

Oberlin Municipal Court
OBERLIN, OHIO
ANNUAL REPORT



(For the period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007)

“To us this may be just another day at the office. For the participants it is perhaps the single most important event in their life. Endeavor to treat every case with the utmost care and attention whether a simple traffic violation or a serious allegation of wrongdoing, whether a small claim or a claim for the maximum monetary jurisdiction of this Court.”

Thomas A. Januzzi,
Judge Oberlin Municipal
Court

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JUDGE'S COMMENTS-2007

It continues to be an honor and privilege to serve as Judge of the Oberlin Municipal Court.

The Oberlin Municipal Court was established in 1958 by the Ohio Legislature as a Part-Time Court located in the City of Oberlin. In 1989 the Court was made a Full-Time Court. The Oberlin Municipal Court has jurisdiction in the cities of Amherst and Oberlin and the villages of Kipton, Rochester, South Amherst and Wellington and the Townships of Amherst, Brighton, Camden, Henrietta, Huntington, New Russia, Pittsfield, Penfield, Rochester and Wellington.

The attached report contains information required by law to be reported to Oberlin City Council and to the Lorain County Commissioners.

Summary of Caseload

Overall Caseload- 2007

Overall case filings in 2007 were 9,193, a **slight increase** from 2006 (9,013) but still well below peak filings in 2003 (11,124). The main reason for the increase was the increase in civil filings.

Criminal and Traffic

Overall Criminal and Traffic case filings **decreased** for the fourth year in a row to 7494 compared to 7702 in 2006 and down 34.43% from 9782 in the peak year of 2003. The categories are:

Felony Cases

In 2007 there were 208 felony offenses filed compared to 239 in 2006, a 12.9% **decrease**.

Felony cases can either be initiated in a Municipal Court or the Common Pleas Court. Felony cases filed in the Common Pleas Court are typically a result of an indictment issued by the county grand jury and are not included in this number. Also not included are filings against juveniles. Cases initiated in the Municipal Court are usually a result of a person being charged and/or arrested at or near the time of the alleged incident without further need for investigation. When a person is arrested the person is entitled to a speedy hearing¹ to determine if there is probable cause that a felony has been committed and probable cause that the person accused committed the felony. If probable cause is found the case is "bound over"

¹ Within 10 days if incarcerated and within 15 days if not incarcerated.

(transferred) to the Lorain County Court of Common Pleas Grand Jury for consideration of whether an indictment will be issued.

Felony offenses can include OVI² offenses and Domestic Violence offenses. With regard to felony OVI the law was amended effective September 23, 2004 to provide that a person who has three prior OVI offenses within the past 6 years or 5 prior OVI offenses within the past 20 years who is again charged with OVI can be charged with a felony offense. The possible penalties for a felony OVI include a maximum fine of \$10,000.00, 5 years in prison, possible lifetime suspension of driving privileges and a forfeiture of the vehicle driven if registered in the offender's name.

With regard to felony Domestic Violence a person charged with causing actual physical harm to a household or family member with one prior conviction for Domestic Violence is charged as a 4th degree felony [up to a \$5,000.00 fine and 18 months in prison] and a person charged with causing actual physical harm to a household or family member with two or more prior convictions for Domestic Violence is charged with a 3rd degree felony [up to a \$10,000.00 fine and 5 years in prison].

OVI Cases

There was an **increase** in OVI filings from 311 in 2006 to 329 in 2007. OVI filings varied widely from agency to agency with Amherst Police and the Ohio State Highway Patrol accounting for 116 [35%] and 121 [37%] of the OVI case filings respectively.

Criminal Misdemeanor Cases

Criminal Misdemeanor filings increased for the 1st time in 4 years. In 2007 1148 criminal misdemeanor charges were filed. This was an **increase** of 3.23% from 1112 in 2006.

Criminal misdemeanor cases include misdemeanor assault and domestic violence cases, criminal trespass, disorderly conduct, misdemeanor drug offenses, obstructing official business, criminal damaging, petty theft and passing bad checks.

Traffic Cases

Traffic cases **decreased** (5.19%) from 2006 [6040] to 2007 [5726]. This is a 30% decrease from peak filings in 2003 [8208]. Included in this category are speeding offenses and other minor misdemeanor offenses such

² OVI stands for Operating a Vehicle while under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs. The terminology has changed over the years. The offense is still commonly referred to as DUI.

as assured clear distance ahead, stop sign, red light, improper turn signal, and equipment violations such as a missing or burned out license plate light. Also included in this category are crimes involving operating a motor vehicle without a valid license, with no license or while under suspension.

The agencies with the largest percentage decrease in traffic filings were Village of Wellington [-40.00%] and Village of South Amherst [-31.49%].

Civil

Civil filings **increased** to 1082, **the highest number of filings since 1977** and 150 more filings than 2006. 126 of these cases were Eviction filings, 219 were Small Claims filings, 692 were filings for the collection of money, 10 cases were for accidents, and 35 were miscellaneous.³

Jury Trials

In order to keep a current docket and for the efficient operation of the court it is necessary to have jurors available and jury trials scheduled on a regular basis. When a person is charged with a crime that has a possible penalty of a jail sentence or a fine in excess of \$1,000.00 the person is entitled to a jury trial. Also, a person is entitled to a jury trial in any civil case that can result in a money judgment or in certain other cases including an eviction. The court schedules jury trials on most Mondays unless it is a legal holiday.

Jurors are randomly chosen from voting lists. It has been the experience of this Court that the jurors who have served jury duty using this method of selection have taken their duty very seriously and served the community well. Since serving jury duty is an inconvenience for many

³ There are two employees in the Clerk's office that devote almost all of their time to the Civil Department. Prior to 2002 there was also a part time Magistrate that worked ½ day per week and was compensated the sum of \$24,000.00. The duties of the Magistrate position consisted mainly of hearing small claims cases. Immediately upon taking office in 2002 a decision was made to cut the Magistrate's salary in half to \$12,000.00 per year allowing the additional funds to be used toward establishing a probation department. Effective January 2004 the position of Magistrate was totally eliminated for reasons including that there is not a proper hearing room for a Magistrate in the court facility. The court facility only has one hearing room. This is the courtroom that is shared with City Council that uses the room as its council chambers. The Judge has assumed all duties previously handled by the Magistrate. Pursuant to the Ohio Revised Code 40% of the Magistrate's position is paid by the County. The County realized an immediate savings of \$4,800.00 per year for calendar years 2002 and 2003 and a savings of \$9,200.00 per year for the calendar years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 for a total savings of \$45,000.00 since January 2002 not including raises. The City has not had a Magistrate expense for the past four years (\$14,400.00 per year for four years or \$57,600.00) and \$7,200.00 per year for 2002 and 2003 for a total of \$71,800.00. The grand total savings to County and City from 2001 Magistrate expense for the past 5 years is \$116,800.00.

citizens the court has attempted to minimize this inconvenience. As required by the Ohio Supreme Court the Court has adopted a Jury Management Plan. The Jury Management Plan limits jury duty to a selected juror to no more than four trial dates usually in a one (1) month period that typically consists of initially being called for four consecutive Mondays and serving on no more than two of those dates. The court has implemented a juror information line that informs jurors of the status of upcoming jury trials. We take this opportunity to thank the many citizens who were called for jury duty this past year for their service to this court and to the community.

Diana Bizorik, Deputy Clerk , serves as the Jury Commissioner.

Community Control Department (Probation Department)

During 2007 the Community Control Department consisted of two full time probation officers and a secretary. The chief probation officer also serves as the chief bailiff of the court. In addition, the court continues to utilize interns⁴ to assist in the department.

Alcohol and/or drug abuse are typically contributing factors for the underlying offense that results in a person being placed on probation. Individuals charged with these offenses are often required to obtain evaluations or assessments and the Community Control Department monitors compliance with the assessment for the benefit of the community at large, the person charged and their families. The Community Control Department provides seven basic categories of service to the court. They are:

Intensive Supervised Probation – When a convicted person is placed on Intensive Probation Supervision she/he is required to maintain frequent contact with the Community Control Department and follow the Standard Conditions of Probation and any other conditions imposed by the court or the Community Control Officer assigned to Defendant’s case.

Basic Probation Supervision – When a convicted person is placed on Basic Probation Supervision she/he is required to maintain contact with the Community Control Department in order to comply with any sanctions imposed by the court (e.g. attendance at AA meetings, community service, restitution etc.)

⁴ Presently, the court has one intern from Ashland University and a volunteer intern with a 4 year degree who is planning on attending law school. The court has utilized interns from Tiffin University, Miami of Ohio University, Lorain County Community College and Ashland University.

Basic Probation Supervision Payment of Fine and Costs – Many persons charged with crimes have significant financial problems. Examples include persons charged with petty theft, persons charged with driving without a valid driver's license and persons charged with alcohol related offenses and other offenses in general. Most persons that have legal problems do not have a steady income and/or cannot hold a steady job. They often commit crimes because of their poor financial condition. While not a justification, this creates significant problems for the court in enforcing the collection of fines and court costs. The law was recently changed to allow a court to charge a fee for placing a person on a payment plan. The court now charges a \$50.00 collection fee for most persons placed on a payment plan. Payment plans are administered by the Community Control Department and the charge for the payment plan is considered a court supervision fee for a person placed on the payment plan.

Monitored Time⁵ – When a convicted person is placed on Monitored Time she/he is required to lead a law abiding life for a stated period of time. This includes but is not limited to not committing any similar offense, any offense of violence or any alcohol related offense if alcohol was a contributing factor to the offense(s) that gave rise to the filing of the charges in the case.

Diversion Cases – In certain types of cases (e.g. Underage Consumption) the law permits the court to place an offender into a diversion program with the opportunity to complete a program and have the charges filed dismissed. The Community Control Department monitors compliance with the terms and conditions of the diversion programs. The Community Control Department also screens candidates and makes recommendations to the court regarding whether an offender qualifies for diversion.

Court Supervised Release – In any pending charge where jail is a possible penalty the court may set conditions on the bond of an accused. The court may: (1) Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise the person;(2) Place restrictions on the travel, association, or place of abode of the person during the period of release;(3) Place the person under a house arrest or work release program;(4) Regulate or prohibit the person's contact with the victim;(5) Regulate the person's contact with witnesses or others associated with the case upon proof of the likelihood that the person will threaten, harass, cause injury, or seek to intimidate those persons;(6) Require a person who is charged with an offense that is alcohol or drug related, and who appears to need treatment, to attend treatment while on bail;(7) Any other constitutional condition considered reasonably necessary to ensure appearance or public safety.⁶ In certain cases the court evaluates a person's record when they appear for arraignment on an alcohol related offense and if the court determines that it is necessary for public safety and/or a person appears to need treatment the court places conditions on the person's bond including obtaining an alcohol assessment and reporting to the Community Control Department.

Basic Probation Supervision – DUS record check – A new category of probation has been added for selected persons convicted of driving under suspension. House Bill 490 – Misdemeanor Sentencing – effective 1-1-04 includes a provision that the court is to consider the community resources when imposing a sentence. In the past, jail sentences were commonly given to a multiple DUS offender. But due to the population at the Lorain County Jail and the need for jail space for more serious offenders the court is attempting to find alternate ways to curb the incidence of repeat DUS offenders. In these cases the person is typically given a fine, community service and a suspended jail sentence. The jail sentence is suspended conditioned on no further violations for a

⁵ Effective 1-1-04 the law was changed so that what was commonly referred to as “good behavior” is now defined as “monitored time.” It is a form of probation or community control, a violation of which can result in the imposition of a suspended jail sentence.

⁶ See Rule 46 of the Ohio Rules of Criminal Procedure.

stated period of time. In order to monitor compliance the Community Control Department runs periodic records checks using public record searches. The offender pays a supervision fee and is warned that if there is a repeat offense within the monitoring period that they will have to serve their suspended sentence.

As of December 31, 2007 there were 729⁷ persons being supervised or monitored including – 71 on Intensive Supervised Probation, 306 on Basic Probation Supervision, 156 on Basic Probation Supervision Money Review, 14 on Court Supervised Release and 97 on Basic Probation Supervision – DUS record check. The Community Control Department also continues to utilize the services of the Lorain County Adult Probation Department for conflict cases and a few serious offenders.⁸

The Community Control Department continues to experience growth and change. But the funding for the department has not become a burden on the general operating fund of the court.⁹ As the department continues to expand there is need for quality space. There is no dedicated space in the building for a probation department. Finding space for the probation department has been a challenge. Although this remains an obstacle to the expansion and proper operation of the department the court remains committed to the continued growth and improvement of this most valuable part of the administration of justice in the Oberlin Municipal Court.

Security

A metal detection device was installed and placed into operation in July 2004. The device was installed very economically. The device was placed in a location that avoided any major modification to the structure of the building so that the costs of installation of the device were limited to the cost of the device itself, labor to install the device and signage. These costs were paid out of the Court Improvement Fund and did not interfere with the general operating costs of the court.

The device is presently staffed by three retired police officers working on a rotating basis.¹⁰ They are also available to provide additional security

⁷ There are also 34 active bench warrants for persons on some form of probation that are included in this number. The number of active bench warrants at the end of 2006 was 81.

⁸ As of December 31, 2007 only 6 persons were being supervised by the County Probation Department.

⁹ Actually the Probation office generates near sufficient funds to pay for salaries for its operation through the collection of Supervision Fees that are permitted by law. In 2007 the sum of \$106,650.90 was collected. In addition, as of 2002 the Magistrate's salary was cut from \$24,000.00 to \$12,000.00 to provide room in the Court's budget for the probation department.

¹⁰ The court has chosen to employ the security staff rather than impose this burden on the Oberlin Police Department. The Ohio Revised Code permits the court to order the police to provide security. However, the court has chosen to carry this economic burden and assesses a court cost of \$4.00 per criminal and traffic

on heavy court days and to substitute for the regular bailiffs in their absence due to vacation or illness. In addition to court personnel the Oberlin Police Department, located adjacent to the court in the same building, continues to supply additional security when needed. The court thanks Chief Tom Miller and the entire Oberlin Police Department for its courteous and efficient response during the past year to the needs of the court.

In 2007 additional security cameras were installed. The cameras are monitored by the police.

Court Costs

There are several different components in the costs charged by the court as court costs. One of the components is “local court costs.” These local court costs are intended to fund the operation of the court. There are also court costs that are required by the State of Ohio and court costs for special projects (e.g. Court Improvement Fund, Computerization Fund, Indigent Alcohol Fund). These costs are not used to fund the basic operations of the court.

Effective January 1, 2008 court costs have been increased to \$90.00 per criminal and traffic case filed with the court that consists of:

Local Court Costs	\$37.00
Probation Costs	\$ 3.00
Computer Costs (Clerk)	\$ 5.00
Computer Costs (Court)	\$ 2.00
Court Security Costs	\$ 4.00
Section #169 SVCF	\$ 9.00
Court Improvement Costs	\$15.00
General (State) Costs	\$15.00

Basic court costs in a Civil Case were also amended to \$110.00 per civil filing effective January 1, 2008.

Magistrate

The Court operated without a Magistrate for the fourth year in a row. Prior to 2003 the court had a Magistrate for approximately 15 years. The Magistrate retired at the end of 2003 and has not yet been replaced. The court continues to evaluate this void in the court staff. In past years the Magistrate handled the small claims docket. In 2001 the Magistrate was being paid the sum of \$24,000.00 per year to hear small claims cases one

case filed to defray the cost of providing security. In 2007 court costs in the amount of \$35,342.00 was collected to defer the costs of providing additional security.

half day per week excluding Monday holidays. In 2002 the salary was decreased to \$12,000.00. The decreased salary allowed the Court to partially fund and create a probation department.

There is a need for a Magistrate based on the volume of cases in this Court. Civil cases this past year were at their highest level since 1977. Although the criminal and traffic filings decreased this past year the main decrease was in traffic filings. Traffic filings historically are low maintenance cases where usually a Judge or Magistrate is not involved. The traffic citation in most cases results in a waiver which is processed by the Clerk’s office. Criminal misdemeanor, felony and OVI cases, on the other hand, are high maintenance cases that usually require court time and attention by a Judge or Magistrate. Similarly, Small Claims cases need court time and attention.

Since there is not a separate hearing room with proper recording facilities it is impractical to fill the position at this time.

Prosecutor Offices

There are several prosecutors that serve the different law enforcement agencies that make arrests in the Oberlin Municipal Court jurisdiction. At present the Prosecutors in the court are:

Jurisdiction	Prosecutor
City of Amherst	Margaret O’Bryon ¹¹
City of Oberlin	Michelle Nedwick ¹²
Townships of Amherst, Brighton, Camden, Henrietta, Huntington, New Russia, Penfield, Pittsfield, Rochester and Wellington.	Michelle Nedwick ¹³
Village of South Amherst	Michelle Nedwick ¹⁴
Village of Wellington	Margaret O’Bryon ¹⁵
Village of Kipton	Margaret O’Bryon

Significant changes have been made in the operation of the Prosecutor offices since January 2002. Shortly after taking the bench in

¹¹ Prosecutor O’Bryon is appointed by the Amherst City Law Director – Anthony Pecora.

¹² Prosecutor Nedwick is appointed by the Oberlin City Law Director Eric Severs.

¹³ Pursuant to law the Prosecutor for the home city of the court prosecutes all cases filed in the unincorporated areas of the jurisdiction of the court.

¹⁴ Prosecutor Nedwick is appointed by the South Amherst Law Director – Quentin Nolan

¹⁵ Prosecutor O’Bryon is appointed by the Mayor of the Village of Wellington Law

January 2002 Judge Januzzi had immediate concerns regarding the staffing and operation of the prosecutor's offices. Other than the City of Oberlin, none of the other prosecutors maintained their own files nor did they use the services of a secretary. The clerk of court office was handling many of the duties that would ordinarily and properly be handled by a staff member of the prosecutor office. In March 2002 the Court issued a Memorandum to each prosecutor recommending and requesting that the prosecutors maintain separate files and utilize a secretary to perform basic duties including having contact with victims and prosecution witnesses, maintaining separate files and requesting subpoenas be issued.

The court also requested a prosecutor be present at each arraignment session. State law requires a prosecution representative to provide a statement of facts whenever a no contest plea or guilty plea is entered. Previously a deputy clerk or a bailiff was reading the statement of facts. A prosecutor is also needed at the arraignment session to represent the rights of victims in domestic violence and other crimes including requests for protection orders and to represent the State's interest in setting an appropriate bond for an accused being held in jail pending disposition of the case.

There is now a prosecutor in the courtroom at the arraignment session and now all of the prosecutor's offices have an on site secretary and maintain separate files. The Court is very pleased with these changes. These changes have provided for a more efficient and effective handling of cases. Most importantly, the utilization of a secretary and the presence of the prosecutor in the courtroom allow the Judge to maintain impartiality and independence.

Video Hearings

Video Hearings continue to be utilized by the court whenever possible. Thanks to cooperation between the court and the various law enforcement agencies that serve the Oberlin Municipal Court jurisdiction a countless number of hours and a significant undetermined amount of money has been saved for the relatively small cost of the operation of the video system. The Court utilizes the system for most arraignments when a person has not posted bond and for certain probation hearings and sentence reviews. The court does have a local rule that allows any person or his/her attorney to request a live appearance instead of a video appearance. The rule is rarely invoked.

There is a pending Rule change that may affect video hearings. The Rule, which is likely to take effect July 1, 2008, may necessitate a

modification of the facilities and/or procedure presently used for video hearings at the Lorain County Correctional Facility. By Memo dated October 30, 2007 all General Division Common Pleas Court Judges, all Municipal Court Judges using the video hearing room at the jail and the Chiefs of all of the major law enforcement agencies were advised of the proposed Rule change.

Night Court

“Night Court” does not appear to be a realistic possibility in the near future. Several issues, both economic and practical, pose significant barriers to the implementation of “night court”.¹⁶

Website

Effective October 2004 Oberlin Municipal Court has a Website. Public access to court records was added to the Website in December 2004. The address of the Website is Oberlinmunicipalcourt.org. The Website contains information about the daily operations of the court and general information about the office of the Clerk of Court, the office of the Judge, and the Community Control Department. The website also provides other information for those involved in a court proceeding as a party, a witness, a juror or attorney.

The website has two informational power point presentations. One presentation addressed roles in the justice system and underage drinking. This is a presentation that Judge Januzzi makes to local high schools. There is also a presentation that addressed misdemeanor sentencing. Persons charged with Underage Consumption in this court are often referred to this power point in conjunction with a paper that they are required to write regarding the effects of alcohol. Judge Januzzi has made presentations on

¹⁶ Space, security, court staffing, clerk staffing and Prosecutor staffing are included among the issues. The courtroom is shared with Oberlin City Council. Council meets on Monday evening and sometimes has public hearings on other evenings. As a practical matter there are many Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons that the regular court docket is not completed until after 5:00 P.M. so that the late afternoon or early evening arraignments might conflict with use of the courtroom. Security personnel, at least one bailiff, and at least two employees in the Clerk of Court’s office would have to be present. Although there may be options for re-arranging the hours of the deputy clerks the cost of the bailiff and security personnel would be an added expense.

A prosecutor would need to be present. Even if the Night Court were limited to minor misdemeanor traffic arraignments a prosecutor would need to be present to read reports and represent the interests of the State. If anything other than simple traffic arraignments were scheduled the various jurisdictions would have to provide a prosecutor for hearings. As set forth above under “Prosecutor Offices” because there are so many different jurisdictions there would have to be cooperation with all of the various jurisdictions to provide a Prosecutor for the “night court” and compensation for that person. The Court will continue to monitor this situation.

misdemeanor sentencing to the Lorain County Bar Association and to the Ohio Community Corrections Association.

Farewell to James Leo Walsh

James Walsh retired as the Oberlin City Prosecutor this past year. The court recognizes Mr. Walsh's years of service in his capacity as Prosecutor. Mr. Walsh was always diligent, courteous and respectful to the court and the court staff. He is missed by those that had the pleasure to interact with him as the Oberlin City Prosecutor.

In Memoriam

Attorney Robert Schultz, an attorney on the court appointed list for indigent defendants, died unexpectedly this past year. Attorney Schultz was an honorable man who represented the poor in this court as zealously as he did those who were privately paying clients. His pleasant demeanor and respectful attitude toward the court will be missed.

Community Outreach

Judge Januzzi continues to make him self available for presentations to local schools. This past year Judge Januzzi gave presentations at Wellington High School and Oberlin High School and also presided over a Mock Trial with Oberlin High School students. In the past the Judge has also given presentations at Amherst High School.

Conclusion

Thank you for the opportunity to allow me to serve as Judge of the Oberlin Municipal Court. It is a position that I truly enjoy and consider it an honor and a privilege to serve. We will continue to work toward improving the operation of the court to better serve both the community and the participants in the proceedings.

CIVIL BRANCH

Civil Case Load

Civil filings in 2007 increased to 1,082 for the highest number of filings since 1977.

Year	Cases Filed
2001	732
2002	818
2003	1,042
2004	1,047
2005	994
2006	932
2007	1,082

Receipts of Civil Division

Receipts increased to \$80,315.22 after dropping the two previous years.

Year	Amount
2001	\$52,239.45
2002	\$53,262.86
2003	\$74,023.46
2004	\$84,301.37
2005	\$78,545.54
2006	\$71,591.23
2007	\$80,315.22

CRIMINAL AND TRAFFIC BRANCH

Criminal Case Load [Felony and Misdemeanor filings – excluding OVI and Traffic cases]

Criminal case filings remained at the same level as 2006 (1351 in 2006 compared to 1352 in 2007).

The breakdown in criminal filings for the major police agencies in the jurisdiction of the court for the past seven years is:

Agency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Amherst	285	341	458	760	763	657	627
Oberlin	299	253	276	203	219	164	246
Wellington	132	122	117	97	97	149	122
Sheriff	205	190	238	197	152	174	149
South Amherst	37	59	12	41	10	28	43
Ohio State Patrol	74	93	87	168	141	107	78

OVI Case Load [Operating a Motor Vehicle Under the Influence]

OVI case filings increased slightly from 2006 [311] to 2007 [329]. The largest increase was with the Ohio State Highway Patrol where case filings were up 24.74% from 2006 [97] to 2007 [121], the highest number of OVI filings by the Ohio State Highway Patrol since 2001 when 123 OVI charges were filed. Filings by the Ohio State Highway Patrol and the City of Amherst Police represented 72% of the OVI filings in 2007.

The breakdown in OVI filings for the major police agencies in the jurisdiction of the court for the past seven years is:

Agency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Amherst	34	67	102	121	86	117	116
Oberlin	31	17	14	22	28	32	38
Wellington	35	37	31	37	44	45	35
Sheriff	25	22	9	13	8	10	7
South Amherst	15	16	8	14	7	7	10
Ohio State Patrol	123	115	106	108	113	97	121

(Continued on next page)

Traffic Case Load – excluding OVI filings

Traffic cases filed decreased (5.19%) from 2006 [6040] to 2007 [5726]. Every major agency in the jurisdiction with the exception of the State Highway Patrol saw a decrease in the filings of traffic cases. City of Oberlin filings were down to 293 from peak number in 2001 [868] for a percentage decrease of 66.24% from 2001 to 2007. State Highway Patrol filings rose slightly for the first increase in 4 years. The breakdown in Traffic filings for the major police agencies in the jurisdiction of the court for the past seven years is:

Agency	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Amherst	905	1145	1636	1411	927	971	850
Oberlin	868	425	360	446	370	338	293
Wellington	267	333	197	209	272	399	239
Sheriff	275	271	263	323	160	137	129
South Amherst	108	193	309	334	302	362	248
Ohio State Patrol	4630	5836	5360	3880	3726	3719	3920

Receipts of the Criminal and Traffic Division

In 2007 total receipts from the Criminal and Traffic Divisions was \$1,363,719.52 down 7.5% from 2006 when total receipts were \$1,475,211.40.

