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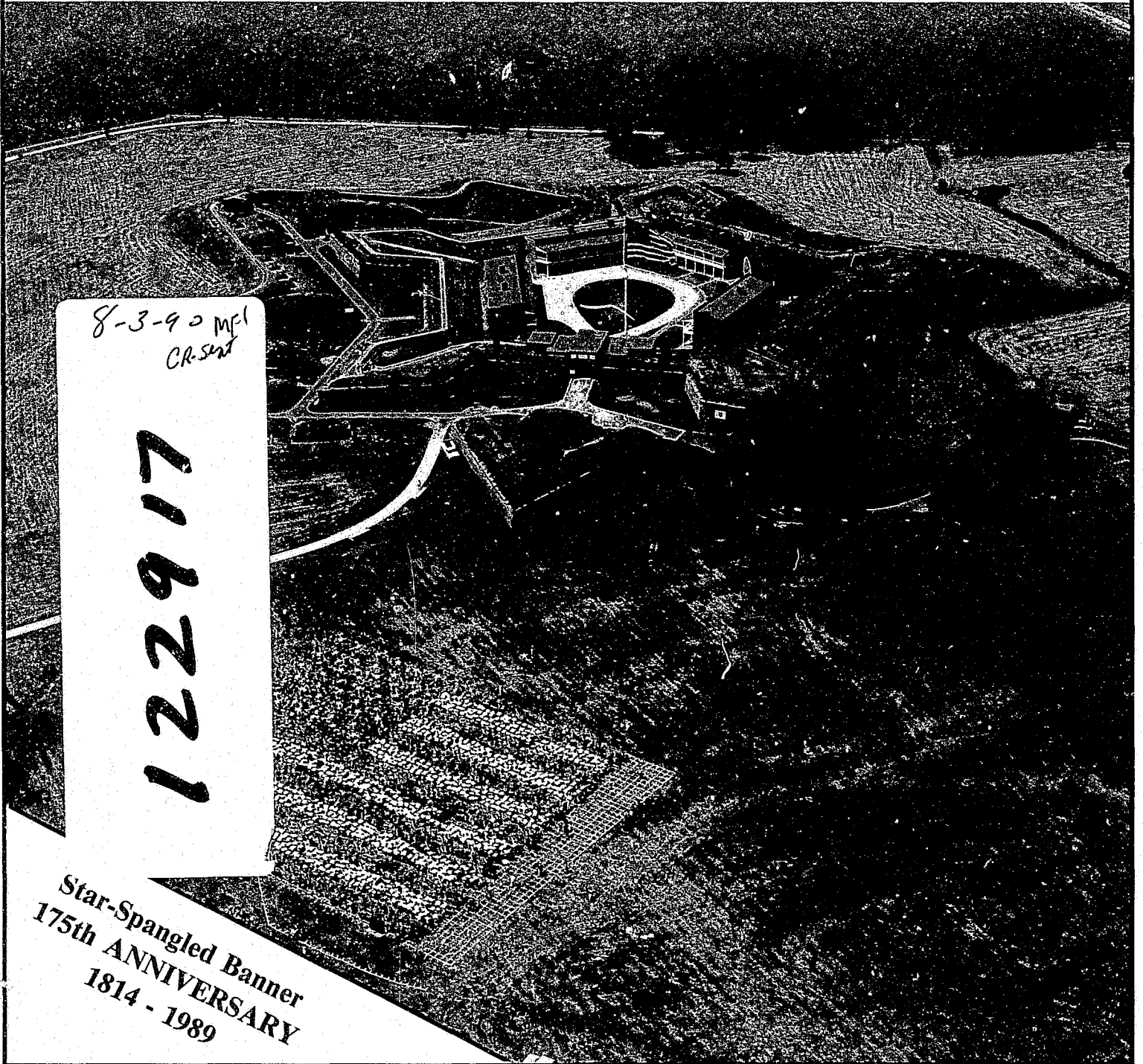
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MARYLAND JUDICIARY
1988-1989



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MARYLAND JUDICIARY
1988-1989

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**COVER: Fort McHenry National Monument and
Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland**

Report prepared by the
Administrative Office of the Courts

Michael V. O'Malley

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Norma P. Gainer

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Letter of Transmittal

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
974-2141

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
JAMES H. NORRIS, JR.



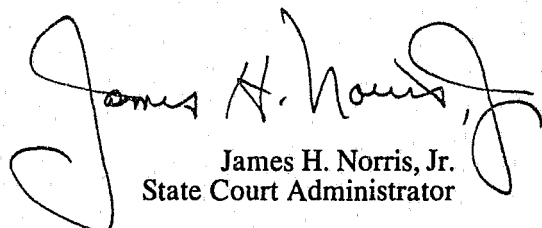
DEPUTY STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
ROBERT W. MCKEEVER

September 15, 1989

This is the thirteenth *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary* which includes the thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as required by § 13-101(d)(9) of the Courts Article. The report covers Fiscal Year 1989, beginning July 1, 1988 and ending June 30, 1989.

The report provides the most accurate data on the operations and functions of the courts of Maryland, providing not only statistical information on each court but an overview of the judicial system in Maryland. It is hoped that this will provide a ready source of information for an understanding of the structure and operations of the courts of Maryland.

We, in the Administrative Office of the Courts, are indebted to the clerks of the appellate courts, the circuit courts of the counties and Baltimore City and 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 all those whose talents contributed to the preparation of this publication.


James H. Norris, Jr.
State Court Administrator

TTY FOR DEAF: ANNAPOLIS AREA 874-2609
WASHINGTON AREA 555-0450

Introduction



ROBERT C. MURPHY
CHIEF JUDGE
COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND
COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

September 15, 1989

As in each of the years since the *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary* was first published, the number of cases filed in our courts increased over that of the prior year. As a result of a recent change in the monetary amount necessary to invoke the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in diversity of citizenship cases, state court dockets will be impacted by a number of these cases formerly filed in the federal court system. Fortunately, in its 1989 Session, the General Assembly of Maryland granted our request for four additional judgeships: two each in the District Court and in the circuit courts.

The Annual Report sets forth a detailed portrait of the functions, responsibilities and accomplishments of the judicial branch of our state government. It is designed in a form well calculated to permit the public and departments of government to quickly grasp the magnitude of judicial branch operations.

As always, the excellence of judicial branch operations is due to the judges and supporting staff who strive so mightily, despite an ever-increasing workload, to fairly and efficiently discharge their public mission.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert C. Murphy".

Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Maryland

Journal of Applied Psychology

Judicial Revenues and Expenditures

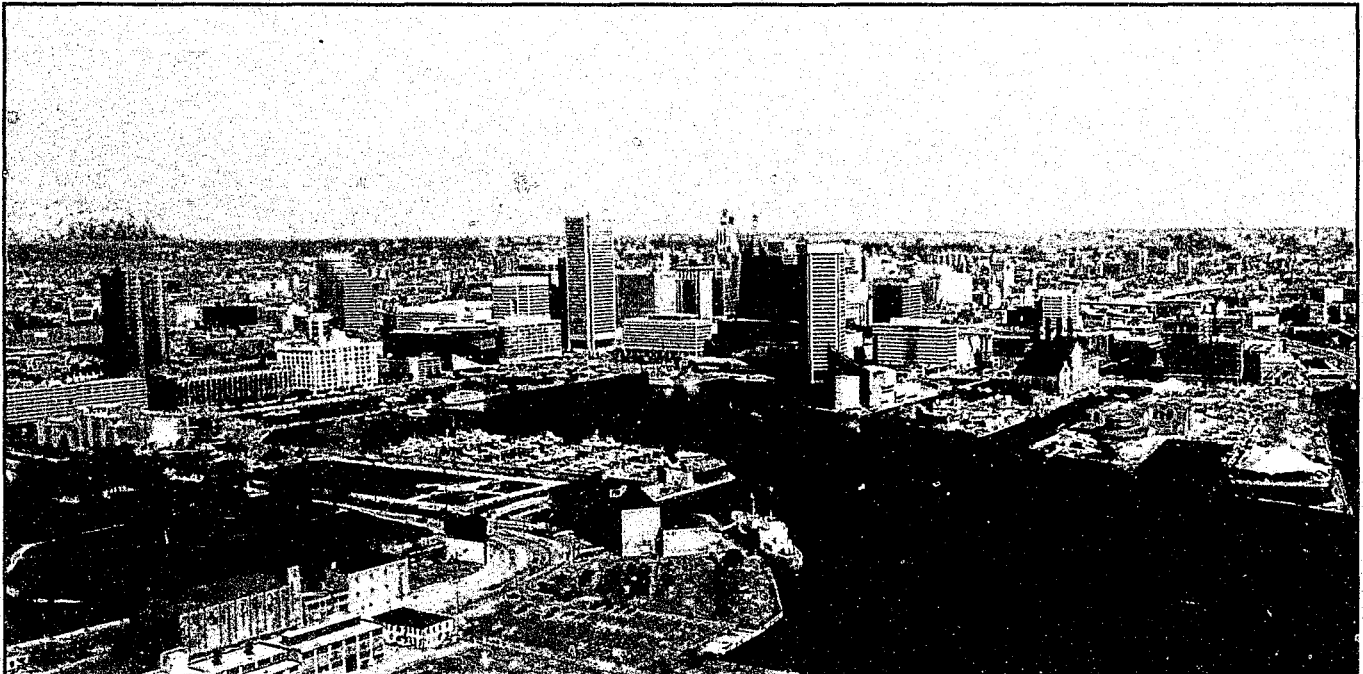
State and local costs to support the operations of the judicial branch of government were approximately \$148,699,902 in Fiscal 1989. The judicial branch consists of the Court of Appeals; the Court of Special Appeals; the circuit courts; the District Court of Maryland; the clerks' offices and headquarters of the several courts; 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 227 judicial positions as of June 30, 1989, and 3,169 nonjudicial positions in the judicial branch.

The state-funded judiciary budget operates on a program budget and expended \$81,861,664 in the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1989. The two appellate courts and the clerks' offices are funded by two programs. Another program pays the salaries and official travel costs for the circuit court judges. The largest program is the state-funded District Court which expended \$51,735,118, but brought in general revenue of \$52,062,040 in Fiscal 1989. The Maryland Judicial Conference contains funds for continuing judicial education and Conference activities. Remaining programs provide funds for the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Maryland State Law Library,

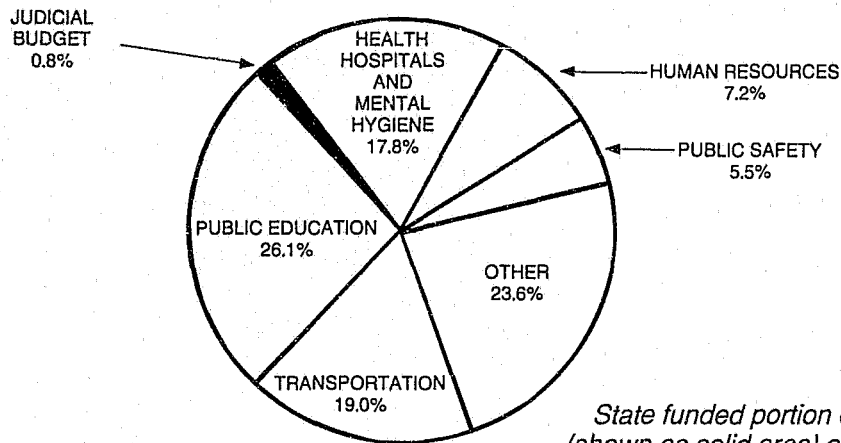
Judicial Branch Personnel in Profile

Judicial Personnel	
Court of Appeals	7
Court of Special Appeals	13
Circuit Court	114
District Court	93
Nonjudicial Personnel	
Court of Appeals	29
Court of Special Appeals	57
District Court	1,110
Administrative Office of the Courts	136
Court-Related Offices	
State Board of Law Examiners	5
Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure	3
State Law Library	15
State Reporter	2
Circuit Courts	2
Circuit Courts—Local Funding	744.4
Circuit Courts—Allocated Positions	1,065.5
Total	3,395.9*

*Includes allocated and contractual positions.



Baltimore Skyline



State funded portion of judicial expenditures (shown as solid area) as a percentage of total state expenditures in Fiscal 1989

State Funded Judicial Budget

Revenues*

Program	Actual FY 1987	Actual FY 1988	Actual FY 1989
Court of Appeals	\$ 69,218	\$ 68,930	\$ 58,286
Court of Special Appeals	64,766	66,587	72,607
State Board of Law Examiners	393,303	399,104	398,124
District Court	43,267,460	47,790,429	52,062,040
TOTAL	\$43,794,747	\$48,325,050	\$52,591,057

* Revenues come from filing fees, fines, bail forfeitures and court costs remitted to the State's general fund and are not available to offset expenditures.

Expenditures*

Program	Actual FY 1987	Actual FY 1988	Actual FY 1989
Court of Appeals	\$ 1,916,858	\$ 1,968,524	\$ 2,096,298
Court of Special Appeals	3,501,379	3,531,353	3,758,778
Circuit Courts	12,215,344	13,082,276	15,023,573
District Court	40,945,123	46,690,338	51,735,118
Maryland Judicial Conference	84,495	70,876	63,398
Administrative Office of the Courts	1,555,808	1,487,506	1,573,334
Court-Related Agencies	736,830	730,141	726,051
Maryland State Law Library	468,759	503,723	518,478
Judicial Data Processing	5,535,969	5,426,921	6,366,636
TOTAL	\$66,960,565	\$73,491,658	81,861,664

* Expenditures are paid from annual appropriations by the legislature to the judiciary budget.

Judicial Data Processing, 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 the tables show the state-funded judicial revenue and expenditures for Fiscal 1989. The court-related revenue of almost \$52.6 million is remitted to the State's general fund and cannot be used to offset expenditures.

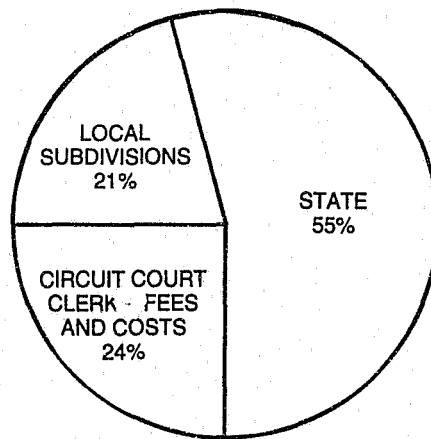
The total state budget was \$9.9 billion in Fiscal '89. The illustration reflects that the state-funded judicial budget consumes but a tiny fraction of the entire state budget, approximately 0.8 of one percent.

Effective July 1, 1987, operating costs for the clerks' offices of the circuit courts are paid from State appropriations. Prior to that date, they were paid from filing fees, court costs, commissions collected, and a deficiency fund paid by the State. This is no longer

the case. All court-related revenue collected by these offices is now remitted to the State general fund and cannot be used to offset expenditures. Expenses for Fiscal 1989 were \$35,530,033.

Other circuit courts are funded locally by Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City. In Fiscal 1989, the appropriations by the local subdivisions were approximately \$31.3 million. Court-related revenues collected by the circuit courts from sources other than fines, forfeitures, and appearance fees are minimal. This money comes from such sources as fees and charges in domestic relations matters and service charges in collecting nonsupport. Fines, forfeitures, and certain appearance fees are returned to the subdivisions for various purposes, primarily for the support of the local court library.

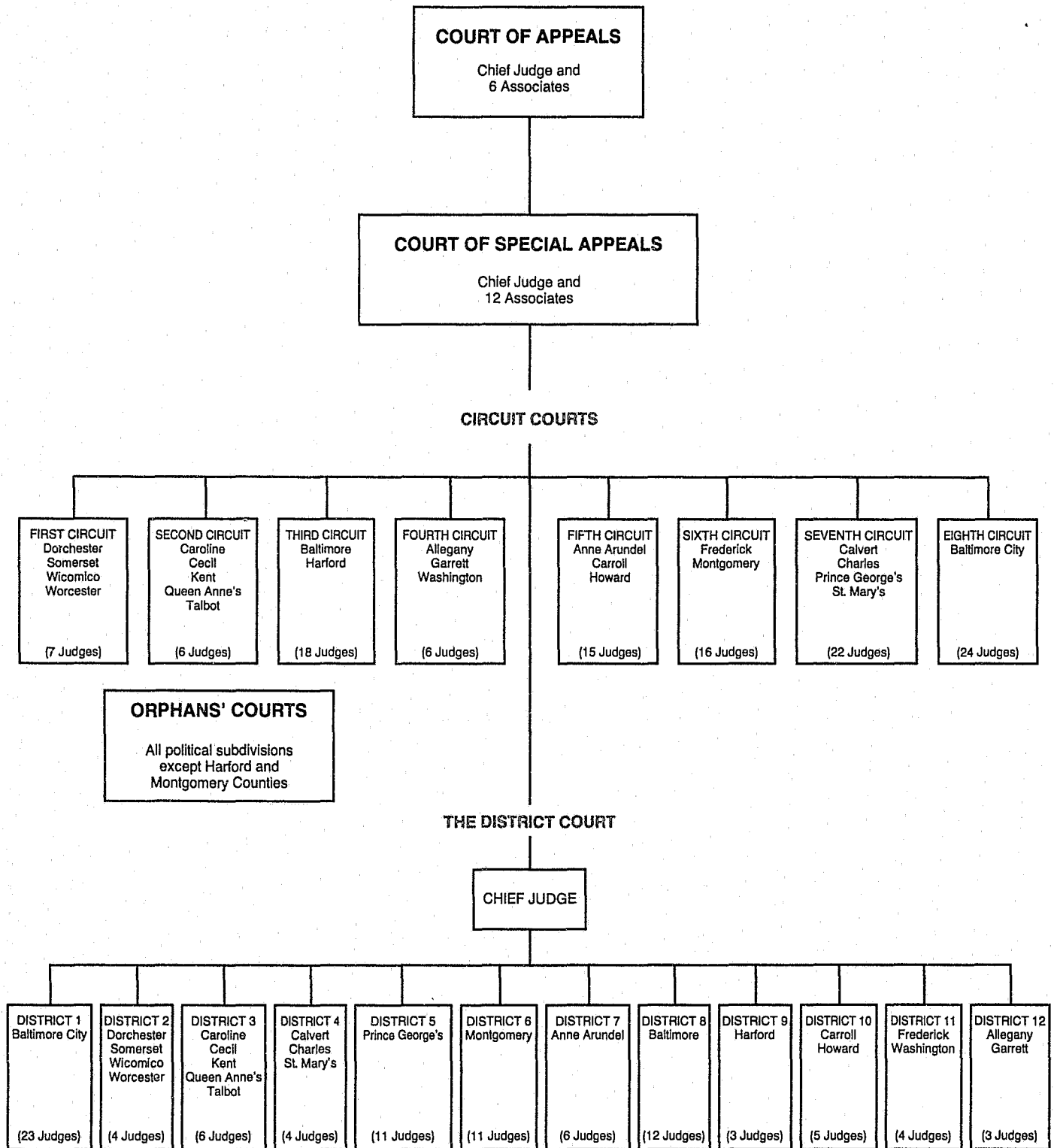
The chart, illustrating the contributions by the State, the clerks' offices, and the local subdivisions to support the judicial branch of government, shows that the State portion accounts for approximately 55% of all costs, while the local subdivisions and the clerks' offices account for 21% and 24%, respectively.



Source of funding to support the judicial branch of government

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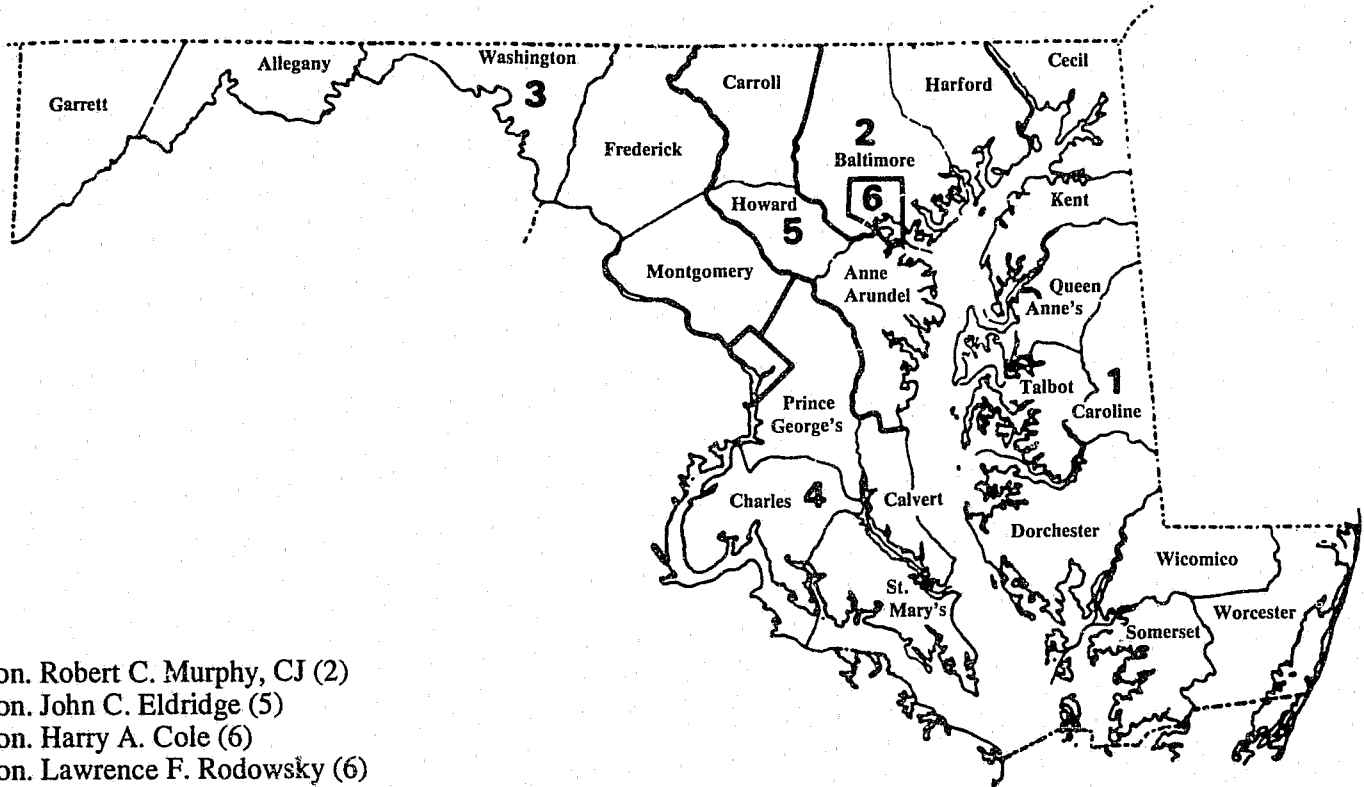
THE MARYLAND JUDICIAL SYSTEM



1911

The Court of Appeals Judicial Map and Members

as of September 15, 1989



Hon. Robert C. Murphy, CJ (2)
 Hon. John C. Eldridge (5)
 Hon. Harry A. Cole (6)
 Hon. Lawrence F. Rodowsky (6)
 Hon. John F. McAuliffe (3)
 Hon. William H. Adkins, II (1)
 Hon. Albert T. Blackwell, Jr. (4)

The Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals is the highest tribunal in the State of Maryland. It was created by the Constitution of 1776. In the early years of its existence, the Court sat in various locations throughout the State, but since 1851, it has sat only in Annapolis. 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). After initial appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate, members of the Court run for office on their records, unopposed. If a judge's retention in office is rejected by the voters or there is a tie vote, that office becomes vacant and must be 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 is the constitutional administrative head of the Maryland judicial system.

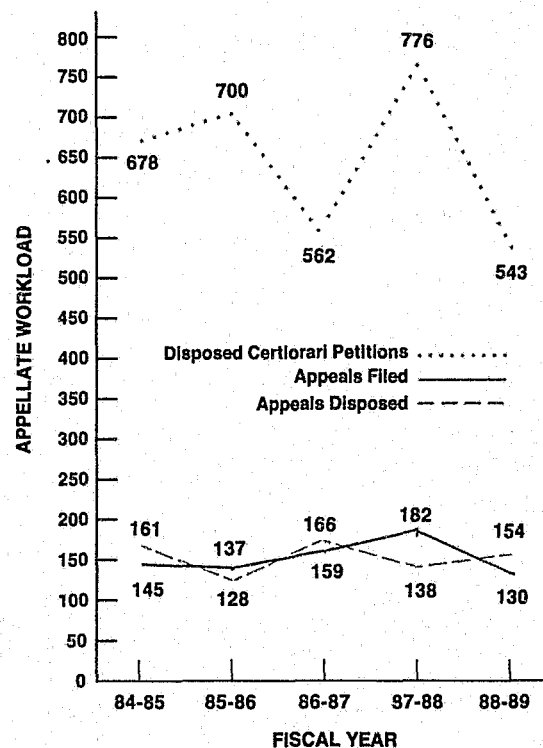
As a result of legislation effective January 1, 1975, the Court of Appeals hears cases almost exclusively by way of certiorari, a discretionary review process. That process has resulted in the reduction of the Court's formerly excessive workload to a more manageable level, thus allowing the Court to devote more time to the most important and far-reaching issues.

The Court may review cases already decided by the Court of Special Appeals or bring up for review cases filed in that court before they are decided. In addition, the Court of Appeals has exclusive jurisdiction over appeals in which a sentence of death is imposed. The Court of Appeals may also review cases from the circuit court level if those courts have acted in an appellate capacity with respect to an appeal from the District Court. The Court is empowered to adopt rules of judicial administration, practice, and procedure which will have the force of law. In addition, it admits persons to the practice of law, reviews recommendations of the State Board of Law Examiners and conducts disciplinary proceedings involving members of the bench and bar. The Court of Appeals may also decide questions of law certified by federal and other state appellate courts.

Table CA-1 depicts the number of appeals filed as well as appeals and certiorari petitions disposed of during the last five fiscal years. Certiorari petition dispositions fluctuated in Fiscal 1989, decreasing by approximately 30 percent. The number of disposed regular docket appeals rose to 154 in Fiscal 1989 compared to 138 in Fiscal 1988. The number of regular appeals filed, on the other hand, declined from 182 in Fiscal 1988 to 130 in Fiscal 1989.

TABLE CA-1

COURT OF APPEALS—APPEALS ACTUALLY FILED AND TERMINATED WITHIN FISCAL YEAR



Filings

Matters filed on the September 1988 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Appeals for Fiscal Year 1989. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September to the beginning of the next term. Filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, while dispositions are counted by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30, in this report.

The Court docketed a total of 803 filings for the September 1988 Term. Included in that amount were 140 regular cases; 598 petitions for certiorari; 35 attorney grievance proceedings; and 30 miscellaneous appeals of which four were bar admission proceedings and three were certified questions of law from the United States District Court.

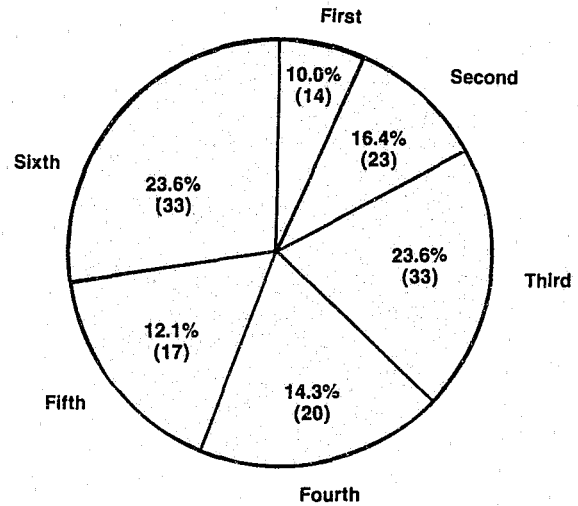
A party may file a petition for certiorari to review any case or proceeding pending in or decided by the Court of Special Appeals upon appeal from the circuit court or an orphan's court. The Court grants those petitions it feels are "desirable and in the public interest." Certiorari may also be granted, under certain circumstances, to cases that have been appealed to the circuit court from the District Court after initial appeal has been heard in the circuit court. During Fiscal Year 1989, the Court considered 543 petitions for certiorari, of which it granted 91 or 16.8 percent (Table CA-6). There were 260 (47.9 percent) civil petitions considered and 283 (52.1 percent) criminal petitions considered during the fiscal year (Table CA-9).

The regular docket of the Court of Appeals is comprised of cases which have been granted certiorari as well as cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals that the Court, on its own motion, has decided to hear. With respect to cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals, the Court of Appeals identifies cases suitable for its consideration from a monthly review of appellants' briefs in the intermediate court.

The Court docketed 140 cases for the 1988 Term, a decrease of 24.7 percent from the previous term (Table CA-3). Included in that figure were 62 criminal cases (44.3 percent) and 78 civil cases (55.7 percent), which included law, equity, and juvenile cases. Baltimore City contributed the greatest number of cases, 33 or 23.6 percent. Of the four largest counties, Montgomery County contributed the most cases with

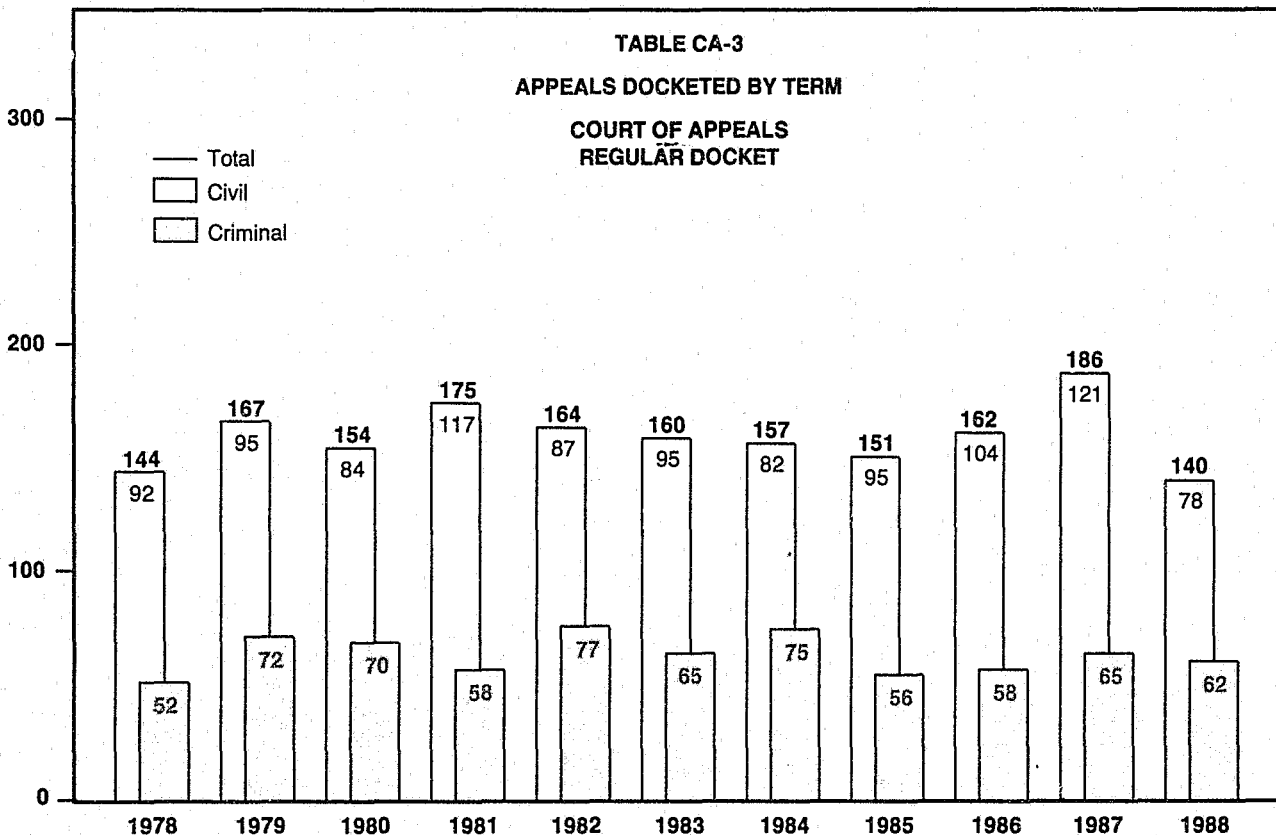
23, followed by Baltimore County with 18 cases. Prince George's and Anne Arundel Counties contributed 17 and 10 cases, respectively (Table CA-7).

TABLE CA-2
ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
COURT OF APPEALS
1988 TERM



Total—State—140 or 100%

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



Dispositions

During Fiscal Year 1989, the Court of Appeals disposed of a total of 764 cases. Included in that total were 154 regular docket cases; 543 petitions for certiorari; 32 attorney grievance proceedings; and 33 miscellaneous appeals, of which one was a bar admissions proceeding and four were certified questions of law (Table CA-4). The Court also admitted 1,240 persons to the practice of law, including 185 attorneys from other jurisdictions.

The Court disposed of 154 cases on its regular docket during Fiscal Year 1989. There were 16 cases from the 1986 Term; 69 cases from the 1987 Term; 64 cases from the 1988 Term; and five cases from the 1989 Term. Of the cases disposed, 90 or 58.4 percent, were civil; 61 or 39.6 percent were criminal; and the remaining three cases (2.0 percent) were juvenile in nature. With respect to type of disposition, 57 affirmed the lower court's decision while 48 reversed the decision and 23 were vacated and remanded to the lower court. Seven cases were affirmed in part and reversed in part, three cases were affirmed in part and vacated in part, and one case was modified and affirmed. There were three instances in which the cases were remanded without affirmance or reversal. Ten cases were dismissed without an opinion while one case was dismissed prior to argument or submission. The remaining case involved a certified question of law which was answered (Table CA-8).

It took an average of 3.8 months from the time certiorari was granted to argument of the case. The average time from argument to decision was 8.5 months while the entire process from the granting of certiorari to the final decision averaged 11.9 months during Fiscal Year 1989 (Table CA-10). In disposing

of its cases, the Court of Appeals handed down 140 majority opinions including eight per curiam opinions. There were also 19 dissenting opinions, eight concurring opinions, and two opinions that were dissenting in part and concurring in part.

TABLE CA-4

**DISPOSITION OF TOTAL CASELOAD
COURT OF APPEALS**

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

Regular Docket	154
Petitions for Certiorari	543
Attorney Grievance Proceedings	32
Bar Admissions Proceedings	1
Certified Questions of Law	4
Miscellaneous Appeals	30
Total Dispositions	764

Pending

At the close of Fiscal Year 1989, the Court had pending before it 141 cases. Included in that total were two cases from the 1986 Term, 23 cases from the 1987 Term, 74 cases from the 1988 Term, and 42 cases from the 1989 Term. The majority of the cases pending from the 1989 Term were added towards the close of Fiscal 1989 and are scheduled to be argued during the September 1989 Term. Of those pending, there were 78 (55.3 percent) civil cases, 62 (44.0 percent) criminal cases, and one (0.7 percent) juvenile case (Table CA-5).

TABLE CA-5

**CASES PENDING
COURT OF APPEALS**

Regular Docket

June 30, 1989

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin				
1986 Docket	2	0	0	2
1987 Docket	14	0	9	23
1988 Docket	41	0	33	74
1989 Docket	21	1	20	42
Total	78	1	62	141

Trends

For the first time in the last eight terms, the number of total filings fell below the 850 mark. There were 803 total filings reported for the Court of Appeals during the 1988 Term. The decrease in overall filings can be attributed to decreases reported in the regular docket and in the number of certiorari petitions. Over the last five years, the number of disposed certiorari petitions has ranged from a high of 776 in Fiscal Year 1988 to the current low of 543 in Fiscal Year 1989. Along with the varied number of dispositions, the number of granted petitions has also fluctuated between 13 and 19 percent.

Because of the nature of the issues confronting

the courts today, the Judiciary will undoubtedly continue to be faced with problems that will involve lengthy and complex litigation. The Court of Appeals has to expend an extensive amount of time and effort in the disposition of those matters. This has been partially observed in the elapsed time of cases during Fiscal 1989 when the Court averaged 11.9 months from the time it took for a decision in Fiscal 1989 compared to 9.8 months in Fiscal 1988. During that time period, however, there were fewer cases pending at the close of Fiscal Year 1989, 141 compared to 167 in Fiscal 1988. Thus, it appears that the Court is making efforts to keep current with the workload while more time is required for the disposition of regular docket appeals.

TABLE CA-6
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
PETITIONS FOR CERTIORARI GRANTED
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

Fiscal Year	Total Dispositions	Number Granted	Percentage
1985	678	90	13.3
1986	700	104	14.9
1987	562	104	18.5
1988	776	140	18.0
1989	543	91	16.8

TABLE CA-7
**ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF APPEALS**
1988 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT		14
Caroline County	1	
Cecil County	2	
Dorchester County	2	
Kent County	0	
Queen Anne's County	1	
Somerset County	2	
Talbot County	3	
Wicomico County	1	
Worcester County	2	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT		23
Baltimore County	18	
Harford County	5	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT		33
Allegany County	1	
Frederick County	3	
Garrett County	0	
Montgomery County	23	
Washington County	6	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		20
Calvert County	1	
Charles County	2	
Prince George's County	17	
St. Mary's County	0	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		17
Anne Arundel County	10	
Carroll County	2	
Howard County	5	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		33
Baltimore City	33	
TOTAL		140

TABLE CA-8
DISPOSITION OF
COURT OF APPEALS CASES

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	35	1	21	57
Reversed	25	1	22	48
Dismissed—Opinion Filed	0	0	0	0
Dismissed Without Opinion	6	0	4	10
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	0	0	3	3
Vacated and Remanded	18	1	4	23
Modified and Affirmed	1	0	0	1
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	4	0	3	7
Affirmed in Part, Vacated in Part	0	0	3	3
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	1	0	0	1
Certified Question Answered	0	0	1	1
Transferred to Court of Special Appeals	0	0	0	0
Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Origin				
1986 Docket	6	1	9	16
1987 Docket	48	0	21	69
1988 Docket	35	2	27	64
1989 Docket	1	0	4	5
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1989	90	3	61	154

TABLE CA-9
PETITION DOCKET DISPOSITIONS*
(Petitions for Certiorari)
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Granted	Dismissed	Denied	Withdrawn	Total
PETITIONS	91	3	448	1	543
Civil	37	1	221	1	260
Criminal	54	2	227	0	283

*625 filed in Fiscal 1989.

TABLE CA-10
AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR CASES
DISPOSED BY COURT OF APPEALS
Regular Docket
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Certiorari Granted to Argument or to Disposition Without Argument ^a	Argument to Decision ^b	Certiorari Granted to Decision ^a
Days	113	256	356
Months	3.8	8.5	11.9
Number of Cases	154	148	154

^aIncludes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1989.

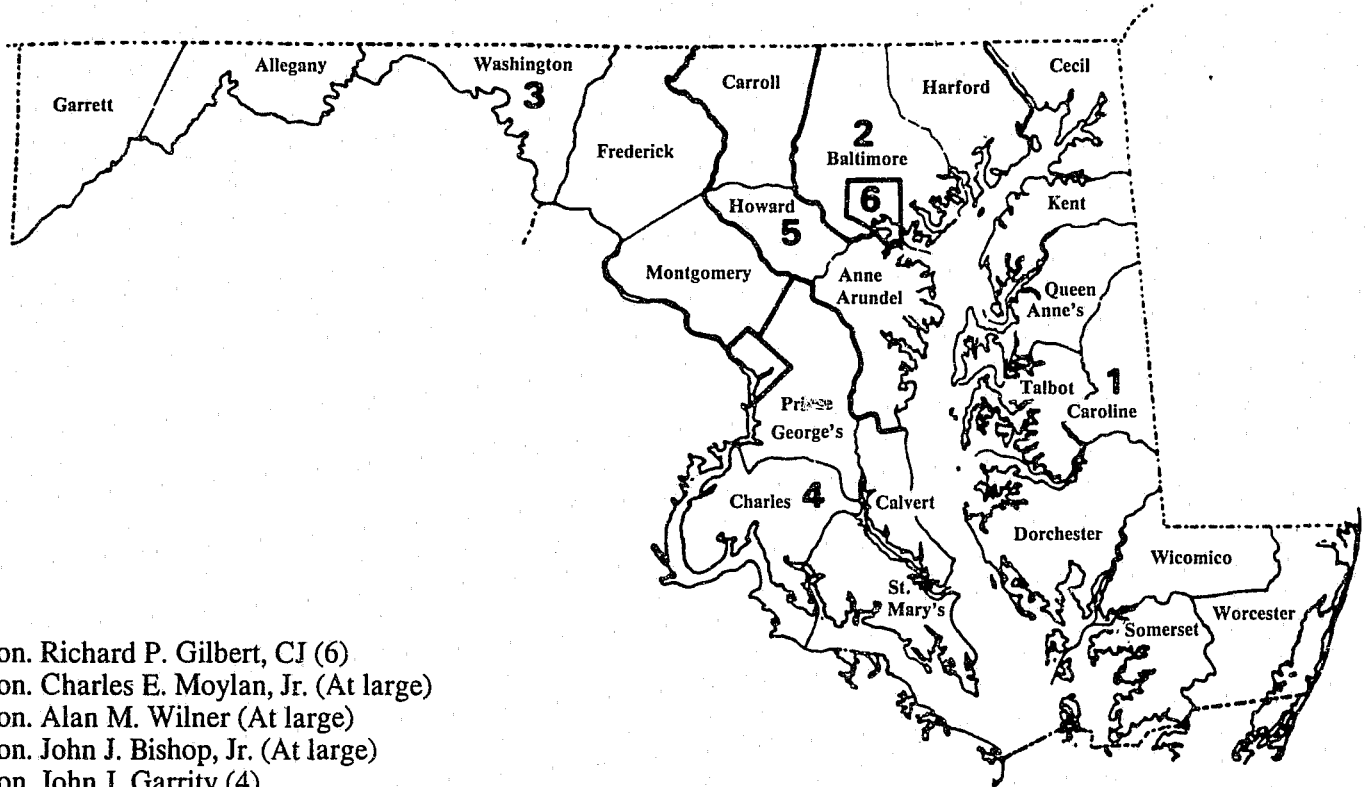
^bIncludes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1989 which were argued.

TABLE CA-11
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
1984	349 11.6	102 3.4
1985	303 10.1	124 4.1
1986	357 11.9	128 4.3
1987	356 11.9	135 4.5
1988	327 10.9	101 3.4

11. 0 1 0 21 A 10 21

The Court of Special Appeals Judicial Map and Members as of September 15, 1989



Hon. Richard P. Gilbert, CJ (6)
 Hon. Charles E. Moylan, Jr. (At large)
 Hon. Alan M. Wilner (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. Rosalyn B. Bell (At large)
 Hon. Robert L. Karwacki (At large)
 Hon. Robert M. Bell (6)
 Hon. William W. Wenner (3)
 Hon. Robert F. Fischer (At large)
 Vacancy (1)

The Court of Special Appeals

The Court of Special Appeals was created in 1966 as Maryland's intermediate appellate court. Its creation was the result of a rapidly growing caseload in the Court of Appeals which had caused a substantial backlog to develop in that Court.

The Court of Special Appeals sits in Annapolis and is composed of thirteen members, including a chief judge and twelve associates. One member of the Court is elected from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits while two members are elected from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit (Baltimore City). The remaining six members are elected from the State at large. As in the Court of Appeals, members of the Court of Special Appeals are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They also run on their records without opposition for ten-year terms. The Governor designates the Chief Judge of the Court of Special Appeals.

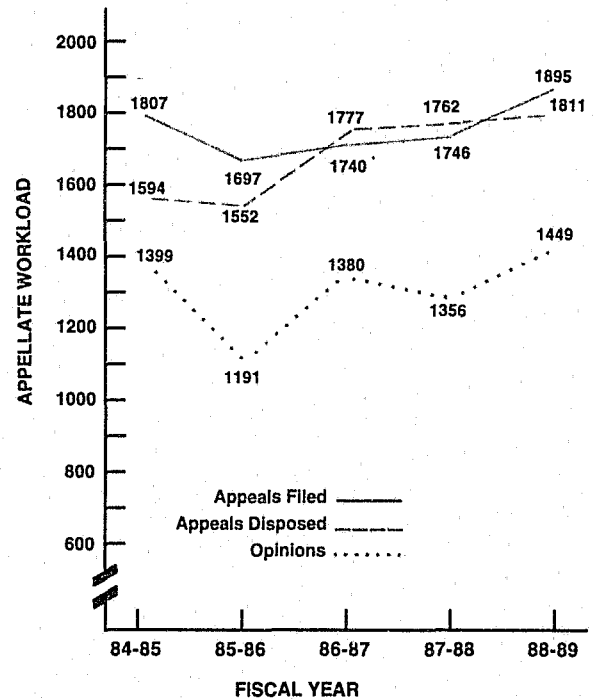
Unless otherwise provided by law, the Court of Special Appeals has exclusive initial appellate jurisdiction over any reviewable judgment, decree, order or other action of a circuit court and generally hears cases appealed directly from the circuit courts. The judges of the Court are empowered to sit in panels of three. A hearing or rehearing before the Court en banc may be ordered in any case by a majority of the incumbent judges of the Court. The Court also considers applications for leave to appeal in such areas as post conviction, habeas corpus matters involving denial of or excessive bail, inmate grievances, and appeals from criminal guilty pleas.

Filings

A major portion of the incoming workload for the Court of Special Appeals during Fiscal Year 1989 was formed by the September 1988 Term docket. As in the Court of Appeals, filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument beginning the second Monday in September and ending the last of June. In the Annual Report, filings are counted by term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions are counted by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

During the 1988 Term, the Court of Special Appeals received 1,841 filings on its regular docket, an increase of five percent over the 1,754 filings received during the previous term. For the first time in five years, a majority of the filings were comprised of criminal cases. There were 929 (50.5 percent) criminal cases filed while the remaining 912 (49.5 percent) were of a civil nature (Table CSA-2). Criminal filings have increased steadily over the past five years, increasing 7.8 percent during the 1988 Term. The

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



increase in criminal filings has contributed to the overall increase in regular docket filings. The initial increase in criminal filings four years ago came just two years after the adoption of § 12-302 of the Courts Article and Maryland Rule 1096 which became effective July 1, 1983. The effect of those provisions was to remove the right of direct appeal in criminal cases where a guilty plea was entered. An application for leave to appeal must now be filed in those instances and it is then at the discretion of the Court whether or not to place the case on the regular docket (Table CSA-5). With the steady rise in criminal cases, the number filed has almost reached the level of the September 1982 Term which was the year before review of guilty pleas was changed.

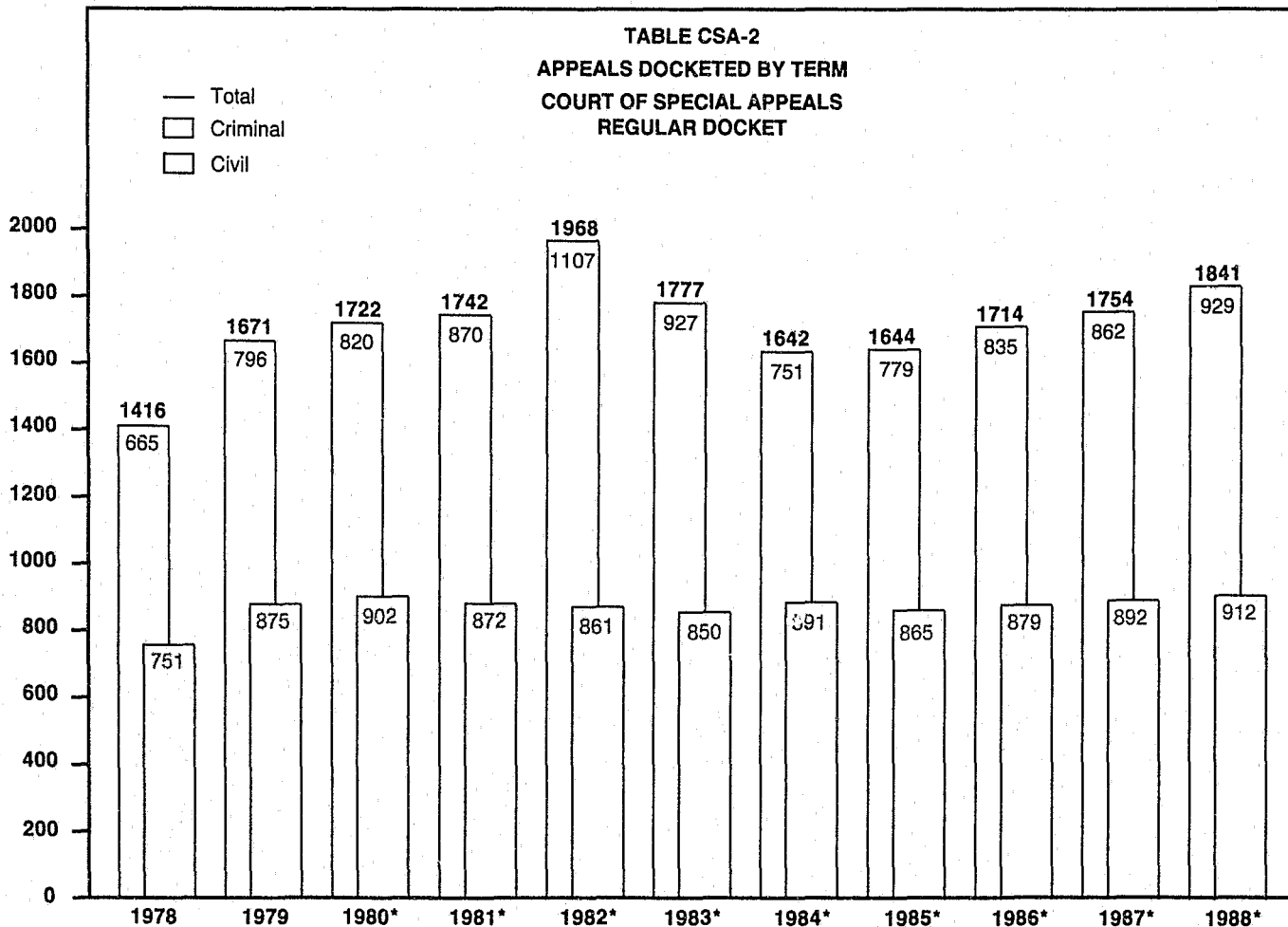
The Court of Special Appeals, in attempting to manage the civil workload, has used the procedure of prehearing conferences. During the conferences, panels of judges identify those cases they feel are suitable for resolution by the parties. An information

report, or a summarization of the case below and the action taken by the circuit court, is filed in each civil case where an appeal has been noted. During the 1988 Term, the Court received a total of 1,139 information reports, an increase of 9.3 percent over the previous term. There were 370 (32.5 percent) information reports assigned for prehearing conference during the 1988 Term compared to 31.4 percent during the previous term (Table CSA-3). The prehearing conferences resulted in 209 cases (56.5 percent) proceeding without limitation of issues and two cases (0.5 percent) had their issues limited. There were also 111 cases (30.0 percent) dismissed or settled at or as a result of the prehearing conferences while another 29 cases (7.8 percent) were dismissed or remanded after the conferences. Twelve cases (3.3 percent) proceeded with their appeals expedited and the remaining seven cases (1.9 percent) were still pending at the close of the term (Table CSA-4).

Baltimore City contributed the greatest number of

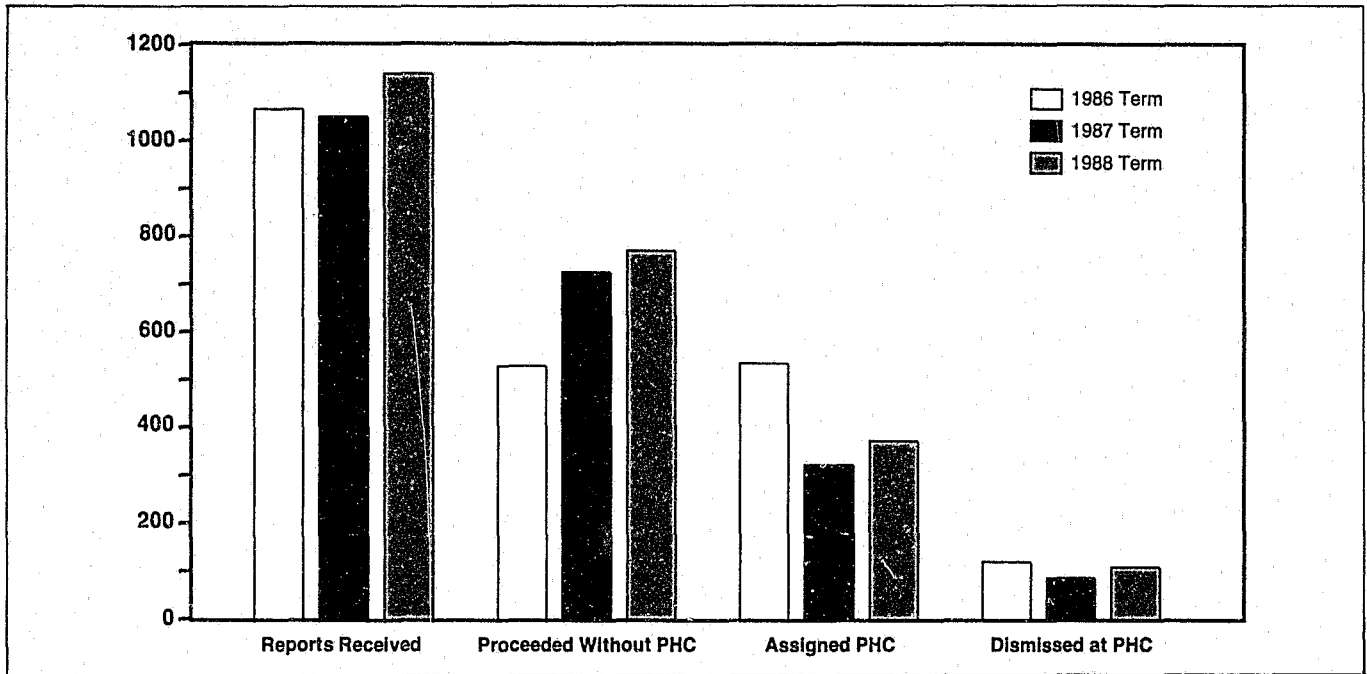
appeals docketed in the Court of Special Appeals with 442 or 24 percent of the total filings. The four largest counties contributed over 48 percent of the cases with Prince George's County contributing the greatest amount, 293 or 15.9 percent. Montgomery County followed with 248 cases filed or 13.5 percent of the total cases docketed for the 1988 Term. Baltimore County and Anne Arundel County contributed 219 (11.9 percent) and 141 (7.7 percent), respectively (Table CSA-7). The First Appellate Circuit, which is comprised of the entire Eastern Shore, had the fewest amount of appeals with 187 or 10.2 percent. The Sixth Appellate Circuit, Baltimore City, recorded the largest number of appeals, with 24 percent (Table CSA-8). Approximately 14 percent of the trials conducted in the circuit courts during Fiscal Year 1988 were docketed on the regular docket for the 1988 Term. That ratio compares to similar percentages in previous years.

**TABLE CSA-2
APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
REGULAR DOCKET**

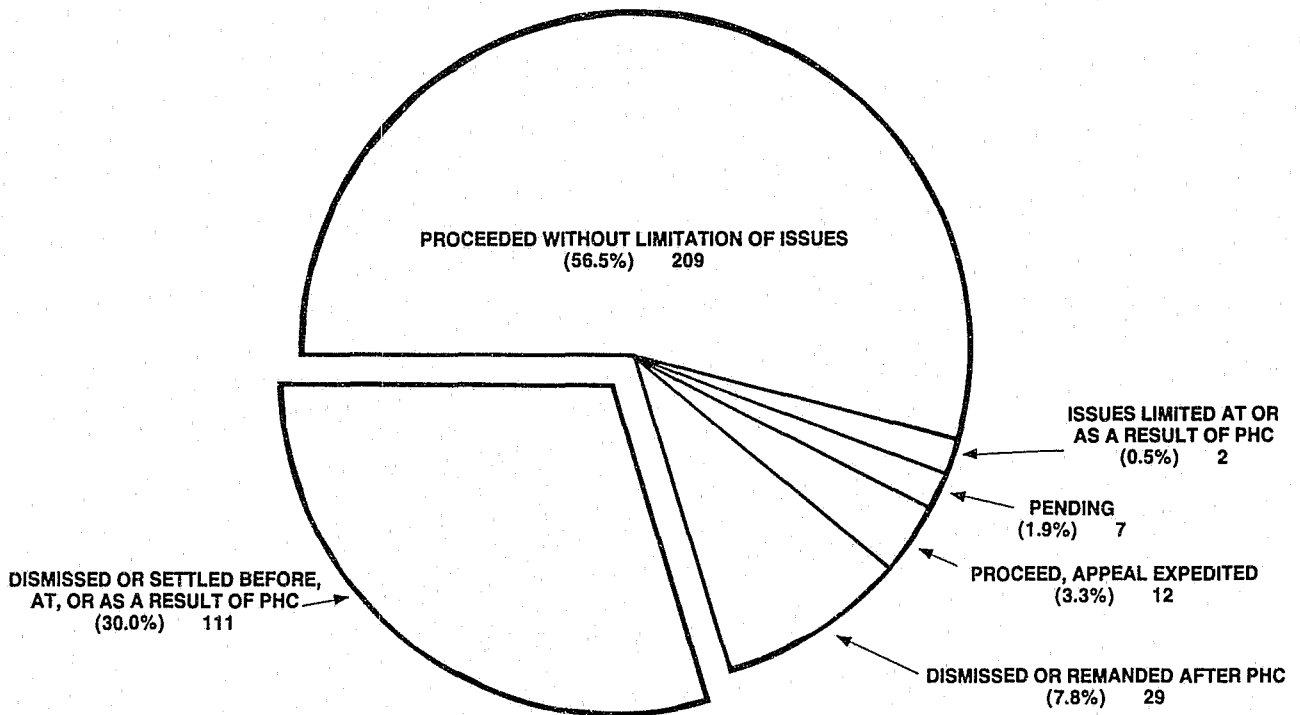


*Does not include civil notices of appeal which were filed in the Clerks' Office pursuant to Maryland Rules 1022-1024. These appeals were either scheduled for prehearing conference or proceeded through the regular appellate process as stipulated in Maryland Rule 1024 a.1. Cases finally disposed of by prehearing conference are never placed on the regular docket or listed as filings. Cases not finally disposed of by this process will be placed on subsequent dockets and will then be included among filings.

**TABLE CSA-3
PREHEARING CONFERENCE REPORTS
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS**



**TABLE CSA-4
DISPOSITION OF INFORMATION REPORTS ASSIGNED FOR
PREHEARING CONFERENCE — 1988 TERM**



Dispositions

The Court of Special Appeals disposed of 1,811 cases on its regular docket during Fiscal Year 1989, an increase of 2.8 percent over the previous fiscal year. Overall, the Court disposed of one case from the 1985 and 1986 Dockets, 112 cases from the 1987 Docket, 1,620 cases from the 1988 Docket and 77 cases from the 1989 Docket. There were 865 civil case dispositions (47.8 percent), 24 juvenile dispositions (1.3 percent), and 922 criminal dispositions (50.9 percent) (Table CSA-10).

During Fiscal Year 1989, the Court of Special Appeals affirmed over 54 percent of the decisions of the lower court. The highest ratio of affirmances was in criminal cases, affirming 621/922 or 67.4 percent. Civil cases had the next highest ratio with 368/865 cases being affirmed or 42.5 percent. Juvenile cases followed with a 29.2 percent affirmance rate (7/24). The Court of Special Appeals reversed 194 or 10.7 percent of the decisions of the lower court. There were also 366 cases which the Court dismissed prior to argument or submission. Table CSA-10 provides a further breakdown of case dispositions.

The Court of Special Appeals disposed of 230 cases on its miscellaneous docket. Included in that amount were 162 post conviction cases, 19 inmate grievance cases, and 49 "other" miscellaneous cases which included habeas corpus/bail cases, motions for stay of execution of order pending appeal, and appeals from criminal guilty pleas. The Court granted 12 applications for leave to appeal and denied 171. The Court also dismissed or transferred 45 applications for leave to appeal and remanded another two cases (Table CSA-5).

The average time from docketing to argument or to disposition without argument was 4.2 months during Fiscal Year 1989. The Court also averaged one month from argument to decision (Table CSA-11). The time elapsed from original filing to disposition in the lower court was 12.1 months while the elapsed time from disposition in the circuit court to docketing in the Court of Special Appeals was 3.9 months (Table CSA-12).

During Fiscal Year 1989, the Court handed down 1,420 majority opinions including 1,177 unreported and 243 reported opinions. In addition, there were five concurring opinions and 24 dissenting opinions filed.

TABLE CSA-5

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CASES

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Granted	Dismissed or Transferred	Denied	Remanded	Total
Post Conviction	7	34	120	1	162
Inmate Grievance	2	1	16	0	19
Other Miscellaneous*	3	10	35	1	49
TOTALS	12	45	171	2	230

*Includes habeas corpus/bail cases, motions for stay of execution of order pending appeal, and appeals from criminal guilty pleas.

NOTE: Counts one outcome per case. Does not include reconsiderations of cases disposed in prior fiscal years or return of remanded cases.

Pending

At the close of Fiscal Year 1989, there were 698 cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals on its regular docket. This represented one case pending from the 1987 Docket, 127 cases from the 1988 Docket, and 570 cases pending from the 1989 Docket. Cases

pending from the 1988 Docket were generally argued at the end of the fiscal year and are awaiting opinions, while those pending from the 1989 Docket are scheduled for argument during the current term (Table CSA-6).

TABLE CSA-6
PENDING CASES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket
June 30, 1989

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin				
1987 Docket	1	0	0	1
1988 Docket	80	0	47	127
1989 Docket	266	5	299	570
Total Cases Pending at Close of Fiscal 1989	347	5	346	698*

*Includes pending cases to be heard in September Term 1989.

Trends

Following the trend established in the past few years, the Court of Special Appeals continued to receive an increased number of criminal and civil filings. The Court experienced a steady climb in overall filings with the most significant increase appearing in the criminal area. From the 1978 Term to the 1982 Term, criminal filings increased by more than 66 percent, from 665 during the 1978 Term to 1,107 during the 1982 Term (Table CSA-2).

In an attempt to control the overwhelming increase in criminal filings, a law was enacted in 1983 (Chapter 295 of the 1983 Acts), which would in effect allow cases involving a review of judgment following a guilty plea to be treated as discretionary rather than as an appeal of right. Thus individuals appealing from a guilty plea must first file an application for leave to appeal. If granted, the appeal is transferred to the regular docket. Immediately following the enactment of that law, criminal filings began to stabilize and,

in turn, overall filings also stabilized. However, during the 1986 Term, criminal filings once again increased by 7.2 percent. Criminal filings increased by 7.8 percent during the 1988 Term.

Also, as a result of that law, the number of applications for leave to appeal and other miscellaneous cases increased. During Fiscal Year 1984, the number of applications for leave to appeal climbed to 308 (as compared to 128 applications in the previous year). In recent years, it appears that the number of applications has stabilized. In Fiscal 1989, 230 were recorded.

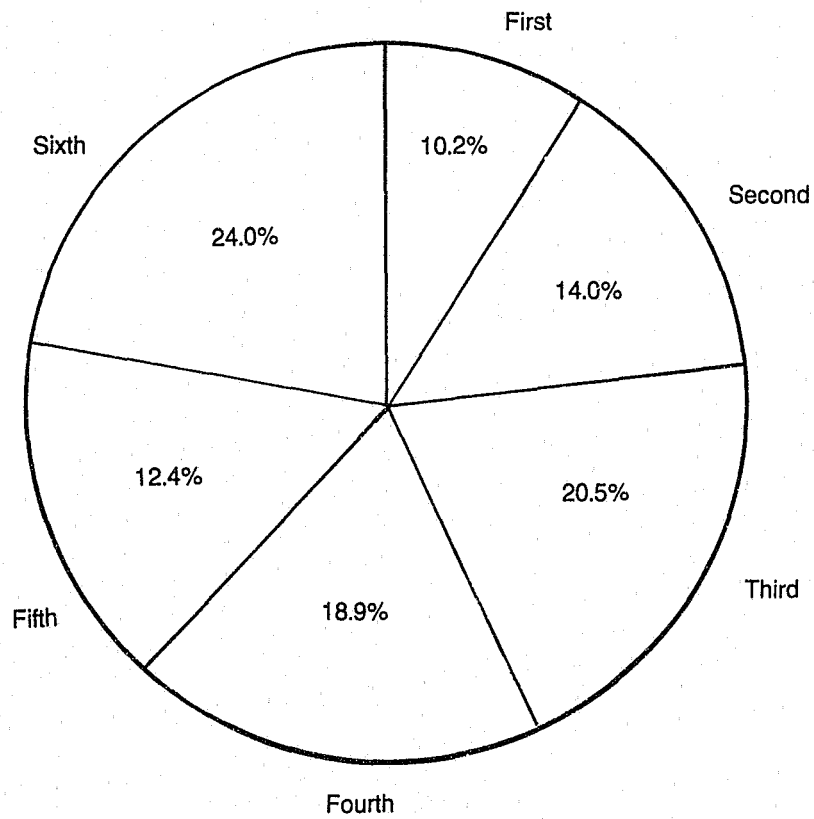
In an effort to manage the number of civil cases docketed, the Court of Special Appeals uses the prehearing conference procedure which has become quite effective in an attempt to either settle the cases or limit the issues prior to final preparation of the case on appeal. In general, it is anticipated that the Court will continue to experience increases in overall filings in general and in particular with criminal cases.

TABLE CSA-7
**ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS**
Regular Docket
1988 Term

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT		187
Caroline County	33	
Cecil County	32	
Dorchester County	29	
Kent County	6	
Queen Anne's County	7	
Somerset County	5	
Talbot County	16	
Wicomico County	32	
Worcester County	27	
<hr/>		
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT		258
Baltimore County	219	
Harford County	39	
<hr/>		
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT		378
Allegany County	33	
Frederick County	42	
Garrett County	7	
Montgomery County	248	
Washington County	48	
<hr/>		
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		348
Calvert County	26	
Charles County	19	
Prince George's County	293	
St. Mary's County	10	
<hr/>		
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		228
Anne Arundel County	141	
Carroll County	37	
Howard County	50	
<hr/>		
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		442
Baltimore City	442	
<hr/>		
TOTAL		1,841

TABLE CSA-8
ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

1988 TERM
REGULAR DOCKET



First Appellate Circuit—187 or 10.2%
Second Appellate Circuit—258 or 14.0%
Third Appellate Circuit—378 or 20.5%
Fourth Appellate Circuit—348 or 18.9%
Fifth Appellate Circuit—228 or 12.4%
Sixth Appellate Circuit—442 or 24.0%
Total—State—1,841 or 100%

TABLE CSA-9

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
FILINGS ON 1988 REGULAR DOCKET
AND CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS IN FISCAL 1988**

Jurisdiction	Court of Special Appeals 1988 Regular Docket	Circuit Court Fiscal 1988 Trials	Ratio of Appeals to Trials
Kent County	6	7	.86
Baltimore County	219	804	.27
Talbot County	16	68	.24
Carroll County	37	203	.18
Montgomery County	248	1,374	.18
Allegany County	33	183	.18
Baltimore City	442	2,553	.17
Calvert County	26	157	.17
Dorchester County	29	175	.17
Washington County	48	295	.16
Anne Arundel County	141	879	.16
Frederick County	42	264	.16
Caroline County	33	222	.15
Queen Anne's County	7	52	.13
Howard County	50	413	.12
St. Mary's County	10	105	.10
Wicomico County	32	312	.10
Harford County	39	399	.10
Somerset County	5	50	.10
Garrett County	7	82	.09
Prince George's County	293	3,186	.09
Worcester County	27	369	.07
Cecil County	32	527	.06
Charles County	19	520	.04
TOTAL	1,841	13,199	.14

TABLE CSA-10

CASES DISPOSED BY
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Civil	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	368	7	621	996
Reversed	120	4	70	194
Dismissed—Opinion Filed	53	0	3	56
Dismissed Without Opinion	0	0	0	0
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	3	0	2	5
Vacated and Remanded	32	2	16	50
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	47	0	71	118
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	223	11	132	366
Transferred to Court of Appeals	19	0	7	26
Origin				
1985 Docket	1	0	0	1
1986 Docket	1	0	0	1
1987 Docket	61	2	49	112
1988 Docket	752	21	847	1,620
1989 Docket	50	1	26	77
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1989	865	24	922	1,811

TABLE CSA-11

**AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR
CASES DISPOSED BY
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS**

Regular Docket

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	Docketing to Argument or to Disposition Without Argument ^a	Argument to Decision ^b
Days	127	30
Months	4.2	1.0
Number of Cases	1,811	1,411

^aIncludes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1989.

^bIncludes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1989 which were argued.

TABLE CSA-12

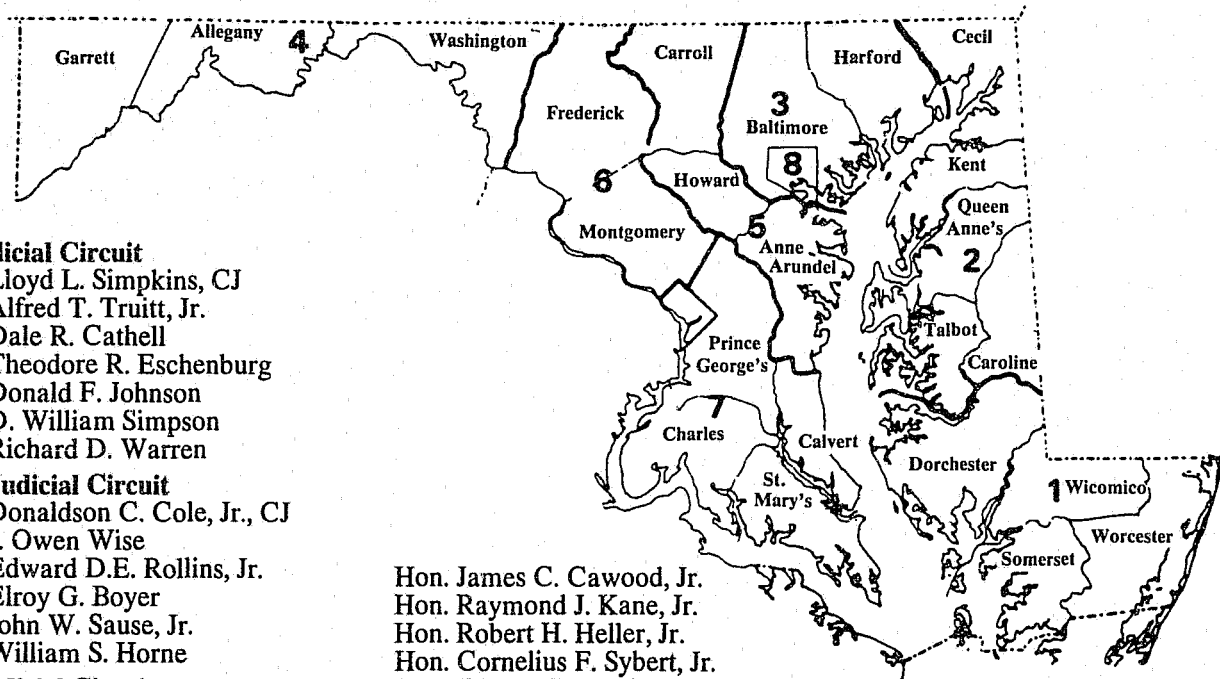
**FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS
FOR FILING OF APPEALS ON THE REGULAR DOCKET
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS**

(In Days and Months)

Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Court Below	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Special Appeals
1984	402 13.4	126 4.2
1985	389 13.0	121 4.0
1986	375 12.5	115 3.8
1987	391 13.0	108 3.6
1988	364 12.1	116 3.9



The Circuit Courts — Judiciary Map and Members as of September 15, 1989



First Judicial Circuit

*Hon. Lloyd L. Simpkins, CJ
 Hon. Alfred T. Truitt, Jr.
 Hon. Dale R. Cathell
 Hon. Theodore R. Eschenburg
 Hon. Donald F. Johnson
 Hon. D. William Simpson
 Hon. Richard D. Warren

Second Judicial Circuit

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

Third Judicial Circuit

*Hon. Frank E. Cicone, CJ
 Hon. Edward A. DeWaters, Jr.
 Hon. William R. Buchanan, Sr.
 Hon. J. William Hinkel
 Hon. John F. Fader, II
 Hon. Cypert O. Whitfill
 Hon. A. Owen Hennegan
 Hon. Leonard S. Jacobson
 Hon. William O. Carr
 Hon. Joseph F. Murphy, Jr.
 Hon. William M. Nickerson
 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.

Fourth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Frederick A. Thayer, III, CJ
 Hon. John P. Corderman
 *Hon. Frederick C. Wright, III
 Hon. J. Frederick Sharer
 Hon. Daniel W. Moylan
 Hon. Gary G. Leasure

Fifth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Bruce C. Williams, CJ
 *Hon. Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.
 Hon. Donald J. Gilmore
 Hon. H. Chester Goudy, Jr.
 Hon. Luke K. Burns, Jr.
 Hon. Eugene M. Lerner
 Hon. Martin A. Wolff
 Hon. J. Thomas Nissel
 Hon. Robert S. Heise

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
 Vacancy

Sixth Judicial Circuit

*Hon. John J. Mitchell, CJ
 Hon. William M. Cave
 Hon. Calvin R. Sanders
 Hon. James S. McAuliffe, Jr.
 Hon. Irma S. Raker
 Hon. William C. Miller
 Hon. L. Leonard Ruben
 Hon. DeLawrence Beard
 Hon. Clater W. Smith, Jr.
 Hon. G. Edward Dwyer, Jr.
 Hon. Peter J. Messitte
 Hon. J. James McKenna
 Hon. Mary Ann Stepler
 Hon. Paul H. Weinstein
 Hon. Vincent E. Ferretti, Jr.
 Hon. Paul A. McGuckian

Seventh Judicial Circuit

*Hon. Ernest A. Loveless, Jr., CJ
 Hon. William H. McCullough
 Hon. Jacob S. Levin
 Hon. George W. Bowling
 Hon. Robert J. Woods
 Hon. Howard S. Chasanow
 Hon. Vincent J. Femia
 Hon. Robert H. Mason
 Hon. Audrey E. Melbourne
 Hon. David Gray Ross
 Hon. James M. Rea
 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
 Vacancy

Eighth Judicial Circuit

Hon. Robert I.H. Hammerman, CJ
 Hon. David Ross
 Hon. Mary Arabian
 *Hon. Joseph H.H. Kaplan
 Hon. Elsbeth Levy Bothe
 Hon. Joseph I. Pines
 Hon. John Carroll Byrnes
 Hon. Thomas Ward
 Hon. Kenneth Lavon Johnson
 Hon. Edward J. Angeletti
 Hon. Arrie W. Davis
 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

*Circuit Administrative Judge

The Circuit Courts

The circuit courts are the highest common law and equity courts of record exercising original jurisdiction within the State. Each has full common law and equity powers and jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases within its county and all the additional powers and jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution and by law, except where by law jurisdiction has been limited or conferred upon another tribunal.

In each county of the State and in Baltimore City, there is a circuit court which is a trial court of general jurisdiction. Its jurisdiction is very broad, but generally it handles the major civil cases and more serious criminal matters. The circuit courts also decide appeals from the District Court and from certain administrative agencies.

The courts are grouped into eight geographical circuits. Each of the first seven circuits is comprised of two or more counties while the Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of Baltimore City. On January 1, 1983, the former Supreme Bench was consolidated into the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

As of July 1, 1988, there were 114 circuit court judges with at least one judge for each county and 24 in Baltimore City. Unlike the other three court levels in Maryland, there is no chief judge who is administrative head of the circuit courts. However, there are eight circuit administrative judges appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals who perform administrative duties in each of their respective circuits. They are assisted by county administrative judges.

Each circuit court judge is initially appointed to office by the Governor and must stand for election at the next general election following by at least one year the vacancy the judge was appointed to fill. The judge may be opposed by one or more members of the bar. The successful candidate is elected to a fifteen-year term of office.

Filings

Circuit court filings increased by 3.8 percent during Fiscal Year 1989, from 206,018 in Fiscal Year 1988 to the present level of 213,765 filings (Table CC-2). Criminal case filings represented the largest increase during the fiscal year with 61,330 total filings. This represented an increase of 5.9 percent or 3,407 additional filings (Table CC-24). Civil case filings followed with an increase of 3.1 percent or 3,454 additional cases while juvenile filings marked a 2.5 percent climb or 886 additional cases (Tables CC-20 and CC-28).

As in previous years, civil filings represented the greatest number of overall circuit court filings, with 54.3 percent (Table CC-7). The five metropolitan

jurisdictions accounted for over 72 percent of the civil filings reported, with 84,240 cases filed. Baltimore City contributed the greatest number of civil filings with 23,067 (19.9 percent) followed by Prince George's County with 22,324 (19.2 percent) and Montgomery County with 16,791 civil filings or 14.5 percent. Baltimore County reported 13,111 (11.3 percent) while Anne Arundel County reported 8,947 civil case filings for 7.7 percent of the total number of civil filings reported. The remaining 19 counties reported 31,859 civil filings, approximately three percent greater than the previous year (Table CC-20).

In exercising jurisdiction formerly held by an orphan's court, the Circuit Court for Montgomery County reported that it conducted 162 hearings and signed 2,468 orders. The Circuit Court for Harford County, which exercises the same jurisdiction, recorded 20 hearings and signed 550 orders.

Criminal case filings, which accounted for 28.7 percent of overall filings, also climbed during Fiscal Year 1989. There were 57,923 criminal filings reported during Fiscal 1988 compared to 61,330 during Fiscal 1989, an increase of 5.9 percent (Table CC-24). Although jury trial prayers continue to account for the majority of total criminal filings (50.4 percent), other categories of criminal case filings rose as well. For example, indictments/informations which would include most felonies climbed 11.7 percent, from 22,876 in Fiscal Year 1988 to 25,548 in Fiscal Year 1989. Baltimore City contributed the greatest number of criminal filings with 14,352 or 23.4 percent of the overall filings, followed by Baltimore County with 9,782 filings or 15.9 percent. The remaining larger jurisdictions reported 7,574 or 12.3 percent in Prince George's County, 7,203 or 11.7 percent in Montgomery County, and 4,427 or 7.2 percent in Anne Arundel County (Table CC-24).

During Fiscal Year 1989, an increase was also reported in juvenile filings, from 35,450 in Fiscal 1988 to the current level of 36,336 filings, an increase of 2.5 percent (Table CC-28). Juvenile filings represent approximately 17 percent of total filings. In Fiscal Year 1989, Baltimore City reported the majority of juvenile filings with 13,639 or 37.5 percent. Prince George's County was next with 6,635 or 18.3 percent of juvenile filings followed by Baltimore County with 3,478 filings (9.6 percent), Anne Arundel County with 3,191 filings (8.8 percent), and Montgomery County where 2,707 filings were reported (7.4 percent). While delinquency cases accounted for 73 percent of all juvenile filings (Table CC-8), child-in-need-of-assistance (C.I.N.A.) cases reported the greatest increase (15.3 percent) or 1,247 additional filings over the previous year.

TABLE CC-1
CIRCUIT COURT—FILINGS BY FISCAL YEAR

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Filings	175,785	189,899	197,625	206,018	213,765
Terminations	155,397	159,559	164,668	183,403	182,174

Includes Montgomery County Juvenile Causes

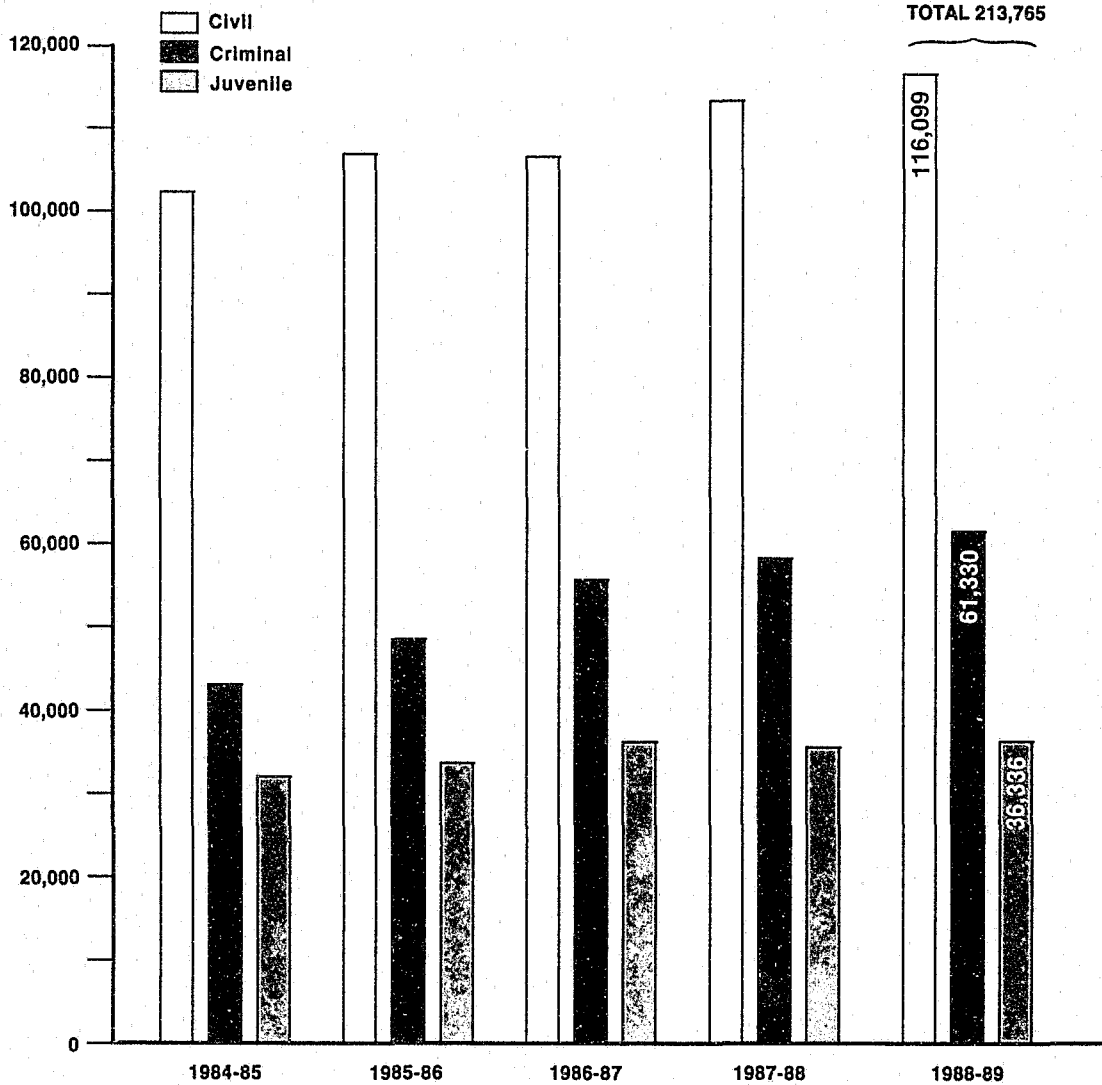
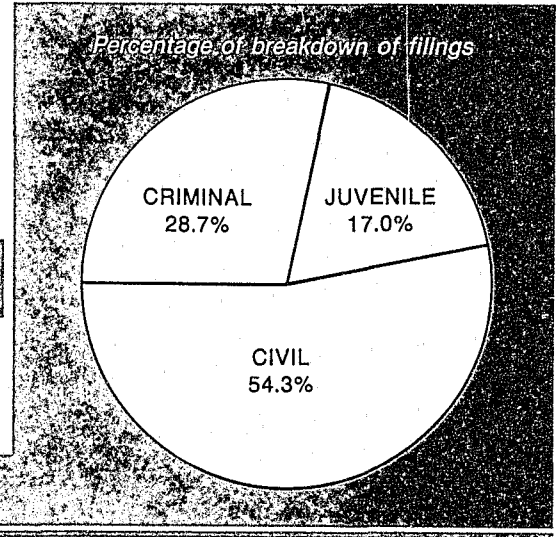


TABLE CC-2
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
ALL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	6,366	5,899	7,552	7,205	7,670	7,313	7,930	7,418	8,836	7,958
Dorchester	1,480	1,408	1,837	1,960	1,865	1,722	1,726	1,533	1,800	1,278
Somerset	759	688	940	898	1,021	951	1,108	1,008	1,314	1,210
Wicomico	2,245	2,171	2,644	2,375	2,604	2,528	2,994	2,830	3,621	3,379
Worcester	1,882	1,632	2,131	1,972	2,180	2,112	2,102	2,047	2,101	2,091
SECOND CIRCUIT	5,623	5,368	5,891	5,348	6,259	5,533	6,939	6,243	7,840	7,333
Caroline	897	747	977	986	1,016	836	1,180	1,188	1,238	1,222
Cecil	2,484	2,435	2,376	2,121	2,549	2,245	2,897	2,476	3,194	2,979
Kent	372	402	551	427	668	648	643	570	661	575
Queen Anne's	939	977	944	909	951	898	1,045	1,000	1,306	1,210
Talbot	933	807	1,043	905	1,075	906	1,174	1,009	1,441	1,347
THIRD CIRCUIT	25,144	21,298	28,487	23,661	29,792	25,179	31,968	28,912	33,334	29,395
Baltimore	20,176	17,515	23,137	19,543	24,325	20,603	25,509	22,572	26,371	22,694
Harford	4,968	3,783	5,350	4,118	5,467	4,576	6,459	6,340	6,963	6,701
FOURTH CIRCUIT	5,947	5,578	6,645	5,791	6,679	5,704	7,463	7,591	8,097	7,225
Allegany	1,702	1,564	1,935	1,553	1,828	1,392	2,052	2,469	2,226	1,857
Garrett	718	698	684	692	747	745	906	889	949	882
Washington	3,527	3,316	4,026	3,546	4,104	3,567	4,505	4,233	4,922	4,486
FIFTH CIRCUIT	26,037	23,322	26,681	22,005	25,329	23,393	25,611	21,247	26,808	21,073
Anne Arundel	18,250	15,837	18,257	14,469	16,723	15,618	15,717	11,772	16,565	11,661
Carroll	3,543	3,356	3,603	3,327	3,757	3,314	4,049	3,811	4,247	3,959
Howard	4,244	4,129	4,821	4,209	4,849	4,461	5,845	5,664	5,996	5,453
SIXTH CIRCUIT	23,472	21,871	24,526	20,887	26,011	18,601	27,972	23,534	30,860	25,367
Frederick	2,718	2,699	3,163	2,802	3,388	2,841	3,805	3,284	4,159	3,272
Montgomery*	20,754	19,172	21,363	18,085	22,623	15,760	24,167	20,250	26,701	22,095
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	36,066	30,834	39,422	33,191	43,583	40,649	45,077	40,742	46,932	41,021
Calvert	1,467	1,335	1,585	1,582	1,536	1,488	1,695	1,600	1,793	1,779
Charles	3,195	3,040	3,804	3,549	4,710	4,124	4,733	4,257	4,825	4,137
Prince George's	29,916	25,100	32,542	26,660	34,525	32,711	35,314	31,943	36,533	31,928
St. Mary's	1,488	1,359	1,491	1,400	2,812	2,326	3,335	2,942	3,781	3,177
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	47,128	41,227	50,695	41,471	52,302	38,296	53,058	47,716	51,058	42,802
Baltimore City	47,128	41,227	50,695	41,471	52,302	38,296	53,058	47,716	51,058	42,802
STATE	175,785	155,397	189,899	159,559	197,625	164,668	206,018	183,403	213,765	182,174

*Includes juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

NOTE: See note on Table CC-20.

TABLE CC-3

**TERMINATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF FILINGS
IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS**

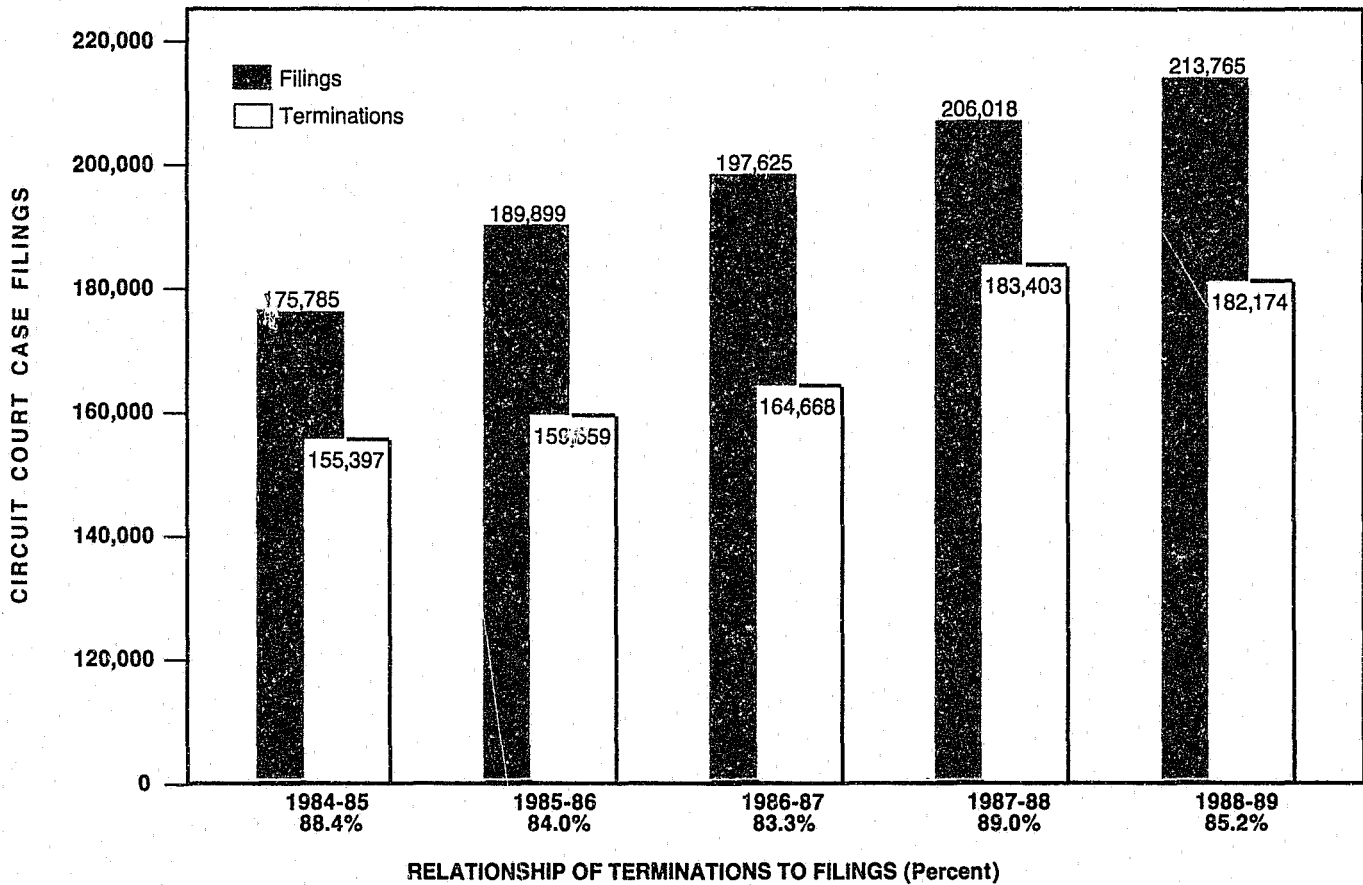


TABLE CC-4

CASES TRIED BY MAJOR JURISDICTION

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	State	Baltimore City	All Counties	Four Largest Counties	Other 19 Counties
CIVIL	5,996	1,021	4,975	2,649	2,326
Court Trial	4,908	855	4,053	2,000	2,053
Jury Trial	1,088	166	922	649	273
CRIMINAL	5,353	942	4,411	1,928	2,483
Court Trial	3,508	540	2,968	1,121	1,847
Jury Trial	1,845	402	1,443	807	636

Terminations

Circuit court terminations decreased slightly during Fiscal Year 1989 by 0.7 percent. There were 183,403 terminations reported in Fiscal 1988 compared to 182,174 in Fiscal 1989, a decrease of 1,229 cases (Table CC-2). The ratio of terminations as a percentage of filings also decreased during the fiscal year to 85.2 percent from 89 percent in the previous year.

Functionally, the only area which showed a decline in terminations was in the civil category. These decreased during the year, from 97,772 in Fiscal 1988 to 94,988 in Fiscal 1989, a decrease of 2,784 or 2.8 percent. Conversely, criminal terminations increased by 1.8 percent, from 52,039 in Fiscal 1988 to 52,954 in Fiscal 1989. Indictment information and jury trial prayers accounted for the greatest increases in criminal terminations, increasing by 3.9 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively. Nonsupport terminations decreased the most significantly, 28.3 percent.

With respect to juvenile terminations, these increased by 1.9 percent—the largest increase reported in C.I.N.A. cases, 12.3 percent. Of the major jurisdictions, a decrease in terminations was reported in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel and Prince George's Counties. However, Baltimore City was the only one to report a decrease greater than one percent. There were 47,716 terminations reported for Baltimore City in Fiscal Year 1988 compared to 42,802 in Fiscal 1989, a decrease of 10.3 percent (Table CC-2).

Pending

At the close of Fiscal Year 1989, the circuit courts had 238,285 pending cases. That represents a decrease of 4.9 percent from the previous fiscal year. Included in that total were 166,472 civil cases; 49,701 criminal cases; and 22,112 juvenile cases (Table CC-9). In comparison to Fiscal 1988 data, there were 250,694 pending cases including 185,796 civil cases; 44,674 criminal cases; and 20,224 juvenile cases. The five major jurisdictions contributed 201,117 cases or 84.4 percent of the total number of pending cases.

Court Trials, Jury Trials, and Hearings

During Fiscal Year 1989, the circuit courts conducted a total of 227,145 judicial proceedings, an increase of 0.5 percent over the previous fiscal year. Included in the number of judicial proceedings are 53,912 civil hearings; 91,713 criminal hearings; 70,171 juvenile hearings; 8,416 court trials; and 2,933 jury trials (Table

CC-10). Of the court trials conducted, 58.3 percent were civil while 41.7 percent were of a criminal nature. With respect to jury trials, the opposite is true—of the jury trials held, 37.1 percent were civil while 62.9 percent were criminal.

Elapsed Time of Case Dispositions

The average time period from the filing of an original case to disposition remained relatively constant for criminal and juvenile cases while civil cases decreased during Fiscal Year 1989 (Table CC-13). When the older inactive cases are excluded, the average time to dispose of a civil case was 208 days in Fiscal 1989 compared to 213 days in Fiscal 1988 and 214 days in Fiscal 1987. Criminal cases averaged 121 days from filing to disposition in Fiscal 1989, 120 days in Fiscal 1988, and 112 days in Fiscal 1987. The elapsed time for juvenile cases has remained relatively constant over the last three years—67 days in Fiscal 1989, 67 days in Fiscal 1988, and 66 cases in Fiscal 1986.

Trends

Circuit court filings continued an upward trend during Fiscal Year 1989. It was the fourth time in the last five years that an increase was noted in all three functional areas: civil, criminal, and juvenile. Civil filings increased by 3.1 percent while criminal and juvenile filings increased by 5.9 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. The overall increase in circuit court filings was 3.8 percent, from 206,018 in Fiscal Year 1988 to 213,765 in Fiscal Year 1989.

While jury trial prayers continue to account for over fifty percent of overall criminal filings from year to year, there has been somewhat of a leveling effect in some larger jurisdictions; i.e., Baltimore City and Prince George's County. More innovative approaches need to be found to address this problem. In the years ahead, the circuit court will continue to experience a steady increase in overall filings. The substance abuse problem facing society today will have an effect on all areas of court filings, major felonies, C.I.N.A. and delinquency petitions and domestic abuse cases. Specialized litigation such as asbestos cases and savings and loans cases is also placing a burden on the ever-increasing workload of the circuit court bench. (Note: The data presented in this section of the *Annual Report* are intended to focus on the workload activities of the Judiciary and not the workload activities of the clerks of the circuit courts.)

TABLE CC-5

JURY TRIAL PRAYERS PRE- AND POST-GERSTUNG LAW (CHAPTER 608)

	Pre- Ch. 608	Post-Ch. 608							
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89
Baltimore City*	5,925	2,034	3,209	4,128	5,948	7,407	8,698	8,714	7,905
Anne Arundel County	503	381	392	459	720	922	1,066	1,343	2,037
Baltimore County	1,312	1,050	1,424	1,513	2,245	3,363	4,348	4,683	5,499
Montgomery County	636	489	1,223	1,924	2,631	2,511	3,560	3,955	3,709
Prince George's County	952	895	1,583	2,755	4,043	4,348	4,003	3,111	2,937
All Other Counties	2,962	1,399	1,930	2,414	3,593	4,733	6,569	7,978	9,339
Total	12,290	6,248	9,761	13,193	19,180	23,284	28,244	29,784	31,426

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

TABLE CC-6.1

CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLANDJULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—FIRST CIRCUIT	3,860	8,836	8,517	319	7,958	7,665	293	4,738
Civil	2,620	5,114	4,921	193	4,521	4,371	150	3,213
Criminal	1,120	2,965	2,839	126	2,729	2,586	143	1,356
Juvenile	120	757	757	—	708	708	—	169
DORCHESTER COUNTY	929	1,800	1,737	63	1,278	1,225	53	1,451
Civil	706	998	972	26	711	694	17	993
Criminal	195	651	614	37	445	409	36	401
Juvenile	28	151	151	—	122	122	—	57
SOMERSET COUNTY	581	1,314	1,221	93	1,210	1,149	61	685
Civil	387	866	784	82	802	755	47	451
Criminal	175	390	379	11	360	346	14	205
Juvenile	19	58	58	—	48	48	—	29
WICOMICO COUNTY	1,231	3,621	3,547	74	3,379	3,304	75	1,473
Civil	884	2,076	2,032	44	1,883	1,843	40	1,077
Criminal	324	1,243	1,213	30	1,193	1,158	35	374
Juvenile	23	302	302	—	303	303	—	22
WORCESTER COUNTY	1,119	2,101	2,012	89	2,091	1,987	104	1,129
Civil	643	1,174	1,133	41	1,125	1,079	46	692
Criminal	426	681	633	48	731	673	58	376
Juvenile	50	246	246	—	235	235	—	61

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 reflected in Table CC-6.1 through Table CC-6.9.

TABLE CC-6.2
CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	<u>PENDING</u>	<u>FILED</u>			<u>TERMINATED</u>			<u>PENDING</u>
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—SECOND CIRCUIT	3,625	7,840	7,543	297	7,333	7,026	307	4,132
Civil	2,345	4,778	4,657	121	4,467	4,338	129	2,656
Criminal	1,118	2,138	1,962	176	1,965	1,787	178	1,291
Juvenile	162	924	924	—	901	901	—	185
CAROLINE COUNTY	497	1,238	1,203	35	1,222	1,173	49	513
Civil	366	864	846	18	852	828	24	378
Criminal	123	272	255	17	272	247	25	123
Juvenile	8	102	102	—	98	98	—	12
CECIL COUNTY	1,726	3,194	3,056	138	2,979	2,839	140	1,941
Civil	1,094	2,017	1,969	48	1,882	1,824	58	1,229
Criminal	529	811	721	90	718	636	82	622
Juvenile	103	366	366	—	379	379	—	90
KENT COUNTY	311	661	633	28	575	552	23	397
Civil	203	417	398	19	377	359	18	243
Criminal	97	202	193	9	159	154	5	140
Juvenile	11	42	42	—	39	39	—	14
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	437	1,306	1,266	40	1,210	1,173	37	533
Civil	286	751	738	13	689	681	8	348
Criminal	133	352	325	27	338	309	29	147
Juvenile	18	203	203	—	183	183	—	38
TALBOT COUNTY	654	1,441	1,385	56	1,347	1,289	58	748
Civil	396	729	706	23	667	646	21	458
Criminal	236	501	468	33	478	441	37	259
Juvenile	22	211	211	—	202	202	—	31

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.3

**CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND**

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—THIRD CIRCUIT	29,312	33,334	31,546	1,788	29,395	27,690	1,705	33,251
Civil	19,287	16,674	15,905	769	13,923	13,197	726	22,038
Criminal	9,392	12,330	11,311	1,019	11,302	10,323	979	10,420
Juvenile	633	4,330	4,330	—	4,170	4,170	—	793
BALTIMORE COUNTY	23,257	26,371	24,881	1,490	22,694	21,281	1,413	26,934
Civil	14,990	13,111	12,495	616	10,304	9,741	563	17,797
Criminal	7,759	9,782	8,908	874	9,049	8,199	850	8,492
Juvenile	508	3,478	3,478	—	3,341	3,341	—	645
HARFORD COUNTY	6,055	6,963	6,665	298	6,701	6,409	292	6,317
Civil	4,297	3,563	3,410	153	3,619	3,456	163	4,241
Criminal	1,633	2,548	2,403	145	2,253	2,124	129	1,928
Juvenile	125	852	852	—	829	829	—	148

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.4
CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	<u>PENDING</u>	<u>FILED</u>			<u>TERMINATED</u>			<u>PENDING</u>
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—FOURTH CIRCUIT	4,248	8,097	7,753	344	7,225	6,950	275	5,120
Civil	3,381	4,924	4,728	196	4,434	4,307	127	3,871
Criminal	762	1,887	1,739	148	1,599	1,451	148	1,050
Juvenile	105	1,286	1,286	—	1,192	1,192	—	199
ALLEGANY COUNTY	1,450	2,226	2,102	124	1,857	1,768	89	1,819
Civil	1,250	1,527	1,439	88	1,265	1,216	49	1,512
Criminal	157	386	350	36	322	282	40	221
Juvenile	43	313	313	—	270	270	—	86
GARRETT COUNTY	294	949	921	28	882	852	30	361
Civil	251	652	636	16	605	586	19	298
Criminal	32	146	134	12	121	110	11	57
Juvenile	11	151	151	—	156	156	—	6
WASHINGTON COUNTY	2,504	4,922	4,730	192	4,486	4,330	156	2,940
Civil	1,880	2,745	2,653	92	2,564	2,505	59	2,061
Criminal	573	1,355	1,255	100	1,156	1,059	97	772
Juvenile	51	822	822	—	766	766	—	107

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.5
CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	<u>PENDING</u>	<u>FILED</u>			<u>TERMINATED</u>			<u>PENDING</u>
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—FIFTH CIRCUIT	26,998	26,808	25,628	1,180	21,073	20,077	996	32,733
Civil	20,544	14,040	13,504	536	10,049	9,630	419	24,535
Criminal	5,607	8,489	7,845	644	7,000	6,423	577	7,096
Juvenile	847	4,279	4,279	—	4,024	4,024	—	1,102
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	20,383	16,565	16,000	565	11,661	11,235	426	25,287
Civil	16,324	8,947	8,601	346	5,500	5,249	251	19,771
Criminal	3,491	4,427	4,208	219	3,280	3,105	175	4,638
Juvenile	568	3,191	3,191	—	2,881	2,881	—	878
CARROLL COUNTY	2,482	4,247	3,998	249	3,959	3,727	232	2,770
Civil	1,398	1,983	1,917	66	1,873	1,822	51	1,508
Criminal	1,020	1,583	1,400	183	1,495	1,314	181	1,108
Juvenile	64	681	681	—	591	591	—	154
HOWARD COUNTY	4,133	5,996	5,630	366	5,453	5,115	338	4,676
Civil	2,822	3,110	2,986	124	2,676	2,559	117	3,256
Criminal	1,096	2,479	2,237	242	2,225	2,004	221	1,350
Juvenile	215	407	407	—	552	552	—	70

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.6

**CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND**

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	<u>PENDING</u>	<u>FILED</u>			<u>TERMINATED</u>			<u>PENDING</u>
	<u>Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Cases and Appeals</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Appeals</u>	<u>Cases and Appeals</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Appeals</u>	<u>End of Year</u>
TOTAL—SIXTH CIRCUIT	27,836	30,860	29,805	1,055	25,367	24,272	1,095	33,329
Civil	19,204	19,188	18,861	327	14,469	14,132	337	23,923
Criminal	6,657	8,576	7,848	728	8,391	7,633	758	6,842
Juvenile	1,975	3,096	3,096	—	2,507	2,507	—	2,564
FREDERICK COUNTY	2,416	4,159	3,968	191	3,272	3,101	171	3,303
Civil	1,735	2,397	2,308	89	1,884	1,812	72	2,248
Criminal	621	1,373	1,271	102	1,064	965	99	930
Juvenile	60	389	389	—	324	324	—	125
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	25,420	26,701	25,837	864	22,095	21,171	924	30,026
Civil	17,469	16,791	16,553	238	12,585	12,320	265	21,675
Criminal	6,036	7,203	6,577	626	7,327	6,668	659	5,912
Juvenile*	1,915	2,707	2,707	—	2,183	2,183	—	2,439

*Juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.7
CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	<u>PENDING</u>	<u>FILED</u>			<u>TERMINATED</u>			<u>PENDING</u>
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—SEVENTH CIRCUIT	31,729	46,932	46,343	589	41,021	40,482	539	37,640
Civil	24,465	28,314	27,951	363	23,734	23,416	318	29,045
Criminal	5,491	10,593	10,367	226	9,385	9,164	221	6,699
Juvenile	1,773	8,025	8,025	—	7,902	7,902	—	1,896
CALVERT COUNTY	956	1,793	1,728	65	1,779	1,710	69	970
Civil	711	943	910	33	1,013	969	44	641
Criminal	127	577	545	32	481	456	25	223
Juvenile	118	273	273	—	285	285	—	106
CHARLES COUNTY	2,292	4,825	4,724	101	4,137	4,069	68	2,980
Civil	1,499	2,953	2,895	58	2,536	2,501	35	1,916
Criminal	672	1,187	1,144	43	962	929	33	897
Juvenile	121	685	685	—	639	639	—	167
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	26,923	36,533	36,159	374	31,928	31,593	335	31,528
Civil	21,302	22,324	22,095	229	18,561	18,382	179	25,065
Criminal	4,160	7,574	7,429	145	6,780	6,624	156	4,954
Juvenile	1,461	6,635	6,635	—	6,587	6,587	—	1,509
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	1,558	3,781	3,732	49	3,177	3,110	67	2,162
Civil	953	2,094	2,051	43	1,624	1,564	60	1,423
Criminal	532	1,255	1,249	6	1,162	1,155	7	625
Juvenile	73	432	432	—	391	391	—	114

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.8

**CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND**

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
BALTIMORE CITY	79,086	51,058	49,556	1,502	42,802	42,343	459	87,342
Total—Civil Courts	53,515	23,067	22,147	920	19,391	19,173	218	57,191
Total—Criminal Court	11,178	14,352	13,770	582	10,583	10,342	241	14,947
Total—Juvenile Court	14,393	13,639	13,639	—	12,828	12,828	—	15,204

NOTE: See note on Table CC-6.1.

TABLE CC-6.9

**CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE FILED, TERMINATED,
AND PENDING IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND**

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL—STATE	206,694	213,765	206,691	7,074	182,174	176,505	5,669	238,285
Civil	145,361	116,099	112,674	3,425	94,988	92,564	2,424	166,472
Criminal	41,325	61,330	57,681	3,649	52,954	49,709	3,245	49,701
Juvenile*	20,008	36,336	36,336	—	34,232	34,232	—	22,112

*Includes juvenile causes processed by the District Court for Montgomery County.

NOTE: See notes on Table CC-6.1 and Table CC-20.

TABLE CC-7
PERCENTAGES OF ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES FILED
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	CIVIL		CRIMINAL		JUVENILE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FIRST CIRCUIT	5,114	57.9	2,965	33.6	757	8.5	8,836	100.0
Dorchester	998	55.4	651	36.2	151	8.4	1,800	100.0
Somerset	866	65.9	390	29.7	58	4.4	1,314	100.0
Wicomico	2,076	57.3	1,243	34.3	302	8.4	3,621	100.0
Worcester	1,174	55.9	681	32.4	246	11.7	2,101	100.0
SECOND CIRCUIT	4,778	60.9	2,138	27.3	924	11.8	7,840	100.0
Caroline	864	69.8	272	22.0	102	8.2	1,238	100.0
Cecil	2,017	63.1	811	25.4	366	11.5	3,194	100.0
Kent	417	63.1	202	30.6	42	6.3	661	100.0
Queen Anne's	751	57.5	352	27.0	203	15.5	1,306	100.0
Talbot	729	50.6	501	34.8	211	14.6	1,441	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT	16,674	50.0	12,330	37.0	4,330	13.0	33,334	100.0
Baltimore	13,111	49.7	9,782	37.1	3,478	13.2	26,371	100.0
Harford	3,563	51.2	2,548	36.6	852	12.2	6,963	100.0
FOURTH CIRCUIT	4,924	60.8	1,887	23.3	1,286	15.9	8,097	100.0
Allegany	1,527	68.6	386	17.3	313	14.1	2,226	100.0
Garrett	652	68.7	146	15.4	151	15.9	949	100.0
Washington	2,745	55.8	1,355	27.5	822	16.7	4,922	100.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT	14,040	52.4	8,489	31.7	4,279	15.9	26,808	100.0
Anne Arundel	8,947	54.0	4,427	26.7	3,191	19.3	16,565	100.0
Carroll	1,983	46.7	1,583	37.3	681	16.0	4,247	100.0
Howard	3,110	51.9	2,479	41.3	407	6.8	5,996	100.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT	19,188	62.2	8,576	27.8	3,096	10.0	30,860	100.0
Frederick	2,397	57.6	1,373	33.0	389	9.4	4,159	100.0
Montgomery*	16,791	62.9	7,203	27.0	2,707	10.1	26,701	100.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	28,314	60.3	10,593	22.6	8,025	17.1	46,932	100.0
Calvert	943	52.6	577	32.2	273	15.2	1,793	100.0
Charles	2,953	61.2	1,187	24.6	685	14.2	4,825	100.0
Prince George's	22,324	61.1	7,574	20.7	6,635	18.2	36,533	100.0
St. Mary's	2,094	55.4	1,255	33.2	432	11.4	3,781	100.0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	23,067	45.2	14,352	28.1	13,639	26.7	51,058	100.0
Baltimore City	23,067	45.2	14,352	28.1	13,639	26.7	51,058	100.0
STATE	116,099	54.3	61,330	28.7	36,336	17.0	213,765	100.0

*Juvenile causes heard at District Court level.

TABLE CC-8
CATEGORIES OF FILINGS
ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES FILED
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	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
CIVIL—TOTALS	998	866	2,076	1,174	864	2,017	417	751	729	13,111	3,563	1,527	652	2,745	8,947	1,983	3,110	2,397	16,791	943	2,953	22,324	2,094	23,067	116,099
TORT:																									
Motor Tort	28	14	74	26	15	77	7	27	32	1,497	234	60	11	75	790	89	237	94	1,052	45	191	2,067	82	4,012	10,836
Other Tort	6	9	17	20	19	8	9	12	10	490	32	16	7	32	127	12	39	44	671	12	37	649	3	1,157	3,438
CONTRACT	21	15	86	85	11	15	27	21	43	1,437	106	37	24	76	921	60	415	209	3,902	51	121	1,470	6	1,153	10,312
CONDEMNATION	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	43	2	6	0	3	26	3	15	10	40	1	0	27	0	90	306
CONTESTED CONFESED JUDGMENT	5	2	4	5	0	1	2	1	6	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	2	127	2	2	0	10	147	325
OTHER LAW	10	13	30	33	0	136	8	8	9	383	182	150	4	2	330	2	0	92	777	28	0	2	52	405	2,656
APPEALS:																									
District Court—On Record	3	1	7	10	0	6	3	0	3	72	14	3	2	10	4	11	11	12	86	3	6	5	8	1	281
District Court—De Novo	1	1	8	6	11	9	4	1	2	149	29	16	1	4	69	11	36	27	152	2	4	28	0	26	597
Administrative Agencies	22	80	29	25	7	33	12	12	18	395	110	69	13	78	273	44	77	50	0	28	48	196	35	893	2,547
UNREPORTED LAW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	14
DIVORCE/NULLITY	210	123	631	208	192	575	128	178	190	3,389	954	479	201	774	2,710	623	1,014	810	3,718	261	734	5,348	629	3,690	27,768
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	91	142	394	108	165	540	68	126	128	2,110	682	135	217	630	657	406	411	413	297	114	517	4,281	318	709	13,659
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	29	6	45	33	13	49	23	26	22	226	130	25	13	127	249	65	130	100	823	38	47	341	39	529	3,128
PATERNITY	451	352	524	199	280	337	70	184	140	1,286	575	287	85	500	828	74	189	229	790	145	918	4,398	572	5,059	18,472
OTHER GENERAL	109	89	221	413	149	222	54	122	124	1,605	496	230	71	417	1,913	572	521	301	2,840	210	323	3,482	269	5,191	19,944
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	9	14	6	3	2	9	2	1	2	26	15	14	2	15	48	8	15	4	1,508	3	5	30	71	4	1,816
JUVENILE—TOTALS	151	58	302	246	102	366	42	203	211	3,478	852	313	151	822	3,191	681	407	389	2,707	273	685	6,635	432	13,639	36,336
DELINQUENCY	100	46	207	173	68	189	28	149	135	2,588	488	195	48	524	2,267	476	331	290	1,715	161	545	4,545	291	10,949	26,508
ADULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	10	0	0	4	0	0	3	4	6	37
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	2	0	5	0	6	4	1	2	7	10	5	30	8	26	20	35	12	6	3	3	1	4	0	135	325
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	40	12	90	73	28	173	12	48	68	870	358	88	92	271	903	160	64	93	978	108	135	2,078	133	2,546	9,421
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	4	5	4	3	45
CRIMINAL—TOTALS	651	390	1,243	681	272	811	202	352	501	9,782	2,548	386	146	1,355	4,427	1,583	2,479	1,373	7,203	577	1,187	7,574	1,255	14,352	61,330
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	317	130	509	257	124	343	73	168	263	2,892	657	163	93	454	2,117	390	1,038	809	2,626	253	849	4,419	328	6,271	25,548
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	25	7	8	31	9	61	1	17	11	617	116	18	9	41	142	144	183	87	348	21	31	71	0	267	2,265
Other	12	4	22	17	8	29	8	10	22	257	29	18	3	59	77	39	59	15	278	11	12	74	6	315	1,384
JURY TRIAL PRAYED—MOTOR	101	103	242	145	48	237	18	77	61	2,052	1,132	84	16	289	827	487	544	288	1,917	164	76	1,137	498	7,406	30,927
JURY TRIAL PRAYED—OTHER	194	146	453	227	60	130	72	69	140	3,447	567	100	20	484	1,210	516	645	170	1,792	120	194	1,800	422	0	263
NONSUPPORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	1	3	1	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
POST CONVICTION	0	0	0	0	19	6	1	5	0	0	10	0	2	18	3	0	10	0	15	7	9	63	0	93	261
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	2	0	9	4	4	5	24	6	4	312	36	0	2	10	0	7	0	4	227	1	14	10	1	0	682

NOTE: See note on Table CC-20. The figure for Baltimore City Jury Trial Prayers reflects both motor vehicle and other cases.

TABLE CC-9
CATEGORIES OF TERMINATIONS
TERMINATIONS OF ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES FILED
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	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
CIVIL—TOTALS	711	802	1,883	1,125	852	1,882	377	689	667	10,304	3,619	1,265	605	2,564	5,500	1,873	2,676	1,884	12,585	1,013	2,536	18,561	1,624	19,391	94,988
TORT:																									
Motor Tort	16	12	70	31	11	85	7	28	27	1,233	214	54	12	97	601	90	217	93	799	29	123	1,622	59	3,481	9,011
Other Tort	4	3	21	20	15	18	4	10	8	432	49	15	6	39	91	13	59	49	477	10	28	591	6	748	2,716
CONTRACT	13	11	77	87	5	14	17	25	45	1,096	91	32	18	80	466	65	309	126	1,604	35	92	1,199	16	864	6,387
CONDEMNATION	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	30	0	36	5	3	3	2	23	1	11	4	14	1	0	14	1	80	241
CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT	0	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	9	2	2	1	10	90	138
OTHER LAW	1	12	35	27	0	143	10	2	32	272	151	49	2	5	153	2	0	85	382	25	0	12	17	150	1,567
APPEALS:																									
District Court—On Record	0	0	7	11	1	8	2	0	2	89	13	3	3	7	5	4	15	11	65	3	4	14	6	1	274
District Court—De Novo	0	0	8	7	11	5	3	1	0	123	25	4	1	0	44	3	23	15	98	5	3	42	0	18	439
Administrative Agencies	17	47	25	28	12	45	13	7	19	351	125	42	15	52	202	44	79	46	102	36	28	123	54	199	1,711
UNREPORTED LAW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
DIVORCE/NULLITY	142	151	559	212	180	526	112	160	174	2,516	916	539	176	667	1,928	600	894	702	3,544	286	652	4,339	553	3,558	24,086
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	63	122	322	104	161	481	66	110	100	1,622	655	108	229	583	308	381	319	303	381	127	450	3,326	243	335	10,899
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	31	4	50	28	18	53	20	21	31	201	134	19	11	97	205	63	108	86	885	48	53	314	32	418	2,330
PATERNITY	350	331	509	204	289	287	65	178	132	863	800	192	75	500	337	62	143	158	642	188	815	3,649	431	4,438	15,638
OTHER GENERAL	72	96	190	363	147	214	56	117	91	1,469	432	202	54	434	1,135	538	499	205	2,524	218	285	3,307	190	5,010	17,848
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	6	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	1,059	0	1	7	6	1	1,101
JUVENILE—TOTALS	122	48	303	235	98	379	39	183	202	3,341	829	270	156	766	2,881	591	552	324	2,183	285	639	6,587	391	12,828	34,232
DELINQUENCY	86	39	208	169	66	205	30	136	131	2,472	466	159	48	489	2,046	414	460	235	1,300	179	524	4,522	285	10,181	24,850
ADULT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	3	5	9	38
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	2	0	4	0	6	3	1	1	7	10	5	23	8	21	17	34	13	5	1	9	1	4	0	87	262
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	33	9	91	66	26	171	8	40	63	853	358	88	97	255	818	134	79	84	876	97	113	2,058	101	2,550	9,068
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	14
CRIMINAL—TOTALS	445	360	1,193	731	272	718	159	338	478	9,049	2,253	322	121	1,156	3,280	1,495	2,225	1,064	7,327	481	962	6,780	1,162	10,583	52,954
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	176	111	454	215	108	290	78	154	236	2,703	543	133	78	420	1,492	364	877	523	2,460	235	749	3,819	268	4,327	20,813
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	19	10	7	39	10	56	1	16	15	612	105	20	8	41	105	144	172	82	402	17	15	92	3	53	2,044
Other	17	4	28	19	15	26	4	13	22	238	24	20	3	56	70	37	49	17	257	8	18	64	4	188	1,201
JURY TRIAL PRAYED—MOTOR	85	98	255	204	57	197	20	83	70	1,999	1,012	68	13	210	582	453	548	256	2,365	135	61	1,191	488	5,942	28,313
JURY TRIAL PRAYED—OTHER	148	137	449	253	66	145	56	68	135	3,198	565	78	16	418	940	496	570	185	1,840	82	111	1,566	399	0	0
NONSUPPORT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297	0	3	1	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	393
POST CONVICTION	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	2	11	1	1	9	0	2	4	6	48	0	73	184
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6

NOTE: See note on Table CC-8.

TABLE CC-10

COURT TRIALS, JURY TRIALS, AND HEARINGS BY
COUNTY, CIRCUIT, AND FUNCTIONAL AREAJULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	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	Harford	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	48	0	84	26	182	482	9	39	19	401	160	69	86	54	255	27	146	103	610	109	350	734	60	855	4,908
Jury Trials	5	1	13	9	9	17	4	10	4	154	19	27	8	30	144	10	42	22	119	6	28	232	9	166	1,088
Criminal																									
Court Trials	149	110	106	329	11	59	1	11	309	151	49	18	8	28	760	113	489	18	169	30	6	41	3	540	3,508
Jury Trials	46	27	60	58	24	48	7	14	40	109	44	25	9	78	95	12	46	37	286	0	57	317	4	402	1,845
COUNTY TOTALS																									
Court Trials	197	110	190	355	193	541	10	50	328	552	209	87	94	82	1,015	140	635	121	779	139	356	775	63	1,395	8,416
Jury Trials	51	28	73	67	33	65	11	24	44	263	63	52	17	108	239	22	88	59	405	6	85	549	13	568	2,933
TOTAL	248	138	263	422	226	606	21	74	372	815	272	139	111	190	1,254	162	723	180	1,184	145	441	1,324	76	1,963	11,349
CIRCUIT TOTALS	1ST CIRCUIT				2ND CIRCUIT					3RD CIRCUIT		4TH CIRCUIT			5TH CIRCUIT			6TH CIRCUIT		7TH CIRCUIT				8TH CIRCUIT	
Court Trials	852				1,122					761		263			1,790			900		1,333				1,395	8,416
Jury Trials	219				177					326		177			349			464		653				568	2,933
TOTAL	1,071				1,299					1,087		440			2,139			1,364		1,986				1,963	11,349
CIVIL, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE HEARINGS																									
Civil Hearings	474	479	654	364	336	310	96	390	246	7,565	1,072	244	198	1,146	5,588	1,048	3,171	682	9,456	448	1,235	15,396	742	2,572	53,912
Criminal Hearings	570	257	1,519	667	478	1,552	327	581	644	9,799	3,790	535	192	1,526	5,597	2,751	2,302	1,716	24,513	910	1,724	16,116	1,608	12,039	91,713
Juvenile Hearings	142	37	437	291	178	698	30	299	370	4,246	832	209	191	958	5,043	1,015	805	722	3,710	598	1,275	14,001	889	33,195	70,171
COUNTY TOTALS	1,186	773	2,610	1,322	992	2,560	453	1,270	1,260	21,610	5,694	988	581	3,630	16,228	4,814	6,278	3,120	37,679	1,956	4,234	45,513	3,239	47,806	215,796
CIRCUIT TOTALS	1ST CIRCUIT				2ND CIRCUIT					3RD CIRCUIT		4TH CIRCUIT			5TH CIRCUIT			6TH CIRCUIT		7TH CIRCUIT				8TH CIRCUIT	
	5,891				6,535					27,304		5,199			27,320			40,799		54,942				47,806	215,796

NOTE: Information on criminal court trials and jury trials in Baltimore City obtained from statistical records maintained by the Criminal Assignment Office. 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

**HEARINGS, HEARING DAYS, COURT TRIALS, COURT DAYS,
JURY TRIALS, JURY DAYS, TOTAL JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS,
AND TOTAL COURTROOM DAYS BY COUNTY**

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	Hearings	Hearing Days	Court Trials	Court Days	Jury Trials	Jury Days	Total Judicial Proceedings	Total Courtroom Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	1,186	1,191	197	204	51	64	1,434	1,459
Somerset	773	773	110	110	28	28	911	911
Wicomico	2,610	2,611	190	194	73	87	2,873	2,892
Worcester	1,322	1,325	355	357	67	76	1,744	1,758
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	992	993	193	194	33	39	1,218	1,226
Cecil	2,560	2,566	541	544	65	136	3,166	3,246
Kent	453	454	10	15	11	16	474	485
Queen Anne's	1,270	1,271	50	53	24	28	1,344	1,352
Talbot	1,260	1,263	328	338	44	49	1,632	1,650
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	21,610	21,721	552	670	263	1,143	22,425	23,534
Harford	5,694	5,706	209	288	63	183	5,966	6,177
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	988	989	87	90	52	65	1,127	1,144
Garrett	581	583	94	95	17	21	692	699
Washington	3,630	3,630	82	82	108	119	3,820	3,831
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	16,228	16,308	1,015	1,143	239	490	17,482	17,941
Carroll	4,814	4,822	140	162	22	55	4,976	5,039
Howard	6,278	6,302	635	704	88	265	7,001	7,271
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	3,120	3,125	121	151	59	111	3,300	3,387
Montgomery	37,679	37,900	779	921	405	681	38,863	39,502
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	1,956	1,958	139	142	6	7	2,101	2,107
Charles	4,234	4,243	356	380	85	143	4,675	4,766
Prince George's	45,513	45,557	775	849	549	1,164	46,837	47,570
St. Mary's	3,239	3,240	63	66	13	20	3,315	3,326
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	47,806	47,867	1,395	1,479	568	744	49,769	50,090
STATE	215,796	216,398	8,416	9,231	2,933	5,734	227,145	231,363

NOTE: Information on criminal court trials and jury trials in Baltimore City obtained from statistical records maintained by the Criminal Assignment Office. 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. The number of court and jury days for Baltimore City was extrapolated based on the ratio of court and jury trials to court and jury days in previous years.

TABLE CC-12

APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND
PERCENTAGE OF CIRCUIT COURT CASE FILINGS ORIGINATING FROM THE DISTRICT COURT

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	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	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	1	1	8	6	11	9	4	1	2	149	29	16	1	4	69	11	36	27	152	2	4	28	0	26	597
—On Record	3	1	7	10	0	6	3	0	3	72	14	3	2	10	4	11	11	12	86	3	6	5	8	1	281
Administrative Agencies	22	80	29	25	7	33	12	12	18	395	110	69	13	78	273	44	77	50	0	28	48	196	35	893	2,547
Total	26	82	44	41	18	48	19	13	23	616	153	88	16	92	346	66	124	89	238	33	58	229	43	920	3,425
CRIMINAL																									
Motor Vehicle	25	7	8	31	9	61	1	17	11	617	116	18	9	41	142	144	183	87	348	21	31	71	0	267	2,265
Other	12	4	22	17	8	29	8	10	22	257	29	18	3	59	77	39	59	15	278	11	12	74	6	315	1,384
Total	37	11	30	48	17	90	9	27	33	874	145	36	12	100	219	183	242	102	626	32	43	145	6	582	3,649
TOTAL	63	93	74	89	35	138	28	40	56	1,490	298	124	28	192	565	249	366	191	864	65	101	374	49	1,502	7,074
PERCENTAGE OF CIRCUIT COURT CASE FILINGS ORIGINATING FROM THE DISTRICT COURT																									
Prayers for Jury Trials and Appeals:																									
County	336	262	740	436	136	472	106	174	239	6,594	1,887	239	51	887	2,329	1,208	1,478	599	4,573	321	323	3,115	934	8,015	35,454
Circuit			1,774				1,127			8,481			1,177		5,015		5,172		4,693					8,015	35,454
Circuit Court Filings:																									
County	1,800	1,314	3,621	2,101	1,238	3,194	661	1,306	1,441	26,371	6,963	2,226	949	4,922	16,565	4,247	5,996	4,159	26,701	1,793	4,825	36,533	3,781	51,058	213,765
Circuit			8,836				7,840			33,334			8,097		26,808		30,860		46,932					51,058	213,765
Percentage of Circuit Court Filings that are Jury Trials and Appeals:																									
County	18.7	19.9	20.4	20.8	11.0	14.8	16.0	13.3	16.6	25.0	27.1	10.7	5.4	18.0	14.1	28.4	24.6	14.4	17.1	17.9	6.7	8.5	24.7	15.7	16.6
Circuit			20.1				14.4			25.4			14.5		18.7		16.8		10.0					15.7	16.6

TABLE CC-13
AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION

	Civil			Criminal			Juvenile		
	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Dorchester	148	172	144	121	98	110	37	31	33
Somerset	98	109	117	128	132	114	19	12	24
Wicomico	179	185	173	97	94	99	35	37	35
Worcester	177	163	169	112	124	113	58	56	58
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Caroline	179	165	165	160	170	133	50	72	47
Cecil	143	156	170	146	150	145	56	56	57
Kent	141	179	136	125	113	165	37	43	44
Queen Anne's	181	182	176	134	134	131	47	51	42
Talbot	163	171	198	186	174	174	60	57	48
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Baltimore	213	207	202	125	105	89	48	46	51
Harford	186	187	200	166	147	148	59	38	54
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Allegany	216	282	199	165	173	145	67	57	48
Garrett	187	167	164	124	107	123	38	50	49
Washington	182	175	169	146	129	138	43	40	49
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Anne Arundel	228	203	204	149	150	149	80	84	84
Carroll	187	180	194	161	199	176	82	78	58
Howard	262	256	246	135	138	131	72	65	57
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Frederick	184	185	187	128	155	149	70	78	77
Montgomery	242	258	233	178	175	168	106	108	112
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Calvert	191	193	216	95	98	98	81	94	93
Charles	192	181	177	141	146	145	65	68	71
Prince George's	206	217	216	111	114	125	71	72	76
St. Mary's	173	186	165	127	149	160	82	94	73
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Baltimore City	243	216	220	81	90	91	65	65	64
STATE	214	213	208	112	120	121	66	67	67

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 causes 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, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	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	29,900	1,149	651	833	445	38	22	60	51	1.71
Somerset	19,600	1	19,600	924	390	850	360	47	20	67	28	1.43
Wicomico	73,000	3	24,333	793	414	729	398	33	17	50	73	1.00
Worcester	38,700	2	19,350	710	341	680	366	37	18	55	67	1.73
SECOND CIRCUIT												
Caroline	25,100	1	25,100	966	272	950	272	38	11	49	33	1.31
Cecil	71,400	2	35,700	1,192	406	1,131	359	33	11	44	65	0.91
Kent	16,900	1	16,900	459	202	416	159	27	12	39	11	0.65
Queen Anne's	32,100	1	32,100	954	352	872	338	30	11	41	24	0.75
Talbot	27,800	1	27,800	940	501	869	478	34	18	52	44	1.58
THIRD CIRCUIT												
Baltimore	684,200	14	48,871	1,185	699	975	646	24	14	38	263	0.38
Harford	167,200	4	41,800	1,104	637	1,112	563	26	15	41	63	0.38
FOURTH CIRCUIT												
Allegany	72,500	2	36,250	920	193	768	161	25	5	30	52	0.72
Garrett	25,800	1	25,800	803	146	761	121	31	6	37	17	0.66
Washington	117,200	3	39,067	1,189	452	1,110	385	30	12	42	108	0.92
FIFTH CIRCUIT												
Anne Arundel	424,700	9	47,189	1,349	492	931	364	29	10	39	239	0.56
Carroll	119,900	2	59,950	1,332	792	1,232	748	22	13	35	22	0.18
Howard	167,200	4	41,800	879	620	807	556	21	15	36	88	0.53
SIXTH CIRCUIT												
Frederick	140,400	3	46,800	929	458	736	355	20	8	28	59	0.42
Montgomery	716,400	13	55,108	1,292	554	968	564	23	10	33	405	0.57
SEVENTH CIRCUIT												
Calvert	48,200	1	48,200	1,216	577	1,298	481	25	12	37	6	0.12
Charles	97,600	3	32,533	1,213	396	1,058	321	37	12	49	85	0.87
Prince George's	690,900	17	40,641	1,703	446	1,479	399	42	11	53	549	0.79
St. Mary's	72,500	1	72,500	2,526	1,255	2,015	1,162	35	17	52	13	0.18
EIGHTH CIRCUIT												
Baltimore City	747,500	24	31,146	1,529	598	1,342	441	49	19	68	568	0.76
STATE	4,626,700	114	40,585	1,313	538	1,114	465	32	13	45	2,933	0.63

*Population estimate for July 1, 1989, 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.

TABLE CC-15
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CASES FILED AND TERMINATED PER JUDGE
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	<u>FILED</u>		<u>TERMINATED</u>	
	Civil*	Criminal	Civil*	Criminal
1984-1985	1,209	397	1,049	369
1985-1986	1,262	446	1,034	395
1986-1987	1,272	507	1,068	412
1987-1988	1,334	531	1,185	477
1988-1989	1,313	538	1,114	465

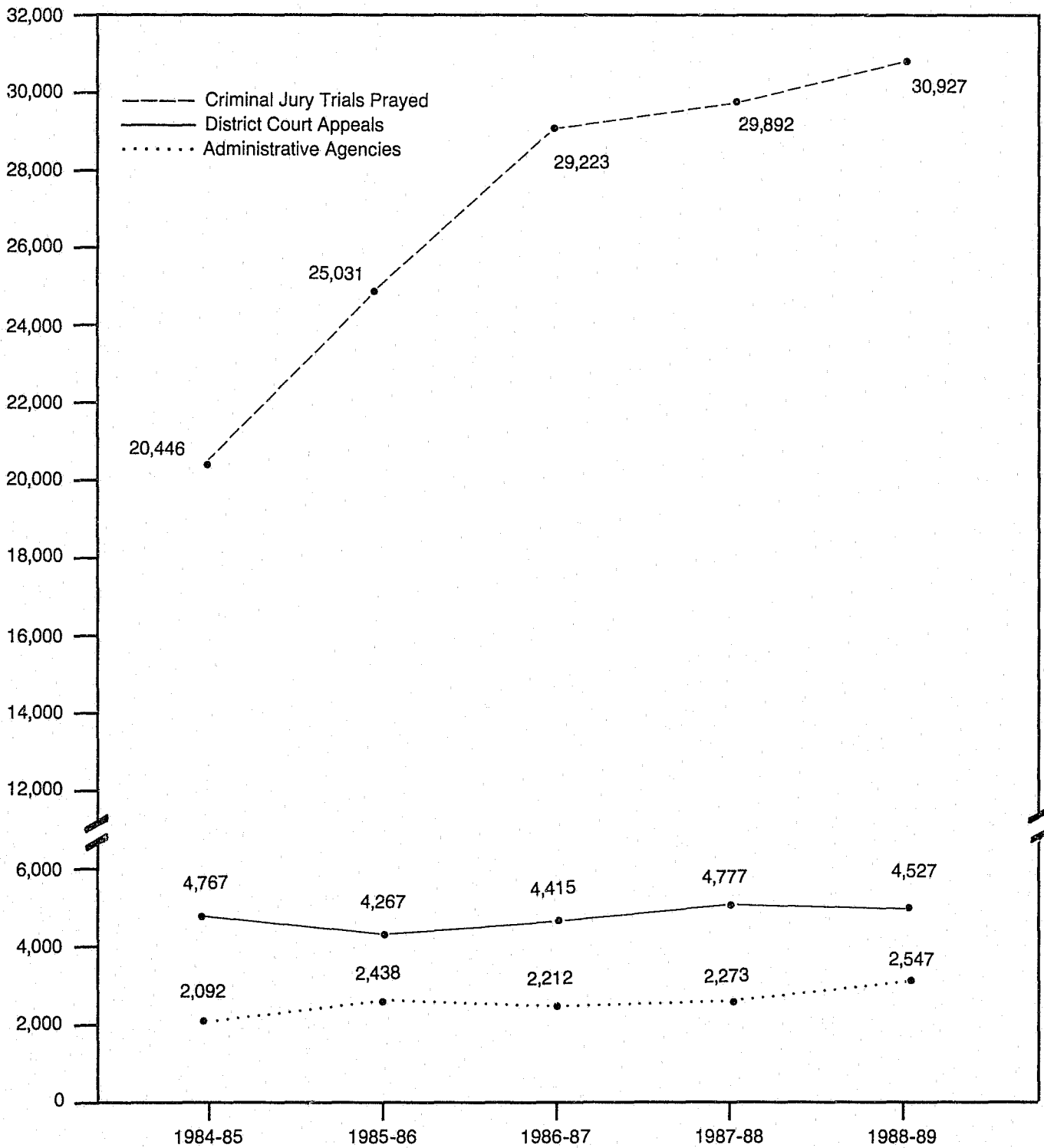
*Juvenile causes in Montgomery County are not included since they are heard at the District Court level. Juvenile causes in all other counties are included in the civil category.

TABLE CC-16
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES
FISCAL 1985—1989

	1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987		1987-1988		1988-1989	
	District Court	Admin. Agencies	District Court	Admin. Agencies	District Court	Admin. Agencies	District Court	Admin. Agencies	District Court	Admin. Agencies
FIRST CIRCUIT	217	80	156	73	151	115	211	99	163	156
Dorchester	35	22	29	19	31	58	43	22	41	22
Somerset	12	6	13	3	13	12	13	16	13	80
Wicomico	82	26	59	23	46	26	62	25	45	29
Worcester	88	26	55	28	61	19	93	36	64	25
SECOND CIRCUIT	171	74	162	130	192	81	235	87	215	82
Caroline	15	4	20	9	20	6	33	16	28	7
Cecil	97	31	76	59	95	39	120	32	105	33
Kent	11	8	18	18	15	7	15	15	16	12
Queen Anne's	23	18	15	17	31	14	28	7	28	12
Talbot	25	13	33	27	31	15	39	17	38	18
THIRD CIRCUIT	1,007	494	982	568	1,208	512	1,334	650	1,283	505
Baltimore	879	402	860	475	1,066	418	1,173	508	1,095	395
Harford	128	92	122	93	142	94	161	142	188	110
FOURTH CIRCUIT	186	148	150	102	155	113	175	142	184	160
Allegany	88	65	76	52	47	59	48	74	55	69
Garrett	16	18	14	13	24	13	15	15	15	13
Washington	82	65	60	37	84	41	112	53	114	78
FIFTH CIRCUIT	762	357	752	421	678	475	673	555	786	394
Anne Arundel	384	225	369	283	344	366	262	402	292	273
Carroll	148	41	153	47	117	41	157	57	205	44
Howard	230	91	230	91	217	68	254	96	289	77
SIXTH CIRCUIT	745	317	668	314	646	254	924	127	1,005	50
Frederick	102	29	45	40	79	40	112	56	141	50
Montgomery	643	288	623	274	567	214	812	71	864	0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	470	408	492	416	434	294	406	232	282	307
Calvert	39	26	31	37	41	36	36	26	37	28
Charles	51	30	67	32	103	27	55	43	53	48
Prince George's	353	336	363	235	281	170	291	136	178	196
St. Mary's	27	16	31	112	9	61	24	27	14	35
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,209	214	905	414	951	368	819	381	609	893
Baltimore City	1,209	214	905	414	951	368	819	381	609	893
STATE	4,767	2,092	4,267	2,438	4,415	2,212	4,777	2,273	4,527	2,547

TABLE CC-17

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE GRAPH
 APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES



NOTE: Jury trial prayers in Table CC-17 are different from those in Table CC-5 because the data for Baltimore City is based on defendants in Table CC-5. In Table CC-17, the Baltimore City data is based on incidence.

TABLE CC-18
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
POST CONVICTION CASES FILED
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
FIRST CIRCUIT	4	5	0	1	0
Dorchester	4	5	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	0	0	0	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	1	0
SECOND CIRCUIT	4	5	6	17	31
Caroline	1	1	0	8	19
Cecil	3	1	5	8	6
Kent	0	0	1	1	1
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	5
Talbot	0	3	0	0	0
THIRD CIRCUIT	5	9	5	13	10
Baltimore	0	1	2	0	0
Harford	5	8	3	13	10
FOURTH CIRCUIT	17	16	13	23	20
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett	2	2	0	8	2
Washington	15	14	13	15	18
FIFTH CIRCUIT	17	18	33	30	13
Anne Arundel	11	9	26	21	3
Carroll	0	2	1	0	0
Howard	6	7	6	9	10
SIXTH CIRCUIT	39	24	9	5	15
Frederick	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	39	24	9	5	15
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	97	85	122	21	79
Calvert	6	5	5	5	7
Charles	14	5	9	7	9
Prince George's	74	73	108	9	63
St. Mary's	3	2	0	0	0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	172	128	147	117	93
Baltimore City	172	128	147	117	93
STATE	355	290	335	227	261

TABLE CC-19
APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF CRIMINAL SENTENCES
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Filed During Year	Withdrawn by Applicant	TERMINATED, CONSIDERED AND DISPOSED OF		
			Original Sentence Unchanged	Original Sentence Increased	Original Sentence Decreased
FIRST CIRCUIT					
Dorchester	1	0	1	0	0
Somerset	1	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	4	0	1	0	0
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND CIRCUIT					
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	16	0	17	0	0
Kent	1	0	1	0	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	0	0	0	0	0
THIRD CIRCUIT					
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0
Harford	9	0	4	0	0
FOURTH CIRCUIT					
Allegany	4	2	3	0	0
Garrett	4	2	3	0	0
Washington	14	2	17	0	0
FIFTH CIRCUIT					
Anne Arundel	0	0	0	0	0
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0
Howard	3	2	1	0	0
SIXTH CIRCUIT					
Frederick	11	0	24	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT					
Calvert	0	0	1	0	0
Charles	19	0	18	0	1
Prince George's	58	5	47	0	2
St. Mary's	0	0	0	0	0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT					
Baltimore City	84	2	82	0	0
STATE	229	15	220	0	3

TABLE CC-20
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	4,244	3,917	4,797	4,815	4,550	4,342	4,719	4,392	5,114	4,521
Dorchester	1,071	1,014	1,415	1,579	1,398	1,271	1,190	1,036	998	711
Somerset	562	499	687	708	700	654	783	742	866	802
Wicomico	1,425	1,363	1,450	1,319	1,358	1,310	1,650	1,524	2,076	1,883
Worcester	1,186	1,041	1,245	1,209	1,094	1,107	1,096	1,090	1,174	1,125
SECOND CIRCUIT	3,978	3,771	3,989	3,700	3,917	3,441	4,373	3,964	4,778	4,467
Caroline	673	555	697	729	656	547	832	807	864	852
Cecil	1,701	1,612	1,601	1,428	1,626	1,428	1,875	1,589	2,017	1,882
Kent	270	297	379	297	451	445	376	370	417	377
Queen Anne's	671	704	644	626	563	562	619	579	751	689
Talbot	663	603	668	620	621	459	671	619	729	667
THIRD CIRCUIT	14,168	11,591	15,153	11,933	14,547	12,061	16,676	15,351	16,674	13,923
Baltimore	11,200	9,472	12,044	9,758	11,633	9,640	13,365	11,899	13,111	10,304
Harford	2,968	2,119	3,109	2,175	2,914	2,421	3,311	3,452	3,563	3,619
FOURTH CIRCUIT	4,016	3,735	4,372	3,788	4,381	3,558	4,827	4,983	4,924	4,434
Allegany	1,048	919	1,134	864	1,221	774	1,388	1,739	1,527	1,265
Garrett	510	518	503	498	541	537	676	659	652	605
Washington	2,458	2,298	2,735	2,426	2,619	2,247	2,763	2,585	2,745	2,564
FIFTH CIRCUIT	16,743	14,166	16,320	12,573	14,110	13,338	14,206	11,199	14,040	10,049
Anne Arundel	12,645	10,369	11,967	8,810	9,835	9,453	9,012	6,038	8,947	5,500
Carroll	1,784	1,549	1,883	1,718	1,895	1,785	2,013	1,919	1,983	1,873
Howard	2,314	2,248	2,470	2,045	2,380	2,100	3,181	3,242	3,110	2,676
SIXTH CIRCUIT	13,838	13,474	14,492	12,331	14,944	11,627	16,976	13,706	19,188	14,469
Frederick	1,883	1,901	2,134	1,957	2,274	1,866	2,573	2,173	2,397	1,884
Montgomery	11,955	11,573	12,358	10,374	12,670	9,761	14,403	11,533	16,791	12,585
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	21,695	17,076	23,406	18,139	26,462	24,648	27,374	24,023	28,314	23,734
Calvert	798	746	896	892	914	888	959	916	943	1,013
Charles	1,860	1,705	2,212	2,104	2,990	2,535	3,063	2,660	2,953	2,536
Prince George's	18,046	13,729	19,309	14,269	20,817	19,652	21,451	18,758	22,324	18,561
St. Mary's	991	896	989	874	1,741	1,573	1,901	1,689	2,094	1,624
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	23,348	18,076	24,187	16,367	23,282	11,879	23,494	20,154	23,067	19,391
Baltimore City	23,348	18,076	24,187	16,367	23,282	11,879	23,494	20,154	23,067	19,391
STATE	102,030	85,806	106,716	83,646	106,193	84,894	112,645	97,772	116,099	94,988

NOTE: In most instances, 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 in Maryland, a civil case is not reopened statistically until the time a hearing is held on a case with post-judgment activity.

TABLE CC-21
CIVIL CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Dispositions	Trials	Per- centages	Court Trials	Per- centages	Jury Trials	Per- centages
FIRST CIRCUIT	4,521	186	4.1	158	3.5	28	0.6
Dorchester	711	53	7.5	48	6.8	5	0.7
Somerset	802	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Wicomico	1,883	97	5.2	84	4.5	13	0.7
Worcester	1,125	35	3.1	26	2.3	9	0.8
SECOND CIRCUIT	4,467	775	17.3	731	16.3	44	1.0
Caroline	852	191	22.4	182	21.4	9	1.0
Cecil	1,882	499	26.5	482	25.6	17	0.9
Kent	377	13	3.4	9	2.4	4	1.0
Queen Anne's	689	49	7.1	39	5.7	10	1.4
Talbot	667	23	3.4	19	2.8	4	0.6
THIRD CIRCUIT	13,923	734	5.3	561	4.0	173	1.3
Baltimore	10,304	555	5.4	401	3.9	154	1.5
Harford	3,619	179	4.9	160	4.4	19	0.5
FOURTH CIRCUIT	4,434	274	6.2	209	4.7	65	1.5
Allegany	1,265	96	7.6	69	5.5	27	2.1
Garrett	605	94	15.5	86	14.2	8	1.3
Washington	2,564	84	3.3	54	2.1	30	1.2
FIFTH CIRCUIT	10,049	624	6.2	428	4.3	196	1.9
Anne Arundel	5,500	399	7.2	255	4.6	144	2.6
Carroll	1,873	37	2.0	27	1.5	10	0.5
Howard	2,676	188	7.0	146	5.4	42	1.6
SIXTH CIRCUIT	14,469	854	5.9	713	4.9	141	1.0
Frederick	1,884	125	6.6	103	5.4	22	1.2
Montgomery	12,585	729	5.8	610	4.9	119	0.9
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	23,734	1,528	6.4	1,253	5.3	275	1.1
Calvert	1,013	115	11.4	109	10.8	6	0.6
Charles	2,536	378	14.9	350	13.8	28	1.1
Prince George's	18,561	966	5.2	734	4.0	232	1.2
St. Mary's	1,624	69	4.2	60	3.7	9	0.5
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	19,391	1,021	5.3	855	4.4	166	0.9
Baltimore City	19,391	1,021	5.3	855	4.4	166	0.9
STATE	94,988	5,996	6.3	4,908	5.2	1,088	1.1

TABLE CC-22
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES TRIED
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
FIRST CIRCUIT	264	226	260	217	186
Dorchester	36	27	38	60	53
Somerset	24	17	37	8	1
Wicomico	112	117	94	106	97
Worcester	92	65	91	43	35
SECOND CIRCUIT	551	494	556	652	775
Caroline	104	113	155	182	191
Cecil	301	340	360	415	499
Kent	16	7	7	4	13
Queen Anne's	42	21	18	30	49
Talbot	8	13	16	21	23
THIRD CIRCUIT	827	935	901	790	734
Baltimore	437	481	460	491	555
Harford	390	454	441	299	179
FOURTH CIRCUIT	262	342	315	377	274
Allegany	98	160	141	136	96
Garrett	90	85	87	78	94
Washington	74	97	87	163	84
FIFTH CIRCUIT	647	878	719	833	624
Anne Arundel	304	472	398	429	399
Carroll	124	193	61	84	37
Howard	219	213	260	320	188
SIXTH CIRCUIT	859	1,086	1,603	991	854
Frederick	263	300	307	223	125
Montgomery	596	786	1,296	768	729
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,466	3,194	3,613	3,633	1,528
Calvert	127	161	119	128	115
Charles	338	467	388	485	378
Prince George's	918	2,523	3,083	2,929	966
St. Mary's	83	43	23	91	69
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,635	1,210	1,092	1,386	1,021
Baltimore City	1,635	1,210	1,092	1,386	1,021
STATE	6,511	8,365	9,059	8,879	5,996

NOTE: See note on Table CC-10.

TABLE CC-23

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

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN:				
		All Cases	Excluding Cases Over 721 Days	61 Days	181 Days	361 Days	721 Days	1081 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	356	208	144	35.7	65.7	86.0	94.7	97.8
Somerset	474	189	117	48.3	76.8	84.2	94.5	98.1
Wicomico	1,427	223	173	35.9	63.5	76.2	93.6	98.3
Worcester	949	203	169	28.7	64.7	83.7	97.7	98.8
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	515	206	165	27.2	65.4	81.9	94.8	99.2
Cecil	1,160	236	170	32.7	61.4	76.6	92.0	97.6
Kent	279	209	136	35.5	68.8	82.4	91.4	97.8
Queen Anne's	442	233	176	33.0	61.8	74.9	92.8	98.2
Talbot	491	248	198	32.2	58.7	74.3	94.3	97.8
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	9,896	344	202	25.8	51.5	66.0	85.1	93.1
Harford	2,667	580	200	20.7	43.2	58.4	73.5	81.4
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	859	324	199	19.3	52.7	69.7	87.3	94.6
Garrett	385	171	164	32.5	67.0	79.7	99.0	99.7
Washington	1,688	251	169	36.7	61.3	74.4	90.6	97.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	4,618	299	204	17.6	51.6	74.0	90.8	96.2
Carroll	1,533	257	194	27.2	56.6	73.5	92.1	97.8
Howard	2,160	333	246	10.9	42.8	63.6	88.3	97.1
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	1,587	231	187	22.2	59.4	79.2	94.9	97.9
Montgomery	9,642	402	233	16.2	43.4	62.2	85.1	92.7
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	830	312	216	22.3	50.7	68.0	89.4	95.9
Charles	1,384	215	177	21.1	64.0	82.7	96.0	98.9
Prince George's	13,839	327	216	15.0	48.6	68.2	86.3	96.1
St. Mary's	918	241	165	22.8	61.3	79.8	91.7	96.7
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	18,601	368	220	23.9	47.7	60.9	84.4	93.9
STATE	76,700	338	208	21.7	50.4	67.1	86.8	94.6

NOTE: 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. See also note to Table CC-13.

TABLE CC-24
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,594	1,512	2,142	1,815	2,498	2,363	2,635	2,454	2,965	2,729
Dorchester	260	253	286	246	310	305	440	399	651	445
Somerset	155	150	190	139	228	211	238	182	390	360
Wicomico	632	637	976	829	1,050	1,031	1,161	1,119	1,243	1,193
Worcester	547	472	690	601	910	816	796	754	681	731
SECOND CIRCUIT	956	925	1,219	1,004	1,568	1,335	1,858	1,595	2,138	1,965
Caroline	142	116	179	166	281	210	260	280	272	272
Cecil	429	461	456	391	582	471	720	617	811	718
Kent	54	57	127	88	169	158	220	158	202	159
Queen Anne's	165	170	194	180	261	220	312	304	352	338
Talbot	166	121	263	179	275	276	346	236	501	478
THIRD CIRCUIT	7,136	6,033	8,871	7,170	10,573	8,619	11,046	9,200	12,330	11,302
Baltimore	5,799	4,976	7,374	5,924	8,717	7,099	8,719	7,301	9,782	9,049
Harford	1,337	1,066	1,497	1,246	1,856	1,520	2,327	1,899	2,548	2,253
FOURTH CIRCUIT	844	770	1,042	841	1,299	1,136	1,585	1,574	1,887	1,599
Allegany	248	232	362	286	341	323	369	444	386	322
Garrett	113	85	91	107	105	119	84	75	146	121
Washington	483	453	589	448	853	694	1,132	1,055	1,355	1,156
FIFTH CIRCUIT	5,135	4,870	5,643	5,063	6,516	5,432	7,214	5,985	8,489	7,000
Anne Arundel	2,562	2,313	2,822	2,413	3,380	2,707	3,669	2,798	4,427	3,280
Carroll	1,134	1,218	1,162	1,117	1,224	910	1,426	1,231	1,583	1,495
Howard	1,439	1,339	1,659	1,533	1,912	1,815	2,119	1,956	2,479	2,225
SIXTH CIRCUIT	5,465	4,443	5,960	4,408	6,993	3,337	8,020	7,277	8,576	8,391
Frederick	487	472	644	473	786	645	900	788	1,373	1,064
Montgomery	4,978	3,971	5,316	3,935	6,207	2,692	7,120	6,489	7,203	7,327
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	7,987	7,208	8,654	7,854	9,649	8,639	9,806	9,301	10,593	9,385
Calvert	342	281	369	352	316	346	422	368	577	481
Charles	613	571	774	646	948	812	954	885	1,187	962
Prince George's	6,707	6,038	7,138	6,497	7,559	6,945	7,314	7,029	7,574	6,780
St. Mary's	325	318	373	359	826	536	1,116	1,019	1,255	1,162
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	13,430	13,772	15,129	14,859	16,151	14,049	15,759	14,653	14,352	10,583
Baltimore City	13,430	13,772	15,129	14,859	16,151	14,049	15,759	14,653	14,352	10,583
STATE	42,547	39,533	48,660	43,014	55,247	44,910	57,923	52,039	61,330	52,954

TABLE CC-25
CRIMINAL CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Dispositions	Trials	Per- centages	Court Trials	Per- centages	Jury Trials	Per- centages
FIRST CIRCUIT	2,729	885	32.4	694	25.4	191	7.0
Dorchester	445	195	43.8	149	33.5	46	10.3
Somerset	360	137	38.1	110	30.6	27	7.5
Wicomico	1,193	166	13.9	106	8.9	60	5.0
Worcester	731	387	52.9	329	45.0	58	7.9
SECOND CIRCUIT	1,965	524	26.7	391	19.9	133	6.8
Caroline	272	35	12.9	11	4.1	24	8.8
Cecil	718	107	14.9	59	8.2	48	6.7
Kent	159	8	5.0	1	0.6	7	4.4
Queen Anne's	338	25	7.4	11	3.3	14	4.1
Talbot	478	349	73.0	309	64.6	40	8.4
THIRD CIRCUIT	11,302	353	3.1	200	1.8	153	1.3
Baltimore	9,049	260	2.9	151	1.7	109	1.2
Harford	2,253	93	4.1	49	2.2	44	1.9
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,599	166	10.4	54	3.4	112	7.0
Allegany	322	43	13.4	18	5.6	25	7.8
Garrett	121	17	14.0	8	6.6	9	7.4
Washington	1,156	106	9.2	28	2.4	78	6.8
FIFTH CIRCUIT	7,000	1,515	21.6	1,362	19.4	153	2.2
Anne Arundel	3,280	855	26.1	760	23.2	95	2.9
Carroll	1,495	125	8.4	113	7.6	12	0.8
Howard	2,225	535	24.0	489	22.0	46	2.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT	8,391	510	6.1	187	2.2	323	3.9
Frederick	1,064	55	5.2	18	1.7	37	3.5
Montgomery	7,327	455	6.2	169	2.3	286	3.9
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	9,385	458	4.9	80	0.9	378	4.0
Calvert	481	30	6.2	30	6.2	0	0.0
Charles	962	63	6.5	6	0.6	57	5.9
Prince George's	6,780	358	5.3	41	0.6	317	4.7
St. Mary's	1,162	7	0.6	3	0.3	4	0.3
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	10,583	942	8.9	540	5.1	402	3.8
Baltimore City	10,583	942	8.9	540	5.1	402	3.8
STATE	52,954	5,353	10.1	3,508	6.6	1,845	3.5

NOTE: See note on Table CC-10.

TABLE CC-26
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
FIRST CIRCUIT	606	598	805	689	885
Dorchester	153	110	93	115	195
Somerset	60	46	54	42	137
Wicomico	173	186	187	206	166
Worcester	220	256	471	326	387
SECOND CIRCUIT	275	239	363	224	524
Caroline	28	23	59	40	35
Cecil	87	109	125	112	107
Kent	1	5	9	3	8
Queen Anne's	99	52	3	22	25
Talbot	60	50	167	47	349
THIRD CIRCUIT	278	291	404	413	353
Baltimore	175	188	340	313	260
Harford	103	103	64	100	93
FOURTH CIRCUIT	185	164	179	183	166
Allegany	75	64	50	47	43
Garrett	11	22	17	4	17
Washington	99	78	112	132	106
FIFTH CIRCUIT	1,227	813	659	662	1,515
Anne Arundel	468	422	490	450	855
Carroll	112	96	66	119	125
Howard	647	295	103	93	535
SIXTH CIRCUIT	517	457	503	647	510
Frederick	232	169	44	41	55
Montgomery	285	288	459	606	455
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	253	263	268	335	458
Calvert	30	32	24	29	30
Charles	41	53	56	35	63
Prince George's	161	168	178	257	358
St. Mary's	21	10	10	14	7
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,126	791	763	1,167	942
Baltimore City	1,126	791	763	1,167	942
STATE	4,467	3,616	3,944	4,320	5,353

NOTE: See note on Table CC-10.

TABLE CC-27

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

**JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	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	381	110	110	12.1	41.2	65.9	90.3	100.0
Somerset	360	162	114	20.0	35.8	53.9	79.7	93.3
Wicomico	971	100	99	17.4	47.7	74.3	93.1	99.8
Worcester	675	116	113	16.3	40.4	60.6	86.2	99.1
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	178	133	133	11.2	23.0	48.9	75.3	100.0
Cecil	594	145	145	7.7	15.7	36.5	76.3	100.0
Kent	102	165	165	6.9	13.7	26.5	60.8	100.0
Queen Anne's	215	131	131	12.1	28.4	50.7	83.3	100.0
Talbot	324	174	174	7.4	11.7	21.6	55.9	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	6,692	132	89	30.3	58.7	77.2	89.5	95.8
Harford	1,605	215	148	8.7	25.5	41.3	60.2	87.5
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	277	164	145	6.9	22.0	43.7	70.8	94.9
Garrett	110	127	123	8.2	29.1	54.5	83.6	99.1
Washington	982	144	138	7.6	25.7	48.1	74.3	98.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	2,859	187	149	9.4	17.3	34.0	65.9	93.2
Carroll	1,322	198	176	7.4	16.4	28.4	56.4	93.5
Howard	1,733	163	131	5.1	33.8	53.2	74.6	93.8
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	1,039	174	149	9.4	22.8	39.1	64.7	95.5
Montgomery	5,046	246	168	16.3	22.3	28.9	45.0	82.7
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	391	98	98	34.8	52.9	65.0	90.3	100.0
Charles	674	150	145	7.6	20.6	34.4	69.7	98.8
Prince George's	5,997	141	125	18.8	38.6	52.4	74.5	96.0
St. Mary's	857	198	160	5.8	9.6	21.5	69.3	94.3
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	10,583	118	91	42.7	55.0	68.1	83.2	95.5
STATE	43,967	155	121	22.8	39.1	54.0	74.3	94.0

NOTE: 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. See also note to Table CC-13.

TABLE CC-28
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
JUVENILE CAUSES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED									
	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	528	470	613	575	622	608	576	572	757	708
Dorchester	149	141	136	135	157	146	96	98	151	122
Somerset	42	39	63	51	93	86	87	84	58	48
Wicomico	188	171	218	227	196	187	183	187	302	303
Worcester	149	119	196	162	176	189	210	203	246	235
SECOND CIRCUIT	691	672	683	644	774	757	708	684	924	901
Caroline	82	76	101	91	79	79	88	101	102	98
Cecil	354	362	319	302	341	346	302	270	366	379
Kent	48	48	45	42	48	45	47	42	42	39
Queen Anne's	103	103	106	103	127	116	114	117	203	183
Talbot	104	83	112	106	179	171	157	154	211	202
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,840	3,674	4,463	4,558	4,672	4,499	4,246	4,361	4,330	4,170
Baltimore	3,177	3,076	3,719	3,861	3,975	3,864	3,425	3,372	3,478	3,341
Harford	663	598	744	697	697	635	821	989	852	829
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,087	1,073	1,231	1,162	999	1,010	1,051	1,034	1,286	1,192
Allegany	406	413	439	403	266	295	295	286	313	270
Garrett	95	95	90	87	101	89	146	155	151	156
Washington	586	565	702	672	632	626	610	593	822	766
FIFTH CIRCUIT	4,159	4,286	4,718	4,369	4,703	4,623	4,191	4,063	4,279	4,024
Anne Arundel	3,043	3,155	3,468	3,246	3,508	3,458	3,036	2,936	3,191	2,881
Carroll	625	589	558	492	638	619	610	661	681	591
Howard	491	542	692	631	557	546	545	466	407	552
SIXTH CIRCUIT	4,169	3,954	4,074	4,148	4,074	3,637	2,976	2,551	3,096	2,507
Frederick	348	326	385	372	328	330	332	323	389	324
Montgomery*	3,821	3,628	3,689	3,776	3,746	3,307	2,644	2,228	2,707	2,183
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	6,384	6,550	7,362	7,198	7,472	7,362	7,897	7,418	8,025	7,902
Calvert	327	308	320	338	306	254	314	316	273	285
Charles	722	764	818	799	772	777	716	712	685	639
Prince George's	5,163	5,333	6,095	5,894	6,149	6,114	6,549	6,156	6,635	6,587
St. Mary's	172	145	129	167	245	217	318	234	432	391
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	10,350	9,379	11,379	10,245	12,869	12,368	13,805	12,909	13,639	12,828
Baltimore City	10,350	9,379	11,379	10,245	12,869	12,368	13,805	12,909	13,639	12,828
STATE	31,208	30,058	34,523	32,899	36,185	34,864	35,450	33,592	36,336	34,232

*Includes juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

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, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989**

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION		CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE 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	94	33	33	59.6	93.6	96.8	98.9	100.0	100.0
Somerset	31	24	24	83.9	90.3	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wicomico	206	43	35	57.3	86.4	93.2	96.6	98.1	98.1
Worcester	173	95	58	17.9	69.9	88.4	91.3	95.4	96.5
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Caroline	52	47	47	44.2	76.9	98.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cecil	241	57	57	27.0	69.7	92.1	96.7	100.0	100.0
Kent	24	44	44	41.7	70.8	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queen Anne's	98	42	42	32.7	79.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Talbot	91	48	48	39.6	73.6	94.5	97.8	100.0	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Baltimore	2,010	57	51	28.9	64.7	92.2	96.5	98.5	99.1
Harford	504	57	54	26.0	57.1	95.8	98.8	99.0	99.8
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Allegany	237	49	48	47.7	78.9	92.4	99.6	100.0	100.0
Garrett	86	49	49	55.8	74.4	89.5	90.7	100.0	100.0
Washington	368	51	49	35.3	70.1	95.7	97.3	99.5	99.5
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Anne Arundel	1,319	91	84	9.5	32.8	77.9	93.3	97.8	99.0
Carroll	328	64	58	12.2	60.4	93.0	97.0	98.2	99.1
Howard	449	72	57	24.3	54.8	87.8	91.1	95.1	97.8
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Frederick	187	91	77	27.3	48.7	74.9	88.8	95.7	97.3
Montgomery	1,312	160	112	11.0	22.9	51.1	69.4	84.5	91.3
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Calvert	197	157	93	4.6	25.4	60.4	76.1	82.2	85.3
Charles	407	71	71	10.8	37.6	93.4	99.0	100.0	100.0
Prince George's	3,526	84	76	15.4	39.8	84.9	95.7	98.2	98.8
St. Mary's	219	94	73	7.8	33.8	86.8	94.1	94.5	96.8
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Baltimore City	11,086	85	64	28.2	57.2	85.1	91.3	96.1	97.5
STATE	23,245	84	67	24.1	52.4	84.2	92.0	96.3	97.7

NOTE: 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. See also note to Table CC-13.

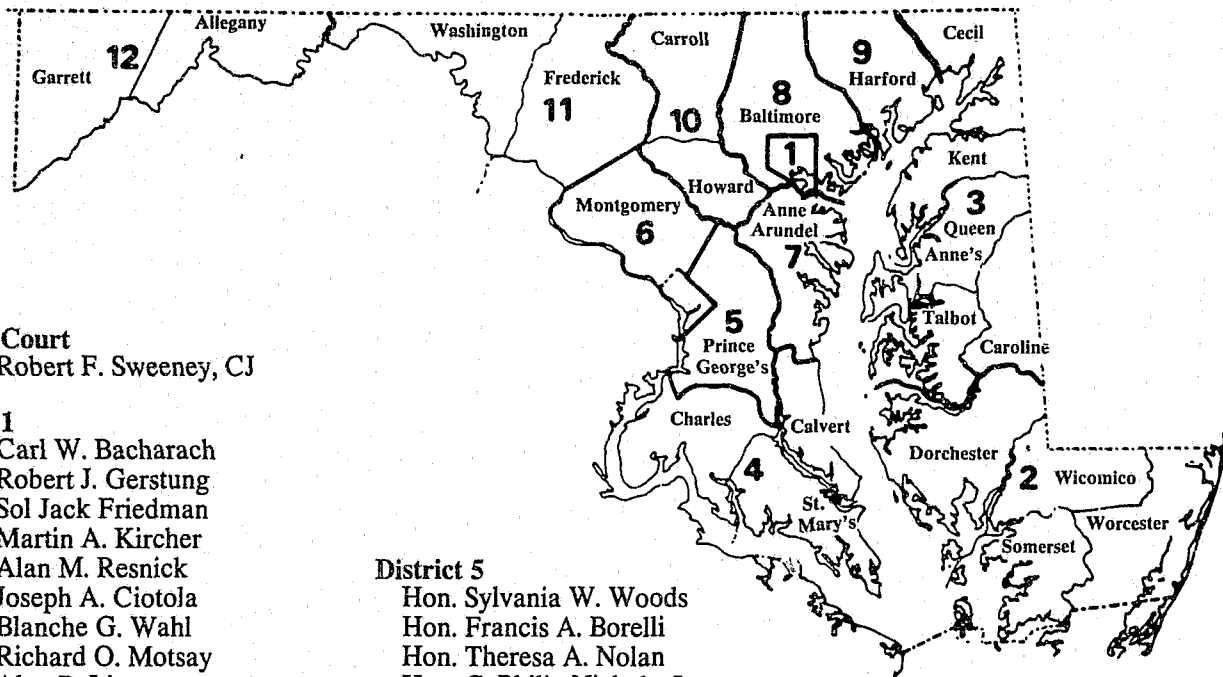
TABLE CC-30
DELINQUENCY TERMINATIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Jurisdiction Waived	Dismissed	Stet	Probation	Social Services	Juvenile Services	Hospital Facility	Institutional	Transferred In	Transferred Out	Continued	Other	TOTAL
FIRST CIRCUIT													
Dorchester	22	13	0	21	3	8	0	1	1	2	1	14	86
Somerset	6	2	0	3	2	5	1	2	0	0	4	14	39
Wicomico	43	27	0	48	0	22	1	22	9	1	0	35	208
Worcester	23	33	0	49	5	6	0	0	5	6	8	34	169
SECOND CIRCUIT													
Caroline	1	1	10	24	0	2	0	8	0	0	6	14	66
Cecil	19	83	0	70	2	10	5	14	0	0	0	2	205
Kent	1	8	0	0	1	13	0	0	1	0	1	5	30
Queen Anne's	1	26	6	41	0	22	2	0	8	3	1	26	136
Talbot	1	15	0	58	4	16	0	6	0	2	4	25	131
THIRD CIRCUIT													
Baltimore	79	347	300	546	28	31	9	22	37	40	0	1,033	2,472
Harford	8	64	0	171	32	17	2	38	16	14	30	74	466
FOURTH CIRCUIT													
Allegany	0	14	0	98	0	28	0	1	0	1	0	17	159
Garrett	8	5	0	16	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	9	48
Washington	13	17	5	233	10	66	24	71	7	0	0	43	489
FIFTH CIRCUIT													
Anne Arundel	31	383	45	528	27	185	6	49	21	84	396	291	2,046
Carroll	1	47	106	136	10	40	0	3	1	18	0	52	414
Howard	20	185	117	84	5	17	6	1	12	6	0	7	460
SIXTH CIRCUIT													
Frederick	21	42	0	78	6	38	3	1	6	11	0	29	235
Montgomery*	10	453	0	241	34	112	1	16	0	31	36	366	1,300
SEVENTH CIRCUIT													
Calvert	0	49	27	48	0	5	0	0	0	5	2	43	179
Charles	18	93	20	211	1	21	0	36	10	8	1	105	524
Prince George's	114	631	662	1,396	44	153	1	389	7	11	0	1,114	4,522
St. Mary's	0	25	18	38	5	36	0	8	4	6	0	145	285
EIGHTH CIRCUIT													
Baltimore City	644	5,596	0	2,117	9	4	0	6	0	0	0	1,805	10,181
STATE	1,084	8,159	1,316	6,255	230	861	62	697	145	249	490	5,302	24,850

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

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**The District Court — Judiciary Map and Members
as of September 15, 1989**

**District Court**

Hon. Robert F. Sweeney, CJ

District 1

Hon. Carl W. Bacharach
 Hon. Robert J. Gerstung
 Hon. Sol Jack Friedman
 Hon. Martin A. Kircher
 Hon. Alan M. Resnick
 *Hon. Joseph A. Ciotola
 Hon. Blanche G. Wahl
 Hon. Richard O. Motsay
 Hon. Alan B. Lipson
 Hon. George J. Helinski
 Hon. Mary Ellen T. Rinehardt
 Hon. Charlotte M. Cooksey
 Hon. Paul A. Smith
 Hon. H. Gary Bass
 Hon. Keith E. Mathews
 Hon. Askew W. Gatewood, Jr.
 Hon. Alan J. Karlin
 Hon. Carol E. Smith
 Hon. David W. Young
 Hon. Theodore B. Oshrine
 Hon. Andre M. Davis
 Hon. Joseph P. McCurdy, Jr.
 Hon. Kathleen M. Sweeney

District 2

Hon. Robert D. Horsey
 *Hon. Thomas C. Groton, III
 Hon. John L. Norton, III
 Hon. Robert S. Davis

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. Larry D. Lamson
 Hon. C. Clarke Raley
 Hon. Larry R. Holtz
 Hon. Gary S. Gasparovic

District 5

Hon. Sylvania W. Woods
 Hon. Francis A. Borelli
 Hon. Theresa A. Nolan
 Hon. C. Philip Nichols, Jr.
 Hon. Gerard F. Devlin
 *Hon. Steven I. Platt
 Hon. John F. Kelly, Sr.
 Hon. Larnzell Martin, Jr.
 Hon. Thurman H. Rhodes
 Hon. Frank M. Kratovil
 Hon. Sherrie L. Krauser

District 6

Hon. John C. Tracey
 Hon. Douglas H. Moore, Jr.
 Hon. Stanley Klavan
 *Hon. Thomas A. Lohm
 Hon. Henry J. Monahan
 Hon. Louis D. Harrington
 Hon. Edwin Collier
 Hon. Cornelius J. Vaughey
 Hon. Jerry H. Hyatt
 Hon. James L. Ryan
 Hon. Ann S. Harrington

District 7

*Hon. Thomas J. Curley
 Hon. Robert N. Lucke, Sr.
 Hon. Donald M. Lowman
 Hon. Lawrence H. Rushworth
 Hon. Clayton Greene, Jr.
 Hon. Joseph P. Manck
 Hon. Martha F. Rasin

District 8

Hon. Gerard W. Wittstadt
 Hon. John P. Rellas
 Hon. William S. Baldwin

*Hon. John H. Garmer
 Hon. Patricia S. Pytash
 Hon. A. Gordon Boone, Jr.
 Hon. Christian M. Kahl
 Hon. Charles E. Foos, III
 Hon. Lawrence R. Daniels
 Hon. Thomas J. Bollinger, Sr.
 Hon. I. Marshall Seidler
 Hon. John C. Coolahan

District 9

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

District 10

Hon. Donald M. Smith
 *Hon. Francis M. Arnold
 Hon. R. Russell Sadler
 Hon. James N. Vaughan
 Hon. Lenore R. Gelfman
 Hon. Louis A. Becker, III

District 11

Hon. Darrow Glaser
 Hon. James F. Strine
 *Hon. Herbert L. Rollins
 Hon. Frederick J. Bower

District 12

*Hon. Paul J. Stakem
 Hon. Jack R. Turney
 Hon. W. Timothy Finan

*District Administrative Judge

The District Court

The District Court of Maryland was created as the result of the ratification in 1970 of a constitutional amendment proposed by the legislature in 1969.

The District Court began operating on July 5, 1971, replacing a miscellaneous system of trial magistrates, people's and municipal courts. It is a court of record, is entirely State funded, and has statewide jurisdiction. District Court judges are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. They do not stand for election. The first Chief Judge was designated by the Governor, but all subsequent chief judges are subject to appointment by 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, 1988, there were 93 District Court judgeships, including the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge is 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. A chief clerk of the Court is appointed by the Chief Judge. Administrative clerks for each district are also appointed as are commissioners who perform such duties as issuing arrest warrants and setting bail or collateral.

The District Court has jurisdiction in both the criminal, including motor vehicle, and civil areas. It has little equity jurisdiction and has jurisdiction over juvenile causes only in Montgomery County. The exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court generally includes all landlord/tenant cases; replevin actions; motor vehicle violations; criminal cases if 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 cases over \$2,500 to, but not exceeding, \$10,000; and concurrent jurisdiction in misdemeanors and certain enumerated felonies. Since there are no juries provided in the District Court, a person entitled to and electing a jury trial must proceed to the circuit court.

Motor Vehicle

During Fiscal Year 1989, the District Court of Maryland received 1,066,296 motor vehicle cases, a slight increase of 0.4 percent over the previous year (1,061,768 motor vehicle cases in Fiscal 1988). That increase comes after a 16.2 percent increase reported in Fiscal Year 1988. Part of the reason contributing to the slight climb in Fiscal Year 1989 is the fact

that Montgomery County reported more than 10,000 fewer motor vehicle filings. Of the four major metropolitan counties, Baltimore County reported the largest number of filings with 164,698 followed by Montgomery County with 149,457 filings. Prince George's County and Anne Arundel County contributed 147,349 and 89,866 cases, respectively. Baltimore City reported a significant increase in motor vehicle cases with 121,629 or a 16.0 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Motor vehicle dispositions also increased during the year, from 937,502 in Fiscal 1988 to 968,393 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 3.3 percent. Included in the motor vehicle dispositions were 298,665 tried cases, 601,096 paid cases, and 68,632 "other" dispositions which included jury trial prayers, nolle prosequi, and stet cases (Table DC-2).

Criminal

Criminal filings increased by 7.2 percent during Fiscal Year 1989, from 156,219 in Fiscal 1988 to 167,417 in Fiscal 1989. The increase in criminal filings can be partially attributed to the 10.9 percent increase in Anne Arundel County and the 7.1 percent increase reported in Baltimore City. Baltimore City accounted for over a third of the statewide criminal filings reported with 55,576 filings. The four major metropolitan counties reported a total of 70,533 filings or 42.1 percent of the total criminal filings received. Prince George's County reported the greatest number with 24,417 followed by Baltimore County with 18,123 cases.

Also increasing during the year were criminal dispositions, by 8.4 percent. There were 144,060 criminal dispositions reported in Fiscal Year 1988 compared to 156,157 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 12,097 dispositions (Table DC-7). Approximately 35.1 percent (54,749) of the criminal cases were tried while the remaining 101,408 (64.9 percent) were untried. The greatest number of cases were processed by Baltimore City (54,920) followed by Prince George's County with 20,642 dispositions. Baltimore County processed 18,773 cases while Montgomery and Anne Arundel Counties processed 11,904 and 10,694 cases, respectively (Table DC-2).

Civil

Following the pattern of the motor vehicle and criminal filings, civil filings also increased during Fiscal Year 1989. There were 672,384 civil filings reported during Fiscal 1988 compared to 706,126 filings reported in Fiscal 1989, an increase of five percent (Table DC-8).

Landlord/tenant filings accounted for 70.4 percent (497,071) of all civil filings in Fiscal 1989. Contract and tort cases accounted for 25 percent (176,207) of the civil filings and the remaining 4.6 percent (32,848) cases were categorized as "other" and included attachments before judgment, confessed judgments, and replevin actions. Approximately 6.3 percent (44,667) of the civil cases were contested (Table DC-2).

There were also 47,862 special proceedings received during Fiscal 1989 among which were 2,535 emergency hearings, 4,978 domestic abuse cases, and 196 child abuse cases (Table DC-11).

Trends

Faced with the task of tackling an ever-increasing workload resulting from the continued rise in criminal and other case activities, the District Court of Maryland recorded the highest number of overall cases since its inception eighteen years ago. The District Court reported an increase of 4.4 percent in total cases filed or processed, from 1,753,946 in Fiscal 1988 to 1,830,676 in Fiscal Year 1989. Increases were reported in all three major categories (civil, criminal, and motor vehicle) for the fifth consecutive year.

Motor vehicle dispositions continue to increase from year to year. There were 937,502 motor vehicle cases processed in Fiscal 1988 compared to 968,393 in Fiscal 1989, an increase of 3.3 percent. Contested motor vehicle cases have remained relatively constant over the past few years, between 26 and 28 percent. For the first time in over five years, Baltimore County surpassed Montgomery County to record the highest number of motor vehicle cases processed, with 150,863. Montgomery County reported the second highest number of cases with 142,684. Of the 150,863 cases processed in Baltimore County, 64,638 or 42.8 percent were tried while 39,293 (27.5 percent) of the cases processed in Montgomery County were

tried (Table DC-2). Driving while intoxicated cases have also increased steadily over the years which continues to contribute to the overall increase in motor vehicle cases (Table DC-9).

Criminal filings and dispositions continued their upward trend during the fiscal year, increasing by 7.2 percent and 8.4 percent, respectively. Baltimore City accounted for over 35 percent (54,920) of the criminal cases processed followed by Prince George's County with 20,642 or 13.2 percent of the total cases processed. Increases were reported in all of the major jurisdictions with Prince George's County reporting the most significant increase (14.3 percent) followed by Montgomery County, 11.9 percent (Table DC-7).

Civil case filings have also increased steadily from year to year. There was a five percent increase reported in civil filings, from 672,384 in Fiscal 1988 to 706,126 in Fiscal 1989. Landlord and tenant cases continue to account for the majority of civil filings with 497,071 landlord/tenant cases being reported in Fiscal 1989. Baltimore City and Prince George's County contributed the largest number of landlord/tenant filings as well as the largest number of overall civil filings. Baltimore City reported 234,015 total civil filings for Fiscal 1989 of which 185,558 or 79.3 percent were landlord/tenant cases. Prince George's County reported 75.5 percent of its total civil caseload as landlord/tenant in nature. Approximately 6.3 percent (44,667) of all civil cases were contested including 6.4 percent of the landlord/tenant cases and 7.3 percent of the contract/tort cases.

In the years ahead, the District Court will continue to be faced with a workload which seems to be ever increasing. Within the next two fiscal years, it is likely that the District Court will handle over two million case filings. This is a significant watermark and will require an efficient management of all resources available in the District Court.

TABLE DC-1
DISTRICT COURT — CASELOAD BY FISCAL YEAR

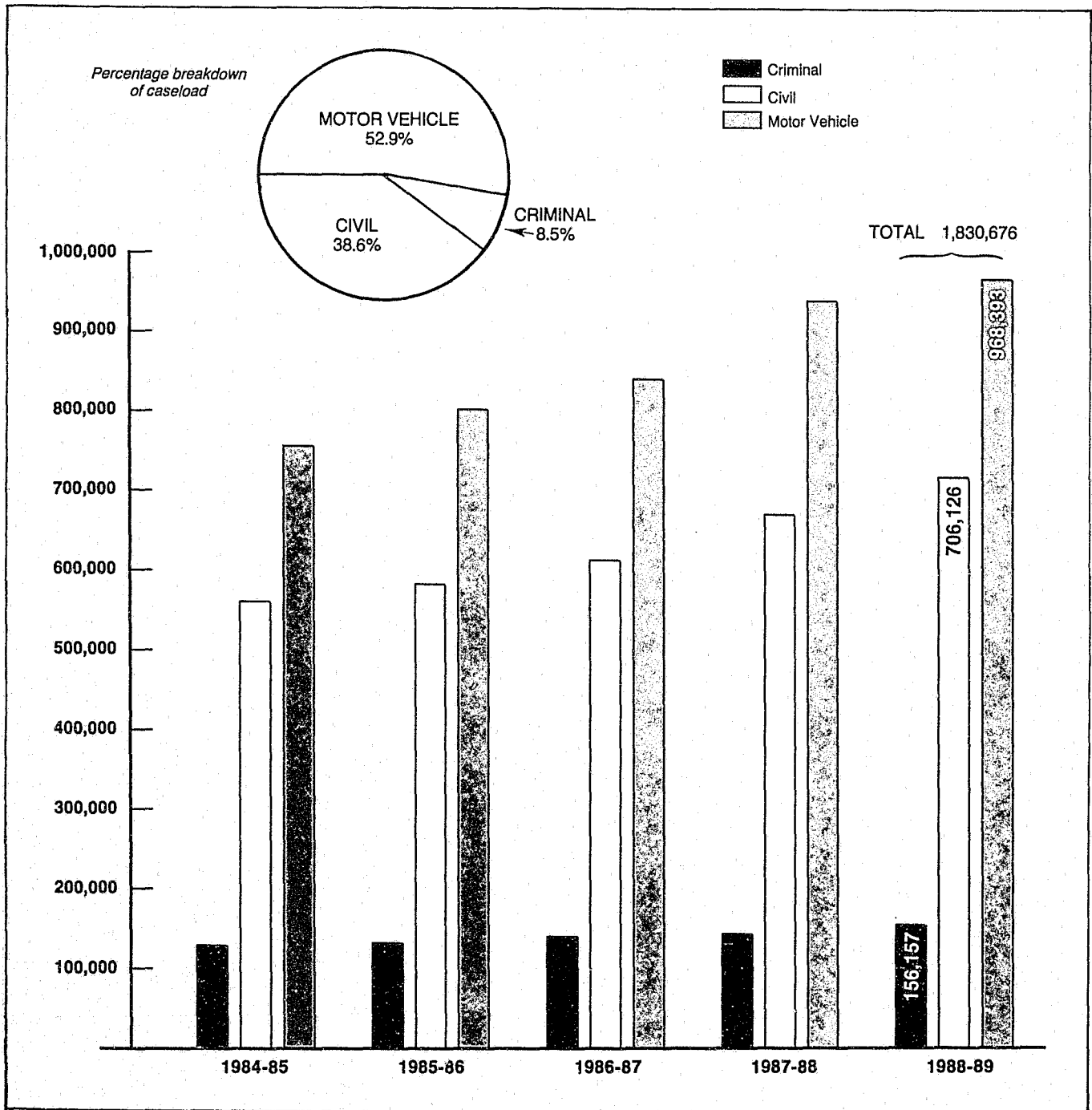


TABLE DC-2

MOTOR VEHICLE AND CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED AND CIVIL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED BY DISTRICT COURT					CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED BY DISTRICT COURT	CIVIL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT						TOTAL FILED OR PROCESSED		
	Cases Received	Cases Tried	Cases Paid	Other Dispo- sitions	Total Cases Processed		No. of Cases	Landlord and Tenant		Contract and Tort		Other Com- plaints Filed		Total	
								Filed	Con- tested	Filed	Con- tested			Filed	Con- tested
DISTRICT 1	121,629	43,834	49,928	5,654	99,416	54,920	185,558	18,146	40,623	3,151	7,834	234,015	21,297	388,351	
Baltimore City	121,629	43,834	49,928	5,654	99,416	54,920	185,558	18,146	40,623	3,151	7,834	234,015	21,297	388,351	
DISTRICT 2	68,392	9,840	50,878	3,889	64,607	8,215	6,250	937	8,435	702	1,300	15,985	1,639	88,807	
Dorchester	12,967	2,632	9,346	420	12,398	1,599	742	73	1,921	144	266	2,929	217	16,926	
Somerset	9,174	859	7,371	262	8,492	733	209	79	899	105	157	1,265	184	10,490	
Wicomico	24,242	2,324	18,468	1,163	21,955	2,674	4,867	673	3,434	190	496	8,797	863	33,426	
Worcester	22,009	4,025	15,693	2,044	21,762	3,209	432	112	2,181	263	381	2,994	375	27,965	
DISTRICT 3	68,567	11,417	47,957	3,472	62,846	4,903	2,068	365	6,626	471	1,252	9,946	836	77,695	
Caroline	6,458	1,370	4,431	610	6,411	812	321	52	1,200	78	157	1,678	130	8,901	
Cecil	39,595	5,324	27,828	1,734	34,886	2,112	760	159	1,914	162	377	3,051	321	40,049	
Kent	3,749	590	2,825	193	3,608	470	141	45	1,026	25	306	1,473	70	5,551	
Queen Anne's	9,008	1,962	6,270	608	8,840	591	206	30	1,083	64	256	1,545	94	10,976	
Talbot	9,757	2,171	6,603	327	9,101	918	640	79	1,403	142	156	2,199	221	12,218	
DISTRICT 4	43,175	8,529	23,481	5,467	37,477	7,161	4,207	500	6,416	345	1,236	11,859	845	56,497	
Calvert	14,218	3,097	6,765	824	10,686	1,521	234	53	1,497	58	273	2,004	111	14,211	
Charles	17,100	4,080	10,201	2,484	16,765	3,632	2,096	270	3,337	159	487	5,920	429	26,317	
St. Mary's	11,857	1,352	6,515	2,159	10,026	2,008	1,877	177	1,582	128	476	3,935	305	15,969	
DISTRICT 5	147,349	35,160	78,558	13,014	126,732	20,642	123,426	5,857	33,021	913	6,982	163,429	6,770	310,803	
Prince George's	147,349	35,160	78,558	13,014	126,732	20,642	123,426	5,857	33,021	913	6,982	163,429	6,770	310,803	
DISTRICT 6	149,457	39,293	93,463	9,928	142,684	11,904	44,173	1,299	23,450	2,421	3,226	70,849	3,720	225,437	
Montgomery	149,457	39,293	93,463	9,928	142,684	11,904	44,173	1,299	23,450	2,421	3,226	70,849	3,720	225,437	
DISTRICT 7	89,866	32,057	40,813	7,758	80,628	10,694	21,977	1,169	12,749	787	2,412	37,138	1,956	128,460	
Anne Arundel	89,866	32,057	40,813	7,758	80,628	10,694	21,977	1,169	12,749	787	2,412	37,138	1,956	128,460	
DISTRICT 8	164,698	64,638	79,858	6,367	150,863	18,773	88,014	1,864	23,733	2,347	4,686	116,433	4,211	286,069	
Baltimore	164,698	64,638	79,858	6,367	150,863	18,773	88,014	1,864	23,733	2,347	4,686	116,433	4,211	286,069	
DISTRICT 9	45,756	11,400	26,553	1,618	39,571	2,847	5,444	410	3,672	221	742	9,858	631	52,276	
Harford	45,756	11,400	26,553	1,618	39,571	2,847	5,444	410	3,672	221	742	9,858	631	52,276	
DISTRICT 10	74,214	25,452	45,913	4,656	76,021	6,332	9,734	425	6,635	736	1,258	17,627	1,161	99,980	
Carroll	19,069	6,120	11,644	1,362	19,126	2,461	1,344	132	2,430	199	523	4,297	331	25,884	
Howard	55,145	19,332	34,269	3,294	56,895	3,871	8,390	293	4,205	537	735	13,330	830	74,096	
DISTRICT 11	70,578	12,071	48,149	5,302	65,522	6,678	5,759	631	8,678	482	1,582	16,019	1,113	88,219	
Frederick	43,222	8,195	28,174	3,344	39,713	3,355	3,471	240	4,982	286	818	9,271	526	52,339	
Washington	27,356	3,876	19,975	1,958	25,809	3,323	2,288	391	3,696	196	764	6,748	587	35,880	
DISTRICT 12	22,615	4,974	15,545	1,507	22,026	3,088	461	173	2,169	315	368	2,968	488	28,082	
Allegany	15,039	3,202	10,414	1,148	14,764	2,059	387	165	1,521	256	225	2,133	421	18,956	
Garrett	7,576	1,772	5,131	359	7,262	1,029	74	8	648	59	113	835	67	9,126	
STATE	1,066,296	298,665	601,096	68,632	968,393	156,157	497,071	31,776	176,207	12,891	32,848	706,126	44,667	1,830,676	

NOTE: Due to a clerical error in Fiscal Year 1988, the number of Landlord/Tenant contested cases in Baltimore City was overstated by 16,000. The figure reported should have been 21,240 instead of 37,240.

TABLE DC-3
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE AND CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED
AND CIVIL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	330,641	320,613	333,834	374,633	388,351
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	9,257	10,365	12,436	15,210	16,926
Somerset	6,026	5,977	6,404	9,296	10,490
Wicomico	25,060	25,901	28,109	32,094	33,426
Worcester	16,790	19,506	25,407	28,372	27,965
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	9,053	6,701	7,329	8,734	8,901
Cecil	33,197	34,975	32,208	37,150	40,049
Kent	4,938	4,298	4,909	4,965	5,551
Queen Anne's	7,667	9,557	8,614	11,031	10,976
Talbot	9,988	9,928	9,716	10,974	12,218
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	9,438	9,623	11,660	12,681	14,211
Charles	16,406	18,236	20,536	22,414	26,317
St. Mary's	11,251	11,886	13,503	15,406	15,969
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	246,377	270,378	289,480	297,303	310,803
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	195,906	211,692	208,649	230,000	225,437
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	97,685	97,212	97,885	111,372	128,460
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	226,227	239,099	256,269	275,020	286,069
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	38,954	40,325	44,328	53,188	52,276
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	18,387	19,223	21,257	23,632	25,884
Howard	46,120	58,514	63,251	69,831	74,096
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	36,787	39,127	43,305	48,925	52,339
Washington	29,181	28,748	31,786	34,771	35,880
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	14,027	13,039	14,890	18,048	18,956
Garrett	8,086	7,458	7,481	8,896	9,126
STATE	1,447,449	1,512,381	1,593,246	1,753,946	1,830,676

TABLE DC-4
POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE^a
AS OF JUNE 30, 1989

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge ^b	CASES FILED OR PROCESSED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	23	32,500	10,175	4,322	2,388	16,885
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester	1	29,900	2,929	12,398	1,599	16,926
Somerset	1	19,600	1,265	8,492	733	10,490
Wicomico	1	73,000	8,797	21,955	2,674	33,426
Worcester	1	38,700	2,994	21,762	3,209	27,965
DISTRICT 3 Caroline	1	25,100	1,678	6,411	812	8,901
Cecil	2	35,700	1,526	17,443	1,056	20,025
Kent	1	16,900	1,473	3,608	470	5,551
Queen Anne's	1	32,100	1,545	8,840	591	10,976
Talbot	1	27,800	2,199*	9,101	918	12,218
DISTRICT 4 Calvert	1	48,200	2,004	10,686	1,521	14,211
Charles	2	48,800	2,960	8,383	1,816	13,159
St. Mary's	1	72,500	3,935	10,026	2,008	15,969
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	11	62,809	14,857	11,521	1,877	28,255
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	9 ^c	79,600	7,872	15,854	1,323	25,049
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	6	70,783	6,190	13,438	1,782	21,410
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	12	57,017	9,703	12,572	1,564	23,839
DISTRICT 9 Harford	3	55,733	3,286	13,190	949	17,425
DISTRICT 10 Carroll	2	59,950	2,149	9,563	1,231	12,943
Howard	3	55,733	4,443	18,965	1,290	24,698
DISTRICT 11 Frederick	2	70,200	4,636	19,857	1,678	26,171
Washington	2	58,600	3,374	12,905	1,662	17,941
DISTRICT 12 Allegany	2	36,250	1,067	7,382	1,030	9,479
Garrett	1	25,800	835	7,262	1,029	9,126
STATE	90	51,408	7,846	10,760	1,735	20,341

^aChief Judge of District Court not included in statistics. Number of judges as of June 30, 1989.

^bPopulation estimate for July 1, 1989, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

^cTwo Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE DC-5
CASES FILED OR PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT
PER THOUSAND POPULATION

JULY 1, 1988—JUNE 30, 1989
FISCAL 1989

	Population*	Civil Filed	Motor Vehicle Processed	Criminal Processed	Total
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	747,500	313	133	73	519
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester	29,900	98	415	53	566
Somerset	19,600	65	433	37	535
Wicomico	73,000	121	301	37	459
Worcester	38,700	77	562	83	722
DISTRICT 3 Caroline	25,100	67	255	32	354
Cecil	71,400	43	489	30	562
Kent	16,900	87	213	28	328
Queen Anne's	32,100	48	275	18	341
Talbot	27,800	79	327	33	439
DISTRICT 4 Calvert	48,200	42	222	32	296
Charles	97,600	61	172	37	270
St. Mary's	72,500	54	138	28	220
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	690,900	237	183	30	450
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	716,400	99	199	17	315
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	424,700	87	190	25	302
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	684,200	170	220	27	417
DISTRICT 9 Harford	167,200	59	237	17	313
DISTRICT 10 Carroll	119,900	36	160	21	217
Howard	167,200	80	340	23	443
DISTRICT 11 Frederick	140,400	66	283	24	373
Washington	117,200	58	220	28	306
DISTRICT 12 Allegany	72,500	29	204	28	261
Garrett	25,800	32	281	40	353
STATE	4,626,700	153	209	34	396

*Population estimate for July 1, 1989, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE DC-6
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED
BY THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	65,938	62,439	70,816	85,702	99,416
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	6,367	7,663	9,007	11,567	12,398
Somerset	4,804	4,602	4,897	7,675	8,492
Wicomico	17,490	18,201	18,045	20,730	21,955
Worcester	12,388	14,425	19,769	22,712	21,762
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	7,449	4,668	5,256	6,469	6,411
Cecil	28,859	30,204	27,080	31,434	34,886
Kent	3,294	2,425	2,986	2,897	3,608
Queen Anne's	6,019	7,972	6,634	9,058	8,840
Talbot	8,236	8,019	7,545	8,484	9,101
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	7,110	7,176	8,826	10,029	10,686
Charles	11,668	12,669	13,715	14,754	16,765
St. Mary's	8,673	8,828	9,440	10,555	10,026
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	104,587	113,503	121,690	126,164	126,732
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	133,066	148,355	143,200	157,619	142,684
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	55,735	57,193	55,815	65,283	80,628
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	130,113	135,422	141,929	150,071	150,863
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	27,921	29,013	31,771	39,363	39,571
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	13,789	14,304	15,928	17,197	19,126
Howard	32,949	44,826	49,414	54,753	56,895
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	29,229	31,776	34,752	38,612	39,713
Washington	21,374	20,425	21,867	24,884	25,809
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	10,736	9,574	11,004	14,230	14,764
Garrett	6,718	6,181	5,984	7,260	7,262
STATE	754,512	799,863	837,370	937,502	968,393

TABLE DC-7
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES BY THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED
PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	48,760	48,586	52,619	51,414	54,920
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,115	1,097	1,118	1,347	1,599
Somerset	540	582	601	620	733
Wicomico	1,618	1,995	1,976	2,474	2,674
Worcester	2,208	2,800	3,224	2,955	3,209
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	579	808	921	894	812
Cecil	1,790	1,803	2,122	2,482	2,112
Kent	490	501	512	573	470
Queen Anne's	544	544	580	566	591
Talbot	687	708	921	987	918
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	914	1,017	1,140	1,100	1,521
Charles	1,958	2,148	2,543	2,726	3,632
St. Mary's	741	1,037	1,385	1,608	2,008
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	20,020	17,292	19,534	18,056	20,642
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	9,519	9,762	9,507	10,639	11,904
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	8,461	9,996	10,875	10,587	10,694
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	15,429	17,291	17,199	18,296	18,773
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	2,560	2,742	2,892	2,915	2,847
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	1,653	1,732	2,021	2,400	2,461
Howard	3,029	3,043	3,338	3,192	3,871
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	2,452	2,257	2,500	2,618	3,355
Washington	2,247	2,258	3,055	2,982	3,323
DISTRICT 12					
Allegheny	1,737	1,669	1,903	1,871	2,059
Garrett	603	554	690	758	1,029
STATE	129,654	132,222	143,176	144,060	156,157

TABLE DC-8
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES FILED
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	215,943	209,588	210,399	237,517	234,015
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,775	1,605	2,311	2,296	2,929
Somerset	682	793	906	1,001	1,265
Wicomico	5,952	5,705	8,088	8,890	8,797
Worcester	2,194	2,281	2,414	2,705	2,994
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	1,025	1,225	1,152	1,371	1,678
Cecil	2,548	2,968	3,006	3,234	3,051
Kent	1,154	1,372	1,411	1,495	1,473
Queen Anne's	1,104	1,041	1,400	1,407	1,545
Talbot	1,065	1,201	1,250	1,503	2,199
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	1,414	1,430	1,694	1,552	2,004
Charles	2,780	3,419	4,278	4,934	5,920
St. Mary's	1,837	2,021	2,678	3,243	3,935
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	121,770	139,583	148,256	153,083	163,429
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	53,321	53,575	55,942	61,742	70,849
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	33,489	30,023	31,195	35,502	37,138
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	80,685	86,386	97,141	106,653	116,433
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	8,473	8,570	9,665	10,910	9,858
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	2,945	3,187	3,308	4,035	4,297
Howard	10,142	10,645	10,499	11,886	13,330
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	5,106	5,094	6,053	7,695	9,271
Washington	5,560	6,065	6,864	6,905	6,748
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,554	1,796	1,983	1,947	2,133
Garrett	765	723	807	878	835
STATE	563,283	580,296	612,700	672,384	706,126

TABLE DC-9
FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED CASES RECEIVED BY
THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1985—FISCAL 1989

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	3,240	2,875	2,825	2,947	3,048
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	290	457	405	357	342
Somerset	228	199	162	277	290
Wicomico	577	467	522	642	716
Worcester	772	780	908	813	893
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	164	172	194	229	272
Cecil	813	804	802	854	1,051
Kent	139	158	213	217	190
Queen Anne's	282	284	278	304	330
Talbot	439	363	306	322	338
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	560	569	766	825	984
Charles	552	683	822	1,242	1,181
St. Mary's	573	509	488	682	604
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	4,081	5,128	6,466	6,647	6,860
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	5,364	5,301	5,117	5,674	5,692
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	3,233	3,514	5,453	7,219	7,710
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	4,212	4,368	4,287	4,645	4,926
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	1,070	1,350	1,283	1,511	1,579
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	912	549	536	739	714
Howard	1,472	2,135	2,114	2,767	3,062
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	1,054	1,091	1,266	1,525	1,752
Washington	798	768	922	1,002	1,209
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	485	523	467	522	530
Garrett	242	255	230	405	393
STATE	31,552	33,302	36,832	42,367	44,666

TABLE DC-10
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED DISPOSITIONS
FISCAL 1989

	Guilty	Not Guilty	Probation Before Judgment	Nolle Prossed	Stet	Merged	Jury Trial Prayers	Total Dispositions
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	720	130	984	134	101	1	679	2,749
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester Somerset Wicomico Worcester	251 134 300 517	16 42 10 18	8 2 26 13	31 18 31 153	3 1 16 13	0 0 0 0	58 88 151 87	367 285 534 801
DISTRICT 3 Caroline Cecil Kent Queen Anne's Talbot	227 580 119 236 262	3 11 2 19 13	11 83 41 26 35	21 37 16 37 11	2 39 11 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	28 148 28 39 32	292 898 217 358 354
DISTRICT 4 Calvert Charles St. Mary's	188 654 129	5 28 15	226 326 23	50 106 48	6 15 9	1 0 0	136 70 359	612 1,199 583
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	588	263	1,304	2,245	227	33	1,357	6,017
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	1,264	145	2,697	714	6	1	968	5,795
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	954	1,529	1,244	1,260	166	529	1,211	6,893
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	1,002	115	2,050	174	28	3	1,225	4,597
DISTRICT 9 Harford	305	19	514	36	21	0	574	1,469
DISTRICT 10 Carroll Howard	152 656	35 125	186 896	16 314	1 37	0 239	360 588	750 2,855
DISTRICT 11 Frederick Washington	1,022 686	18 12	561 220	93 35	37 4	0 0	212 181	1,943 1,138
DISTRICT 12 Allegany Garrett	458 353	6 6	60 12	23 6	2 0	0 0	49 15	598 392
STATE	11,757	2,585	11,548	5,609	747	807	8,643	41,696

TABLE DC-11
FOUR-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EMERGENCY EVALUATION AND DOMESTIC ABUSE HEARINGS
HELD IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND
FISCAL 1986—FISCAL 1989

	Emergency Hearings				Domestic Abuse			
	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
DISTRICT 1 Baltimore City	299	400	550	815	1,890	1,848	1,742	2,027
DISTRICT 2 Dorchester	8	20	20	22	12	21	20	29
Somerset	10	20	10	13	11	20	7	19
Wicomico	27	47	58	65	92	99	75	89
Worcester	33	34	37	32	29	24	32	31
DISTRICT 3 Caroline	3	7	3	3	16	18	27	15
Cecil	25	42	31	29	83	68	86	69
Kent	10	8	15	17	10	6	9	11
Queen Anne's	6	7	3	9	12	27	19	24
Talbot	7	8	20	16	3	7	14	22
DISTRICT 4 Calvert	19	19	7	1	13	11	26	15
Charles	16	22	27	34	1	3	11	23
St. Mary's	30	49	49	65	46	50	67	74
DISTRICT 5 Prince George's	569	547	546	430	385	496	614	673
DISTRICT 6 Montgomery	229	302	145	265	324	304	344	405
DISTRICT 7 Anne Arundel	209	233	274	199	313	326	387	300
DISTRICT 8 Baltimore	327	371	391	331	570	579	656	623
DISTRICT 9 Harford	36	28	14	6	26	28	15	4
DISTRICT 10 Carroll	24	25	34	16	45	37	53	49
Howard	56	38	34	35	100	97	85	95
DISTRICT 11 Frederick	50	42	48	35	68	113	84	85
Washington	18	18	16	24	92	102	97	114
DISTRICT 12 Allegany	29	33	35	53	102	88	111	116
Garrett	16	11	12	20	40	48	80	66
STATE	2,056	2,331	2,379	2,535	4,283	4,420	4,661	4,978

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Judicial Administration

Administrative Office of the Courts

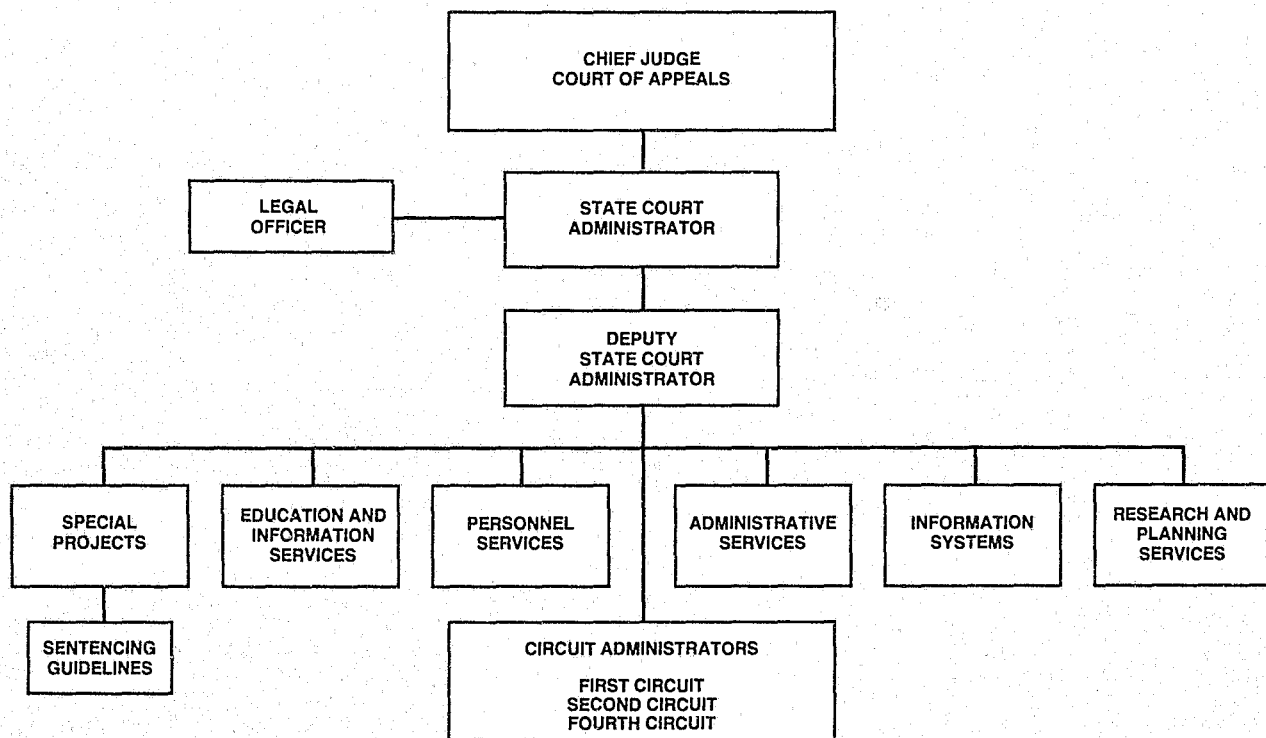
Forty-five years ago, Maryland recognized the need to provide administrative direction to the Judicial branch when Article IV, § 18(b), of the Constitution was ratified by the voters providing that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is the "administrative head of the judicial system of the State."

Almost 35 years ago, the Maryland legislature took the essential step to provide the administrative and professional staff necessary to assist the Chief Judge to carry out the administrative responsibilities under the Constitution. The step was to establish the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of the State Court Administrator, who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with duties and responsibilities set forth in § 13-101 of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article.

The State Court Administrator and the Administrative Office 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, and staff support to the Maryland Judicial Conference and the Conference of Circuit Judges. In addition, the Administrative Office serves as "Secretariat" to the Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Nominating Commissions established pursuant to Executive Order of the Governor. Personnel are also 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.



Administrative Office of the Courts

Judicial Education and Information

The Judicial Institute of Maryland offered twenty courses over nine days during 1989. Ninety-seven percent of the trial and appellate bench will be taking continuing judicial education courses taught by 85 instructors. Three programs were cancelled due to low subscription. Newly developed courses in expert criminal testimony, contempt, executive development, and constitutional law were combined with offerings in substance abuse, ethics, evidence, and other core courses.

In addition, 23 newly appointed judges were joined by three judges newly appointed to the circuit court from the District Court for an intensive four days of New Trial Judge Orientation. They covered 30 topics including judicial ethics, trial procedure, criminal and civil law, special proceedings, evidence, and family law.

Maryland hosted the fifth Interstate Judicial Education Conference in Baltimore, April 6-8, 1989. Delaware and New Jersey judges met with 20 local jurists for lectures and workshops on the law of hearsay and a criminal constitutional law update. The Governor's Office of Justice Assistance has agreed to support the next interstate program planned for March 29-31, 1990, in Baltimore in an effort to expand this judicial education network throughout the mid-Atlantic region. Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and the District of Columbia will be invited to send a judicial contingency to a conference on drugs and the courts.

In addition, the Judicial Institute continued to provide instructional and staff support to the June and December Fifth Judicial Circuit educational conferences.

Education of Other Court Personnel. Juvenile masters and Orphans' Court judges worked with the Judicial Institute in planning their respective continuing education programs. On April 13, 1989, the juvenile masters spent a day on confession law, the right to confrontation, and the privilege against compelled self-incrimination. Juvenile masters and judges will meet on September 8, 1989, to determine the juvenile court's direction under the new Department of Juvenile Services Administration. The September conference's work will culminate in a Department of Juvenile Services and juvenile court workshop on November 9th and 10th, 1989. That workshop is designed to forge joint recommendations to better serve youth.

A conference report will be circulated to the Judiciary, the Legislature, and the Executive Departments involved with youth issues. The November conference will be contingent upon the award of a State Justice Institute grant to be announced in July.

Educational Technology. Videotape library holdings continue to expand under the professional direction of the staff audio-visual specialist. Among its 286 titles are an Institute produced training video

on the new child support guidelines and an updated training video for sentencing guidelines. Plans for 1989-1990 include a videotape juror orientation show for Baltimore County and the production of interactive videotapes or laser discs for new trial judge orientation.

Judicial Institute program registration is now automated through software developed by Judicial Information Systems staff. Additional applications to be completed this year include a video library circulation program and a student history and instructor experience database.

Funding. Generous grants from the Maryland Bar Foundation and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council supported two specialty programs in 1989, the executive course and juvenile court conference. In addition, the Judicial Institute and National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges hope to be awarded a State Justice Institute grant for the November joint juvenile conference. All other program and developmental expenses are paid out of the budget of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Public Information Projects. The annual high school mock trial competition provides a chance for students, attorneys, and judges to work together on a joint educational project. This competition is co-sponsored by the Public Awareness Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference and the Maryland State Bar Association.

Forty-nine Maryland judges presided over the mock trials of 93 high school teams during the year. The winning teams at the state finals held in the Court of Appeals were High Point High School from Prince George's County and Lake Clifton/Eastern High School from Baltimore City. The finals received front page coverage in the *Baltimore Sun* on May 10, 1989.

Special Joint Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts. In January 1987, Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy and the Honorable Vincent E. Ferretti, Jr., then president of the Maryland State Bar Association, appointed the Special Joint Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts. The mandate of the committee was to investigate gender bias regardless of the sex of the individual experiencing the discrimination. In the fall of 1987, the committee scheduled seven public hearings in an attempt to obtain testimony on various topics in the judicial system in which gender bias may be a factor. Information was also sought from judges, attorneys, and court personnel through questionnaires developed by the Questionnaire Subcommittee and the Survey Research Center at the University of Maryland in College Park. A group of judges and masters were also asked to respond to hypothetical questions, and various groups and individuals submitted reports, statements, and studies directly to the committee.

The committee reviewed and analyzed all of the data presented and investigated allegations of bias. In May 1989, the committee issued its report and presented it to the Maryland Judicial Conference. The committee concluded that gender bias does in fact

exist in the judicial system and eliminating it must be a priority of the legal community.

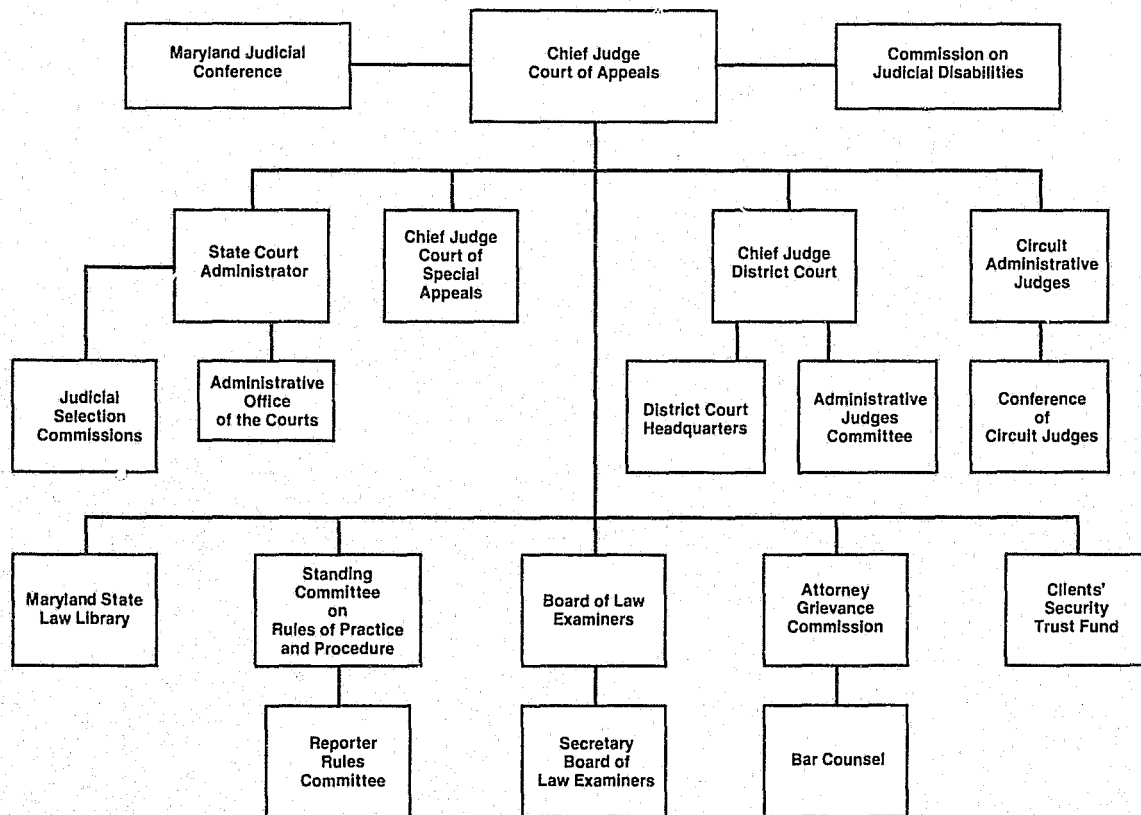
As a result of the findings of the special committee, a permanent committee, the Select Committee on Gender Equality, was appointed in June 1989 and is comprised of judges and attorneys. The general mission of the committee is to develop and schedule educational programs for judges and attorneys designed to offer means of eliminating gender bias and then report on the progress in achieving gender equality. The committee is also charged with monitoring and reporting on the status of the implementation of recommendations made by the Special Joint Committee on Gender Bias. Finally, the committee is responsible for making periodic reports to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the President and Board of Governors of the Maryland State Bar Association on its work.

The public may obtain a copy of the report by calling the Administrative Office of the Courts at 301-974-2353.

continued in FY 1989. This fully redesigned system was undertaken to automate three critical functions, namely, the commissioners function, accounts receiving, and capture of adjudication information. In FY '89, a plethora of analytical, design, hardware, software, and communication issues have been resolved, which will allow initial commissioner implementation in Baltimore City during the first quarter of FY '90. It will then be expanded statewide. Significant progress has also been made in the courtroom segment that will allow for its initial implementation in the third quarter of FY '90. Systems analysis, design and programming for the automated District Court Civil System, which will provide timely information on judicial case workload, enhanced case management and case tracking function, reduce court delay of civil case processing, and ease the labor intensive manual process, was advanced in FY '89 to the point that implementation is expected in the third quarter of FY '90. The Eighth Circuit Court Criminal system redesign, providing for uniformity of case numbering procedures coupled with standardized charging language and making the new system compatible with the other circuit courts as well as the District Court of Maryland and the Central Repository for Criminal Records has moved forward

Judicial Information Systems

Requirements analysis, design, planning, and detailed requirements for the District Court Bar Code/Scanning Project affecting both the criminal and traffic system



Administrative Organization

to the degree that implementation will occur in the second quarter of FY '90.

The needs of these three major systems, particularly requirements for transfer of information between PC's and the mainframe, in addition to an ever-increasing demand that attorneys be given inquiry access to information systems maintained by the Judicial Data Center (JDC), necessitated enhancements to the telecommunications network managed by Judicial Information Systems (JIS). When fully implemented, this network will provide, on a statewide basis, faster and more economical capabilities to all users of JIS. Office Automation Projects, within the jurisdiction of JIS, continued to add both software and hardware capabilities, which furthered the effort to increase productivity.

As the user base continues to grow, better methodology is necessary to minimize problems affecting data processing service. With this goal in mind, initial steps were implemented to create a Help Desk within JIS. Successful completion of this project will permit a single contact point for all problems. Five functional areas will comprise this Problem Tracking and Change Management System, namely, Recording, Problem Coordination, Resolution, Change Coordination and Control. This implementation can provide greater productivity and improve user satisfaction through more efficient handling of problems and change control.

Judicial Special Projects

The Special Projects section meets operational needs of the State courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts. It also performs research and analytical projects at the request of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Sentencing Guidelines section is an additional responsibility of the Special Projects section.

This section provides assistance and coordination of the Judicial Nominating Commissions Orientation Conference for the new members of the various nominating commissions, conducts the election of the attorney members of the nominating commissions and also provides staff to the various nominating commissions when a judicial vacancy occurs.

Staff was provided for the Judicial Conference Civil Committee. The *Policy and Procedures Manual* is routinely updated throughout the year.

The *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1987-1988* was prepared by this unit in conjunction with the Judicial Research and Planning section.

Judicial Research and Planning Services

One of the primary functions of the Judicial Research and Planning Unit in the Administrative Office of the Courts is to provide research and management information pertaining to the operations of the Maryland court system. This information is disseminated to a wide variety of individuals who are

interested in statistical information about the courts at all levels. Some of the regular duties assigned to the unit include: the annual compilation and preparation of workload data for the *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary*; the annual preparation of statistical analyses pertaining to judgeship needs found in the Chief Judge's (of the Court of Appeals) *Certification of the Need for Additional Judgeships*; the annual preparation of *The Report to the Legislature on Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance*; the monthly preparation of the *Sixty-Day Reserved Case Report* on all circuit courts in Maryland; the quarterly preparation of judicial workload reports; the compilation of fiscal research data including circuit court personnel and budget information and the costs to operate the circuit courts; the annual collection of employment data in the Administrative Office of the Courts; and the maintenance of the docket of "out-of-state" attorneys granted or denied special admission to practice under Rule 20 of the Bar Admission Rules.

Over the past several years, Research and Planning has assisted in the carrying out of a number of research projects at the requests of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the State Court Administrator. One of these projects looked into the cost of death penalty cases in Maryland. Over the past year, the unit assisted in the development and production of a new *Maryland Judicial Ethics Handbook*. This publication will help judges and judicial appointees in referencing questions involving judicial ethics.

Staff from the unit also contributed significant support to several judicial committees—one of these involved the Subcommittee to Study Uniform Procedures in Independent Adoptions. This subcommittee issued a comprehensive report on this subject in November of 1988. Finally, staff support was continued for other Judicial Conference Committees as well as the Appellate and Trial Courts Judicial Nominating Commissions.

Judicial Administrative Services

The Judicial Administrative Services Unit prepares and monitors the annual Judiciary budget, excluding the District Court of Maryland. All accounts payable for the Judiciary are processed through this office and accounting records for revenues and accounts payable are kept by the staff in cooperation with the General Accounting Department of the State Comptroller's Office. Payroll activities and the working fund account are also the responsibility of the Judicial Administrative Services staff. Records must be maintained in order for the legislative auditor to perform timely audits on the fiscal activities of the Judiciary. As of July 1, 1986, the Administrative Office accounting system was totally automated, compatible with that of the Comptroller's Office.

General supplies and equipment are purchased by this office. Staff also prepare and solicit competitive bids on all major equipment, furniture, and supplies.

This section, along with the Department of General Services, ensures that the Courts of Appeal Building is maintained.

Inventory controls as of July 1, 1987, were established for all furniture and equipment used by the Judiciary, which is an automated control system. This system uses a bar code attached to all equipment and furniture. The inventory is taken by the use of a scanning device which will automatically inventory the equipment and furniture producing financial totals that are required by the State Comptroller's Office. Other responsibilities include maintaining lease agreements for all leased property, monitoring the safety and maintenance records of the Judiciary automobile fleet, and performing special projects as directed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judicial Personnel Services

The Judicial Personnel Unit continues its research in the areas of employee relations and refinement of procedures and processes for the timely recognition of personnel and their achievements. New programs have been developed in the areas of service and performance awards and are ready for implementation.

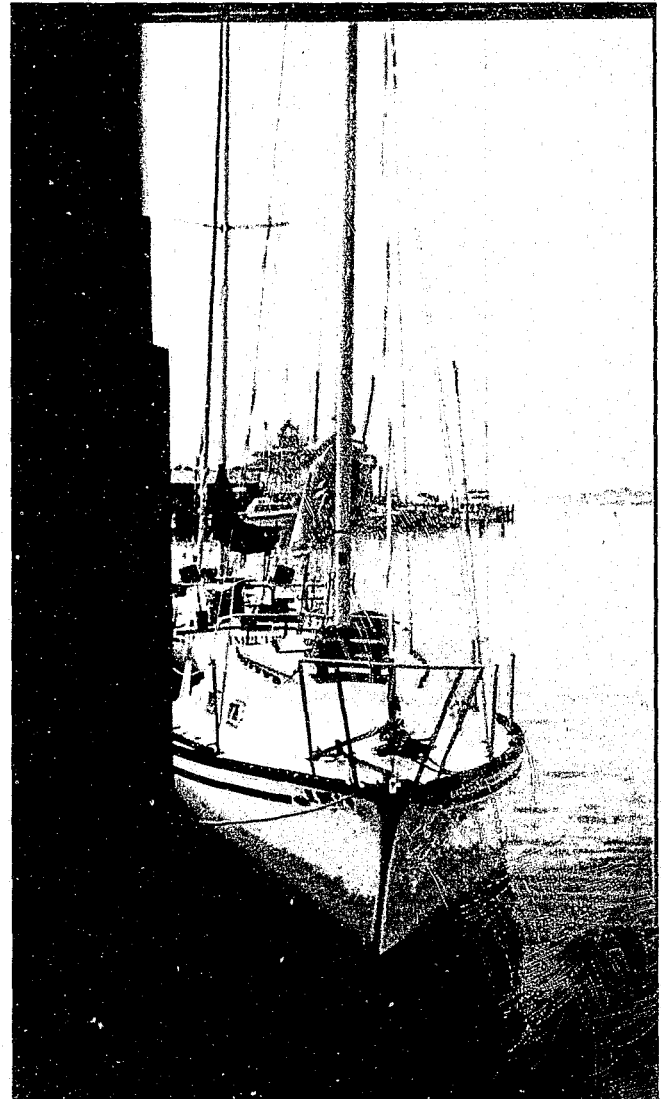
As a service to prospective retirees, the Personnel Unit continues to provide an estimate of social security benefits to aid in the retirement planning process. This micro-computer based software program computes old age, death and disability benefits under Social Security laws in effect any time since June 1978. Response to the new service continues to be overwhelming.

We have installed a Personal Computer Human Resource System which will track most of the employee information needed by the Judicial Personnel Unit, and generate more than 50 standard reports. Some of the capabilities include: complete employee personal information; unlimited job and salary history information; performance reviews; salary analysis; organization information; benefit costs and employee contributions; Affirmative Action and EEO information; and COBRA benefits, etc. The system is compatible with dBase IV, a database management system.

The Judicial Personnel Unit will continue to explore all of the new technologies both in terms of hardware and software in the human resources information system areas for possible use. Only in this way will we be able to provide management and employees with the most efficient and effective personnel services they need and deserve.

Sentencing Guidelines

For most criminal cases originating in the Maryland circuit courts, guidelines are used to provide judges with information to help them in sentencing and to create a record of all sentences imposed for particular offenses and types of offenders. The guidelines were developed and are evaluated by the judges in



St. Michaels

consultation with representatives from other criminal justice and related governmental agencies and the private bar. At the direction of the Sentencing Guidelines Board, staff monitor the use of guidelines to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data used to review and update the guidelines.

Ongoing training in the use of the guidelines exists in several forms. All appointees to the circuit court receive an orientation regarding the function and use of sentencing guidelines. At the annual Judicial Institute, there is an opportunity for new judges to ask questions that may have arisen during their first months of using guidelines. A revised instructional videotape is available for every jurisdiction and is sent upon request. As work sheets are edited, requests for missing information are returned to the circuit. Once returned to the Sentencing Guidelines department, this data is added to the main file for future analysis.

A revised Sentencing Guidelines manual has been distributed and affects all criminal felony sentencing for all crimes committed on or after July 1, 1987. Any crime committed prior to that date is sentenced by using the earlier edition of the manual.

There is a special committee to study the possibility of Sentencing Guidelines for DWI cases. This committee is composed of judges from both the circuit and District Courts as well as representatives from related government agencies and MADD.

Liaison with the Legislative and Executive Branches

The budget is one example of an important area of liaison with both the executive and legislative branches, since judiciary budget requests pass through both and must be given final approval by the latter. In a number of other areas, including the support of or opposition to legislation, the appointment of judges, and criminal justice and other planning, close contact with one or both of the other branches of government is required. On occasion, liaison with local government is also needed. On a day-to-day working level, this liaison is generally supplied by the State Court Administrator and other members of the Administrative Office staff as well as staff members of District Court headquarters. With respect to more fundamental policy issues, including presentation of the State of the Judiciary Message to the General Assembly, the Chief Judge takes an active part. The Chairman of the Conference of Circuit Judges and the Chief Judge of the District Court also participate in liaison activities as appropriate.

Circuit Court Administration

Most of the activities affecting circuit court administration are adequately covered in other sections of this report. Such areas include: analysis of the nature and extent of the circuit court caseload, circuit court expenditures, additional judgeships, assignment of active and former judges, subjects covered by the Conference of Circuit Judges, and legislation enacted in 1988-89 affecting the circuit courts.

In our last Annual Report, we reported on the statewide automation project to provide data processing in the circuit court clerks' offices that would be phased in over time. We also reported that a design was underway to implement the project in two pilot sites for case scheduling and assignment and for land records and financial applications. During the last 12 months, considerable effort has been underway to develop the systems and applications for getting an operational system running in these two jurisdictions. Although not yet operational as of June 30, it is fully expected to be so in early Fiscal Year 1990.

Locally, the Circuit Court for Washington County is enhancing its use of data processing by the installation of personal computers in judges' offices,

the office of the Circuit Administrator and the law library. Ongoing applications will be word processing, database management and access to WESTLAW, computer-assisted research. In Allegany County, the circuit court assignment clerk has been provided a personal computer for automation of case scheduling pending statewide automation system implementation in that county in a few years.

In Prince George's County, a differentiated juvenile case management strategy using status hearings has been piloted in the juvenile court. The goal is to increase the efficiency of processing delinquency cases. The status hearing is to provide an impetus and a vehicle for the defense counsel and State's Attorney to review cases well before trial dates, that is, allow an opportunity for cases to be evaluated and pleas negotiated prior to hearings on the merits. The expectation is that these hearings will increase trial certainty and significantly reduce the number of witnesses who have to appear. Preliminary results after one month suggest that the number of cases set for trial can be reduced by fifty percent.

In Allegany County, the circuit court is acquiring audio and video equipment to accommodate litigants and counsel in anticipation of asbestos case trials. The local government has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Support Enforcement Administration of the Department of Human Resources to fund a part-time master and clerical support to hear nonsupport and paternity cases.

Statewide, a number of circuit courts continued to be engaged in space programs involving the completion of expanded facilities or the renovation of existing areas. The Circuit Court for Garrett County has completed an extensive renovation of its courtroom to provide more space for petit jurors, litigants and counsel. The Department of Juvenile Services is moving out of the circuit court building in Allegany County thus freeing up this space for additional needed court-related functions. Construction has begun on the new Prince George's County Courthouse with completion expected during the third quarter of 1991. As reported last year, a major improvement/renovation effort is continuing in one of the court buildings in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City. It is expected that the circuit court will realize approximately 62,000 square feet of additional operating space. It will include six additional courtrooms, judges' chambers, judges' conference room, jury deliberation rooms, two additional masters' offices and hearing rooms, new administrative offices, supplementary lock-up areas, attorney conference rooms, and much more.

District Court of Maryland

Over the past dozen years, the District Court has made the maximum utilization of modern computer technology in processing and docketing its motor vehicle and criminal caseload. Recently, one of the world's largest computer companies distributed an



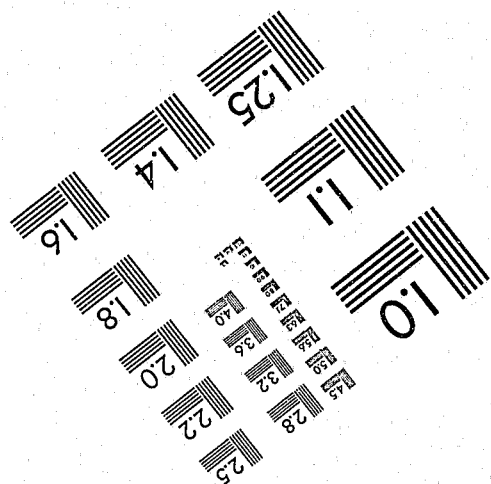
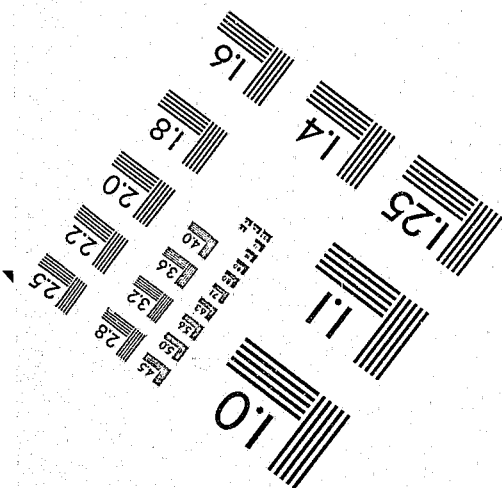
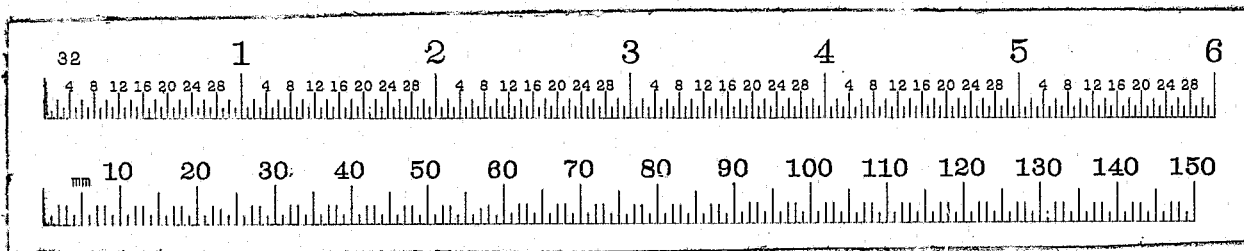
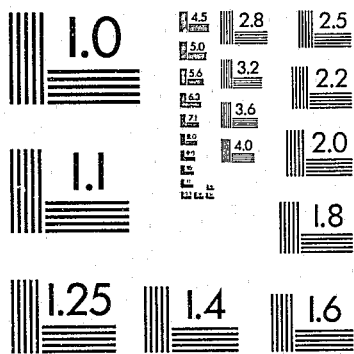
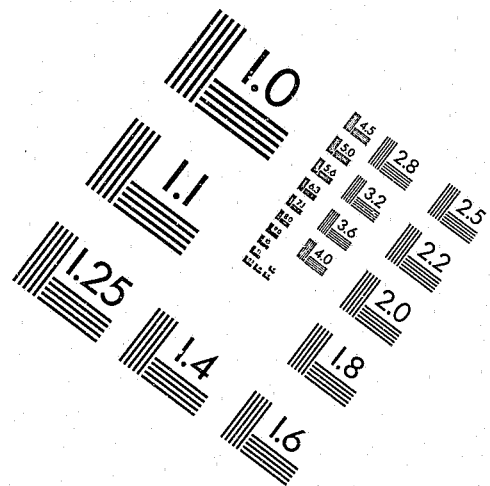
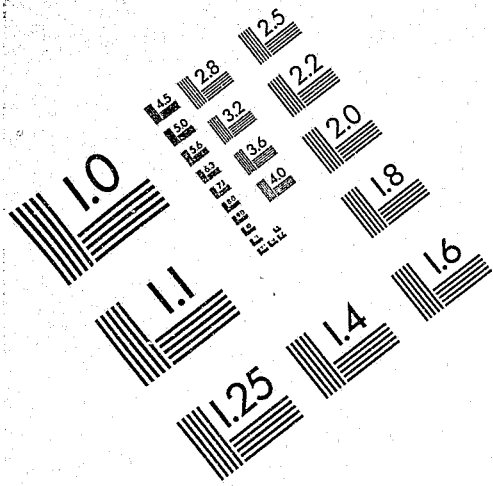
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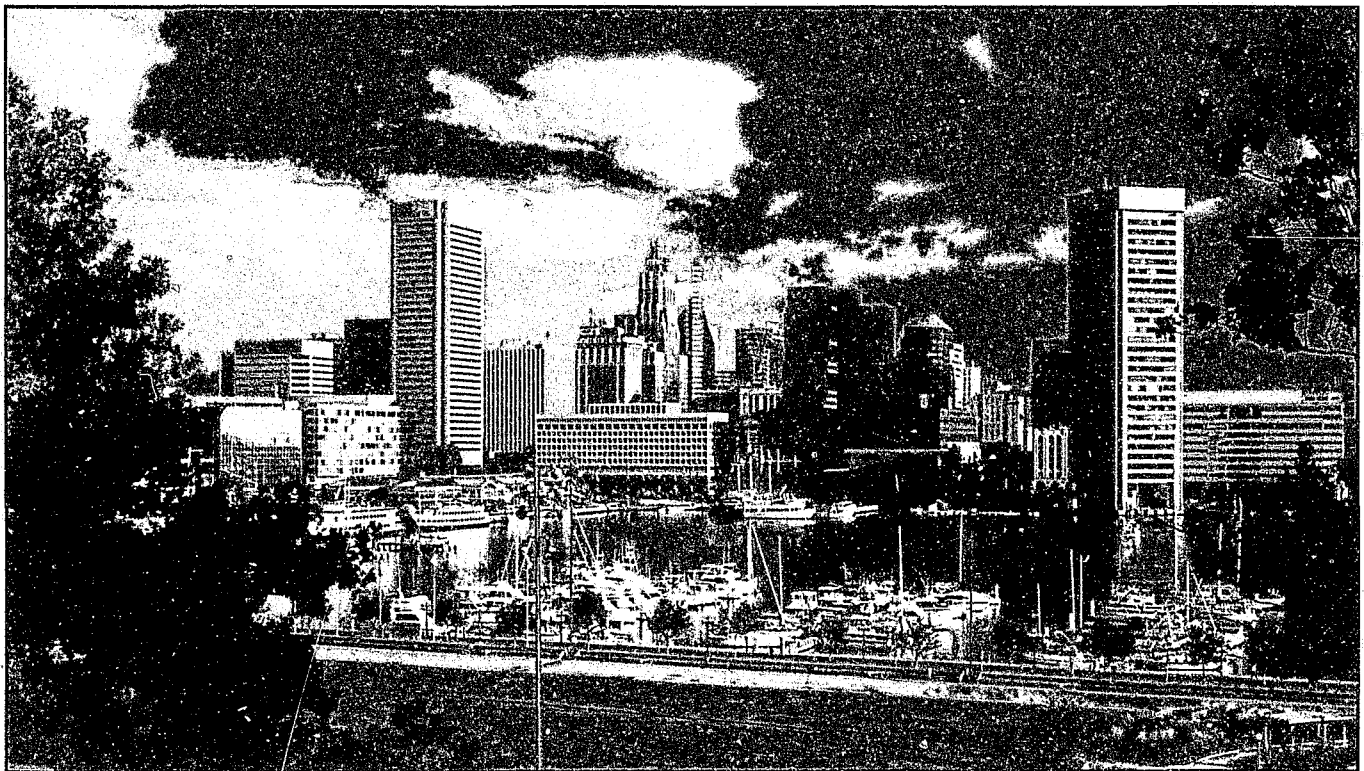
informational brochure extolling the Maryland Automated Traffic System, and suggesting that it be emulated by other states. The development of that system, by the District Court and the Judicial Information System of the Administrative Office of the Courts, has greatly eased the workload of the Court's clerical staff, while streamlining the trial of cases and safeguarding court revenues. Shortly after the MATS system was developed in 1977, the Court and the Judicial Information System developed the Maryland District Court Criminal System, paralleling the traffic system in the use of computer science to process cases, ready them for trial, and store and transmit information subsequent to trial.

Heightened by the success of these computer programs, the Court and JIS, for the past several years, have been planning to utilize bar coding to further expedite the flow of cases and ease the burdens placed on the clerical staff by an ever increasing caseload. In the development of this program, which is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1989, bar coding technology will be introduced into the criminal, traffic and civil operations of the Court, and will also be heavily utilized in the accounting process. The bar code, made familiar to most Americans in the grocery store, will be placed on court documents of every description, from motor vehicle citations, to charging documents, to court writs and other orders. Data entry by District Court commissioners will be minimized, in that bar coding will be utilized with a separate bar code for each criminal offense, so that scanning the bar code for

the offense will bring to the screen and printer the correct language for the charge placed against the defendant. It will then be necessary for the commissioner to merely supply the appropriate information as to the time and location of the offense, and a few additional variables. From the commissioner to the office of the criminal clerk, and into the courtroom, the bar codes and the bar wand will perform their magic in storing and transmitting information, producing documents, and in maintaining all necessary records for accounting for the millions of dollars that flow through the Court each year.

Despite the planned heavy usage of bar coding and the continued reliance upon computer and data processing techniques, the Court keeps before it the precept that the administration of justice is a human endeavor, and not a mechanical or electronic process. However extensive the reliance on computers or the utilization of state-of-the-art technology, these techniques are simply ways of expediting the process by which cases are delivered to judges for trial and recording and implementing judicial decisions when the trial is concluded.

The District Court of Maryland bar coding project, which appears to be the most far reaching project of its kind in the nation, is being carefully followed by criminal justice administrators throughout the country, in the hope that its successful implementation in our state will provide them with a new approach to solving their own serious and similar problems.



View from Federal Hill, Baltimore

Assignment of Judges

Article IV, § 18(b) of the Maryland Constitution provides that the Chief Judge has authority to make temporary assignments of active judges to the appellate and trial courts. In addition, pursuant to Article IV, § 3A and § 1-302 of the Courts Article, the Chief Judge, with approval of a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals, recalls former judges to sit in courts throughout the State.

Section 1-302 of the Courts Article sets forth certain conditions that limit the extent to which a former judge can be recalled. This reservoir of competent judicial manpower has been exceedingly helpful over the last 12 years. Using these judges enhances the judiciary's ability to cope with existing and growing caseloads, extended illnesses and judicial vacancies. This effort minimizes the need to call upon and assign active, full-time judges, thus disrupting schedules and delaying case disposition. In Fiscal 1989, assistance to the circuit courts was provided primarily by former judges. However, the Circuit Administrative Judges, pursuant to the Maryland Rules, moved judges around within their circuits and exchanged judges between circuits from time to time where there was a need to assign them outside the circuit to handle specific cases.

Further, designating District Court judges as circuit court judges provided extensive assistance to the circuit courts in Fiscal 1989. This assistance consisted of 300 judge days, of which 233 were provided to the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

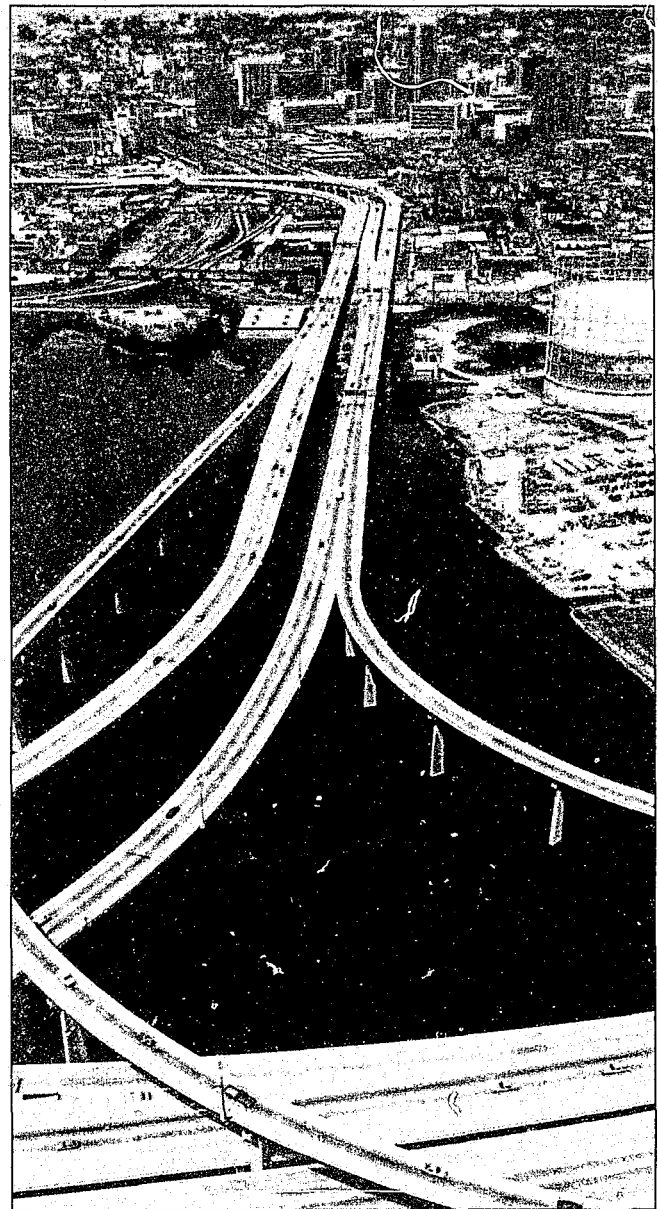
During Fiscal Year 1989, the pool of former judges eligible to be recalled to the circuit courts sat for the greatest number of days in the last 12 years. Pretrial settlement of cases, an effort which began two years ago in two circuit courts, has been expanded to 11 retired judges with the help of eight former circuit court judges. The pretrial settlement process is concentrated in three of the largest jurisdictions and, to a lesser extent, in medium and smaller counties. These judges handled civil, money damage suits, some domestic disputes and sat for 298 judge days with an average settlement rate of 66 percent. In addition, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the approval of the Court, recalled several other former circuit court judges and three former appellate judges to serve in the circuit courts for 504 judge days for the reasons already given.

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 1989, these assignments totaled 504 judge days. In addition, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals recalled 21 former District Court judges to sit in that Court totaling approximately 800 judge days. Like in the circuit courts, it is the greatest number since the legislation was first enacted 12 years ago.

At the appellate level, the maximum 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 a prehearing settlement conference. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals exercised his authority by designating appellate judges to sit in both appellate courts to hear specific cases, and five former appellate judges were recalled to assist both courts for a total of 143 judge days.

Finally, a number of judges of the Court of Special Appeals were designated to different circuit courts for various lengths to assist those courts in handling their workload, primarily during the summer months. Some Court of Special Appeals judges assisted the District Court as well.



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Court-Related Units

Board of Law Examiners

In Maryland, the various courts were originally 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' writing.

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. This is the nationally recognized law examination consisting of multiple-choice type questions and answers, prepared and graded under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The MBE test now occupies the second day of the examination with the first day devoted to the traditional essay examination, prepared and graded by the Board. The MBE test is now used in forty-eight jurisdictions. It is a six-hour test that

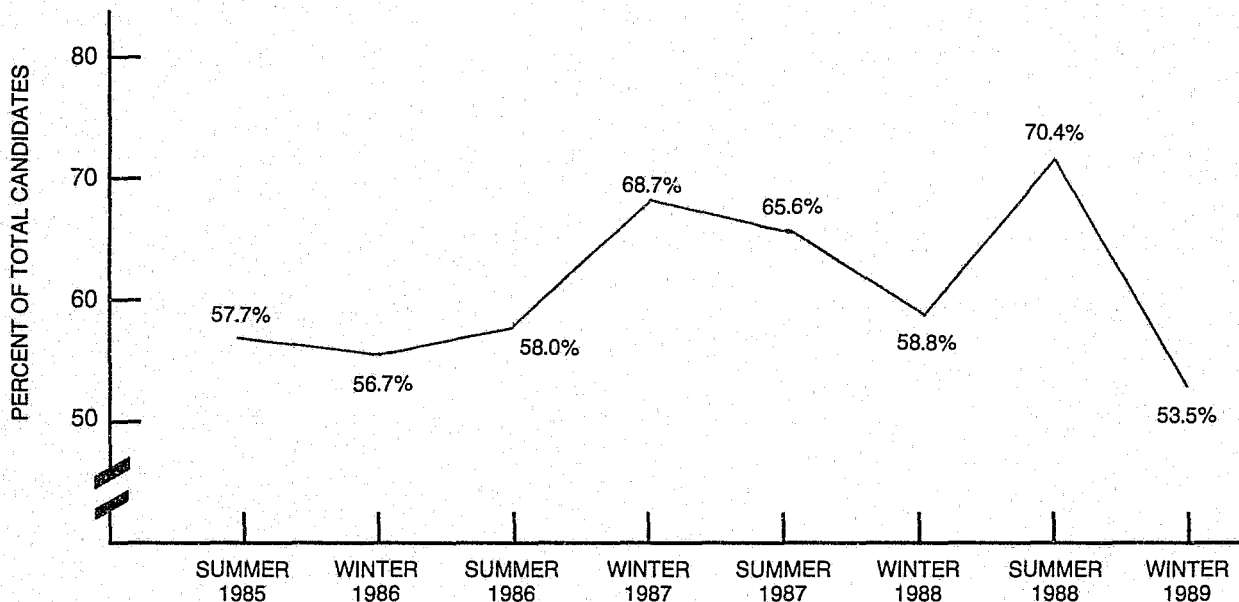
covers six subjects: contracts, criminal law, evidence, real property, torts, and constitutional law.

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, Maryland civil procedure, property and torts. Single questions on the essay examinations may encompass more than one subject area and subjects are not specifically labeled on the examination paper.

Beginning with the July 1983 examination, by amendment to the Rules of the Court of Appeals of Maryland governing admission to the bar, the subject of professional responsibility was added to the list of subjects on the Board's essay test.

The results of the examinations given during Fiscal Year 1989 are as follows: a total of 1103 applicants sat for the July 1988 examination with 777 (70.4 percent) obtaining a passing grade, while 515 sat for



Ratio (percent) of successful candidates to total candidates taking the bar examination

the February 1989 examination with 276 (53.5 percent) being successful. Passing percentages for the two previous fiscal years are as follows: July 1986, 58.0 percent and February 1987, 68.6 percent; July 1987, 65.6 percent and February 1988, 58.8 percent.

In addition to administering two regular bar examinations per year, the Board also processes applications for admission filed under Rule 14 which governs out-of-state attorney applicants who must take and pass an attorney examination. That examination is an essay type 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 of three hours' duration and is administered on the first day of the regularly scheduled bar examination.

Commencing with the February 1985 attorney examination, the revised Maryland Rules of Procedure,

which became effective July 1, 1984, were used. They were also used on the regular bar examination.

The new Maryland Rules of Professional Conduct were effective January 1, 1987. These new Rules were used on both the Attorney Examination and the regular bar examination commencing with the February 1987 examinations.

At the Attorney Examination administered in July 1988, 96 applicants took the examination for the first time along with 16 who had been unsuccessful on a prior examination for a total of 112 applicants. Out of this number, 100 passed. This represents a passing rate of 89.2 percent.

In February 1989, 110 new applicants took the examination for the first time along with eight applicants who had been unsuccessful on a prior examination for a total of 118 applicants. Out of this number, 89 passed. This represents a passing rate of 75.4 percent.

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 City Bar
 Pamela J. White, Esquire; Baltimore City Bar
 Christopher B. Kehoe, Esquire; Talbot County Bar

Results of examinations given by the State Board of Law Examiners during Fiscal Year 1989 are as follows:

Examination	Number of Candidates	Total Successful Candidates	Number of Candidates Taking First Time	Number of Candidates Passing First Time*
SUMMER 1988 (July)	1,103	777 (70.4%)	933	713 (76.4%)
Graduates				
University of Baltimore	217	160 (73.7%)	176	139 (78.9%)
University of Maryland	217	168 (77.4%)	189	161 (85.1%)
Mount Vernon School of Law	1	0	0	0
Out-of-State Law Schools	668	449 (67.2%)	568	413 (72.7%)
WINTER 1989 (February)	515	276 (53.5%)	260	164 (63.0%)
Graduates				
University of Baltimore	104	55 (52.8%)	47	34 (72.3%)
University of Maryland	77	37 (48.0%)	26	17 (65.3%)
Out-of-State Law Schools	334	184 (55.0%)	187	113 (60.4%)

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

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 Code, Courts 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 an 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 Procedure and to submit recommendations for change to the Court of Appeals.

Completion of the comprehensive reorganization and revision of the Maryland Rules of 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 Procedure, which became effective July 1, 1984. Phase II of the project began with the adoption of Title 8 of the Maryland Rules, which became effective July 1, 1988. The Committee is continuing its work on Phase II, which involves the remainder of the Maryland Rules, Chapters 900 through 1300. In addition, the Committee has been authorized by the Court of Appeals to undertake an effort to develop a comprehensive code of rules of evidence. A Special Subcommittee of the Rules Committee began work on this challenging project in early 1989.

The Ninety-ninth Report, published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 15, Issue 6 (March 11, 1988), containing a proposed revision of the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar and conforming amendments to Rules BV2 and 1228, and the One Hundredth Report, published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 15, Issue 7 (March 25, 1988), containing a proposed new Title 6 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure, Settlement of Decedents' Estates, are still under consideration by the Court of Appeals.

During the past year, the Rules Committee submitted to the Court of Appeals certain rules changes and additions considered necessary. Pursuant to the One Hundred Fourth Report, the Court of Appeals adopted emergency changes effective July 1, 1988, to a number of Maryland Rules to conform them with various statutory amendments that took effect July 1, 1988. The Order adopting those amendments is published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 15, Issue 15 (July 15, 1988).

The One Hundred Fifth Report, published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 15, Issue 21 (October 7, 1988), contained two proposed new Rules and some amendments to existing Rules. Among the more significant items were proposed new Rules 1-501, Who

May Impeach, and 1-502, Impeachment by Evidence of Conviction of Crime. Because of pending changes to Federal Rule of Evidence 609, upon which proposed Rule 1-502 was partially based, proposed Rule 1-502 was held for further consideration. The Court of Appeals adopted the remainder of the 105th Report by Order of November 23, 1988, with an effective date of January 1, 1989. That Order was published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 15, Issue 26 (December 16, 1988).

In the One Hundred Sixth Report, published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 16, Issue 1 (January 13, 1989), the Rules Committee transmitted to the Court of Appeals certain recommendations concerning *pro bono* legal services. The Court held a public hearing on March 2, 1989, and endorsed the Committee's recommendations in substance, subject to further work by the Maryland State Bar Association and interested legal services organizations. This work is continuing.

The One Hundred Seventh Report, published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 16, Issue 5 (March 10, 1989), contained a proposed new Rule 4-314, Defense of Not Criminally Responsible, related amendments to Rule 4-242, Pleas, and miscellaneous amendments to other rules. New Rule 4-314 was proposed in response to the Court's decision in *Treece v. State*, 311 Md. 665 (1989) suggesting that a bifurcated trial procedure might be appropriate in at least some cases in which the defense of "not criminally responsible by reason of insanity" has been interposed. The Court of Appeals deferred action on proposed amendments to Rules 1-324 and 2-507, but adopted the remainder of the 107th Report by Order of June 28, 1989, with an effective date of July 1, 1989. That Order was published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 16, Issue 14 (July 14, 1989).

Pursuant to the One Hundred Eighth Report, the Court of Appeals adopted, on an emergency basis, amendments to Rules 4-271, 4-301, and 1200. These amendments were considered by the Committee at the request of the Court of Appeals and the Conference of Circuit Judges, and are intended to address, in part, the problem of an inordinate number of demands for jury trials being made in the District Court with respect to cases within the original jurisdiction of that court. The Order adopting these amendments is published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 16, Issue 7 (April 7, 1989).

Finally, pursuant to the One Hundred Ninth Report, the Court of Appeals adopted, on an emergency basis, amendments to Rule 4-343 and Chapter 1100, Subtitle BA. The amendments to the jury verdict form for capital cases were necessitated by 1989 legislation that prohibits sentencing a mentally retarded person to death. Subtitle BA was rescinded in light of 1989 legislation repealing the statutory provisions concerning the common law doctrine of "necessaries," which had been held unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals in 1981. The Order adopting these amendments is published in the MARYLAND REGISTER, Vol. 16, Issue 14 (July 14, 1989).

The Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure

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

Hon. Francis M. Arnold, District Court, Carroll County

Hon. Walter M. Baker, State Senator, Cecil County

Lowell R. Bowen, Esq., Baltimore City Bar

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

Albert D. Brault, Esq., Montgomery County Bar

Hon. Howard S. Chasanow, Circuit Court for Prince George's County

D. Warren Donohue, Esq., Montgomery County Bar

Ms. Audrey B. Evans, Clerk, Circuit Court for Calvert County

Judson P. Garrett, Jr., Esq., Deputy Attorney General

John O. Herrmann, Esq., Baltimore City Bar

H. Thomas Howell, Esq., Baltimore City Bar

David S. Iannucci, Esq., Chief Legislative Officer

Harry S. Johnson, Esq., Baltimore City Bar

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

Hon. Michael Waring Lee, Orphans' Court of Baltimore City

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

Hon. Daniel M. Long, State Delegate, Somerset County

Anne C. Ogletree, Esq., Caroline County Bar

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

Roger D. Redden, Esq., Baltimore City Bar

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

Una M. Perez, Esq., Reporter

Sherie B. Libber, Esq., Assistant Reporter

State Law Library

The objective of the Maryland State Law Library is to provide an optimum level of support for all the legal and general reference research activities of the Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, and other court-related units within the Judiciary. A full range of information services is also 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 10 full-time employees and two part-time contractuels, is now governed by a Library Committee whose powers include appointment of the director of the Library as well as general rule-making authority.

With a collection in excess of 266,000 volumes, this specialized facility offers researchers access to three distinct and comprehensive libraries of law, general reference/government publications 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.

Over the past five years, the Library has made substantial improvements to its collections. The Library now contains holdings of all the out-of-state codes, appellate court rules and official state court reports. A strong Maryland local government law collection has been developed. In addition to a current collection of all county and municipal codes, the library has been acquiring county grand jury reports and school board and local police department policy and procedure manuals. The United States Supreme Court records and briefs on microfiche have been added since the 1980 Term. The Library has also filmed the important and not widely accessible collection of *Maryland Judicial Conference Proceedings, 1951-1983*, and has initiated an ongoing filming project for many of the Gubernatorial and Legislative Task Force and Study Commission reports in the collection.

The Library has been upgrading its Maryland legislative history files and has gathered a complete collection of task force and study commission reports. The Legislative Committee files microfilmed by the Department of Legislative Reference are also being acquired on a piecemeal basis. Currently, the Library has a complete file for 1978-1983. Additional materials added to the collection over the past two years include Attorney General opinions from every state, on microfiche, from 1978 to date; a large collection of Ph.D. dissertations and Masters theses on various law and social science topics on Maryland; and the much publicized Second edition of the twenty volume *Oxford English Dictionary*. New compact disc indexes to legal periodical literature and federal government publications are now available on the library's Legal Infotrac, a service of Information Access Corporation.

On-line cataloging and reclassification of the entire collection continue to be a high priority effort. In all, some 3,000 titles have been processed on OCLC during Fiscal 1989.

The Library added a telefacsimile service during the year which is used heavily for court and library patrons needs for instantaneous transmission of information.

A major move of the collection was initiated and is expected to be completed by mid-1990.

Technical assistance was provided to four circuit court libraries in the further development of their library services. Consultations included collection development, insurance appraisal, library design, space planning, and information on computer-assisted legal research systems and library staffing.

During the past year, the Library continued to participate in RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program) through Anne Arundel County. This program has provided the Library with a number of part-time volunteers who have initiated and completed a number of important indexing and clerical projects.

For the third year, the Library participated in the Anne Arundel County Board of Education's High School Alternative Credit Program. This program provided three gifted high school students with practical work experience in a discipline of interest to the student. An extensive bibliography on the year's National High School Debate topic was researched, produced and distributed by one of the interns to all high school English Departments in the county. Another intern compiled a master list of the Library's holdings of Maryland Study Commission reports into our personal computer. This data will be used to generate in printed format, major checklists of legislative history information.

Publications issued by the Library include a guide to conducting legislative history research in Maryland entitled *Ghosthunting: Finding Legislative Intent in Maryland, A Checklist of Sources*; revised 1988 bibliographies entitled *Sources of Basic Genealogical Research in the Maryland State Law Library: A Sampler*; *Divorce in Maryland*; and *DWI: Where to Find the Law in Maryland*. Also included in the Library's previous output are: *Self-Help Law: A Sampler*; *The U.S. and Maryland Constitutions: Some Basic Sources*; and *The Maryland Court of Appeals: A Bibliography of Its History*.

Members of the staff continue to be active on the lecture circuit, addressing high school and college classes, and professional organizations on the basics of legal research techniques; and also appearing before genealogy societies to discuss the collections and services available from the Library.

The Library continued its efforts in assisting various groups in celebrating the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution and Maryland's ratification of that document. As a part of these activities, the Library

also coordinated the showing of two successful art exhibits in the Courts of Appeal Building lobby.

Located on the first floor of the Courts of Appeal Building, the Library is open to the public Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m.; Tuesday and Thursday, 8:30 a.m.—9:00 p.m.; and Saturday, 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.

Summary of Library Use Fiscal 1989

Reference inquiries	23,440
Volumes circulated to patrons	3,542
Interlibrary loan requests filled	1,521

Attorney Grievance Commission

By Rule of the Court of Appeals, the Attorney Grievance Commission was created in 1975 to supervise and administer the discipline and inactive status of lawyers. The Commission consists of eight lawyers and two non-lawyers appointed by the Court of Appeals for four-year terms. No member is eligible for reappointment for a term immediately following the expiration of the member's service for one full term of four years. The Chairman of the Commission is designated by the Court. Members of the Commission serve without compensation.

The Commission appoints, subject to approval of the Court of Appeals, a lawyer to serve as Bar Counsel, the principal executive officer of the disciplinary system, and supervises the activities of Bar Counsel and his staff. Duties of the Bar Counsel and his staff include investigation of all matters involving possible misconduct, the prosecution of disciplinary proceedings, and investigation of petitions for reinstatement. The staff, in addition to Bar Counsel, includes a Deputy Bar Counsel, four Assistant Bar Counsel, four investigators, an office manager, and six secretaries.

The Commission receives monthly reports on receipts and expenditures, disciplinary statistics, the flow of complaints at all stages of the disciplinary process and reviews personnel performance. Reports on activities of Bar Counsel and staff are also requested, between monthly meetings, if necessary.

The Commission continues to review systems for computerizing its files for more meaningful statistical record-keeping and information which can be extrapolated therefrom.

The Commission has entered into agreements

with various Maryland banking institutions in compliance with the new BU Rules effective January 1, 1989, dealing with overdrafts in attorney trust accounts. One hundred sixty-two banks had entered into such agreements as of mid-May 1989.

The Court of Appeals established a disciplinary fund for Commission expenses. It also, by rule, provided for an Inquiry Committee and a Review Board to act upon disciplinary complaints. The Fund is endowed by an annual assessment upon members of the bar as a condition precedent to the practice of law. An increase in attorney assessments was necessary for Fiscal Year 1989 in order to meet budgeted expenditures approved by the Court of Appeals. No increase was necessary for Fiscal Year 1990.

The Inquiry Committee consists of more than 350 volunteers, one-third non-lawyers and two-thirds lawyers, each appointed for a three-year term and eligible for reappointment. The lawyer members are selected by local bar associations. Non-lawyer members are selected by the Commission.

The Review Board consists of eighteen persons, fifteen of whom are attorneys and three non-lawyers. Members of the Review Board serve three-year terms and are ineligible for reappointment. The Board of Governors of the Maryland State Bar Association selects the attorney members of the Review Board. The Commission selects non-lawyer members from the State at large, after solicitation from the Maryland State Bar Association, and the general public in a manner decided appropriate by the Commission. Judges are not permitted to serve as members of the Inquiry Committee or the Review Board.

The Commission received a total of 1,260 matters classified as inquiries in Fiscal Year 1988-89 compared with 1,165 in Fiscal Year 1987-88. Formal docketed complaints reflected a slight increase from 273 in Fiscal Year 1987-88 to 295 in Fiscal Year 1988-89. A fewer number of open complaints await action at the close of the current fiscal year compared with the last fiscal year.

The number of lawyers disbarred this past fiscal year was ten, the same number as last fiscal year.

Bar Counsel continues to devote his personal efforts to more complex cases as well as to administrative functions. Melvin Hirshman, Bar Counsel, served as President of the National Organization of Bar Counsel in 1988-1989. The organization is composed of disciplinary counsel who serve throughout the United States. In addition, Mr. Hirshman and Assistant Bar Counsel Glenn Grossman appeared at an American Bar Association workshop in Chicago, Illinois, in May 1989, as faculty members discussing disciplinary

procedures. Mr. Hirshman also chaired a panel on cooperation between a disciplinary agency and a Clients' Security Trust Fund at the National Client Security Trust Forum, held in Chicago at the same time as the workshop.

Summary of Disciplinary Action

	1984 -85	1985 -86	1986 -87	1987 -88	1988 -89
Inquiries Received (No Misconduct)	988	1,028	1,119	1,165	1,260
Complaints Received (Prima Facie Misconduct Indicated)	295	369	412	273	295
Totals	1,283	1,397	1,531	1,438	1,555
Complaints Concluded Disciplinary Action by	319	285	373	302	331
No. of Attorneys:					
Disbarred	8	7	11	3	3
Disbarred by Consent	3	13	8	7	7
Suspension	11	12	12	13	11
Public Reprimand	3	6	3	3	2
Private Reprimand	7	9	14	7	12
Inactive Status	2	1	3	1	1
Dismissed by Court	7	2	6	2	0
Petitions for Reinstatement Granted	2	0	2	0	5
Petitions for Reinstatement Denied	0	0	2	3	1
Resignation	0	0	1	0	0
Resignation w/Prejudice, Without Right to be Readmitted	1	0	0	0	0
Total No. of Attorneys Disciplined	44	50	62	39	42

The Commission provides financial support to the Lawyer Counseling program of the Maryland State Bar Association, Inc. Complaints against lawyers often result from mental illness, dependence on alcohol or drugs or poor office procedures. The counseling program is designed to aid lawyers with these problems. Bar Counsel finds that referrals to that program prove helpful in avoiding more serious disciplinary problems. The Commission also provides investigative services for Maryland's Clients' Security Trust Fund.

The Commission and Bar Counsel communicate with Maryland lawyers and the public through articles on disciplinary subjects in the *Maryland Bar Journal*. In addition, Bar Counsel and staff attorneys speak at continuing legal education seminars, bar association meetings, lay groups, law firms, and before court-related agencies. Bar Counsel also responds to radio and press interviews. The Commission maintains a toll-free number of incoming calls from anywhere within Maryland for the convenience of complainants and volunteers who serve in the system.

Efforts continue to inform lawyers and clients of sources of disciplinary complaints. Increasing awareness of problem areas in the practice should reduce unintended infractions of disciplinary rules. The increase in the combined number of inquiries and complaints is attributed to an increasing number of lawyers admitted to practice.

Violation of the Maryland Rules of Professional Conduct, effective January 1, 1987, is the major source of complaints to the Commission. There are still a few complaints received which concern conduct which occurred prior to January 1, 1987, governed by the prior Code of Professional Responsibility.

Clients' Security Trust Fund

The Clients' Security Trust Fund was established by an act of the Maryland Legislature in 1965 (Code, Article 10, Sec. 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-third year on July 1, 1988, with a fund balance of \$1,429,922.43, as compared to a fund balance of \$1,245,995.71 for July 1, 1987.

The Fund ended its twenty-third year on June 30, 1989, with a fund balance of \$1,546,997.28 as compared to a fund balance for the year ending June 30, 1988, of \$1,429,922.43.

At their meeting of July 9, 1988, the trustees elected the following members to serve as officers through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989: Victor H. Laws, Esq., Chairman; Carlyle J. Lancaster, Esq., Vice Chairman; Vincent L. Gingerich, Esq., Secretary; and Isaac Hecht, Esq., Treasurer.

During Fiscal Year 1989, the trustees met on five occasions and during the fiscal year, the trustees paid 43 claims totalling \$219,362.75. There are 15 pending claims with a current liability exposure approximating

\$1,224,000.00. These claims are in the process of investigation.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989, the Fund derived the sum of \$323,263.00 from assessments, as compared with the sum of \$299,694.88 for the preceding fiscal year.

On June 30, 1989, the end of the current fiscal year, there were 19,098 lawyers subject to annual

assessments. Of this number, 132 attorneys have failed to pay.

In accordance with the Maryland Rules of Procedure, on May 16, 1989, the Court of Appeals entered its Order whereby the nonpaying attorneys' names were stricken from the list of practicing attorneys in this State. In the preceding fiscal year, 108 attorneys failed to pay and were decertified.



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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 direct 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 227 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 Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is its chairman; the State Court Administrator is the executive secretary. The Conference meets annually in plenary session. Between these sessions, its work is conducted by an Executive Committee and by a number of other committees, as established by the Executive Committee in consultation with the Chief Judge. The various committees are provided staff support by personnel of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

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 serves as an ex-officio non-voting member. It elects its own chairman and vice-chairman. Its major functions are to "perform the functions of the Conference" between plenary sessions and to submit "recommendations for the improvement of the administration of justice" in Maryland to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Appeals, and the full Conference as appropriate. The Executive Committee may also submit recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, or 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 additional recommendations deemed appropriate by the Chief Judge of the Court.

At its first meeting in July 1988, the Executive Committee elected the Honorable J. Frederick Sharer, Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as its chairman, and the Honorable William H. Adkins, III, Associate Judge of District 3 of the District Court, as its vice-chairman.

The Executive Committee met almost monthly and planned the 1989 Maryland Judicial Conference and reviewed the work of the various committees. The Executive Committee referred many matters to the General Assembly for action.

Meeting of the Maryland Judicial Conference

The Forty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Maryland Judicial Conference was held on May 4th and 5th, 1989, at the Sheraton Towson Conference Hotel, Towson, Maryland.

The meeting was called to order by Judge Sharer, Chair of the Executive Committee, with Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy welcoming the judges and presenting his opening remarks.

Reports of the Conference committees were presented at the business meeting along with the report of the Resolutions Committee by Judge W. Timothy Finan.

On the second day, the morning session was spent on Gender Bias and the Maryland Courts, the Gender Bias Committee having issued its earlier report. Chief Judge Murphy introduced the program with Judge Hilary D. Caplan, Chair of the Special Committee on Gender Bias in the Courts, acknowledging the assistance of those on the Committee and staff members. Judge Rosalyn B. Bell spoke on the perceptions of gender bias and the Honorable Nicholas Scalera, Judge of the Superior Court, Appellate Division of New Jersey, presented the New Jersey experience.

Comments on the various sections of the Gender Bias Report were presented by the members of the Committee as follows:

Domestic Violence—Judge William D. Missouri; Child Custody—Professor Karen Czapskiy; Alimony and Property Disposition—Judge William H. Adkins, II; Court Treatment of Personnel—Linda H. Lamone, Esq.; Judicial Selection—M. Peter Moser, Esq.; and Women in the Courtroom—Honorable Louise G. Scrivener.

In the afternoon, the Conference members participated in presentations on the following subjects:

- Police Intelligence and the Caribbean Narcotics Connection.
- Alternatives in Handling of Domestic Cases: Emergencies, Mediation and Settlements.
- Child Maltreatment Risk Assessment.
- Behavioral Indicators of Child Abuse and Determining Credibility of Children's Testimony.

Conference of Circuit Judges

The Conference of Circuit Judges was established pursuant to Maryland Rule 1207 to make recommendations on the administration of the circuit courts. Membership includes 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 for a two-year term. In Fiscal 1989, the Conference met five times to address various concerns of the circuit court judges. The following highlights some of the important matters considered by the Conference.

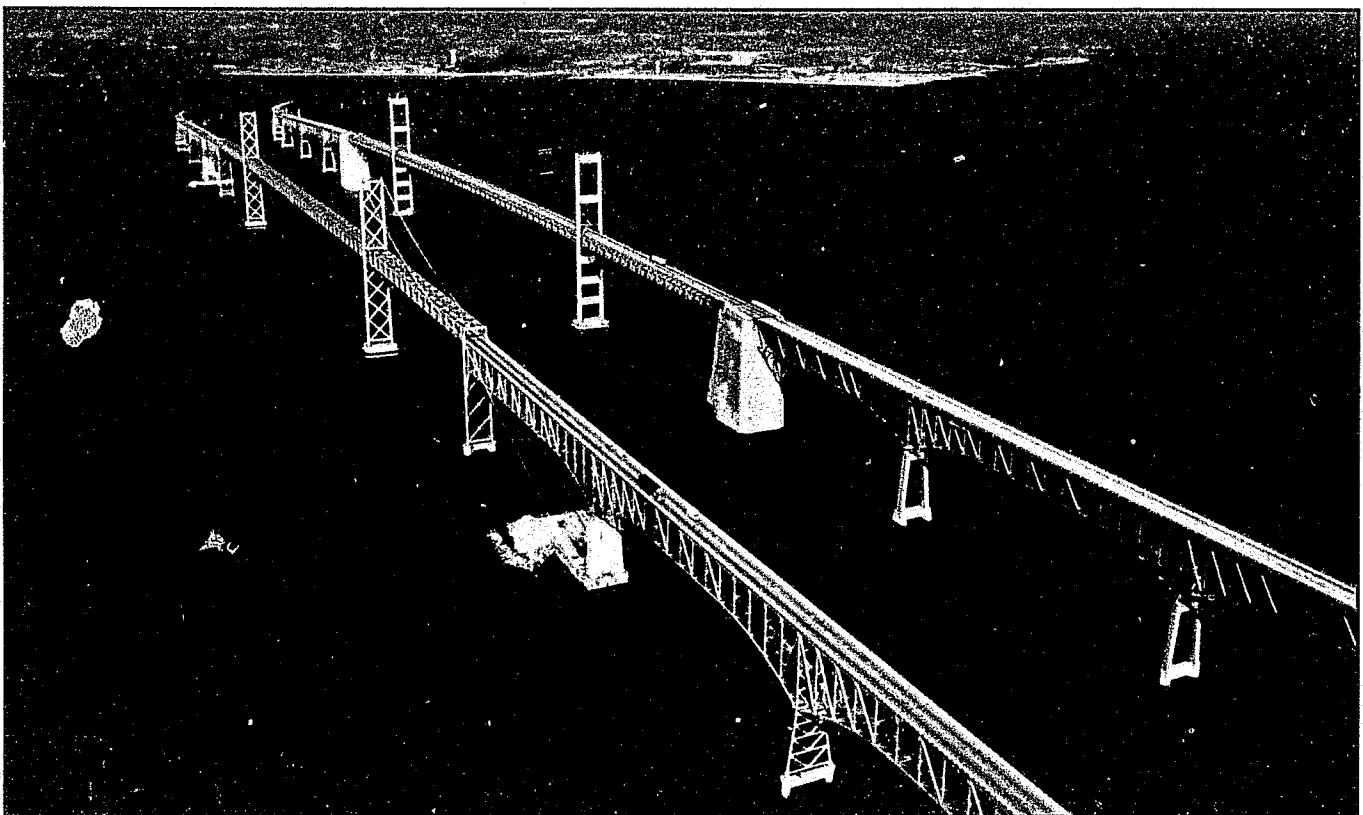
1. Court Endorses Recommendations to Establish Uniform Procedures for Handling Independent Adoptions.

The last *Annual Report* reported that the Conference had recommended a study of the manner in which independent adoption proceedings were being handled in the circuit courts. The findings and recommendations of that study, which was completed by the Juvenile and Family Law Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference, were reported to the Conference of Circuit Judges this past year. The Committee recommended that certain voluntary guidelines be adopted immediately for use by judges and suggested certain Rules changes and matters for legislative consideration. A full discussion of the report included such areas of concern as child placement activities,

independent counsel for natural parents, consent of natural parents, payments for the benefit of natural parents, disclosure of background information by natural parents, and other important areas. The Conference found it to be an excellent report and adopted it without change.

2. Endorses Action to Address the Increased Number of Prayers for Jury Trial in the District Court.

This fiscal year saw the continued discussion of the percentage of the total criminal docket in the circuit courts comprising prayers for jury trial and the adverse impact they are having on the expeditious disposition of criminal cases in the circuit courts. Two pilot projects have been undertaken, one in the Circuit Court for Baltimore City and the second in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County. In Baltimore City, two District Court judges were cross-designated to sit as circuit court judges. If a defendant says he or she intends to pray a jury trial, an immediate preliminary conference is held involving a judge, an assistant public defender, and an assistant State's Attorney. If a disposition cannot be achieved, the defendant then enters a demand for a jury trial and is then directed *that* day to appear in the circuit court for the jury trial. After two months in operation, the number of prayers for jury trial actually entered dropped substantially. The project will continue with a slight modification in the next fiscal year. In Montgomery County, when a defendant prays a jury trial in the



East and West Spans of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge

District Court, jurors will be sent immediately to the District Court which has facilities to hold jury trials. In the period in which this has been in operation, demands likewise dropped very significantly. This, too, will continue to be monitored in the next fiscal year.

3. Supports Legislation.

The Conference continued to express its support for and opposition to various legislative proposals, including support for Maryland Judicial Conference legislation. Judicial Conference legislation supported by the Conference and enacted is reported in the section of this report entitled *1989 Legislation Affecting the Courts*.

4. Adopts Uniform Forms and Procedures in Three Areas.

Concerned about the proliferation of non-uniform forms and procedures for handling certain proceedings in the circuit courts, the Conference undertook to consider three areas: domestic violence, emergency admissions, and mental health commitments to the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. The Conference referred these matters to the Forms Committee of the Clerks' Association with a recommendation that uniform forms be adopted wherever possible. Uniform forms are in existence in the District Court. After review of the forms by the Forms Committee of the Clerks' Association, a recommendation was made to and endorsed by the Conference that such uniform forms be adopted for use in the circuit courts statewide. This will virtually eliminate the use of different forms for the same procedures in the various circuit courts throughout the State.

5. Personnel and Fiscal Shortages in the Circuit Court Clerks' Offices.

There was considerable discussion by the Conference of the personnel and budgetary shortages in the circuit court clerks' offices. It has been a growing problem over the last fiscal years resulting from severe budget cuts. Faced with increasing workloads, the problem has become very acute. As a result of its concern, the Conference agreed to form a special committee to address the problem along with representatives from the Clerks' Association. In the next fiscal year, the committee hopes to address broad strategies and affirmative steps to solve the problem. Among them will involve meetings with key representatives in both the Executive and Legislative branches.

6. Other Matters.

There were many other matters discussed and considered by the Conference during this period covering different aspects of the administration of the circuit courts. Included were matters referred to the Rules Committee for its consideration. As has been stated in past reports, this report can only summarize

some of the matters considered and acted upon. Many of the subjects presented to the Conference for discussion are still pending and will await further discussion by it.

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 of Maryland 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, statewide 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, he provided for the biannual 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 1989, the Committee acted on more than half a hundred items. Among the more significant were:

(1) Established a subcommittee to study docketing practices throughout the state to determine whether a uniform docket could be established to equalize the judicial workday;

(2) Reviewed and made recommendations to the Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference and to the General Assembly on various bills affecting the operation and administration of the District Court;

(3) Reviewed and amended certain preset fines for violations of the Motor Vehicle Law and established preset fines for newly created offenses;

(4) Reviewed existing policy concerning issuance of charging documents against law enforcement officers and public officials;

(5) Reviewed and amended fees in summary ejection cases; and

(6) Took various measures to enhance court security in every part of the state.

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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 normally 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 he is to go about exercising his discretion in making judicial appointments. Maryland governors have themselves filled that gap, however, by establishing Judicial Nominating Commissions.

Judicial Nominating Commissions

Before 1971, 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 statewide Judicial 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 Judicial Nominating Commissions were restructured in such a way so as to allow each county with a population of 100,000 or more to have its own Trial Courts Nominating Commission. Out of that restructuring came fourteen commissions, known as Commission Districts, in addition to the Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission. Each judicial vacancy filled pursuant to the governor's appointing power is filled from a list of nominees submitted by a Nominating Commission.

As presently structured, under an Executive Order issued by Governor William Donald Schaefer, effective March 31, 1988, each of the fifteen commissions consists of six lawyer members elected by other lawyers within

designated geographical areas; six lay members appointed by the Governor; and a chairperson, who may be either a lawyer or a lay person, appointed by the Governor. The Administrative Office of the Courts acts as a secretariat to all 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 announcements in *The Daily Record*. Notice of the vacancy is also sent to the Maryland State Bar Association and the local bar association.

The 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 the Commission panels. 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 is prepared by secret written ballot. No Commission may vote unless at least 10 of its 13 members are 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. The list is then forwarded to the Governor who is bound by the Executive Order to make his appointment from the Commission list.

During Fiscal 1989, 27 vacancies occurred. This compares to 14 vacancies in Fiscal 1988. The accompanying table gives comparative statistics pertaining to vacancies, number of applicants, and number of nominees over the past nine fiscal years. In reviewing the number of applicants and the number of nominees, it should be noted that under the Executive Order, a pooling system is used. Under this pooling system, persons nominated as fully qualified for appointment to a particular court level are automatically submitted again to the Governor, along with any additional nominees, for new vacancies on that particular court that occur within 12 months of the date of initial nomination. The table does not reflect these pooling arrangements. It shows new applicants and new nominees only.

All thirteen vacancies on the circuit court were filled during the fiscal year. Seven appointments were from the District Court bench, five appointments were from the private bar and the remaining appointment was from the public sector.

There were thirteen vacancies from the District Court filled during the fiscal year with the remaining vacancy being filled in Fiscal Year 1990. Four of the appointments were from the public sector while the other nine appointments were from the private bar.

Judicial Nominating Commission Statistics
Judicial Vacancies and Nominees from Fiscal 1981 to Fiscal 1989

		Court of Appeals	Court of Special Appeals	Circuit Courts/ Supreme Bench	District Court	TOTAL
FY 1981	Vacancies	0	0	3	10	13 ^a
	Applicants	0	0	30	69	99
	Nominees	0	0	6	24	30
FY 1982	Vacancies	1	1	12	11	25 ^b
	Applicants	5	7	96	142	250
	Nominees	4	4	26	30	64
FY 1983	Vacancies	0	4	8	5	17 ^c
	Applicants	0	32	74	70	176
	Nominees	0	16	17	22	55
FY 1984	Vacancies	0	2	12	10	24 ^d
	Applicants	0	27	91	195	313
	Nominees	0	12	29	37	78
FY 1985	Vacancies	1	1	9	7	18 ^e
	Applicants	3	5	79	122	209
	Nominees	3	3	24	34	64
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 ^g
	Applicants	11	6	31	102	150
	Nominees	7	4	13	19 ^f	43
FY 1988	Vacancies	0	1	7	6	14 ^h
	Applicants	0	15	57	60	132
	Nominees	0	6	20	24	50
FY 1989	Vacancies	0	0	13	14	27 ⁱ
	Applicants	0	0	101	172	273
	Nominees	0	0	36	48	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 In Fiscal 1981, three vacancies were filled that had occurred in Fiscal 1980.

^b Three vacancies that occurred in FY 81 were filled in FY 82. Two vacancies that occurred in FY 82 were not filled until FY 83.

^c Five vacancies that occurred in FY 83 were not filled until FY 84.

^d Six vacancies that occurred in FY 84 were not filled until FY 85.

^e Two vacancies that occurred in FY 85 were not filled until FY 86.

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

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

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

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

Judicial Nominating Commissions as of September 15, 1989

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by a private warning. In one case, the Commission made dismissal of a complaint contingent on a public apology. Yet another complaint was resolved only when the judge in question accepted a private written reprimand. One formal complaint has remained open awaiting a plenary hearing. 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 not substantiated or because the conduct did not amount to a breach of judicial ethics.

Finally, pursuant to Rule 1227 of the Maryland

Rules, 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 Commission meets as a body irregularly, depending upon the press of business. Its seven 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 fifteen years, and one lay person representing the general public.



The Italian Ship, Amerigo Vespucci

SECRET

Engineering Process in Detail

offer to sell, barter, or trade, a child for money, property, or anything else of value.

Death Penalty for Mentally Retarded. Chapter 677 prohibits a sentence of death for a mentally retarded person who, at trial, establishes mental retardation at the time the murder was committed.

Drug Free School Zones. Chapter 286 increases the penalties for using a minor to manufacture or distribute drugs and makes it a felony to manufacture, distribute, or possess with intent to distribute drugs on or near school property or school buses.

Rape and Sexual Offenses by a Spouse. Chapter 189 permits prosecution of a spouse for rape or a sexual offense if the spouses have lived separate and apart without cohabitation pursuant to a limited divorce or a written separation agreement, or for at least six months immediately prior to the offense.

The Drug Kingpin Act. Chapter 287 makes it a separate felony to use, wear, carry, or transport a firearm during or in relation to a drug trafficking crime. It also subjects the defendant to a doubled sentence if certain firearms are used and creates certain separate, nonmergeable offenses of being a "drug kingpin."

Assault Weapons. Chapter 293 makes it a crime for a dealer to sell an assault weapon to certain persons or for a person to knowingly give false information in order to obtain an assault weapon. The law also establishes a seven-day waiting period for any sale or transfer of an assault weapon. Effective January 1, 1990.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus—Omnibus Bill. Chapter 789, among other things, requires the Health Department to establish AIDS education programs for those persons found guilty or pleading guilty or nolo contendere to certain offenses. The court may order a defendant to complete those programs in addition to any other penalty imposed. The law also makes it a misdemeanor to knowingly transfer or attempt to transfer the AIDS virus to another individual.

Interference with Access to or Egress from a Medical Facility. Chapter 807 makes it a misdemeanor to act alone or with others with the intent to physically prevent an individual from entering or exiting a medical facility.

Child Pornography. Chapter 398 subjects a person convicted of a second or subsequent child pornography offense to increased penalties and expands from 16 years of age to under 18 the protection of certain child pornography laws.

Illegal Charitable Solicitations. Chapter 657, among other things, authorizes civil and criminal actions against those conducting illegal and deceptive charitable solicitations.

Threats Against State Officials. Chapter 477 makes it a misdemeanor to threaten a State official, including a judge or judge-elect.

4. Civil Law and Procedure

Exemptions of Tools of the Trade from Execution. Chapter 549 exempts from execution on a judgment up to \$2,500 in value of apparel, books, tools, instruments, or appliances necessary for the practice of any trade or profession.

Office of Administrative Hearings. Chapter 788 establishes an Office of Administrative Hearings as an independent unit in the Executive Branch of State government to hear all administrative matters and provides that the Governor may temporarily exempt an agency from the Act until July 1, 1994.

5. Juvenile and Family Law

Support Enforcement by Earnings Withholding. In a child-support proceeding involving wage attachment, Chapter 548 provides that an employer who fails to withhold or timely send earnings withholding is liable for damages equal to the amount that should have been withheld or sent. Such an award is in addition to the required support.

Department of Juvenile Services. Chapter 539 establishes a Department of Juvenile Services and, among other things, requires the Department to provide within each of its facilities drug and alcohol abuse assessment and treatment and to provide community based alcohol and drug abuse prevention, counseling, and treatment programs.

Informal Adjustment Procedures. Chapter 706 requires the victim's consent before an informal adjustment may be made in a juvenile matter and permits an intake officer to authorize or deny authorization for the filing of a petition to a juvenile court if the victim, the child and the child's parent or guardian do not consent to the informal adjustment or the intake officer comes to believe that the informal adjustment cannot be successfully completed.

Intake Procedures for Handgun Violations and Felonies. Chapter 814 requires the intake officer to forward a complaint to the State's Attorney regardless of the child's age if the complaint alleges an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult or a certain handgun violation.

6. Motor Vehicle Laws

Maryland Commercial Driver's License Act. Chapter 291 regulates the licensing, qualifications, and conduct of drivers of commercial motor vehicles and subjects to license suspension a driver with a blood-alcohol level of 0.04 or more or conviction of certain crimes.

Driving While Intoxicated. Chapter 155 increases the maximum fine that may be imposed for a second offense in DWI cases.

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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 case short of adoption. Guardianships 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 judgments 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 his 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 judgment 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, 1988 to June 30, 1989.

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

Note: During Fiscal 1989, revised definitions to a court trial, a jury trial and a hearing in criminal cases were considered and adopted but will not become effective until Fiscal 1990. Therefore, the revised definitions will appear in the next publication of the *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary*.

- **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 recipiatur
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 matter 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.

NOTE: During Fiscal 1989, revised definitions to a court trial, a jury trial and a hearing in criminal cases were considered and adopted but will not become effective until Fiscal 1990. Therefore, the revised definitions will appear in the next publication of the *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary*.

• **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.