# LAKEWOOD MUNICIPAL COURT

Judge Patrick Carroll Clerk of Court Christina McCallum

# **ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2020**



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# LAKEWOOD MUNICIPAL COURT

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> PATRICK CARROLL JUDGE

March 22, 2021

# LAKEWOOD MUNICIPAL COURT 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

2020 was a tumultuous year with COVID-19 affecting all aspects of our lives. With this public health crisis, the Lakewood Municipal Court faced and addressed both new and ongoing challenges in 2020. These challenges included spacing hearings by both time and placement as well as increasing the use of telephone and video conferencing pretrial conferences and hearings. Despite these challenges, the Court underspent its allocated budget and remained open to the public for the entire year.

For the safety of court staff, litigants, and attorneys, the Court adopted a modified schedule during the initial impact of the pandemic, being open for only half days from mid-March through May. Hearings were limited to the parties and witnesses and scheduled apart to eliminate potential contact. The courtroom was marked with designated seating to maintain social distancing. Non-contact thermometers were provided to the court security staff to ensure that everyone who entered Lakewood City Hall was screened.

The successful, continued operation of the Lakewood Court was possible because of the conscientious efforts and dedication of all the court staff. Court employees participated in a furlough program to reduce the cost of court operations. While it was and continues to be a stressful environment dealing with delays in cases due to COVID safety measures and related intervening emergency legislation in 2020, every single member of the court staff stepped up to serve the public and maintain the smooth operation of the court.

This report is a summary of the operation of the Lakewood Municipal Court for 2020. The report sets out the court's statistics, including case filings and adjudications by type, as well as financial information. It is hoped that this annual report will be beneficial in providing a general overview of the operation of the Lakewood Municipal Court.

This report is being issued in accordance with the requirements of R.C.1901.14 to the legislative authority for the City of Lakewood and Cuyahoga County, as well as the Mayor of Lakewood and the Cuyahoga County Executive. In addition to this statutory mandate, the annual report is also available to the public for review on the court's website. (www.lakewoodcourtoh.com). The Court's website also provides information about the court's procedures and forms as well as direct public access to all cases, both civil and criminal, going back to 1983. As a public entity, it is important that information concerning the operation of the court be available on a widespread basis.

The total caseload for 2020 was 5,558 cases. This includes the total number of cases filed with the court as well as reactivated cases. The total number of cases in the Lakewood Municipal Court in 2020 decreased from the previous year by 2,552 cases. Overall traffic and criminal cases decreased, with 1,259 fewer cases from the previous year. Civil case filings decreased in 2020 by 93 cases from the previous year.

The number of cases filed per year does not fully explain the court's workload. One traffic or criminal case may contain multiple charges. In addition, the nature of a case may require multiple hearings. The continued rise of substance abuse related issues also increased the Court's workload due to necessary random drug screens, treatment placement, and post conviction hearings for treatment compliance. Fifty defendants were referred to Recovery Resources in 2020 for substance abuse assessments and treatment.

Changes by both legislative enactment and judicial decisions also increased the amount of work per case. As an example, when a Lakewood ordinance or state statute is amended from a minor to a higher degree misdemeanor with a potential jail sentence, the person charged is entitled to a trial by jury and, if indigent, appointment of counsel regardless of the penalty imposed. Safeguarding these rights adds to court time.

2020 was no exception. In March, in response to the public health emergency, the Ohio General Assembly enacted H.B. 197, effectively staying all statutory time requirements for cases until July 30, 2020. Chief Justice O'Connor issued an administrative order at the same time to suspend time limitations for all rules of court until July 30, 2020. The acts by the General Assembly and Chief Justice O'Connor permitted all Ohio courts to reschedule court dates to reduce the number of people appearing in a limited space. These procedures also permitted the court to temporarily suspend jury trials to avoid bringing citizens to court to serve as jurors during this public health situation.

Chief Justice O'Connor also provided grant opportunities, of which Lakewood Court was a beneficiary, to increase video conferencing capabilities, minimizing personal contact. This expansion allowed Ohio Courts, including Lakewood Court, to continue functioning with greatly reduced health risk to all parties involved. The Lakewood court has been conducting video conferencing hearings and telephone pretrial conferences for years, however, the court intensified its use of these tools during 2020. Although video conferencing is time consuming and not a substitute in all cases for an in-court hearing, it is recognized as a necessary option for everyone's safety.

Other circumstances increase caseload complexity. In the past few years, the Court has experienced an increase in the number of defendants in criminal cases with mental health issues. Persons who are not fluent with the English language may require interpreter services to ensure they fully understand their case and related consequences,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Reactivated cases include cases that were transferred from other courts as well as previously filed cases that have been stayed by execution of arrest warrant in traffic and criminal cases and discharge in bankruptcy in civil cases.

including deportation and other citizenship consequences. Addressing these situations adds to both the workload of a case and the costs of operation, yet they are essential to the administration of justice and ultimately, to the safety of our community.

# **BAIL BOND REFORM**

The Lakewood Court continued its non-monetary bond schedule, eliminating a cash bond schedule based solely upon the level of the offense charged. Cash bonds are now only required for felony and specific misdemeanor offenses listed in the schedule, unless the police and/or prosecutor request a bond for any other charges. As an example, a bond might be issued for a non-specified offense when mental health, substance abuse, or other issues could pose a risk of harm to the person or others, or a risk of not appearing in court.

Considerations for setting bail are limited to:

- 1) Securing the defendant's appearance in court, and
- 2) Risk of harm to the defendant, victim, or the community.

The court's revised bond schedule reduces the jail population and pretrial detention for people charged with low risk, non-violent misdemeanors who otherwise would be held in jail solely because of financial inability to post bond. Instead of a straight cash bond, release from jail may include other conditions, including a GPS monitor, alcohol detection monitor, drug screens, or other conditions to fit the specific situation.

The Court also recognizes the negative impact a fixed bond schedule has on both the individual and the community. A bond scheduled based solely on the level of offense may require a person to spend a night in jail not because of any risk, but solely due to inability to pay. This consequence not only affects the person, but also directly impacts the taxpayers' burden to support the operation of the jail.

The amended bond schedule requires the police or prosecutor to inform the court regardless of the level of offense, if a person is a risk of flight, a risk of harm to themselves or the community. As the initial responders with available information about the facts of the case, the defendant's background and other pertinent information, the police and prosecutor are in the best position to determine when a bond should be requested from the court. The Lakewood Court's nonmonetary bond schedule mirrors the developing national trend to avoid pretrial detention based solely on the financial status of the defendant. On March 13, 2020, the Lakewood Court temporarily suspended bonds for previously issued warrants for low level, nonviolent offenses to reduce overcrowding in the jail and avoid exposure to both police and court staff.

In 2020 I was part of a task force to draft a rule of court to establish a county-wide bond schedule. As of this writing, the proposed rule has been approved by the Rules Commission of the Supreme Court of Ohio and is awaiting final approval by that court.

# CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Lakewood Court completed the selection process for a new software program to update and enhance its current operations. The selection was based on input from court staff on use of available software products, cost, and most suitable for the court's needs. This is an expensive and time consuming process which included the need to purchase new computers for the court. Implementation of the new software is a year long process and paid from the court's special projects and other restricted court funds, without additional money allocated by City Council.

The change in software was motivated by notice that the court's software would no longer have technical support and upgrades from the court's current provider. The new case management system will provide additional services to both court staff and the general public for electronic filing and ease of obtaining court records. The court began limited email filings in 2020 due to public health considerations, especially with the need to continue a case if an attorney or party suddenly developed COVID symptoms. The new system will expand this feature to make it part of regular court procedure.

Adapting current forms and data conversion are difficult and labor intensive efforts. As Clerk of Court, Christina McCallum has spearheaded this effort by meeting regularly with the case management personal, court staff, and Lakewood's IT staff to address issues as they arise and move the project along. Full implementation of the new case management system is estimated later this year or early 2022.

# LEGAL AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

It is important for the court to be involved in programs outside of the court to promote the legal system. In 2020, I continued my service as chair of the Editorial Board of the Ohio Jury Instruction Committee of the Ohio Judicial Conference. My service as the education chair of the statewide municipal judges association continued as did my participation on numerous committees and task force assignments with the Supreme Court of Ohio.

I also continued to serve as a faculty member of the Ohio Judicial College, as I have done since 2003, teaching numerous courses to other judges throughout the State of Ohio. Last year I taught twelve (12) separate courses for the judicial college, in areas of civil and criminal procedure and court administration. My participation in these judicial activities reduced court expenditures for mandatory continuing legal education and publications. In addition, the research and preparation gives me a better understanding of multiple aspects of the law, which helps me keep current with developments in the law and helps me be a better judge for our community.

Five (5) marriages were performed in the Lakewood Municipal Court in 2020. The Lakewood Court offers this service to all persons who seek to get married and recognize their union under the law. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak and the need to shut

# FINGERPRINT PROCEDURES

The Court continued to report to the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (B.C.I.) fingerprints of offenders with criminal convictions, which is required as part of the criminal record reporting procedure. The Court took over the process in September, 2019 after an external audit report. The B.C.I. maintains a computerized criminal history (C.C.H.). The information contained in a defendant's CCH is critical, as it is relied on by:

- Police when stopping or arresting a person,
- Prosecutors to determine if the defendant has a prior criminal record that may enhance an offense, and
- Courts when setting bonds and determining sentences.

The accuracy of the record is only as good as the information entered into the system.

In March, 2020, I was invited to participate in a statewide task force which included Chief Justice O'Connor, Attorney General Yost, and members of the Governor's office to attend a seminar at the F.B.I.'s Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) in Clarksburg, West Virginia to address the fingerprint reporting issue. Following the seminar, information was sent to courts and law enforcement agencies in Ohio regarding the requirements and procedures for fingerprinting and reporting criminal convictions.

# **COURT SECURITY**

The Lakewood Municipal Court continued to maintain security for the Lakewood City Hall, providing a safe environment for city and court employees, litigants, witnesses, and everyone else who comes into this public building. Persons are subject to a walk thru magnetometer and x-ray machine for packages during court hours. As the security system has become known and accepted, there has been a decrease in weapons, drug paraphernalia, and other contraband discovered on persons coming into the Lakewood Municipal Building. Moreover, litigants and jurors have expressed favorable comments about the new security measures.

2020 presented a greater challenge with mandatory requirements that anyone entering the building wear a face mask and have their temperature taken. Handheld temperature scanners were purchased to minimize contact and ensure a safe distance. There was general cooperation by the public with this policy. In order to maintain spacing in a limited area, the number of people was limited to those essential to a case. When the situation allowed, others who were not litigants or witnesses were permitted to enter the building for court.

The risk of harm is not limited to a judge or court employee. Anyone in the Lakewood City Hall is subject to risks presented by the building's public access. The security procedures cause minimal intrusion while keeping the Lakewood Municipal Court open and accessible.

down the building except for essential services, marriage ceremonies were suspended in March 2020 for the safety of everyone involved.

During the year it was necessary to be away from the court for judicial and continuing education conferences. As a single judge court, temporary judicial assignments were required to continue the court's operation. The court acknowledges the assistance of retired Judge Larry Allen as well as attorneys John McCaffrey, Katherine Murray, and David Stadler, who served the Lakewood Court as acting judges during the past year.

2020 also saw the transition of the City's administration with Meghan George as mayor. The new administration brought fresh ideas to deal with the issues confronting our community as well as the challenges from the serious public health condition we all experienced.

# **CONCLUSION**

This report marks the completion of my thirty-first year as Judge of the Lakewood Court and my final annual report. I will be retiring at the end of the year due to Ohio Constitutional limitations. I will have had the privilege of serving the Lakewood Community for almost thirty two years when I leave and am honored by the faith and confidence the community has given me over this time. Many changes over this time have created new challenges to both the court and our community. It is an ongoing process. I have attempted to implement procedures for the efficient administration of justice and to provide an open, accessible, and responsive forum to resolve legal disputes in our community. I have also attempted to operate a court that is fair and looks to the safety of Lakewood.

The success of the Court's programs during the past year, however, could only have been achieved with the dedication and hard work of all the employees of the Lakewood Municipal Court. Because of their efforts the Lakewood Court continued full operation during this COVID laden year. They are heroes in their own way. Only through the supportive efforts of all court employees could the successes of the past year have been attained.

Respectfully submitted,

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Judge Patrick Carroll

# CRIMINAL AND CIVIL DIVISIONS REVENUE AND CASE SUMMARY DATA

# **COURT FINANCES, REVENUES & EXPENDITURES**

Consideration of court revenues raises numerous issues. As with any governmental entity, the cost of operation is a matter of public concern. While both fines and costs help to defray the expense of the operation of the court, it is not a function of the court to generate revenue. Instead, the revenue generated is an incidental benefit to the court's primary function of the administration of justice.

The view of a municipal court as a revenue generating entity has reached national attention over the years. When a court focuses on raising revenue instead of addressing public safety, it casts doubt on the impartiality of the tribunal and erodes the public trust.

The amount of revenue received by a court will be primarily dependent upon the volume of cases in the court. The number of cases filed, whether civil, traffic or criminal, is completely outside of the court's control. Much of the court's revenue comes from the imposition of fines.

The purpose of a fine is to correct inappropriate behavior and to maintain a standard of conduct, not generate revenue. As the lowest sanction available to a court, it is the primary sanction for a traffic infraction or minor misdemeanor offense. The amount of any fine depends on the conduct of the defendant and other factors. While a substantial fine may be appropriate for a person guilty of assault, the same fine may be inappropriate in a domestic violence case where it would cause a hardship to the family members and victims of the offense. Similarly, a fine in a heroin case, when the defendant is facing long term incarceration and/or treatment, is not only counterproductive to rehabilitation, but in reality, uncollectable.

While both civil and criminal cases include court costs, fines are limited to traffic and criminal cases and may only be imposed if a person is found guilty of an offense. It is important that every person who comes before the court in a traffic or criminal case knows that his or her case will be fairly heard and decided on the merits of the case, without regard to consideration of potential revenue.

Changes with the City of Lakewood and overall condition of the economy have made all of us more conscious of spending. During the year, the Court attempted to spend cautiously which resulted in \$136,033 of its allocated budget returned as unspent to the general fund of the City of Lakewood. Part of the budget surplus was the use of special court funds for operating expenses, permitting the Court to return unused budgeted funds to the city for other uses.

The total net city revenue collected by the court in 2020 of \$810,917, is decreased from the previous year due to the decrease in court filings. The Court's revenue in 2020 fell short of the Court's operating expenses by \$303,448 to the City of Lakewood. Although a deficit, the funds collected by the court accounted for approximately 73% of the court's operating expenses. Additional funds were also distributed to the Cleveland Metroparks, Cuyahoga County, and the State of Ohio.

Distribution of funds is based upon state law and the nature of the cases involved. The court's careful responsibility towards the use of public funds was also demonstrated by the positive report that was issued by the Ohio State Auditor's Office. Changes in state law, by either legislative act or judicial decision, also have a financial impact on the operation of the Court. As a result, the costs of operation of the Court are often increased without corresponding revenue.

# **COURT COSTS**

Court costs are required by State law to be assessed in all civil, traffic and criminal cases. The purpose of court costs is to defray, not support the operation of the court. By statute, a large portion of court costs do not go to the municipality. Over the years the State of Ohio has imposed costs on cases in municipal courts to support the costs of state sponsored projects. The money from these costs goes to special revenue projects by and for the State of Ohio, and is not retained by the Lakewood Court or the City of Lakewood for the operation of the court. The increased earmarked court costs over the years have shifted the amount of revenue sent to the State of Ohio and Cuyahoga County, rather than remaining with the City of Lakewood.

Each municipal court sets its own court costs, with a portion retained by the local court after the balance is transferred to the State of Ohio. The basic court cost for traffic and criminal cases is uniformly applied by law to all cases, regardless of the severity of the offense, the number of charges from a single incident, or a defendant's past record. The Lakewood Court costs remain the lowest of all courts in Cuyahoga County, recognizing that the vast majority of cases in the municipal court are minor traffic cases and substantial court costs, in addition to a fine, may result in a heavy financial burden for relatively minor infractions.

### SPECIAL COURT FUNDS

Municipal courts are granted statutory authority from the Ohio General Assembly to create and maintain special funds from court costs. These special funds are not allocated as part of the court's operating budget and are controlled solely by the court. The purpose of these funds is to allow the court to make improvements and maintain court programs without seeking additional funds from the City's general revenue fund in the court's annual operating budget. The use of these funds is statutorily restricted. In accordance with the respective statutory authority for the creation of these funds, a summary of the expenditures are set out in this annual report. As public funds and in accordance with the Ohio Revised Code, a complete listing of all receipts and expenditures is available through the Clerk of the Lakewood Municipal Court or the Finance Director of the City of Lakewood.

<u>Computer Maintenance Fund</u> provides for the installation and upgrade of the court's computer system and related projects. Ohio Rev. Code Sec. 1901.261(B). This

fund is also used to purchase software upgrades and computer supplies as well as consulting and maintenance contracts. This fund accrued \$37,423.00 in 2020 with a balance at the end of the year of \$11,920.70.

Special Projects Fund was created in 2002 by authority of Ohio Rev. Code Sec. 1901.26 (B). This fund is an additional assessment in civil, traffic and misdemeanor cases. This fund accrued \$42,129.50 in 2020 with a balance at the end of the year of \$314,822.56. The availability of the special projects fund permits the Court to update equipment with no additional funding from the City of Lakewood's general fund. The Court has been accumulating these funds for the purchase and installation of a comprehensive computer software and case management system upgrade. It is expected that these projects will exhaust most, if not all of the current balance of the court's special projects fund, but the Court will not need to go to City Council for additional funding to complete this upgrade.

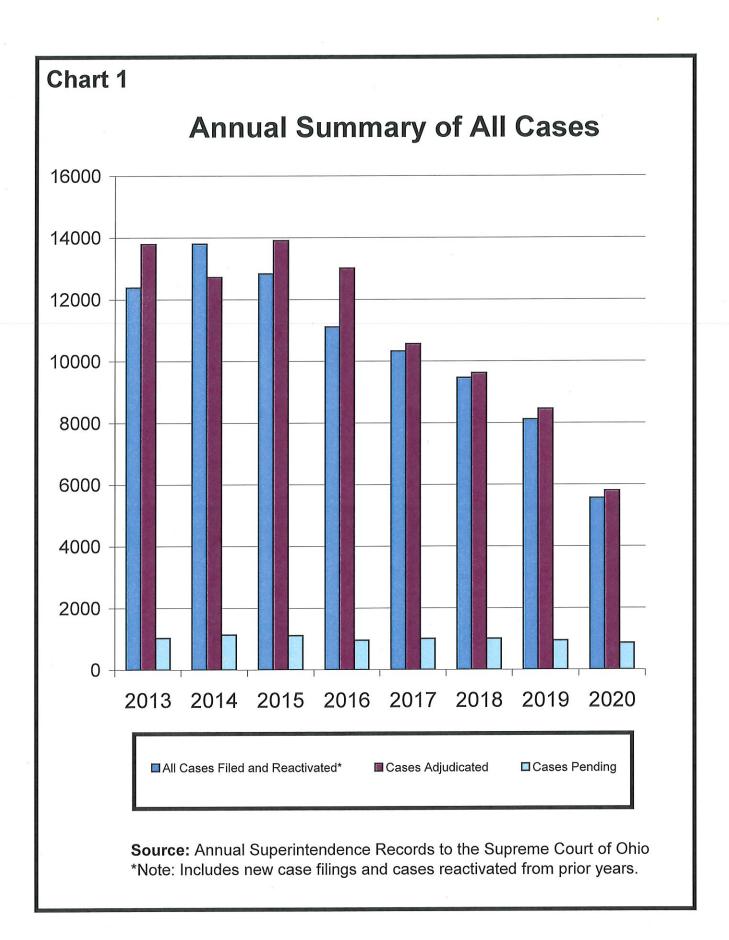
<u>Probation Supervision Fund</u> Unlike the other special funds, this fee is only assessed to those criminal defendants who are placed on active community control supervision. Thus, this fee would not be assessed in a minor traffic citation, when a fine is paid and there is no further court involvement. The reason for this fund is to assess a greater cost of the Court's operation on those defendants who, by their conduct, require additional court services and supervision.

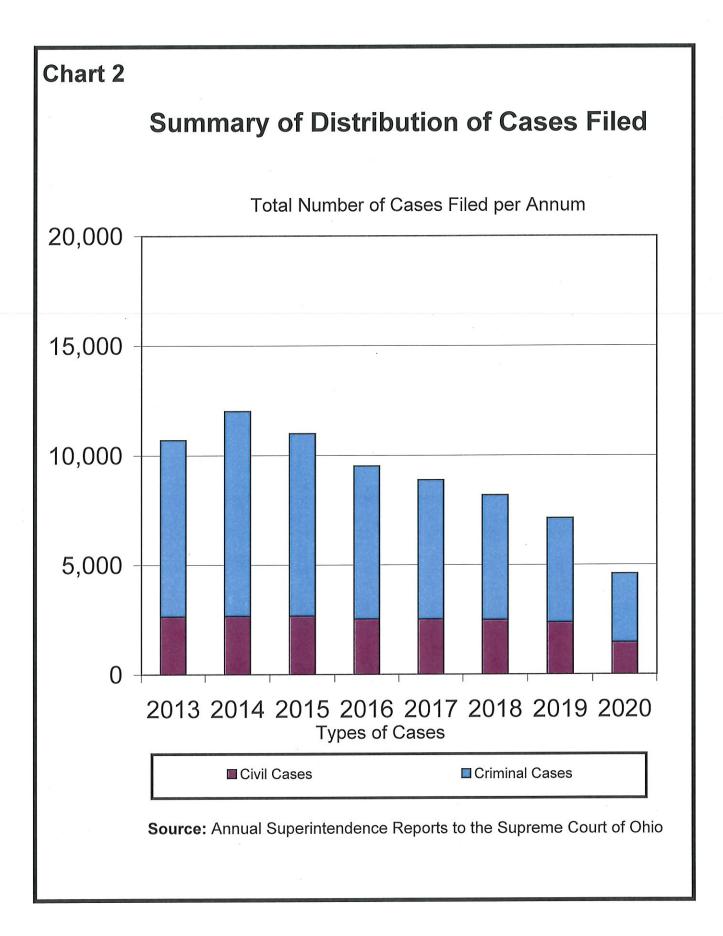
The probation fund supports programs and resources for the Probation Department which were not funded by the Court's operating budget. This fund was used in 2020 to pay for drug screening tests, professional psychiatric evaluations and other expenses to operate the mental health court program. The fund accrued \$ 17,795.30 in 2020 with an ending balance of \$ 137,490.30.

Indigent Drivers Alcohol Treatment Fund (IDAT) This fund is created by Ohio Revised Code Section 4511.19(H). The IDAT was funded by two sources; 1) a portion of fines collected in OVI convictions and 2) drivers license reinstatement fees distributed by the Ohio Department of Public Safety for OVI defendants. The fund is restricted in use to providing alcohol, drug and/or mental health services to indigent defendants. In 2020 the fund accrued \$4,712.50 with an ending balance of \$137,942.94.74. \$5,810.30 was paid from this fund in 2020 to pay for substance abuse assessments and treatment for indigent defendants. Over the past few years the State of Ohio broadened the restrictions on the use of this fund to provide the court with more discretion to use these funds for substance abuse assessments and outpatient, as well as in-patient treatment programs.

Indigent Drivers Interlock and Alcohol Monitoring Fund (IDAM) was created by the amendment to Ohio Revised Code Section 4511.191 in 2008. Like the IDAT Fund, the fund is mandated by state law. A portion of fines collected for OVI convictions are required by state law to be paid into this fund. The fund, which collected \$12,482.93 in 2020, is restricted in use to pay for ignition interlock and other alcohol monitoring devices for indigent defendants, with the discretion of the court to declare a surplus to be used for other rehabilitative services.

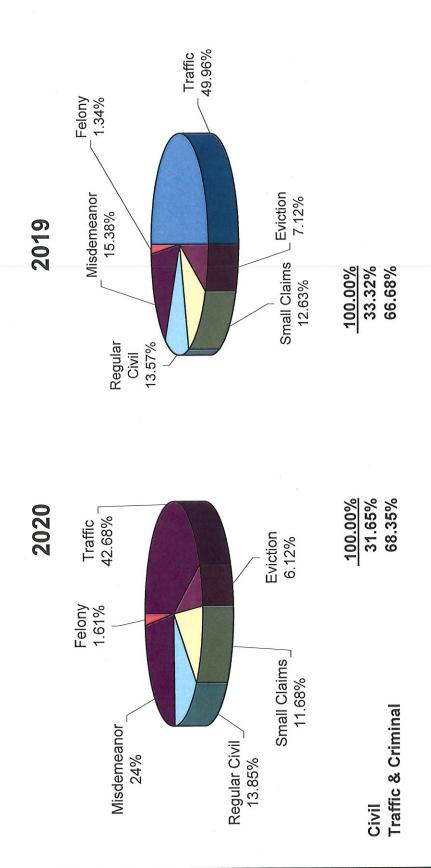
The revenue to the City's general fund is in addition to interest on special court funds and municipal income taxes collected through small claims cases. Interest generated from the court's special funds goes directly to the City of Lakewood. The accrued interest is in addition to the revenue the court provides to the city from fines and court costs.





# Chart 3

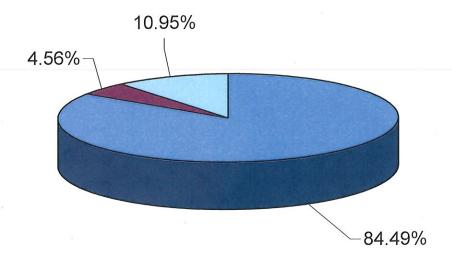
# Summary of All Case Filings

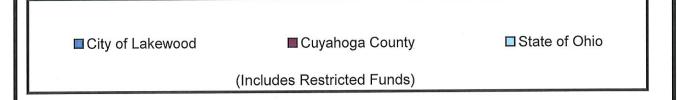


Source: Annual Superintendence Reports to the Supreme Court of Ohio

# Chart 4

# Summary of Distribution of Revenue





# CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REVENUE TO CITY

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ACCOUNT	101-0000-	101-0000-	101-0000-	101-0000-	232-0000-	230-0000-	231-0000-	235-0000-	234-0000-	237-0000-
NUMBER	361.10-00 361.20-00	361.35-00 CRIMINAL	361.20-00 CRIMINAL	370.00-00 CRIMINAL	361.50-00 CRIMINAL	361.50-00 CRIMINAL	361.50-00 CRIMINAL	361.50-00 R.C.	361.50-00 R.C.	361.50-00 R.C
	361.30-00 361.50-00									
2020	CRIMINAL*	WITNESS	JUROR	INTEREST	P.S.I.	LD.A.T.	STATE LD.A.T.	L.E.A.	S.P.F.	C.M.F.
January	\$39,165.85	96.00	23.00	\$155.89	80.00	\$92.50	\$220.50	\$100.00	\$5,233.50	\$4,794.00
February	88,823.40	108.00	0.00	130.35	100.00	498.00	318.00	375.00	6,324.00	5,445.00
March	69,561.92	138.00	0.00	115.61	20.00	111.00	232.50	125.00	4,783.00	4,576.00
April	19,203.60	0.00	0.00	154.72	0.00	75.00	40.50	75.00	979.00	1,004.00
May	31,181.08	42.00	0.00	89.17	50.00	150.00	85.00	150.00	1,753.00	1,488.00
June	76,192.70	131.00	0.00	79.85	100.00	325.00	241.50	326.00	4,355.00	3,276.00
July	60,147.34	90.00	0.00	121.28	20.00	325.00	174.00	315.00	3,547.00	2,577.00
August	44,033.06	60.00	0.00	132.92	50.00	225.00	135.00	230.00	2,773.00	2,529.00
September	53,840.76	72.00	0.00	114.90	0.00	220.00	165.00	200.00	3,878.00	3,311.00
October	46,227.20	102.00	0.00	114.82	50.00	155.00	180.00	175.00	3,134.00	3,099.00
November	43,452.11	90.00	0.00	101.53	0.00	175.00	161.00	175.00	2,734.00	2,555.00
December	36,673.50	112.00	0.00	121.18	100.00	225.00	183.00	226.00	2,636.00	2,769.00
'20 Totals	\$608,502.52	\$1,041.00	\$23.00	\$1,432.22	\$550.00	\$2,576.50	\$2,136.00	\$2,472.00	\$42,129.50	\$37,423.00
'19 Totals	\$772,550.80	\$1,587.00	8895.00	\$1,894.00	\$233.00	\$2,575.00	\$3,361.00	\$2,658.00	858,750.00	\$48,377.00
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P.S.I. - Political Subdivision Involved. Authority R.C. 4511.99
I.D.A.T. - Indigent Drivers Alcohol Treatment. Authority R.C. 4511.99
L.E.A. - Law Enforcement Agency. Authority R.C. 4511.99

I.D.A.M. - Indigent Drivers Interlock & Alcohol Monitoring Fund. Authority R.C. 4511.19(1)

S.P.F. - Special Projects Fund Authority 1901.26(B)
C.M.F. - Computer Maintenance Fund Authority 1901.261(B)
\*Includes Criminal and Traffic

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REVENUE TO CITY

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PAID

	TOTAL TO CITY <u>2020</u>	\$74,179.95	\$126,357.91	\$105,760.40	\$30,937.32	\$46,111.58	\$101,427.15	\$79,839.64	\$74,290.97	\$87,681.52	\$71,806.21	\$63,060.54	\$62,923.02	\$924,376.21	\$1,134,685.04
799-0000- 384.00-00	UNCLAIMED MONIES	\$0.00	0.00	4,825.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,649.08	5,026.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$11,501.34	80.00
101-0000- 361.20-00	LANDLORD/ 1 TENANT	87.20	25.50	26.25	8.45	7.50	13.00	28.00	8.00	19.36	12.50	12.50	12.32	\$180.58	\$141.59
101-0000- 361.20-00	TRUSTEESHIP	\$5.20	0.50	5.66	5.04	7.50	4.00	09.9	6.20	0.00	2.50	1.00	0.00	\$44.20	\$78.70
101-0000- 361.20-00	SMALL CLAIMS I	\$4,171.38	3,770.50	1,730.44	1,050.33	2,600.44	2,164.51	736.10	6,923.53	6,518.42	3,151.05	1,040.55	5,141.27	\$38,998.52	\$63,180.74
101-0000- 361.20-00	MARRIAGE <u>FEES</u>	80.00	75.00	2.00	25.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$106.00	\$379.00
101-0000- 361.20-00	CIVIL	\$17,565.90	16,408.20	18,000.77	6,859.00	6,243.20	9,568.50	7,301.00	12,229.00	11,733.80	13,222.00	10,357.00	12,517.50	\$142,005.87	\$227,531.62
236-0000- 361.50-00	PROBATION	\$1,590.60	2,158.20	136.00	625.00	825.00	2,699.00	2,270.50	1,548.00	1,201.00	939.00	1,454.00	1,176.00	\$16,622.30	\$21,973.20
222-0000- 361.50-00	L.E.T.F.	\$281.25	464.50	475.00	175.00	527.00	502.50	585.50	538.84	160.16	105.50	00.09	185.00	\$4,060.25	\$4,892.95
237-0000- 361.50-00 R.C.	I.D.A.M.	\$677.18	1,333.76	865.77	89'129	912.69	1,444.59	1,565.32	1,220.34	1,220.34	1,136.64	691.85	845.25	\$12,571.41	\$10,626.58
ACCOUNT NUMBER	<u>2020</u>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	'20 Totals	'19 Totals

REFERENCE: L.E.T.F. - Law Enforcement Trust Fund. Authority R.C. 4511.99 Unclaimed Monies. Authority R.C. 1901.31 (g)

# CRIMINAL DIVISION - COUNTY AND STATE REVENUES (VIOLATIONS UNDER STATE STATUTE)

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# REFERENCE:

<sup>(1)</sup> Regional Enterprise Data Sharing System assessment of \$5.00 per moving violation. Authority R.C. 2949.093. Effective 10-1-05.

<sup>(2)</sup> Indigent Application Fee for Ohio Public Defender's Office. Authority R.C. 120,36. Effective 10-1-05.

<sup>(3)</sup> State Vic of Crime is Victims of Crime Fund for reparations to victims of crime. Authority R.C. 2743.70.

<sup>(4)</sup> State Indigent Defense Support Fund FKA State General Fund collections to defray expense of court appointed counsel for indigents. Authority R.C. 2949.091.

<sup>(5)</sup> State Scaling Fee is Record Scaling Fee. Authority R.C. 2953.31 to 2953.36.

<sup>(6)</sup> State Indigent Defense Support Fund. Authority R.C. 4511.19.

<sup>(7)</sup> State I.D.S.F Indigent Defense Support Fund. Authority R.C. 2949.094. (8) State Drug Law Enforcement Fund. Authority R.C. 2

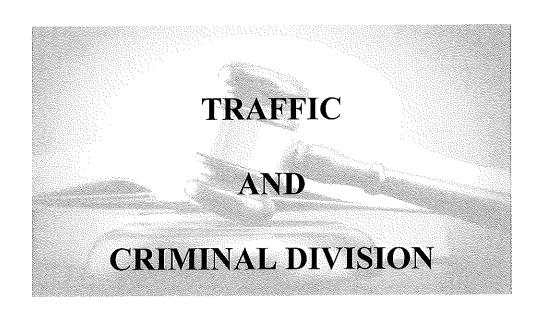
CRIMINAL DIVISION - COUNTY AND STATE REVENUES (VIOLATIONS UNDER STATE STATUTE)
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2020	State- Nat'l. Res.	State- <u>Met Park</u>	State- Liquor	State- Child Rest.	County	County- Traffic	County- Crime Stoppers (9)	County - Law Library (10)	Totals
January	80.00	80.00	80.00	70.00	1,956.00	105.00	64.00	80.00	\$15,356.74
February	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	1,448.00	1,455.00	78.00	0.00	21,001.00
March	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	2,510.00	1,475.00	52.00	0.00	16,615.50
April	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	371.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	3,255.50
May	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	395.00	90.099	36.00	0.00	6,246.60
June	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.00	3,495.00	3,385.00	87.00	0.00	20,282,20
July	0.00	150.00	0.00	110.00	2,396.00	1,325.00	75.00	0.00	14,720.80
August	0.00	150.00	0.00	35.00	2,399.00	875.00	54.00	0.00	11,288.00
September	0.00	150.00	0.00	35.00	1,224.36	0.00	65.00	00.00	10,893.36
October	0.00	75.00	0.00	35.00	1,130.00	271.00	26.00	0.00	10,362.00
November	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	1,550.64	150.00	55.00	0.00	9,745.64
December	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,230.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	9,085.00
20 Totals	\$0.00	8685.00	80.00	\$600.00	\$20,105.00	89,701.00	\$668.00	\$0.00	\$148,852.34
19 Totals	\$25.00	\$485.00	\$45.00	\$875.00	\$25,776.00	\$17,084.00	\$733.00	\$641.52	\$228,721.92

REFERENCE:

(9) County Crime Stoppers (10) County Law Library is annual apportionment assessment to support same. Authority R.C. 3375.50.

All other fees are for Criminal, Traffic, Seat Belt, Natural Resources, Metropolitan Park, Liquor, and Child Restraint State Statute violations.



# TRAFFIC AND CRIMINAL DIVISION

Traffic and criminal misdemeanor cases range from minor misdemeanors, with penalties of a fine up to \$150, to first degree misdemeanors, which carry a possible fine up to \$1,000 and a jail sentence up to six (6) months.

Most traffic cases are minor misdemeanors. Instead of a court appearance, a fine for a minor misdemeanor may be paid without a court appearance by phone or on-line with credit cards. The waiver schedule is available from the Court or from the Court's website (www.lakewoodcourtoh.com). When a traffic or criminal charge involves the possibility of a jail sentence, then a court appearance is required. The Lakewood Court has adopted procedures to permit the initial court appearance by a written letter, which may be filed with the Court by fax with an electronic signature.

Serious criminal and traffic cases usually do not end with a conviction. When a victim is involved, with either personal injury or property damage, the case is referred to the probation department for a victim impact statement and a determination of restitution. Issues involving drug and/or alcohol abuse and addiction, mental health, anger management, restitution, community work service and other post conviction considerations require supervision by the Probation Department and the Court. Addressing these issues in either a presentence report or probation violation often consumes more time than the original case. Although it is one indicator of the volume of work performed by the court, the time involved cannot be measured by the number of cases filed with the court.

Traffic cases decreased in 2020 by 1,672 cases, from 3,991 new and reactivated cases in 2019 to 2,319 cases last year. One specific type of traffic case, operating a vehicle under the influence of alcohol (O.V.I.) decreased slightly from 165 cases in 2019 to 155 in 2020. This includes both misdemeanor and felony O.V.I. cases.

Criminal misdemeanor cases increased in 2020 by 131 cases. There were 1,489 criminal misdemeanor new and reactivated cases in 2019, compared with 1,620 in 2020. These cases include theft, assault, domestic violence, and drug offenses in addition to other criminal offenses.

In addition to the traffic and criminal cases in 2020, 1,384 arrest warrants were executed by the Lakewood Police. These are warrants issued for persons who have:

- 1) been charged with a criminal offense and pose a risk of flight or harm to the community, or
- 2) failed to appear in court voluntarily after being served with a traffic citation or misdemeanor criminal complaint.

It also includes warrants for post trial proceedings such as community control supervision/probation violation hearings. When warrants are issued due to lack of voluntary appearance from missed court dates, the workload per case is increased by both

the Lakewood court staff and police. The number of executed warrants increased to 1,384 in 2020 to from 546 in 2019.

There were 74 new felony charges filed in the Lakewood Municipal Court in 2020, with another 70 reactivated felony cases for a total of 144 cases with felony charges. In 2019 there were 95 new felony cases with an additional 120 reactivated cases for a total of 215 cases with felony charges. The number of felony cases refers only to the charges filed in the Lakewood Municipal Court and does not include other felony charges filed directly in the Common Pleas Court and which did not pass through the Lakewood Court.

The jurisdiction for felony trials is the common pleas court. A municipal court has jurisdiction in felony cases to set bond and determine if there is evidence of probable cause for the case to be transferred to the common pleas court. In some cases, by agreement of the prosecutor and defendant, a felony charge may be dismissed at the municipal court level to permit the Lakewood Court to retain jurisdiction as a related misdemeanor charge instead of transferring the felony charge to the Common Pleas Court. This procedure may be due to subsequently discovered evidence, unavailability of witnesses, agreement for victim restitution, ability to obtain immediate drug treatment, and other reasons. Due to the backlog with grand jury proceedings for felony charges in 2020, numerous cases which would qualify as low level felonies were charged directly as misdemeanors, with the Lakewood Court retaining jurisdiction over the entire case.

The court maintained its committed course to provide treatment for drug related crimes, balancing both treatment and accountability to those with drug and alcohol addiction. Treatment is accompanied with strict supervision. With drug abuse and addiction, diversion, intervention in lieu of conviction and treatment as a condition of probation/community control supervision are all used in various cases to get the defendant into a treatment program. The court's Indigent Driver's Alcohol Treatment (IDAT) funds were used in 2020 to provide both inpatient and outpatient drug and alcohol treatment services to defendants. Those defendants fortunate to have insurance were able to obtain private treatment with court supervision. In addition, fourteen (14) defendants were provided drug treatment through the Cuyahoga County Probation Department's jail reduction program.

### MENTAL HEALTH COURT

Numerous criminal cases involve mental illness and/or substance abuse. In 2020, there were fifteen (15) mental health referrals for competency to stand trial, sanity, and risk assessments. Although the number of referrals decreased from 2019, the decrease is in direct relation to the decrease in the number of criminal charges filed with the Lakewood Court in 2020. Unlike the common pleas court, which can make a direct referral to North Coast Behavioral Health Care Facility, a municipal court must go through a two step process. First, a defendant is referred for a mental evaluation for either competency or sanity. If found incompetent or insane, the defendant is transferred to

North Coast or another appropriate mental health care facility until the defendant is restored or determined not to be restorable to competency.

These cases are few in number yet require extensive time and involvement of court staff. Although some of the charges are relatively minor in nature, the mental condition of the defendant poses a risk of harm that must be addressed regardless of the seriousness of the offense. In addition to the fifteen direct referrals, other cases involving mental health referrals from the Common Pleas or other municipal courts were supervised by the Lakewood Court due to overlapping jurisdiction. The cost of the mental evaluations is paid out of the court's probation supervision fund.

Sometimes mental illness is combined with substance abuse or addiction. These cases, called dual diagnosis disorders, are more complicated because the conditions and symptoms overlap. While both issues need to be addressed, they require different treatment. Over the years the Lakewood Court has developed strong working relationships with many treatment providers and sober living homes. Referral for inpatient treatment and sober living facilities was severely hampered in 2020 due to COVID safety measures.

Mental health issues in these cases were identified early and the persons involved were expeditiously referred for commitment, medication, or other treatment. The efficiency of the program not only reduces the risk to the City by transferring the defendant from the Lakewood jail, but also provides the defendant with medication and other treatment during the evaluation process. With this program, the illness can be addressed and future criminal incidents may be reduced.

### HOUSING COURT CASES

### **Criminal Cases**

Although there were no new building code violation cases filed with the court in 2020, the court continued its practice of conducting regularly scheduled compliance hearings, particularly in the warm weather months, to monitor progress on abating building code violations with previously filed cases. In doing so, the Court recognized that the public health crisis meant many people faced a loss of employment or reduced hours such that planned improvements could not be completed. Most cases involved conditions that did not pose an immediate risk of safety to the community. While maintaining the housing stock in Lakewood is critical to the community, this interest must be balanced against the unforeseen and financially devastating situations many residents faced due to the unexpected health crisis that arose in 2020.

# **Housing Court Diversion Program**

The Lakewood Municipal Court continued the diversion program that was established in 2010 for owner occupied building, housing, and health code violation

cases. The purpose of the diversion program is to assist homeowners in fixing their homes and achieving compliance with the housing and building codes. The diversion program has become a useful tool for the court to bring houses into compliance with the city's building and safety codes. The program allows a Lakewood homeowner to avoid a criminal conviction for housing infractions and the opportunity to devote funds to repairing the code violations instead of paying fines.

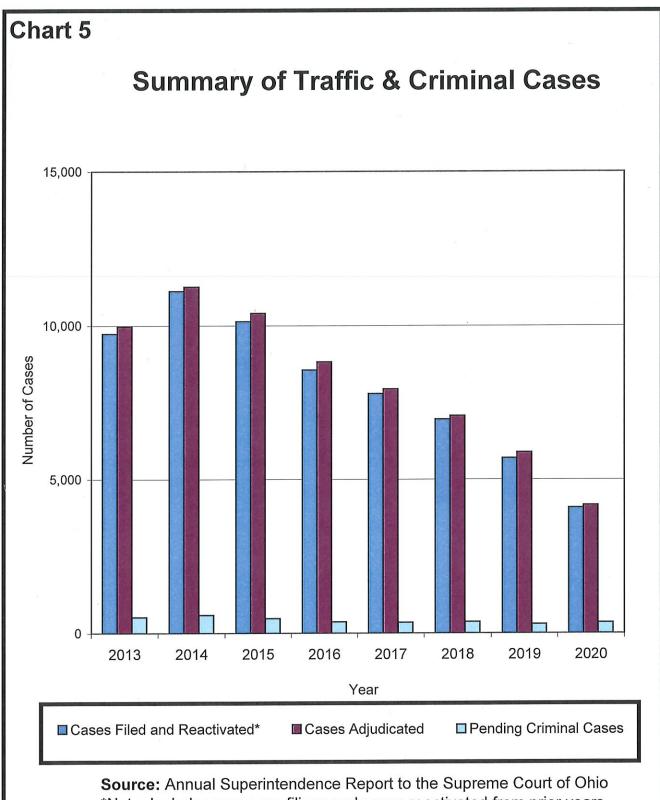
In 2020, 1 building code case was added to the diversion program with 23 others carried over from previous years because of inability to correct all of the housing code violations. The staff at LakewoodAlive also participated in the diversion program, assisting the participants with low interest loan eligibility and applications, coordinating community groups to assist with painting and other projects, and other direct involvement with the homeowner.

# Record Sealing Procedures.

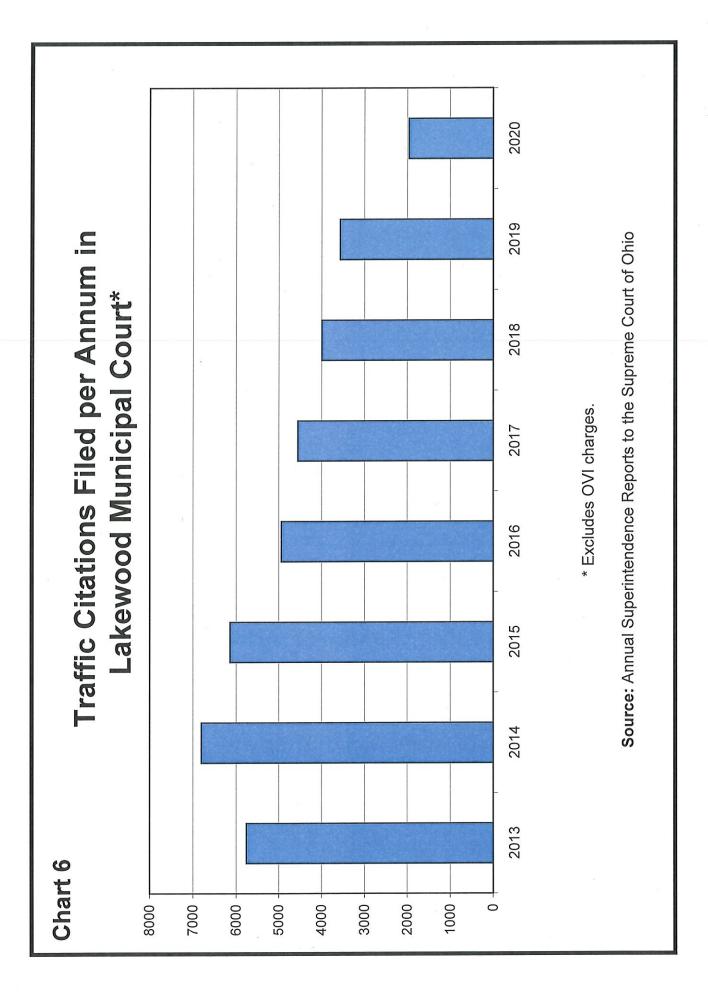
The Ohio Revised Code sets out a procedure for certain criminal convictions, as well as all dismissed criminal charges that may be sealed. For misdemeanor convictions, there is a waiting period of one (1) year after the conviction or probation period. Felony convictions have a longer waiting period. Sealing allows a person who made mistakes in the past, resulting in criminal convictions, to avoid future obstacles in moving forward in life. A shoplifting conviction by an eighteen year old could prevent that person at age forty from getting a custodial job with a bank or other employer that requires a bond.

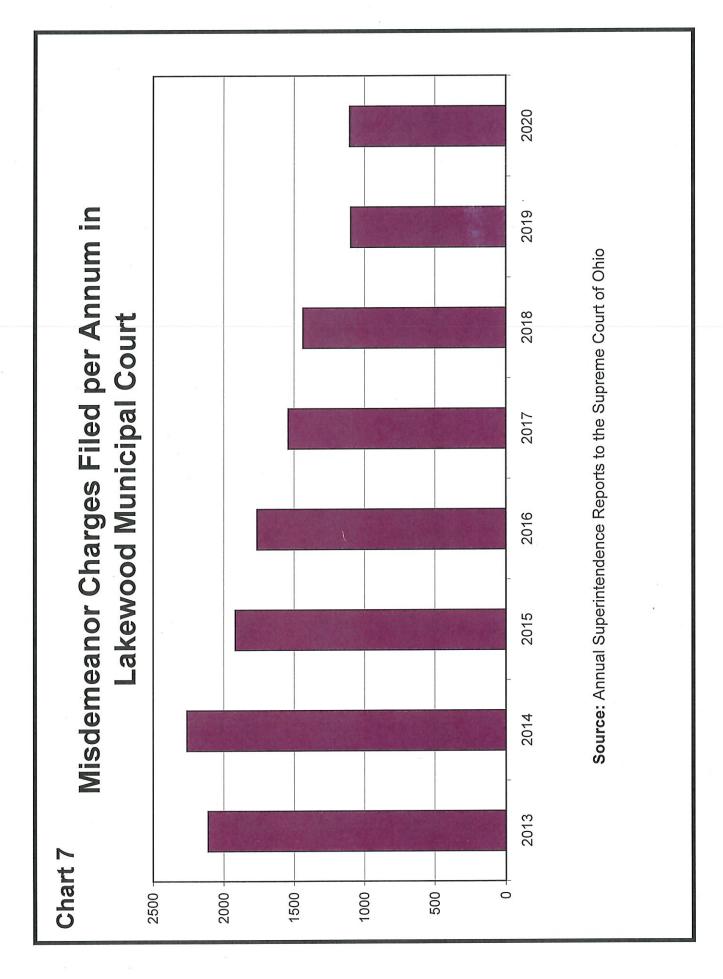
Since October 2018, when the sealing law was amended to remove the limitation of the number of misdemeanor convictions that could be sealed, the number of motions to seal conviction records have continued to increase. Prior to October 29, 2018, only two (2) misdemeanor convictions could be sealed. Not all misdemeanor offenses may be sealed. Domestic violence, which carries a lifetime prohibition to possess a firearm, and traffic cases are excluded from sealing. In 2020 there were 111 applications filed to seal records of convictions. Although a slight decrease from the 121 applications to seal the record in 2019, like other filings, this was due to the public health conditions.

The Court provides on its website a form for an applicant to seal a record of conviction or record after dismissal of a case. Before a conviction is sealed, a hearing is required with the opportunity for the prosecutor to raise any objections and the court to examine the record and question the applicant. Because many of the applicants have moved out of state, the Court began conducting the hearing by video conference, often through the applicant's cell phone, to allow greater access to this statutory remedy. With the COVID conditions, the Court has modified its policy to conduct all hearings to seal a record by video unless there is a specific reason, such as a drug screen, that would require the applicant's physical appearance in court.



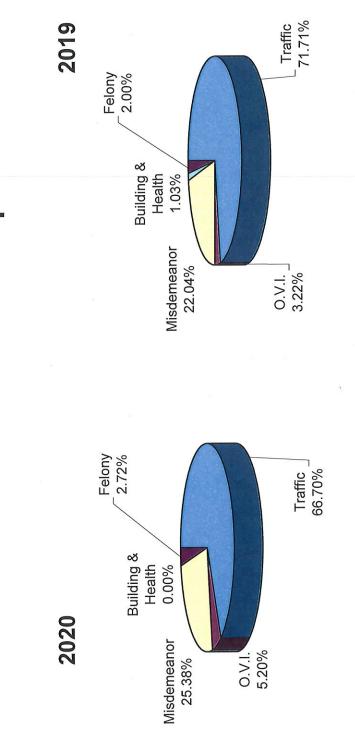
\*Note: Includes new case filings and cases reactivated from prior years.



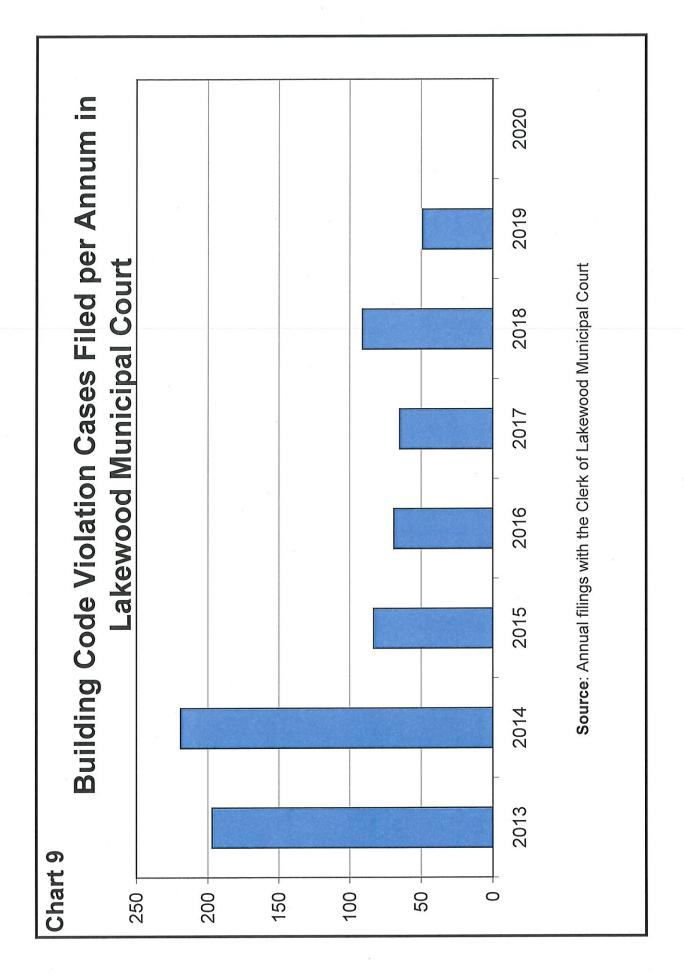


# Chart 8

# Summary of Traffic & Criminal Cases for the Lakewood Municipal Court



Source: Annual Superintendence Reports to the Supreme Court of Ohio



# CRIMINAL DIVISION MONTHLY SUMMARY OF CITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

2020 Receipts	Total Deposits & Bond Receipts	Total City Receipts (all city fines, costs & interest)	<u>Totals</u>
January	\$9,055.00	\$86,681.25	\$95,736.25
February	9,895.00	107,906.48	117,801.48
March	6,449.00	92,058.72	98,507.72
April	678.00	25,883.47	26,561.47
May	1,147.00	39,576.84	40,723.84
June	2,298.00	87,399.50	89,697.50
July	7,563.00	69,005.41	76,568.41
August	7,813.00	66,036.53	73,849.53
September	6,486.00	76,733.56	83,219.56
October	6,672.00	62,811.20	69,483.20
November	10,750.00	54,021.57	64,771.57
December	<u>4,239.00</u>	<u>54,836.23</u>	<u>59,075.23</u>
Subtotal Amount *Carried Over from	\$73,045.00	\$822,950.76	\$895,995.76
December 2019	\$31,349.74		
	212122171	0033 050 50	603E 34E E0
Total	\$104,394.74	\$822,950.76	\$927,345.50
2020 Expenditures	Total Bonds Refunded and Transferred	Total Receipts Summary <u>Disbursed to City-Fines and Costs</u>	
January	\$12,770.00	Traffic	\$ 291,635.70
February	10,711.00	Criminal	72,887.89
March	6,472.00	10% Bond Costs	4,386.00
April	763.00	Court Costs, Exp, LETF	210,094.49
May	1,741.00	Diversion	4,199.00
June	5,194.00	Witness	1,041.00
July	3,630.00	Jury	23.00
August	2,549.00	Interest on Deposits	1,432.22
September	10,252.00	Criminal unclaimed monies (R.C. 1901.31g)	2,019.62
October	6,280.00	O.V.I. Funds (R.C. 4511.99)	12,571.41
November	11,107.00	Probation Fund	16,622.36
December	3,825.00	*Special Projects Fund	42,129.50
		*Computer Maintenance Fund	37,423.00
Subtotal Amount	\$75,294.00	•	
	•	Total	\$ 696,465.19
Carried over to 2021	\$29,100.74		
Total	\$104,394.74	*Includes fees assessed in all cases.	

# **CRIMINAL DIVISION - STATISTICAL DATA**

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Individual Charge Filings		
Traffic Citations	1960	3561
Traffic Summons	1	0
Traffic Warrants	402	0
Criminal Citations	1174	1486
Criminal Summons	168	62
Criminal Warrants - Felonies	74	94
Criminal Warrants - Misdemeanors	1065	136
Total Individual Case Filings	4844	5339
Case Adjudications* (Processed Through Open Court or Violations Bureau)		
Traffic and Criminal Cases Adjudicated	5301	5746
Arrest Warrants on Complaints Issued and Executed		
Traffic and Criminal Warrants Issued	1541	230
Traffic and Criminal Warrants Executed	836	211
Contempt of Court Arrest Warrants Issued and Executed		
Contempt of Court Non-appearance Warrants Issued	1283	676
Contempt of Court Non-appearance Warrants Executed	548	335

<sup>\*</sup>Computed From Supreme Court Superintendence Report Year-End Figures.

# CRIMINAL DIVISION - STATISTICAL DATA TRAFFIC OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS

	Individual C 2020	Offense Filings 2019
Traffic Offense Description		
Aggravated Vehicular Assault		1
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide		
Backing Without Vigilance	35	53
Bicycle/ Bicycle Helmet Violations	15	27
Certain Acts Prohibited	13	1
Driving on Sidewalk or Curb	2	1
Driving Under Suspension or Revocation	118	178
Earphone Use While Driving	3	4
Emergency Vehicle Violation	5	10
Excessive Noise, Loud Exhaust, Horn Blowing	32	41
Failure to Control Motor Vehicle/Accident/Full Time & Attention While Driving/		
Failure to Yeild Right of Way/Assured Cleared Distance	310	190
False Info Provided	2	6
Financial Responsibility	100	165
Following too Closely	24	41
Improper Change of Course, Lane Usage, Weaving, Right Side of Roadway	82	136
Improper or Unsafe Lights & Equipment, Obstructed View	180	403
Improper Passing	15	26
Improper Turns	169	33
Improper Vehicle Ident, Illegal Use of Plates, Exp. Plates, Fictitious Plates	347	897
Leaving Scene of Accident/ Hit Skip/ Stopping After Accident	51	42
Left of Center	18	18
Litter from Motor Vehicle	6	7
Motorcycle/ Moped Violations	5	
No Operator's License, License Restrictions, Exp. Operator's License, Unlicensed to Drive	128	202
One Way Streets	2	15
Open Door in Traffic	4	2
Operating a Vehicle Impaired (L.C.O.)	92	102
Operating a Vehicle Impaired (R.C.)	32	26
OVI/BAC Refusal	19	19
Pedestrian Related, Right of Way	28	26
Physical Control (L.C.O.)	13	8
Physical Control (R.C.)	2	7
Railroad Crossing Violations	1.4	1
Reckless Operation of Vehicle	14	17
Report Change of Address	5	20
Restricted Street, Excessive Weight or Load, Closed Street, Commercial	205	30
Seatbelt / Child Restr. Law / Booster	39	406
Speeding	28 25	308 22
Temporary Operator's Permit Violation	25	1
Texting while driving	6	3
Tire Peeling/Street racing	385	8
Toys in Street Two ffic Control Devices Traffic Lights & Signs	22	853
Traffic Control Devices, Traffic Lights & Signs	10	12
Unattended Motor Vehicle	44	12
Unsafe Motor Vehicle Willful and Wanton Disregard, Failure to Comply	77	38
		7
Wrongful Entrust, Permitting		,

# CRIMINAL DIVISION - STATISTICAL DATA CRIMINAL OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS

# CITY ORDINANCE OFFENSES - MISDEMEANORS

	Indiv			Indivi Offense l	
Criminal Offense Description	Offense 2020	2019	Criminal Offense Description	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Aggravated Menacing		1	Misuse of 911/ Misconduct of Emergency		
Animal Code Violation	25	43	Noise Violations	23	17
Assault		14	Obstruction Justice		2
Building/Fire/ Zoning Code Violations		55	Obstruction Official Business	27	19
Carry Concealed Weapon/Improper			Occupying a Drug Premises	9	3
Handling of a Firearm	7	1	Open Container/ Public Consumption	69	49
Comply Lawful Order	4		Passing Bad Checks/ NSF Checks	2	1
Criminal Damaging	28	21	Possession of Dangerous Toys	2	
Criminal Mischief	4	11	Possession of Drug Instruments/		
Criminal/ Agg Trespassing	98	30	Paraphernalia	89	61
Curfew/ Park/Misuse Walking Trails	6	3	Possession/ Discharge Fireworks	1	2
Defraud Livery			Public Indecency/Procuring/Prostitution/ Soliciting		2
Discharging Firearms / Imp Hand	2	4	Receiving Stolen Property	2	1
Disorderly Conduct/ Persist/ Intox	544	504	Resisting Arrest/ Willful Fleeing	12	16
Drug Abuse / Poss of Halluc/Intoxicant			Rumaging in Refuse		1
Marijuana/Permitting	11	130	Sales to Minor/ Minor Purchasing &		
Endangering Children		4	Poss of Alcohol/Legal Consump in MV	9	10
False Alarms	1	1	Soliciting License/Bill Posting		
Falsification/ False Info to Officer	26	16	Telephone Harassment		2
Fishing License Required	1		Theft/ Petty Theft	17	17
Illegal Knives	4	4	Unauthorized Use Motor Vehicle	4	1
Inducing Panic	1		Unlawful Transaction use in Weapons/		
Littering/Spitting	5	3	Transport/Use While Intoxicated	8	3
Menacing		2			

# CRIMINAL DIVISION - STATISTICAL DATA CRIMINAL OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS

# STATE STATUTE OFFENSES - MISDEMEANORS

	Indiv	idual		Indiv	idual
	Offense	Filings		Offense	Filings
Criminal Offense Description	2020	<u>2019</u>	Criminal Offense Description	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide			Obstruction Justice, Official Bus.	4	4
Aggravated Menacing	12	10	Passing Bad Checks/ Misuse CC	7	7
Arson		1	Possession of Criminal Tools	19	11
Assault	20	26	Public Gambling/Operating		
			Gambling House		
Breaking & Entering			Public Indecency/ Sexual Imp/		
Contempt of Court			Voyer/Prostitution	1	1
Criminal Damaging/ Mischief	5	7	Receiving Stolen Property	3	6
Criminal Simulation / Complicity			Resisting Arrest	3	2
Criminal Trespassing/ Agg Tress	12	2	Riot/ Inciting to Violence/ Inducing		
DCI/ Persisting	3	4	Panic		
-			Sales to Minor/ Poss/		
Domestic Violence	26	18	Consump/Tobacco		1
Drug Paraphernalia/ Cultivating	40	5	Telephone Harassment		4
Drugs of Abuse/					
Permitting/Possession	54	60	Theft	165	96
Endangering Children/ Patient			Trafficking	2	2
Falsification/ Taking IdentityFailure			Unauthorized Use of Motor		
to disclose personal info.	12	14	Vehicle/Property	3	2
False Alarm			Underage Drinking		
Fishing Without a License/ Illegal			Unlawful Restraint		1
<del>-</del>			Use/ Discharge Firearms/ Poss/ Imp		
Acquisition of Wild Animals		1	Handling/Deface	14	3
Forgery/ Illegal food stamps	1		Violation of TPO		
Harrassing and Inmate	1		Willful Flee & Elude/ Failure		
Menacing/ Stalking	3		to Comply/ Escape	6	4
Misconduct on Public Tranportation					

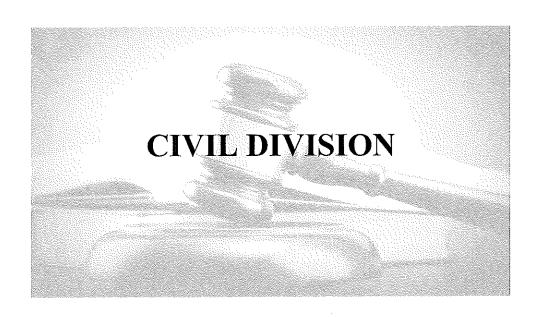
### OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cleveland Clinic	0	0
Department of Natural Resources		
Division of Wildlife/ Watercraft	0	1
Dog Warden	18	
Metropolitan Park-Including Traffic	5	9
Ohio State Patrol	3	96
Public Safety/ Liquor Control	0	. 1
RTA	0	0
Web	0	0

# CRIMINAL DIVISION - STATISTICAL DATA CRIMINAL OFFENSE DESCRIPTIONS

### STATE STATUTE OFFENSES - FELONIES

	Individu Offense Fili			Individu: Offense Fili	
Criminal Offense Description		<u>2019</u>	Criminal Offense Description		<u>2019</u>
Abduction	1		Drugs Of Abuse	4	
Aggravated/ Felonious Assault	10	13	Forgery/ Taking an Identity		3
Aggravated Burglary	1	2	Fraud/ Misuse of CC/ Passing bad checks	1	
Aggravated Riot			Grand Theft/ Theft/ Grand Theft of MV	4	7
Aggravated Robbery	2	5	Illegal Processing of Drug/Conveyance		
Aggravated Trespass/ Menacing/			Documents/ Ordinance chemicals		0
Criminal Trespassing		1	Intimidation, Retaliation		
Aggravated Vehicular Assault		1	Kidnapping/ Unlawful Restraint	1	1
Arson			Murder	1	1
Breaking and Entering	2	1	Obstructing Justice	6	
Burglary	8	4	Rape/ Sexual Battery	3	1
Carrying a Concealed Weapon/			Receiving Stolen Property	2	10
Improper Handling/Crim Tool			Robbery	2	4
Weapons under Disability	9	7	Telephone Harassment		1
Complicity/ Conspiracy/ Corrupt			Tampering with Evidence		
Corruption of a Minor/ Child			Trafficking in Drugs	16	13
Endangering/ Obscenity/			Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle		
Unlawful Sex	1	2	Willful Eluding/ Fleeing/		
Domestic Violence/			Failure to Comply		
Violation of TPO	4	5			



### **CIVIL DIVISION**

Civil cases are disputes between private parties, as opposed to a traffic or criminal charge which is a case commenced by the government. Civil cases are generally filed to recover monetary damages, return of property, or restitution of rental premises in eviction proceedings. The monetary jurisdictional limit for cases in this Court is \$15,000. Cases involving a greater claim for money damages must be filed in the Common Pleas Court.

Civil cases are divided into three (3) sections; general civil cases, small claims and eviction proceedings. The total number of civil cases filed and reactivated in 2020 decreased by 353 cases from the prior year. General civil cases, involving claims of property damage, personal injury and breach of contract, decreased substantially from the previous year with 1,002 cases in 2019 and 649 cases in 2020. Many of these cases involve consumer credit issues.

### **Small Claims Cases**

One aspect of civil cases, small claims cases, decreased by 360 cases, from 903 cases 2019 to 543 in 2020. Small claims cases are limited to civil cases involving up to \$6,000. Of all the small claims cases that were filed last year, 84.30% were filed by the City of Lakewood for collection of municipal income taxes. The remaining 15.70% were filed by private parties.

The vast majority of the small claims cases are handled by the court's magistrates, David Briggs, Jerry Dowling, and Regis McGann. While the cases involve a relatively small monetary amount, they often raise complex legal issues. Both the Lakewood Court and the community are fortunate to have three respected trial lawyers serving as part-time magistrates with the court.

### **Landlord/Tenant Cases**

Also part of the civil division, eviction cases in 2020 decreased by 277 cases, from 510 cases in 2019 to 283 cases in 2020. These cases include a landlord's claims for possession of the rental property, damages to the premises and unpaid rent. It does not include other landlord tenant claims, such as actions by tenants for return of security deposit and deposit of rent into escrow with the Clerk of Court.

Eviction cases are difficult, for they impact a defendant's life, property and home. In March, the U.S. Congress enacted the Coronavirus Aid Relief and Economic Security (C.A.R.E.S.) Act to stay eviction proceedings for nonpayment of rent for any federally subsidized rental units (such as H.U.D. supported or Sec. 8 housing) or any rental property with a federally backed mortgage or first or subordinate lien on the property. The operation of the C.A.R.E.S. Act effective stopped many eviction proceedings between March 25, 2020 until September 1, 2020.

Following the expiration of the C.A.R.E.S. Act, the Center for Disease Control, (CDC) issued an order, effective September 4, 2020, to halt evictions for all residential property until December 31, 2020, if the tenant was unable to pay rent and met specific requirements set by the CDC. Unlike the C.A.R.E.S. Act, the CDC eviction moratorium order applied to all residential rental property. Although initially set to expire on December 31, 2020, the CDC order has been extended through March 31, 2021.

In addition to these federal mandates, the Lakewood Court adopted a COVID rent deferment program. It protected tenants who were unable to pay rent due to reduced or loss of employment with a plan to repay the rent at a later date, without late charges or other penalties, with landlord agreement. Most landlords recognized the need to maintain good tenants who were unexpected financially impacted, and cooperated with the plan.

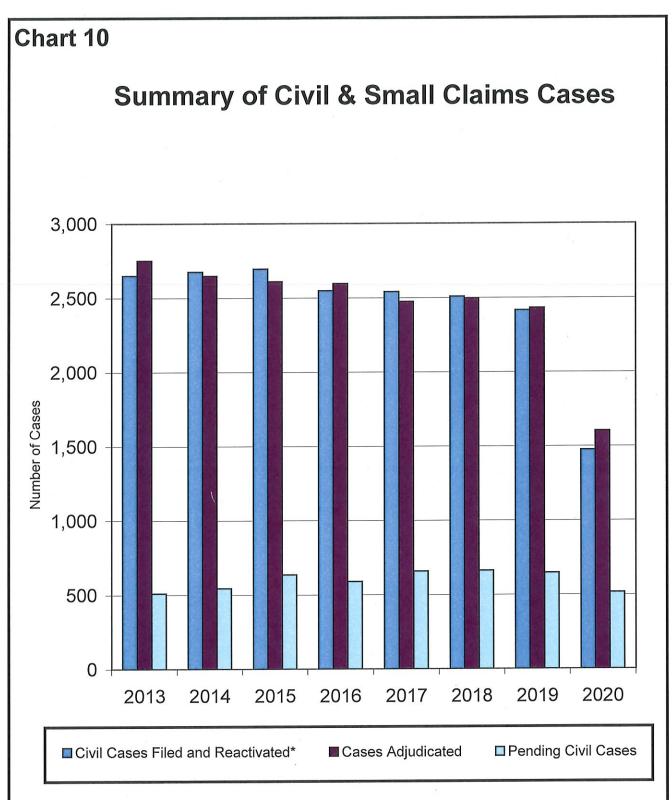
In addition to criminal housing code violations, a tenant is permitted under Ohio Law to obtain compliance with building code violations against landlords without the City's involvement by depositing rent with the municipal court. Tenants must be current in their rent and give the landlord reasonable notice of the lease or code violations. If the landlord does not remedy the violation, the tenant may deposit the rent with the court. The court will retain possession of the rent until compliance has been made. In addition, the court may also order a reduction of rent to the tenant for the period of time of the violation. There were 17 rent deposit cases filed in 2020, compared to 11 cases in 2019.

Most of the eviction proceedings and small claims cases are heard by one of the court magistrates. After the hearing's conclusion, the magistrate files a written report and recommendation. Both parties are given fourteen (14) days to file written objections to the judge for review. If objections are filed, the court determines if an additional hearing is required before final judgment. Depending on the issues raised, the magistrate's recommendation may be upheld, modified, or set for an additional hearing with the judge.

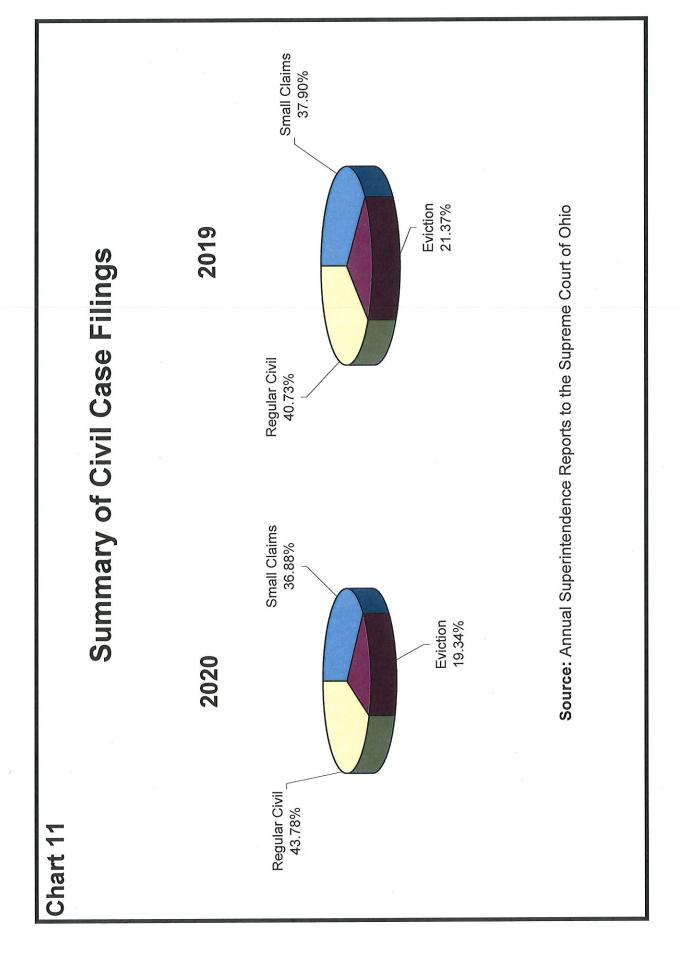
### Trusteeship

In addition to adjudicating cases, the Ohio Revised Code authorizes municipal courts to create a trusteeship with a judgment debtor. A trusteeship is a court supervised procedure for a person to avoid garnishment of wages after judgment. Although a trusteeship is a little known remedy to assist a person faced with civil judgments, it is a safe and inexpensive method of debt consolidation and consumer relief.

The defendant pays a specified amount per month to the court which is distributed to the defendant's creditors. The monthly amount is determined based upon statutory percent of wages and exemptions. Compliance with the terms and conditions of the trusteeship prevents execution of judgment against the defendant. There were six active trustee cases during the year, which includes one case filed in 2020 and five carried over from the prior year. Four of those cases were terminated in 2020. Although this is a useful program to prevent garnishment and bank attachment procedures, it is largely unused in Ohio.



**Source**: Annual Superintendence Report to the Supreme Court of Ohio \*Note: Includes new case filings and cases reactivated from prior years.



### CIVIL DIVISION - Landlord/Tenant ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	<u> 2020</u>	<u> 2019</u>
Cases Pending at Beginning of Year	73	75
Cases Filed & Reactivated	290	510
Cases Adjudicated	<u>(301)</u>	<u>(515)</u>
Cases Pending Year-end	62	73
Case Adjudication Summary	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Trial Hearing by Judge	4	5
Hearing by Magistrate	96	178
Transfer to Civil Docket/Other	8	3
Dismissal for Want of Prosecution	0	1
Other Dismissals	190	323
Bankruptcy Stay	0	1
Other Terminations	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	301	515
Objections filed from Magistrate's Reports to Court:	7	4
Rent Deposits filed with the Court	17	11

2020 Mileage expense: \$1,721.72

## CIVIL DIVISION - SMALL CLAIMS ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Cases Pending at Beginning of Year Cases Filed & Reactivated Cases Adjudicated Cases Pending Year-end	2020 258 543 (633) 168	2019 240 903 (885) 258
Case Adjudication Summary	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Trial Hearing by Magistrate	287	432
Trial Hearing by Judge	8	4
Transfer to Civil Docket	0	9
Dismissal for Want of Prosecution	0	1
Other Dismissals	337	435
Bankruptcy Stay	1	2
Other Terminations	<u>o</u>	2
Total	633	885
Objections filed from Magistrate's Reports to Court:	4	13
2020 Small Claims Coses Elled by Type	E	'ercent
2020 Small Claims Cases Filed by Type	16%	17%
Regular Civil	84%	83%
Municipal Tax Cases	100%	100%
Total	100%	100 70

### CIVIL DIVISION - TRUSTEESHIP MONTHLY SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

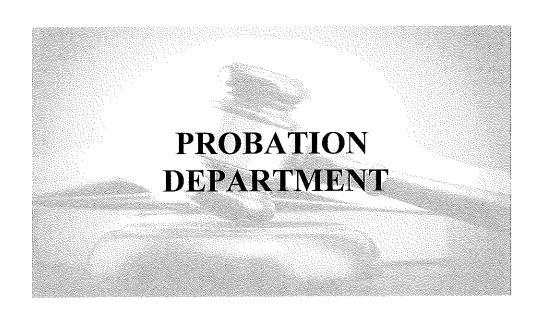
2020 Receipts	Total Receipts
Carried over from December 2019	\$834.00
January	\$260.00
February	\$25.00
March	\$283.00
April	\$252.00
May	\$375.00
June	\$200.00
July	\$330.00
August	\$310.00
September	\$0.00
October	\$125.00
November	\$50.00
December	<u>\$0.00</u>
2020 Totals	\$2,210.00
2019 Carryover & 2020 Receipts	\$3,044.00
Costs disbursed to City	(\$45.20)
Disbursed to Creditors	(\$2,949.80)
Refunded to Trustee	<u>\$0.00</u>
Undisbursed & Carried over - January 2020	\$49.00

### **Explanatory Note:**

Total receipts and expenditures include:

Court Costs paid to City

All Trustee monies accepted by Clerk's Office to be disbursed to eligible creditors Monies on deposit at year-end undisbursed and carried over to subsequent year



### 2020 PROBATION DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

The Lakewood Municipal Court Probation Department maintained its commitment to the community under the direction of Judge Patrick Carroll. The Probation Department provides an important service to the Lakewood community. It is responsible for two primary functions within the court system: presentence investigations and probation supervision.

A presentence investigation (PSI) is conducted on behalf of the Court after the defendant has been convicted through a plea of guilt or a finding of guilt. The defendant is scheduled for an interview with a probation officer to provide the court with more background information about the offense and the offender prior to final disposition. The investigation includes the offender's version of the offense, a copy of the police report, criminal record check, family history, mental health and substance abuse history, work history and a recommendation for final disposition. The presentence report may also include collateral information from family members, the arresting officer and the victim. The Probation Department wrote 132 presentence reports this year to assist the court with sentencing.

When an offense results in property damage or personal injury, the victim is contacted to provide information regarding the offense and is encouraged to express an opinion regarding sentencing. It is the Probation Department's responsibility to consult with the victim to verify the amount of loss or personal injury and to forward that information to the court so the court may order payment of restitution. In 2020 the Probation Department collected \$34,682.53 in restitution that was distributed to victims of crime.

In addition to preparing presentence reports, the Probation Department supervises offenders that have been placed on community control supervision. The average number of probationers supervised each month is 152. This is a decrease of thirty one people from last year. This decrease is due to 2020 being the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although neither the Court nor the Probation Department closed, filings with the Court were significantly lower; especially during the months of March, April and May. Probationers are required to strictly comply with a variety of conditions imposed by the court in order to maintain their freedom in the community and to avoid imposition of the original jail sentence. Terms of community control supervision often contain a strong rehabilitation component to address the problems that initially brought the offender to the court's attention.

Court imposed rehabilitation may include such elements as mandatory treatment for alcohol and drug dependency, abstinence from all mood altering substances, attendance at twelve step meetings, personal counseling or completion of an anger management or domestic violence program.

As available jail space declines, the Probation Department utilizes electronic monitored house arrest and global tracking as an alternative to jail in appropriate cases.

According to Ohio law, offenders sentenced to electronic monitoring must serve three times as many days under house arrest to equal the amount of actual time designated by statute for the particular offense. Eight (8) offenders were assigned to a period of house arrest. Eligible offenders for the program are those with non-violent offense convictions who lack significant prior criminal histories.

Offenders assigned to house arrest are required to pay their own service fees to the house arrest provider for installation and daily monitoring.

The Probation Department has also made referrals to ignition interlock services for repeat OVI offenders with driving privileges. Installation of an interlock device requires the driver to blow into a breathalyzer which is attached to the ignition. If the device tests positive for alcohol, the car will not start.

A significant amount of time in the Probation Department is devoted to case management and preparation for community control violation hearings. In 2020 131 probationers were required to appear in court to answer charges of a probation violation. After scheduling a hearing it is the probation officer's duty to inform the offender of the nature of the charges and prepare testimony for the court regarding details of the violation.

When confronted with strong evidence of a violation the offender often acknowledges his or her lack of compliance. The court then has several options to address the violation, ranging from imposition of the original sentence to mandating additional conditions of probation.

Offenders who appear in Lakewood Municipal Court and are subsequently referred to the Probation Department often suffer from a variety of personal problems including alcohol and/or drug addiction, marital and family problems, sexual, financial, mental health and medical issues. The Probation Department works diligently utilizing a variety of community resources to offer offenders assistance in the areas where they need it. The goal is that when the probation term expires the offender can successfully return to the community as a law abiding citizen.

The past several years have seen a significant increase in the number of people we see who are addicted to drugs and in particular heroin. Lakewood Municipal Court uses a program in conjunction with the Cuyahoga County Probation Department and the Cuyahoga County Jail. This program, known as the jail reduction program, takes individuals who have received a jail sentence and places them in a treatment program followed by a period of probation supervision. In 2020 fourteen (14) people were referred to this program.

Through a grant made available by The Three Arches, we have an individual who is a licensed social worker assigned to us and the City of Lakewood from Recovery Resources. When we encounter an individual needing a mental health assessment and/or a chemical dependency assessment the person can be referred to Recovery Resources for

an evaluation at no cost to the individual or Court. This direct link to services is a tremendous assistance to Lakewood Municipal Court. As a result of this project mentally ill offenders have decreased the amounts of time spent in jail and have been diverted to more appropriate services such as crisis stabilization units or home. Mentally ill offenders have benefited by not losing their housing or other entitlements as well as being linked with the community mental health system. This program has also helped to address the needs of the drug addicted and those with dual diagnosis. In 2020 fifty (50) people were referred to this agency for services. We anticipate this number to grow in 2021.

The goal of the Probation Department is to protect the community and to assist probationers with problems that led to their involvement in the criminal justice system. The Lakewood Municipal Court Probation Department staff works very hard to achieve this objective.

# PROBATION DEPARTMENT MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY REFERRAL RESULTS

	PSI Carry Over to next Mo.	PSI Monthly <u>Referrals</u>	Presentence Investigation Completed PSI	Active Prob.	Restitution Collected	Probation Violation <u>Hearings</u>	House I Arrest <u>Assign.</u>	House INACTIVE Arrest Probation Assign. w/PSI	ACTIVE Probation w/PSI	ACTIVE Probation No PSI	ACTIVE Probation <u>Term.</u>
January	ю	6	22	21	\$3,624.00	18	-	<del>\</del>	10	1	13
February	4	15	14	12	2,103.94	15	-	•	<b>∞</b>	4	13
March	4	73	п	10	3,621.97	111	0	ю	7	<b>∞</b>	23
April	0	0	4	w	0.00	0	0	•	4	-	17
May	0	<del>,</del>		w	1,120.00	10	0	7	က	И	19
June	ю	8	6	13	6,695.85	6	7	7	9	7	19
July	w	10	10	10	3,381.29	18	8	0	ю	7	17
August	4	9	14	19	4,627.18	6	0	7	<b>∞</b>	11	19
September	r 4	9	11	22	6,111.89	10	0	H	17	w	18
October	7	13	13	12	2,124.11	12	0		ю	6	16
November	9	9	16	10	246.39	12	7	=	9	4	12
December	m]	<del>4</del> 1	7	13	1,025.91	<b>L</b>	<b>O</b> I	w	∞l	(C)	10
'19 Totals	s 43	80	132	152 \$	34,682.53	131	∞	23	78	74	196
'18 Totals	s 73	132	205	184 (Mo. Avg.)	\$62,572.75	232	16	12	85	86	292

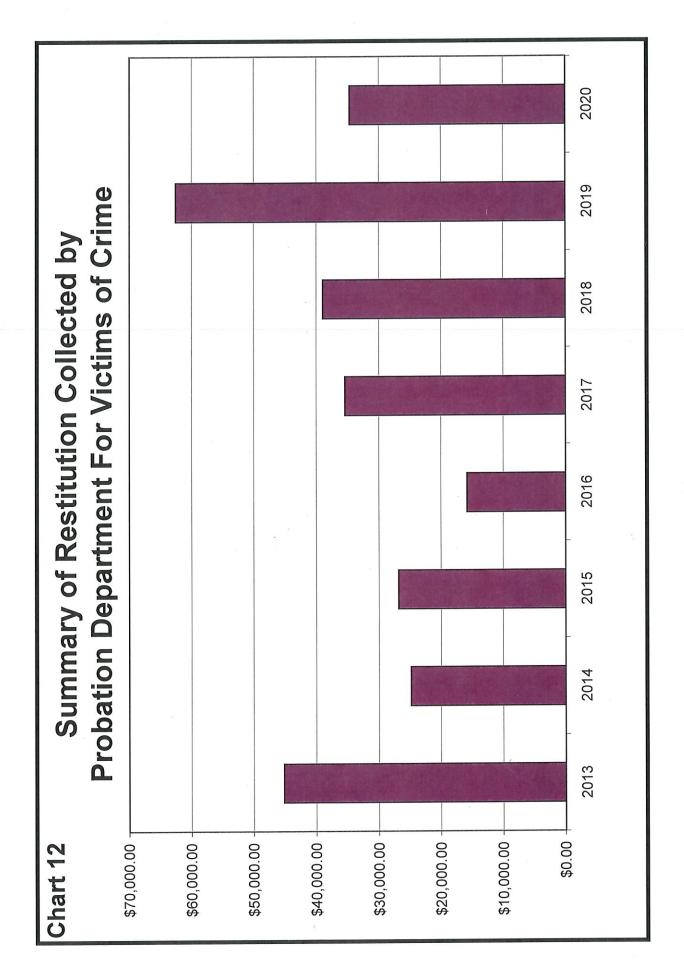
152

Total New Active Probation Referrals 2020

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT - STATISTICAL ARREST DATA

Following are the quantities and types of convictions referred for active probation supervision in 2020

Aggravated Menacing/Menacing/Aggravated Tresspassing	<u>2020</u> 3	<u>2019</u> 3
Aggravated Vehicular Manslaughter Assault	13	28
Attempted Drug Abuse		1
Attempted Possession of Drugs	1	5
Attempted Trafficking		
Carrying a Concealed Weapon/Discharge firearm	1	2
Certain Acts Prohibited	2	
Child Endangering	2 8	1 5
Contempt of Court Criminal Damaging	5	10
Criminal Mischief	J	10
Criminal TrespassingAggravated Trespassing	6	1
Dangerous Animals/Dog at large	v	•
Discharge Firearms	1	
Disorderly Conduct/Intox	10	5
Domestic Violence	11	12
Driving While Under Suspension	7	7
Drug Abuse	3	2
Failure to Comply		1
Failure to Control	1	2
False Alarms		
False Information/Failure to Identify/Fraud	3	1
Hit Skip	1	1
Illegal Procession of Drug Documents		
Inducing Panic		
Intimidation	2	
Misuse of credit card	L	
No Operators License Obstruction of Official Business	2	6
Occupying a drug premises	2	U
Open container	_	
Operating a Vehicle Impaired	40	50
Persisting	1	
Petty Theft	5	12
Physical Control	3	3
Pocket knives		
Possession of Criminal Tools		
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	8	10
Possession of Drugs		
Possession of Drug abuse instrument	14	12
Possession of Harmful Intox		
Probation Violation		2
Public Indecency		2
Receiving Stolen Property Reckless Operation		3
Resisting Arrest	3	7
Riot	3	1
Sales to Minors	1	_
Telephone Harassment	2	
Theft/Attempted breaking and entering	17	14
Traffic		1
Unauthorized use of Motor Vehicle/Wrongful entrustment	1	
Underage Possession		
Unlawful Transportation of Weapon		
Using Weapons While Intox	2	1
Violation of a Temporary Protection Order	1	8
Totals	180	218



### **COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE**

The following listing is a breakdown of quantity and type of convictions referred for Community Work Service in 2020 PAGE 1 OF 2

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Aggravated Menacing/Menacing		
Aggravated Vehicular Homicide		
Animal Violation	4	8
Assault	5	3
Attempted Forgery		
Attempted Trafficking/Possession/Trafficking	1	1
Carrying a Concealed Weapon/Possession of Stun Gun	1	2
Damage	4	5
Criminal Mischief/Body Piercing/Attempted Criminal Mischief	4	
Criminal Simulation/Complicity		
Criminal Trespassing/Aggravated Trespassing	3	
Discharging Fireworks/Possession of Fireworks		2
Disorderly Conduct/Intoxication/Persist/Noise/Park Curfew	5	14
Dogs at Large (5 Diversion 2020)		9
Domestic Violence	1	2
Driving While Under Suspension	13	20
Drug Abuse/Permitting		4
Endangerment Child/Interfere with Custody	2	
Failure to Comply		2
Failure to Control	6	2
Failure to ID		2
Failure to Yield		1
False Information	3	1
Forgery		
Full Time and Attention		
Hit-Skip	10	6
Improper Handling of a Firearm/Unlawful/while Intoxicated/Transaction		
of Weapons	1	3
Improper Identification		
Inducing Panic		
Making False Alarms		1

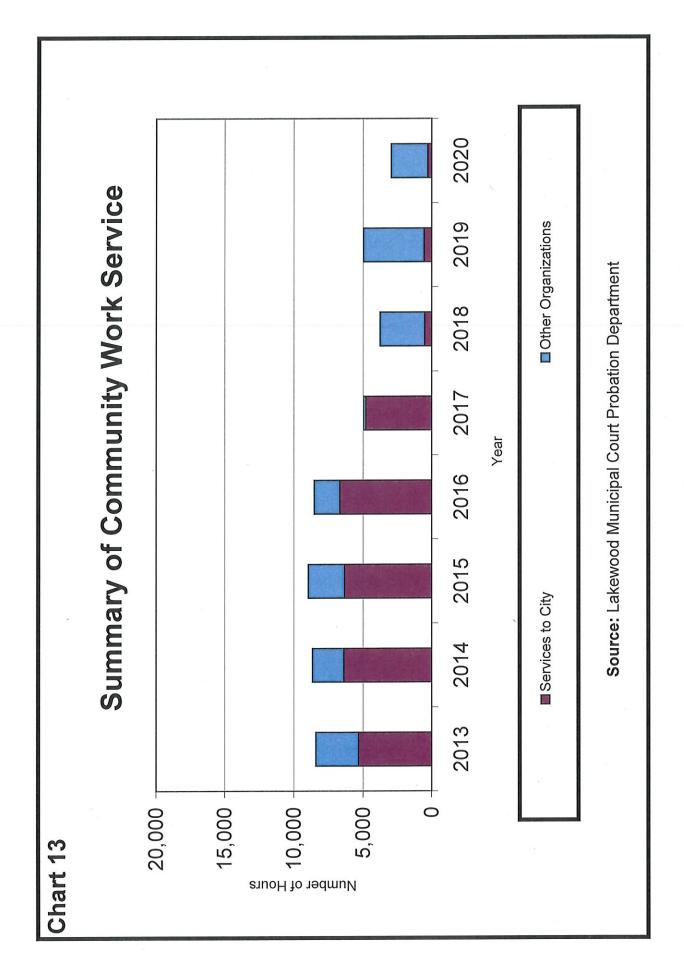
### **COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE**

The following listing is a breakdown of quantity and type of convictions referred for Community Work Service in 2020 **PAGE 2 OF 2** 

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Misuse of Credit Cards	2	1
No Operator's License		
Obstruction of Official Business	4	3
Open Container of Alcohol in Public		
Operating a Vehicle Impaired	62	81
Passing of Bad Checks		
Petty Theft/Attempt/Indentity/Defraud Livery	32	5
Physical Control of Vehicle Under the Influence	3	2
Possession of Criminal Tools	2	
Possession of Drug Paraphernalia	1	1
Possession of Hallucinogens/Marijuana		
Probation Violation/Contempt of Court		92
Receiving Stolen Property		1
Reckless Operation of a Vehicle/Willful Wanton	2	2
Resisting Arrest		3
Riot		
Sale of Alcohol to Minor/Underage Possession/Failure to ID/Certain Acts	5	6
Seat Belt/Child Restraint		
Telephone Harassment		
Theft/Attempted Theft/Att Breaking and Entering/Tampering with Utilities		14
Traffic Control Device/Misc. Traffic/Littering/Assured Clear Distance		2
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle/Wrongful Entrustment/Permit Unlicensed	2	
Driver		
Violation of Temporary Protection Order		3
Total	115	308

\*\*NOTE: • 90 defendants were assigned CWS in 2020. There were 11 defendants who had two offenses and 9 defendants who had three offenses.

- Of the 5 Sales of Alcohol to Minor/Underage Possession, 2 were offered the Diversion Program.
- 23 Defendants were assigned restitution in 2020.
- No defendant was assigned GED in 2020.



# OHIO SUPREME COURT ANNUAL STATISTICS

# The Supreme Court of Ohio Form AJ - Administrative Judge Report

Judge's Attorney Registration Number	0031127											
Judge's name	Patrick Carroll											
Notification email	lakewoodcourt@lakewoodoh.net						41					
Court	Lakewood Municipal Court											
Date of most recent inventory	10/30/19											
Report month (MM)	Report	yea	ar (YYYY)	2020	ANNUAL	REPOR	RT					
			Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	Т
			Felonies	Misdemeanors	O.V.I.	Other Traffic	Personal Injury & Property Damage	Contracts	F.E.D.	Other Civil	Small Claims	Total
	Pending beginning of period	1	1	83	3	67	3	271	73	5	258	764
	New cases filed	2	74	1105	142	1818	54	527	281	55	536	4592
Cases tran	sferred in, reactivated, or redesignated	3	70	515	13	346	0	13	2	0	7	966
	TOTAL (Add lines 1-3)	4	145	1703	158	2231	57	811	356	60	801	6322
	TERMINATIONS BY:		Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	Т
	nclude bindover by preliminary hearing, guilty or no contest pleas and defaults)	5	0	347	7	477	15	256	4	18	2	1126
	(include guilty or no contest pleas and defaults)	6	Х	0	0	0	3	0	96	19	287	405
2000-1000 20 Gr Andre C	rs of preliminary hearing and individual judge assignments)	7	48	363	137	288	17	159	7	1	6	1026
Dismissal for I	ack of speedy trial (criminal) or want of prosecution (civil)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Dismissals (inc	lude dismissals at preliminary hearing)	9	25	62	1	78	8	165	187	17	337	880
	Violations Bureau	10	Х	226	Х	1033	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	1259
Unav	vailability of party for trial or sentencing	11	70	602	8	299	0	0	0	0	0	979
1	Bankruptcy stay or interlocutory appeal	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5
	Other terminations	13	2	29	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	41
	TOTAL (Add lines 5-13)	14	145	1629	154	2183	43	584	294	56	633	5721
Pending end	of period (Subtract line 14 from line 4)	15	0	74	4	48	14	227	62	4	168	601
	Time Guideline (months)		1	6	6	6	24	12	12	12	6	Х
	Cases pending beyond time guideline	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of month	s oldest case is beyond time guideline	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X
			Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	1	T

### The Supreme Court of Ohio Form IJ - Individual Judge Report

Judge's Attorney Registration Number	0031127										
Judge's name	Patrick Carroll										
Notification email	lakewoodcourt@lakewoo	odo	h.net								
Court	Lakewood Municip	al	Court								
Date of most recent inventory	10/30/19										
Report month (MM)	Report	yea	ar (YYYY)	20	ANNUA	L REPOF	RT				
			В	С	D	E	F	G	н	T	V
			Misdemeanors	0.V.I.	Other Traffic	Personal Injury & Property Damage	Contracts	F.E.D.	Other Civil	Total	Visiting Judge
P	ending beginning of period	1						0	0	400	0 1
	New cases filed	2	54	33	56	1	36	0	0	180	0 2
Cases transferred in, re	eactivated, or redesignated	3	363	137	288 50	17 0	159	7	0	972 136	0 3
9	TOTAL (Add lines 1-3)	4	491	179	394	18	198	7	1	1288	0 4
	TERMINATIONS BY	- L				E		G	н	T	V
	TERMINATIONS BY:  Jury trial	5	В	С	D		F				0 5
	Court trial	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	7 6
	Default	-	48 <b>X</b>	X	76 <b>X</b>	0	0	0	0		0 7
Guilty or no con	test plea to original charge	-	3825			2 X	59 <b>X</b>	x	x	62	0
Salar de de la Segui de Caración de Caraci	est plea to reduced charge	ŀ	124	99	107	Х	х	Х	х	330	12 <sup>8</sup>
50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	dy trial (criminal) or want of	10	12	10	61					83	10
	prosecution (civil) Other Dismissals	11	47	3	21	3	53	3	0	130	2 11
Transfe	er to another judge or court	12		1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0 12
	Referral to private judge	13		х	х	0	0	0	0	0	0 13
Unavailability of	party for trial or sentencing	14	110	10	58	0	0	0	0	178	0 14
Bankruptcy s	stay or interlocutory appeal	15		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0 15
	Other terminations	16		3	19	6	46	3	0	105	0 16
	TOTAL (Add lines 5-16)	17	370	130	342	12	163	7	1	1025	27 17
Pending end of period (S	Subtract line 17 from line 4)	18	121	49	52	6	35	0	0	263	0 18
	Time Guideline (months)	l	6	6	6	24	12	12	12	Х	X
Cases pen	ding beyond time guideline	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 19
Number of months	oldest case is beyond time guideline	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Х	0 20
Cases submitted awaiti	ng sentencing or judgment beyond time guideline	21	0	0	0		0	0	0	_ 0	0 21

