

JUDICIAL DISTRICT SIX-B DISTRICT COURT CONTINUANCE POLICY

Rule 1: Motions for Continuance--Criminal Cases

Criminal cases should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first trial setting. However, when compelling reasons for continuance are presented which would affect the fundamental fairness of the trial process, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Requests for continuances that are made after 90 days from the first calendaring before a judge shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

1.1 Appropriate Court Official

Rulings on any request for continuance made on the day of court for the session in which the case is calendared shall be the responsibility of the presiding trial judge of the court.

Persons that wish to ask for a continuance of an infraction prior to the court date, should make such request to the presiding judge through the respective county Clerk of Superior Court. The Clerk of Court will advise the presiding judge of the motion for continuance during the calendar call. It is incumbent upon the person requesting the continuance to contact the Clerk's office to determine whether or not the motion for continuance of the infraction has been granted and to learn the date of the next setting for the infraction, if applicable.

Persons that wish to ask for a continuance of a criminal offense prior to the court date should make the request to the presiding judge through the district court judicial assistant. Prior to making the request, the person should contact the district attorney's office to determine whether or not the District Attorney objects to the continuance and then inform the judicial assistant of the District Attorney's position when making the continuance request. If the District Attorney is seeking the continuance, the District Attorney should contact the defendant or defense attorney to determine the defense's position concerning the continuance. In emergency situations or under routine circumstances, if time permits, the judicial assistant will contact the scheduled presiding judge to determine whether or not the judge will continue the case. The judicial assistant will then notify the parties of the judge's decision. In routine situations when time does not permit the judicial assistant to contact the scheduled presiding judge prior to court, the judicial assistant shall notify the judge of the request for a continuance immediately prior to the calendar call or through the courtroom clerk during the calendar call. In such cases, the party and/or attorney who is seeking the continuance, should not automatically assume that the case will be continued and assume that his or her appearance in court is not necessary.

1.2 Court Conflicts

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the court and opposing counsel of any other court conflict(s) as they become known and shall keep the court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts, juvenile cases shall take precedence over all other matters.

1.3 Documentation of Continuance

All orders for continuance shall be documented in or on the file, and shall include the name of the moving party, any objections to the continuance, and the basis for the continuance.

1.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All applications for continuance shall be made as soon as a conflict is identified, and all impacted -- opposing counsel, unrepresented parties, subpoenaed witnesses, or court staff charged with subpoenaing witnesses -- shall be notified as soon as possible by the moving party.

1.5 Objections to Motion for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

1.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the opportunity to exercise the right to effective assistance of counsel;
- the age of the case and seriousness of the charge;
- the incarceration status of the defendant;
- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other person;
- the status of the trial calendar for a session;
- the number, moving party, and grounds for continuances;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly making a motion for continuance as soon as practicable and notifying opposing counsel and witnesses;
- the period of delay caused by the requested continuance;
- the presence of witnesses, including the defendant;
- the availability of witnesses for the present session, or for a future session;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the availability of counsel;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued; and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

1.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge should reschedule the case, taking into consideration the availability of counsel, the defendant, and witnesses.

1.8 Time Standards

All criminal and motor vehicle cases should be disposed within 120 days from the first appearance in District Court.

Rule 2: Motions for Continuance--General Civil and Magistrate Appeal Cases

Civil cases should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first trial setting. However, when compelling reasons for continuance are presented which would affect the fundamental fairness of the trial process, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Requests for continuances that will delay the resolution of the case beyond the established time standards shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

2.1 Appropriate Court Official

All applications for continuance shall be made to the District Court Judge presiding over the session of court for which the case is calendared. If the trial judge is not known at the time the request is made, the application should be addressed to the Chief District Court Judge.

Parties and/or attorneys who wish to ask for a continuance of a civil matter prior to the court date should make the request for a continuance to the presiding judge through the district court judicial assistant. The party making the request for a continuance should contact the opposing party or parties prior to making the request for continuance and should advise the judicial assistant of the other party's or parties' position(s) concerning the continuance request. In emergency situations or under routine circumstances if time permits, the judicial assistant shall contact the scheduled presiding judge in order to determine whether the judge will grant the continuance. The judicial assistant will then contact the parties to advise them of the judge's decision. In routine situations when time does not permit the judicial assistant to contact the scheduled presiding judge prior to court, the party or attorney requesting the continuance must make the request in court, unless the party or attorney is required to appear at the same time in another court with higher priority.

2.2 Court Conflicts

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the Court and opposing counsel of any other court conflict(s) as they become known and shall keep the Court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts, juvenile cases shall take precedence over all matters.

2.3 Documentation of Continuance

All requests for continuance shall be by written motion. However, oral motions may be allowed when the reason for the continuance did not become known until immediately preceding the start of court. (This proviso for an oral motion is only for emergency situations, such as severe family illness or death of a party, one of the attorneys, or critical witnesses; and the absence of that person will make it impossible for the trial or hearing to proceed.)

2.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All parties must be notified of a motion to continue. A copy of the motion to continue must be distributed to all counsel of record and/or unrepresented parties prior to ruling on the motion. In addition to the service requirements set out in the statute, distribution of the motion must be made by the quickest means feasible, including facsimile transmission, electronic mail, or hand delivery. The burden is on the moving party to advise the Court and opposing counsel of any motion for a continuance. (The goal of this provision is to avoid any continuance surprises and to provide notice as expeditiously as possible to the Court and to the opposing party and/or their counsel.)

2.5 Objections to Motions for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

When a motion to continue is made more than ten (10) working days prior to trial, opposing counsel and/or unrepresented parties shall have a period of five (5) working days, following completion of distribution, to communicate objections to the motion for continuance to the moving party and to the presiding District Court Judge. Objections not raised in writing within this time period are deemed waived.

When a motion to continue is made within ten (10) working days of the trial term (other than an oral motion as provided in Rule 2.3, above), the moving party shall include in the written motion a statement that the opposing counsel or party has been contacted and a short statement on the opposing party's position on the motion (including whether the opposing party or counsel consents or objects, and whether or not he or she desires to be heard on the motion). If the moving party is unable to contact the opposing counsel or unrepresented parties, the motion shall state what efforts were made and why contact was not possible. The writing requirement of this rule may be in the form of a letter.

2.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- the age of the case;
- the status of the trial calendar for the session;
- the order in which the case appears on the trial calendar, including whether the case is peremptorily scheduled;
- the number of previous continuances;
- the extent to which counsel had input into the scheduling of the trial date;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly filing a motion for continuance as soon as practicable;
- whether the reason for continuance is a short-lived event which would resolve prior to the scheduled trial date;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the period of delay caused by the requested continuance;
- the position of opposing counsel or unrepresented parties for a future session;
- whether the parties themselves consent to the continuance;
- present or future inconvenience or unavailability of witnesses/parties;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued;
- compliance with any law relating to the scheduling and trial of civil cases (such as, summary ejection appeals); and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

2.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge should reschedule matters set on the civil nonjury calendar to a future civil nonjury term after receiving input from all parties. Upon granting a motion for continuance of a matter in which a jury trial has been requested, the judge should reschedule the case to a future jury term after receiving input from all parties. Upon granting a motion for continuance of a nonjury case that has been peremptorily set for a special setting during a jury term or for a special civil term, the judge should continue the case to be rescheduled by the Chief District Court Judge after the Chief District Court Judge receives input from all parties concerning a new trial date.

2.8 Time Standards

All general civil and magistrate appeal cases should be disposed within 24 months of filing, with 90 percent of all cases disposed within 12 months of filing.

Rule 3: Motions for Continuance--Domestic Cases

Domestic cases should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first trial setting. However, when compelling reasons for continuance are presented which would affect the fundamental fairness of the trial process, a continuance may be granted for good cause. Requests for continuances that will delay the resolution of the contested issues beyond the established time standards shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

3.1 Appropriate Court Official

All applications for continuance shall be made to the District Court Judge presiding over the session of court for which the case is calendared. If the trial judge is not known at the time the request is made, the application should be addressed to the Chief District Court Judge.

Parties and/or attorneys who wish to ask for a continuance of a domestic matter prior to the court date should make the request for a continuance to the presiding judge through the district court judicial assistant. The party making the request for a continuance should contact the opposing party or parties prior to making the request for continuance and should advise the judicial assistant of the other party's or parties' position(s) concerning the continuance request. In emergency situations or under routine circumstances if time permits, the judicial assistant shall contact the scheduled presiding judge in order to determine whether the judge will grant the continuance. The judicial assistant will then contact the parties to advise them of the judge's decision. In routine situations when time does not permit the judicial assistant to contact the scheduled presiding judge prior to court, the party or attorney requesting the continuance must make the request in court, unless the party or attorney is required to appear at the same time in another court with higher priority.

3.2 Court Conflicts

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the Court and opposing counsel of any other court conflict(s) as they become known and shall keep the Court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts, juvenile cases shall take precedence over all matters.

3.3 Documentation of Continuance

All requests for continuance shall be by written motion. However, oral motions may be allowed when the reason for the continuance did not become known until immediately preceding the start of court. (This proviso for an oral motion is only for emergency situations, such as

severe family illness or death of a party, one of the attorneys, or critical witnesses; and the absence of that person will make it impossible for the trial or hearing to proceed.)

3.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All parties must be notified of a motion to continue. A copy of the motion to continue must be distributed to all counsel of record and/or unrepresented parties prior to ruling on the motion. In addition to the service requirements set out in the statute, distribution of the motion must be made by the quickest means feasible, including facsimile transmission, electronic mail, or hand delivery. The burden is on the moving party to advise the Court and opposing counsel of any motion for a continuance. (The goal of this provision is to avoid any continuance surprises and to provide notice as expeditiously as possible to the Court and to the opposing party and/or their counsel.)

3.5 Objections to Motions for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

When a motion to continue is made more than ten (10) working days prior to trial, opposing counsel and/or unrepresented parties shall have a period of five (5) working days, following completion of distribution, to communicate objections to the motion for continuance to the moving party and to the presiding District Court Judge. Objections not raised in writing within this time period are deemed waived.

When a motion to continue is made within ten (10) working days of the trial term (other than an oral motion as provided in Rule 3.3, above), the moving party shall include in the written motion a statement that the opposing counsel or party has been contacted and a short statement on opposing party's position on the motion (including whether the opposing party or counsel consents or objects, and whether or not he or she desires to be heard on the motion). If the moving party is unable to contact the opposing counsel or unrepresented parties, the motion shall state what efforts were made and why contact was not possible. The writing requirement of this rule may be in the form of a letter.

3.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- whether there is in effect a temporary order dealing with the issue that is the subject of the continuance request;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- whether the issue has been identified statutorily as an issue which should be addressed expeditiously, i.e., child support, post-separation support;
- the age of the case or motion;
- the status of the trial calendar for the session;

- the number of previous continuances or the number, moving party, and grounds for previous continuances;
- the extent to which counsel had input into the scheduling of the trial date;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly making a motion for continuance as soon as practicable;
- whether the reason for continuance is a short-lived event which would resolve prior to the scheduled trial date;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the period of delay caused by the requested continuance;
- the position of opposing counsel or unrepresented parties;
- whether the parties themselves consent to the continuance;
- present or future inconvenience or unavailability of witnesses/parties;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued; and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

3.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge should reschedule a matter set on the civil nonjury calendar to a future civil nonjury term after receiving input from all parties. Upon granting a motion for continuance of a matter in which a jury trial has been requested, the judge should reschedule the case to a future jury term after receiving input from all parties. Upon granting a motion for continuance of a nonjury case that has been peremptorily set for a special setting during a jury term or for a special civil term, the judge should continue the case to be rescheduled by the Chief District Court Judge after the Chief District Court Judge receives input from all parties concerning a new trial date.

3.8 Time Standards

All domestic cases should be disposed of within 18 months of filing, with 90 percent disposed within six months. Issues of child support should be resolved and a temporary or permanent order entered within 60 days of service. Post-disposition issues, such as contempt and motions to modify existing orders, should be resolved within 60 days of the filing of such actions.

Rule 4: Motions for Continuance--Juvenile Cases

For an abused or neglected child, the courts are his or her source of protection and the source of services. For a delinquent child or youth, the courts provide the opportunity for rehabilitation. The goal of a case management plan for juvenile court is to put the courts in the best position to ensure the safety of children and to give them the best possible chance of living in stable, permanent families. Therefore, continuances should be allowed only when it serves the child's best interest. Participants must come to court prepared to meet each statutory obligation that is required for resolution of these matters.

Accordingly, juvenile cases, including motions for review in neglect and abuse matters, should be disposed at the earliest opportunity, including the first setting for hearing. Requests for continuances that are made after the first setting for hearing on the merits of the case shall only be granted for extraordinary cause.

4.1 Appropriate Court Official

All applications for continuance shall be made to the District Court Judge presiding over the session of court for which the case is calendared. If the trial judge is not known at the time the request is made, the application should be addressed to the Chief District Court Judge.

4.2 Court Conflicts

The various levels of court should work together to try to move cases as expeditiously as possible. Age of case, subject matter, and priority of setting should be given as much primacy as the level of court when resolving conflicts.

Attorneys shall notify the Court and opposing counsel of any other court conflict(s) as they become known and shall keep the Court advised of the resolution of that conflict. All judges shall communicate with other judges to resolve such conflicts. In resolving court conflicts, juvenile cases shall take precedence over all matters.

4.3 Documentation of Continuance

All orders for continuance shall be documented in writing, and shall include the name of the moving party, any objections to the continuance, and the basis for the continuance.

4.4 Notification of Opposing Counsel/Unrepresented Parties/Witnesses

All applications for continuance shall be made as soon as a conflict is identified, and all impacted--opposing counsel, unrepresented parties, subpoenaed witnesses, or court staff charged with subpoenaing witnesses--shall be notified as soon as possible by the moving party.

4.5 Objections to Motion for Continuance

All parties should have an opportunity to be heard on a motion to continue.

4.6 Evaluation of Motions for Continuance

Factors to be considered by the appropriate court official when deciding whether to grant or deny a motion for continuance should include:

- the best interest of the child;
- the opportunity to exercise the right to effective assistance of counsel;
- the age of the case and seriousness of the charge;

- the incarceration status of the juvenile;
- the effect on children and spouses if the issue is continued and not resolved;
- the impact of a continuance on the safety of the parties or any other persons;
- the status of the trial calendar for the session;
- the number, moving party, and grounds for previous continuances;
- the due diligence of counsel in promptly making a motion for continuance as soon as practicable and notifying opposing counsel and witnesses;
- the period of delay caused by the continuance requested;
- the presence of witnesses, including the juvenile;
- the availability of witnesses for the present session or for a future session;
- whether the basis of the motion is the existence of a legitimate conflict with another court setting;
- the availability of counsel;
- consideration of the financial consequences to the public, the parties, the attorneys, or witnesses if the case is continued; and
- any other factor that promotes the fair administration of justice.

4.7 Case Rescheduling

Upon granting a motion for continuance, the judge shall reschedule the case for a specified regular juvenile term or for a special juvenile term designated by the Chief District Court Judge, taking into consideration the availability of counsel, parties, and witnesses.

4.8 Time Standards

All undisciplined cases should be disposed within 30 days of service of the petition. All delinquency cases involving misdemeanor offenses should be disposed within 90 days of service of the petition and those involving felony offenses within 120 days of service of the petition.

All neglect and abuse adjudications should be within 60 days of service of the petition. All terminations of parental rights (TPRs) should be disposed within 120 days after service of the petition.

Adopted this the 27th day of October, 1997.

Alfred W. Kwasikpui
Chief District Court Judge
Judicial District 6B