First Judicial Circuit—Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester
 Second Judicial Circuit—Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot
 Third Judicial Circuit—Baltimore and Harford
 Fourth Judicial Circuit—Allegany, Garrett, and Washington
 Fifth Judicial Circuit—Anne Arundel, Carroll, and Howard
 Sixth Judicial Circuit—Frederick and Montgomery
 Seventh Judicial Circuit—Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and Saint Mary's
 Eighth Judicial Circuit—Baltimore City

JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED IN DISTRICT COURT DISTRICTS

- First District—Baltimore City
 Second District—Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester
 Third District—Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot
 Fourth District—Calvert, Charles, and Saint Mary's
 Fifth District—Prince George's
 Sixth District—Montgomery
 Seventh District—Anne Arundel
 Eighth District—Baltimore
 Ninth District—Harford
 Tenth District—Carroll and Howard
 Eleventh District—Frederick and Washington
 Twelfth District—Allegany and Garrett

Members of the Maryland Judiciary
as of June 30, 1994

THE APPELLATE COURTS

The Court of Appeals

Hon. Robert C. Murphy, CJ (2)
Hon. John C. Eldridge (5)
Hon. Lawrence F. Rodowsky (6)

Hon. Howard S. Chasanow (4)
Hon. Robert L. Karwacki (1)

Hon. Robert M. Bell (6)
Hon. Irma S. Raker (3)

The Court of Special Appeals

Hon. Alan M. Wilner, CJ (At large)
Hon. Charles E. Moylan, Jr. (At large)
Hon. John J. Bishop, Jr. (At large)
Hon. John J. Garrity (4)
Hon. Paul E. Alpert (2)

Hon. Theodore G. Bloom (5)
Hon. William W. Wenner (3)
Hon. Robert F. Fischer (At large)
Hon. Dale R. Cathell (1)
Hon. Arrie W. Davis (6)

Hon. Glenn T. Harrell, Jr. (At large)
Hon. Joseph F. Murphy, Jr. (At large)
Vacancy

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

First Judicial Circuit

*Hon. Alfred T. Truitt, Jr., CJ
Hon. Theodore R. Eschenburg
Hon. Donald F. Johnson
Hon. D. William Simpson
Hon. Richard D. Warren
Hon. Thomas C. Groton, III
Hon. Daniel M. Long

Second Judicial Circuit

Hon. Donaldson C. Cole, Jr., CJ
*Hon. J. Owen Wise
Hon. Edward D.E. Rollins, Jr.
Hon. John W. Sause, Jr.
Hon. William S. Horne
Hon. J. Frederick Price

Third Judicial Circuit

*Hon. Edward A. DeWaters, Jr., CJ
Hon. J. William Hinkel
Hon. John F. Fader, II
Hon. Cypert O. Whitfill
Hon. William O. Carr
Hon. James T. Smith, Jr.
Hon. Dana M. Levitz
Hon. John G. Turnbull, II
Hon. Maurice W. Baldwin, Jr.
Hon. Stephen M. Waldron
Hon. Barbara Kerr Howe
Hon. Alfred L. Brennan, Sr.
Hon. Christian M. Kahl
Hon. Thomas J. Bollinger, Sr.
Hon. J. Norris Byrnes
Hon. Robert E. Cahill, Sr.
Hon. John O. Hennegan
Hon. Lawrence R. Daniels
Hon. Robert E. Cadigan

Fourth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Frederick A. Thayer, III, CJ
*Hon. Frederick C. Wright, III
Hon. J. Frederick Sharer
Hon. Daniel W. Moylan
Hon. Gary G. Leasure
Hon. Darrow Glaser
Hon. John H. McDowell

Fifth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Bruce C. Williams, CJ
*Hon. Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.
Hon. H. Chester Goudy, Jr.
Hon. Luke K. Burns, Jr.
Hon. Eugene M. Lerner
Hon. Martin A. Wolff
Hon. James C. Cawood, Jr.
Hon. Raymond J. Kane, Jr.
Hon. Robert H. Heller, Jr.
Hon. Cornelius F. Sybert, Jr.
Hon. Warren B. Duckett, Jr.
Hon. James B. Dudley
Hon. Raymond E. Beck, Sr.
Hon. Lawrence H. Rushworth
Hon. Francis M. Arnold
Hon. Dennis M. Sweeney

Sixth Judicial Circuit

*Hon. William M. Cave, CJ
Hon. William C. Miller
Hon. L. Leonard Ruben
Hon. DeLawrence Beard
Hon. G. Edward Dwyer, Jr.
Hon. J. James McKenna
Hon. Mary Ann Stepler
Hon. Paul H. Weinstein
Hon. Vincent E. Ferretti, Jr.

Hon. Paul A. McGuckian
Hon. James L. Ryan
Hon. Herbert L. Rollins
Hon. Ann S. Harrington
Hon. S. Michael Pincus
Hon. D. Warren Donohue
Hon. William P. Turner
Hon. Michael D. Mason
Hon. Durke G. Thompson

Seventh Judicial Circuit

Hon. William H. McCullough, CJ
Hon. George W. Bowling
Hon. Robert J. Woods
Hon. Vincent J. Femia
Hon. Robert H. Mason
Hon. Audrey E. Melbourne
Hon. Richard J. Clark
Hon. Arthur M. Ahalt
Hon. G. R. Hovey Johnson
Hon. Joseph S. Casula
Hon. Darlene G. Perry
Hon. John H. Briscoe
*Hon. Graydon S. McKee, III
Hon. Thomas A. Rymer
Hon. William D. Missouri
Hon. Robert C. Nalley
Hon. James P. Salmon
Hon. Marvin S. Kaminetz
Hon. Steven I. Platt
Hon. Larnzell Martin, Jr.
Hon. Richard H. Sothoron, Jr.
Hon. C. Philip Nichols
Hon. William B. Spellbring, Jr.
Hon. Warren J. Krug
Hon. Sylvania W. Woods
Hon. Thomas P. Smith
*Circuit Administrative Judge

THE CIRCUIT COURTS (Continued)**Eighth Judicial Circuit**

Hon. Robert I.H. Hammerman, CJ
 Hon. David Ross
 *Hon. Joseph H. H. Kaplan
 Hon. Elsbeth Levy Bothe
 Hon. John Carroll Byrnes
 Hon. Kenneth Lavon Johnson
 Hon. Thomas Ward
 Hon. Edward J. Angeletti
 Hon. Thomas E. Noel

Hon. David B. Mitchell
 Hon. Hilary D. Caplan
 Hon. Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman
 Hon. Marvin B. Steinberg
 Hon. Clifton J. Gordy, Jr.
 Hon. Mabel H. Hubbard
 Hon. John N. Prevas
 Hon. Ellen M. Heller
 Hon. Roger W. Brown

Hon. John C. Themelis
 Hon. Richard T. Rombro
 Hon. Ellen L. Hollander
 Hon. Paul A. Smith
 Hon. Andre M. Davis
 Hon. Joseph P. McCurdy, Jr.
 Hon. Martin P. Welch
Hon. Carol E. Smith

*Circuit Administrative Judge

THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND**District Court**

Hon. Robert F. Sweeney, CJ

District 1

Hon. Martin A. Kircher
 Hon. Alan M. Resnick
 Hon. Richard O. Motsay
 Hon. Alan B. Lipson
 Hon. George J. Helinski
 *Hon. Mary Ellen T. Rinohardt
 Hon. Charlotte M. Cooksey
 Hon. H. Gary Bass
 Hon. Keith E. Mathews
 Hon. Askew W. Gatewood, Jr.
 Hon. Alan J. Karlin
 Hon. David W. Young
 Hon. Theodore B. Oshrine
 Hon. Kathleen M. Sweeney
 Hon. Tealette S. Price
 Hon. Barbara B. Waxman
 Hon. Jamey H. Weitzman
 Hon. C. Yvonne Holt-Stone
 Hon. Gale R. Caplan
 Hon. Norman E. Johnson, Jr.
 Hon. Nancy B. Shuger
 Hon. John M. Glynn
 Vacancy

District 2

Hon. Robert D. Horsey
 *Hon. John L. Norton, III
 Hon. R. Scott Davis
 Hon. Richard R. Bloxom
 Hon. Lloyd O. Whitehead

District 3

Hon. L. Edgar Brown
 Hon. John T. Clark, III
 Hon. H. Thomas Sisk, Jr.
 Hon. William H. Adkins, III

*Hon. James C. McKinney
 Hon. Harry J. Goodrick

District 4

Hon. C. Clarke Raley
 *Hon. Larry R. Holtz
 Hon. Gary S. Gasparovic
 Hon. Stephen L. Clagett

District 5

Hon. Theresa A. Nolan
 Hon. Gerard F. Devlin
 Hon. John F. Kelly, Sr.
 Hon. Thurman H. Rhodes
 *Hon. Frank M. Kratovil
 Hon. Sherrie L. Krauser
 Hon. Patrice E. Lewis
 Hon. E. Allen Shepherd
 Hon. Sheila R. Tillerson
 Hon. Michelle D. Hotten
 Vacancy

District 6

Hon. Douglas H. Moore, Jr.
 Hon. Henry J. Monahan
 Hon. Louis D. Harrington
 *Hon. Cornelius J. Vaughey
 Hon. Patrick L. Woodward
 Hon. Dennis M. McHugh
 Hon. Lee M. Sislén
 Hon. Louise G. Scrivener
 Hon. Martha G. Kavanaugh
 Hon. Nelson W. Rupp, Jr.
 Hon. Thomas L. Craven

District 7

*Hon. Clayton Greene, Jr.
 Hon. Joseph P. Manck
 Hon. Martha F. Rasin
 Hon. Michael E. Loney
 Hon. Vincent A. Mulleri

Hon. James W. Dryden
 Vacancy

District 8

*Hon. John H. Garmer
 Hon. A. Gordon Boone, Jr.
 Hon. Patricia S. Pytash
 Hon. Charles E. Foes, III
 Hon. I. Marshall Seidler
 Hon. Michael L. McCampbell
 Hon. Barbara R. Jung
 Hon. G. Darrell Russell
 Hon. Alexander Wright, Jr.
 Hon. Robert N. Dugan
 Hon. Darryl G. Fletcher
 Vacancy

District 9

*Hon. John S. Landbeck, Jr.
 Hon. Lawrence S. Lanahan, Jr.
 Hon. John L. Dunnigan
 Hon. Emory A. Plitt, Jr.

District 10

Hon. Donald M. Smith
 Hon. R. Russell Sadler
 *Hon. James N. Vaughan
 Hon. Lenore R. Gelfman
 Hon. Louis A. Becker, III
 Hon. JoAnn M. Ellinghaus-Jones

District 11

Hon. James F. Strine
 *Hon. Frederick J. Bower
 Hon. William Milnor Roberts
 Hon. R. Noel Spence

District 12

*Hon. Paul J. Stakern
 Hon. W. Timothy Finan
Hon. Ralph M. Burnett
 *District Administrative Judge



The Court of Appeals



The Court of Appeals

Introduction

The Court of Appeals, the highest tribunal in the State of Maryland, was created by the Constitution of 1776. The Court sat in various locations throughout the State in the early years of its existence, but has resided in Annapolis since 1851. The Court is composed of seven judges, one from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit (Baltimore City). Members of the Court initially are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Subsequently, they run for office on their records, unopposed. If a judge's retention in office is rejected by the electorate or there is a tie vote, the vacant office is filled by a new appointment. Otherwise, the incumbent judge remains in office for a ten-year term. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is designated by the Governor and serves as the constitutional administrative head of the Maryland Judiciary.

Since January 1, 1975, the Court of Appeals has exercised discretion by considering writs of certiorari in selecting cases for review. As a result, the Court's workload has been reduced to a more manageable level.

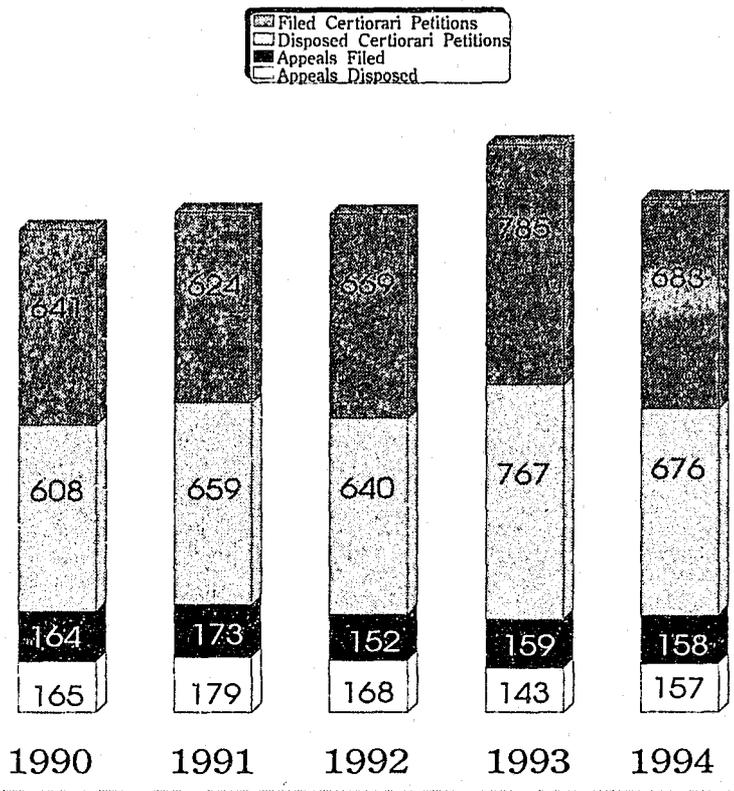
The Court of Appeals may review the decisions or pending cases of the Court of Special Appeals. The Court also has exclusive jurisdiction over death sentence appeals. Circuit court decisions on matters appealed

from the District Court may be examined as well. The Court is empowered to adopt rules of judicial administration, practice, and procedure which have the force of law. It also admits persons to the practice of law upon the recommendation of the State Board of Law Examiners and conducts disciplinary proceedings involving members of the bench and bar. Questions of law certified by federal and state appellate courts may be decided by the Court of Appeals as well.

regular docket and certiorari petition filings and terminations over the last five fiscal years is presented in Table CA-1. Since Fiscal Year 1990, filing and termination statistics for the Court of Appeals have fluctuated. Both regular docket filings and terminations have decreased 3.7 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively, since Fiscal Year 1990. In contrast, certiorari petitions and terminations have increased 6.6 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively, during the same period.

A graphic comparison of

TABLE CA-1
COURT OF APPEALS
APPEALS ACTUALLY FILED AND
TERMINATED WITHIN FISCAL YEAR



Filings

The Fiscal Year 1994 workload in the Court of Appeals was comprised of matters filed on the docket for the September 1993 Term. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 are scheduled for argument on the September Term docket beginning the second Monday in September through commencement of the next

term. Appellate court filings for the period of March 1 through February 28 are included in this report, while dispositions are counted using fiscal year data compiled July 1 through June 30.

There were 936 filings docketed by the Court of Appeals during the 1993 Term, a decrease of approximately 8.1 percent from the 1,018 filings docketed during the previous

term. A 10.1 percent decrease in petitions for certiorari was a significant factor in this general decline in filing statistics. There were 688 certiorari petitions filed during the 1993 Term, 77 fewer filings than the 765 total for the 1992 Term. Similarly, miscellaneous appeals decreased 29.5 percent from 44 filings during the previous term to 31 filings in the 1993 Term. Only regular docket appeals increased in Fiscal Year 1994; regular docket filings increased six percent from 151 in the 1992 Term to 160 in the 1993 Term. The volume of attorney grievance proceedings remained constant, with 58 and 57 filings during the 1992 and 1993 Terms, respectively.

Petitions for certiorari may be filed to request review of decisions or pending cases initially appealed to the Court of Special Appeals from the circuit and orphan courts. The Court of Appeals grants petitions for certiorari which are deemed "desirable and in the public interest." Certiorari also may be granted to review circuit court decisions on matters appealed from the District Court.

As indicated in Table CA-6, the Court considered 676 petitions for certiorari during Fiscal Year 1994. Included in that figure were petitions for 336 civil cases (49.7 percent) and 340 criminal cases (50.3 percent). The Court granted 103 petitions (15.2 percent) and denied 553 (81.8 percent). In addition, 15 petitions were dismissed and five were withdrawn.

The Court's regular docket is comprised of cases that have been granted certiorari, as well as cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals that will be heard on the Court's own mo-

TABLE CA-2

**ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF APPEALS**

1993 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT	16	10.0%
Caroline County	0	
Cecil County	3	
Dorchester County	2	
Kent County	3	
Queen Anne's County	1	
Somerset County	2	
Talbot County	1	
Wicomico County	3	
Worcester County	1	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT	20	12.5%
Baltimore County	17	
Harford County	3	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT	32	20.0%
Allegany County	1	
Frederick County	3	
Garrett County	1	
Montgomery County	25	
Washington County	2	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT	28	17.5%
Calvert County	0	
Charles County	3	
Prince George's County	22	
St. Mary's County	3	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT	25	15.6%
Anne Arundel County	19	
Carroll County	2	
Howard County	4	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT	39	24.4%
Baltimore City	39	
TOTAL	160	100.0%

tion. A monthly review of appellants' briefs from cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals is conducted by the Court of Appeals to identify cases suitable for consideration by the higher court.

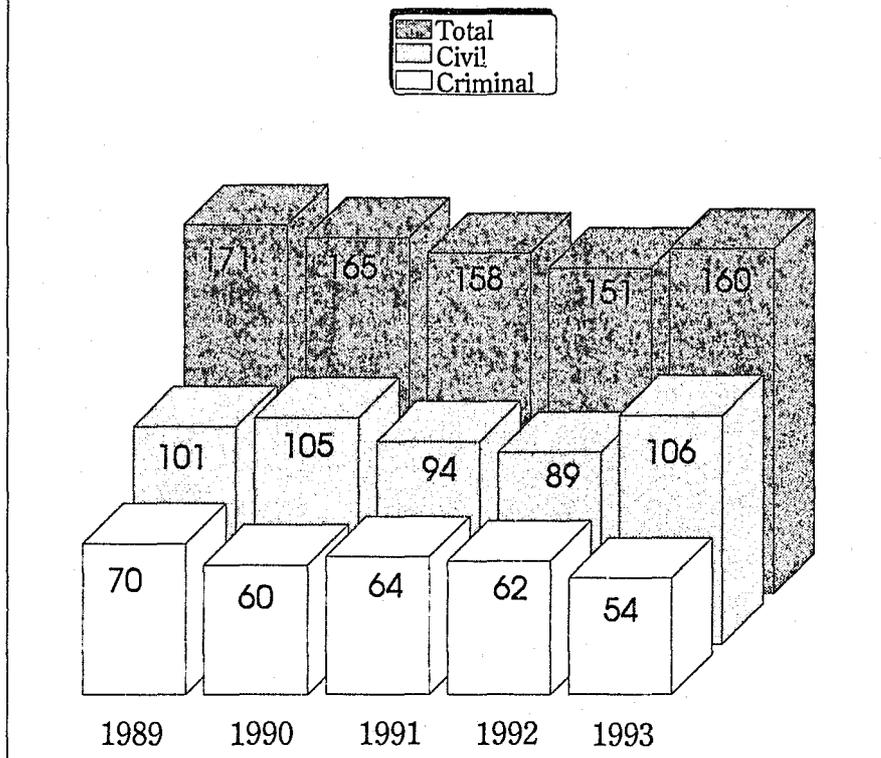
During the 1993 Term, regular docket appeals increased for the first time since the 1989 Term. A total of 160 cases were docketed during the 1993 Term, a six percent increase from 1992. Previously, the volume of regular docket appeals had decreased over three consecutive years, with the most significant decrease (4.4 percent) occurring in 1992.

During the 1993 Term, more than 66 percent of the docket was comprised of civil matters, including law, equity, and juvenile cases, while criminal cases constituted the remaining 33.8 percent (Table CA-3). Baltimore City contributed 39 docketed cases (24.4 percent) and Montgomery County followed with 25 cases (15.6 percent). Twenty-two cases from Prince George's County were docketed (13.8 percent), while Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties contributed 19 cases (11.9 percent), and 17 cases (10.6 percent), respectively. The remaining 38 docketed cases (23.8 percent) were appealed from the other 19 jurisdictions (Table CA-2).

Dispositions

In Fiscal Year 1994, the Court of Appeals reported 888 dispositions, a 10.2 percent decrease from the 989 dispositions reported in Fiscal Year 1993. The 676 dispositions of certiorari petitions reported in Fiscal Year 1994 represents an 11.9 percent decrease from the 767 dispositions in Fiscal Year

**TABLE CA-3
APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF APPEALS REGULAR DOCKET**



1993. In addition, the Court disposed of 157 regular docket appeals, 35 attorney grievance proceedings, and 20 miscellaneous appeals, six of which were certified questions of law (Table CA-4). The Court of Appeals also admitted 1,551 persons to the practice of law, including 127 attorneys from other jurisdictions.

The 157 disposed regular docket cases were comprised of the following: one case from the 1990 Docket; seven cases from the 1991 Docket; 42 cases from the 1992 Docket; 103 cases from the 1993 Docket; and four cases from the 1994 Docket. In these dispositions, 52 lower court decisions were affirmed and 43 were reversed. Thirteen lower court decisions were affirmed in part and reversed in part, 19 were vacated and remanded, and seven were re-

versed and remanded. The Court dismissed three cases with opinions filed and 13 cases without opinions. In addition, three cases were dismissed prior to argument or submission. Two cases were affirmed in part and remanded in part. A lower court decision was affirmed in part and dismissed in part in one case and the Court addressed a question of law in another case (Table CA-7). The Court disposed of 89 civil cases, 65 criminal cases, and three juvenile cases.

An average of 3.7 months elapsed from the granting of a petition for certiorari to oral argument or disposition without oral argument. When oral arguments were conducted, an average of 5.3 months elapsed until a decision was rendered. The entire process from the granting of certiorari to the final de-

TABLE CA-4
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
COURT OF APPEALS

JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Filings	Dispositions
Regular Docket	158	157
Petitions for Certiorari	683	676
Attorney Grievance Proceedings	46	35
Bar Admission Proceedings	0	0
Certified Questions of Law	3	6
Miscellaneous Appeals	23	14
Total	913	888

cision averaged 8.2 months during Fiscal Year 1994 (Table CA-8). The Court issued 137 majority opinions, including two per curiam opinions. In addition, there were 31 dissenting opinions, six concurring opinions, and three opinions that were dissenting in part and concurring in part.

Pending

At the close of Fiscal Year 1994, 102 cases remained pending before the Court of Appeals. Included in the pending caseload were nine cases from the 1992 Docket, 48 cases from the 1993 Docket, and 45 cases from the 1994 Docket. Approximately 70.6 percent (72) of the pending cases were civil, while the remaining 29.4 percent (30) were criminal cases (Table CA-5).

Trends

Although a record number of filings were reported during the 1992 Term, filings decreased 8.1 percent during the 1993 Term. There were 936 filings received by the Court of Appeals during the 1993 Term,

compared with 1,018 filings during the previous term. Since the 1989 Term, total filings have fluctuated annually. During the last five years, the net change in total filings has been a 5.5 percent increase. The current decrease in filings may be attributed to a 10.1 percent decrease in petitions for certiorari, which represents the first decrease in that category during the last five terms. In contrast, the first increase in regular docket appeals (six percent) during the same period of time was reported for the 1993 Term.

During Fiscal Year 1994, the Court of Appeals reported the second highest number of certiorari petition dispositions in the last five years. There were 676 certiorari petitions disposed during Fiscal Year 1994. That figure compares with 767 dispositions during Fiscal Year 1993, a decrease of 11.9 percent. Since Fiscal Year 1990, certiorari petition dispositions have increased by 11.2 percent. During Fiscal Year 1994, approximately 15.2 percent of the certiorari petitions considered by the Court were granted, an increase over the previous year

when 14.5 percent were granted. Over the last five years, the percentage of certiorari petitions granted has ranged from a high of 19.9 percent in Fiscal Year 1991 to a low of 14.5 percent in Fiscal Year 1993. During that same period, civil petitions were granted at a higher rate than criminal petitions. An average of 19.9 percent of civil petitions have been granted over the last five years, compared with 14.1 percent of criminal petitions. The Court granted 18.8 percent of civil petitions and 11.8 percent of criminal petitions during Fiscal Year 1994.

The first increase in dispositions of regular docket appeals since Fiscal Year 1991 was reported during Fiscal Year 1994 (9.8 percent). During the last five years, the Court has reduced the time expended to dispose of its workload by 21.9 percent. In Fiscal Year 1990, the Court averaged 10.5 months to render a decision from the time certiorari was granted, compared with 8.8 months in Fiscal Year 1993 and 8.2 months in Fiscal Year 1994. In addition to expediting the appellate process, the Court also managed to reduce its pending caseload during the last five years. While 136 cases remained pending at the close of Fiscal Year 1990, the pending caseload was reduced 25 percent in Fiscal Year 1994 to 102 cases.

Challenged to dispense justice efficiently and impartially while addressing increasingly complex legal issues, the Judiciary will continue to serve the citizens of Maryland in accordance with the directives established by its highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals.

TABLE CA-5
CASES PENDING
COURT OF APPEALS
Regular Docket
June 30, 1994

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin				
1992 Docket	7	0	2	9
1993 Docket	33	0	15	48
1994 Docket	32	0	13	45
Total	72	0	30	102

TABLE CA-6
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
PETITION DOCKET DISPOSITIONS
(PETITIONS FOR CERTIORARI)
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

Petitions	Granted	Dismissed	Denied	Withdrawn	Total	Percentage of Certiorari Petitions Granted
Civil						
1989-90	66	4	228	0	298	22.1%
1990-91	75	9	241	0	325	23.1%
1991-92	56	8	237	2	304*	18.4%
1992-93	63	7	295	0	365	17.3%
1993-94	63	3	267	3	336	18.8%
Criminal						
1989-90	47	3	260	0	310	15.2%
1990-91	56	3	275	0	334	16.8%
1991-92	49	1	286	0	336	14.6%
1992-93	48	3	350	1	402	11.9%
1993-94	40	12	286	2	340	11.8%

* This total includes one civil case which was transferred.

TABLE CA-7
DISPOSITION OF COURT OF APPEALS CASES
Regular Docket
JULY 1, 1993--JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	23	1	28	52
Reversed	27	1	15	43
Dismissed--Opinion Filed	1	0	2	3
Dismissed Without Opinion	10	1	2	13
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	0	0	0	0
Vacated and Remanded	11	0	8	19
Modified and Affirmed	0	0	0	0
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	10	0	3	13
Affirmed in Part, Dismissed in Part	1	0	0	1
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	3	0	0	3
Certified Question Answered	1	0	0	1
Affirmed in Part, Remanded in Part	0	0	2	2
Reversed and Remanded	2	0	5	7
Origin				
1990 Docket	1	0	0	1
1991 Docket	3	0	4	7
1992 Docket	19	0	23	42
1993 Docket	63	3	37	103
1994 Docket	3	0	1	4
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1994	89	3	65	157

TABLE CA-8
AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR CASES
DISPOSED BY COURT OF APPEALS
Regular Docket
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Certiorari Granted to Argument or to Disposition Without Argument*	Argument to Decision**	Certiorari Granted to Decision*
Days	110	160	245
Months	3.7	5.3	8.2
Number of Cases	157	133	157

* Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1994.
 ** Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1994 which were argued.

TABLE CA-9
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS
FOR FILING OF APPEALS ON THE REGULAR DOCKET
COURT OF APPEALS
(In Days and Months)

Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Circuit Court	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Appeals
1989	322 10.7	126 4.2
1990	371 12.4	136 4.5
1991	362 12.1	142 4.7
1992	370 12.3	147 4.9
1993	437 14.6	149 5.0



**The Court of
Special Appeals**



The Court of Special Appeals

Introduction

Maryland's intermediate appellate court, the Court of Special Appeals, was created in 1966 to address a substantial backlog in the Court of Appeals that had developed as a result of a rapidly increasing caseload.

Located in Annapolis, the Court of Special Appeals is composed of a chief judge and twelve associate judges. One member of the Court is elected from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two members are elected from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit (Baltimore City). The remaining six members are elected at

large. Judges serving on the Court of Special Appeals are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Their ten-year terms are renewed by voters in uncontested elections. The Chief Judge of the Court of Special Appeals is appointed by the Governor.

The Court of Special Appeals has exclusive initial appellate jurisdiction over reviewable judgments, decrees, orders, or other actions of a circuit court. Generally, it hears cases appealed directly from the circuit courts, unless otherwise provided by law. The judges of the Court are empowered to convene in panels of three. A hear-

ing or re-hearing before the Court en banc may be ordered in any case by a majority of the incumbent judges. The Court also considers applications for leave to appeal in post-conviction, inmate grievance, criminal guilty plea, and violation of probation matters, as well as habeas corpus petitions involving bail issues.

Filings

Cases on the September 1993 Docket constituted a significant portion of the Court's workload in 1994. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on

**TABLE CSA-1
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS - APPEALS ACTUALLY
FILED AND TERMINATED WITHIN FISCAL YEAR**

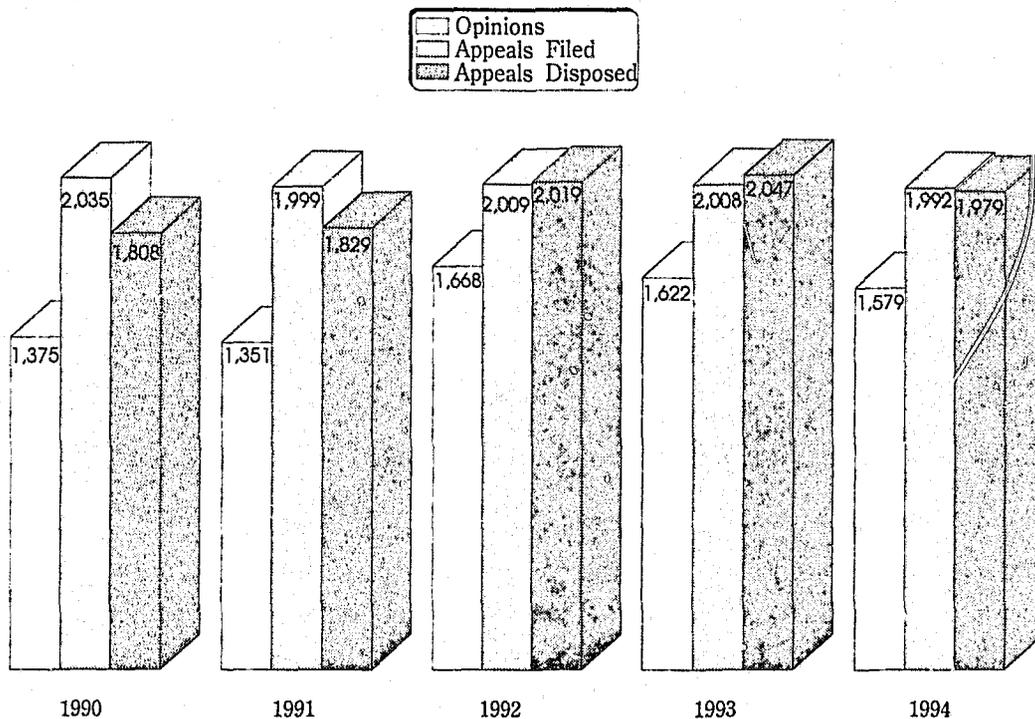


TABLE CSA-2
ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
1993 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT	206	10.4%
Caroline County	7	
Cecil County	32	
Dorchester County	19	
Kent County	20	
Queen Anne's County	9	
Somerset County	17	
Talbot County	25	
Wicomico County	51	
Worcester County	26	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT	326	16.5%
Baltimore County	264	
Harford County	62	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT	374	19.0%
Allegany County	21	
Frederick County	36	
Garrett County	6	
Montgomery County	271	
Washington County	40	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT	369	18.7%
Calvert County	14	
Charles County	36	
Prince George's County	297	
St. Mary's County	22	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT	265	13.4%
Anne Arundel County	161	
Carroll County	37	
Howard County	67	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT	434	22.0%
Baltimore City	434	
TOTAL	1,974	100.0%

the September Term docket for argument beginning the second Monday in September and ending in June. In this report, filings are counted by term, March 1 through February 28, while dispositions are counted by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

During the September 1993 Term, the Court of Special Appeals assigned 1,974 cases to its regular docket, a decrease of 2.8

percent from the 2,031 cases docketed during the 1992 Term. The 1993 Docket was comprised of 1,106 civil filings (56 percent) and 868 criminal filings (44 percent), the second consecutive year since the 1987 Term that civil filings have exceeded criminal filings. In addition, criminal filings decreased for the third consecutive term by 9.1 percent, while civil filings increased by 2.8 percent

for the second consecutive year (Table CSA-3).

The Court of Special Appeals has implemented statutorily prescribed procedures to manage its civil and criminal workloads more efficiently. Maryland Rule 8-204 and Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article § 12-302, which remove the right of direct appeal in criminal cases in which a guilty plea has been entered, were adopted to manage the criminal caseload more effectively. As a result, an application for leave to appeal is required in instances in which a guilty plea has been entered in a criminal case. The Court has discretionary authority to either assign the case to the regular docket or deny the appeal (Table CSA-6). During the 1982 Term, which immediately preceded the effective date of this procedural modification, 1,107 criminal filings were reported. Since that time, criminal filings have not exceeded the 1982 level. During the 1993 Term, 868 criminal filings were reported.

Pre-hearing conferences have been used by the Court to expedite civil matters. Such conferences entail convening panels of judges to review pending civil cases and identify cases suitable for resolution by the parties. As stipulated in Maryland Rule 8-206.a.1, these appeals either are scheduled for pre-hearing conference or proceed through the regular appellate process. If the pre-hearing conferences result in disposition, the cases are neither assigned to the regular docket nor reported as filings. Cases that have not been resolved through pre-hearing conferences are placed on subsequent dockets and counted as filings. An information report, which sum-

marizes the actions of the circuit court, is filed whenever an appeal has been noted. The Court of Special Appeals received 1,409 information reports during the 1993 Term, an increase of 4.8 percent over the 1,344 reports received the prior term. During the 1993 Term, 568 (40.3 percent) of the 1,409 reports filed were scheduled for pre-hearing conferences (Table CSA-4). As a result of these pre-hearing conferences, 355 cases (62.5 percent) proceeded without limitation of issues. In addition, 122 cases (21.5 percent) were dismissed or settled either before, during, or following pre-hearing conferences, while 58 cases (10.2 percent) were dismissed or remanded after the conferences. Ten cases (1.8 percent) proceeded with expedited appeals, one case was stayed

pending bankruptcy, and one case was transferred to the Court of Appeals. The remaining 21 cases (3.7 percent) remained pending at the close of the term (Table CSA-5).

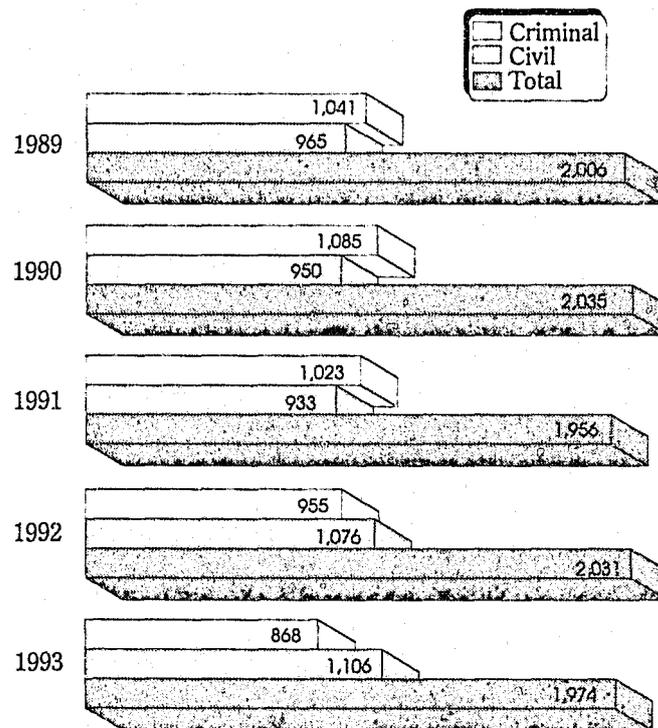
Baltimore City contributed 434 cases (22 percent) to the regular docket during the 1993 Term, followed by 297 cases (15 percent) from Prince George's County and 271 cases (13.7 percent) from Montgomery County. Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties contributed 264 (13.4 percent) and 161 cases (8.2 percent), respectively (Table CSA-2). Approximately 13 percent of the circuit court trials conducted in Fiscal Year 1993 were on the regular docket of the Court of Special Appeals during the 1993 Term (Table CSA-9).

Dispositions

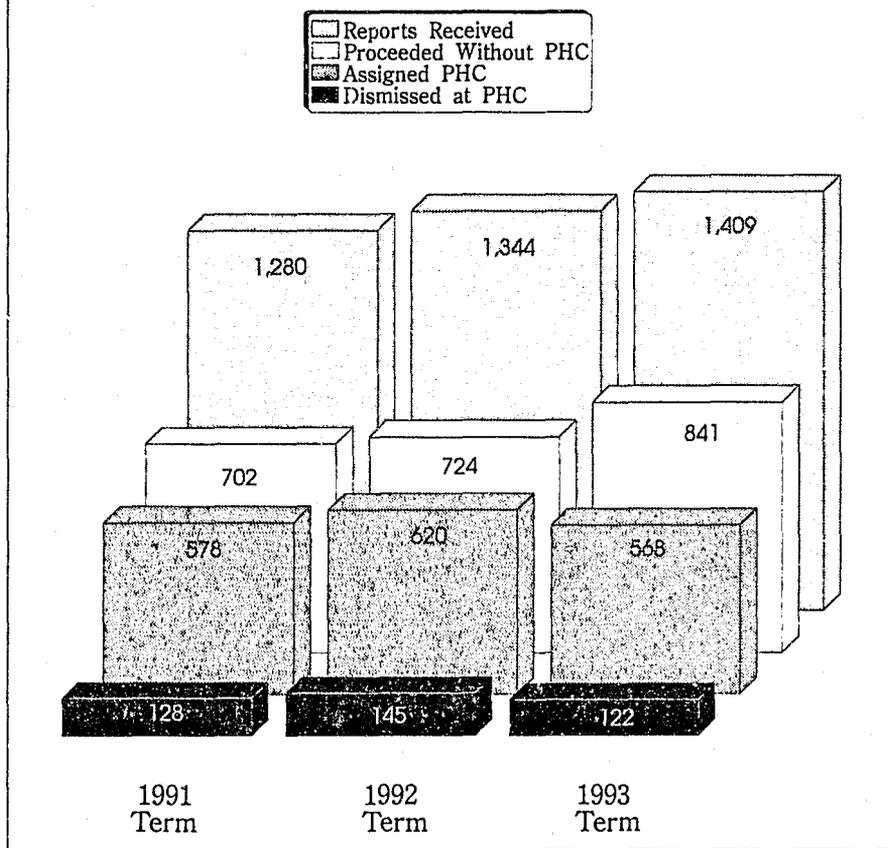
There were 1,979 regular docket cases disposed during Fiscal Year 1994, a decrease of 3.3 percent from 2,047 the previous fiscal year. The majority of these dispositions (1,567 or 79.2 percent) were from the 1993 Docket. Of the remaining dispositions, one was from the 1990 Docket; six were from the 1991 Docket; 344 were from the 1992 Docket; and 61 were from the 1994 Docket. Dispositions were comprised of 1,139 civil cases (57.6 percent), 837 criminal cases (42.3 percent), and three juvenile cases (Table CSA-7).

The Court of Special Appeals affirmed lower court decisions in 1,098 cases (55.5 percent), 606 cases (55.2 percent) of which were criminal.

TABLE CSA-3
APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
REGULAR DOCKET



**TABLE CSA-4
PREHEARING CONFERENCE REPORTS
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS**



In contrast, lower court decisions were reversed in 216 cases (10.9 percent). Reversals were issued in 154 civil cases (71.3 percent). The Court also dismissed 367 cases prior to argument or submission, dismissed 33 cases with an opinion, and vacated 66 cases. Other cases decided by the Court were as follows: 124 were affirmed in part and reversed in part; 19 were remanded without being affirmed or reversed; and 56 cases were transferred to the Court of Appeals (Table CSA-7). The Court of Special Appeals also disposed of 254 cases on its miscellaneous docket, which was comprised of 58 post-conviction cases, 29 inmate grievances, 19 *other* mis-

cellaneous cases, and 148 violation of probation cases. The *other* miscellaneous category included habeas corpus or bail cases, motions for stay of execution of an order pending appeal, and appeals from guilty pleas. In disposing of cases on the miscellaneous docket, the Court granted 21 applications for leave to appeal, denied 230 applications for leave to appeal, and remanded three cases (Table CSA-6).

During Fiscal Year 1994, an average of 5.1 months elapsed from docketing to either argument or disposition without argument. An average of 1.5 months elapsed between argument and decision (Table CSA-10).

In Fiscal Year 1994, the Court issued 1,579 majority opinions, of which 1,352 were unreported and 227 were reported. In comparison, 1,622 and 1,668 opinions were issued in Fiscal Year 1993 and Fiscal Year 1992, respectively. The Court also filed 18 concurring opinions and 36 dissenting opinions during Fiscal Year 1994.

Pending

At the close of Fiscal Year 1994, 956 cases were pending review by the Court of Special Appeals, a decrease of less than one percent from 963 pending cases the previous year. The 956 pending cases included two cases from the 1990 Docket; six cases from the 1991 Docket; four cases from the 1992 Docket; 321 cases from the 1993 Docket; and 623 cases from the 1994 Docket. Cases pending from the 1994 Docket primarily consist of matters scheduled for argument; the remainder of pending cases have been argued, but opinions have not been issued yet (Table CSA-8).

Trends

The number of cases docketed by the Court of Special Appeals during the last five years has fluctuated annually. Caseloads have ranged from a high of 2,035 filings during the 1990 Term to a low of 1,956 filings during the 1991 Term. Regular docket appeals have decreased by 1.6 percent from 2,006 filings in 1989 to the 1,974 filings in 1994. Docketed criminal appeals exceeded civil appeals during the 1989 through 1991 Terms. However, civil appeals have comprised a greater percentage of the regu-

lar docket during the last two terms. Criminal filings have decreased steadily during the last five years by approximately 17 percent. There were 1,041 criminal cases docketed during the 1989 Term, compared with 868 cases during the 1993 Term. In contrast, civil appeals generally have increased by 14.6 percent over the same five-year period, despite an initial decrease during the first three years. During the 1989 Term, criminal appeals accounted for 51.9 percent of cases assigned to the regular docket. In contrast, civil appeals comprised more than 56 percent of the cases docketed during the 1993 Term.

During the last five years, dispositions have increased by 9.5 percent, from 1,808 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 1,979 in Fiscal Year 1994. However, during Fiscal Year 1994, the Court reported the first decrease (3.3 percent) in regular docket dispositions in five years. Similarly, dispositions reported on the Court's miscellaneous docket also increased from 204 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 254 in Fiscal Year 1994 (24.5 percent). During Fiscal Year 1994, the Court reported its second decrease in dispositions on the miscellaneous docket in the last five years. A 71.4 percent decline in post-conviction dispositions contributed to a general 23.5 percent

decrease in miscellaneous docket dispositions; fewer post-conviction dispositions had a comparable impact upon miscellaneous docket dispositions during the prior fiscal year as well. The pending caseload in the Court of Special Appeals has decreased 10.6 percent from 1,069 in Fiscal Year 1991 to 956 in Fiscal Year 1994. The Court of Special Appeals reduced its inventory of pending cases through timely dispositions. During Fiscal Year 1994, an average case was argued 5.1 months from the date it was docketed, compared with 5.4 months in Fiscal Year 1993.

TABLE CSA-5
DISPOSITION OF INFORMATION REPORTS
ASSIGNED FOR PREHEARING CONFERENCE
1993 TERM

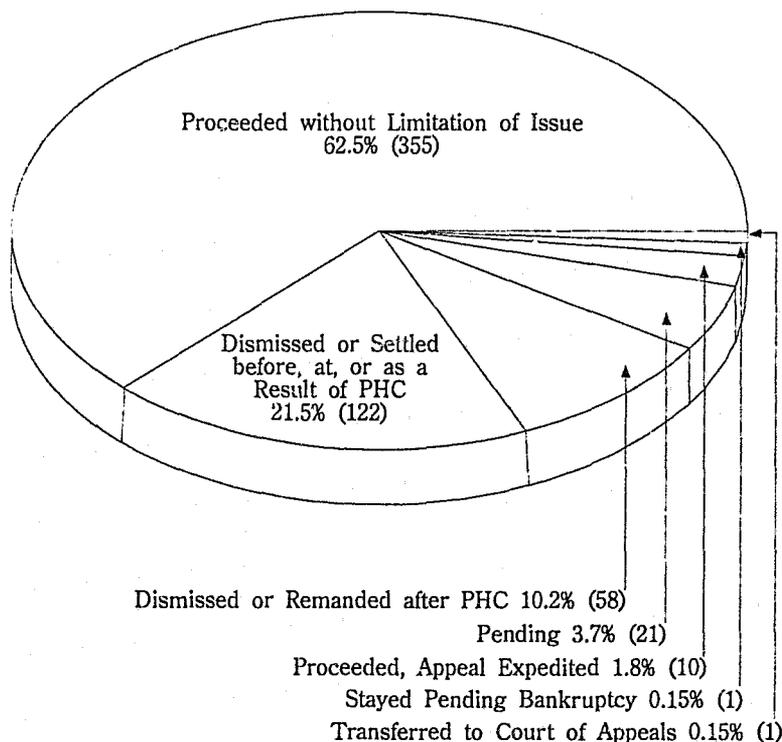


TABLE CSA-6
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CASES
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
POST CONVICTION-TOTAL	135	165	65	203	58
Granted	7	18	9	19	3
Dismissed or Transferred	32	19	0	0	0
Denied	94	121	56	184	55
Remanded	2	7	0	0	0
INMATE GRIEVANCE-TOTAL	17	13	23	15	29
Granted	9	2	0	0	1
Dismissed or Transferred	0	0	0	0	0
Denied	8	11	23	15	26
Remanded	0	0	0	0	2
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS-TOTAL	52	76	80	92	19
Granted	3	9	3	3	3
Dismissed or Transferred	7	2	0	0	0
Denied	42	65	77	87	16
Remanded	0	0	0	2	0
VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION-TOTAL*	-	-	25	22	148
Granted	-	-	2	1	14
Dismissed or Transferred	-	-	1	0	0
Denied	-	-	22	21	133
Remanded	-	-	0	0	1

* Effective July 1, 1991, Violations of Probation were removed from the Direct Appeal docket. Anyone appealing from a Violation of Probation must now file an Application for Leave to Appeal.

TABLE CSA-7
CASES DISPOSED BY
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	492	0	606	1,098
Reversed	154	0	62	216
Dismissed—Opinion Filed	31	0	2	33
Dismissed Without Opinion	0	0	0	0
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	14	0	5	19
Vacated	52	2	12	66
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	68	0	56	124
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	283	1	83	367
Transferred to Court of Appeals	45	0	11	56
Origin				
1990 Docket	1	0	0	1
1991 Docket	3	0	3	6
1992 Docket	162	0	182	344
1993 Docket	917	3	647	1,567
1994 Docket	56	0	5	61
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1994	1,139	3	837	1,979

TABLE CSA-8
PENDING CASES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket
June 30, 1994

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin				
1990 Docket	2	0	0	2
1991 Docket	5	1	0	6
1992 Docket	2	0	2	4
1993 Docket	125	0	196	321
1994 Docket	356	1	266	623
Total Cases Pending at Close of Fiscal 1994	490	2	464	956

Includes pending cases to be heard in September Term 1994.

TABLE CSA-9
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
FILINGS ON 1993 REGULAR DOCKET
AND CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS IN FISCAL 1993

Jurisdiction	Court of Special Appeals 1993 Regular Docket	Circuit Court Fiscal 1993 Trials	Ratio of Appeals to Trials
Kent County	20	47	.43
Frederick County	36	115	.31
Harford County	62	226	.27
Allegany County	21	81	.26
Montgomery County	271	1,199	.23
Washington County	40	193	.21
Wicomico County	51	259	.20
Baltimore County	264	1,408	.19
Baltimore City	434	2,425	.18
Somerset County	17	94	.18
Anne Arundel County	161	1,075	.15
Howard County	67	536	.13
Prince George's County	297	2,745	.11
Talbot County	25	274	.09
Calvert County	14	180	.08
Dorchester County	19	226	.08
Queen Anne's County	9	128	.07
Cecil County	32	438	.07
Charles County	36	586	.06
St. Mary's County	22	463	.05
Garrett County	6	161	.04
Caroline County	7	196	.04
Worcester County	26	755	.03
Carroll County	37	1,620	.02
TOTAL	1,974	15,430	.13

TABLE CSA-10 AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR CASES DISPOSED BY COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS Regular Docket JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994 FISCAL 1994		
	Docketing to Argument or to Disposition Without Argument*	Argument to Decision**
Days	154	45
Months	5.1	1.5
Number of Cases	1,979	1,543
* Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1994. ** Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1994 which were argued.		

TABLE CSA-11 FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR FILING OF APPEALS ON THE REGULAR DOCKET COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS (In Days and Months)		
Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Court Below	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Special Appeals
1989	373 12.4	104 3.5
1990	356 11.9	103 3.4
1991	372 12.4	119 4.0
1992	401 13.4	130 4.3
1993	415 13.8	128 4.3



The Circuit Courts



The Circuit Courts

Introduction

The circuit courts serve as the highest courts of original jurisdiction within the State. Each court exercises full common law and equity powers and jurisdiction within their respective localities in civil, criminal, and juvenile matters. Additional powers and jurisdiction may be conferred by Constitutional amendments and statutes, except when jurisdiction has been limited or conferred by law upon another tribunal.

The 24 circuit courts serve as trial courts of general jurisdiction in each of the State's 23 counties and Baltimore City, exercising authority in major civil cases and serious criminal matters. The circuit courts also decide appeals from the District Court and certain administrative agencies.

The courts are organized into eight geographical circuits; each of the first seven circuits is comprised of two or more counties, while the Eighth Judicial Circuit consists only of Baltimore City. As of July 1, 1993, there were 125 circuit court judges, with at least one judge assigned to each county and 26 allocated to Baltimore City. Unlike the other three levels of State courts, a chief judge is not appointed as administrative head of the circuit courts. Rather, eight circuit administrative judges are designated by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to perform executive functions in each of their re-

spective circuits with the assistance of county administrative judges.

Initially, each circuit court judge is appointed by the Governor and subject to retention in a general election at least one year subsequent to the date the position was vacated by the previous incumbent. During the general election, the appointed judge may be opposed by one or more members of the bar. The successful candidate then serves a 15-year term.

Filings

During Fiscal Year 1994, a total of 270,622 filings were reported by the circuit courts, a decrease of less than one percent from the 270,765 filings in Fiscal Year 1993. Civil and criminal filings both decreased during Fiscal Year 1994; criminal filings declined 1.3 percent, from 69,836 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 68,927 in Fiscal Year 1994, while civil filings decreased 0.7 percent, from 158,185 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 157,005 in Fiscal Year 1994. Conversely, juvenile filings increased 4.6 percent to 44,690 in Fiscal Year 1994, from 42,744 the previous year (Table CC-3).

In Fiscal Year 1994, approximately 58 percent of circuit court filings were civil matters, a statistic consistent with previous years. Filings reported by the five largest jurisdictions (Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties and Baltimore City) comprised approxi-

mately 73 percent of the civil filings reported by the circuit courts. Collectively, these jurisdictions reported 115,774 civil filings during Fiscal Year 1994. Montgomery County reported 30,209 civil filings in Fiscal Year 1994, a 5.9 percent decrease from 32,111 in Fiscal Year 1993. Prince George's County followed with 28,549 civil filings in Fiscal Year 1994, an 8.9 percent increase from 26,206 the previous year. The 24,511 filings reported by Baltimore City marked a 10.8 percent decrease from 27,481 filings in Fiscal Year 1993. Civil filings in Anne Arundel County increased 5.2 percent, from 16,358 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 17,205 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore County reported a 1.3 percent increase, from 15,098 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 15,300 in Fiscal Year 1994. The slight decrease in civil filings State-wide apparently resulted from declining figures in Montgomery County and Baltimore City (Table CC-3).

A reduction in contract filings contributed to the general decrease in civil filings as well. Contract filings decreased 21.6 percent, from 14,252 to 11,168 in Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994, respectively. Decreases also occurred 6.2 percent in motor tort filings and nine percent in adoption and guardianship matters. Corresponding decreases in filing statistics for Baltimore City impacted total filings State-wide: motor tort filings decreased 13.9 percent, from 3,282 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 2,825 in Fiscal Year 1994; other domestic relations filings

declined 53.2 percent, from 1,129 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 528 in Fiscal Year 1994; and paternity filings decreased 25.3 percent, from 5,797 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 4,328 in Fiscal Year 1994. Civil filings generally decreased in Montgomery County as well; a 27.1 percent decrease in contract filings, from 8,523 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 6,212 in Fiscal Year 1994, was a significant factor.

During Fiscal Year 1994, there were 5,920 appeals from the District Court and administrative agencies, a 17.7 percent increase from 5,029 in Fiscal Year 1993. Domestic-related filings increased 6.9 percent, from 78,393 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 83,826 in Fiscal Year 1994

(Table CC-8).

In exercising jurisdiction formerly held by an orphan's court, the Circuit Court for Montgomery County conducted 297 hearings and executed 5,957 orders. The Circuit Court for Harford County, which exercises the same jurisdiction, conducted 45 hearings and issued 500 orders.

Criminal matters comprised 25.5 percent of the caseload in the circuit courts during Fiscal Year 1994, compared with 25.8 percent the previous year. Three of the five largest jurisdictions reported decreases in criminal filings during Fiscal Year 1994. Together, these jurisdictions comprised approximately 71

percent of criminal filing activity, with a total of 48,665 cases. Consequently, aggregate criminal filing statistics for the circuit courts generally declined. The 4,818 criminal filings reported by Montgomery County for Fiscal Year 1994 represented a 22.5 percent decrease from 6,214 filings the previous year. A 23.7 percent decline in indictment and information filings, from 2,959 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 2,257 in Fiscal Year 1994, and a 30.1 percent decrease in jury trial prayers, from 2,093 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 1,464 in Fiscal Year 1994, affected the criminal filing statistics reported by Montgomery County. In Anne Arundel County, criminal filings decreased 11.9 percent, from 6,174 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 5,439 in Fiscal Year 1994. A 35.1 percent decrease in jury trial prayers, from 1,274 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 827 in Fiscal Year 1994, was notable. Also, indictment and information filings declined 3.7 percent in Anne Arundel County, from 4,132 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 3,978 in Fiscal Year 1994. Criminal filings in Prince George's County declined to 7,906 in Fiscal Year 1994, a 6.3 percent decrease from 8,442 the previous year. This general decrease appears attributable to an 11.3 percent decrease in indictment and information filings, from 5,242 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 4,648 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore County and Baltimore City reported increases of 7.7 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively. A 17.7 percent increase in jury trial prayers in Baltimore County and a 7.2 percent increase in indictment and information filings in Baltimore City precipitated corresponding increases in general criminal filing statistics for these two

TABLE CC-1
CIRCUIT COURT-FILINGS BY FISCAL YEAR

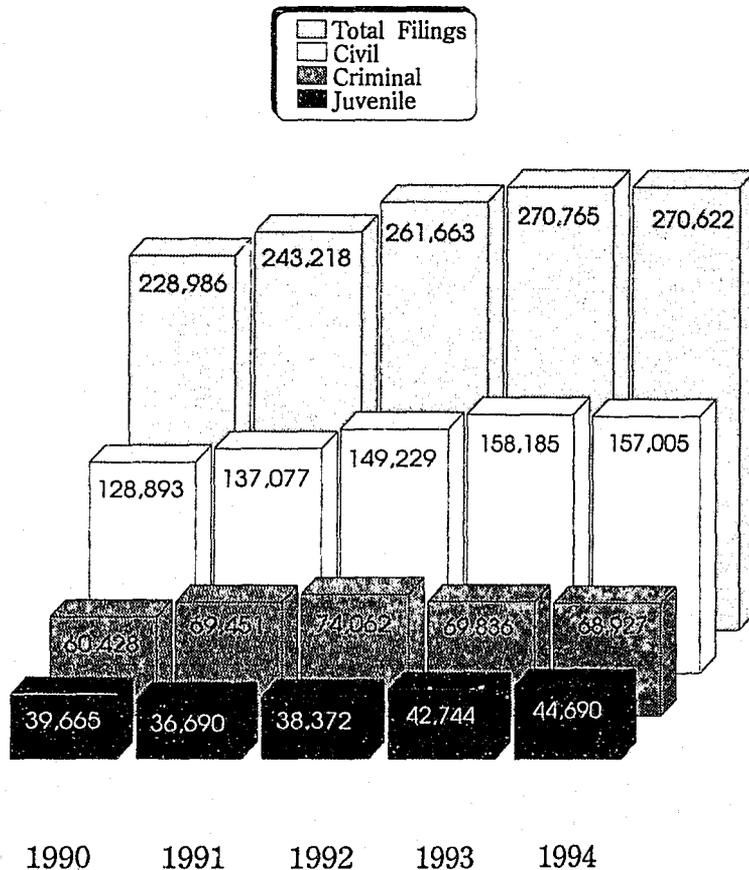


TABLE CC-2
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
ALL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED

	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	8,947	8,043	9,190	8,804	10,882	10,159	11,296	10,922	11,096	10,563
Dorchester	1,792	1,683	1,674	1,586	2,218	1,916	2,068	2,121	2,044	1,852
Somerset	1,334	1,216	1,579	1,509	1,784	1,696	2,046	1,938	2,026	1,927
Wicomico	3,663	3,314	3,577	3,680	3,854	3,962	3,986	3,530	3,936	3,531
Worcester	2,158	1,830	2,360	2,029	3,026	2,585	3,196	3,333	3,090	3,253
SECOND CIRCUIT	9,238	8,169	9,721	8,628	10,442	9,866	10,013	9,699	10,041	9,694
Caroline	1,283	1,186	1,401	1,258	1,325	1,344	1,440	1,329	1,302	1,206
Cecil	3,817	3,031	4,001	3,359	4,633	4,155	4,413	4,076	4,328	4,230
Kent	883	746	966	832	1,437	1,319	1,171	1,274	1,392	1,281
Queen Anne's	1,654	1,585	1,648	1,514	1,342	1,418	1,388	1,440	1,351	1,337
Talbot	1,601	1,621	1,705	1,665	1,705	1,630	1,601	1,580	1,668	1,640
THIRD CIRCUIT	33,713	29,639	31,995	28,286	33,492	29,987	32,815	30,645	33,537	30,113
Baltimore	27,274	24,318	25,384	22,994	25,736	22,365	25,455	24,573	26,500	24,267
Harford	6,439	5,321	6,611	5,292	7,756	7,622	7,360	6,072	7,037	5,846
FOURTH CIRCUIT	8,832	7,245	8,645	7,997	9,350	8,759	9,099	8,480	10,544	10,621
Allegany	2,296	1,862	2,366	2,148	2,576	2,581	2,795	2,578	3,224	3,310
Garrett	1,063	946	1,090	1,082	1,131	1,111	1,099	1,094	1,150	1,069
Washington	5,473	4,437	5,189	4,767	5,643	5,067	5,205	4,808	6,170	6,242
FIFTH CIRCUIT	31,675	29,299	38,995	33,499	40,074	34,229	39,866	39,161	39,671	38,367
Anne Arundel	19,960	18,956	26,633	23,137	26,798	21,747	26,250	27,030	26,362	25,094
Carroll	4,563	3,955	4,978	4,038	5,581	4,653	6,236	4,934	6,296	6,064
Howard	7,152	6,388	7,384	6,324	7,695	7,829	7,380	7,197	7,013	7,209
SIXTH CIRCUIT	33,916	22,557	34,551	22,688	43,971	31,660	48,564	38,322	46,242	37,012
Frederick	4,787	4,437	5,281	4,095	5,289	4,195	5,155	4,759	5,219	4,577
Montgomery*	29,129	18,120	29,270	18,593	38,682	27,465	43,409	33,563	41,023	32,435
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	49,807	43,734	50,728	43,156	52,777	45,916	51,999	46,841	55,213	50,303
Calvert	2,913	2,206	2,868	3,076	2,904	2,804	2,807	2,813	2,801	2,628
Charles	4,741	3,884	4,934	4,275	5,539	5,048	5,456	5,012	5,712	5,228
Prince George's	38,931	34,718	39,037	32,442	40,082	34,577	39,748	35,686	42,721	38,950
St. Mary's	3,222	2,926	3,889	3,363	4,252	3,487	3,988	3,330	3,979	3,497
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	52,858	45,815	59,393	52,863	60,675	57,662	67,113	61,736	64,278	50,885
Baltimore City	52,858	45,815	59,393	52,863	60,675	57,662	67,113	61,736	64,278	50,885
STATE	228,986	194,501	243,218	205,921	261,663	228,238	270,765	245,806	270,622	237,558

*Includes juvenile cases processed at the District Court level.

NOTE: See note on Table CC-17.

TABLE CC-3
COMPARATIVE TABLE ON FILINGS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS
FISCAL 1993-FISCAL 1994

	CIVIL			CRIMINAL			JUVENILE			TOTAL		
	1992-93	1993-94	% Change	1992-93	1993-94	% Change	1992-93	1993-94	% Change	1992-93	1993-94	% Change
FIRST CIRCUIT												
Dorchester	1,398	1,286	-8.0	496	595	20.0	174	163	-6.3	2,068	2,044	-1.2
Somerset	1,299	1,199	-7.7	590	615	4.2	157	212	35.0	2,046	2,026	-1.0
Wicomico	2,502	2,263	-9.6	1,227	1,375	12.1	257	298	16.0	3,986	3,936	-1.3
Worcester	1,646	1,715	4.2	1,304	1,070	-17.9	246	305	24.0	3,196	3,090	-3.3
SECOND CIRCUIT												
Caroline	1,087	964	-11.3	200	186	-7.0	153	152	-0.7	1,440	1,302	-9.6
Cecil	2,631	2,513	-4.5	1,136	1,224	7.7	646	591	-8.5	4,413	4,328	-1.9
Kent	927	1,075	16.0	198	263	32.8	46	54	17.4	1,171	1,392	18.9
Queen Anne's	953	895	-6.1	192	224	16.7	243	232	-4.5	1,388	1,351	-2.7
Talbot	998	1,032	3.4	385	402	4.4	218	234	7.3	1,601	1,668	4.2
THIRD CIRCUIT												
Baltimore County	15,098	15,300	1.3	6,801	7,328	7.7	3,556	3,872	8.9	25,455	26,500	4.1
Harford	4,071	4,018	-1.3	2,526	2,267	-10.3	763	752	-1.4	7,360	7,037	-4.4
FOURTH CIRCUIT												
Allegany	2,030	2,412	18.8	483	544	12.6	282	268	-5.0	2,795	3,224	15.3
Garrett	818	893	9.2	124	102	-17.7	157	155	-1.3	1,099	1,150	4.6
Washington	3,130	3,503	11.9	1,445	1,955	35.3	630	712	13.0	5,205	6,170	18.5
FIFTH CIRCUIT												
Anne Arundel	16,358	17,205	5.2	6,174	5,439	-11.9	3,718	3,718	0.0	26,250	26,362	0.4
Carroll	3,206	3,146	-1.9	2,482	2,240	-9.8	548	910	66.1	6,236	6,296	1.0
Howard	3,837	3,611	-5.9	2,729	2,418	-11.4	814	984	20.9	7,380	7,013	-5.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT												
Frederick	2,944	3,141	6.7	1,570	1,394	-11.2	641	684	6.7	5,155	5,219	1.2
Montgomery*	32,111	30,209	-5.9	6,214	4,818	-22.5	5,084	5,996	17.9	43,409	41,023	-5.5
SEVENTH CIRCUIT												
Calvert	1,352	1,320	-2.4	960	953	-0.7	495	528	6.7	2,807	2,801	-0.2
Charles	3,608	3,813	5.7	1,214	1,265	4.2	634	634	0.0	5,456	5,712	4.7
Prince George's	26,206	28,549	8.9	8,442	7,906	-6.3	5,100	6,266	22.9	39,748	42,721	7.5
St. Mary's	2,494	2,432	-2.5	1,093	1,170	7.0	401	377	-6.0	3,988	3,979	-0.2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT												
Baltimore City	27,481	24,511	-10.8	21,851	23,174	6.1	17,781	16,593	-6.7	67,113	64,278	-4.2
STATE	158,185	157,005	-0.7	69,836	68,927	-1.3	42,744	44,690	4.6	270,765	270,622	-0.1

*Includes juvenile cases processed at the District Court level.

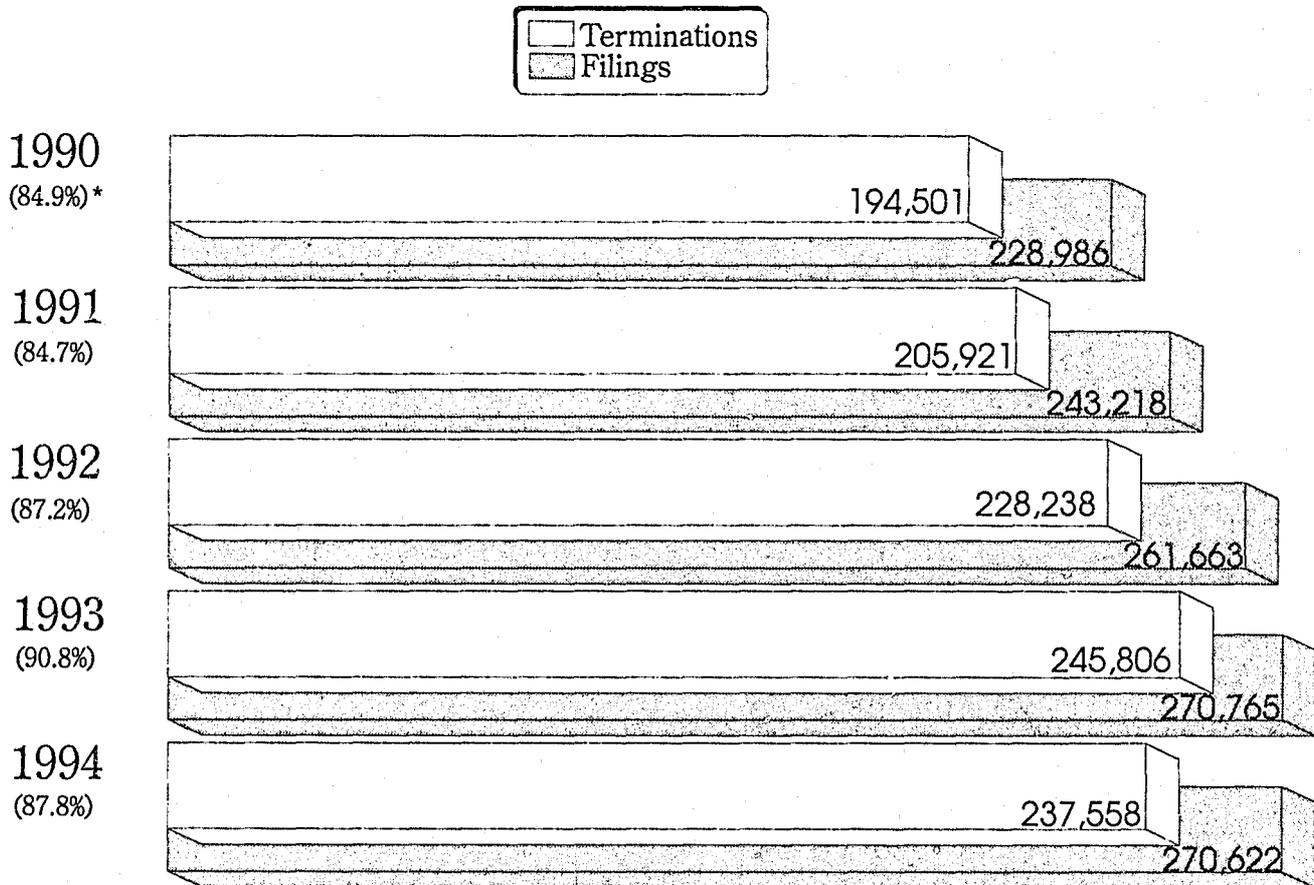
jurisdictions. Since indictment and information filings and jury trial requests in District Court cases respectively comprise approximately 51 percent and 39 percent of criminal caseloads in the circuit courts, fluctuations in either category generally impact criminal filing statistics significantly (Table CC-8).

The circuit courts reported 44,690 juvenile filings in Fiscal Year 1994, a 4.6 percent increase from 42,744 the previous year. Specifically, "Child in Need of Assistance" (CINA)

cases increased 15.7 percent, from 9,512 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 11,003 in Fiscal Year 1994. In aggregate, the five largest jurisdictions reported 36,445 juvenile filings in Fiscal Year 1994, comprising approximately 81.6 percent of the juvenile caseload State-wide. Baltimore City reported 16,593 juvenile filings, a decrease of 6.7 percent from 17,781 the previous year. In particular, delinquency filings in Baltimore City declined 10.9 percent, from 13,746 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 12,254 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore City was

the only large jurisdiction to report a decrease in juvenile filings. Of the remaining four large jurisdictions, Prince George's County reported the greatest number of juvenile cases, as well as the most significant increase in filings. There were 6,266 filings reported by Prince George's County in Fiscal Year 1994, a 22.9 percent increase from 5,100 in Fiscal Year 1993. Substantial increases in CINA cases (67.8 percent) and delinquency cases (10.5 percent) occurred in Prince George's County in Fis-

TABLE CC-4
TERMINATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE
OF FILINGS IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS



* The percentage of filings that are terminated.

cal Year 1994 as well. Montgomery County reported 5,996 juvenile filings, a 17.9 percent increase from 5,084 the previous year. Specifically, delinquency filings in Montgomery County increased approximately 19 percent. Juvenile filings in Baltimore County increased 8.9 percent, from 3,556 filings in Fiscal Year 1993 to 3,872 in Fiscal Year 1994. Anne Arundel County reported 3,718 juvenile filings in Fiscal Year 1994, a caseload consistent with that of the previous year (Tables CC-8 and CC-27).

Terminations

A decline in terminations of civil and criminal cases resulted in an overall decrease in terminated circuit court cases during Fiscal Year 1994. The circuit courts terminated 237,558 cases in Fiscal Year 1994, a 3.4 percent decrease from 245,806 the previous year (Table CC-2). During Fiscal Year 1994, 87.8 percent of circuit court filings were terminated, compared with 90.8 percent in Fiscal Year 1993 and 87.2 percent in Fiscal Year 1992 (Table CC-4).

The greatest decrease in terminations occurred in the civil caseload. During Fiscal Year 1994, 132,123 civil cases were terminated, a decrease of 5.1 percent from 139,267 the previous year. Terminations in two categories of civil cases, motor tort and contract, decreased markedly. In Fiscal Year 1994, 9,464 motor tort cases were terminated, an 18.4 percent decrease in comparison to 11,603 during Fiscal Year 1993. Similarly, terminations of contract cases decreased 24.4 percent, from 16,126 in Fiscal Year 1993 to the current level of 12,188.

The five largest jurisdictions reported a total of 92,717 terminations, constituting approximately 70.2 percent of cases terminated by the circuit courts. Prince George's County reported 24,665 civil case terminations in Fiscal Year 1994, a 6.7 percent increase from 23,113 terminations in Fiscal Year 1993. A 26.3 percent increase in terminations of civil cases categorized as "Other," from 3,020 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 3,815 in Fiscal Year 1994, affected the overall civil case termination statistics for Prince George's County significantly. In addition, terminations of paternity cases increased 10.6 percent and terminations of divorce/nullity terminations cases increased 7.6 percent. Terminations of civil cases decreased in the remaining four large jurisdictions. Montgomery County terminated 23,345 civil cases, a 2.2 percent decrease from 23,879 cases terminated in Fiscal Year 1993. Anne Arundel County reported 16,610 civil case terminations, while Baltimore County reported 14,023, representing decreases of 3.6 percent and 4.6 percent, respectively. A 39.7 percent decrease in civil case terminations was reported by Baltimore City, from 23,322 terminations in Fiscal Year 1993 to 14,074 in Fiscal Year 1994. Factors which contributed to declining termination activity in Baltimore City included a 32.8 percent decrease in terminations of domestic-related cases, from 9,938 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 6,679 in Fiscal Year 1994, and a 57.7 percent decrease in motor tort terminations, from 3,801 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 1,606 in Fiscal Year 1994 (Table CC-9).

In Fiscal Year 1994, the circuit courts terminated 64,075

criminal cases, a decrease of 3.5 percent from 66,427 in Fiscal Year 1993. Terminations of motor vehicle appeals from the District Court decreased 12.7 percent. Similarly, terminations of jury trial prayer cases and indictment and information cases decreased 5.8 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. Baltimore City, which reported 22,161 terminations of criminal cases, accounted for approximately 35 percent of the total criminal caseload terminated in Fiscal Year 1994. During Fiscal Year 1994, the 22,161 criminal cases by Baltimore City consisted of 13,262 indictment and information cases (60 percent) and 7,892 jury trial prayer cases (35.6 percent). Prince George's County terminated 7,806 criminal cases, a 1.5 percent increase from 7,688 in Fiscal Year 1993. Approximately 62 percent (4,817) of the criminal matters terminated in Prince George's County were indictment and information cases, while 34.2 percent (2,671) were jury trial prayer cases. Terminations of criminal cases in Baltimore County increased 7.2 percent, from 6,575 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 7,047 in Fiscal Year 1994. This increase may be attributed to a 15.4 percent increase in terminations of jury trial prayer cases, from 2,371 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 2,737 in Fiscal Year 1994. Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties reported 4,922 and 3,445 criminal case terminations, respectively. The 4,922 criminal cases terminated by Anne Arundel County represent a 21.1 percent decrease from 6,237 the previous year. A 50.4 percent decrease in jury trial prayers, from 1,661 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 824 in Fiscal Year 1994, coupled with a 9.8 percent decrease in indictment

and information terminations, from 4,123 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 3,717 in Fiscal Year 1994, contributed to the decrease in termination activity reported by Anne Arundel County. Montgomery County reported a 24.1 percent decrease in terminations, from 4,540 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 3,445 in Fiscal Year 1994. Decreases of 34.7 percent in jury trial prayers and 23 percent in indictment and information terminations were critical factors (Table CC-9).

In Fiscal Year 1994, 41,360 juvenile cases were terminated by the circuit courts, a 3.1 percent increase from 40,112 the previous year. The five largest jurisdictions reported 35,533 juvenile case terminations, approximately 81.1 percent of the State-wide total. Baltimore City terminated 14,650 juvenile cases, a 9.5 percent decrease from 16,181 in Fiscal Year 1993. This decline in termination activity appears attributable to an 11.8 percent decrease in delinquency terminations, from 12,124 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 10,694 in Fiscal Year 1994. In Prince George's County, 6,479 juvenile cases were terminated in Fiscal Year 1994, a 32.6 percent increase from 4,885 in Fiscal Year 1993. Terminations of CINA and delinquency cases increased 87.9 percent and 15.8 percent, respectively. Montgomery County reported a 9.7 percent increase in juvenile case terminations, from 5,144 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 5,645 in Fiscal Year 1994. Specifically, Montgomery County reported a 24.5 percent increase in CINA case terminations and a 6.3 percent increase in delinquency case terminations. Anne Arundel County terminated 3,532 juvenile cases, a figure consistent with that of the

previous year. However, Baltimore County reported a 3.3 percent decrease in juvenile case terminations, from 3,305 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 3,197 in Fiscal Year 1994. In particular, there was a notable 5.5 percent decrease in delinquency case terminations (Table CC-9).

Court Trials, Jury Trials, and Hearings

The circuit courts conducted 261,185 judicial proceedings in Fiscal Year 1994, a 6.2 percent decrease in comparison with 278,374 during Fiscal Year 1993. In Fiscal Year 1994, the following proceedings were reported by the circuit courts: 246,491 hearings; 3,384 jury trials; and 11,310 court trials. The circuit courts conducted 79,651 civil hearings, 78,126 juvenile hearings, and 88,714 criminal hearings. A total of 3,384 jury trials were held during Fiscal Year 1994, 50.3 percent (1,703) of which were criminal cases. Conversely, 62.8 percent (7,100) of the court trials conducted in Fiscal Year 1994 involved civil cases (Table CC-10).

Elapsed Time of Case Dispositions

The average time elapsed in civil case disposition increased during Fiscal Year 1994, while the same for criminal and juvenile cases remained consistent with Fiscal Year 1993 statistics. The average time for civil case disposition was 194 days during Fiscal Year 1994, in comparison with 190 days in Fiscal Year 1993. Criminal cases averaged 112 days from filing to disposition, a figure consistent with the previous year. Similarly, an average of 79 days

elapsed in disposing juvenile cases, compared with 78 days in Fiscal Year 1993. Calculation of these averages excluded inactive cases (Table CC-13).

Pending

At the close of Fiscal Year 1994, 289,101 cases remained pending in the circuit courts, a 4.4 percent increase from the previous year. Increases in pending civil and juvenile cases were notable. The pending civil caseload increased 4.5 percent, from 186,855 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 195,220 in Fiscal Year 1994. Similarly, pending juvenile cases increased 12.6 percent, from 22,733 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 25,608 in Fiscal Year 1994. In particular, pending juvenile caseloads increased in four of the five largest jurisdictions. Baltimore County reported a 36.5 percent increase in pending juvenile cases, from 1,759 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 2,401 in Fiscal Year 1994, while Montgomery County reported an 18.5 percent increase, from 1,929 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 2,285 in Fiscal Year 1994. Anne Arundel County and Baltimore City reported increases of 17.7 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively. The increase in pending civil cases may be attributable to the 21.4 percent increase in the pending civil caseload in Baltimore City from 48,031 cases in Fiscal Year 1993 to 58,327 in Fiscal Year 1994. There were 68,273 criminal cases pending at the close of the fiscal year, a 1.4 percent increase from 67,311 the previous year. Specifically, Montgomery County's pending criminal caseload increased 6.3 percent, from 10,349 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 11,000 in Fiscal Year 1994 (Tables CC-6, 18, 23, and 28).

Trends

Since Fiscal Year 1983, the circuit courts have reported a steady increase in overall filings. However, during Fiscal Year 1994, an insignificant decrease was reported in total filings, from 270,765 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 270,622. Civil filings in the circuit courts have increased by 21.8 percent over the last five fiscal years. There were 128,893 filings reported during Fiscal Year 1990, compared with 157,005 in Fiscal Year 1994. Contributing substantially to that increase has been a 25.1 percent increase in domestic-related filings during the last five years, from 67,028 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 83,826 in Fiscal Year 1994. Appeals from administrative agencies increased 39.7 percent, from 3,130 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 4,372 in Fiscal Year 1994, and appeals from the District Court increased 81.5 percent, from 853 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 1,548 in Fiscal Year 1994. The current

decrease in total civil filings may be attributed to a 21.6 percent decrease in contract filings in Fiscal Year 1994.

Since Fiscal Year 1990, criminal filings in the circuit courts increased 14.1 percent, from 60,428 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 68,927 in Fiscal Year 1994. However, during the past two years, criminal filings have declined approximately 6.9 percent. In Fiscal Year 1992, 74,062 criminal cases were filed in the circuit courts, compared with 69,836 filings in Fiscal Year 1993 and 68,927 filings in Fiscal Year 1994. There has been a corresponding 9.7 percent decline in jury trial prayers, from 26,262 in Fiscal Year 1992 to 23,707 in Fiscal Year 1994, and a 6.2 percent decrease in indictment and information filings, from 37,788 in Fiscal Year 1992 to 35,462 in Fiscal Year 1994. During the last five years, jury trial prayers decreased 15 percent, while indictment and information filings increased 25.4 percent.

Juvenile filings have increased 12.7 percent since Fiscal Year 1990, from 39,665 to 44,690 in Fiscal Year 1994. In particular, there has been a significant increase in delinquency and CINA filings during the last five years. Delinquency filings increased 13.9 percent, from 29,267 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 33,331 in Fiscal Year 1994. Delinquency filings consistently comprise a majority of the annual juvenile caseload, ranging from 73.8 percent in Fiscal Year 1990 to 74.6 percent in Fiscal Year 1994. Since Fiscal Year 1990, CINA cases have increased 11.5 percent, from 9,866 to 11,003 in Fiscal Year 1994.

Although total filings decreased slightly during Fiscal Year 1994, the circuit courts generally have reported increasing caseloads during the last five years. Increases in domestic-related cases, delinquency cases, and indictment and information cases have been notable.

TABLE CC-5
JURY TRIAL PRAYERS

	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Baltimore City*	4,128	5,948	7,407	8,698	8,714	7,905	4,061	3,140	3,450	4,317	4,293
Anne Arundel County	459	720	922	1,066	1,343	2,037	2,045	2,383	2,599	1,274	827
Baltimore County	1,513	2,245	3,363	4,348	4,683	5,499	5,691	4,002	2,952	2,409	2,835
Montgomery County	1,924	2,631	2,511	3,560	3,955	3,709	2,210	1,810	2,493	2,093	1,464
Prince George's County	2,755	4,043	4,348	4,003	3,111	2,937	3,314	2,955	3,297	2,757	2,836
All Other Counties	2,414	3,593	4,733	6,569	7,978	9,339	10,562	10,814	11,471	11,434	11,452
Total	13,193	19,180	23,284	28,244	29,784	31,426	27,583	25,104	26,262	24,284	23,707

*Based on number of defendants provided by the Criminal Assignment Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

TABLE CC-6
TOTAL CASES FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	PENDING	Filed	Terminated	PENDING
	Beginning of Year			End of Year
FIRST CIRCUIT	5,089	11,096	10,563	5,622
Dorchester	957	2,044	1,852	1,149
Somerset	798	2,026	1,927	897
Wicomico	1,745	3,936	3,531	2,150
Worcester	1,589	3,090	3,253	1,426
SECOND CIRCUIT	4,891	10,041	9,694	5,238
Caroline	641	1,302	1,206	737
Cecil	2,746	4,328	4,230	2,844
Kent	384	1,392	1,281	495
Queen Anne's	521	1,351	1,337	535
Talbot	599	1,668	1,640	627
THIRD CIRCUIT	36,472	33,537	30,113	39,896
Baltimore County	29,253	26,500	24,267	31,486
Harford	7,219	7,037	5,846	8,410
FOURTH CIRCUIT	6,386	10,544	10,621	6,309
Allegany	2,142	3,224	3,310	2,056
Garrett	435	1,150	1,069	516
Washington	3,809	6,170	6,242	3,737
FIFTH CIRCUIT	35,019	39,671	38,367	36,323
Anne Arundel	24,535	26,362	25,094	25,803
Carroll	4,569	6,296	6,064	4,801
Howard	5,915	7,013	7,209	5,719
SIXTH CIRCUIT	39,364	46,242	37,012	48,594
Frederick	3,838	5,219	4,577	4,480
Montgomery	35,526	41,023	32,435	44,114
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	43,399	55,213	50,303	48,309
Calvert	1,343	2,801	2,628	1,516
Charles	4,444	5,712	5,228	4,928
Prince George's	34,431	42,721	38,950	38,202
St. Mary's	3,181	3,979	3,497	3,663
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	85,417	64,278	50,885	98,810
Baltimore City	85,417	64,278	50,885	98,810
STATE	256,037	270,622	237,558	289,101

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year. This adjustment is also reflected in Tables CC-18, CC-23, and CC-28.

TABLE CC-7
PERCENTAGES OF ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED
JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	CIVIL		CRIMINAL		JUVENILE		TOTAL (100%)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
FIRST CIRCUIT	6,463	58.2	3,655	32.9	978	8.8	11,096
Dorchester	1,286	62.9	595	29.1	163	8.0	2,044
Somerset	1,199	59.2	615	30.4	212	10.5	2,026
Wicomico	2,263	57.5	1,375	34.9	298	7.6	3,936
Worcester	1,715	55.5	1,070	34.6	305	9.9	3,090
SECOND CIRCUIT	6,479	64.5	2,299	22.9	1,263	12.6	10,041
Caroline	964	74.0	186	14.3	152	11.7	1,302
Cecil	2,513	58.1	1,224	28.3	591	13.7	4,328
Kent	1,075	77.2	263	18.9	54	3.9	1,392
Queen Anne's	895	66.2	224	16.6	232	17.2	1,351
Talbot	1,032	61.9	402	24.1	234	14.0	1,668
THIRD CIRCUIT	19,318	57.6	9,595	28.6	4,624	13.8	33,537
Baltimore County	15,300	57.7	7,328	27.7	3,872	14.6	26,500
Harford	4,018	57.1	2,267	32.2	752	10.7	7,037
FOURTH CIRCUIT	6,808	64.6	2,601	24.7	1,135	10.8	10,544
Allegany	2,412	74.8	544	16.9	268	8.3	3,224
Garrett	893	77.7	102	8.9	155	13.5	1,150
Washington	3,503	56.8	1,955	31.7	712	11.5	6,170
FIFTH CIRCUIT	23,962	60.4	10,097	25.5	5,612	14.1	39,671
Anne Arundel	17,205	65.3	5,439	20.6	3,718	14.1	26,362
Carroll	3,146	50.0	2,240	35.6	910	14.5	6,296
Howard	3,611	51.5	2,418	34.5	984	14.0	7,013
SIXTH CIRCUIT	33,350	72.1	6,212	13.4	6,680	14.4	46,242
Frederick	3,141	60.2	1,394	26.7	684	13.1	5,219
Montgomery*	30,209	73.6	4,818	11.7	5,996	14.6	41,023
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	36,114	65.4	11,294	20.5	7,805	14.1	55,213
Calvert	1,320	47.1	953	34.0	528	18.9	2,801
Charles	3,813	66.8	1,265	22.1	634	11.1	5,712
Prince George's	28,549	66.8	7,906	18.5	6,266	14.7	42,721
St. Mary's	2,432	61.1	1,170	29.4	377	9.5	3,979
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	24,511	38.1	23,174	36.1	16,593	25.8	64,278
Baltimore City	24,511	38.1	23,174	36.1	16,593	25.8	64,278
STATE	157,005	58.0	68,927	25.5	44,690	16.5	270,622

*Juvenile cases heard at District Court level.

TABLE CC-8
CATEGORIES OF FILINGS
ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED

JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Harford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	TOTAL
TOTAL CIVIL	1,286	1,199	2,263	1,715	964	2,513	1,075	895	1,032	15,300	4,018	2,412	893	3,503	17,205	3,146	3,611	3,141	30,209	1,320	3,813	28,549	2,432	24,511	157,005
MOTOR TORT	21	14	95	52	17	93	6	25	38	1,383	239	98	23	85	800	114	250	91	1,340	62	179	2,153	125	2,825	10,128
OTHER TORT	2	6	29	22	11	21	6	12	2	464	48	19	13	33	177	26	85	90	711	18	54	686	14	1,808	4,357
CONTRACT	17	6	76	68	11	29	19	9	24	1,237	71	12	15	97	785	77	351	169	6,212	24	88	1,144	36	591	11,168
CONDEMNATION	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	37	5	9	0	1	15	6	4	2	14	1	0	9	1	38	146
CONTESTED CONFESSION	4	0	5	5	0	0	0	3	11	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	13	2	2	3	0	12	2	141	212
JUDGMENT																									
OTHER LAW	20	51	41	26	0	118	8	0	2	1,216	217	75	22	3	748	5	0	51	8,828	65	1	640	53	31	12,221
APPEALS																									
District Court—on Record	7	5	3	11	4	6	1	6	3	69	17	3	4	12	41	12	22	8	74	1	4	53	8	80	454
District Court—de Novo	11	4	18	2	2	14	1	8	6	190	40	17	2	15	83	24	44	24	192	7	31	188	3	168	1,094
Administrative Agency	27	46	75	27	14	52	30	22	22	802	178	84	30	143	512	95	144	83	507	39	75	541	55	769	4,372
UNREPORTED LAW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVORCE/NULLITY	205	154	592	244	151	557	235	135	224	3,731	935	554	176	778	4,506	789	1,073	916	4,027	333	850	5,649	607	3,482	30,903
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	237	336	365	270	214	488	254	139	219	2,495	848	63	289	965	1,836	655	578	757	2,387	225	726	5,849	402	528	21,125
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	28	11	34	22	20	73	7	15	18	369	116	41	22	90	483	118	78	113	560	29	86	282	51	421	3,067
PATERNITY	572	452	661	420	334	557	411	203	289	1,319	636	557	129	769	3,752	258	332	458	1,123	202	1,254	7,048	671	4,328	26,740
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	13	40	9	12	36	10	15	15	19	88	197	7	60	50	51	140	58	11	340	35	62	238	67	418	1,991
OTHER GENERAL	120	66	253	525	142	488	80	295	154	1,816	444	861	103	444	3,263	811	554	342	3,723	270	409	3,997	306	8,850	28,316
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	2	8	5	9	8	7	2	1	1	81	27	12	5	17	151	13	25	24	169	6	14	60	31	33	711
TOTAL JUVENILE	163	212	298	305	152	591	54	232	234	3,672	752	268	155	712	3,718	910	984	684	5,996	528	634	6,266	377	16,593	44,690
DELINQUENCY	89	139	237	244	127	258	42	204	172	3,148	544	185	75	378	2,941	784	875	533	4,541	351	517	4,401	292	12,254	33,331
ADULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	2	0	7	0	4	1	49
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	6	1	9	2	26	16	23	2	10	1	26	49	9	0	3	1	51	243
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	74	73	61	55	24	330	11	22	60	700	204	57	62	302	775	79	105	123	1,401	165	98	1,859	78	4,285	11,003
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	14	2	0	2	9	0	3	3	2	3	3	12	3	2	2	64
TOTAL CRIMINAL	595	615	1,375	1,070	186	1,224	263	224	402	7,328	2,267	544	102	1,955	5,439	2,240	2,418	1,394	4,818	953	1,265	7,906	1,170	23,174	68,927
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	240	204	612	240	85	248	92	122	254	3,291	840	202	67	471	3,978	540	848	479	2,257	464	726	4,648	418	14,136	35,462
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	29	13	22	29	7	27	1	17	9	390	68	20	4	58	217	132	125	75	384	12	17	61	3	195	1,915
Other	22	12	54	26	6	24	11	7	15	667	39	13	3	75	223	38	59	37	500	12	31	196	11	665	2,746
JURY TRIAL PRAYED MOTOR	47	111	181	267	28	473	33	27	46	564	557	109	11	542	252	627	507	353	450	205	129	942	243	595	7,299
JURY TRIAL PRAYED OTHER	195	273	486	497	45	398	115	37	66	2,271	732	197	14	774	575	877	734	445	1,014	255	322	1,894	494	7,304	20,014
NON SUPPORT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	118
POST CONVICTION	11	0	14	0	11	12	6	13	9	0	12	0	3	24	3	0	9	0	7	2	27	66	0	112	341
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	51	2	6	10	4	42	5	1	3	36	19	2	0	9	188	26	136	5	205	3	12	99	1	167	1,032
STATE	2,044	2,026	3,936	3,090	1,302	4,328	1,392	1,351	1,668	26,500	7,037	3,224	1,150	6,170	26,362	6,296	7,013	5,219	41,023	2,801	5,712	42,721	3,979	64,278	270,622

NOTE: See note on Table CC-17

TABLE CC-9
CATEGORIES OF TERMINATIONS
TERMINATIONS OF ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Hartford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	TOTAL	
TOTAL CIVIL	1,244	1,182	2,045	1,747	889	2,479	1,003	912	1,032	14,023	3,290	2,542	814	3,852	16,610	3,125	3,841	2,761	23,345	1,199	3,371	24,665	2,078	14,074	132,123	
MOTOR TORT	20	9	68	56	9	94	5	25	27	1,634	196	87	10	92	908	125	281	86	1,654	52	192	2,134	94	1,606	9,464	
OTHER TORT	4	6	12	22	5	12	11	6	5	569	33	16	11	37	180	29	105	59	820	25	46	675	12	568	3,268	
CONTRACT	19	9	42	78	12	18	20	22	39	1,869	72	7	27	89	1,000	86	441	145	6,576	34	65	1,112	29	377	12,188	
CONDEMNATION	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	39	6	7	0	2	34	2	2	7	11	1	1	2	1	15	134	
CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	10	8	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	1	3	0	0	18	1	83	144	
OTHER LAW	20	32	18	17	0	153	7	0	1	1,169	156	97	8	5	593	6	0	39	4,090	52	0	530	22	35	7,050	
APPEALS																										
District Court—on Record	6	0	3	14	4	7	0	8	5	63	20	4	5	9	60	11	25	3	80	3	0	48	3	58	439	
District Court—de Novo	8	2	11	5	2	13	2	5	5	153	30	14	0	16	128	17	53	15	191	7	19	159	4	153	1,012	
Administrative Agency	43	25	61	30	8	61	8	20	20	658	129	104	23	118	597	108	153	47	582	42	42	393	46	456	3,774	
UNREPORTED LAW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVORCE/NULLITY	215	142	574	253	178	565	220	155	237	3,137	818	549	143	879	4,199	719	1,059	745	3,498	297	761	4,975	528	2,074	26,920	
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	233	357	351	259	197	470	248	136	205	2,052	701	85	292	961	1,756	729	627	418	1,785	211	618	4,600	333	262	17,886	
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	30	5	43	22	12	62	8	11	22	281	115	37	16	96	390	116	80	98	428	35	57	294	81	392	2,731	
PATERNITY	520	483	567	490	319	554	390	215	287	939	430	582	128	692	3,572	270	371	756	770	173	1,197	5,681	622	3,629	23,637	
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	12	36	8	10	23	5	14	15	17	56	162	6	56	44	40	139	56	3	141	32	53	228	49	322	1,527	
OTHER GENERAL	109	75	284	488	115	463	69	291	152	1,384	417	945	93	807	3,148	766	577	330	2,714	232	317	3,815	251	4,042	21,884	
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	1	1	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	12	5	2	2	5	2	0	5	9	2	3	3	1	2	2	65	
TOTAL JUVENILE	142	211	247	295	163	654	56	229	232	3,197	692	276	141	871	3,562	830	883	622	5,645	531	630	6,479	322	14,650	41,360	
DELINQUENCY	74	140	199	235	136	284	46	200	166	2,578	474	183	73	334	2,777	712	797	478	4,228	380	512	4,324	234	10,694	30,258	
ADULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	3	0	8	0	3	0	48	
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	7	1	8	2	25	16	18	3	12	1	23	50	7	0	4	0	102	287	
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	68	71	48	54	25	367	10	22	64	605	216	68	52	312	782	71	84	119	1,363	141	106	2,151	85	3,853	10,738	
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	7	0	2	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	1	29	
TOTAL CRIMINAL	466	534	1,239	1,211	154	1,097	222	196	376	7,047	1,864	492	114	1,719	4,922	2,109	2,485	1,194	3,445	898	1,227	7,806	1,097	22,161	64,075	
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	202	184	563	319	72	252	72	97	237	3,258	681	187	75	491	3,717	466	936	421	1,635	500	716	4,817	454	13,262	33,614	
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																										
Motor Vehicle	19	10	18	29	9	29	1	19	8	361	50	14	5	52	182	130	131	59	352	10	20	58	1	172	1,739	
Other	15	12	51	32	7	19	7	5	21	548	23	9	3	70	184	34	49	27	316	16	20	183	6	626	2,283	
JURY TRIAL PRAYED MOTOR	46	99	142	280	34	446	24	28	40	559	495	106	16	434	278	612	585	287	553	169	129	902	226	656	7,146	
JURY TRIAL PRAYED OTHER	182	229	454	551	27	346	110	28	66	2,178	611	175	14	651	546	867	773	399	588	202	327	1,769	409	7,236	18,738	
NON SUPPORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	142	0	1	0	3	15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	164	
POST CONVICTION	2	0	11	0	5	4	7	19	4	0	4	0	1	17	0	0	11	0	0	1	13	73	0	103	275	
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	1	106	116	
STATE	1,852	1,927	3,531	3,253	1,206	4,230	1,281	1,337	1,640	24,267	5,846	3,310	1,069	6,242	25,094	6,064	7,209	4,577	32,435	2,628	5,228	38,950	3,497	50,885	237,558	

NOTE: See note on Table CC-8

TABLE CC-10
COURT TRIALS, JURY TRIALS, AND HEARINGS BY
COUNTY, CIRCUIT, AND FUNCTIONAL AREA
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	1ST CIRCUIT				2ND CIRCUIT				3RD CIRCUIT		4TH CIRCUIT			5TH CIRCUIT			6TH CIRCUIT		7TH CIRCUIT			8TH CIRCUIT	TOTAL (STATE)		
	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Hartford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's		St. Mary's	Baltimore City
CASES TRIED BY COUNTY & CIRCUIT																									
Civil																									
Court Trials	281	7	48	45	119	456	34	96	39	806	99	18	103	199	872	133	123	34	665	283	516	733	26	1,365	7,100
Jury Trials	17	1	21	32	10	46	9	9	15	157	29	30	6	52	168	20	52	21	301	19	37	356	8	265	1,681
Criminal																									
Court Trials	44	37	92	584	3	12	2	10	234	267	21	5	2	42	398	1,395	134	13	48	14	5	27	441	380	4,210
Jury Trials	23	27	70	51	22	28	3	15	22	203	60	30	7	58	139	73	49	19	179	25	55	198	27	320	1,703
COUNTY TOTALS																									
Court Trials	325	44	140	629	122	468	36	106	273	1,073	120	23	105	241	1,270	1,528	257	47	713	297	521	760	467	1,745	11,310
Jury Trials	40	28	91	83	32	74	12	24	37	360	89	60	13	110	307	93	101	40	480	44	92	554	35	585	3,384
TOTAL	365	72	231	712	154	542	48	130	310	1,433	209	83	118	351	1,577	1,621	358	87	1,193	341	613	1,314	502	2,330	14,694
CIRCUIT TOTALS																									
	1ST CIRCUIT				2ND CIRCUIT				3RD CIRCUIT		4TH CIRCUIT			5TH CIRCUIT			6TH CIRCUIT		7TH CIRCUIT			8TH CIRCUIT			
Court Trials	1,138				1,005				1,193		369			3,055			760		2,045			1,745	11,310		
Jury Trials	242				179				449		183			501			520		725			585	3,384		
TOTAL	1,380				1,184				1,642		552			3,556			1,280		2,770			2,330	14,694		
CIVIL, JUVENILE, & CRIMINAL HEARINGS																									
Civil Hearings	760	1,174	797	772	578	671	851	739	780	7,547	1,071	253	405	1,262	9,679	2,206	2,785	1,207	13,120	452	2,333	22,965	2,154	5,090	79,651
Juvenile Hearings	260	219	470	320	185	1,294	130	343	440	4,436	691	279	259	888	4,901	1,378	1,873	1,467	8,671	905	1,367	10,803	1,085	35,462	78,126
Criminal Hearings	1,264	767	2,015	976	423	2,608	597	349	504	5,938	3,980	1,232	189	2,400	9,485	1,531	2,626	1,376	13,249	1,724	3,477	15,374	1,185	15,445	88,714
COUNTY TOTALS	2,284	2,160	3,282	2,068	1,186	4,573	1,578	1,431	1,724	17,921	5,742	1,764	853	4,550	24,065	5,115	7,284	4,050	35,040	3,081	7,177	49,142	4,424	55,997	246,491
	1ST CIRCUIT				2ND CIRCUIT				3RD CIRCUIT		4TH CIRCUIT			5TH CIRCUIT			6TH CIRCUIT		7TH CIRCUIT			8TH CIRCUIT			
CIRCUIT TOTALS	9,794				10,492				23,663		7,167			36,464			39,090		63,824			55,997	246,491		

NOTE: Information on criminal court trials and jury trials in Baltimore City is obtained from statistical records maintained by the Criminal Assignment Office. Information on court trials and jury trials in Montgomery based on numbers provided by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County. Also, some differences may exist in the number of court trials for courts of similar size due to the recording of these events under incorrect headings.

TABLE CC-11
ORIGINAL FILINGS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES
JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Ex Parte Orders Granted	% of Ex Parte Orders Granted	Total Original Filings
FIRST CIRCUIT	42	67.74	62
Dorchester	9	69.23	13
Somerset	24	75.00	32
Wicomico	5	62.50	8
Worcester	4	44.44	9
SECOND CIRCUIT	49	74.24	66
Caroline	23	82.14	28
Cecil	4	80.00	5
Kent	8	100.00	8
Queen Anne's	7	53.85	13
Talbot	7	58.33	12
THIRD CIRCUIT	163	79.13	206
Baltimore County	33	66.00	50
Harford	130	83.33	156
FOURTH CIRCUIT	74	74.00	100
Allegany	5	100.00	5
Garrett	37	68.52	54
Washington	32	78.05	41
FIFTH CIRCUIT	105	61.05	172
Anne Arundel	16	53.33	30
Carroll	67	59.29	113
Howard	22	75.86	29
SIXTH CIRCUIT	174	84.06	207
Frederick	2	50.00	4
Montgomery	172	84.73	203
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	177	71.66	247
Calvert	16	66.67	24
Charles	41	82.00	50
Prince George's	93	73.23	127
St. Mary's	27	58.70	46
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	174	62.37	279
Baltimore City	174	62.37	279
STATE	958	71.55	1,339

TABLE CC-12
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND
PERCENTAGE OF CIRCUIT COURT CASE FILINGS ORIGINATING FROM THE DISTRICT COURT
JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	1ST CIRCUIT				2ND CIRCUIT					3RD CIRCUIT		4TH CIRCUIT			5TH CIRCUIT			6TH CIRCUIT		7TH CIRCUIT				8TH CIRCUIT	TOTAL (STATE)
	Dorchester	Somerset	Windsor	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Harford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES																									
LAW																									
District Court—De Novo	11	4	18	2	2	14	1	8	6	190	40	17	2	15	83	24	44	24	192	7	31	188	3	168	1,094
District Court—On Record	7	5	3	11	4	6	1	6	3	69	17	3	4	12	41	12	22	8	74	1	4	53	8	80	454
Administrative Agencies	27	46	75	27	14	52	30	22	22	802	178	84	30	143	512	95	144	83	507	39	75	541	55	769	4,372
Subtotal	45	55	96	40	20	72	32	36	31	1,061	235	104	36	170	636	131	210	115	773	47	110	782	66	1,017	5,920
CRIMINAL																									
Motor Vehicle Appeals	29	13	22	29	7	27	1	17	9	390	68	20	4	58	217	132	125	75	384	12	17	61	3	195	1,915
Others	22	12	54	26	6	24	11	7	15	667	39	13	3	75	223	38	59	37	500	12	31	196	11	665	2,746
Subtotal	51	25	76	55	13	51	12	24	24	1,057	107	33	7	133	440	170	184	112	884	24	48	257	14	860	4,661
TOTAL	96	80	172	95	33	123	44	60	55	2,118	342	137	43	303	1,076	301	394	227	1,657	71	158	1,039	80	1,877	10,581
PERCENTAGE OF CIRCUIT COURT CASE FILINGS ORIGINATING FROM THE DISTRICT COURT																									
Prayers for Jury Trials and Appeals:																									
County	311	418	764	832	92	942	162	102	145	4,151	1,453	359	38	1,476	1,391	1,710	1,491	942	2,614	492	534	3,334	762	9,007	33,522
Circuit	2,325				1,443					5,604		1,873			4,592			3,556		5,122				9,007	33,522
Circuit Court Filings:																									
County	2,044	2,026	3,936	3,090	1,307	1,392	1,351	1,668	26,500	7,037	3,224	1,150	6,170	26,362	6,296	7,013	5,219	41,023	2,801	5,712	42,721	3,979	64,278	270,622	
Circuit	11,096				10,041					33,537		10,544			39,671			46,242		55,213				64,278	270,622
Percentage of Circuit Court Filings that are Jury Trials and Appeals:																									
County	15.2	20.6	19.4	26.9	7.1	21.8	11.6	7.5	8.7	15.7	20.6	11.1	3.3	23.9	5.3	27.2	21.3	18.0	6.4	17.6	9.3	7.8	19.2	14.0	12.4
Circuit	21.0				14.4					16.7		17.8			11.6			7.7		9.3				14.0	12.4

TABLE CC-13
AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION
JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	CIVIL			CRIMINAL			JUVENILE		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Dorchester	186	158	183	129	120	101	53	47	55
Somerset	136	119	117	98	99	82	10	14	19
Wicomico	182	166	204	85	98	117	46	46	38
Worcester	186	205	194	111	125	108	41	42	45
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Caroline	201	161	162	137	138	142	34	25	39
Cecil	162	173	163	166	163	157	66	73	72
Kent	128	202	170	168	159	140	60	53	75
Queen Anne's	197	189	163	123	118	118	52	55	57
Talbot	167	177	171	115	127	127	61	58	47
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Baltimore	195	180	187	83	83	80	56	60	59
Harford	198	179	184	141	143	145	62	63	71
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Allegany	298	234	246	142	134	138	72	74	67
Garrett	163	157	144	102	112	133	42	45	50
Washington	146	140	174	148	139	138	53	68	61
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Anne Arundel	194	249	214	138	144	136	83	65	63
Carroll	207	203	213	120	109	122	53	61	53
Howard	268	245	242	127	130	134	67	65	66
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Frederick	195	241	225	150	157	160	81	84	84
Montgomery	155	112	150	113	122	113	101	113	110
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Calvert	219	209	207	131	144	132	65	75	82
Charles	197	187	189	158	179	162	78	74	82
Prince George's	235	220	209	120	126	125	87	82	77
St. Mary's	194	193	192	132	141	142	68	74	80
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Baltimore City	235	217	227	95	88	93	108	83	88
STATE	204	190	194	112	112	112	89	78	79

NOTE: A small number of lengthy cases can increase an average, particularly in a jurisdiction with a small caseload. For that reason, civil cases over 721 days old, criminal cases over 360 days old, and juvenile cases over 271 days old have been excluded in the above calculations. Approximately 90 to 95 percent of the cases are disposed of within those time periods.

TABLE CC-14
POPULATION IN RELATION TO CIRCUIT COURT CASELOAD
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Population*	POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE				CASES FILED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT PER THOUSAND POPULATION			RATIO OF JURY TRIALS TO POPULATION			
		No. of Judges	Population per Judge	Cases Filed Per Judge		Cases Terminated Per Judge		Civil**	Criminal	Total	No. of Jury Trials	Per 1000 Population
				Civil**	Criminal	Civil**	Criminal					
FIRST CIRCUIT												
Dorchester***	29,900	1.5	19,933	966	397	924	311	48	20	68	40	1.34
Somerset	24,600	1.0	24,600	1,411	615	1,393	534	57	25	82	28	1.14
Wicomico***	79,200	2.5	31,680	1,024	550	917	496	32	17	49	91	1.15
Worcester	37,700	2.0	18,850	1,010	535	1,021	606	54	28	82	83	2.20
SECOND CIRCUIT												
Caroline	28,600	1.0	28,600	1,116	186	1,052	154	39	7	46	32	1.12
Cecil	76,800	2.0	38,400	1,552	612	1,567	549	40	16	56	74	0.96
Kent	18,500	1.0	18,500	1,129	263	1,059	222	61	14	75	12	0.65
Queen Anne's	36,800	1.0	36,800	1,127	224	1,141	196	31	6	37	24	0.65
Talbot	32,200	1.0	32,200	1,266	402	1,264	376	39	12	51	37	1.15
THIRD CIRCUIT												
Baltimore County	708,300	15.0	47,220	1,278	489	1,148	470	27	10	37	360	0.51
Harford	202,200	4.0	50,550	1,193	567	996	466	24	11	35	89	0.44
FOURTH CIRCUIT												
Allegany	72,700	2.0	36,350	1,340	272	1,409	246	37	7	44	60	0.83
Garrett	28,900	1.0	28,900	1,048	102	955	114	36	4	40	13	0.45
Washington	126,400	4.0	31,600	1,054	489	1,131	430	33	15	48	110	0.87
FIFTH CIRCUIT												
Anne Arundel	448,600	9.0	49,844	2,325	604	2,241	547	47	12	59	307	0.68
Carroll	134,900	3.0	44,967	1,352	747	1,318	703	30	17	47	93	0.69
Howard	215,800	4.0	53,950	1,149	605	1,181	621	21	11	32	101	0.47
SIXTH CIRCUIT												
Frederick	165,300	3.0	55,100	1,275	465	1,128	398	23	8	31	40	0.24
Montgomery****	818,300	15.0	54,553	2,014	321	1,556	230	37	6	43	480	0.59
SEVENTH CIRCUIT												
Calvert	59,800	2.0	29,900	924	477	865	449	31	16	47	44	0.74
Charles	112,000	3.0	37,333	1,482	422	1,334	409	40	11	51	92	0.82
Prince George's	767,100	19.0	40,374	1,832	416	1,639	411	45	10	55	554	0.72
St. Mary's	83,500	2.0	41,750	1,405	585	1,200	549	34	14	48	35	0.42
EIGHTH CIRCUIT												
Baltimore City*****	721,600	26.0	27,754	1,581	891	1,105	852	57	32	89	585	0.81
STATE	5,029,700	125.0	40,238	1,566	551	1,343	513	39	14	53	3,384	0.67

*Population estimate for July 1, 1994, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.
 **Juvenile causes in Montgomery County are not included since they are heard at the District Court level. Juvenile causes in all other counties are included in the civil category.
 ***Dorchester and Wicomico Counties share one judge equally.
 ****Information on court trials and jury trials in Montgomery based on numbers provided by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.
 *****Information on court trials and jury trials in Baltimore City obtained from statistical records maintained by the Criminal Assignment Office.

TABLE CC-15
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1989-1990		1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-93		1993-94	
	District Court	Admin. Agencies								
FIRST CIRCUIT	165	124	198	141	204	151	191	178	268	175
Dorchester	37	22	40	29	52	40	43	29	69	27
Somerset	9	31	27	28	27	38	29	45	34	46
Wicomico	41	41	45	36	58	57	62	81	97	75
Worcester	78	30	86	48	67	16	57	23	68	27
SECOND CIRCUIT	185	103	212	117	177	105	170	129	175	140
Caroline	22	16	21	22	17	9	28	15	19	14
Cecil	95	36	112	48	90	44	61	65	71	52
Kent	17	10	20	13	15	8	10	8	14	30
Queen Anne's	25	16	26	16	14	20	31	21	38	22
Talbot	26	25	33	18	41	24	40	20	33	22
THIRD CIRCUIT	1,155	589	1,337	633	1,259	779	1,298	900	1,480	980
Baltimore	1,033	483	1,163	486	1,093	590	1,142	730	1,316	802
Harford	122	106	174	147	166	189	156	170	164	178
FOURTH CIRCUIT	177	176	165	159	157	231	158	232	226	257
Allegany	56	102	63	73	59	103	47	84	53	84
Garrett	21	23	17	14	16	27	16	36	13	30
Washington	100	51	85	72	82	101	95	112	160	143
FIFTH CIRCUIT	869	450	953	506	957	638	1,014	690	1,020	751
Anne Arundel	381	272	422	324	476	424	508	436	564	512
Carroll	169	72	193	82	201	89	230	125	206	95
Howard	319	106	338	100	280	125	276	129	250	144
SIXTH CIRCUIT	1,147	239	1,196	400	1,440	456	1,228	543	1,294	590
Frederick	126	56	95	52	172	65	140	86	144	83
Montgomery	1,021	183	1,101	348	1,268	391	1,088	457	1,150	507
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	379	435	407	459	442	588	456	614	638	710
Calvert	65	40	52	39	42	36	32	43	32	39
Charles	89	54	74	44	71	59	60	67	83	75
Prince George's	214	306	255	344	308	451	353	464	498	541
St. Mary's	11	35	26	32	21	42	11	40	25	55
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	658	1,014	907	1,086	867	871	940	680	1,108	769
Baltimore City	658	1,014	907	1,086	867	871	940	680	1,108	769
STATE	4,735	3,130	5,375	3,501	5,503	3,819	5,455	3,966	6,209	4,372

TABLE CC-16
APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF CRIMINAL SENTENCES

JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Filed During Year	Withdrawn by Applicant	TERMINATED, CONSIDERED, AND DISPOSED OF		
			Original Sentence Unchanged	Original Sentence Increased	Original Sentence Decreased
FIRST CIRCUIT					
Dorchester	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	3	0	4	0	0
Wicomico	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND CIRCUIT					
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	1	0	0
Queen Anne's	2	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0
THIRD CIRCUIT					
Baltimore County	34	9	27	0	2
Harford	10	1	3	0	0
FOURTH CIRCUIT					
Allegany	3	0	3	0	0
Garrett	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	19	1	16	0	0
FIFTH CIRCUIT					
Anne Arundel	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	14	1	18	0	2
SIXTH CIRCUIT					
Frederick	6	1	3	0	2
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT					
Calvert	3	1	3	0	0
Charles	18	0	12	0	0
Prince George's	22	5	10	0	0
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT					
Baltimore City	109	1	87	0	0
STATE	243	20	187	0	6

TABLE CC-17
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	5,275	4,509	5,142	5,080	6,373	5,860	6,845	6,583	6,463	6,218
Dorchester	1,049	881	1,048	1,004	1,360	1,124	1,398	1,432	1,286	1,244
Somerset	836	746	898	940	1,061	964	1,299	1,130	1,199	1,182
Wicomico	2,068	1,792	1,851	2,051	2,305	2,396	2,502	2,236	2,263	2,045
Worcester	1,322	1,090	1,345	1,085	1,647	1,376	1,646	1,785	1,715	1,747
SECOND CIRCUIT	5,773	5,066	6,328	5,674	6,812	6,441	6,596	6,468	6,479	6,315
Caroline	941	882	989	891	1,064	1,060	1,087	1,008	964	889
Cecil	2,236	1,861	2,394	2,031	2,677	2,373	2,631	2,454	2,513	2,479
Kent	603	503	692	623	1,146	1,043	927	998	1,075	1,003
Queen Anne's	1,134	1,015	1,169	1,056	901	970	953	1,000	895	912
Talbot	859	805	1,084	1,073	1,024	995	998	1,008	1,032	1,032
THIRD CIRCUIT	16,879	13,798	17,370	13,674	19,334	16,512	19,169	17,954	19,318	17,313
Baltimore	13,673	11,260	14,061	11,232	15,088	12,108	15,098	14,693	15,300	14,023
Harford	3,206	2,538	3,309	2,442	4,246	4,404	4,071	3,261	4,018	3,290
FOURTH CIRCUIT	5,486	4,281	5,503	5,001	6,092	5,641	5,978	5,418	6,808	7,208
Allegany	1,601	1,156	1,591	1,509	1,805	1,813	2,030	1,864	2,412	2,542
Garrett	707	649	810	759	863	852	818	822	893	814
Washington	3,178	2,476	3,102	2,733	3,424	2,976	3,130	2,732	3,503	3,852
FIFTH CIRCUIT	17,443	16,402	23,258	19,639	22,111	17,904	23,401	23,046	23,962	23,576
Anne Arundel	11,731	11,591	17,016	14,713	15,537	11,727	16,358	17,233	17,205	16,610
Carroll	2,332	1,871	2,529	1,931	2,903	2,371	3,206	2,305	3,146	3,125
Howard	3,380	2,940	3,713	2,995	3,671	3,806	3,837	3,508	3,611	3,841
SIXTH CIRCUIT	23,251	13,481	23,634	12,969	30,548	20,677	35,055	26,703	33,350	26,106
Frederick	2,756	2,673	3,195	2,196	3,230	2,287	2,944	2,824	3,141	2,761
Montgomery	20,495	10,808	20,439	10,773	27,318	18,390	32,111	23,879	30,209	23,345
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	29,546	23,954	33,086	27,056	34,226	29,868	33,660	29,773	36,114	31,313
Calvert	1,123	951	1,277	1,209	1,411	1,338	1,352	1,352	1,320	1,199
Charles	2,892	2,231	3,200	2,568	3,684	3,364	3,608	3,327	3,813	3,371
Prince George's	23,629	19,173	26,007	21,104	26,457	22,877	26,206	23,113	28,549	24,665
St. Mary's	1,902	1,599	2,602	2,175	2,674	2,289	2,494	1,981	2,432	2,078
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	25,240	20,702	22,756	20,026	23,733	21,926	27,481	23,322	24,511	14,074
Baltimore City	25,240	20,702	22,756	20,026	23,733	21,926	27,481	23,322	24,511	14,074
STATE	128,893	102,193	137,077	109,119	149,229	124,829	158,185	139,267	157,005	132,123

NOTE: A civil case is reopened statistically at the time a pleading is filed (i.e. a Motion for Modification of Decree is filed in a divorce case after the final decree has been issued). In a few jurisdictions, a civil case is not reopened statistically until the time a hearing is held on a case with post-judgment activity.

TABLE CC-18
CIVIL CASES FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	PENDING	Filed	Terminated	PENDING
	Beginning of Year			End of Year
FIRST CIRCUIT	3,579	6,463	6,218	3,824
Dorchester	724	1,286	1,244	766
Somerset	638	1,199	1,182	655
Wicomico	1,212	2,263	2,045	1,430
Worcester	1,005	1,715	1,747	973
SECOND CIRCUIT	2,942	6,479	6,315	3,106
Caroline	507	964	889	582
Cecil	1,352	2,513	2,479	1,386
Kent	287	1,075	1,003	359
Queen Anne's	410	895	912	393
Talbot	386	1,032	1,032	386
THIRD CIRCUIT	27,191	19,318	17,313	29,196
Baltimore County	22,419	15,300	14,023	23,696
Harford	4,772	4,018	3,290	5,500
FOURTH CIRCUIT	5,032	6,808	7,208	4,632
Allegany	1,859	2,412	2,542	1,729
Garrett	363	893	814	442
Washington	2,810	3,503	3,852	2,461
FIFTH CIRCUIT	26,094	23,962	23,576	26,480
Anne Arundel	19,105	17,205	16,610	19,700
Carroll	2,557	3,146	3,125	2,578
Howard	4,432	3,611	3,841	4,202
SIXTH CIRCUIT	26,738	33,350	26,106	33,982
Frederick	2,773	3,141	2,761	3,153
Montgomery	23,965	30,209	23,345	30,829
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	30,872	36,114	31,313	35,673
Calvert	979	1,320	1,199	1,100
Charles	2,956	3,813	3,371	3,398
Prince George's	24,675	28,549	24,665	28,559
St. Mary's	2,262	2,432	2,078	2,616
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	47,890	24,511	14,074	58,327
Baltimore City	47,890	24,511	14,074	58,327
STATE	170,338	157,005	132,123	195,220

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6

TABLE CC-19
CIVIL CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS
JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Dispositions	Trials	Percentages	Court Trials	Percentages	Jury Trials	Percentages
FIRST CIRCUIT	6,218	452	7.3	381	6.1	71	1.1
Dorchester	1,244	298	24.0	281	22.6	17	1.4
Somerset	1,182	8	0.7	7	0.6	1	0.1
Wicomico	2,045	69	3.4	48	2.3	21	1.0
Worcester	1,747	77	4.4	45	2.6	32	1.8
SECOND CIRCUIT	6,315	833	13.2	744	11.8	89	1.4
Caroline	889	129	14.5	119	13.4	10	1.1
Cecil	2,479	502	20.3	456	18.4	46	1.9
Kent	1,003	43	4.3	34	3.4	9	0.9
Queen Anne's	912	105	11.5	96	10.5	9	1.0
Talbot	1,032	54	5.2	39	3.8	15	1.5
THIRD CIRCUIT	17,313	1,091	6.3	905	5.2	186	1.1
Baltimore County	14,023	963	6.9	806	5.7	157	1.1
Harford	3,290	128	3.9	99	3.0	29	0.9
FOURTH CIRCUIT	7,208	408	5.7	320	4.4	88	1.2
Allegany	2,542	48	1.9	18	0.7	30	1.2
Garrett	814	109	13.4	103	12.7	6	0.7
Washington	3,852	251	6.5	199	5.2	52	1.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT	23,576	1,368	5.8	1,128	4.8	240	1.0
Anne Arundel	16,610	1,040	6.3	872	5.2	168	1.0
Carroll	3,125	153	4.9	133	4.3	20	0.6
Howard	3,841	175	4.6	123	3.2	52	1.4
SIXTH CIRCUIT	26,106	1,021	3.9	699	2.7	322	1.2
Frederick	2,761	55	2.0	34	1.2	21	0.8
Montgomery	23,345	966	4.1	665	2.8	301	1.3
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	31,313	1,978	6.3	1,558	5.0	420	1.3
Calvert	1,199	302	25.2	283	23.6	19	1.6
Charles	3,371	553	16.4	516	15.3	37	1.1
Prince George's	24,665	1,089	4.4	733	3.0	356	1.4
St. Mary's	2,078	34	1.6	26	1.3	8	0.4
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	14,074	1,630	11.6	1,365	9.7	265	1.9
Baltimore City	14,074	1,630	11.6	1,365	9.7	265	1.9
STATE	132,123	8,781	6.6	7,100	5.4	1,681	1.3

TABLE CC-20
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
FIRST CIRCUIT	174	242	335	288	452
Dorchester	45	37	59	131	298
Somerset	15	7	10	12	8
Wicomico	77	128	177	96	69
Worcester	37	70	89	49	77
SECOND CIRCUIT	837	817	757	786	833
Caroline	201	177	167	176	129
Cecil	515	491	393	391	502
Kent	20	30	21	46	43
Queen Anne's	64	70	116	108	105
Talbot	37	49	60	65	54
THIRD CIRCUIT	952	1,036	883	1,049	1,091
Baltimore	702	805	744	907	963
Harford	250	231	139	142	128
FOURTH CIRCUIT	415	310	301	309	408
Allegany	206	105	87	38	48
Garrett	105	114	111	142	109
Washington	104	91	103	129	251
FIFTH CIRCUIT	765	621	749	855	1,368
Anne Arundel	431	418	397	456	1,040
Carroll	57	21	71	157	153
Howard	277	182	281	242	175
SIXTH CIRCUIT	821	705	633	1,007	1,021
Frederick	132	101	104	84	55
Montgomery	689	604	529	923	966
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,817	1,708	2,878	3,244	1,978
Calvert	140	136	158	129	302
Charles	346	361	381	512	553
Prince George's	1,312	1,177	2,292	2,557	1,089
St. Mary's	19	34	47	46	34
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,110	1,680	1,743	1,669	1,630
Baltimore City	1,110	1,680	1,743	1,669	1,630
STATE	6,891	7,119	8,279	9,207	8,781

NOTE: See note on Table CC-10.

TABLE CC-21

**CIVIL—AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES
AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS**

**JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994**

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:				
		Cases	Excluding Cases Over 721 Days	61 Days	181 Days	361 Days	721 Days	1081 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	711	244	183	31.6	54.1	74.7	92.4	98.2
Somerset	651	139	117	52.5	75.4	89.6	97.5	99.4
Wicomico	1,503	258	204	30.4	57.5	74.1	97.7	99.3
Worcester	1,219	233	194	24.2	56.1	77.6	95.4	98.9
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	420	243	162	25.7	61.2	80.0	90.0	97.9
Cecil	1,380	304	163	28.8	57.9	75.1	87.2	91.4
Kent	332	245	170	32.5	61.1	77.4	91.9	97.6
Queen Anne's	671	191	163	37.9	62.4	80.0	96.3	99.6
Talbot	588	217	171	36.2	61.9	77.4	94.2	98.6
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore County	12,512	417	187	25.3	48.9	65.2	79.4	86.9
Harford	2,827	310	184	26.4	57.4	72.0	87.1	96.0
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	1,687	278	246	19.7	49.6	65.3	95.0	99.2
Garrett	566	170	144	44.5	71.2	81.4	97.0	99.6
Washington	2,485	423	174	32.0	48.5	60.6	75.1	84.5
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	8,626	376	214	22.7	48.1	63.4	85.1	93.5
Carroll	2,485	283	213	26.2	51.7	68.3	92.6	97.2
Howard	3,124	406	242	13.4	37.2	60.9	79.9	94.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	2,227	326	225	19.9	49.2	65.4	87.8	96.6
Montgomery	18,158	245	150	45.0	61.5	72.1	89.4	97.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	978	302	207	19.7	53.0	70.8	88.9	96.9
Charles	1,653	278	189	26.8	56.6	74.0	90.5	95.9
Prince George's	16,582	375	209	21.0	46.0	65.5	82.4	95.2
St. Mary's	1,196	260	192	23.3	53.7	76.6	92.2	97.6
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	10,033	333	227	23.8	47.0	62.1	89.0	95.6
STATE	92,614	330	194	28.2	51.8	67.6	86.2	94.4

NOTE: This table does not include reopened cases. In some counties, the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report. Also see note on Table CC-13.

TABLE CC-22
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	2,880	2,815	3,285	2,997	3,603	3,379	3,617	3,492	3,655	3,450
Dorchester	553	613	495	469	659	598	496	503	595	466
Somerset	391	386	597	491	588	593	590	670	615	534
Wicomico	1,319	1,266	1,382	1,302	1,255	1,233	1,227	1,059	1,375	1,239
Worcester	617	550	811	735	1,101	955	1,304	1,260	1,070	1,211
SECOND CIRCUIT	2,200	1,929	2,337	1,925	2,335	2,145	2,111	1,980	2,299	2,045
Caroline	246	224	298	244	187	207	200	173	186	154
Cecil	953	629	1,133	871	1,271	1,118	1,136	1,018	1,224	1,097
Kent	215	192	219	144	225	215	198	238	263	222
Queen Anne's	307	340	246	243	205	213	192	187	224	196
Talbot	479	544	441	423	447	392	385	364	402	376
THIRD CIRCUIT	12,192	11,609	10,465	10,609	9,801	9,503	9,327	8,772	9,595	8,911
Baltimore	9,739	9,534	7,955	8,501	7,200	7,212	6,801	6,575	7,328	7,047
Harford	2,453	2,075	2,510	2,108	2,601	2,291	2,526	2,197	2,267	1,864
FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,195	1,907	1,953	1,884	2,124	1,969	2,052	2,028	2,601	2,325
Allegany	420	435	494	398	442	433	483	465	544	492
Garrett	199	162	137	174	153	142	124	116	102	114
Washington	1,576	1,310	1,322	1,312	1,529	1,394	1,445	1,447	1,955	1,719
FIFTH CIRCUIT	9,603	8,729	11,194	9,528	12,995	11,791	11,385	11,232	10,097	9,516
Anne Arundel	4,889	4,310	6,308	5,122	7,626	6,538	6,174	6,237	5,439	4,922
Carroll	1,665	1,510	1,900	1,643	2,059	1,802	2,482	2,148	2,240	2,109
Howard	3,049	2,909	2,986	2,763	3,310	3,451	2,729	2,847	2,418	2,485
SIXTH CIRCUIT	7,075	5,494	6,336	5,053	7,717	5,401	7,784	5,876	6,212	4,639
Frederick	1,508	1,287	1,479	1,329	1,365	1,232	1,570	1,336	1,394	1,194
Montgomery	5,567	4,207	4,857	3,724	6,352	4,169	6,214	4,540	4,818	3,445
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	11,584	10,998	10,881	10,550	12,467	10,823	11,709	10,814	11,294	11,028
Calvert	1,494	986	1,186	1,491	1,034	971	960	983	953	898
Charles	1,256	1,055	1,118	1,107	1,310	1,104	1,214	1,140	1,265	1,227
Prince George's	7,887	7,912	7,640	7,068	9,005	7,864	8,442	7,688	7,906	7,806
St. Mary's	947	1,045	937	884	1,118	884	1,093	1,003	1,170	1,097
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	12,699	12,757	23,000	21,637	23,020	23,447	21,851	22,233	23,174	22,161
Baltimore City	12,699	12,757	23,000	21,637	23,020	23,447	21,851	22,233	23,174	22,161
STATE	60,428	56,238	69,451	64,183	74,062	68,458	69,836	66,427	68,927	64,075

TABLE CC-23
CRIMINAL CASES FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	PENDING		Filed	Terminated	PENDING	
	Beginning of Year				End of Year	
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,394		3,655	3,450		1,599
Dorchester	204		595	466		333
Somerset	139		615	534		220
Wicomico	493		1,375	1,239		629
Worcester	558		1,070	1,211		417
SECOND CIRCUIT	1,633		2,299	2,045		1,887
Caroline	110		186	154		142
Cecil	1,172		1,224	1,097		1,299
Kent	83		263	222		124
Queen Anne's	92		224	196		120
Talbot	176		402	376		202
THIRD CIRCUIT	7,249		9,595	8,911		7,933
Baltimore County	5,108		7,328	7,047		5,389
Harford	2,141		2,267	1,864		2,544
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,164		2,601	2,325		1,440
Allegany	226		544	492		278
Garrett	51		102	114		39
Washington	887		1,955	1,719		1,123
FIFTH CIRCUIT	7,409		10,097	9,516		7,990
Anne Arundel	4,661		5,439	4,922		5,178
Carroll	1,563		2,240	2,109		1,694
Howard	1,185		2,418	2,485		1,118
SIXTH CIRCUIT	10,573		6,212	4,639		12,146
Frederick	946		1,394	1,194		1,146
Montgomery	9,627		4,818	3,445		11,000
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	8,930		11,294	11,028		9,196
Calvert	270		953	898		325
Charles	1,313		1,265	1,227		1,351
Prince George's	6,628		7,906	7,806		6,728
St. Mary's	719		1,170	1,097		792
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	25,069		23,174	22,161		26,082
Baltimore City	25,069		23,174	22,161		26,082
STATE	63,421		68,927	64,075		68,273

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.

TABLE CC-24
CRIMINAL CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Dispositions	Trials	Percentages	Court Trials	Percentages	Jury Trials	Percentages
FIRST CIRCUIT	3,450	928	26.9	757	21.9	171	5.0
Dorchester	466	67	14.4	44	9.4	23	4.9
Somerset	534	64	12.0	37	6.9	27	5.1
Wicomico	1,239	162	13.1	92	7.4	70	5.6
Worcester	1,211	635	52.4	584	48.2	51	4.2
SECOND CIRCUIT	2,045	351	17.2	261	12.8	90	4.4
Caroline	154	25	16.2	3	1.9	22	14.3
Cecil	1,097	40	3.6	12	1.1	28	2.6
Kent	222	5	2.3	2	0.9	3	1.4
Queen Anne's	196	25	12.8	10	5.1	15	7.7
Talbot	376	256	68.1	234	62.2	22	5.9
THIRD CIRCUIT	8,911	551	6.2	288	3.2	263	3.0
Baltimore County	7,047	470	6.7	267	3.8	203	2.9
Harford	1,864	81	4.3	21	1.1	60	3.2
FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,325	144	6.2	49	2.1	95	4.1
Allegany	492	35	7.1	5	1.0	30	6.1
Garrett	114	9	7.9	2	1.8	7	6.1
Washington	1,719	100	5.8	42	2.4	58	3.4
FIFTH CIRCUIT	9,516	2,188	23.0	1,927	20.3	261	2.7
Anne Arundel	4,922	537	10.9	398	8.1	139	2.8
Carroll	2,109	1,468	69.6	1,395	66.1	73	3.5
Howard	2,485	183	7.4	134	5.4	49	2.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT	4,639	259	5.6	61	1.3	198	4.3
Frederick	1,194	32	2.7	13	1.1	19	1.6
Montgomery	3,445	227	6.6	48	1.4	179	5.2
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	11,028	792	7.2	487	4.4	305	2.8
Calvert	898	39	4.3	14	1.6	25	2.8
Charles	1,227	60	4.9	5	0.4	55	4.5
Prince George's	7,806	225	2.9	27	0.3	198	2.5
St. Mary's	1,097	468	42.7	441	40.2	27	2.5
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	22,161	700	3.2	380	1.7	320	1.4
Baltimore City	22,161	700	3.2	380	1.7	320	1.4
STATE	64,075	5,913	9.2	4,210	6.6	1,703	2.7

NOTE: See note on Table CC-10.

TABLE CC-25
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
FIRST CIRCUIT	729	800	1,041	1,046	928
Dorchester	140	126	175	95	67
Somerset	90	84	103	82	64
Wicomico	203	176	223	163	162
Worcester	296	414	540	706	635
SECOND CIRCUIT	502	419	298	297	351
Caroline	17	46	26	20	25
Cecil	142	100	63	47	40
Kent	3	0	0	1	5
Queen Anne's	24	33	22	20	25
Talbot	316	240	187	209	256
THIRD CIRCUIT	801	1,089	529	585	551
Baltimore	735	1,015	444	501	470
Harford	66	74	85	84	81
FOURTH CIRCUIT	164	129	147	126	144
Allegany	45	24	33	43	35
Garrett	24	12	29	19	9
Washington	95	93	85	64	100
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,313	1,577	1,934	2,376	2,188
Anne Arundel	1,457	899	1,481	619	537
Carroll	107	66	107	1,463	1,468
Howard	749	612	346	294	183
SIXTH CIRCUIT	383	323	344	307	259
Frederick	41	41	47	31	32
Montgomery	342	282	297	276	227
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	989	853	779	730	792
Calvert	32	55	47	51	39
Charles	66	69	75	74	60
Prince George's	352	313	279	188	225
St. Mary's	539	416	378	417	468
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,743	688	1,052	756	700
Baltimore City	1,743	688	1,052	756	700
STATE	7,624	5,878	6,124	6,223	5,913

NOTE: See note on Table CC-10.

TABLE CC-26

**CRIMINAL—AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES
AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS**

**JULY 1, 1993—JULY 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994**

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:				
		All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 360 Days	61 Days	91 Days	121 Days	181 Days	361 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	288	116	101	24.3	54.5	70.5	88.9	97.6
Somerset	459	89	82	27.2	69.9	83.7	94.3	98.9
Wicomico	971	120	117	12.8	35.0	57.1	87.2	98.9
Worcester	1,064	128	108	24.6	44.7	61.8	83.5	95.6
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	121	147	142	9.1	24.0	41.3	74.4	99.2
Cecil	904	238	157	7.4	11.0	22.5	64.8	94.6
Kent	155	145	140	7.7	17.4	36.8	79.4	98.7
Queen Anne's	140	127	118	17.9	37.1	55.7	85.0	97.9
Talbot	193	130	127	9.3	24.4	47.7	85.0	99.0
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore County	4,790	108	80	42.8	60.5	74.5	88.8	98.0
Harford	1,231	228	145	19.2	31.2	42.9	56.0	83.3
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	412	160	138	17.2	27.7	40.8	69.2	94.7
Garrett	72	133	133	13.9	27.8	45.8	72.2	100.0
Washington	1,484	174	138	7.0	14.7	39.4	79.7	95.6
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	2,436	167	136	14.8	24.9	39.9	70.5	94.6
Carroll	1,325	128	122	6.6	35.4	61.4	83.1	98.6
Howard	1,532	183	134	12.4	30.4	45.7	72.1	92.6
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	1,180	185	160	4.8	15.3	34.0	61.1	91.9
Montgomery	2,021	181	113	30.8	41.8	52.5	71.5	90.1
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	568	312	132	14.3	29.9	44.9	79.6	98.1
Charles	1,008	191	162	7.1	15.8	29.9	56.9	92.1
Prince George's	5,905	164	125	18.0	37.7	52.7	70.6	91.2
St. Mary's	942	182	142	7.7	21.2	43.2	68.3	91.3
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	15,021	123	93	43.2	54.3	64.5	78.8	95.8
STATE	44,222	148	112	27.8	42.2	56.3	76.3	94.6

NOTE: This table does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report. Also see note on Table CC-13.

TABLE CC-27
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
JUVENILE CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	792	719	763	727	906	920	834	847	978	895
Dorchester	190	189	131	113	199	194	174	186	163	142
Somerset	107	84	84	78	135	139	157	138	212	211
Wicomico	276	256	344	327	294	333	257	235	298	247
Worcester	219	190	204	209	278	254	246	288	305	295
SECOND CIRCUIT	1,265	1,174	1,056	1,029	1,295	1,280	1,306	1,251	1,263	1,334
Caroline	96	80	114	123	74	77	153	148	152	163
Cecil	628	541	474	457	685	664	646	604	591	654
Kent	65	51	55	65	66	61	46	38	54	56
Queen Anne's	213	230	233	215	236	235	243	253	232	229
Talbot	263	272	180	169	234	243	218	208	234	232
THIRD CIRCUIT	4,642	4,232	4,160	4,003	4,357	3,972	4,319	3,919	4,624	3,889
Baltimore	3,862	3,524	3,368	3,261	3,448	3,045	3,556	3,305	3,872	3,197
Harford	780	708	792	742	909	927	763	614	752	692
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,151	1,057	1,189	1,112	1,134	1,149	1,069	1,034	1,135	1,088
Allegany	275	271	281	241	329	335	282	249	268	276
Garrett	157	135	143	149	115	117	157	156	155	141
Washington	719	651	765	722	690	697	630	629	712	671
FIFTH CIRCUIT	4,629	4,168	4,543	4,332	4,968	4,534	5,080	4,883	5,612	5,275
Anne Arundel	3,340	3,055	3,309	3,302	3,635	3,482	3,718	3,560	3,718	3,562
Carroll	566	574	549	464	619	480	548	481	910	830
Howard	723	539	685	566	714	572	814	842	984	883
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,590	3,582	4,581	4,666	5,706	5,582	5,725	5,743	6,680	6,267
Frederick	523	477	607	570	694	676	641	599	684	622
Montgomery*	3,067	3,105	3,974	4,096	5,012	4,906	5,084	5,144	5,996	5,645
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	8,677	8,782	6,761	5,550	6,084	5,225	6,630	6,254	7,805	7,962
Calvert	296	269	405	376	459	495	495	478	528	531
Charles	593	598	616	600	545	580	634	545	634	630
Prince George's	7,415	7,633	5,390	4,270	4,620	3,836	5,100	4,885	6,266	6,479
St. Mary's	373	282	350	304	460	314	401	346	377	322
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	14,919	12,356	13,637	11,200	13,922	12,289	17,781	16,181	16,593	14,650
Baltimore City	14,919	12,356	13,637	11,200	13,922	12,289	17,781	16,181	16,593	14,650
STATE	39,665	36,070	36,690	32,619	38,372	34,951	42,744	40,112	44,690	41,360

*Includes juvenile cases processed at the District Court level.

TABLE CC-28
JUVENILE CASES FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	PENDING	Filed	Terminated	PENDING
	Beginning of Year			End of Year
FIRST CIRCUIT	116	978	895	199
Dorchester	29	163	142	50
Somerset	21	212	211	22
Wicomico	40	298	247	91
Worcester	26	305	295	36
SECOND CIRCUIT	316	1,263	1,334	245
Caroline	24	152	163	13
Cecil	222	591	654	159
Kent	14	54	56	12
Queen Anne's	19	232	229	22
Talbot	37	234	232	39
THIRD CIRCUIT	2,032	4,624	3,889	2,767
Baltimore County	1,726	3,872	3,197	2,401
Harford	306	752	692	366
FOURTH CIRCUIT	190	1,135	1,088	237
Allegany	57	268	276	49
Garrett	21	155	141	35
Washington	112	712	671	153
FIFTH CIRCUIT	1,516	5,612	5,275	1,853
Anne Arundel	769	3,718	3,562	925
Carroll	449	910	830	529
Howard	298	984	883	399
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,053	6,680	6,267	2,466
Frederick	119	684	622	181
Montgomery	1,934	5,996	5,645	2,285
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,597	7,805	7,962	3,440
Calvert	94	528	531	91
Charles	175	634	630	179
Prince George's	3,128	6,266	6,479	2,915
St. Mary's	200	377	322	255
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	12,458	16,593	14,650	14,401
Baltimore City	12,458	16,593	14,650	14,401
STATE	22,278	44,690	41,360	25,608

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.

TABLE CC-29

**JUVENILE—AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES
AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS**

**JULY 1, 1993—JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994**

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:					
		All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 271 Days	31 Days	61 Days	121 Days	181 Days	271 Days	361 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Dorchester	87	55	55	17.2	60.9	96.6	98.9	100.0	100.0
Somerset	91	36	19	78.0	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7
Wicomico	204	39	38	38.2	88.2	97.5	98.5	99.5	100.0
Worcester	210	45	45	25.2	83.3	97.1	99.5	100.0	100.0
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Caroline	49	47	39	65.3	89.8	89.8	89.8	98.0	98.0
Cecil	351	191	72	19.4	43.3	70.7	76.9	82.3	86.0
Kent	35	75	75	22.9	62.9	74.3	91.4	100.0	100.0
Queen Anne's	73	62	57	17.8	63.0	95.9	95.9	98.6	98.6
Talbot	118	81	47	27.1	71.2	94.9	96.6	98.3	99.2
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Baltimore County	2,564	135	59	27.1	48.2	88.2	92.7	95.2	96.6
Harford	457	99	71	14.0	43.1	84.2	91.0	95.0	97.6
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Allegany	243	83	67	19.8	51.4	83.1	91.8	95.5	98.4
Garrett	88	53	50	43.2	68.2	92.0	97.7	98.9	100.0
Washington	332	64	61	25.6	57.2	89.2	96.4	99.4	99.4
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Anne Arundel	1,289	68	63	20.8	55.8	91.2	97.3	98.6	99.4
Carroll	573	148	53	28.6	70.2	90.9	94.6	97.6	97.7
Howard	698	88	66	14.6	40.5	91.1	94.0	96.4	96.7
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Frederick	483	97	84	18.6	38.1	75.2	88.4	95.9	97.9
Montgomery	2,190	133	110	10.4	21.6	56.0	79.7	92.6	97.4
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Calvert	305	87	82	5.9	32.1	87.2	96.4	98.4	99.0
Charles	368	86	82	7.3	23.1	84.2	96.2	98.4	100.0
Prince George's	2,515	169	77	13.0	32.8	73.8	80.5	84.0	85.5
St. Mary's	238	188	80	8.8	37.8	68.9	78.2	84.0	85.7
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Baltimore City	9,828	122	88	17.6	40.7	67.7	78.3	89.8	94.1
STATE	23,389	122	79	18.3	42.0	74.7	84.3	91.8	94.7

Note: This table does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report. Also see note on Table CC-13.

TABLE CC-30
DELINQUENCY TERMINATIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Jurisdiction Waived	Dismissed	Stet	Probation	Social Services	Juvenile Services	Hospital Facility	Institutional	Transferred In	Transferred Out	Continued	Other	TOTAL
FIRST CIRCUIT													
Dorchester	10	18	0	33	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	9	74
Somerset	24	1	0	18	10	43	0	0	0	1	15	28	140
Wicomico	42	45	0	50	2	22	0	1	1	0	0	36	199
Worcester	27	43	0	70	4	51	0	0	1	3	14	22	235
SECOND CIRCUIT													
Caroline	5	12	2	20	0	13	0	0	0	1	78	5	136
Cecil	22	94	2	98	6	45	6	4	0	6	0	1	284
Kent	0	17	0	15	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	4	46
Queen Anne's	0	21	1	30	2	15	0	0	2	1	1	127	200
Talbot	3	33	0	67	10	3	0	3	1	3	1	42	166
THIRD CIRCUIT													
Baltimore County	112	351	574	800	53	326	0	1	47	17	22	275	2,578
Harford	10	69	0	203	54	13	0	31	12	13	5	64	474
FOURTH CIRCUIT													
Allegany	0	13	8	111	6	27	0	0	0	7	1	10	183
Garrett	0	6	0	23	2	15	1	11	1	1	0	13	73
Washington	15	19	10	101	9	125	0	3	3	6	2	41	334
FIFTH CIRCUIT													
Anne Arundel	11	239	55	1,073	34	294	2	71	35	73	192	698	2,777
Carroll	67	29	65	244	3	12	0	80	4	6	3	199	712
Howard	33	215	250	161	4	42	2	10	7	6	0	67	797
SIXTH CIRCUIT													
Frederick	5	140	0	145	11	33	2	3	10	12	0	117	478
Montgomery*	50	727	365	865	85	405	10	285	0	33	1	1,402	4,228
SEVENTH CIRCUIT													
Calvert	0	40	55	128	1	15	0	0	1	2	0	138	380
Charles	5	66	25	250	3	53	1	47	2	3	0	57	512
Prince George's	11	293	231	941	8	38	1	32	0	9	421	2,339	4,324
St. Mary's	0	51	38	58	11	29	0	2	2	4	0	39	234
EIGHTH CIRCUIT													
Baltimore City	182	5,629	0	1,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	8,337
STATE	634	8,171	1,681	6,954	319	1,631	25	584	129	208	756	6,809	27,901

*Juvenile cases for Montgomery County are handled by the District Court.



The District Court



The District Court

Introduction

The District Court of Maryland was created by the 1970 ratification of a constitutional amendment. Operation of the District Court began on July 5, 1971, replacing a miscellaneous system of people's and municipal courts and trial magistrates with a court of record possessing State-wide jurisdiction.

District Court judges are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Their terms are not subject to retention elections. The first Chief Judge was designated by the Governor, however, authority for subsequent appointments has been vested in the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The District Court is divided into twelve geographical districts, each containing one or more political subdivisions, with at least one judge in each subdivision.

As of July 1, 1993, there were 97 District Court judgeships, including the Chief Judge position. The Chief Judge serves as the administrative head of the Court and appoints administrative judges for each of the twelve districts, subject to the approval of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Chief Judge of the District Court also appoints the Chief Clerk of the Court, as well as administrative clerks for each district and commissioners, who are responsible for issuing arrest warrants and setting bail or collateral.

The District Court's jurisdic-

tion encompasses civil and criminal (including motor vehicle offenses) matters. In Montgomery County, it also has jurisdiction over juvenile causes. Generally, the District Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all landlord and tenant cases; replevin actions; motor vehicle violations; criminal cases in which the penalty is less than three years imprisonment or does not exceed a fine of \$2,500, or both; and civil cases involving amounts not exceeding \$2,500. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in civil matters involving matters over \$2,500, but not exceeding \$20,000; and concurrent jurisdiction in misdemeanors and certain felonies. Cases are transferred to the circuit courts whenever jury trials are elected.

Motor Vehicle

During Fiscal Year 1994, 804,247 motor vehicle cases were filed in the District Court of Maryland, a decrease of 3.1 percent from the 830,400 filings the previous year. Decreases reported by three of the five largest jurisdictions contributed to the overall decrease. Baltimore County reported 111,753 filings, a 14.9 percent decrease from the 131,317 filings in Fiscal Year 1993. Anne Arundel County reported a 4.1 percent decrease, with 83,553 and 80,143 filings in Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994, respectively. Similarly, filings in Prince George's County decreased 1.8

percent from 122,350 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 120,145 in Fiscal Year 1994 (Table DC-4).

The number of motor vehicle cases processed also decreased to 780,559 during Fiscal Year 1994, a 5.1 percent decline from 822,136 the previous year. Four of the five largest jurisdictions reported a decline in processing activity. Baltimore County reported an 11.6 percent decrease to 118,461 processed cases, as compared with 134,054 in Fiscal Year 1993. Baltimore City followed with a 4.3 percent decrease from 76,350 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 73,042 in Fiscal Year 1994. Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties also reported decreases of 3.6 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively. Anne Arundel County reported 79,381 processed cases in Fiscal Year 1994 from 82,328 in Fiscal Year 1993, while Montgomery County reported 83,465 cases in Fiscal Year 1993 and 80,818 cases in Fiscal Year 1994. In Fiscal Year 1994, Prince George's County reported a 0.2 percent increase in processed cases, from 107,441 to 107,631. Decreases were reported in each of the three disposition categories: "Cases Tried," "Cases Paid," and "Other." There was a 9.1 percent decline in "Cases Tried," from 267,105 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 242,689 in Fiscal Year 1994. The number of cases categorized as "Paid" decreased by 3.5 percent, while "Other" dispositions decreased by 1.3 percent. There were 462,316 "Cases Paid" during the previous fiscal year, compared with 446,342 in

Fiscal Year 1994. Similarly, "Other" dispositions decreased from 92,715 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 91,528 in Fiscal Year 1994 (Table DC-4).

Criminal

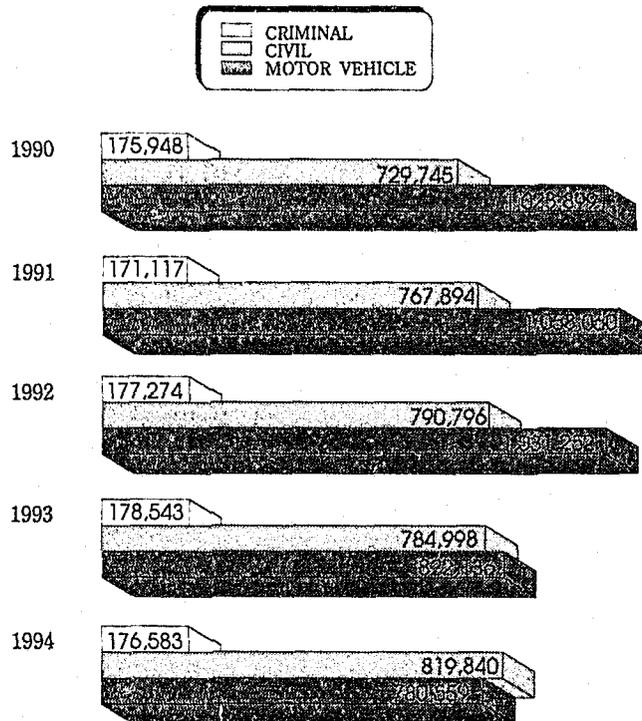
During Fiscal Year 1994, the District Court received 174,046 criminal filings, which exceeded the Fiscal Year 1993 total of 166,018 by 4.8 percent. A combined total of 129,613 criminal cases were filed in the five largest jurisdictions, which constituted approximately 74.5 percent of the criminal caseload State-wide. Baltimore City reported 61,616 filings, an increase of 4.6 percent over 58,892 filings the previous year. A 10.6 percent increase in criminal filings, from 21,308 in

Fiscal Year 1993 to 23,560 in Fiscal Year 1994, was reported by Prince George's County. Montgomery County reported a 17.1 percent increase in criminal filings, from 11,855 during Fiscal Year 1993 to 13,888 in Fiscal Year 1994. The 18,654 criminal filings reported by Baltimore County in Fiscal Year 1994 constituted less than a one percent increase from the 18,534 filings in Fiscal Year 1993. Among the larger jurisdictions, only Anne Arundel County incurred a decrease in criminal filings; compared with 12,948 filings the prior year, filings decreased 8.1 percent to 11,895 in Fiscal Year 1994.

A 1.1 percent decrease in the number of criminal cases processed by the District Court was reported during Fiscal Year

1994. In Fiscal Year 1993, 178,543 criminal cases were processed, compared with 176,583 in Fiscal Year 1994. Decreases in two of the five largest jurisdictions contributed to this general decline in processing activity. A 13.8 percent decrease, from 26,160 processed criminal cases in Fiscal Year 1993 to 22,543 in Fiscal Year 1994, occurred in Prince George's County. Similarly, Anne Arundel County reported a 13.1 percent decrease, with 14,134 and 12,277 processed cases in Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994, respectively. The remaining large jurisdictions reported increases, the most significant of which was a 12.3 percent in Baltimore County, from 18,865 processed cases in Fiscal Year 1993 to 21,185 in Fiscal Year

TABLE DC-1
DISTRICT COURT - CASELOAD BY FISCAL YEAR



* The total caseload for Fiscal Year 1994 is 1,776,982

1994. Baltimore City and Montgomery County followed with respective increases of 4.3 and 1.4 percent. There were 62,419 cases processed by Baltimore City during Fiscal Year 1994, compared with 59,826 in Fiscal Year 1993. Montgomery County processed 13,305 criminal cases, 189 cases over the previous fiscal year total of 13,116. Collectively, the five largest jurisdictions processed 131,729 criminal cases, approximately 75 percent of the Fiscal Year 1994 caseload State-wide (Table DC-4).

Civil

In Fiscal Year 1994, 819,840 civil cases were filed in the District Court, a 4.4 percent increase from the 784,998 filings in Fiscal Year 1993. During Fiscal Year 1994, 710,360 civil cases were filed in the five largest jurisdictions. In Baltimore City, filings increased 6.4 percent, from 238,795 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 254,051 in Fiscal Year 1994. Filings in Prince George's County increased 4.7 percent, from 179,038 to 187,513 in Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994, respectively. Increases were reported in Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties as well. A 7.6 percent increase in civil filings was reported by Baltimore County, from 136,492 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 146,895 in Fiscal Year 1994. Similarly, a 1.9 percent increase was reported by Anne Arundel County, from 43,927 civil filings the prior year to 44,749 in Fiscal Year 1994. The only large jurisdiction in which a decrease occurred was Montgomery County, with filings declining 6.3 percent from 82,302 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 77,152 in Fiscal Year 1994.

Approximately 70 percent of the civil cases filed during Fiscal Year 1994 involved landlord and tenant matters. Landlord and tenant cases increased 2.4 percent, from 557,206 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 570,828 in Fiscal Year 1994. Increases in Prince George's, Baltimore, and Anne Arundel Counties contributed to the increase in landlord and tenant filings State-wide. Filings in Prince George's County increased 5.9 percent, from 135,959 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 143,986 in Fiscal Year 1994, followed by a 5.7 percent increase in Baltimore County, from 103,886 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 109,788 in Fiscal Year 1994. Anne Arundel County reported a 3.1 percent increase, with 28,253 filings in Fiscal Year 1994 in comparison to 27,416 in Fiscal Year 1993. Baltimore City and Montgomery County reported decreases of 0.8 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively. Although Baltimore City reported a 1,509 reduction in filings during Fiscal Year 1994, its caseload of 190,537 constituted 33.4 percent of landlord and tenant filings State-wide. Prince George's County followed, contributing 25.2 percent of the landlord and tenant cases filed during Fiscal Year 1994. Approximately 4.3 percent (24,786 cases) of the landlord and tenant cases filed in the District Court were contested.

A ten percent increase in contract and tort cases was reported, with 215,495 in Fiscal Year 1994 compared to 195,848 the previous year. Contract and tort cases accounted for 26.3 percent of the civil cases filed during Fiscal Year 1994. The 57,510 filings reported by Baltimore City comprised approximately 27 percent of the

District Court's contract and tort caseload State-wide, followed by 38,152 (17.7 percent) in Prince George's County. In the Fiscal Year 1994 civil caseload, 33,517 filings, which included attachments before judgment and replevin actions, were categorized as "Other," representing a 4.9 percent increase from 31,944 the previous year (Table DC-4).

In addition, the District Court reported 16,239 special proceedings for Fiscal Year 1994, itemized as follows: 3,146 emergency hearings; 12,522 domestic violence cases; and 571 child abuse cases (Table DC-12).

Trends

After generally decreasing for two consecutive years, District Court filings increased 0.9 percent during Fiscal Year 1994. Compared with a total of 1,781,416 filings in Fiscal Year 1993, 1,798,133 were reported in Fiscal Year 1994. Increases in criminal (4.8 percent) and civil (4.4 percent) filings, mitigated by a 3.1 percent decrease in motor vehicle filings, contributed to the slight increase. Previously, total filings decreased by 10.8 percent and 4.8 percent in Fiscal Years 1993 and 1992, respectively.

Since Fiscal Year 1991, motor vehicle filings have decreased steadily to 804,247 in Fiscal Year 1994. During the last five years, the District Court's motor vehicle caseload has dropped 27.6 percent. At the same time, the five largest jurisdictions have incurred individual decreases in motor vehicle filings as well. During the past five years, Montgomery County has reported a 51.7 percent reduction in motor vehicle filings, from 174,463 in Fiscal

Year 1990 to 84,234 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore and Prince George's Counties followed with a 33.1 percent decrease, from 166,997 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 111,753 in Fiscal Year 1994, and a 28.9 percent decrease, from 169,037 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 120,145 in Fiscal Year 1994, respectively. Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County reported respective decreases of 17.4 and 7.8 percent during the last five fiscal years as well.

A steady decline in "Driving While Intoxicated" (DWI) filings during the last five years contributed significantly to the general decrease in motor vehicle filings. Compared with 42,406 filings in Fiscal Year 1990, the DWI caseload decreased 29.7 percent to 29,826 in Fiscal Year 1994. Four of the five largest jurisdictions have reported significant reductions in DWI filings during the last five fiscal years. A 52.5 percent decrease occurred in Montgomery County, with 6,179 DWI filings in Fiscal Year 1990 and 2,934 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore County reported a 44.7 percent decrease, with 4,560 in Fiscal Year 1990 and 2,521 in Fiscal Year 1994. Prince George's County and Baltimore City also reported decreases of 39.9 percent and 34.1 percent, respectively. In Prince George's County, 6,041 DWI filings were reported in Fiscal Year 1990 compared with 3,630 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore City's DWI caseload declined from 2,527 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 1,666 in Fiscal Year 1994. Conversely, Anne Arundel County reported a 1.3 percent increase in DWI filings, from

6,877 in Fiscal Year 1990 to 6,967 in Fiscal Year 1994. However, DWI filings in Anne Arundel County had declined steadily during the two years prior to 1994. In Baltimore City and Prince George's and Baltimore Counties, DWI filings decreased consistently during the last five years, while Montgomery County reported a reduction in filings during the last three years.

District Court criminal filings have fluctuated during the last five years. The greatest number of filings during that time period (174,046) was reported during Fiscal Year 1994. The 61,616 filings reported by Baltimore City in Fiscal Year 1994 comprised approximately 35 percent of the District Court's criminal caseload State-wide. In addition, Baltimore City reported an increase in criminal filings for the fourth consecutive year. Since Fiscal Year 1991, criminal filings in Baltimore City have increased by approximately 12.9 percent. During Fiscal Year 1994, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties both reported their first increases in criminal filings since Fiscal Year 1991.

The number of criminal cases processed by the District Court also has fluctuated during the last five years. Annually, the five largest jurisdictions processed a significant portion of the criminal caseload. During Fiscal Year 1994, 75 percent of the District Court's criminal caseload (131,729) was processed by these jurisdictions. A 1.1 percent decrease in the total number of processed criminal cases

was reported, from 178,543 in Fiscal Year 1993 to 176,583 in Fiscal Year 1994. Baltimore City reported its third consecutive increase in criminal cases processed. However, the number of cases processed by Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties has fluctuated during the last five years (Table DC-8).

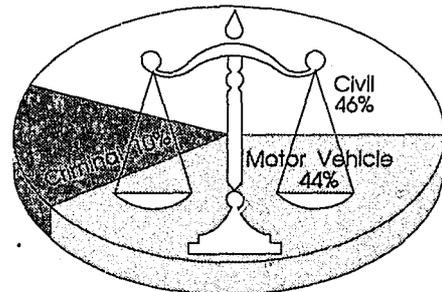
Although the District Court reported a decrease in civil filings for the first time in its history during Fiscal Year 1993, a subsequent increase occurred in Fiscal Year 1994. Civil filings increased from 784,998 to 819,840 during that one year period. Civil filings increased in four of the five largest jurisdictions during the last five years. Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties reported steady increases in civil filings and, following its first decrease in civil filings in five years, Baltimore City reported an increase of 6.4 percent during Fiscal Year 1994. Montgomery County reported its first decrease in civil filings during Fiscal Year 1994, a 6.3 percent reduction to 77,152 from 82,302 in Fiscal Year 1993. Decreases in the landlord and tenant caseload, as well as contract and tort filings, were significant factors in the general Montgomery County statistics. Among the categories of civil filings State-wide, contract and tort filings, as well as complaints categorized as "Other," increased following declines in Fiscal Year 1993. Annual increases in landlord and tenant filings continued, comprising approximately 70 percent of civil filings.

DISTRICT COURT FISCAL YEAR 1994
CASELOAD BREAKDOWN

TABLE DC-2

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE AND CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED
AND CIVIL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF MARYLAND

FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994



	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	399,437	391,239	402,025	374,971	389,512
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	17,975	17,480	17,325	16,037	15,488
Somerset	12,738	13,133	12,261	10,225	10,896
Wicomico	35,522	37,053	37,653	31,409	33,514
Worcester	29,509	27,820	24,889	25,151	24,214
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	8,956	8,960	8,926	8,363	7,355
Cecil	40,503	42,153	41,829	35,018	32,455
Kent	6,298	6,157	6,624	6,415	6,868
Queen Anne's	12,498	13,052	13,408	12,598	13,611
Talbot	13,297	14,697	14,644	16,409	13,205
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	18,346	18,328	17,118	17,251	16,741
Charles	25,837	26,100	28,909	28,515	26,781
St. Mary's	17,212	18,722	18,819	20,228	17,294
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	335,629	358,221	361,171	312,639	317,687
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	237,890	254,374	235,624	178,883	171,275
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	132,458	142,402	152,101	140,389	136,407
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	308,796	324,420	319,881	289,411	286,541
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	55,694	56,161	56,798	53,948	53,748
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	28,803	29,369	30,070	28,579	26,375
Howard	74,168	72,424	71,922	66,790	67,233
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	55,634	56,514	62,222	50,906	45,977
Washington	37,102	36,386	32,672	31,901	34,142
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	21,094	20,886	19,963	19,623	19,192
Garrett	9,186	11,020	12,468	10,018	10,471
STATE	1,934,592	1,997,071	1,999,322	1,785,677	1,776,982

TABLE DC-3
COMPARATIVE TABLE ON CASES FILED OR PROCESSED
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

FISCAL 1993-FISCAL 1994

	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED			CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED			CIVIL CASES FILED		
	1992-93	1993-94	% Change	1992-93	1993-94	% Change	1992-93	1993-94	% Change
DISTRICT 1									
Baltimore City	76,350	73,042	-4.3	59,826	62,419	4.3	238,795	254,051	6.4
DISTRICT 2									
Dorchester	11,365	10,244	-9.9	1,655	1,868	12.9	3,017	3,376	11.9
Somerset	7,685	8,130	5.8	1,027	1,003	-2.3	1,513	1,763	16.5
Wicomico	18,994	19,769	4.1	3,346	3,451	3.1	9,069	10,294	13.5
Worcester	17,873	17,142	-4.1	3,815	3,286	-13.9	3,463	3,786	9.3
DISTRICT 3									
Caroline	5,595	4,583	-18.1	975	946	-3.0	1,793	1,826	1.8
Cecil	28,023	25,644	-8.5	2,836	2,484	-12.4	4,159	4,327	4.0
Kent	4,356	4,956	13.8	514	495	-3.7	1,545	1,417	-8.3
Queen Anne's	9,716	11,086	14.1	934	854	-8.6	1,948	1,671	-14.2
Talbot	12,568	9,722	-22.6	1,369	1,276	-6.8	2,472	2,207	-10.7
DISTRICT 4									
Calvert	12,978	12,116	-6.6	2,146	2,239	4.3	2,127	2,386	12.2
Charles	17,171	15,911	-7.3	3,884	3,600	-7.3	7,460	7,270	-2.5
St. Mary's	12,947	9,879	-23.7	2,364	2,673	13.1	4,917	4,742	-3.6
DISTRICT 5									
Prince George's	107,441	107,631	0.2	26,160	22,543	-13.8	179,038	187,513	4.7
DISTRICT 6									
Montgomery	83,465	80,818	-3.2	13,116	13,305	1.4	82,302	77,152	-6.3
DISTRICT 7									
Anne Arundel	82,328	79,381	-3.6	14,134	12,277	-13.1	43,927	44,749	1.9
DISTRICT 8									
Baltimore	134,054	118,461	-11.6	18,865	21,185	12.3	136,492	146,895	7.6
DISTRICT 9									
Harford	36,006	34,958	-2.9	4,070	3,949	-3.0	13,872	14,841	7.0
DISTRICT 10									
Carroll	20,753	18,127	-12.7	2,429	2,313	-4.8	5,397	5,935	10.0
Howard	45,201	44,799	-0.9	4,227	4,055	-4.1	17,362	18,379	5.9
DISTRICT 11									
Frederick	35,613	31,089	-12.7	3,813	3,565	-6.5	11,480	11,323	-1.4
Washington	19,052	21,148	11.0	3,354	3,067	-8.6	9,495	9,927	4.5
DISTRICT 12									
Allegany	14,449	13,235	-8.4	2,782	2,740	-1.5	2,392	3,217	34.5
Garrett	8,153	8,688	6.6	902	990	9.8	963	793	-17.7
STATE	822,136	780,559	-5.1	178,543	176,583	-1.1	784,998	819,840	4.4

TABLE DC-4
MOTOR VEHICLE, CRIMINAL, AND CIVIL CASES FILED AND PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL YEAR 1994

	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES					CRIMINAL CASES		CIVIL CASES							TOTAL CASES FILED
	Cases Filed	Cases Tried	Cases Paid	Other Disposi- tions	Total Cases Pro- cessed	Cases Filed	Cases Pro- cessed	Landlord and Tenant		Contract and Tort		Other Com- plaints Filed	Total		
								Filed	Con- tested	Filed	Con- tested		Filed	Con- tested	
DISTRICT 1	80,328	31,979	33,434	7,629	73,042	61,616	62,419	190,537	6,647	57,510	6,020	6,004	254,051	12,667	395,995
Baltimore City	80,328	31,979	33,434	7,629	73,042	61,616	62,419	190,537	6,647	57,510	6,020	6,004	254,051	12,667	395,995
DISTRICT 2	57,893	9,712	39,933	5,640	55,285	9,198	9,608	8,226	1,134	8,558	802	2,435	19,219	1,936	86,310
Dorchester	10,631	2,906	6,839	499	10,244	1,732	1,868	1,084	229	1,724	166	568	3,376	395	15,739
Somerset	8,382	732	6,746	652	8,130	968	1,003	614	48	899	92	250	1,763	140	11,113
Wicomico	20,750	2,917	14,724	2,128	19,769	3,347	3,451	5,519	724	3,733	348	1,042	10,294	1,072	34,391
Worcester	18,130	3,157	11,624	2,361	17,142	3,151	3,286	1,009	133	2,202	196	575	3,786	329	25,067
DISTRICT 3	58,469	12,814	38,315	4,862	55,991	6,143	6,055	3,561	472	6,761	901	1,126	11,448	1,373	76,060
Caroline	4,926	1,131	2,928	524	4,583	989	946	501	59	1,125	130	200	1,826	189	7,741
Cecil	26,190	4,995	17,976	2,673	25,644	2,450	2,484	1,750	214	2,161	343	416	4,327	557	32,967
Kent	5,230	1,071	3,577	308	4,956	436	495	203	54	1,034	46	180	1,417	100	7,083
Queen Anne's	11,553	2,991	7,317	778	11,086	890	854	324	54	1,179	203	168	1,671	257	14,114
Talbot	10,570	2,626	6,517	579	9,722	1,378	1,276	783	91	1,262	179	162	2,207	270	14,155
DISTRICT 4	36,539	9,952	20,719	7,235	37,906	8,148	8,512	6,224	446	6,777	1,139	1,397	14,398	1,585	59,085
Calvert	11,503	4,193	5,991	1,932	12,116	2,152	2,239	481	114	1,695	349	210	2,386	463	16,041
Charles	15,843	4,310	9,400	2,201	15,911	3,532	3,600	3,097	223	3,438	450	735	7,270	673	26,645
St. Mary's	9,193	1,449	5,328	3,102	9,879	2,464	2,673	2,646	109	1,644	340	452	4,742	449	16,399
DISTRICT 5	120,145	33,115	59,324	15,192	107,631	23,560	22,543	143,986	7,645	38,152	3,274	5,375	187,513	10,919	331,218
Prince George's	120,145	33,115	59,324	15,192	107,631	23,560	22,543	143,986	7,645	38,152	3,274	5,375	187,513	10,919	331,218
DISTRICT 6	84,234	23,823	49,068	7,927	80,818	13,888	13,305	46,262	2,539	26,422	4,543	4,468	77,152	7,082	175,274
Montgomery	84,234	23,823	49,068	7,927	80,818	13,888	13,305	46,262	2,539	26,422	4,543	4,468	77,152	7,082	175,274
DISTRICT 7	80,143	29,177	37,727	12,477	79,381	11,895	12,277	28,253	798	14,156	2,884	2,340	44,749	3,682	136,787
Anne Arundel	80,143	29,177	37,727	12,477	79,381	11,895	12,277	28,253	798	14,156	2,884	2,340	44,749	3,682	136,787
DISTRICT 8	111,753	45,963	59,502	12,996	118,461	18,654	21,185	109,788	2,960	31,162	7,902	5,945	146,895	10,862	277,302
Baltimore	111,753	45,963	59,502	12,996	118,461	18,654	21,185	109,788	2,960	31,162	7,902	5,945	146,895	10,862	277,302
DISTRICT 9	34,626	11,793	20,904	2,261	34,958	3,650	3,949	8,571	513	4,909	1,064	1,361	14,841	1,577	53,117
Harford	34,626	11,793	20,904	2,261	34,958	3,650	3,949	8,571	513	4,909	1,064	1,361	14,841	1,577	53,117
DISTRICT 10	64,067	19,561	36,000	7,365	62,926	6,578	6,368	14,924	483	8,028	1,172	1,362	24,314	1,655	94,959
Carroll	17,185	5,743	10,007	2,377	18,127	2,375	2,313	1,753	214	3,479	551	703	5,935	765	25,495
Howard	46,882	13,818	25,993	4,988	44,799	4,203	4,055	13,171	269	4,549	621	659	18,379	890	69,464
DISTRICT 11	53,899	10,652	35,623	5,962	52,237	6,626	6,632	9,756	960	10,091	1,412	1,403	21,250	2,372	81,775
Frederick	32,201	7,055	20,607	3,427	31,089	3,518	3,565	5,431	275	5,101	814	791	11,323	1,089	47,042
Washington	21,698	3,597	15,016	2,535	21,148	3,108	3,067	4,325	685	4,990	598	612	9,927	1,283	34,733
DISTRICT 12	22,151	4,148	15,793	1,982	21,923	4,090	3,730	740	189	2,969	491	301	4,010	680	30,251
Allegany	12,963	3,042	8,629	1,564	13,235	2,952	2,740	645	188	2,368	368	204	3,217	556	19,132
Garrett	9,188	1,106	7,164	418	8,688	1,138	990	95	1	601	123	97	793	124	11,119
STATE	804,247	242,689	446,342	91,528	780,559	174,046	176,583	570,828	24,786	215,495	31,604	33,517	819,840	56,390	1,798,133

TABLE DC-5
POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE*
AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge**	CASES FILED OR PROCESSED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	23	31,374	11,046	3,176	2,714	16,936
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester	1	29,900	3,376	10,244	1,868	15,488
Somerset	1	24,600	1,763	8,130	1,003	10,896
Wicomico	2	39,600	5,147	9,885	1,726	16,758
Worcester	1	37,700	3,786	17,142	3,286	24,214
DISTRICT 3 Caroline	1	28,600	1,826	4,583	946	7,355
Cecil	2	38,400	2,164	12,822	1,242	16,228
Kent	1	18,500	1,417	4,956	495	6,868
Queen Anne's	1	36,800	1,671	11,086	854	13,611
Talbot	1	32,200	2,207	9,722	1,276	13,205
DISTRICT 4 Calvert	1	59,800	2,386	12,116	2,239	16,741
Charles	2	56,000	3,635	7,956	1,800	13,391
St. Mary's	1	83,500	4,742	9,879	2,673	17,294
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	11	69,736	17,047	9,785	2,049	28,881
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	9***	90,922	8,572	8,980	1,478	19,030
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	7	64,086	6,393	11,340	1,754	19,487
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	12	59,025	12,241	9,872	1,765	23,878
DISTRICT 9 Harford	4	50,550	3,710	8,740	987	13,437
DISTRICT 10 Carroll	2	67,450	2,968	9,064	1,157	13,189
Howard	4	53,950	4,595	11,200	1,014	16,809
DISTRICT 11 Frederick	2	82,650	5,662	15,545	1,783	22,990
Washington	2	63,200	4,964	10,574	1,534	17,072
DISTRICT 12 Allegany	2	36,350	1,609	6,618	1,370	9,597
Garrett	1	28,900	793	8,688	990	10,471
STATE	94	53,507	8,722	8,304	1,879	18,905

* Chief Judge of District Court not included in statistics. Number of judges as of June 30, 1994.
** Population estimate for July 1, 1994, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.
*** Two Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE DC-6
CASES FILED OR PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT
PER THOUSAND POPULATION
JULY 1, 1993-JUNE 30, 1994
FISCAL 1994

	Population*	Civil Filed	Motor Vehicle Processed	Criminal Processed	Total
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	721,600	352	101	87	540
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	29,900	113	343	62	518
Somerset	24,600	72	330	41	443
Wicomico	79,200	130	250	44	424
Worcester	37,700	100	455	87	642
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	28,600	64	160	33	257
Cecil	76,800	56	334	32	422
Kent	18,500	77	268	27	372
Queen Anne's	36,800	45	301	23	369
Talbot	32,200	69	302	40	411
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	59,800	40	203	37	280
Charles	112,000	65	142	32	239
St. Mary's	83,500	57	118	32	207
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	767,100	244	140	29	413
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	818,300	94	99	16	209
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	448,600	100	177	27	304
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	708,300	207	167	30	404
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	202,200	73	173	20	266
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	134,900	44	134	17	195
Howard	215,800	85	208	19	312
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	165,300	68	188	22	278
Washington	126,400	79	167	24	270
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	72,700	44	182	38	264
Garrett	28,900	27	301	34	362
STATE	5,029,700	163	155	35	353

* Population estimate for July 1, 1994, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE DC-7
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED
BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-1994
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	103,068	92,805	96,262	76,350	73,042
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	12,711	12,086	11,685	11,365	10,244
Somerset	10,394	10,478	9,512	7,685	8,130
Wicomico	23,808	24,411	24,213	18,994	19,769
Worcester	23,148	20,869	17,024	17,873	17,142
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	6,201	5,846	6,120	5,595	4,583
Cecil	34,694	35,128	34,563	28,023	25,644
Kent	3,956	3,916	4,326	4,356	4,956
Queen Anne's	10,114	10,236	10,512	9,716	11,086
Talbot	9,895	10,793	10,790	12,568	9,722
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	14,626	14,782	13,221	12,978	12,116
Charles	16,224	16,148	17,401	17,171	15,911
St. Mary's	10,335	11,144	11,283	12,947	9,879
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	140,832	163,326	160,789	107,441	107,631
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	153,308	163,658	139,336	83,465	80,818
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	85,254	89,811	94,958	82,328	79,381
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	159,647	168,155	164,393	134,054	118,461
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	41,544	39,910	38,461	36,006	34,958
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	21,890	21,925	22,331	20,753	18,127
Howard	55,799	52,261	52,533	45,201	44,799
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	41,821	41,368	46,722	35,613	31,089
Washington	25,462	24,197	20,198	19,052	21,148
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	16,637	15,905	14,208	14,449	13,235
Garrett	7,531	8,902	10,411	8,153	8,688
STATE	1,028,899	1,058,060	1,031,252	822,136	780,559

TABLE DC-8
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES BY THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED
PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	59,096	53,768	58,520	59,826	62,419
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,996	1,792	1,858	1,655	1,868
Somerset	882	1,086	1,061	1,027	1,003
Wicomico	2,729	3,113	3,653	3,346	3,451
Worcester	3,338	3,827	3,681	3,815	3,286
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	926	1,014	924	975	946
Cecil	2,568	2,996	2,871	2,836	2,484
Kent	504	537	529	514	495
Queen Anne's	710	787	933	934	854
Talbot	1,160	1,138	1,240	1,369	1,276
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	2,148	1,710	1,816	2,146	2,239
Charles	3,725	3,817	4,043	3,884	3,600
St. Mary's	2,297	2,118	2,603	2,364	2,673
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	26,937	24,939	22,524	26,160	22,543
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	12,940	14,237	15,410	13,116	13,305
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	13,181	13,172	13,689	14,134	12,277
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	20,293	19,680	19,463	18,865	21,185
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	3,361	3,619	4,531	4,070	3,949
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	2,697	2,452	2,260	2,429	2,313
Howard	4,305	4,408	4,213	4,227	4,055
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	3,650	3,711	3,694	3,813	3,565
Washington	3,632	3,546	3,583	3,354	3,067
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	2,039	2,516	3,102	2,782	2,740
Garrett	834	1,134	1,073	902	990
STATE	175,948	171,117	177,274	178,543	176,583

TABLE DC-9
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES FILED
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	237,273	244,666	247,243	238,795	254,051
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	3,268	3,602	3,782	3,017	3,376
Somerset	1,462	1,569	1,688	1,513	1,763
Wicomico	8,985	9,529	9,787	9,069	10,294
Worcester	3,023	3,124	4,184	3,463	3,786
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	1,839	2,100	1,882	1,793	1,825
Cecil	3,241	4,029	4,395	4,159	4,327
Kent	1,838	1,704	1,769	1,545	1,417
Queen Anne's	1,674	2,029	1,963	1,948	1,671
Talbot	2,242	2,766	2,614	2,472	2,207
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	1,572	1,836	2,081	2,127	2,386
Charles	5,888	6,135	7,465	7,460	7,270
St. Mary's	4,580	5,460	4,933	4,917	4,742
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	167,860	169,956	177,858	179,038	187,513
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	71,642	76,479	80,878	82,302	77,152
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	34,023	39,419	43,454	43,927	44,749
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	128,856	136,585	136,025	136,492	146,895
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	10,789	12,632	13,806	13,872	14,841
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	4,216	4,992	5,479	5,397	5,935
Howard	14,064	15,755	15,176	17,362	18,379
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	10,163	11,435	11,806	11,480	11,323
Washington	8,008	8,643	8,891	9,495	9,927
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	2,418	2,465	2,653	2,392	3,217
Garrett	821	984	984	963	793
STATE	729,745	767,894	790,796	784,998	819,840

TABLE DC-10
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED CASES RECEIVED BY
THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

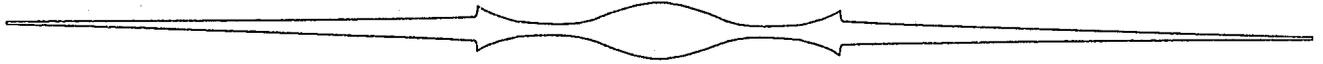
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	% Change
DISTRICT 1						
Baltimore City	2,527	2,134	1,893	1,708	1,666	-2.5
DISTRICT 2						
Dorchester	356	353	324	265	239	-9.8
Somerset	298	300	237	197	192	-2.5
Wicomico	793	673	595	504	515	2.2
Worcester	957	862	913	815	884	8.5
DISTRICT 3						
Caroline	218	202	194	231	222	-3.9
Cecil	1,217	1,098	910	746	726	-2.7
Kent	166	140	183	283	224	-20.8
Queen Anne's	306	342	316	310	255	-17.7
Talbot	357	435	413	310	298	-3.9
DISTRICT 4						
Calvert	1,120	1,190	807	731	729	-0.3
Charles	1,113	899	870	774	676	-12.7
St. Mary's	579	926	1,103	1,127	608	-46.1
DISTRICT 5						
Prince George's	6,041	4,836	4,004	3,888	3,630	-6.6
DISTRICT 6						
Montgomery	6,179	6,558	4,968	3,006	2,934	-2.4
DISTRICT 7						
Anne Arundel	6,877	6,169	7,610	7,055	6,967	-1.2
DISTRICT 8						
Baltimore	4,560	4,093	3,560	3,127	2,521	-19.4
DISTRICT 9						
Harford	1,477	1,550	1,509	1,406	1,235	-12.2
DISTRICT 10						
Carroll	920	956	872	1,102	792	-28.1
Howard	2,493	2,341	2,109	1,690	1,698	0.5
DISTRICT 11						
Frederick	1,555	1,572	1,602	1,318	1,274	-3.3
Washington	1,317	1,149	912	821	781	-4.9
DISTRICT 12						
Allegany	574	612	636	578	552	-4.5
Garrett	406	317	283	217	208	-4.1
STATE	42,406	39,707	36,823	32,209	29,826	-7.4

TABLE DC-11
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED DISPOSITIONS
FISCAL 1994

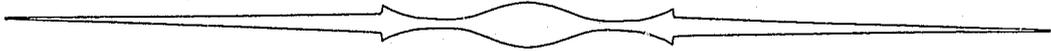
	Guilty	Not Guilty	Probation Before Judgment	Nolle Prossed	Stet	Merged	Jury Trial Prayers	Dis-missed	Miscellaneous	Total Dispositions
DISTRICT 1										
Baltimore City	521	45	626	102	182	1	135	10	6	1,628
DISTRICT 2										
Dorchester	217	22	39	19	1	0	16	3	3	320
Somerset	89	8	3	37	2	0	59	1	0	199
Wicomico	277	26	190	54	18	0	66	2	0	633
Worcester	392	19	140	174	9	0	158	0	2	894
DISTRICT 3										
Caroline	152	6	38	24	4	0	17	0	0	241
Cecil	343	5	123	72	7	0	331	0	11	892
Kent	135	6	94	18	2	0	30	0	1	286
Queen Anne's	228	5	53	54	0	0	8	0	0	348
Talbot	212	14	88	32	5	0	23	0	1	375
DISTRICT 4										
Calvert	300	8	275	45	24	0	94	0	5	751
Charles	434	4	200	54	5	0	71	1	3	772
St. Mary's	279	6	61	68	27	0	214	44	0	699
DISTRICT 5										
Prince George's	354	103	684	1,278	179	7	800	31	2	3,438
DISTRICT 6										
Montgomery	1,137	43	831	327	709	2	167	8	9	3,233
DISTRICT 7										
Anne Arundel	1,198	724	1,550	2,313	425	571	77	21	63	6,942
DISTRICT 8										
Baltimore County	1,033	92	1,366	447	47	1	209	6	22	3,223
DISTRICT 9										
Harford	635	11	644	49	8	3	233	9	9	1,601
DISTRICT 10										
Carroll	138	58	167	51	4	82	479	1	7	987
Howard	505	25	700	221	99	6	271	4	6	1,837
DISTRICT 11										
Frederick	478	5	547	74	30	0	270	0	9	1,413
Washington	364	1	187	27	10	0	335	1	4	929
DISTRICT 12										
Allegany	364	11	200	18	19	0	57	1	2	672
Garrett	154	3	72	8	1	0	7	0	1	246
STATE	9,939	1,250	8,878	5,566	1,817	673	4,127	143	166	32,559

TABLE DC-12
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EMERGENCY EVALUATION AND DOMESTIC ABUSE HEARINGS
HELD IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1990-FISCAL 1994

	Emergency Hearings					Domestic Violence				
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
DISTRICT 1										
Baltimore City	828	880	940	676	782	2,120	2,098	2,218	2,498	3,190
DISTRICT 2										
Dorchester	23	20	8	16	22	31	35	40	64	102
Somerset	12	4	4	7	4	15	28	14	18	25
Wicomico	69	42	52	68	64	114	100	125	185	371
Worcester	17	18	23	21	25	37	31	61	42	87
DISTRICT 3										
Caroline	4	4	2	1	4	21	23	18	25	58
Cecil	26	39	51	39	52	84	119	88	165	233
Kent	13	20	16	18	30	16	13	12	17	29
Queen Anne's	12	8	8	10	10	17	26	42	46	59
Talbot	13	7	2	1	5	18	18	12	44	40
DISTRICT 4										
Calvert	1	4	8	18	22	24	20	46	92	111
Charles	37	39	51	53	66	58	59	84	134	207
St. Mary's	75	35	20	33	26	44	51	54	135	128
DISTRICT 5										
Prince George's	454	420	434	443	482	782	692	836	1,995	2,636
DISTRICT 6										
Montgomery	336	406	432	464	534	456	488	548	632	889
DISTRICT 7										
Anne Arundel	223	175	215	211	263	393	330	297	652	1,090
DISTRICT 8										
Baltimore	383	420	445	405	493	777	810	856	1,302	1,800
DISTRICT 9										
Harford	18	20	37	36	29	62	55	70	145	226
DISTRICT 10										
Carroll	42	20	31	16	25	53	55	75	79	133
Howard	57	73	67	69	62	110	118	103	134	214
DISTRICT 11										
Frederick	35	46	50	46	58	147	151	193	219	311
Washington	24	31	35	51	42	129	164	178	256	304
DISTRICT 12										
Allegany	34	33	39	55	39	119	103	100	162	199
Garrett	11	13	13	17	7	83	78	94	73	80
STATE	2,747	2,777	2,983	2,774	3,146	5,710	5,665	6,164	9,114	12,522



The Orphans' Court



The Orphans' Court

In almost every county and in Baltimore City, the Orphans' Court is the court of probate. When Maryland was a British colony, testamentary functions were the responsibility of the Commissary General of the Prerogative Court and a deputy commissary in each county tended to these matters. This centralized administration of probate was abolished during the Revolutionary War.

Maryland's first constitution, adopted in November of 1776, authorized a Register of Wills to oversee probate in each county. The following spring, the General Assembly formally established the Orphans' Court as the mechanism for probate administration, with the Register of Wills as the Court's Chief Clerk. The name, as well as the idea, was taken from the Court of Orphans' of the City of London. That Court had the care and guardianship of orphaned children of London citizens and could compel executors and guardians to file inventories

and accounts and give securities for their estates.

Today, the Orphans' Court hears all matters involving decedents' estates which are contested and supervises all of those estates which are probated judicially. It approves accounts, awards of personal representative's commissions, and attorney's fees in all estates. The Court also has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in the guardianships of minors and their property. All matters involving the validity of wills and the transfer of property in which legal questions and disputes occur are resolved by the Orphans' Court.

There are three judges who sit on the Orphans' Court in Baltimore City and in each of the counties, except Montgomery County and Harford County. The judges are elected every four years and, in the case of a vacancy, the Governor is authorized to appoint a suitable person, subject to Senate confir-

mation, to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term. Of the three persons elected in Baltimore City and in each of the counties, the Governor designates one as the Chief Judge of the Court. In Montgomery County and Harford County, circuit court judges sit as Orphans' Court judges.

In contrast to the State's trial and appellate court judges, individuals elected to serve as judges of the Orphans' Court are not required to be attorneys. The General Assembly prescribes the powers and jurisdiction of the Court and fixes the compensation of each of the three elected judges, who are paid by the city or county government. An appeal from a decision by the Orphans' Court may be to a circuit court, where the matter is tried *de novo* before a judge or jury, or to the Court of Special Appeals, where the matter is heard on the record.



Judicial Administration



Judicial Administration

Administrative Office of the Courts

Under Article IV, §18(b) of the Maryland Constitution, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is the "administrative head of the judicial system of the State."

Thirty-nine years ago, the Maryland Legislature took an additional step to provide the administrative and professional staff necessary to assist the Chief Judge to carry out the administrative responsibilities under the Constitution by enacting §13-101 of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article. This statute established the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of the State Court Administrator, who is appointed and serves at the pleasure of the Chief Judge. The State Court Administrator and the Administrative Office of the Courts provide the Chief Judge with advice, information, facilities, and staff to assist in the performance of the Chief Judge's administrative responsibilities. The administrative responsibilities include personnel administration, preparation and administration of the Judiciary Budget, liaison with legislative and executive branches, planning and research, education of judges and court support personnel. Staff support is provided to the Maryland Judicial Conference, the Conference of Circuit Judges, the Judicial Institute of Maryland, and the Select Committee on Gender Equality. In addition, the Ad-

ministrative Office of the Courts serves as secretariat to the Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Nominating Commissions. Personnel also are responsible for the complex operation of data processing systems, collection and analysis of statistics and other management information. The office also assists the Chief Judge in the assignment of active and former judges to cope with case backloads or address shortages of judicial personnel in critical locations.

What follows are some of the details pertaining to certain important activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts during the last twelve months.

Education and Training

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides staff support, recommendations on adult education methodology, library and media support, and direct instructional services to judges, circuit court clerks' offices, court-related agencies, and its own staff.

Circuit Court Clerk Training

The Training Advisory Subcommittee, comprised of representatives from the circuit court clerks' offices and Education and Training staff, developed training agendas for circuit court clerk employees. Some members of this committee also served as instructors.

A one-day training program on motivation and legally defensible employment interviewing was presented to 181 supervisors from the circuit court clerks' offices. This program was a continuation of the supervisory training conducted the year before. The five sessions were presented regionally during the fall of 1993.

For supervisors who were hired after the supervisory training began or who missed some of the modules, an update session was held in December, 1993. Twenty participants were provided with instruction on leadership, setting performance standards, preparing and conducting performance evaluations, major employment laws, delegation, and personnel policies. A workbook supporting this training was given to each new supervisor in attendance.

Training on criminal procedures was held in May and June, 1994. Topics included the criminal case life cycle, the criminal case in the courtroom, interfacing with the District Court and other State agencies, and the prosecutorial viewpoint. In addition, a State-wide survey of all criminal clerks identified various problem areas for the question and answer segment. All 24 jurisdictions were represented at the four regional sessions, with a total of 143 participants.

For the first time, a training program was developed and presented to non-supervisory clerk personnel exclusively. Topics included employee mo-

tivation, teamwork, change, communication, quality service, and coping with difficult people. To ensure that the target audience of nearly 1,000 employees could attend, 40 regional sessions were planned across the State. Since the first one-day session was held in April, 1994, 160 employees have attended 11 sessions.

Education and Training Media

An interactive laser-disc program on confrontational skills was developed to enhance supervisory skills and was completed this year. Funded by a State Justice Institute grant, the computer-driven disc demonstrates various examples of employee conflict situations and challenges supervisors to test their management skills, then see the results of their decisions. The self-contained computer unit will travel around the State for training sessions in each jurisdiction.

Additional media production projects included a video on child support enforcement to be shown to Prince George's County's Office of Child Support Enforcement obligors in preparation for settlement conference hearings. Other projects initiated were a video module on judicial/lawyer ethics for use in a Judicial Institute seminar and a video presentation of introductory information for those filing a paternity suit in the Circuit Court for Prince George's County.

The newly adopted rules of evidence were presented at various judicial training programs throughout the year, one of which was videotaped and distributed to those who could not attend any of the sessions.

In Fiscal Year 1994, Educa-

tion and Training assisted the District Court of Maryland with the production of several policy announcements, repaired and maintained projector equipment for the Baltimore City Circuit Court, and surveyed court reporting practices for the Administrative Office of the Courts. Assistance with sound system problems also was provided to the Court of Appeals and Court of Special Appeals.

On-going media support was provided to the Judicial Institute Programs, as well as the New Trial Judge Orientation Program.

Judicial Institute of Maryland

Two hundred and one judges registered for continuing judicial education programs in 1994. This represents 86 percent of the active trial and appellate judges. In addition, ten newly-appointed judges and four judges appointed to a circuit court from the District Court attended a five-day, new trial judge orientation session.

The twenty programs offered in 1994 covered criminal constitutional law, the first amendment, contract law, sentencing, administrative appeals, product liability, and the new Maryland Rules on Evidence. There also were courses on expert criminal testimony, juvenile issues, the courts' war on drugs, modern jurisprudence, and best courtroom practices. Programs were held in September, October, March, April, and May.

One hundred and six instructors served on eighteen Institute programs in Fiscal Year 1994. The highest percentage of these teachers were from the trial and appellate benches. In

addition, assistant attorneys general, law school professors, mental health professionals, litigators, masters, social workers, recovering alcoholics, and victims contributed their knowledge and experience to the continuing education of Maryland judges.

The Select Committee on Gender Equality

The Select Committee on Gender Equality, a joint committee of the Maryland Judiciary and the Maryland State Bar Association, is chaired by the Honorable Theresa A. Nolan.

The 19 members of the Committee serve on ten Subcommittees: Professionalism; Complaints; Maryland Institute for the Continuing Professional Education of Lawyers (MICPEL); Domestic Violence; Legislation; Family Law Issues; Judicial Nominating Commissions and Judicial Applications; Court Employees; Role of Women in Law Schools; and Women in Law Firms. The full Committee met four times and the Subcommittees also met frequently during the year.

Several members of the Committee were active in Fiscal Year 1994 developing MICPEL courses, the Professionalism Course for New Attorneys, and the education program for the annual meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association. The June, 1994 program, entitled "Lawyer Liability for Conduct Unbecoming," was held in Ocean City, Maryland.

The Court Employees Subcommittee issued a status report and forwarded a copy to Chief Judge Murphy. The full Committee will continue to work on this subject in the Fiscal Year 1995. Members of the Domestic Violence Subcommit-

tee designed a questionnaire for treatment providers and shelter workers. It will be circulated at a later date. The work of each of the Subcommittees will continue in Fiscal Year 1995.

Cooperative Reimbursement Agreement

The "Cooperative Reimbursement Agreement" (CRA) provides for reimbursement by the Federal Government of Title IV-D child support services that are offered by the circuit court clerks' offices. Title IV-D child support cases are filed by the State's Attorneys' Offices or special counsel appointed by the Attorney General. The CRA

is a contract between the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Child Support Enforcement Administration of the Maryland Department of Human Resources.

The Federal Government, working through the offices of the Child Support Enforcement Administration in Maryland, reimburses the State's General Fund for 66 percent of a circuit court clerk employee's salary for the time dedicated to child support tasks. It also reimburses 66 percent of the costs for postage, supplies, photocopies, and other related items. The Fiscal Year 1994 CRA was the second contract year for these services.

Employees of the circuit court clerks' offices assisted

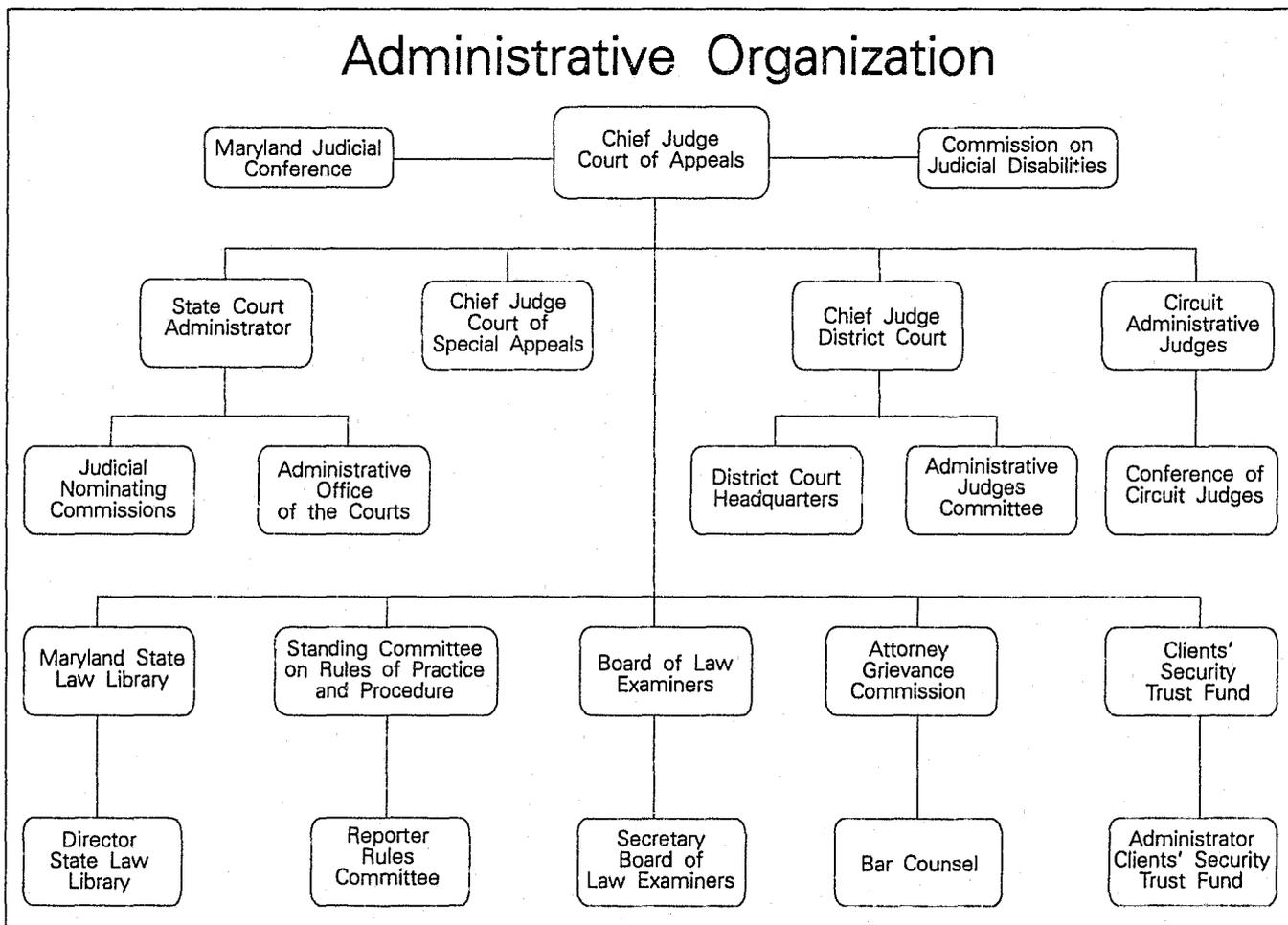
with the annual collection of data for time and task studies; monthly collection of child support establishment and enforcement data; and monthly costs for expenditure forms.

Judicial Information Systems

Judicial Information Systems (JIS) is responsible for the administration and operation of the Judicial Data Center (JDC) and all automated data systems within the Maryland Judiciary.

In Fiscal Year 1994, the Bail Review Phase of the District Court Courtroom Segment was installed and implemented in

Administrative Organization



all locations State-wide. This system allows the District Court to record information electronically as events occur within the courtroom. The Bail Review Phase was the first module to be implemented, with the remaining phases scheduled for deployment no later than the end of Fiscal Year 1995.

In the fourth quarter of Fiscal Year 1994, procedures were implemented which made bench warrant information available to the District Court Commissioners. These procedures allow the Commissioners to be cognizant of the fact that a warrant exists on defendants who may appear before them and are wanted in other matters. This is but one example of the many areas in which JIS is attempting to make relevant information electronically available to criminal justice personnel, in an effort to provide a more responsive service to the citizens of Maryland.

A paternity and non-support automated system for the Eighth Judicial Circuit was installed and currently is in production. The system is used to track cases as they proceed through the various stages of adjudication. Implementation of this system was completed in the first quarter of Calendar Year 1994.

A new automated juvenile system was installed and became operational in the Eighth Judicial Circuit. This is a full function case management system that was purchased from, and modified by, an outside vendor. The on-going maintenance and enhancements also are under the control of the vendor.

At the end of Fiscal Year 1994, the Court Automated Indexing System (CAIS) for land

record recording and indexing was successfully deployed in 19 of the 20 circuit court clerks' offices for which it was scheduled. The remaining jurisdiction, Prince George's County, will be implemented the first or second quarter of Fiscal Year 1994. As a supplement to the current land record data, JIS is in the process of capturing data from previous years for inclusion in the on-line indexing system. Toward this end, data for the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Washington County was acquired from the COTT Corporation and loaded on the database for testing and verification. It is intended to include up to 60 years of data.

A new personal computer-based cash register system was developed and installed in 12 circuit court clerks' offices throughout the State. The system will be implemented in the remaining clerks' offices during Fiscal Year 1995 and will provide full automation of all financial transactions. In addition, the personal computer-based cash registers will capture and disburse the information necessary to interface with other financial systems, such as accounts receivable and general ledger.

During Fiscal Year 1994, work was completed on switching all court locations from an old 9.6kb network to a new 56kb network that is under the control of the State Backbone Network. This move dramatically improved service to all remote JIS users by reducing the amount of "wait" time that was being experienced due to the narrow band width on the network. It also resulted in a time and cost saving by having the network administered through

the State Backbone Network.

In June, 1994, work was completed on converting over 150 programs to accept the new State-wide 12-digit tracking number that will be used by the criminal justice community within the State of Maryland. Use of this tracking number will allow defendants to be tracked within the criminal justice system. It also will allow for more timely and accurate up-dating of criminal history records.

In Fiscal Year 1994, an evaluation was completed and a contract was signed for the procurement of a software package that will be utilized by the circuit courts for case management.

This system will be installed initially in the Circuit Court for Baltimore County as a pilot project. Upon successful completion of the pilot, installation will begin on a scheduled basis in the remaining 23 jurisdictions. It is anticipated that State-wide implementation will occur over a two- to three-year period following the pilot project.

Another major project that began in Fiscal Year 1994 was the preparation and distribution of a Request For Proposal (RFP) for a land record document imaging system. In response to that RFP, 11 bids were received and evaluated by a committee that was appointed for the purpose of recommending a vendor to develop and implement the application. Implementation of an imaging system is planned for the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County on a pilot basis. Upon completion of the pilot implementation, the feasibility of deploying similar systems

State-wide will be assessed.

During Fiscal Year 1994, advancements in office automation continued throughout the Judiciary. Personal computers, with corresponding peripheral equipment, were implemented effectively for a wide variety of applications. Many locations currently are equipped with Local Area Network (LAN) technology and mainframe connections, which allow for sharing data and other resources, thus eliminating redundancy in capturing and processing information.

Circuit Court Management Services

Circuit Court Management Services operates under the direct supervision of the Deputy State Court Administrator and was formed to assist in the oversight of the circuit court clerks' offices, pursuant to an electoral mandate which transferred responsibility for the management of these offices to the Judiciary, effective January 1, 1991.

Historically, the clerks' offices operated as substantially autonomous units of State government and, consequently, procedural uniformity among jurisdictions did not exist. Workload and staffing disparities gradually evolved. These inequities have been recognized by both the General Assembly and the Legislative Auditor and, in accordance with their directives, the Administrative Office of the Courts has engaged Circuit Court Management Services in an extensive evaluation of clerk operations.

Several management audits were conducted by Circuit Court Management Services in

Fiscal Year 1994. A report on operations and staffing requirements in the Criminal and Administration Departments of the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City was issued. Similar studies of the Juvenile and Civil Departments were initiated in Fiscal Year 1994. The feasibility of implementing a new automated collection system in the Montgomery County Child Support Enforcement Division was analyzed to ascertain potential impact upon fiscal resources, operational procedures, and collection efficacy.

Retrospective microfilm conversions of land records in the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Howard, and Worcester Counties continued to progress in Fiscal Year 1994. Circuit Court Management Services coordinated the design of office space and installation of microfilm retrieval equipment in the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Worcester Counties. Circuit Court Management Services also developed specifications for a microfilm component to the optical imaging system planned for the Land Records Department of the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court for Prince George's County. Installation of the imaging system will be facilitated by a relocation of the Land Records Department scheduled for Fiscal Year 1995 and Circuit Court Management Services assisted in arrangements for this effort as well.

During Fiscal Year 1994, projects to convert filing systems to open shelving or ex-

pand existing open shelving systems were initiated in the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Baltimore, Cecil, Kent, Prince George's, Washington, and Wicomico Counties and Baltimore City. Circuit Court Management Services also coordinated the procurement and installation of workstations in the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Baltimore City and Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, and Frederick Counties. Self-service debit card copying systems were introduced in the Land Records Departments of the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Baltimore, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Kent, St. Mary's, and Wicomico Counties. Installations of debit card systems in the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Howard, Montgomery, and Queen Anne's Counties and Baltimore City are scheduled for Fiscal Year 1995. Circuit Court Management Services assisted in the design and construction of counters and cabinetry to accommodate personal computer cash register systems installed during Fiscal Year 1994 in the Clerks' Offices of the Circuit Courts for Allegany, Caroline, Carroll, Cecil, Garrett, Howard, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

During Fiscal Year 1994, Circuit Court Management Services provided staff support for the Maryland Judicial Conference's Standing Committee on Juvenile Law; the Maryland Judicial Conference's Task Force on Interpreters; and the Foster Care Grant Committee, a special panel appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. In Fiscal Year 1994, a staff member of Circuit Court Management Services was ap-

pointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to serve as the Judiciary's representative on the Criminal Justice Information System Advisory Board. A notable achievement of the Board during Fiscal Year 1994 was the design of a form which incorporated a 12-digit tracking number to facilitate correlation of criminal case records to the Criminal Justice Information System Central Depository database. Implementation of the form becomes effective July 1, 1994. Circuit Court Management Services personnel also staffed several committees formed by the Administrative Office of the Courts to address issues related to operations in the circuit court clerks' offices: the Advisory Committee on Records Management; the Advisory Committee on Court Costs and Clerks' Fees; the Advisory Committee on Statutory Revision; and the Ad Hoc Committee on Land Records Legislation.

Created late in Fiscal Year 1993 to develop legislative initiatives for introduction during the 1994 Session of the General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee on Land Records Legislation was comprised of representatives from the Maryland Circuit Court Clerks' Association; the Administrative Office of the Courts; the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation; the Maryland State Bar Association; the Maryland Land Title Association; the Maryland Bankers' Association; and the Maryland Realtors' Association. In conjunction with the Committee's initiative to simplify the recordation fee structure for land instruments filed with the circuit court clerks' offices, Circuit Court Management Services

compiled an extensive statistical report to document land record instrument filing activity. In accordance with the Committee's directives, Circuit Court Management Services also collaborated with the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation to consolidate multiple land instrument intake forms into one standard document. As a result of enabling legislation developed by the Committee and enacted during the 1994 Session, the *State of Maryland Land Instrument Intake Sheet* will be used by the 24 circuit court clerks' offices and 23 local offices of the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation to process land instruments, effective October 1, 1994. Implementation of the Intake Sheet will be facilitated by written instructions and training programs promulgated by Circuit Court Management Services and the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation, in collaboration with the title industry.

The Quality Assurance Unit of Circuit Court Management Services is responsible for monitoring the filing statistics generated by the circuit courts. During Fiscal Year 1994, an audit to validate paternity case filing data reported using an automated program recently installed in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City remained in progress. The Quality Assurance Unit also continued to supervise conversion of manual reporting procedures for criminal filing statistics compiled by the Circuit Court for Baltimore County to an automated format.

Circuit Court Management Services creates forms for the Judiciary and circuit court clerks' offices upon request. In

Fiscal Year 1994, Circuit Court Management Services published the *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1992-1993* and revised and distributed a brochure itemizing the services offered by the circuit court clerks' offices. Circuit Court Management Services participated in designing the automated case management system recently introduced in the Baltimore City Juvenile Court. In an effort to enhance the reliability of the Judiciary's statistics on domestic violence cases, Circuit Court Management Services also developed a computer program and formulated data collection procedures to compile comprehensive information on ex parte and protective orders.

Fiscal Management and Procurement

Fiscal Management and Procurement prepares and monitors the annual budget of the Maryland Judiciary, excluding the District Court. This budget preparation and monitoring function includes the budgets for all 24 circuit court clerks' offices. All accounts payable for the Judiciary are processed through Fiscal Management and Procurement, including all the clerks' offices. Accounting records for revenues and accounts payable are maintained in cooperation with the General Accounting Department of the State Comptroller's Office. In addition, Fiscal Management and Procurement prepares monthly reports showing budget balances and expenditures for distribution to the circuit court clerks' offices. The Working Fund also is the responsibility of Fiscal Management and Procurement.

Records are maintained in order for the legislative auditor to perform audits on the fiscal activities of the Judiciary.

General supplies and equipment are purchased by Fiscal Management and Procurement. Staff members also prepare and solicit competitive bids on equipment, furniture, and supplies. This activity includes purchasing of all forms, equipment, and other supplies for the circuit court clerks' offices, as well as preparing bids for large projects. Bulk purchasing and blanket purchase orders of forms, copy paper, and copy machine supplies have been established. These procedures have resulted in greater savings and inventory control. In addition to handling this expanded purchasing activity, efforts also are being made to develop as much uniformity as possible among the 24 circuit court clerks' offices to effectuate possible cost savings. Fiscal Management and Procurement also assumed responsibility for Judicial Information Systems purchasing in Fiscal Year 1994.

An automated inventory control system was established in 1987 for all furniture and equipment used by the Maryland Judiciary. This system uses a bar code attached to all equipment and furniture. Inventory is completed with a scanning device, which automatically counts the items to produce financial totals that are required by the State Comptroller's Office. Effective July 1, 1992, the circuit court clerks' offices were incorporated into this system. Fiscal Management and Procurement, therefore, currently maintains the inventory for each circuit court clerk's office. To accomplish an inventory update, circuit court clerks' offices

are provided with devices to scan bar-coded furniture and equipment. The new data provided by the scanner then is compared to the existing inventory list. Discrepancies are reported to each circuit court clerk's office and resolved before inventories are certified as complete.

When Fiscal Management and Procurement assumed responsibility for functions previously handled by the circuit court clerks' offices, numerous internal organizational changes were required. One of these was the addition of an internal auditing function. In this capacity, staff auditors visit the clerks' offices to perform internal audits and follow-up the work of Legislative Auditors, as well as other data-gathering and recordkeeping activities. In the Fiscal Year 1995 Budget four new positions were added, significantly increasing the ability of Fiscal Management and Procurement to fulfill its auditing responsibilities.

The circuit court clerks' offices historically have collected funds which are held in reserve until the court orders disposition. The internal auditors, along with other Fiscal Management and Procurement employees, now monitor these special fund monies. Data collected through this monitoring function is reported to various Executive Branch agencies for use in fiscal planning. In addition, data is compiled for the Comptroller of the Treasury for inclusion in the State's annual report.

Fiscal Management and Procurement also monitors and compiles monthly financial data for the Federal Child Support Administration Grant. This grant includes 23 counties

and the Administrative Office of the Courts, which is the largest Federal grant in the State. Due to the extensive services provided, Montgomery County Child Support Enforcement Division operates under a separate grant. Responsibility for this program requires preparation of 24 Federal budgets, in addition to individual budgets for each jurisdiction. Summary invoices are prepared each quarter for submission to the Department of Human Resources for reimbursement by the Federal government. These invoices are detailed compilations of salaries and hours for each employee participating in the program State-wide, as well as summaries of costs for supplies and other expenses.

Another program monitored by Fiscal Management and Procurement is the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Program. Staff members oversee grants and monitor quarterly expenditure reports, as well as prepare a year-end annual report of CASA State-wide activities for the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In addition, Fiscal Management and Procurement is involved in developing and implementing an automated cash register system and an accounts receivable system for the circuit court clerks' offices. These programs are being prepared to help the clerks' offices provide faster, more accurate services for the public. The development phase of the automated cash register system has been completed, and installations are underway. In Fiscal Year 1994, automated cash register systems were installed in 12 jurisdictions, with installation scheduled for completion

in the remaining clerks' offices by spring 1995. An accounts receivable program is available upon request for jurisdictions to use on a test basis, but general distribution remains pending.

Other responsibilities of Fiscal Management and Procurement include distributing payroll checks to all Judiciary personnel, except employees of the District Court and circuit courts; maintaining lease agreements for all leased property; monitoring the safety and maintenance records of the Judiciary's automobile fleet; and performing assignments as directed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judicial Personnel Services

Judicial Personnel Services provides personnel support services to the 24 circuit court clerks' offices, as well the Administrative Office of the Courts and court-related agencies. The services provided include recruitment and selection assistance, compensation and benefits administration, payroll processing and leave accounting, legally required record-keeping and reporting, employee relations guidance, and training.

Numerous personnel policies have been implemented in all 24 circuit court clerks' offices. These policies relate to recruitment, selection and hiring, nepotism, sexual harassment, equal opportunity, performance management, grievances, and leave. Similar policies were implemented for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, and court-related agencies on July 1, 1993.

As a result of the policy governing employee grievances and appeals, Personnel Services staff responded to five Step Three Appeals. This included holding conferences to consider presentations by the grievant and management, and issuing written decisions at the conclusion of the process. Also, Personnel Services staff responded to allegations of discriminatory employment practices resulting in investigations being conducted in three jurisdictions. Personnel Services presented a cultural diversity training program to a selected circuit court clerk's office, with the intent to provide training to the remaining jurisdictions.

In compliance with the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), which became effective August 5, 1993, Personnel Services developed initial implementation procedures. An overview of the law was distributed to all managers and supervisors to be shared with their employees. The introduction of FMLA has impacted existing leave policies. As a result, Personnel Services is undertaking a comprehensive review of all leave policies.

A formal performance evaluation program was implemented for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, and court-related agencies. A similar program was introduced in the circuit court clerks' offices last fiscal year.

A compensation study of employees in the circuit court clerks' offices was completed. The goal of the study was to introduce pay equity among the 24 jurisdictions and assure parity with other State agencies. The first two phases of the study have been implemented.

As funds become available, consideration will be given to reclassification of selected positions in accordance with the study results. Similar compensation studies will be conducted for the Administrative Office of the Courts and court-related agencies.

Personnel Services began implementing a new human resource information system developed by Abra Cadabra Software. This new system will increase flexibility in report generation and benefits tracking and assist with providing more timely responses to inquiries.

In an effort to improve the reporting and processing of information related to on-the-job injuries, Personnel Services distributed notices on established procedures to employees and supervisors. In addition, an on-site Back Awareness Program was presented to a group of employees in Judicial Information Systems in an effort to prevent back injuries. Personnel Services staff continue to participate in risk management training to learn ways to prevent on-the-job injuries and identify potential occupational health and safety risks.

Sentencing Guidelines

In the Maryland circuit courts, sentences in most criminal cases are determined using recommended guidelines, which define sentencing ranges based upon information specific to the nature of an offense and criminal history of an offender. A statute enabling the Judiciary to institute voluntary guidelines was enacted in 1983. The Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Board, comprised of cir-

circuit court judges and representatives from State criminal justice agencies and the private bar, was created in 1979 to develop and implement guidelines in four pilot jurisdictions. Maryland Sentencing Guidelines was established within the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide staff support to the Advisory Board and compile sentencing data.

Maryland Sentencing Guidelines provide comprehensive training in guideline applications to circuit court judicial personnel, as well as staff of the State's Attorneys, Public Defenders, and Division of Parole and Probation. The *Maryland Sentencing Guidelines Manual* is issued on behalf of the Advisory Board and used by the circuit courts and State criminal justice agencies to reference the various sentencing matrices. An orientation on use of the *Manual* is provided to each newly appointed judge. Similar instruction, including a training video, also is afforded to employees of the circuit courts, State's Attorneys, Public Defenders, and Division of Parole and Probation.

Supervised by an Assistant Administrator in Circuit Court Management Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts and staffed by two clerical positions, Maryland Sentencing Guidelines processes worksheets submitted by the circuit courts. The data extracted from these worksheets is used to produce statistical reports on sentencing patterns and anomalies, as well as compliance rates.

As Chair of the Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Board, Judge Joseph H. H. Kaplan appointed a committee to review guideline offenses in conjunc-

tion with compliance ranges. The Sentencing Guidelines Revision Committee, chaired by Judge Dana M. Levitz, initially convened in Fiscal Year 1993. In addition to addressing the Advisory Board's general directives, the Committee specifically studied the impact of violations of probation upon compliance rates. Following review of the Committee's findings by the Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Board, final recommendations will be presented to the Maryland Judicial Conference in Fiscal Year 1995. Contingent upon the Conference's approval of these recommendations, extensive revisions to the *Maryland Sentencing Guidelines Manual* are anticipated in late Fiscal Year 1995.

The District Court of Maryland

There are two areas of District Court administration which now require a substantial expenditure of time and money that were almost totally unknown or unexplored less than a decade ago.

The first concerns the modification of District Court facilities to better permit physically impaired citizens to have access to the courts. The second concerns the Court's effort to assist those who are unable to converse in the English language so that they may fully understand and participate in court proceedings.

The enactment of the Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) by the Federal Congress in 1990 imposed a special problem on the District Court, for all of the facilities of this court are under the direct control of the Chief Judge and his staff,

whereas the courtrooms, clerical offices and other facilities of the circuit courts are the responsibility of Maryland's counties and Baltimore City. Compliance with the provisions of the ADA required extensive modifications in District Court buildings in almost every part of Maryland, notwithstanding that more than half of them were facilities that had only been constructed or renovated for court use within the past ten to fifteen years. In many of the court buildings the doors to the courtrooms themselves had to be widened to accommodate wheelchairs, and restrooms modified for wheelchair accessibility. In other buildings ramps were necessary to make access to the building possible, or to improve on limited access, and special pulls were installed on some building doors. In some of the larger buildings engineering and design changes were necessary in the elevators so that they could be used by wheelchair-bound and other physically impaired citizens, and modifications to the aisles, courtrooms, seating and counter access were made on a wholesale basis throughout the state.

To assist the hearing impaired the Court purchased an infrared system with several neckloops for special situations in courtrooms, meetings or conferences. Telecommunication devices for the deaf, or text telephone machines for hearing and speech impaired individuals, have been installed in Baltimore City and in Baltimore, Prince George's, Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties. This service will eventually be extended elsewhere throughout the state.

To assist visually impaired citizens, the Court recently purchased hand-held page magnifiers for use in the clerk's office and the courtroom, and in a joint effort with the Division of Rehabilitation Services we installed a computer enlargement system for an employee who is legally blind.

In conjunction with the physical changes, fourteen District Court employees from various districts completed a ten-week basic sign language introductory course sponsored by the Hearing and Speech Agency, which has proven to be very beneficial in communicating with the public. Additionally, workshops on dealing with and assisting the disabled were provided for all clerks' offices and headquarters employees in 1993. Similar workshops were begun in June, 1994 for all District Court commissioners.

The second area of concern dealt with individuals who do not speak or understand the English language. To assist them the Court will soon complete the installation of a special telephone language line in every commissioner facility throughout the state. Through the use of this special service, commissioners can provide interpreters in more than 140 languages within minutes, in a manner that maintains the privacy of the commissioner and citizen communication, while enabling the two to fully comprehend and understand one another.

Although the AT&T Language Line does not lend itself to a courtroom setting, the Court has greatly expanded its utilization of interpreter service, both for those who do not speak or understand English as well as for the hearing im-

paired. Just a decade ago, in fiscal 1984, in the entire District Court State-wide only \$57,572 was expended to provide language interpreters or sign interpreters for the deaf, whereas in the fiscal year just concluded on June 30, 1994 more than \$382,437 was expended for that service.

The realities of life are that even the best court system in the world is incapable of providing relief for those who cannot gain access to it, or who cannot understand or make themselves understand the judicial process. The activities described in the District Court constitute a giant step forward in the effort to make the judicial branch of government at this level available to every citizen, regardless of disability or lack of familiarity with the English language.

Assignment of Judges

Article IV, §18(b) of the Maryland Constitution provides the Chief Judge with the authority to make temporary assignments of active judges to the appellate and trial courts. Also, pursuant to Article IV, §3A and §1-302 of the Courts Article, the Chief Judge, with the approval of the Court of Appeals, recalls former judges to sit in courts throughout the State. Their use enhances the Judiciary's ability to cope with growing caseloads, extended illnesses, and judicial vacancies. It minimizes the need to assign full-time judges, thus mitigating disruptions of schedules and delays in case disposition.

Pursuant to the Maryland Rules, Circuit Administrative Judges assign active judges within their circuits and exchange judges between circuits upon designation by the Chief

Judge of the Court of Appeals. Further, by designating District Court judges as circuit court judges, vital assistance to these courts was provided in Fiscal Year 1994. This assistance consisted of 47 judge days. The Chief Judge of the District Court, pursuant to constitutional authority, made assignments internal to that Court to address backlogs, unfilled vacancies, and extended illnesses. In Fiscal Year 1994, these assignments totaled 474 judge days. At the appellate level, the use of available judicial manpower continued. The Court of Special Appeals caseload is being addressed by limitations on oral argument, assistance by a central professional staff, and pre-hearing settlement conferences. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals exercised his authority by designating appellate and trial judges to sit in both appellate courts to hear specific cases. Finally, a number of judges of the Court of Special Appeals were designated to different circuit courts for various lengths of time to assist those courts in handling the workload.

The number of days that former judges sat in Fiscal Year 1994 increased slightly in comparison to Fiscal Year 1993. The Chief Judge recalled 16 former circuit court judges and four former appellate judges to serve in the circuit courts for approximately 704 judge days. In addition, 15 former District Court judges, six former circuit court judges, and one former appellate judge were recalled to sit in that court, totaling approximately 801 judge days. Five former appellate judges were recalled to assist both the Court of Appeals and the Court of Special Appeals for a total of 183.8 judge days.



Court-Related Units



Court-Related Units

Board of Law Examiners

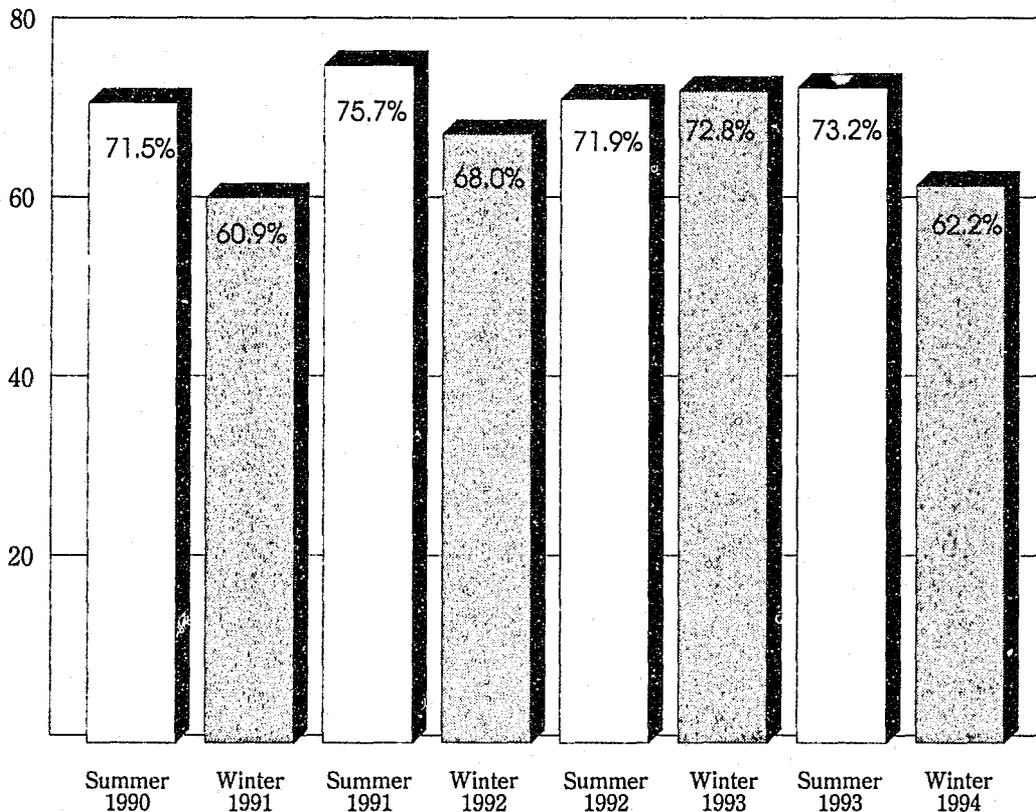
In Maryland, the various courts originally were authorized to examine persons seeking to be admitted to the practice of law. The examination of attorneys remained a function of the courts until 1898 when the State Board of Law Examiners was created (Chapter 139, Laws of 1898). The Board is presently composed of seven lawyers appointed by the Court of Appeals.

The Board and its staff administer bar examinations twice annually during the last weeks of February and July. Each is a two-day examination of not more than twelve hours nor less than nine hours of writing time.

Commencing with the summer 1972 examination and pursuant to rules adopted by the Court of Appeals, the Board adopted, as part of the overall examination, the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE). This is the nationally recognized law examination consisting of multi-

ple choice questions and answers, prepared and graded under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The MBE test generally is administered on the second day of the examination. The first day is devoted to the traditional essay examination, prepared and graded by the Board. The MBE test is now used in fifty jurisdictions. The states not using the MBE are Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, and Washington. It is a six-hour test that covers six subjects: contracts, criminal law, evidence,

PERCENT OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES TAKING THE BAR EXAMINATION



The State Board of Law Examiners

Charles H. Dorsey, Jr., Esquire; Chairman, Baltimore City Bar
 William F. Abell, Jr., Esquire; Montgomery County Bar
 John F. Mudd, Esquire; Charles County Bar
 Robert H. Reinhart, Esquire; Allegany County Bar
 Jonathan A. Azrael, Esquire; Baltimore County Bar and Baltimore City Bar
 Pamela J. White, Esquire; Baltimore City Bar
 Christopher B. Kehoe, Esquire; Talbot County Bar

Results of examination given by the State Board of Law Examiners during Fiscal Year 1994 are as follows:

Examination	Number of Candidates	Total Successful Candidates	Number of Candidates Taking First Time	Number of Candidates Passing First Time*
JULY 1993	1,400	1,026 (73.2%)	1,252	982 (78.4%)
Graduates				
University of Baltimore	256	188 (73.4%)	225	181 (80.4%)
University of Maryland	213	170 (79.8%)	192	164 (85.4%)
Out-of-State Law Schools	931	668 (71.7%)	835	637 (76.2%)
FEBRUARY 1994	627	390 (62.2%)	373	287 (76.9%)
Graduates				
University of Baltimore	103	65 (63.1%)	53	40 (75.4%)
University of Maryland	84	47 (55.9%)	43	32 (74.4%)
Out-of-State Law Schools	440	278 (63.1%)	277	215 (77.6%)

*Percentages are based upon the number of first-time applicants.

real property, torts, and constitutional law.

Maryland does not participate in the administration of the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) prepared under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Pursuant to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar, the subjects covered by the Board's test (essay examination) shall be within, but need not include, all of the following subject areas: agency, business associations, commercial transactions, constitutional law, contracts, criminal law and procedure, evidence, family law*, Maryland civil procedure, property, and torts. (*At its meeting on April 8, 1992, the State Board of Law Examiners adopted an amendment to

Board Rule 3, "Examination—Subject Matter", pursuant to the Board's rule making authority granted by Rule 20 of the Court of Appeals Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Maryland. This amendment added Family Law to the list of essay examination subjects enumerated in Board Rule 3 effective beginning with the July 1993 bar examination.) Single questions on the essay examinations may encompass more than one subject area and subjects are not specifically labeled on the examination paper.

Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Maryland adopted by the Court of Appeals of Maryland June 28, 1990, effective August 1, 1990, requires all persons recommended for bar admission to complete a course on legal pro-

fessionalism during the period between the announcement of the examination results and the scheduled bar admission ceremony. This course is administered by the Maryland State Bar Association, Inc., and was implemented beginning with the February 1992 examinations.

The results of the examinations given during Fiscal Year 1994 are as follows: a total of 1400 applicants sat for the July 1993 examination with 1026 (73.2 percent) obtaining a passing grade, while 627 sat for the February 1994 examination with 390 (62.2 percent) being successful.

Passing percentages for the two previous fiscal years are as follows: July, 1991, 75.7 percent and February, 1992, 68.0 percent; July, 1992, 71.8 percent and February, 1993, 72.7 per-

cent.

In addition to administering two regular bar examinations per year, the Board also processes applications for admission filed under Rule 13 which governs out-of-state attorney applicants who must take and pass an attorney examination. That examination is an essay test limited in scope and subject matter to the rules in Maryland which govern practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases and also the Rules of Professional Conduct. The test is three hours in duration and is administered on the same day as the essay test for the regular bar examination.

A total of 99 applicants took the Attorney Examination administered in July 1993. Out of this number, 85 passed. This represents a passing rate of 85.8 percent.

In February 1994, 121 applicants took the examination. Out of this number, 118 passed. This represents a passing rate of 97.5 percent.

Rules Committee

Under Article IV, Section 18 (a) of the Maryland Constitution, the Court of Appeals is empowered to regulate and revise the practice and procedure in, and the judicial administration of, the courts of this State; and under Annotated Code of Maryland, Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, §13-301, the Court of Appeals may appoint "a standing committee of lawyers, judges, and other persons competent in judicial practice, procedure or administration" to assist the Court in the exercise of its rule-making power. The Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, often referred

to simply as the Rules Committee, was originally appointed in 1946 to succeed the *ad hoc* Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure created in 1940. Its members meet regularly to consider proposed amendments and additions to the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure and submit recommendations for change to the Court of Appeals.

Completion of the comprehensive reorganization and revision of the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure continues to be the primary goal of the Rules Committee. Phase I of this project culminated with the adoption by the Court of Appeals of Titles 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure, which became effective July 1, 1984. Phase II began with the adoption of Title 8, dealing with practice and procedure in the Court of Appeals and Court of Special Appeals, which became effective July 1, 1988; Title 6, dealing with practice and procedure in the orphans' courts, which became effective January 1, 1991; and Title 7, dealing with appellate and other judicial review in the circuit courts, which became effective July 1, 1993. The Committee continues to work on Phase II, which involves the remainder of the Maryland Rules, Chapters 900 through 1200.

During the past year, the Rules Committee submitted to the Court of Appeals certain rules changes and additions considered necessary. Pending before the Court at the beginning of the fiscal year was the One Hundred Twenty-Fourth Report, published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 20, Issue 8 (April 16, 1993), containing a group of amendments which

became known as the "Management of Litigation" package. The Court held open meetings on the "Management of Litigation" package in July, August, and October, 1993. Following these open meetings, proposed revisions were submitted to the Court and were published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 21, Issue 1 (January 7, 1994) and Vol. 21, Issue 9 (April 29, 1994).

The principal aspects of the proposed rule changes contained in the final revisions to the "Management of Litigation" package were:

(1) In new Rule 2-504.1 (c), the circuit court is empowered, when ordering a scheduling conference, to require the parties, at least 10 days before the conference, to complete sufficient discovery to enable them to participate meaningfully and in good faith in the conference and to make decisions regarding settlement, consideration of alternative dispute resolution (ADR), limitation of issues, stipulations, and other matters.

(2) An amendment to Rule 2-421 gives parties the ability to serve more than one set of interrogatories, up to a maximum of 30 interrogatories. This allows the parties to conduct limited discovery necessary to determine settlement and ADR prospects without precluding further discovery if the case does not terminate through settlement or ADR. In addition, through new Rule 2-401 (c), the parties are encouraged to agree upon a plan for the scheduling and completion of discovery.

(3) A reference to form interrogatories is included in an amendment to Rule 2-421. The Committee, in conjunction with the Maryland State Bar Association, is working on developing one or more sets of

interrogatories for inclusion in the Appendix to the Rules, the objective being to avoid contests and objections when those form interrogatories are used.

(4) At the heart of the "Management of Litigation" program are additions to Rule 1211 b., requiring each county administrative judge to develop and, upon approval by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to implement a case management plan that will include a system of differentiated case management (DCM). In developing and implementing the plan, the county administrative judge is to consult with the other administrative judges in an effort to achieve as much

uniformity in the plans as is practicable and to consult as well with the local bar association.

(5) The basic method of implementing the case management plan is by information reports required to be filed by parties with their initial pleadings (amendments to Rules 2-111, 2-112, and 2-323), scheduling orders (Rule 2-504), and scheduling conferences (Rule 2-504.1).

(6) An amendment to Rule 2-507 allows dismissal of an action against an unserved defendant after 120 days from the issuance of original process.

By Order dated June 7, 1994, published in the *Mary-*

land Register, Vol. 21, Issue 13 (June 24, 1994), the Court of Appeals adopted the final proposed revisions to the "Management of Litigation" package, with effective dates of July 1, 1994, for the amendments to Rule 1211 and October 1, 1994, for all other rules changes adopted by the Court.

The One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Report published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 20, Issue 5, Part II (July 23, 1993) contained a proposed code of evidence, to comprise Title 5 of the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure, along with conforming amendments to existing rules. It represented the culmination of four years of study

The Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

Hon. Alan M. Wilner, Chairman, Court of Special Appeals

Hon. Walter M. Baker
State Senator, Cecil County

Saundra E. Banks
Clerk, Circuit Court for Baltimore City

Lowell R. Bowen, Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

Prof. Robert R. Bowie
Talbot County Bar; *Emeritus*

Albert D. Brault, Esq.
Montgomery County Bar

Hon. D. Warren Donohue
Circuit Court for Montgomery County

Joseph G. Finnerty, Jr., Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

Hon. Clayton Greene, Jr.
District Court, Anne Arundel County

Bayard Z. Hochberg, Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

H. Thomas Howell, Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

Hon. G. R. Hovey Johnson
Circuit Court for Prince George's County

Harry S. Johnson, Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

Elizabeth L. Julian, Esq.
Assistant Public Defender, Baltimore City

Hon. Joseph H. H. Kaplan
Administrative Judge, Circuit Court for Baltimore City

James J. Lombardi, Esq.
Prince George's County Bar

Anne C. Ogletree, Esq.
Caroline County Bar

Hon. Kenneth C. Proctor
Circuit Court for Baltimore County (retired); *Emeritus*

Hon. Mary Ellen T. Rinehardt
District Court, Baltimore City

Linda M. Schuett, Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

Melvin J. Sykes, Esq.
Baltimore City Bar

Roger W. Titus, Esq.
Montgomery County Bar

Joseph F. Vallario, Jr.
State Delegate, Prince George's County

Robert A. Zarnoch, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General

Sandra F. Haines, Esq., Reporter
Sherie B. Libber, Esq., Assistant Reporter

and development by the Committee.

The code follows the format and numbering system of the Federal Rules of Evidence. This was done largely for convenience. With respect to each rule, the Evidence Subcommittee examined the comparable Federal rule (as written and as construed by the Federal courts), the uniform rule where it differed from the Federal rule, alterations in the Federal rule made by other States that have codified their evidence law, the current Maryland law, and the proposal that had been made by an earlier subcommittee of the Rules Committee, known as the Rodowsky Committee after its chair, the Honorable Lawrence F. Rodowsky.

In most instances, where the Federal rule is consistent with the current Maryland law and is free from apparent ambiguity, the Committee opted to recommend the text of the Federal rule. Where the Federal rule differs from the Maryland law, the Committee examined the policy behind each and drafted its proposal based on what it believed the Maryland law ought to be. In some instances, the Committee opted for the Federal rule; in others, it drafted the rule to be consistent with the current State law; and in a few instances it adopted a third, or middle, approach. In some cases, the Committee opted for the substance of the Federal rule but found the rule, as written, to be unclear or misleading, and in those instances it adopted style changes to the Federal rule to bring the text in closer conformity with how the courts have construed the rule.

At open meetings in October and November, 1993, the Court of Appeals made modifi-

cations to certain of the proposed Title 5 Rules and the proposed conforming amendments. By Order dated December 15, 1993, published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 21, Issue 1 (January 7, 1994), the Court of Appeals adopted the rules changes proposed in the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Report as modified, with an effective date of July 1, 1994.

The One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Report, published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 20, Issue 21 (October 15, 1993), contained proposed new Rule 6-222, proposed amendments to Rules 6-404, 6-411, and W77, the proposed rescision of current Rule 1227, and the adoption in its place of new Rules 1227 through 1227F. The Committee recommended adoption of new Rule 6-222 and the amendments to Rules 6-404 and 6-411 on an emergency basis.

The principal aspects of the proposed rules changes contained in the One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Report were:

(1) Amendments to the rules relating to settlement of decedents' estates comprise (a) an amendment to Rule 6-404, correcting statutory references in the cross reference, necessitated by the addition of a new definition of "account" to the Annotated Code of Maryland, Financial Institutions Article, §1-204 (b), and the concomitant renumbering of that subsection; (b) an amendment to Rule 6-411 for conformity with the Annotated Code of Maryland, Estates and Trusts Article, §3-206, in light of a 1993 amendment of that section which modified the time for withdrawing an election to take a statutory share; and (c) new Rule 6-222 for conformity with the Annotated Code of Mary-

land, Estates and Trusts Article, §5-604 (a), which requires a personal representative's bond in small estates having a gross value of \$10,000 or more.

(2) An amendment to Rule W77 removes any ambiguity between the rule and the Annotated Code of Maryland, Real Property Article, §7-105 (a), concerning the availability of the assent to decree procedure under a deed of trust and clarifies who may initiate a foreclosure action under a deed of trust.

(3) Proposed new Rules 1227 through 1227F constitute a revision of current Rule 1227, dealing with the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and proceedings relating to the disciplining and involuntary retirement of judges.

By Order dated January 11, 1994, effective on that date, the Court of Appeals adopted on an emergency basis the rules changes proposed in the One Hundred Twenty-Sixth Report, except that the Court deferred action on the proposed deletion of Rule 1227 and adoption in its place of proposed new Rules 1227 through 1227F pending further study by the Court. That Order was published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 21, Issue 3 (February 4, 1994).

The One Hundred Twenty-Seventh Report, published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 21, Issue 7 (April 1, 1994), contained proposed amendments to Rules 1-202, 2-124, 2-131, 2-601, 2-645, 2-646, 2-649, 3-124, 3-131, 3-632, 3-645, 3-646, 3-649, 4-211, 4-216, 4-231, 4-265, 5-606, 6-416, 8-204, 8-605, 8-606, 8-611, and 1228; proposed new Rule 1-332 and new Form 1-332; proposed new Bar Admission Rule 22; and a proposed emergency amendment to Rule 1206. The amendment to Rule 1206,

changing the commencement of the Spring Term of the Circuit Court for Harford County from April to May, was requested by the County Administrative Judge of that Court and was proposed for emergency adoption, prior to the beginning of the Spring Term.

The principal aspects of the proposed rules changes contained in the One Hundred Twenty-Seventh Report were:

(1) New Rule 1-332, along with the accompanying form for inclusion in the Appendix of Forms, is to assist the court in the implementation of the Americans With Disabilities Act. The Rule requires counsel to notify the court in advance if a special accommodation will be needed for a party, attorney, or witness.

(2) Amendments to Rules 2-124 and 3-124 are designed to make clear how service is to be effected on general and limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and unincorporated associations.

(3) Existing Rules 2-131 and 3-131 provide that a corporation may enter an appearance only by an attorney. The amendments to these rules extend that requirement to other entities as well — partnerships, limited partnerships, limited liability companies, etc.

(4) A proposed amendment to Rule 2-601 is an effort to bring additional precision to the entry of judgments. It requires a written order in any case other than one (a) resolved by a jury verdict or (b) in which the court either denies all relief or allows recovery only of costs or of a specific amount.

(5) Amendments to Rules 2-645 and 2-646 and their counterparts in the District Court are designed to make the gar-

nishment process more efficient.

(6) Amendments to Rules 2-649 and 3-649 clarify an ambiguity in the service of charging orders and subsequent pleadings.

(7) An amendment to Rule 6-416 allows attorneys' fees and personal representatives' commissions to be paid upon the filing of a petition, subject to later exceptions.

(8) Amendments to the appellate rules comprise an amendment to Rule 8-605 limiting the length of a motion for reconsideration or a response to such a motion to not more than 15 pages and amendments to Rules 8-606 and 8-611 clarifying how appellate mandates are to be handled and enforced in the trial courts.

(9) Rule 1228 is rewritten to provide a procedure for the decertification of lawyers who fail to pay Clients' Security Trust Fund assessments or late charges or who give bad checks to the fund.

(10) New Bar Admission Rule 22 gives the Board of Law Examiners and the Character Committees the power to compel, by subpoena, the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

By Order dated March 22, 1994, effective on that date, the Court of Appeals adopted the emergency change to Rule 1206 proposed in the One Hundred Twenty-Seventh Report. That Order was published in the *Maryland Register*, Vol. 21, Issue 8 (April 15, 1994).

At an open meeting on June 7, 1994, the Court of Appeals made modifications to certain of the rules changes proposed in the One Hundred Twenty-Seventh Report. By Order of June 7, 1994 with an effective

date of October 1, 1994, the Court adopted the rules changes as modified, with the exception of the proposed amendments to Rules 2-131, 2-601, 2-649, 3-131, and 3-649, consideration of which the Court deferred pending further study.

In addition to developing proposed new rules and amendments to existing rules, the Rules Committee and its staff maintain rules history archives; provide research assistance to judges, lawyers, and others who have rules history questions; and participate in educational programs involving the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure.

Maryland State Law Library

The objective of the Maryland State Law Library is to provide support for all the legal and general research activities of the Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, and other court-related agencies within the Judiciary. A full range of information services also is extended to every branch of State government and to citizens throughout Maryland.

Originally established by an act of the Legislature in 1827, the Library, currently staffed by ten full-time equivalents and two part-time professional librarians, is governed by the Library Committee whose powers include appointment of the Director of the Library, as well as general rule-making authority.

With a collection close to 300,000 volumes, this facility offers researchers access to three distinct and comprehensive libraries of law, general reference and government information, and Maryland history and genealogy. Of special

note are the Library's holdings of State and Federal government publications, which add tremendous latitude to the scope of research materials found in most law libraries.

Collection development activities continued at a minimum due to the continued fiscal constraints experienced in State government. The most notable additions to the Library's holdings was a subscription to Maryland Law on a Disc, a new CD Rom product from the Michie Company containing the full text of Maryland caselaw, the Annotated Code of Maryland, and the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure. The Library also received, by way of donation, a heralded three volume treatise on the history of Jewish law authored by Menachem Elon and translated into English by two Baltimore attorneys, Melvin Sykes and Bernard Auerbach. As a State Justice Institute (SJI) depository, the Library received and cataloged 94 new SJI grant publications this past year, adding to an already highly utilized collection of court administration oriented resources. The primary source for Maryland legislative history documentation, the committee bill files on microfilm continued to expand and now encompass 1976 through 1990. The non-print segment of the Library's information sources, including videocassettes, audiocassettes, compact discs, and access to remote on-line information networks, showed a significant increase over the past year. The most significant free on-line service recently made available through G.P.O. Access is the full text of the *Federal Register*, the *Congressional Record*, and copies of bills intro-

duced in Congress.

Other new programs initiated in Fiscal Year 1994 included the microfilming of Court of Special Appeals unreported opinions, 1988 to date; the Library's participation in the Library Assistance to State Institutions photocopying service; and the establishment of an Internet users account with the Enoch Pratt Free Library.

On-line cataloging and reclassification of the entire collection continue to be a high priority effort. In all, 5,000 titles were processed on On-line Computer Library Center, Inc. (OCLC) during Fiscal Year 1994.

Technical assistance was provided to five circuit court libraries: Carroll, Harford, Howard, Anne Arundel and Frederick Counties, to further develop their library services. Consultations included collection development, space planning, and information on computer-assisted legal research systems and library staffing.

During Fiscal Year 1994, the Library continued to participate in Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) through Anne Arundel County. This program has provided the Library with a number of part-time volunteers, who continue work on several important indexing and clerical projects.

Publications available through the Library include a guide to conducting legislative history research in Maryland, entitled *Ghosthunting: Finding Legislative Intent in Maryland, A Checklist of Sources*. Bibliographies or pathfinders that have been produced include: *Sources of Basic Genealogical Research in the Maryland State Law Library: A Sampler*; *Sources of Maryland Domestic Relations*

Law, (Revised 1990); *Researching the Bill of Rights in the Maryland State Law Library*, (Revised 1991); *D.W.I. In Maryland: Selected Sources*, (Revised 1991); *Recognizing and Reading Legal Citations*, (Revised 1994); and *Breaking Barriers - Access to Main Street: Pathfinder on the Americans With Disabilities Act, P.L. 101-336*. New pathfinders compiled by staff and a graduate school intern include guides on change of name, landlord-tenant, jury verdict awards, wage and hour laws, and criminal record expungements. The Library also issued a revised *Guide to the Services of the Maryland State Law Library*.

Members of the staff continue to be active on the lecture circuit, addressing high school and college classes, as well as professional organizations, on the basics of legal research techniques. Thirty guided tours were conducted by reference staff during Fiscal Year 1994 for students and foreign dignitaries. The reference staff coordinated and presented the Library's second "Legal Research Teach-In". Entitled *Legislative History in the Free State*, this activity was held during annual National Library Week activities. Featured were speakers from the Court of Appeals, Attorney General's Office, and Public Defenders' Offices, who laid out the prerequisites for conducting legislative intent research in Maryland to a packed house. Other seminars sponsored by the Library were research-oriented educational efforts aimed at public and academic librarians, support staff from the United States Justice Department's Eastern offices, high school law-related education classes, and District of Columbia law firm librarians.

Located on the first floor of the Courts of Appeal Building in Annapolis, Maryland, the Library is open to the public Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday, 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.; and Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Hours were curtailed in the latter part of Fiscal Year 1994 due to an asbestos abatement project that began in June, which was expected to last approximately two months.

Summary of Library Use Fiscal 1994

Reference inquiries	25,400
Volumes circulated to patrons	3,300
Interlibrary loan requests filled	3,051
In-Person Visitors	36,800

Attorney Grievance Commission

The Attorney Grievance Commission was created by a rule of the Court of Appeals, effective July 1, 1975. It supervises and administers the discipline and inactive status of Maryland lawyers (BV2, Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure). The Commission also has jurisdiction to receive complaints concerning attorneys, admitted in other states, who engage in the practice of law in Maryland and violate the Maryland Rules of Professional Conduct.

The Commission is composed of eight lawyers and two non-lawyers appointed by the Court of Appeals for four-year terms. No member is eligible for re-appointment immediately following the completion of a full four-year term. The

Chair of the Commission is designated by the Court of Appeals. Presently, James J. Cromwell, Esquire, of Montgomery County serves as Chair. Members of the Commission serve without compensation.

The Commission, subject to approval by the Court of Appeals, appoints an attorney to serve as Bar Counsel. The Commission supervises the activities of Bar Counsel and staff. The Commission also suggests any disciplinary procedural rule changes to the Court.

The Commission, under the BU Rules, receives notices from banking institutions of overdrafts of an attorney's trust account which are not cured within ten days. Such accounts must be maintained with authorized financial institutions, which enter into an agreement with the Commission to report overdrafts or dishonored instruments. Twenty-two notifications were received in Fiscal Year 1994. Four of these required additional investigation. Eighteen overdraft notifications were closed after receipt of an adequate explanation.

Bar Counsel, the principal executive officer of the disciplinary system, is empowered to issue subpoenas under Maryland Rule BV4c to compel the production of designated documents or other tangible things. Prior written approval of the chair or acting chair of the Commission is required. In addition, Bar Counsel is charged to seek injunctions, when appropriate, for those engaged in the unauthorized practice of law. Several were obtained in Fiscal Year 1994 against lawyers not admitted in Maryland and non-lawyers.

Rule BV2d provides for a disciplinary fund. It is a condition precedent to practice law in Maryland to pay an assessment set by order of the Court of Appeals. The current assessment is \$65.00. The Commission's budget is approved by the Court of Appeals prior to each fiscal year (July 1 to June 30) and is public. It also is included in the Commission's *Annual Report*. Late fees are assessed for those attorneys who fail to timely pay yearly assessments.

Commission staff presently includes Bar Counsel, a Deputy Bar Counsel and six Assistant Bar Counsel, six investigators, (one of whom is assigned to claims to the Clients' Security Trust Fund), an Office Manager, seven legal secretaries, a receptionist, and the two staff members who administer the billing and maintain financial records for the Clients' Security Trust Fund. There is an outside audit of this function.

The Commission meets the third Wednesday of every month. It receives a series of reports from Bar Counsel and staff. The reports reflect each complaint pending in the system at each level. There is a further review of monthly income and expenditures for the prior month to ascertain whether budget line items have been expended properly. The Commission's financial records are audited. A yearly report is filed with the Court of Appeals.

A grievance not screened out, or dismissed, is referred for a hearing before an Inquiry Panel. A panel consists of attorneys and lay members. The total Inquiry Committee for the State, all of whom are volunteers, is composed of two-thirds attorneys and one-third non-

lawyers, each appointed for a three-year term and eligible for re-appointment. The lawyer members are selected by local bar associations. Non-lawyer members are selected by the Commission. Maryland Rule BV5c permits the Commission to determine the number of Inquiry Committee members reasonably necessary to conduct its disciplinary investigations and hearings. On July 1, 1994, there were 422 attorneys and non-lawyers serving on the Inquiry Committee. The Commission authorized additional members for Fiscal Year 1994 to deal with an increased caseload.

A Review Board, consisting of 15 attorneys and three non-lawyers, also is provided for in the BV Rules. Members of the Review Board serve three-year terms and are ineligible for re-

appointment. The Board of Governors of the Maryland State Bar Association selects the attorney members of the Review Board. The Commission selects the non-lawyer members from the State at large, after soliciting input from the Maryland State Bar Association and the general public in a manner deemed appropriate by the Commission. Judges are not permitted to serve as members of the Inquiry Committee or the Review Board. The Board reviews matters referred to it under the BV Rules by an Inquiry Panel. Except for designated criminal convictions, it is the Review Board which directs Bar Counsel to file public charges in the Court of Appeals against an attorney.

The Commission received a total of 1,475 matters classified as inquiries in Fiscal Year 1994,

compared with 1,542 in Fiscal Year 1993. Formal docketed complaints increased, once again, to a new high of 736, compared to 493 in Fiscal Year 1993. Thus, 2,211 grievances were received for Fiscal Year 1994. Pending complaints at the end of Fiscal Year 1994 totaled 703, an increase from 541 pending at the end of Fiscal Year 1993.

A substantial portion of the greater number of complaints was due to Bar Counsel's enforcement of the rules governing lawyer advertising.

The number of lawyers disbarred was 16, compared with 20 in Fiscal Year 1993. Suspensions by the Court of Appeals increased to 16, compared with 13 in Fiscal Year 1993. Pursuant to Maryland Rule BV 16, there were three suspensions, compared to two in Fiscal Year

5 Year Summary of Disciplinary Action

	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY94
Inquiries Received (No Misconduct)	1,334	1,424	1,433	1,542	1,475
Complaints Received (Prima Facia Misconduct Indicated)	336	341	426	493	736
Totals	1,670	1,765	1,859	2,035	2,211
Complaints Concluded	357	313	314	456	569
Disciplinary Action by No. of Attorneys:					
Disbarred	3	7	1	4	4
Disbarred by Consent	19	14	10	16	12
Suspension	19	9	17	16	19
Public Reprimand	4	1	1	2	3
Private Reprimands (by Review Board and Bar Counsel)	7	15	20	10	13
Dismissed by Court	4	1	1	0	2
Inactive Status	4	0	4	5	6
Petition for Reinstatement (Granted)	0	0	3	3	2
Petition for Reinstatement (Denied)	1	3	3	2	0
Resignations	1	0	0	0	1
Resigned with Prejudice, Without Right to be Readmitted	0	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Attorneys Disciplined	62	50	60	58	62

1993. There were three public reprimands, compared with two in Fiscal Year 1993. Reprimands by the Review Board and Bar Counsel increased to 13, from 10 in Fiscal Year 1993. Six attorneys were placed on inactive status, either by court order or by consent, compared to five last year. Two attorneys were reinstated to the bar.

The Commission publishes a detailed annual report, which is distributed to Inquiry Committee and Review Board members, as well as courts, libraries, disciplinary agencies, and others on request. That report, in addition to reflecting the material provided in this short report, discusses the many activities of Bar Counsel and staff and provides statistical information relative to the types of complaints received, areas of practice, and number of matters handled by the discipline process.

The Commission continues to encounter a number of attorneys who are addicted to alcohol or drugs or have mental illnesses or other medical or psychological problems. The Commission provides financial support to the Lawyer Counseling Program of the Maryland State Bar Association, which is designed to aid in the detection and prevention of these problems.

The Commission maintains a toll-free intra-State number for in-coming calls from within

Maryland as a convenience to complainants and volunteers who serve in the system (1-800-492-1660).

Clients' Security Trust Fund

The Clients' Security Trust Fund was established by an act of the Maryland Legislature in 1965 (Code, Article 10, Section 43). The statute empowers the Court of Appeals to provide by rule for the operation of the Fund and to require from each lawyer an annual assessment as a condition precedent to the practice of law in the State of Maryland. Rules of the Court of Appeals that are now in effect are set forth in Maryland Rule 1228.

The purpose of the Clients' Security Trust Fund is to maintain the integrity and protect the name of the legal profession. It reimburses clients for losses to the extent authorized by these rules and deemed proper and reasonable by the trustees. This includes losses caused by misappropriation of funds by members of the Maryland Bar acting either as attorneys or as fiduciaries (except to the extent to which they are bonded).

Seven trustees are appointed by the Court of Appeals from the Maryland Bar. One trustee is appointed from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two from the

Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit. One additional lay trustee is appointed by the Court of Appeals from the State at large. Trustees serve on a staggered seven-year basis.

The Fund began its twenty-eighth year on July 1, 1993, with a balance of \$2,048,367, as compared to a balance of \$1,962,112 for July 1, 1992.

The Fund ended its twenty-eighth year on June 30, 1994, with a balance of \$2,016,862, as compared to a balance of \$2,048,367 for June 30, 1993.

During Fiscal Year 1994, the trustees met on four occasions and at their meeting of August 26, 1993, they elected the following members to serve as officers through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994: Victor H. Laws, Esq., Chairman; Barbara Ann Spicer, Esq., Vice Chair; Vincent L. Gingerich, Esq., Secretary; and Isaac Hecht, Esq., Treasurer.

During the fiscal year, the trustees paid 61 claims, totaling \$614,112. There are 136 pending claims with a current liability exposure approximating \$1,632,685. These claims are in the process of investigation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1994, the Fund derived the sum of \$498,065 from assessments and had interest income in the amount of \$105,519. On June 30, 1994, there were 23,337 lawyers subject to annual assessments.



Judicial Conferences



Judicial Conferences

The Maryland Judicial Conference

The Maryland Judicial Conference was organized in 1945 by the Honorable Ogle Marbury, then Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It currently exists under provisions of Maryland Rule 1226, which directs it "to consider the status of judicial business in the various courts, to devise means for relieving congestion of dockets where it may be necessary, to consider improvements of practice and procedure in the courts, to consider and recommend legislation, and to exchange ideas with respect to the improvement of the administration of justice in Maryland and the judicial system in Maryland."

The Conference consists of judges of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals, the circuit courts for the counties and Baltimore City, and the District Court of Maryland. The Conference meets annually in plenary session with the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals as Chair. The State Court Administrator serves as Executive Secretary.

Between annual sessions, Conference work is conducted by an Executive Committee and by a number of standing committees covering various subjects relevant to overall Judiciary operations. At present, the Standing Committees consist of the Civil Law Committee; the Criminal Law Committee; the Juvenile Law

Committee; the Family and Domestic Relations Law Committee; the Child Support Enforcement Committee; the Mental Health, Alcoholism, and Addiction Committee; and the Public Awareness Committee. These committees are established by the Executive Committee in consultation with the Chief Judge. The Administrative Office of the Courts provides staff support to each Conference committee.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of 17 judges elected by their peers from all court levels in the State. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Chair of the Conference of Circuit Judges, and the Chief Judge of the District Court serve as ex-officio non-voting members. The Committee elects its own chair and vice-chair. Its major duties are to perform the functions of the Conference between plenary sessions and to submit recommendations for improving the administration of justice in Maryland to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Appeals, and to the full Conference as appropriate. The Executive Committee may also submit recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, or to both of them. These recommendations are transmitted through the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and are forwarded to the Governor or General Assembly, or both, with any comments or ad-

ditional recommendations deemed appropriate by the Chief Judge of the Court. During the annual legislative session, the Executive Committee appoints a Legislative Subcommittee to review relevant legislation. This Subcommittee helps the Executive Committee formulate a Judiciary position on important legislative matters.

The Executive Committee elected the Honorable Andre M. Davis, Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, as its chair, and the Honorable Charlotte M. Cooksey, Associate Judge of the District Court for Baltimore City, as its vice-chair.

During each year, the Executive Committee generally meets monthly except during the summer. Over the course of the past year, the Committee reviewed the work of the various committees and also considered certain issues on its own volition. Selected matters were subsequently referred to the General Assembly for action.

1994 Meeting of the Maryland Judicial Conference

Due to severe fiscal and other constraints faced by the State of Maryland this year, the Judiciary was forced to cancel the annual Judicial Conference for lack of funding. Fortunately, judges at the circuit court and District Court levels were able to conduct separate meetings to discuss pressing judicial business relevant to their

individual courts.

Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) proscribes discrimination against individuals with disabilities across a broad spectrum of activities, including governmental employment and the provision of governmental services. To facilitate compliance of the Judicial Branch with the ADA, the Maryland Judicial Conference's Executive Committee authorized the creation of an Ad Hoc Committee (ADA Committee), charged with identifying areas of potential concern in the Judicial Branch, with recommending priorities with respect to addressing problems, and with recommending possible solutions to the problems.

The ADA Committee was chaired by Judge Robert L. Karwacki of the Court of Appeals and included: Judge Joseph P. McCurdy, Jr., Circuit Court for Baltimore City; Judge Gerard F. Devlin, District Court of Maryland (District 5); Melvin Mintz, Baltimore County Councilman, representing the Maryland Association of Counties; Allan B. Blumberg, Esq., Counsel for the Department of General Services; David R. Durfee, Jr., Esq., Assistant Attorney General, Maryland Department of Personnel; Jonathan Magruder, Staff Associate, Maryland Municipal League; Carolyn Morris, Assistant Chief Clerk of Personnel, District Court of Maryland; Joseph K. Pokempner, Esq., Whiteford, Taylor & Preston; Sally W. Rankin, Director of Personnel, Administrative Office of the Courts; Marian Schooling-Vessels, Executive Director, Governor's Committee

on Employment of People with Disabilities; and Edward L. Utz, Chief Clerk, District Court of Maryland.

During the period from July 1, 1993 through September 1993, the ADA Committee reviewed the on-going implementation of the recommendations made in its April 1992 Interim Report which was endorsed by the Executive Committee and worked on the Final Report. On behalf of the ADA Committee, Judge Karwacki attended the October 12, 1993, meeting of the Executive Committee to submit the Final Report, which the Executive Committee endorsed.

The ADA Committee recommended promulgation of a rule requiring timely notice to courts of needed accommodations to facilitate the participation of parties, witnesses, and attorneys in the judicial process. Pursuant to this recommendation, the Court of Appeals adopted new Rule 1-332, Maryland Rules of Procedure, effective October 1, 1994. While Rule 1-332 places a duty on an attorney, the Committee note expressly states that any person entitled to an accommodation may use the form to give notice of the need for such accommodation.

RULE 1-332 NOTIFICATION OF NEED FOR ACCOMMODATION

IF AN ATTORNEY, A PARTY REPRESENTED BY AN ATTORNEY, OR A WITNESS TO BE CALLED ON BEHALF OF THAT PARTY WILL NEED THE COURT TO PROVIDE AN ACCOMMODATION UNDER THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 42 U.S.C. 12101, ET. SEQ., IN ORDER TO PARTICIPATE IN A COURT PROCEEDING, THE ATTORNEY SHALL

NOTIFY THE COURT PROMPTLY BY PROVIDING THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ON THE FORM IN THE APPENDIX TO THESE RULES.

The ADA Committee identified the use of interpreters for individuals with communication impairments as an urgent concern confronting the Judiciary, recognizing the similarity of issues involving linguistic interpreters. The ADA Committee's final report recommended creation of a task force to formulate policy proposals addressing qualification criteria, ethical standards, compensation guidelines, and administrative procedures for interpreter services.

A task force was created in accordance with the recommendations of the ADA Committee and directives of the Executive Committee. The Maryland Judicial Conference's Task Force on Interpreters, chaired by Judge Cypert O. Whitfill of the Circuit Court for Harford County, was comprised of the following appointments: Judge Charlotte M. Cooksey of the District Court of Maryland (District 1); Cynthia M. Ferris, Esq., Office of the State's Attorney's, Anne Arundel County; Judge Ann Kehinde, Office of Administrative Hearings (formerly of Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.); Katharine M. Knight, Esq., Deputy Clerk, Court of Special Appeals; Connie Landro, Coordinator of Interpreter Services, District of Columbia Courts; Carla M. Mathers, Esq., an experienced certified sign interpreter and practicing attorney; Pamela H. Quirk, Court Administrator, Montgomery County Circuit Court; Laura Kelsey Rhodes, Esq., Office of the Public De-

fender, Prince George's County; Edward L. Utz, Chief Clerk, District Court of Maryland; and Dennis J. Weaver, Clerk, Circuit Court for Washington County.

In deference to the mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Task Force initially focused on issues specifically related to interpreters for individuals with communication impairments. During the first six months of 1994, the Task Force convened on five occasions. Guest speakers included representatives from the Interpreter Services Division of the District of Columbia Courts, the Court Interpreting, Legal Translating, and Bilingual Services Division of the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice. Presentations encompassed a myriad of complex issues related to court interpreters, including qualification standards and certification criteria, as well as Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

A report recommending qualification standards for sign language interpreters practicing in the Maryland courts will be issued by the Task Force in 1995.

The ADA necessitates training of personnel with respect to their duties under the Act. On October 21, 1993, the Judicial Institute offered a program for judges on the ADA and its effects upon the Judicial Branch. Information on the ADA was included in the materials for the new trial judge orientation program held in May 1994. The Administrative Office of the Courts also held five State-wide sessions between October 5, 1993 and November 9, 1993, which were attended by 184 su-

pervisors from the circuit courts. These sessions provided a review of the ADA, as well as training in proper interviewing procedures. On April 20, 1994, the Administrative Office of the Courts began conducting 40 similar sessions for over 800 employees from circuit court clerks' offices throughout the State.

Another major recommendation of the ADA Committee was the appointment of ADA Coordinators for each court facility to oversee implementation of the mandates of the ADA and resolve complaints. The ADA Coordinators have reported a variety of activities in their jurisdictions, including the following:

- A jury box and witness stand were made accessible;
- A jury box sound system was up-graded for the hearing impaired;
- Public restrooms were renovated for wheelchair accessibility;
- A jury instruction tape with closed captions was purchased;
- Elevator control buttons were lowered and made braille readable;
- An accessible ramp for a judge's box was designed;
- Accessible hardware was installed on doors;
- Hallway entrances to courtrooms were widened;
- Automatic doors and a ramp were included in a design for a court annex;
- Case file folders will be marked with the designation "ADA" whenever accommodations are sought, so as to allow accommodations to be provided for each phase of judicial proceedings without repeated requests;

- Assistive listening devices were acquired for use in several court facilities;
- A building renovation, which included installation of an elevator, made a second floor courtroom accessible;
- Public service counters in several circuit court clerks' offices were made accessible;
- A building renovation was initiated to ensure ADA compliance;
- A map was designed to assist the public in identifying accessible entrances and facilities within a court complex;
- A public phone was moved to an accessible hallway;
- Braille/picto lettered signage was installed within a court facility.

In the Judicial Administration section of this report, a detailed narrative on ADA compliance efforts initiated by the District Court of Maryland in Fiscal Year 1994 is provided.

The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the ADA Coordinators for the Maryland State Judiciary are shown in Appendix A of this report.

Conference of Circuit Judges

The Conference of Circuit Judges makes recommendations on the administration of the circuit courts pursuant to Maryland Rule 1207. Its 16 members include the eight Circuit Administrative Judges and one judge elected from each of the eight circuits for a two-year term. The Chair also is elected by the Conference membership for a two-year term. In Fiscal Year 1994, the Conference met four times and held one State-

wide meeting with all circuit court judges. The following highlights some of the important matters considered by the Conference.

1. Administrative Establishment of Paternity

The Conference considered a recommendation to establish paternity and enforce support by an administrative rather than a judicial process, with responsibility principally residing with the Child Support Enforcement Administration. It was suggested that such a means not only will expedite these matters, but also reduce associated costs, increase collections, and decrease court involvement.

The Conference was informed of newly imposed federal case management standards that require the time from the filing of the petition to the resulting order occur within 90 days. A major problem confronting support is getting petitioners into court in a timely way to meet this and other related standards.

Conference reaction to the administrative recommendation was guarded and centered on several issues, including the continued utilization of masters, the appeal process, and the establishment of contempt. Due to these and other reservations, the Conference recommended that the Child Support Enforcement Administration pursue implementation cautiously and suggested that a pilot may be in order to evaluate the impact of the administrative process fully before moving to State-wide implementation.

2. Case Management

The Conference was instrumental in the development of differentiated case management systems State-wide and

unanimously supported the One Hundred Twenty-Fourth Report of the Rules Committee, referred to as the "Management Litigation" package. The adoption of differentiated case management will expedite the litigation process and provide significant benefits to litigants and the Judiciary.

3. Fingerprinting

The Conference successfully addressed the problem of defendants failing to be fingerprinted if they were coming before the court other than by arrest. Efforts were made to correct the situation, which have resulted in significantly improved rates of compliance.

4. State-wide Meeting

The Conference coordinated a one and one-half day meeting in Columbia, Maryland on May 6 and 7, 1994, for all circuit court judges. The business meeting concentrated on differentiated case management and interpreter services. The education portion of the program was directed to the newly-adopted rules of evidence and included topics on opinion and expert testimony; authentication; judicial notice; relevancy; hearsay and exceptions; and the examination and cross-examination of witnesses.

Administrative Judges Committee of the District Court

The Administrative Judges Committee of the District Court, unlike its counterpart, the Conference of Circuit Judges, was not established by rule of the Court of Appeals, but arose almost inherently from the constitutional and statutory provisions which created the District Court in 1971.

Under Article IV of the

Maryland Constitution and the implementing legislation in the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, the District Court is a single, State-wide entity. The Chief Judge is responsible for the maintenance, administration, and operation of the District Court at all of its locations throughout the State, with constitutional accountability to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The administrative judges in each of the District Court's twelve districts are in turn responsible to the Court's Chief Judge for the administration, operation, and maintenance of the District Court in their respective districts.

To enable these thirteen constitutional administrators to speak with one voice, the Chief Judge formed the Administrative Judges Committee when the Court began in 1971. In 1978, when Maryland Rule 1207 was amended to provide for election of some of the members of the Conference of Circuit Judges, the Chief Judge provided for the bi-annual election of five trial judges of the District Court to serve on the Committee with the District Court's twelve administrative judges. The Chief Judge, ex-officio, serves as Chairman of this Committee.

At its quarterly meetings during Fiscal Year 1994, the Committee acted on more than half a hundred items. Among the more significant were:

(1) Developed policy for allocation of a lump sum preset bond when multiple case numbers are listed on one bench warrant;

(2) Established a preset fine for violation of the Motor Carrier Safety Regulations relating to the use of radar detectors in commercial motor vehicles;

(3) Re-evaluated the existing procedure concerning the collection of the proper fine when the officer has made an error;

(4) Rescinded the practice of charging a fee for processing a petition for refund following the voluntary surrender of a defendant by a bondsman;

(5) Reviewed and approved the new criminal and civil/municipal infraction citations;

(6) Examined proposed specifications for centralized booking and developed forms relating thereto;

(7) Reviewed procedures and made recommendations concerning various rule changes;

(8) Conducted an extensive review of scheduling practices in criminal and motor vehicle cases;

(9) Studied the question as

to whether a bond should be set for violation of an ex parte order; and

(10) Reviewed and made recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference and to the General Assembly for various bills affecting the operation and administration of the District Court.



**Appointment, Discipline,
and Removal of Judges**



Appointment, Discipline, and Removal of Judges

Under the Maryland Constitution, when a vacancy in a judicial office occurs, or when a new judgeship is created, the Governor is entitled to appoint an individual to fill the office.

The Constitution also provides certain basic qualifications for judicial office. These include: Maryland citizenship; residency in Maryland for at least five years and in the appropriate circuit, district, or county, for at least six months; registration as a qualified voter; admission to practice law in Maryland; and the minimum age of 30. In addition, a judicial appointee must be selected from those lawyers "who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge."

Although the Constitution sets forth these basic qualifications, it provides the Governor with no guidance as to how to exercise this discretion in making judicial appointments. Maryland governors have themselves filled that gap, however, by establishing Judicial Nominating Commissions.

Judicial Nominating Commissions

Before 1970, Maryland governors exercised their powers to appoint judges subject only to such advice as a particular governor might wish to obtain from bar associations, legislators, lawyers, influential politicians, or others. Because of dissatisfaction with this process, as well as concern with

other aspects of judicial selection and retention procedures in Maryland, the Maryland State Bar Association for many years pressed for the adoption of some form of what is generally known as "merit selection" procedures.

In 1970, these efforts bore fruit when former Governor Marvin Mandel, by Executive Order, established a State-wide nominating commission to propose nominees for appointment to the appellate courts, and eight regional trial court nominating commissions to perform the same function with respect to trial court vacancies. These nine commissions began operations in 1971. However, in 1988, the commissions were restructured to allow each county with a population of 100,000 or more to have its own trial courts judicial nominating commission. That restructuring resulted in fourteen trial court commissions, known as commission districts, as well as an appellate judicial nominating commission. Since that time, a fifteenth commission district has been added in Charles County as a result of increased population in that jurisdiction. Each judicial vacancy filled pursuant to the Governor's appointing power is filled from a list of nominees submitted by a nominating commission.

As structured under Executive Order 01.01.1991.05, the fifteen trial court commissions consist of six lawyer members elected by other lawyers within designated geographical areas;

six lay members appointed by the Governor; and a chairperson who is appointed by the Governor and may be either a lawyer or a lay person. The Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission is comprised of seven lawyer members and seven lay members, representing the six appellate circuits and two at-large positions, and a chairperson. The lawyer members of the appellate commission also are elected, while the Governor appoints the lay members and the chairperson. The Administrative Office of the Courts acts as a secretariat to all of the commissions and provides them with staff and logistical support.

When a judicial vacancy occurs or is about to occur, the Administrative Office of the Courts notifies the appropriate commission and places an announcement in *The Daily Record*. Notice of the vacancy also is sent to various bar associations.

A commission then meets and considers the applications and other relevant information, such as recommendations from bar associations or individual citizens. Each candidate is interviewed either by the full Commission or by a commission panel. After discussion of the candidates, the Commission prepares a list of those it deems to be "legally and professionally most fully qualified" for judicial office. This list, which is forwarded to the Governor, is prepared by secret written ballot. No trial court commission may vote unless at

Judicial Nominating Commission Statistics Judicial Vacancies and Nominees from Fiscal 1986 to Fiscal 1994						
		Court of Appeals	Court of Special Appeals	Circuit Courts	District Court	TOTAL
FY 1986	Vacancies	0	1	12	11	24
	Applicants	0	5	69	125	199
	Nominees	0	4	22	34	60
FY 1987	Vacancies	2	1	5	7	15 ^b
	Applicants	11	6	31	102	150
	Nominees	7	4	13	19 ^a	43
FY 1988	Vacancies	0	1	7	6	14 ^c
	Applicants	0	15	57	60	132
	Nominees	0	6	20	24	50
FY 1989	Vacancies	0	0	13	14	27 ^d
	Applicants	0	0	101	172	273
	Nominees	0	0	36	48	84
FY 1990	Vacancies	1	1	12	9	23 ^e
	Applicants	6	16	83	99	204
	Nominees	0	5	43	28	76
FY 1991	Vacancies	2	3	10	16	31 ^f
	Applicants	18	33	53	197	301
	Nominees	7	12	21	59	99
FY 1992	Vacancies	0	0	10	5	15 ^g
	Applicants	0	0	48	49	97
	Nominees	0	0	27	15	42
FY 1993	Vacancies	0	1	5	5	11 ^h
	Applicants	0	19	48	77	144
	Nominees	0	6	9	23	38
FY 1994	Vacancies	1	1	15	9	26 ⁱ
	Applicants	6	10	53	164	333
	Nominees	3	4	33	44	84

NOTE: Because of the pooling arrangements available under the Executive Order since Fiscal Year 1981, the number of applicants and nominees may be somewhat understated. The numbers given in the chart do not include individuals whose names were available for consideration by the Governor pursuant to the pooling arrangement.

^a A meeting for one District Court vacancy was not held until FY 88.

^b Three vacancies that occurred in FY 87 were not filled until FY 88.

^c One vacancy that occurred in FY 88 was not filled until FY 89.

^d One vacancy that occurred in FY 89 was not filled until FY 90.

^e Four vacancies that occurred in FY 90 were not filled until FY 91. A meeting for one District vacancy was not held until FY 91.

^f Four vacancies that occurred in FY 91 were not filled until FY 92. Meetings for three vacancies that occurred in FY 91 were held in FY 92.

^g At the close of FY 92, a meeting had not been held for one District and four circuit court vacancies. Several vacancies were still awaiting appointments.

^h At the close of the fiscal year, a meeting had not been held for one circuit court and one District Court vacancy. Several vacancies were still awaiting appointments.

ⁱ There were two vacancies still awaiting appointments at the close of FY 94. Additionally, the meeting for one FY 94 vacancy was held at the beginning of FY 95.

**Judicial Nominating Commissions
as of August 2, 1994**

APPELLATE

Ronald A. Baradel, Esq. David G. Borenstein, M.D. Augustus F. Brown, Esq. Judith R. Catterton, Esq. Clarence Louis Fossett, Jr., Esq.	Albert D. Brault, Chair Sylvia Gaither Garrison Albert J. Matricciani, Jr., Esq. R. Kathleen Perini Shirley Phillips Charles W. Pinkney	Harry Ratrie Kenneth R. Taylor, Jr. Roger W. Titus, Esq. Peter Ayers Wimbrow, III, Esq.
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TRIAL COURTS

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Walter C. Anderson, Esq. Constantine Anthony Kathleen L. Beckstead, Esq. Harland Ivanhoe Cottman	Connie L. Godfrey, Esq. Joseph G. Harrison, Jr., Esq. John P. Houlihan, Esq. Elmer T. Myers	James Harrison Phillips, III, Esq. Audrey Stewart Kathleen O'Mara Tieder Richard S. Wooten, Sr.
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Commission District 2

(Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Co.)

Vacancy, Chair

J. Donald Braden, Esq. Ernest S. Cookerly, Esq. John F. Hall, Esq. Waller S. Hairston, Esq.	Eugene F. Herman, Esq. Vacancy Vacancy Vacancy	Vacancy Vacancy Vacancy Vacancy
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Commission District 3

(Baltimore County)

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Commission District 4

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Commission District 5

(Allegany and Garrett Co.)

Hugh A. McMullen, Esq., Chair

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Commission District 6

(Washington County)

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Commission District 7

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least ten of its 13 members are present; 11 members of the appellate nominating commission must be present. An applicant may be included on the list if he or she obtains a majority of votes of the Commission members present at a voting session. Under the Executive Order, a pooling system is used. Under this system, the names of persons nominated for appointment to a particular court level are automatically submitted to the Governor again, along with any additional nominees, for every vacancy that occurs on that particular court within 12 months of the date of initial nomination. The Governor is bound by the Executive Order to make an appointment from either the Commission list or the list of nominees that are in the pool.

There were 26 judicial vacancies during Fiscal Year 1994, compared to the Fiscal Year 1993 level of 11 vacancies. The Fiscal Year 1994 vacancies included one vacancy on each of the appellate courts, 15 circuit court vacancies, and nine District Court vacancies. The increased number of vacancies was due in part to the expiration of the terms of eight circuit court judges during the fiscal year. Other vacancies resulted from retirements, elevation of judges to higher court levels, and the untimely death of a sitting judge. Comparative statistics with respect to vacancies and the number of applicants and nominees are reflected on the accompanying table. In reviewing the number of applicants and nominees, it should be noted that the table, which shows only new applicants and nominees, does not reflect the pooling arrangements outlined above.

At the time of this writing, appointments had been made to 24 of the vacancies. The vacancy on the Court of Appeals was filled by a circuit court judge. Eight of the circuit court vacancies were filled by sitting judges who were re-appointed. The other seven circuit court vacancies were filled by two District Court judges and five attorneys from the private sector. With respect to the District Court vacancies, five were filled by attorneys from the private sector and three by attorneys from the public sector. The vacancy on the Court of Special Appeals, as well as one District Court vacancy, were still awaiting appointments.

Removal and Discipline of Judges

Judges of the appellate courts run periodically in non-competitive elections. This process often is referred to as "running on their record." A judge who does not receive a majority of the votes cast in such an election is removed from office. Judges from the circuit courts of the counties and Baltimore City must run periodically in regular contested elections. If a judge is challenged in such an election and the challenger wins, the judge is removed from office. District Court judges do not participate in elections, but face Senate re-confirmation every ten years. A District Court judge who is not re-confirmed by the Senate is removed from office. In addition, there are from six to seven other methods that may be employed to remove a judge from office:

1. The Governor may remove a judge "on conviction in a court of law for incompe-

tency, willful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime...."

2. The Governor may remove a judge on the "address of the General Assembly" if two-thirds of each House concur in the address, and if the accused has been notified of the charges and has had an opportunity to make a defense.

3. The General Assembly may remove a judge by two-thirds vote of each House, and with the Governor's concurrence, by reason of "physical or mental infirmity...."

4. The General Assembly may remove a judge through the process of impeachment.

5. The Court of Appeals may remove a judge upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

6. Upon conviction of receiving a bribe in order to influence a judge in the performance of official duties, the judge is "forever ... disqualified for holding any office of trust or profit in this State" and thus presumably removed from office.

7. Article XV, § 2 of the Constitution, adopted in 1974, may provide another method to remove elected judges. It provides for automatic suspension of an "elected official of the State" who is convicted or enters a nolo plea for a crime which is a felony or which is a misdemeanor related to that official's public duties and involves moral turpitude. If the conviction becomes final, the officer is automatically removed from office.

Despite the availability of other methods, only the fifth procedure actually has been used within recent memory. The use of this method involves an analysis and recommenda-

tion by the Commission on Judicial Disabilities. Since this Commission also has the power to recommend discipline less severe than removal, it is useful to examine that body.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities was established by constitutional amendment in 1966 and strengthened in 1970; its powers were further clarified in a 1974 constitutional amendment. The Commission is empowered to investigate complaints, conduct hearings, or take informal action as it deems necessary, provided that the judge involved has been properly notified. Its operating procedures are as follows: The Commission conducts a preliminary investigation to determine whether to initiate formal proceedings, after which a hearing may be held regarding the judge's alleged misconduct or disability. If, as a result of these hearings, the Commission, by a majority vote, decides that a judge should be retired, removed, censured or publicly reprimanded, it recommends that course of action to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals may order a more severe discipline of the judge than that which the Commission recommended. In addition, the Commission has the power in limited situations to issue a private reprimand or merely a warning.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities serves the public in a variety of ways. Its primary function is to receive, investigate, and hear com-

plaints against members of the Maryland Judiciary. Generally, it meets once a month. Formal complaints must be in writing and notarized, but no particular form is required. In addition, numerous individuals either write or call expressing dissatisfaction concerning the outcome of a case, or some judicial ruling. While some of these complaints may not fall technically within the Commission's jurisdiction, the complainants are afforded an opportunity to express their feelings and frequently are informed, for the very first time, of their right of appeal. Thus, the Commission in an informal fashion offers an ancillary, though vital, service to members of the public.

During the past year, the Commission considered 47 formal complaints, five of which were initiated by practicing attorneys and the remainder by members of the public. Some complaints were directed simultaneously against more than one judge and sometimes a single jurist was the subject of numerous complaints. In all, 27 circuit court judges, 12 District Court judges, and two Orphans' Court judges were the subjects of complaints.

This year, litigation over some domestic matters (divorce, alimony, custody) precipitated some 14 complaints; criminal cases accounted for ten complaints and the remainder resulted from conventional civil litigation or the alleged prejudice or improper demeanor of some jurist.

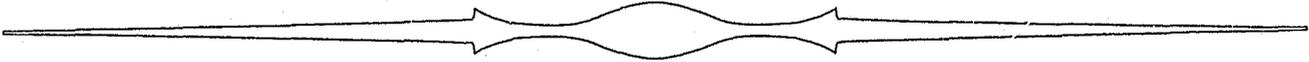
The Commission deals with formal complaints in a variety of ways. Tapes or transcripts of judicial hearings often are ob-

tained. When pertinent, attorneys and other disinterested parties who participated in the hearings are interviewed. Sometimes, as part of its preliminary investigation, the Commission will request a judge to appear before it.

During the past year, four judges were requested to appear before the Commission to defend charges against them. Those complaints usually were disposed of by way of discussion with the jurist involved or by a private warning. Several formal complaints remain open awaiting further action. In most instances, however, complaints were not serious enough to warrant personal appearances by judges. The charges were dismissed preliminarily either because the accusations leveled were unsubstantiated, not supported by the transcripts or audio tapes, or because, in Commission members' view, the conduct did not amount to a breach of judicial ethics.

Finally, pursuant to Rule 1227 of the Maryland Rules of Practice and Procedure, the Commission serves yet another function. It supplies judicial nominating commissions with confidential information concerning reprimands to or pending charges against those judges seeking nomination to judicial offices.

The seven Commission members from around the State are appointed by the Governor and include four judges presently serving on the bench, two members of the bar for at least 15 years, and one lay person representing the general public.



**1994 Legislation
Affecting the Courts**



1994 Legislation Affecting the Courts

This summary touches on some of the measures enacted or killed during the 1994 Regular Session of the General Assembly. A more detailed analysis may be obtained from the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Judges

New Judgeships

Chapter 537 creates, as of February 1, 1995, judgeships in Charles, Harford, Howard, and Prince George's Counties and, primarily for juvenile causes, in District 6 (Montgomery County). The Report of the Chairs of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and House Appropriations Committee states that the judgeships created by Chapter 125 (1993) for Cecil and Frederick Counties are delayed from January to February 1, 1995.

Salaries

The Judicial Compensation Commission submitted a report on judicial salaries, which, by law, the General Assembly had to amend or reject within 50 days. By enactment of JR 3, the General Assembly allowed an increase of approximately 3% in Fiscal Year 1995 for judges other than Orphans' Court judges. With respect to Orphans' Court judges, increases were authorized, as of the next term of office, for judges of courts in Anne Arundel County (Chapter 352); Baltimore City (Chapter 354); Calvert County

(Chapter 288); Caroline County (Chapter 397); Carroll County (Chapter 336); Charles County (Chapter 304); Dorchester County (Chapter 191); Howard County (Chapter 309); and Prince George's County (Chapter 315). Pensions were allowed for certain Washington County Orphans' Court judges also. Studies were authorized in connection with the salaries of Orphans' Court judges in Garrett County (Chapter 95) and Washington County (Chapter 85).

Appellate Judicial Circuits

If ratified in November, 1994, Chapter 103 will amend the Maryland Constitution to realign the appellate judicial circuits for the Court of Appeals. By Chapter 581, the changes would be applicable to the Court of Special Appeals also. (See Appendix B.)

Mandatory Retirement

If ratified in November, 1994, Chapter 104 will amend the Maryland Constitution to make judges attaining age 70 on or after January 1, 1995, eligible to serve until age 75. Eligibility would be subject to public notice and annual certification.

Court Administration

Capital Budget

Among the projects funded in the Fiscal Year 1995 capital budget (Chapter 115) are: the

Annapolis District Court/Multi-service Center; a Baltimore City juvenile justice center, subject to submission and acceptance of a report on the selection of a site; and the central booking and intake facility in Baltimore City. Chapter 483 also authorizes a \$1 million State debt to bring facilities of the Circuit Court for Dorchester County into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Costs

Chapter 698 requires each State government unit that imposes fees to have data on the services for which the fees are imposed, the associated levels of fees, and a comparison of revenue from and costs for the services. It also requires biennial reports by the Comptroller to the General Assembly.

Juror Records

Chapter 101 was an emergency measure enacted to address problems arising from the statutory construction in *Lewis v. State*, 332 Md. 639 (1993), by restricting access to jury selection records. The law requires a showing that access is needed to support a motion alleging non-compliance with selection procedures or a hearing on such motion.

Financing and Land Records

Over the course of several years, circuit court clerks' committees have worked with in-

dustry personnel to expedite the accurate recordation and indexing of financing and land records. Three measures were enacted in Fiscal Year 1994 as a result of those efforts. Chapter 316 requires an intake sheet to accompany certain instruments presented for recordation in the land records. Clerks will index certain property identifiers provided on the intake sheet and use the instrument for indexing certain names. Chapter 642 alters filing fees as follows: \$10 (releases nine pages or less); \$20 (other instruments nine pages or less or involving solely a principal residence); and \$75 (ten pages or more and not solely principal residence). It also requires a clerk to make a reasonable effort to determine the correct name under which to index an instrument on which a typed or printed name is not provided and deletes the one dollar penalty for failure to so type or print a name. Chapter 720 transfers, from circuit court clerks' offices to the Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT), the filing place to secure certain farm equipment, products, and accounts and deletes some dual filing requirements.

Problems with non-payment of the recordation tax on constructions loans is addressed by Chapter 646.

Future

On July 1, 1995, Chapter 94 will create a commission to examine all branches of government. The members will include two representatives of the Judicial Branch, appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Ethics

Chapter 18 extends the conflict of interest restrictions barring participation by an employee or official to matters in which his or her adult child has an interest.

Personnel

State employees have been allowed, as a cost of living increase for Fiscal Year 1995, the greater of \$800 or 3% of salary. This increase is not applicable to judges under the terms of Joint Resolution 3 and Chapter 8. For circuit court clerks, Chapter 723 increases to \$64,000 the cap on salaries that the Board of Public Works may authorize for the next term of office.

The laws governing the State pension and retirement systems (Article 73B) have been revised as part of the State Personnel and Pensions Article (Chapters 6 and 468).

Civil Law and Procedure

Non-Economic Damages

After struggling with the finding, in *U. S. v. Streidel*, 329 Md. 533 (1993), that non-economic damages are not capped in wrongful death cases, the General Assembly enacted Chapter 477 to cap damages in those actions arising on or after October 1, 1994, with specific percentages for multiple claimants. Also, the cap in personal injury cases arising on or after October 1, 1994, increases and is made applicable to the victim and all persons claiming by or through the victim. Chapter 477 provides for an automatic increase in the caps annually.

Lead Poisoning

Chapter 114 enacts far-reaching provisions dealing with lead-contaminated dwellings, creating presumptions in connection with lead poisoning of children. Eviction and other landlord-tenant proceedings will be affected.

Criminal Law and Procedure

As always, there were many bills seeking to ameliorate the crime situation. Among those offered this year were measures to ensure victims rights during the criminal justice proceedings and to create new mandatory sentences and increase authorized penalties.

Victims' Rights

Chapter 102, if ratified, will state in the Maryland Constitution the right of a victim to be treated with dignity, respect, and sensitivity during all phases of the criminal justice process. In certain circuit court cases, a victim would be entitled, as provided by law, to notice of and attendance and allocution at proceedings. Chapters 716 and 717 require that parole hearings be public on request of a violent crime victim, allow the victim or family access, with exceptions such as on-going investigations, and make Commission votes public.

Chapter 474 was introduced to establish a victim and witness protection and relocation fund, continuing the five dollar surcharge imposed by various budget reconciliation acts during the past several years. In its final form, Chapter 474 continues the surcharge, but provides for its payment into the General Fund. With General Fund

money, the State's Attorneys' Coordinator will administer, in consultation with the State Board of Victim Services, a victim and witness program.

Chapter 475 creates a presumption as to the right of a victim to restitution, absent a finding by the court of extenuating circumstances and subject to the defendant's ability to pay. Entry of an immediate earnings withholding order for payment of restitution and payments from certain employed prisoners' accounts are allowed, and probation must be conditioned on compliance with a restitution order. The Division of Parole and Probation may refer delinquent accounts to the Central Collection Unit, for inter alia tax refund and lottery winnings interceptions, and that Unit may not compromise or settle the account without the consent of the victim. To facilitate collection, the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services must obtain, subject to Federal law, a defendant's social security number.

Pre-Trial Release

Chapter 603 limits bond work to surety insurers licensed under the Insurance Law. Courts in circuits, in addition to the second and seventh, are authorized to adopt rules governing bail bonds and bondsmen, enforceable through contempt proceedings, and to appoint a bond commissioner. Courts, in counties in addition to Prince George's County, are allowed to re-instate a bond discharged at a preliminary hearing.

To address a problem arising in Baltimore City, Chapter 655 specifies that the powers of a judge to set pre-trial release conditions or to proscribe home

detention cannot be superseded by the Division of Pre-trial Detention and Services, its Commissioner, or any regulation.

Pre-Trial Dismissals

Under Chapter 579, the State may appeal for an on-record review of a District Court judgment granting a motion to dismiss or quashing or dismissing a charging document.

Penalties

There were numerous death penalty measures introduced during the session but only one was enacted. Chapter 5 requires use of lethal injections in new sentences and allows an inmate under a pending sentence to choose death by gas, by filing a timely request with the clerk of the sentencing court. Pursuant to this statute, the Thanos execution was by lethal injection.

There similarly were numerous measures seeking to impose mandatory penalties. Those surviving include duplicate measures, Chapters 716 and 717, which impose a minimum ten-year sentence for a second conviction for a crime of violence committed on or after October 1, 1994, counting a crime committed before October 1, 1994, as a first offense. At least one-half of a sentence for a violent crime will have to be served before eligibility for parole, although there is administrative review for some convicts after one-fourth of a sentence has been served. Third or fourth time offenders could be paroled at age 65 after serving at least 15 years. Credit for time on parole would be barred for individuals convicted of another violent crime.

Chapter 295 begins a con-

secutive sentence as of release by another custodian, whether by expiration of sentence, parole, or credit; modifies *Gantt v. State*, to begin a sentence imposed consecutive to a term for which a defendant is paroled as of expiration of the term, if parole is revoked, or as of the date on which the consecutive sentence is imposed; and overrules *State v. Parker*, to require the balance of a wholly or partly concurrent sentence to be served as of release by another jurisdiction.

Family and Domestic Relations

Family Division

The General Assembly killed House Bill 1165 and 1172, which would have created family divisions in the Circuit Courts for Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties and Baltimore City, subject to some funding for such divisions. The General Assembly did increase the General Fund appropriation for the circuit courts to include \$750,000, "to be expended by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in consultation with the County and Circuit Administrative Judges in Baltimore, Prince George's, Montgomery, and Anne Arundel Counties, and Baltimore City to create appropriate resources funded by the State to provide special handling of family law related cases. Such resources may include case mediation, investigation, psychological, and follow-up services, parenting seminars, case monitors, and other appropriate resources to coordinate family issues to insure prompt, thorough and complete services to families.

This appropriation is not intended to create a Family Division in the Circuit Court as provided in Chapter 198[,] Acts of 1993." A plan must be submitted to the Legislature before expenditure of the money.

Adoption; Termination of Parental Rights

The Rules Committee had recommended last year that the 30-day revocation period run from when a consent is signed, rather than when filed, to provide a set time. The General Assembly this session enacted Chapter 234, which also bars entry of decrees before expiration of the 30-day period or, if later, 30 days after the birth of the individual being adopted.

A public defender will provide representation to an indigent parent in a proceeding for involuntary termination of parental rights and subsequent proceedings or, in certain instances, a hearing on a disrupted adoption under Chapter 380.

Domestic Violence

The Judicial Conference's Ad Hoc Committee on Implementation of the Domestic Violence Law had identified a number of provisions in need of clarification after enactment of Chapter 65, Acts of 1992, but the General Assembly had declined to make any changes in 1993. The legislation was re-submitted this Session and enacted as Chapter 469. Among the clarifications are that relatives by adoption are eligible for protection. In connection with abuse of a child or vulnerable adult, the conduct encompassed, the requirement that the person for whom relief is sought must be a child or vulnerable adult and the ability of an individual re-

lated to a child or vulnerable adult by adoption or marriage to petition for the child or adult also are clarified. The requirements for forwarding a petition to a local department of social services is limited to instances where a court finds reasonable grounds to believe abuse has occurred, but is allowed even if the petition does not allege such abuse. Chapter 469 allows a 30-day extension of an ex parte order for any good cause in addition to effectuating service and allows continuance of a protective order hearing for good cause.

Provisions relating to a petition to a circuit court for modification of a District Court order are repealed, and a District Court judgment is to remain in effect pending appeal and, unless the appellate court orders otherwise, is to be subject to modification and enforcement by the District Court.

The General Assembly also enacted the far-reaching Chapter 728, entitled the Domestic Violence Act of 1994. Under this law, police must assist more alleged victims, must give written notice as to criminal and civil remedies and available programs, and can make warrantless arrests based on reports made within 12, rather than the current two, hours of alleged incidents with arrest of an individual violating an ex parte or protective order based on probable cause, rather than observance of the violation. The period of separation required for prosecution of spousal rape or sexual offense is reduced from six to three months. Testimony is compellable in a criminal case if a spouse is an alleged victim of assault and battery for the second time in a year. Reporting requirements and in-

vestigations of departments of social services now include alleged mental injury of a child or substantial risk of such injury and, as to physical and mental injury, require harm, rather than significant harm. The so-called "Christian Science Exemptions" have been repealed.

Marital Property

Since the decision in *Grant v. Zich*, 300 Md. 256 (1984), the General Assembly has been considering measures dealing with property held by tenants by the entirety. Measures this year sought to affect personal, as well as real, property but the final enactment, Chapter 462, makes an interest in real property, regardless of how acquired, marital property if the interest is held as tenants by the entirety and not excluded by agreement. Consideration of the parties' contributions to acquisition of the interest is to be given in determining a monetary award.

Chapter 653 obviates the need for valuation of retirement benefits absent timely notice of an objection to distribution on an "if, as, and when" basis.

Paternity and Support

Chapter 113 allows genetic, as well as blood, tests to establish paternity and creates a rebuttable presumption based on laboratory results. Originally as introduced, a court would have been required to enter a default judgment, regardless of any evidence, but as enacted, Chapter 113 requires, absent good cause, that a court hear a paternity complaint and, if satisfied by the evidence, issue a default judgment or pass other just and proper orders. Administrative

orders of other states are granted full force and effect if based on an adjudicatory process including a right of appeal to a court. With respect to support, Chapter 113 allows a court to order a parent to obtain available health insurance for a child and, while including medical coverage such as prenatal and neonatal care, in "support", allows separate earnings withholding orders at the request of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The Child Support Enforcement Administration (CSEA) must provide services without regard to financial need and expands the right to counsel at public expense.

Due to the extensive changes made by the General Assembly, the Governor vetoed his measure for welfare reform, House Bill 482, which had included provisions making grandparents responsible for grandchildren born to minor children.

The General Assembly killed House Bill 1182, which would have created a pilot administrative process for establishment of paternity and support obligations.

Visitation

Under Chapter 427, siblings separated by foster care or adoption placement may petition for sibling visitation. A juvenile court will have jurisdiction as to sibling visitation if the court has jurisdiction over at least one sibling.

Juvenile Law

The General Assembly considered a number of measures to alter the juvenile court's jurisdiction by lowering the age at which the court would be divested of jurisdiction and/or

adding to the list of crimes resulting in automatic divesting. The resultant legislation, Chapter 641, divests the juvenile court of jurisdiction over a child at age 16 on allegation of committing or attempting abduction, armed carjacking, certain assaults, carjacking, kidnapping, maiming, manslaughter (other than involuntary), mayhem, second degree murder, second degree rape, second or third degree sexual offense, and certain offenses involving weapons. Reverse waiver is allowed.

Chapter 629 specifies that, in a delinquency proceeding, there is no presumption of incapacity based on infancy for a child who is at least seven.

Chapter 169 allows use of out-of-court statements in all juvenile court proceedings, not just CINA proceedings, following in camera examination of a child, from which a defendant is to be barred. Admission is allowed to prove the truth of the matter asserted in a statement that is not admissible under other hearsay exceptions, regardless of whether the child testifies but, if the child does not testify, corroborative evidence of an opportunity to commit the offense will be required.

The Patuxent Institution will become a facility for 350 youthful offenders under Chapters 264 and 639. Chapter 639 allows a court to refer an individual who is under 21 and is sentenced to at least three years in prison. The Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services will adopt admission and other criteria on which bases the Director of the Institution will determine eligibility. Chapter 264 redefines "eligible person" in terms of response to remediation of specific mental

and social deficiencies highly related to criminal behavior, rather than rehabilitation, and in terms of impairment, rather than deficiency. Parole provisions are altered to bar parole of anyone serving a life sentence and, if life is imposed instead of death, to increase the minimum sentence from 15 to 25 years. Transition provisions were not included, but the Department of Juvenile Services has indicated that 100 beds would be available as of October 1, 1994.

DNA Database; Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)

Chapter 458 creates a database of DNA samples taken from certain convicts on intake or by court order at sentencing and from some convicts incarcerated as of October 1, 1994. A court order will be required to access certain data, use of matches is delineated, and expungement is allowed.

The Report of the Chairs of the Senate Budget and Taxation Committee and House Appropriations Committee identified three areas of concern in connection with reporting by CJIS: the lack of a uniform tracking number; the inconsistency in fingerprinting; and the failure to use uniform charge descriptions. A report is to be made on or before November 15, 1994, on steps taken to correct these problems. The duty of judges to order fingerprinting has been extended to certain juveniles (Chapter 693).

Chapter 481 also substantially changes the manner in which criminal background investigations of child care personnel will be conducted.



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and Definitions**



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Definitions

Adoption, Guardianship

This includes all adoptions and guardianships including regular adoptions, guardianship with right to adoption, and guardianship with right to consent to long-term care short of adoption. Guardianship of incompetents are reported in "Other General".

Adult

A person who is 18 years old or older charged with an offense relating to juveniles to be heard in Juvenile Court. (See § 3-831 of Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article.)

Appeal

The resorting to a higher court to review, rehear, or retry a decision of a tribunal below. This includes appeals to the circuit court, the Court of Special Appeals, and the Court of Appeals.

Appeals to the circuit courts include:

1. Record—The judge's review of a written or electronic recording of the proceedings in the District Court.

2. De Novo—The retrial of an entire case initially tried in the District Court.

3. Administrative Agency—Appeals from decisions rendered by administrative agencies. For example:

- Department of Personnel
- County Commissioner
- Department of Taxation and Assessments

- Employment Security
- Funeral Director
- Liquor License Commissioners
- Physical Therapy
- State Comptroller (Sales Tax, etc.)
- State Motor Vehicle Authority
- Supervisors of Elections
- Workmen's Compensation Commission
- Zoning Appeals
- Any other administrative body from which an appeal is authorized.

Application for Leave to Appeal

Procedural method by which a petitioner seeks leave of the Court of Special Appeals to grant an appeal. When it is granted, the matter addressed is transferred to the direct appeal docket of the Court for customary briefing and argument. Maryland statutes and Rules of Procedure permit applications in matters dealing with post conviction, inmate grievances, appeals from final judgment following guilty pleas, and denial of or grant of excessive bail in habeas corpus proceedings.

Case

A matter having a unique docket number; includes original and reopened (post judgment) matters.

Caseload

The total number of cases filed or pending with a court during a specific period of

time. Cases may include all categories of matters (law, equity, juvenile, and criminal). Note: After July 1, 1984, law and equity were merged into a new civil category.

C.I.N.A. (Child in Need of Assistance)

Refers to a child who needs the assistance of the court because:

1. The child is mentally handicapped or
2. Is not receiving ordinary and proper care and attention, and
3. The parents, guardian, or custodian are unable or unwilling to give proper care and attention.

C.I.N.S. (Child in Need of Supervision)

Refers to a child who requires guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation because of habitual truancy, ungovernableness, or behavior that would endanger himself or others. Also included in this category is the commission of an offense applicable only to children.

Condemnation

The process by which property of a private owner is taken for public use without the owner's consent but upon the award and payment of just compensation.

Contested Confessed Judgment

The act of a debtor in permitting judgment to be entered

by a creditor immediately upon filing of a written statement by the creditor to the court.

Contracts

A case involving a dispute over oral or written agreements between two or more parties.

Breaches of verbal or written contracts.

Landlord/tenant appeals from District Court.

Delinquency

Commission of an act by a juvenile which would be a crime if committed by an adult.

Disposition

Entry of final judgement in a case.

District Court—Contested

Only applies to civil, a case that has gone to trial and both parties (plaintiff and defendant) appear.

District Court Criminal Case

Single defendant charged per single incident. It may include multiple charges arising from the same incident.

District Court Filing

The initiation of a civil action or case in the District Court. District Court criminal and motor vehicle cases are reported as "processed" rather than as "filed".

Divorce, Nullity

A proceeding to dissolve a marriage. Original filings under this category include divorce a vinculo matrimonii, divorce a mensa et thoro, and

annulment. A reopened case under this category includes hearings held after final decree or other termination in the original case. A reopened case may involve review of matters other than the divorce itself as long as the original case was a divorce. (Examples of the latter may be a contempt proceeding for nonpayment of support, noncompliance with custody agreement, modification of support, custody, etc.)

Docket

Formal record of court proceedings.

Filing

Formal commencement of a judicial proceeding by submitting the necessary papers pertaining to it. Original filing under one docket number and subsequent reopenings under the same number are counted as separate filings.

Fiscal Year

The period of time from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next. For example: July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992.

Hearings

- Criminal—Any activity occurring in the courtroom, or in the judge's chambers on the record and/or in the presence of a clerk, is considered a hearing, except trials or any hearing that does not involve a defendant.

Examples of Hearings in Criminal

- Arraignment
- Discovery motion
- Guilty plea
- Motion to quash
- Motion to dismiss

- Motion for change of venue
- Motion to continue
- Motion to suppress
- Motion to sever
- Nolo contendere
- Not guilty with agreed statement of facts
- Sentence modifications
- Violation of probation
- Civil—A presentation either before a judge or before a master empowered to make recommendations, on the record or in the presence of a clerk or court reporter, for purposes other than final determination of the facts of the case. Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Civil

- Motion to compel an answer to an interrogatory
- Motion ne recipiat
- Motion for judgment by default
- Demurrer
- Motion for summary judgment
- Motion to vacate, open, or modify confession of judgment
- Preliminary motions presented in court, including motions for continuance
- Determination of alimony pendente lite, temporary custody, etc., in a divorce case
- Contempt or modification hearings
- Juvenile—A presentation before a judge, master, or examiner on the record in the presence of a clerk or court reporter. Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Juvenile

- Preliminary motions presented in court
- Arraignment or preliminary inquiry
- Detention (if after filing of petition)
- Merits or adjudication
- Disposition
- Restitution
- Waiver
- Review
- Violation of probation

Indictment

The product of a grand jury proceeding against an individual.

Information

Written accusation of a crime prepared by the State's Attorney's Office.

Jury Trial Prayer-Motor Vehicle

A request for trial by jury in the circuit court for a traffic charge normally heard in the District Court. To pray a jury trial in a motor vehicle case, the sentence must be for more than six months.

Jury Trial Prayer-Other (Criminal)

A request for a trial by jury in the circuit court for charges normally heard in the District Court, except traffic charges or nonsupport.

Miscellaneous Docket

Established and maintained primarily as a method of recording and identifying those preliminary proceedings or collateral matters before the Court of Appeals other than direct appeals.

Motor Torts

Personal injury and property damage cases resulting from automobile accidents. (This does not include boats, lawn mowers, etc., nor does it include consent cases settled out of court.)

Motor Vehicle Appeals

An appeal of a District Court verdict in a traffic charge.

Nolle Prosequi

A formal entry upon the record by the plaintiff in a civil suit, or the State's Attorney in a criminal case, to no longer prosecute the case.

Nonsupport

A criminal case involving the charge of nonsupport.

Original Filing

See "Filing."

Other Appeals (Criminal)

An appeal of a District Court verdict except one arising from a traffic charge or nonsupport.

Other Domestic Relations

Matters related to the family other than divorce, guardianship, adoption, or paternity. Examples of this category include support, custody, and U.R.E.S.A. cases.

Other Civil/Other Equity

This category includes, among other things, injunctions, change of name, foreclosure, and guardianship of

incompetent persons.

Other Law

This category includes, among other things, conversion, detinue, ejectment, issues from Orphans' Court, attachments on original process, and mandamus.

Other Torts

Personal injury and property damage cases resulting from:

- Assault and battery—an unlawful force to inflict bodily injury upon another.
- Certain attachments.
- Consent tort.
- False imprisonment—the plaintiff is confined within boundaries fixed by the defendant for some period of time.
- Libel and slander—a defamation of character.
- Malicious prosecution—without just cause an injury was done to somebody through the means of a legal court proceeding.
- Negligence—any conduct falling below the standards established by law for the protection of others from unreasonable risk of harm.

Paternity

A suit to determine fatherhood responsibility of a child born out of wedlock.

Pending Case

Case in which no final disposition has occurred.

Post Conviction

Proceeding instituted to set aside a conviction or to correct a sentence that was unlawfully imposed.

Reopened Filing

The first hearing held on a case after a final judgment on the original matters has been entered.

Stet

Proceedings, are stayed; one of the ways a case may be terminated.

Termination

Same as "Disposition."

Trials

- Criminal
 - Court Trial—A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide the

guilt or innocence of the defendant where one or more witnesses has been sworn.

- Jury Trial—A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant, where the jury has been sworn.
- Civil
 - Court Trial—A contested hearing on any one or all merits of the case, presided over by a judge, to decide in favor of either party where testimony is given by one or more persons. Note: "Merits" is defined as all pleadings

prayed by the plaintiff in the original petition that created the case. Divorce, custody, child support, etc., are examples that might be considered merits in a civil case.

- Jury Trial—A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where the jury has been sworn.

Unreported Category

A case that has been reported but not specifically identified as to case type by the reporting court.



Appendices



ADA Coordinators

The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the ADA Coordinators for the Maryland State Judiciary are as follows:

Court of Appeals

Alexander L. Cummings, Esq.
Clerk, Court of Appeals
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 974-3341
TTY: (410) 974-5422

Court of Special Appeals

Hon. Theodore G. Bloom
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 974-3745
TTY: (410) 974-5424

Administrative Office of the Courts

Martin C. Dwyer
Courts of Appeal Building
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 974-2998*

District Court Commissioners

David W. Weissert
District Court Building
Rowe Blvd. & Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 974-3481*

District Court Headquarters

Nancy E. Johnson
District Court Building
Rowe Blvd. & Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 974-2111*

Allegany County Circuit Court

W. Stephen Young, P.E.
County Engineer
County Office Building
701 Kelly Road, Suite 242
Cumberland, MD 21502
(301) 777-5933*

Allegany County - District Court

Kathleen M. Stafford
Administrative Clerk
3 Pershing Street
Cumberland, MD 21502
(301) 777-2105
TTY: (301) 777-5825

Anne Arundel County Circuit Court

Robert G. Wallace
Courthouse
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 222-1451*

Anne Arundel County - District Court

Rebecca A. Hoppa
Administrative Clerk
580 Taylor Avenue
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 974-3977
TTY: (410) 974-5066

Baltimore City Circuit Court

Mary B. Widomski
Room 200 Courthouse East
111 N. Calvert Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
(410) 396-5188
TTY: (410) 333-4389

Baltimore City - District Court

Lonnie P. Ferguson
Administrative Clerk
5800 Wabash Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21215
(410) 764-8951
TTY: (410) 358-5360

Baltimore County Circuit Court

Peter J. Lally
Circuit Court Administrator
County Courts Building
401 Bessley Avenue
Towson, MD 21204
(410) 887-2687*
TTY: (410) 887-3018

Baltimore County - District Court

Joseph T. O'Melia
 Administrative Clerk
 111 Allegheny Avenue
 Towson, MD 21204
 (410) 321-3361
 TTY: (410) 321-2002

Calvert County Circuit Court

Lisa Ridge
 Courthouse
 Prince Frederick, MD 20678
 (410) 535-2445*

Calvert County - District Court

Dennis T. Fean
 Administrative Clerk
 P.O. Box 3070
 East Charles Street
 La Plata, MD 20646
 (301) 932-3278*

Caroline County Circuit Court

Dale Minner
 Clerk, Circuit Court for
 Caroline County
 Courthouse
 Denton, MD 21629
 (410) 479-1811
 TTY: (410) 479-4761

Caroline County - District Court

Grace D. Achuff
 Administrative Clerk
 170 E. Main Street
 Elkton, MD 21921
 (410) 996-0720*

Carroll County Circuit Court

Jolene Sullivan, Director
 Citizens Service
 225 North Center Street
 Westminster, MD 21157-5194
 (410) 848-9707*

Carroll County - District Court

Nancy E. Mueller
 Administrative Clerk
 3451 Courthouse Drive
 Ellicott City, MD 21043
 (410) 461-0217*

Cecil County Circuit Court

B. Elaine Mahan
 Courthouse
 Elkton, MD 21921
 (410) 996-5200
 TTY: (410) 398-2097

Cecil County - District Court

Grace D. Achuff
 Administrative Clerk
 170 E. Main Street
 Elkton, MD 21921
 (410) 996-0720*

Charles County Circuit Court

Michael T. Mudd
 1001 Radio Station Road
 La Plata, MD 20646
 (301) 932-3440
 TTY: (301) 753-4258

Charles County - District Court

Dennis T. Fean
 Administrative Clerk
 P.O. Box 3070
 East Charles Street
 La Plata, MD 20646
 (301) 932-3278*

Dorchester County Circuit Court

Patricia S. Tolley
 P.O. Box 583
 Cambridge, MD 21613
 (410) 228-6300
 TTY: (410) 228-3569

Dorchester County - District Court

Mary E. Kinnamon
 Administrative Clerk
 P.O. Box 547
 Cambridge, MD 21613
 (410) 548-7057*

Frederick County Circuit Court

Janet D. Rippeon
 100 West Patrick Street
 Frederick, MD 21701
 (301) 694-2563
 TTY: (301) 698-0692

Frederick County - District Court

Dixie L. Scholtes
 Administrative Clerk
 100 West Patrick Street
 Frederick, MD 21701
 (301) 694-2006*

Garrett County Circuit Court

Thomas E. Doyle, Esq.
P. O. Box 289
Oakland, MD 21550
(301) 334-4808*

Garrett County - District Court

Kathleen M. Stafford
Administrative Clerk
3 Pershing Street
Cumberland, MD 21502
(301) 777-2105*

Harford County Circuit Court

David Sewell
Director, Facilities and
Operations
29 West Courtland Street
Bel Air, MD 21014
(410) 638-3212
(410) 879-2000 ext. 3212*

Harford County - District Court

E. Carol Sweet
Administrative Clerk
2 South Bond Street
Bel Air, MD 21014
(410) 836-4526*

Howard County Circuit Court

John F. Shatto
Court Administrator
Courthouse
Ellicott City, MD 21043
(410) 313-4851*

Howard County - District Court

Nancy E. Mueller
Administrative Clerk
3451 Courthouse Drive
Ellicott City, MD 21043
(410) 461-0217
TTY: (410) 461-0418

Kent County Circuit Court

Mark Mumford
Clerk, Circuit Court for
Kent County
Courthouse
Chestertown, MD 21620
(410) 778-7414
TTY: (410) 778-0608

Kent County - District Court

Grace D. Achuff
Administrative Clerk
170 E. Main Street
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-0720*

Montgomery County Circuit Court

Pamela H. Quirk
Court Administrator
Judicial Center
50 Courthouse Square
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 217-7223*

Montgomery County - District Court

Jeffrey L. Ward
Administrative Clerk
27 Courthouse Square
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 279-1189
TTY: (301) 279-1286

Prince George's County Circuit Court

William A. Butler
Deputy Court Administrator
Courthouse, Room 268M
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
(301) 952-3898*

Prince George's County-District Court

Patricia L. Platt
Administrative Clerk
Courthouse, Bourne Wing,
Room 173B
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
(301) 952-4240
TTY: (301) 952-3719

Queen Anne's County Circuit Court

D. Steven Walls
Director, Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 56
Centreville, MD 21617
(410) 758-0920*

Queen Anne's County - District Court

Grace D. Achuff
Administrative Clerk
170 E. Main Street
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-0720*

St. Mary's County Circuit Court

Cynthia A. Brown
Community Services
P.O. Box 653
Leonardtwn, MD 20650
(301) 475-4631*

St. Mary's County - District Court

Dennis T. Fean
Administrative Clerk
P.O. Box 3070
East Charles Street
La Plata, MD 20646
(301) 932-3278*

Somerset County Circuit Court

Lynn Cane
P.O. Box 279
Princess Anne, MD 21853
(410) 651-1630*

Somerset County - District Court

Mary E. Kinnamon
Administrative Clerk
P.O. Box 547
Cambridge, MD 21613
(410) 548-7057*

Talbot County Circuit Court

Mary Ann Shortall
Clerk, Circuit Court for
Talbot County
Courthouse
Easton, MD 21601
(410) 822-2611
TTY: (410) 819-0909

Talbot County - District Court

Grace D. Achuff
Administrative Clerk
170 E. Main Street
Elkton, MD 21921
(410) 996-0720*

Washington County Circuit Court

John A. Davies, Jr.
Circuit Administrator
Washington County Courthouse Annex
24 Summit Avenue
Hagerstown, MD 21740-5565
(301) 791-3089*

Washington County - District Court

Dixie L. Scholtes
Administrative Clerk
100 W. Patrick Street
Frederick, MD 21701
(301) 694-2006*

Wicomico County Circuit Court

Gay E. Hommel
P.O. Box 546
Salisbury, MD 21803-0546
(410) 548-4997*

Wicomico County - District Court

Mary E. Kinnamon
Administrative Clerk
P.O. Box 547
Cambridge, MD 21613
(410) 548-7057*

Worcester County Circuit Court

John H. Tustin, P.E.
County Engineer
Courthouse, Room 112
Snow Hill, MD 21863
(410) 632-1194*

Worcester County - District Court

Mary E. Kinnamon
Administrative Clerk
P.O. Box 547
Cambridge, MD 21613
(410) 548-7057*

*May be reached through Maryland Relay
Service (TT/Voice) 800-735-2258

Re-Alignment of the Appellate Judicial Circuits Proposed in Chapter 103, Acts of 1994 as Affecting Court of Appeals			
Current Appellate Judicial Circuit	Sitting Judge	Proposed Appellate Judicial Circuit	Judge
1st Caroline County Cecil County Dorchester County Kent County Queen Anne's County Somerset County Talbot County Wicomico County Worcester County	Hon. Robert L. Karwacki	1st Caroline Co. Cecil County Dorchester County Kent County Queen Anne's County Somerset County Talbot County Wicomico County Worcester County	Hon. Robert L. Karwacki
2nd Baltimore County Harford County	Hon. Robert C. Murphy	2nd Baltimore County Harford County	Hon. Robert C. Murphy
3rd Allegany County Frederick County Garrett County Montgomery County Washington County	Hon. Irma S. Raker	3rd Allegany County Carroll County Frederick County Garrett County Howard County Washington County	Hon. Lawrence F. Rodowsky
4th Calvert County Charles County Prince George's County St. Mary's County	Hon. Howard S. Chasanow	4th Prince George's County	Hon. Howard S. Chasanow
5th Anne Arundel County Carroll County Howard County	Hon. John C. Eldridge	5th Anne Arundel County Calvert County Charles County St. Mary's County	Hon. John C. Eldridge
6th Baltimore City	Hon. Robert M. Bell Hon. Lawrence F. Rodowsky	6th Baltimore City	Hon. Robert M. Bell
7th		7th Montgomery County	Hon. Irma S. Raker

**Re-Alignment of Appellate Judicial Circuits Proposed in Chapter 581,
Acts of 1994, Contingent Upon Ratification of Chapter 103, Acts of 1994,
as Affecting Court of Special Appeals**

Current Appellate Judicial Circuit	Sitting Judge	Proposed Appellate Judicial Circuit	Judge
1st Caroline County Cecil County Dorchester County Kent County Queen Anne's County Somerset County Talbot County Wicomico County Worcester County	Hon. Dale R. Cathell	1st Caroline County Cecil County Dorchester County Kent County Queen Anne's County Somerset County Talbot County Wicomico County Worcester County	Hon. Dale R. Cathell
2nd Baltimore County Harford County	Hon. Paul E. Alpert	2nd Baltimore County Harford County	Hon. Paul E. Alpert
3rd Allegany County Frederick County Garrett County Montgomery County Washington County	Hon. William W. Wenner	3rd Allegany County Carroll County Frederick County Garrett County Howard County Washington County	Hon. William W. Wenner
4th Calvert County Charles County Prince George's County St. Mary's County	Hon. John J. Garrity	4th Prince George's County	Hon. John J. Garrity
5th Anne Arundel County Carroll County Howard County	Hon. Theodore G. Bloom	5th Anne Arundel County Calvert County Charles County St. Mary's County	Hon. Theodore G. Bloom
6th Baltimore City	Hon. Arrie W. Davis Hon. Diana J. Gribbon Motz	6th Baltimore City	Hon. Arrie W. Davis
7th		7th Montgomery County	first vacancy among the at-large appointees
At-Large	Hon. John J. Bishop, Jr. Hon. Robert F. Fischer Hon. Glenn T. Harrell, Jr. Hon. Charles E. Moylan, Jr. Hon. Joseph F. Murphy, Jr. Hon. Alan M. Wilner		Hon. John J. Bishop, Jr. Hon. Robert F. Fischer Hon. Glenn T. Harrell, Jr. Hon. Diana J. Gribbon Motz Hon. Charles E. Moylan, Jr. Hon. Joseph F. Murphy, Jr. Hon. Alan M. Wilner

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