

CourtWatch MA

Essex County Courtwatch

VOLUNTEER MANUAL

Community, Accountability, Justice

www.courtwatchma.org

www.twitter.com/CourtWatchMA

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PURPOSE & PRINCIPLES

Purpose

Why we're watching

- ➔ To hold the criminal punishment system accountable for racial disparities in policing, prosecution, and judicial decision-making and to expose two common drivers of racial disparity in pre-trial detention: 58A dangerousness hearings and unaffordable cash bail.
- ➔ To confront racism at this critical decision-making point and continue to push the public conversation about ending pre-trial detention.
- ➔ To see how judges, court staff, probation employees, and Assistant District Attorneys treat our community members in court.

What we're watching for

- ➔ We're focused on Assistant District Attorneys and judges and THEIR behavior. We are looking for information on the following:
 - BAIL RECOMMENDATIONS
 - BAIL IMPOSED
 - DANGEROUSNESS HEARING REQUESTS / GRANTS
 - DEFENSE ATTORNEY RESPONSE TO DANGEROUSNESS HEARING REQUESTS
 - WHO IS BEING ARRAIGNED AND PROSECUTED

This is a real-time data collection project. We intend for the information that courtwatchers learn in court to be reported out to the public in order to stoke public discourse and demand change.

We will hold judges and prosecutors accountable.

We have been told by community partners that Essex County has among the highest rates of dangerousness hearings in the Commonwealth. CourtWatch MA is deeply concerned about our neighbors being held without bail for months and sometimes years approaching trial or the resolution of their case. We are equally worried about the documented practice of higher bails being imposed on Black and Brown people than white people arraigned on similar charges, which operate as a *de facto* hold without access to pre-trial release.

CourtWatch MA relies on the people power of volunteers across the state who are committed to challenging racism and the punitive culture of our court system. Our project is modeled after our comrades in New York City and Chicago.

Thank you so much for being a part of this effort!

***Residents deserve data about what's happening where we live.
We aren't getting it, so we're collecting it.***

Principles

Community - We're court watching because we believe our neighbors deserve to be treated with dignity and equity, regardless of accusation or convictions. We acknowledge that Black and Brown people have been most impacted by the racist and punitive practices of the court system, and that harm extends to family and community. We believe that the current court system does not contribute to community safety or wellbeing.

Collaboration - We're working together to make CourtWatch happen, and we can reach out for help and support when needed. We recognize this is a volunteer effort and it won't be perfect but it will be worthwhile. We're aware that courtwatchers have different levels of expertise, and we value the lived experiences of people who have been prosecuted. We're sharing what we learn from courtwatching with others.

Commitment - We're committed to challenging white supremacy and the punitive culture of courts. We will honor the expectations of courtwatchers so the project can be as powerful as possible. We won't stop at watching; we're committed to using what we see in service of acting to change the court system.

Change - We believe it's possible and necessary to fundamentally transform the way our court system works. We're courtwatching to collect valuable data and stories to help us build the movement to change the criminal punishment system in our counties.

Grounding Definitions

White supremacy: White supremacy is a system that defends white power, privilege, and wealth through the exploitation and social control of people of color and the active consent or passive complicity of white people.

Criminal Punishment system IS A SYSTEM OF SOCIAL AND RACIAL CONTROL that is enforced by: police, prosecutors, cash bail, judges, clerks, jail, prison, correction officers, sheriffs, the death penalty, solitary confinement, probation, probation officers, parole boards, parole officers, electronic shackling (GPS), ICE, immigration detention, etc.

Criminalization: Punishing people not just for what they do, but for who they are, who they know, and where they go.

Abolition: Abolition means a world where we do not use police, prosecutors, and prisons as an answer to social, political, and economic problems. Instead, we try to fix the root causes of harm, and address harm when it happens through community accountability.

EXPECTATIONS OF COURTWATCHERS

Overview

CourtWatch MA volunteers want to challenge racism and the punitive culture of our courts. Courtwatchers will be asked to attend arraignment sessions at any of the specified courthouses in shifts lasting from 9:00 AM – 12:00/1:00 PM (when the court breaks for lunch).

- ➔ You can choose where and when you court watch among two Essex County courts where the Essex County CourtWatch project is happening: Lynn District Court or Lawrence District Court.
- ➔ Two people can be signed up for any given timeslot.
- ➔ We encourage you to bring a friend. If your friend has not attended a training, we expect you can ground them. Please do not sign them up through the online system for their first CourtWatch shift. Once they feel comfortable on their own, they can sign up through the system.
- ➔ You don't need any previous experience to courtwatch, only a desire to hold prosecutors and judges accountable for fairness and equity.

NOTE: There are many CourtWatch shifts we need to fill for this project. The more often you go the more data we can collect, the more you will learn, and the better you will become at documenting court practices!

Access to CourtWatch MA Tools

Data collection forms, the online data entry survey, and copies of the manual are provided online at the CourtWatch MA website. Courtwatchers have access to CourtWatch MA shift sign-up, data collection forms, contact information for our CourtWatch MA helpdesk, and an electronic copy of this manual. If you are not able to print the forms, please contact info@courtwatchma.org.

Website: <https://www.courtwatchma.org/court-watch-tools.html>

Courtwatchers are asked to enter the data from their forms within 48 hours after they courtwatch. The link to the surveymonkey form where data entry should be completed is available on the "[CourtWatch Tools](#)" portion of our website.

Sign ups will be available beginning September 16, 2019.

To sign up for an Essex County Courtwatch shift, head to: <https://www.courtwatchma.org/schedule-a-shift.html>.

Need to get in contact with us?

Email Address: info@courtwatchma.org

Twitter: [@courtwatchma](https://twitter.com/courtwatchma)

LOCATION OF COURTS

Lynn District Court

580 Essex Street,

Lynn, MA 01901

(781) 598-5200

<https://www.mass.gov/locations/lynn-district-court>

- ➔ Arraignment Session is **Courtroom 1** (upstairs, on the right)
- ➔ Tip: You are not allowed to bring your phone into this courthouse.
- ➔ At the top of your shift, go to the clerk's office (first floor, to the right when you enter) and ask to see the Daily Docket List; as if they'll make you a photocopy. Also ask to see the overnight arrest list; they will **not** make you a photocopy of the overnight arrest list, but try to copy down the names in your notes, which you'll hear during the arraignment session (FYI: there are no docket numbers on the overnight arrest list).

Lawrence District Court

2 Appleton Street,

Lawrence, MA 01840

(978) 687-7184

<https://www.mass.gov/locations/lawrence-district-court>

- ➔ Arraignment Session is **Courtroom 1**
- ➔ Tip: You cannot bring your phone into this courthouse, but you can look at the arraignment list (Daily Docket List) in the clerk's office and copy it to use during your courtwatch shift.

DAYS IN COURT

Courtwatchers will observe arraignments for a total of four weeks in Lawrence and Lynn. We hope to have one volunteer in arraignment sessions each day for two weeks at the beginning of October and two weeks at the beginning of November. After each shift, courtwatchers will be responsible for entering the data they collect in an online form. The CourtWatch team will then clean and analyze the data and prepare a public report.

We typically ask volunteers to sign up for shifts from 9 AM to noon/1 PM - whenever the court breaks for lunch. For a short-term project like this, we ask volunteers to sign up for one to three shifts (up to three mornings in court across the whole four week period). You do not have to commit to being in court for two full weeks!

Dates for CourtWatch Shifts:

Weekdays

Monday, September 30 – Friday, October 11

Monday, November 4 – Friday, November 15

***PLEASE NOTE:** Monday, November 11 is a [COURT HOLIDAY](#) and will not be an available date.

DEFINITIONS

Arraignment

Accused person's first appearance in front of a judge once a criminal allegation has been made. Purpose of this appearance is to formally charge someone with a crime, appoint a lawyer if that is necessary, and decide conditions of release.

Alleged Victim Request (A/V Request)

This is the term the court will use referring to the person who claims harm in the case being heard. Either of the two parties may tell the court what this person wishes to have happen and the judge may ask from the bench. The court may or may not take this person's wishes into consideration.

Bail

Any condition of release, including, but not limited to:

- Money
- Personal Surety – an unsecured bond, in which a person promises collateral, usually at ten times the amount of the cash bail that would have been ordered in the case, but need not pay anything directly in order to be released
- Stay Away/No Contact Order – Condition of release ordering an accused person to stay away and have no contact with a person/place/thing related to the case.
- No Abuse Order – Condition of release ordering an accused person to not abuse a person related to the case
- GPS

Bail Revocation

In certain situations, the ADA can move to revoke an existing bail during the pendency of a case. Most commonly this occurs when a person has an existing open case and is charged with a new offense (a second case). If the judge agrees with the ADA request and the bail is revoked, the person will be held for 60 or 90 days without the possibility of release, depending on whether they were charged with a new offense (60 days) or violated a condition of pre-trial release (90 days).

Brangan v. Commonwealth

This case was decided by the Supreme Judicial Court in MA in August 2017. The holding in the case was codified into law by the Criminal Justice Reform Bill passed in April 2018. This case reiterates two important things already specified in the MA bail statute and adds a process the judge must follow if bail is set at an amount a person cannot pay:

- Money bail can only be used to ensure someone's return to court
- The person's ability to pay is a factor that must be considered, but it is not the only factor and it is not more or less important than any factor to be considered by the judge.
- If the judge sets a bail that is MORE than someone can pay, the judge must confirm consideration of the person's financial resources and "articulate the reasons for doing so" on the record either orally or in writing.

Charge

The specific law the person is accused of violating.

CORI

Criminal Offender Record Information. This is a comprehensive listing of all of a person's court dates and court date results. A CORI contains the information entered by the clerk during the person's court hearings.

Dangerousness Hearing/58A Hearing

Evidentiary hearing asked for by the ADA in order to prove to a judge that a person is such a danger to a specific person or the community that no conditions of release can keep the community safe. A 58A hearing is asked for at the arraignment, and if allowed, will occur within 1-7 days after an arraignment. If the judge grants the hearing request, the statute requires that the person be detained without the possibility of release until the hearing occurs.

Default

An entry made into a person's CORI when their case is called, and they are not in the courtroom/courthouse to answer. Anytime someone is supposed to be in court, either because they have an open case, because they owe money for fines/fees, or because they must meet with their probation officer and they are not there, a default can be entered on their CORI. These are used by prosecutors to argue that a person is less likely to come to court in the future and to advocate for conditions on their release, like bail or a GPS.

Docket Number

The number assigned to a specific case. These numbers provide pieces of information that provide context for each case.

Example: 1913CR001234

Explanation: 19 tells us this is a 2019 case, 13 tells us what court (in this case Lynn District Court) [Lawrence District Court is court code 18], CR tells us this is a criminal case, and 1234 tells us what number case this is for 2019 in this specific courthouse.

GPS

This is a GPS enabled ankle monitor someone must wear as a condition of their release. This is ordered by the judge after being requested by one of the parties (usually the ADA; occasionally a defense attorney if it seems like a less onerous pre-trial condition) during the arraignment. The monitor tells the probation department where the person is and notifies probation if the person violates any of the conditions of their GPS requirements. Also referred to as an electronic shackle, e-carceration.

Personal Recognizance

Release without any financial conditions. Person may be released on personal recognizance and be required to adhere to other conditions like a GPS monitor or a stay away order.

Personal Surety

An unsecured bond, in which a person promises collateral, usually at ten times the amount of the cash bail that would have been ordered in the case, but need not pay anything directly in order to be released.

Probation Violation

Allegation by Probation that a person who is on probation violated a term of their probation. Often probation will file a violation of probation when a person is charged with a new crime. The judge decides whether there is enough evidence to decide whether someone violated their term of probation at a separate hearing.

Probation Hold

The probation department may ask that the person be held without bail until their probation violation hearing.

Restraining Order/209A Order

Civil order from a judge telling a person they cannot contact a specific person. The violation of a 209A Order is a crime.

WHO'S WHO IN THE COURTROOM?

Clerk

Where they are: The Clerk usually sits or stands in front of or to the side of the Judge. The clerk will have a stack of case files.

What they do: The Clerk calls the courtroom to order and calls each case, in some courthouses by the docket number and the defendant's name, in some courthouses just by the defendant's name. The Clerk also reads the charges against the person being prosecuted. It's the Clerk's job to record and then read back every decision the judge makes about each case, including the next court date.

Court Officer

Where they are: Court Officers stand in the gallery or on the floor of the courtroom. They wear uniforms with badges.

What they do: Court Officers monitor the behavior of the people in the courtroom and may warn people or ask them to leave for things like using a cell phone or wearing a hat. They are responsible for bringing people into the courtroom who are being held in detention, and for giving defendants any paperwork from the court.

Judge

Where they are: The Judge is announced by the Clerk before they enter the courtroom. They sit at the front of the courtroom on a raised bench higher than everybody else in the room.

What they do: At an arraignment, the Judge listens to arguments and makes a bail determination. The judge makes all legal decisions in the courtroom. This includes setting bail conditions including (but not limited to) money bail, GPS shackling, stay away orders, drug testing and treatment. The judge also rules on (decides on) any motions asked for by either the assistant district attorney, the probation department, or the defense attorney. These include motions to revoke bail if the defendant is out on bail for any other cases and motions to request a 58A hearing (otherwise known as a separate "dangerousness hearing"). The judge can also decide to accept or deny any other recommendation or resolution before the court including recommendations for dismissal, dismissal pending conditions like a fine, pretrial diversion, the reduction of the offense to a civil infraction, or remittance or waiver of fines or fees.

Probation

Where they are: The Probation Officer typically sits either to the side of or slightly behind the Judge and Clerk, often at a desk with a computer. They often face towards the gallery (where the public sits).

What they do: Probation is responsible for managing the criminal court records of everyone accused of a crime. When a person is arraigned, Probation will run their CORI (Criminal Offender Record Information) and tell the judge if the person is currently on probation, and if probation wants to move to violate the person's probation. People who are being arraigned and not in custody are asked to check in with the Probation department at the courthouse before their arraignment. Probation will collect their name and contact information. Probation also interviews people being prosecuted to determine if they're eligible for a court appointed attorney.

Assistant District Attorney (ADA, prosecutor)

Where they are: There are usually between 1 and 3 Assistant District Attorneys sitting or standing at a table in the courtroom in front of the judge. The table often has stacks of case files on it.

What they do: Assistant District Attorneys are prosecutors, or lawyers "for the Commonwealth." ADAs represent the state's interest in court. ADAs communicate directly with the police about charges. At arraignment, ADAs tell the court the facts of the case based on the police report. They tell the court

about the criminal history of the person being prosecuted. ADAs make recommendations to the court about bail and argue motions and may request 58A dangerousness hearings (which will be scheduled for a future date within 1-7 days if the hearing request is granted by the judge). ADAs can also conference with defense attorneys about resolving cases at arraignment.

Defendant (person being accused of a crime)

Where they are: The person being prosecuted may be sitting in the gallery or they may be in custody in a jail cell above or below the courtroom. When their name is called, the person being prosecuted will be asked to stand and come forward, or they will be brought into the courtroom in handcuffs into what's referred to as the "dock," which is a holding area usually behind Plexiglas and a locked door (in Lynn, people are shackled to one another at their wrists and walked in to the jury box area of the courtroom).

What they do: The defendant is the person being formally charged with a crime and prosecuted. They may speak directly to the judge, especially if they are not represented at their arraignment hearing, or they may not speak at all.

Defense Attorney

Where they are: The defense attorney is usually sitting or standing at the table nearest to the "dock." There are normally several defense attorneys sitting behind the table.

What they do: Defense attorneys represent people being accused of crimes. They are responsible for zealously advocating for and protecting the best interests of their clients. At arraignments, defense attorneys argue against prosecutors for lower or no bail and the least restrictive conditions of release. Defense attorneys can also argue motions at arraignment, like motions to dismiss or reduce the charges. If probation determines that the person being prosecuted is "indigent" (can't afford to pay a private attorney) then they will be assigned a public defender. There are two kinds of public defenders:

- Bar Advocate – A bar advocate is a private attorney who is paid by the hour on a contract basis to take court appointed cases. (In Lynn, bar advocates take cases on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.)
- CPCS Attorney – Attorneys who receive a salary from the Committee for Public Counsel Services, a government agency paid for by a line item in the state budget. CPCS has offices in every county. Each office has a social worker, an investigator, and a team of lawyers. (In Lynn, CPCS attorneys take cases on Tuesday and Thursday.)

WHAT TO EXPECT AT THE COURTHOUSE

COURTHOUSE LOGISTICS

Security:

NOTE: You will not be able to bring your cell phone into most courthouses. Please plan accordingly.

When you enter the courthouse you must go through a metal detector, and your belongings will go through an X-ray machine operated by security personnel. You are required to empty your pockets, remove jewelry (watches, belts, etc.) and place the contents in a container for further inspection. You will also be required to either place overcoats (you may be allowed to keep your coat on, just make sure it's open/unzipped), purses, briefcases, backpacks, and parcels on the belt of the x-ray machine, and you will walk through the metal detector.

If the x-ray or metal detector sets off an alert or alarm, security personnel may perform a scan using a hand-held wand. Security personnel may conduct a physical search of personal articles to determine the cause of the alert or alarm.

Before leaving the security screening area, be sure to retrieve all personal possessions. Security personnel WILL NOT hold items while person(s) are in the courthouse. Security personnel are not responsible for anything left at the security screening area.

You are not allowed to bring the following items into the courthouse: firearms, ammunition and explosive devices; cutting instruments of any type (including knives, penknives, flashlights, scissors, box cutters, work tools, and large metal nail files); handcuffs, handcuff keys, or anything with a cutting edge; pepper spray, mace or any other chemical defense sprays; alcohol or illegal substances, including illegal drugs; baseball bats; cameras; flashlights; craft needles (e.g., knitting, crocheting, etc.); flammable liquids, aerosol or spray fragrances; tools; or clothing carried in bags.

Courtroom Logistics

What not to wear:

Shorts, cut-offs, muscle shirts, halter or tank tops, bare midriffs, exposed undergarments, shirts with inappropriate graphics or wording, etc.

See-through clothing.

Hats (except when worn for religious reasons).

In the Courtroom

Food and drink are not permitted in any courtroom. If you need to step out to get some water and/or use the bathroom, feel free! Try to coordinate with your courtwatcher partner so at least one person is present in the courtroom at all times during the shift.

Should questions arise about why you are in the courtroom during your observation, you should say "I am part of CourtWatch MA, a project to observe and document what happens in arraignments." If a court officer asks you to leave, remind them that all courtrooms are open to the public (with some limited exceptions which don't apply to arraignments). If someone is interested in who is organizing CourtWatch MA, direct them to email info@courtwatchma.org.

Connecting with other CourtWatch MA Volunteers

Where do I meet my fellow CourtWatch MA Watchers?

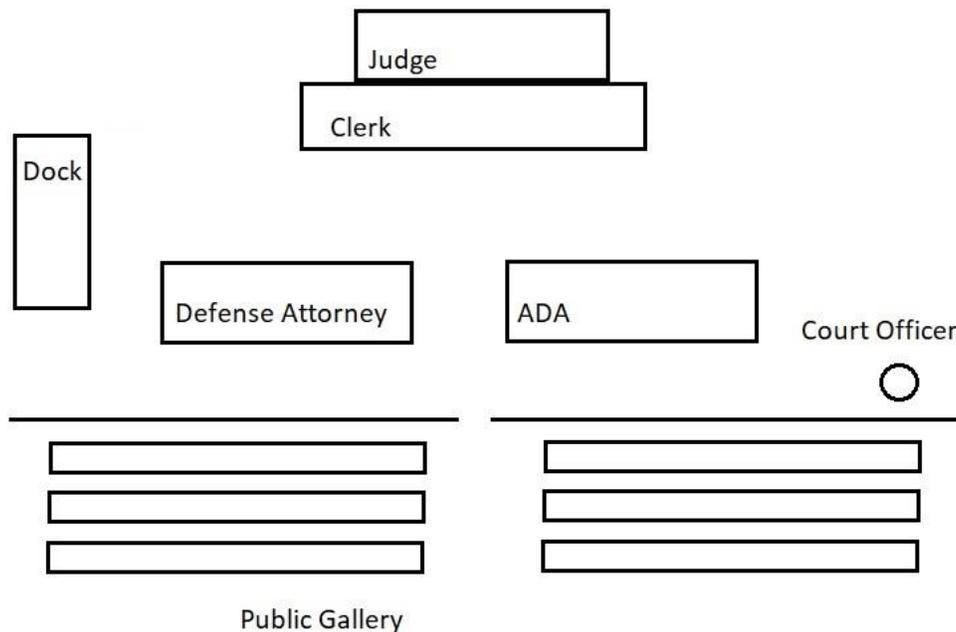
Plan to arrive at least 15 minutes before your scheduled shift and wait on the benches/seats in front of the courtroom you will be observing. Bring your CourtWatch forms and keep them visible so that other Courtwatchers will know how to identify you.

Should we sit together?

Yep! Feel free to share information as you can. However, please make sure each courtwatcher enters their own set of data into the online survey.

What does the courtroom look like?

Each courtroom you go to will look different, but they all have a lot of commonalities. The judge will always sit at the front of the courtroom looking over everyone. The clerk will always be close to the judge. There usually will not be a court reporter, but if there is, that person will be close to the judge and the clerk. Probation will always be to the side of the judge and will frequently consult with the judge or the clerk. The Defense Attorney table will always be the table closest to the “dock”, where jailed accused people stand when their case is being heard. The ADA table is always farthest from that area.



FORMS FOR COURTWATCHERS

The form we will provide is for your benefit only, to aid in your note-taking, as you will input and upload the data after your shift into a separate online form. If the paper printed form doesn't work for you, feel free to use it as a reference and collect all of the pieces of data in whatever way works for you. One form should be completed for each arraignment and each courtwatcher should upload their own set of forms by inputting the information into surveymonkey.

TIPS

- ➔ Before starting your shift, go to the clerk's office in the courthouse and ask for the "arraignment listing" or "Daily Docket List" as well as the "overnight arrest list." Some courts will give you a copy and some will let you write the information down yourself.
- ➔ We suggest you bring 20-25 forms per shift or equivalent paper to be able to take notes.
- ➔ ***Make sure you write down the docket number for each case***

Note: In Lynn, the docket number is not announced during the arraignment. This makes obtaining the "Daily Docket List" imperative to being able to match the names you hear to docket numbers. For people arrested overnight, we'll have to look up the docket number after the arraignment.

To do this, go to masscourts.org, which provides limited public information about criminal cases.

The screenshot shows the 'Massachusetts Trial Court Electronic Case Access' search page. The search criteria are set as follows: Court Department: District Court; Court Division: Lynn District Court; Court Location: Lynn District Court; Number of Results: 25. The search filters include: Begin Date: 09/09/2019; End Date: 09/10/2019; Case Type: Criminal and Criminal Cross Site; City/Town: All Cities. The search results table has columns for Name, Case Type, Case Number, and Ticket/Citation #. The search button is visible at the bottom of the search area.

For "Court Department" choose **District Court**

For "Court Division" choose **Lynn District Court**

Click the Second Tab – "Case Type"

Select BOTH **Criminal & Criminal Cross Site**

Input the Date *immediately before the day you were in court AND the date you were in court*

Then, click 

A new screen will appear. Sort by “Party/Company” to alphabetize by last name, making it easier to track down the docket number you need for the person whose arraignment you saw.

This is also where you can copy the lead criminal charge someone has been accused of to enter into the surveymonkey (listed under “Initiating Action”).

Case Number	Case Type	File Date	Initiating Action	Party/Company	Party Type	Date of Birth	Case Status	Court
1913CR002703	Criminal	09/09/2019	STRANGULATION OR SUFFOCATION c265 §15D(b)	Aleman, Frankie	Defendant	xx/xx/1994	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002707	Criminal	09/09/2019	A&B WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON c265 §15A(b)	Caban, Levi	Defendant	xx/xx/1999	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002715	Criminal	09/09/2019	LICENSE SUSPENDED FOR OUI, OPER MV WITH c90 §23	Caldas, Jose	Defendant	xx/xx/1978	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002714	Criminal	09/09/2019	A&B ON FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD MEMBER c265 §13M(a)	Castillo Garnica, Cesar	Defendant	xx/xx/1973	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002713	Criminal	09/09/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Castillo Tavarez, Madeline	Defendant	xx/xx/1993	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002705	Criminal	09/09/2019	A&B WITH DANGEROUS WEAPON c265 §15A(b)	Castro, Luis	Defendant	xx/xx/1985	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002724	Criminal	09/10/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Chavez Felipe, Juan Carlos	Defendant	xx/xx/1979	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002700	Criminal	09/09/2019	A&B ON FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD MEMBER c265 §13M(a)	Cuevas, Otilio	Defendant	xx/xx/1968	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002710	Criminal	09/09/2019	VANDALIZE PROPERTY c266 §126A	Forgione, Thomas	Defendant	xx/xx/1988	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002723	Criminal	09/10/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Garcia, Henry	Defendant	xx/xx/2000	Closed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002725	Criminal	09/10/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Gomez Ramirez, William Milton	Defendant	xx/xx/1974	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002711	Criminal	09/09/2019	ASSAULT W/DANGEROUS WEAPON c265 §15B(b)	Gregg, Anastacia M	Defendant	xx/xx/1992	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002717	Criminal	09/09/2019	LARCENY OVER \$1200 c266 §30(1)	Holmes, Elizabeth V	Defendant	xx/xx/1993	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002706	Criminal	09/09/2019	LICENSE SUSPENDED, OP MV WITH c90 §23	Johnson, Christian P	Defendant	xx/xx/1981	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002698	Criminal	09/09/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Lopez, Hener	Defendant	xx/xx/1993	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002712	Criminal	09/09/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Lopez-Ardiano, Fredy	Defendant		Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002708	Criminal	09/09/2019	OUI-LIQUOR OR .08% c90 §24(1)(a)(1)	Medina, Euclides S	Defendant	xx/xx/1986	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002718	Criminal	09/10/2019	ASSAULT TO ROB, UNARMED c265 §20	Meono, Sergio	Defendant	xx/xx/2001	Filed	Lynn District Court
1913CR002701	Criminal	09/09/2019	MOTOR VEH, MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO c266 §28(a)	Nevarez, Kumary	Defendant	xx/xx/1985	Open	Lynn District Court
1913CR002721	Criminal	09/10/2019	UNLICENSED OPERATION OF MV c90 §10	Nolasco, Juan	Defendant	xx/xx/1995	Closed	Lynn District Court

- ➔ Try your best to fill out all that you can. Sometimes the cases are really fast, and sometimes they are really hard to hear. Remember, it’s okay if you can’t get everything! We are building this movement together, and all the data you can collect will help us build accountability.
- ➔ If there is something on the form that could be adjusted to make them easier to fill out, please email us at info@courtwatchma.org
- ➔ **IMPORTANT NOTE:** You may see other things besides arraignments, like restraining orders, default removal hearings, or probation violations. We are **ONLY** watching arraignments, so do not fill out forms for anything that is not an arraignment. If there are moments in or aspects of these kinds of non-arraignment hearings that you feel compelled to document, send us an email with your reflection.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Web Address: <https://www.courtwatchma.org>
 Twitter: <https://www.twitter.com/CourtWatchMA>
 E-mail: info@courtwatchma.org