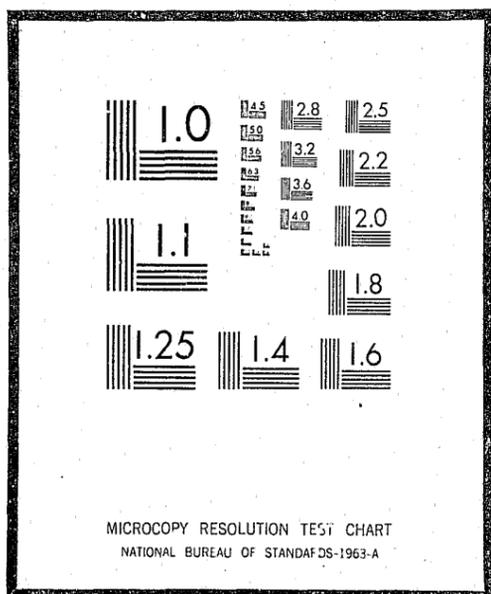


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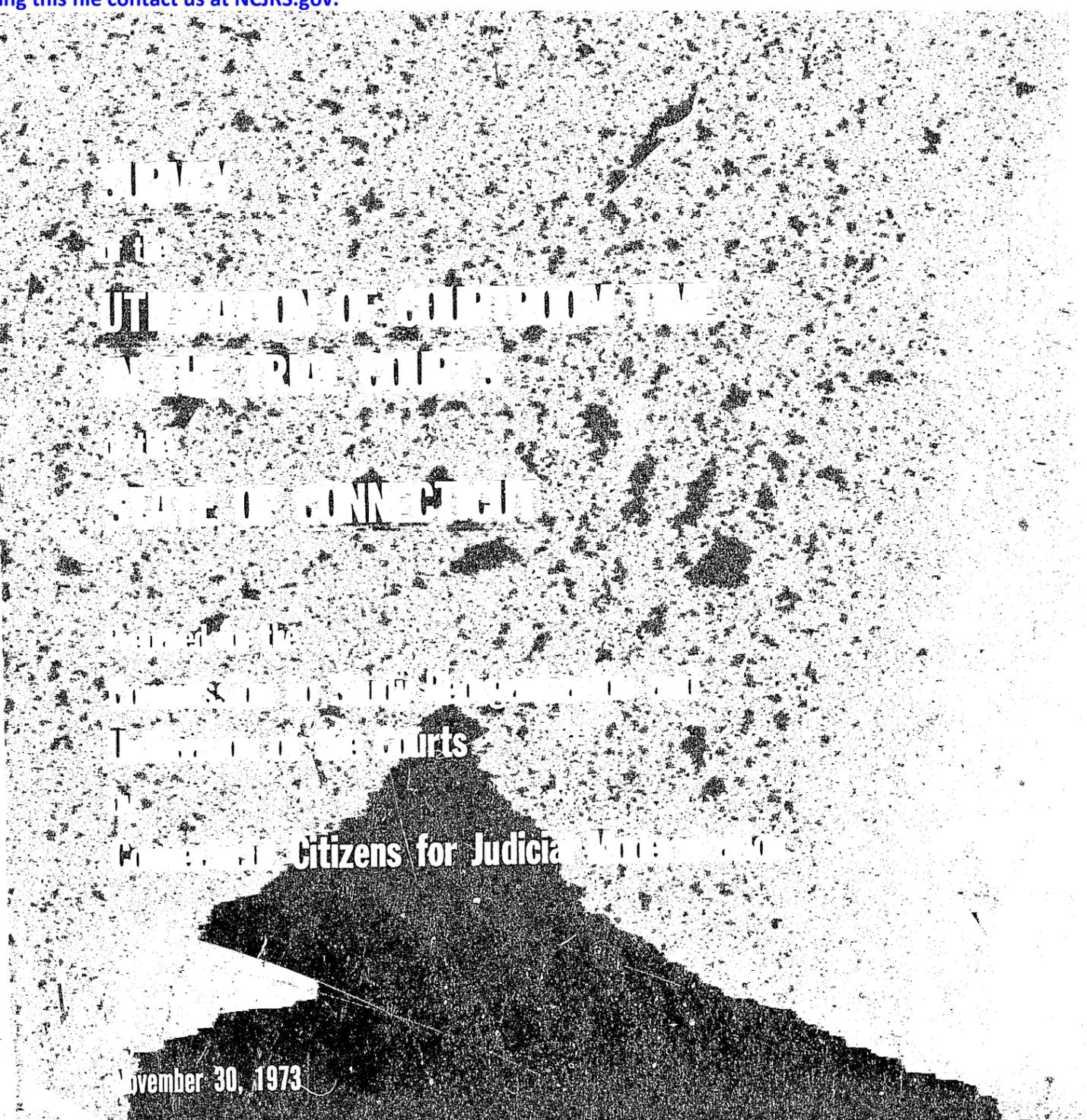
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SURVEY

of the

UTILIZATION OF COURTROOM TIME IN THE TRIAL COURTS

of the

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Prepared for the

Commission to Study Reorganization and
Unification of the Courts

by

Connecticut Citizens for Judicial Modernization

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1972, the Joint Committee on Judicial Modernization formed by the Connecticut Citizens for Judicial Modernization and the Connecticut Bar Association published a study following meetings with judges, lawyers and business people and review of judicial systems in other states. Its study covered a selected group of proposals which might lead to improvement of the Connecticut judicial system.

Although recognizing that the Connecticut judicial system has been quite effective, free from scandal and a pioneer in some respects, the Joint Committee recommended a number of changes to improve the likelihood of more equal and more efficient justice for all the citizens of the state. Among the recommendations were that of a subcommittee which gave considerable time to an analysis of what it considered "... an inefficient overlapping system of trial courts." It suggested that the five trial courts of the state might be combined into a single trial court; however, the Joint Committee recommended that a detailed management study of the trial court system be undertaken to explore feasibility of the various options for restructuring of the trial courts, revision of geographic boundaries for the court locations and various other factors before any far ranging changes were made.

The Connecticut Citizens for Judicial Modernization began to consider the possibilities for conducting the needed management study -- a study of the type frequently employed in the business world. In the meantime, the Legislature

of the State of Connecticut recognized the validity of the concerns expressed in the Joint Committee Report and concluded that a considered study of the problems and options was needed. As a result, the General Assembly passed an act which created the Commission to Study the Reorganization and Unification of the Courts.

In July 1973, the Connecticut Citizens for Judicial Modernization approached the Commission with a proposal that the management study be undertaken as a joint project so that the Commission would have the benefit of the factual information needed in making its recommendations and presenting a legislative proposal to the Connecticut Legislature by March 1, 1974. In August 1973, the Commission asked that the CCJM conduct the management study and report the results to it but also asked that the CCJM seek funding elsewhere because of the limited resources of the Commission.

The CCJM then contacted State industry and several foundations for support since action would have to be taken quickly in order to provide results to the Commission in sufficient time for use in its deliberations. A grant of \$13,000 was obtained from the Sachem Fund of New Haven to cover out-of-pocket costs and industry volunteered executives with background in systems management and computer technology to assist in the development of the parameters of the study and in the translation of data into meaningful analyses. Members of the Bar and the Judiciary volunteered their time and efforts. In addition to providing executive personnel, Aetna Life and Casualty Company and Combustion Engineering Company

agreed to provide keypunch and computer services respectively.

The study which was divided into two parts -- the first, an evaluation of the physical plant (courthouses) of the Judicial Department, and the second, an evaluation of the manner in which the courts' time is consumed on various types of matters throughout the state. The second study is the subject of this report and the first is the subject of the companion report entitled "Survey of the Trial Court Facilities of the State of Connecticut."

In view of the fact that the three principal trial courts had over 110 courtrooms which might be in operation all or a part of a day at 36 different locations, an estimated manpower requirement was projected. There should be at least one courtroom observer in each operating courtroom and two courtroom observers in each courtroom with a significant fast-moving level of activity such as criminal or motor vehicle arraignments, civil motions and family relations motions. It was also recognized that it would be necessary to have a person with greater training serving as a coordinator for each courthouse. This projection led to a rough estimate of approximately 200 man days for each day, Tuesday through Friday, and 130 man days for Monday when only the Circuit Court would be operating.

A major recruiting effort was begun by the CCJM to enlist business executives, community leaders and college students as volunteers. Significant assistance was provided by the colleges of the state and local Leagues of Women Voters, the Connecticut Council of Churches, Society of Friends, and local

court watcher groups.

Concurrently two groups of volunteers from the Junior Bar Section of The Connecticut Bar Association were recruited -- the first to create educational materials which would be printed and utilized in training of surveyors, and the second to conduct training sessions which surveyors would be required to attend.

During the same period, the Systems Management Committee continued the design and testing of the survey forms which would be utilized as it continued to consult with members of the Commission, the Attorney Committee and members of the Judicial Department.

Recognizing the need for urgency in order to provide meaningful data to the Commission in sufficient time to assist it in its deliberations, the week of October 1, 1973 was selected as the target week for the courtroom observation period. Chief Justice Charles House requested full cooperation from the judges and clerks of the various courts, and that cooperation was clearly provided.

In this manner, the cooperation of industry, judiciary and citizenry enabled undertaking a most significant task leading to the preparation of this report. The CCJM expresses its sincere appreciation to all for their exceedingly valuable assistance.

THE PRESENT JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF
THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

The Constitution of the State of Connecticut provides a judicial system

comprised of the Supreme Court and the trial court of original jurisdiction known as the Superior Court. It also provides for a Probate Court with elected judges and enables the Legislature to create other courts of lesser jurisdiction. Over the years, the Legislature has created the Circuit Court as a consolidation of the former justice of the peace and town or municipal courts; the Common Pleas Court; and the Juvenile Court.

The Superior Court is the court of general jurisdiction over both civil and criminal matters; the Common Pleas Court is primarily a civil court; the Circuit Court handles both civil and criminal matters. The Juvenile Court handles delinquency and certain aspects of child custody; and the Probate Court handles administration of decedents' estates, the appointment of conservators for incompetents, the appointment of guardians for juveniles, the administration of the estates of incompetents and juveniles, commitments, adoptions, and certain other matters. Appeals from the Probate Court and Juvenile Court are taken to the Superior Court. Appeals from the Circuit Court now are taken to the Appellate Division of the Common Pleas Court. Appeals from the Common Pleas and Superior Courts are taken to the Supreme Court.

There is a great deal of overlapping jurisdiction between the three trial courts in the civil area. There are both gaps and overlapping jurisdiction among all five courts in the handling of matters affecting juveniles. As has been well stated by Professor Karlen:

"Each court has its own fixed jurisdiction, its own judges and its own administration and operates in splendid isolation from its sister courts".¹

¹Karlen, Judicial Modernization: What Other States Have Done, State Government and Public Responsibility (1964 Tufts Assembly on Government)

There are presently assigned to the Supreme Court 6 justices. There are presently assigned to the Superior Court 40 judges; to the Court of Common Pleas 16 judges; to the Circuit Court 50 judges; and to the Juvenile Court 6 judges. All of these judges are full time, appointed by action of the Governor and Legislature and paid by fixed salary. There are 125 elected judges of probate who devote varying amounts of time to their duties as probate judges depending upon the load in their probate district. Their income is dependent upon fees collected upon the cases before them.

Judges of the Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts ride circuit, i. e. they are reassigned from one court location to another on a periodic basis. Cases pending before a court are on a master list and are assigned to specific judges for handling only at the time of trial, or at the time of a motion or other matter requiring judicial attention. In rare instances, a case may be assigned to a specific judge for handling throughout a significant portion of the pre-trial activity as well as trial.

Our court locations and the geographic boundaries of the jurisdiction of each court were long ago determined on the basis of the horse and buggy -- how far could the lawyer and his client ride in their horse and buggy in a reasonable length of time to reach the place where the court sits. The Juvenile Court has divided the state into three districts and the judges of that court are assigned to a district although they do hold court at several locations. The probate judges remain in their probate district which usually comprises one or

two towns with several districts ranging up to seven towns. Many of the towns have been desirous of having the locations of the Circuit Court close at hand, resulting in courtrooms used 1-4 days monthly.

The Superior and Common Pleas Courts share courthouse facilities throughout the State and share jury panels for the transaction of their business. The Circuit Court generally operates in facilities leased from the towns in which it sits although it does share courthouses with the Superior and Common Pleas Courts in two locations, Danbury and Norwich. The Juvenile Court facilities are separate from the other courts and may be leased or state owned. The Probate Court facilities are provided by the probate judges with the larger towns tending to provide facilities in municipal buildings. Almost all of the courthouses of the Superior and Common Pleas Courts are owned by the State and reasonably well maintained although sometimes inadequate or antiquated. Those Circuit Court facilities which date back to the creation of the Court in the early 1960s tend to be overcrowded and obsolete and they also evidence poor maintenance. Facilities secured by the Judicial Department in recent years are generally of acceptable character. It has been frequently observed that the court facilities in the urban centers are overcrowded whereas court facilities in the more rural areas are comparatively little used. The Circuit Court facilities in many of the urban centers including New Haven, Hartford and Bridgeport are in what might be considered disgraceful condition.

The Superior Court presently has 39 courtrooms in 17 locations; the

Court of Common Pleas presently has 19 courtrooms in 14 locations; and, the Circuit Court has 58 courtrooms in 29 locations. The Juvenile Court has 14 different locations where it sits.

SELECTION OF THE INFORMATION TO BE
COLLECTED AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
SURVEY FORMS

The Systems Management Committee received information and suggestions from, and met with members of the Commission, Attorney Committee and Judicial Department in an effort to determine the type of information which should be collected during the week long survey and thereafter during the continuation of the survey for the remainder of the month of October. Since the principal purpose of the survey was to collect data concerning the manner of utilization of courtroom time, i. e. how the judges of the courts are required to expend their time in open court, this information was to be sought primarily. To obtain this information, the time that the court was actually in session in each courtroom and the type of business actually being transacted in that courtroom would have to be determined.

Secondly, the survey was to develop information on the amount of time taken for various court proceedings, such as arraignment, continuances, call of the calendar, processing of motions and various aspects of trial activity. Another factor which would be required for further studies to be provided to the Commission was the amount of time taken for the processing of offenses of various gravity, i. e. Felony A, Felony B, etc., Misdemeanor A, etc.

Subsidiary information was to be sought with respect to persons seeking continuances and the reasons given, cases where the defendant was in custody rather than on bail, cases involving public defenders, etc.

The Systems Management Committee received detailed information from the Attorney Committee as to the various types of proceedings and the various types of actions which might be taken with respect to those proceedings. It then began to develop a "Case Disposition Sheet" which would incorporate as much information as possible to gather both principal and subsidiary data. Several drafts of the Case Disposition Sheet were tested by members of the Systems Management Committee and reviewed with members of the Judicial Department and the Attorney Committee.

A "final draft" was then tested in Circuit Court 14 in Hartford which is one of the busiest in the state. After revision, the Disposition Sheet was then tested on September 6 in both Hartford Superior Court and Hartford Circuit Court by 8 lay women volunteers who purposely had limited pre-training to identify ambiguities and problem areas in the survey form. This test was undertaken because the Systems Management Committee felt itself too familiar with the relatively complicated form to consider evaluation by its members a true test -- the courtroom surveyor volunteers would have but one evening's instruction and a packet of training materials to assist them in preparation and in completion of the forms.

The test by the lay volunteers proved the basic form to be workable

but pointed out areas where simplification and some reorganization were required. The necessary changes were made without sacrificing important data or effecting a major reorganization of the document.

A "Court Summary Sheet" was separately developed which would contain the principal information regarding the location of the courtroom, the day of the week, judge, type of court business and the time in session. One Court Summary Sheet would be the covering document for all cases of a particular type of court business in a given court session, i. e. criminal arraignments, criminal non-jury trials, civil motions, etc. Thus, a great deal of data would not have to be incorporated on each Case Disposition Sheet but would in fact be derived from the covering document or Court Summary Sheet. It was also intended that the Court Summary Sheet be utilized by the clerks of the Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts during the remainder of the month of October to provide month-long data on courtroom time required for various types of court business.

In order to facilitate completion of the forms in a minimum amount of time, Code Sheets were prepared whereby the courtroom observer would enter in the appropriate blanks of the forms a numeral used to designate particular significant data and the code numbers were selected so as to facilitate computer retrieval of data. The Case Disposition Sheet, Summary Sheet and one of the Code Sheets are reproduced in Appendix A.

Subsequent to the development of the original forms for use in the

Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, an additional form was prepared for utilization in the Juvenile and Probate Courts. Because of the lesser volume of business and lesser speed, information of the type appearing on the Case Disposition Sheet and the Court Summary Sheet were combined. The form utilized in these courts is also reproduced in Appendix A.

SELECTION OF TARGET WEEK

Recognizing the need to provide the data to the Commission at the earliest possible time, it appeared necessary to plan the survey to begin in the month of October. The week of October 1, 1973 was selected for the actual survey in each courtroom since it would allow the maximum amount of time to receive from the courthouse coordinators the completed forms to edit and test the data on the forms, to keypunch the information upon the forms and to translate the keypunched cards onto computer tape for subsequent computer retrieval. The later data resulting from the completion of Court Summary Sheets would be edited and keypunched as it was received during the ensuing weeks. A further reason for selecting the week of October 1 was that it would allow the month of October in its entirety to be used for the collection of the monthly data and this month had only one holiday and only one other day in which court business would be reduced, i. e. October 23, when the Superior and Common Pleas Courts would be closed to allow judges and attorneys to attend the annual meeting of the Connecticut Bar Association.

It was felt that October would represent a high efficiency month for the judicial system since it was the first full month of operation following the summer slowdown and it would occur in the middle of a term of court.

In selecting weeks for the Probate and Juvenile Court studies, efforts were made to ensure that the courts would be reasonably fully operational. The weeks in the middle of October were selected as the target weeks and finally determined after consultation with court personnel.

THE RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

The CCJM Survey Committee appointed Sol Gross of Simsbury as chairman of a subcommittee to recruit volunteers from throughout the state to serve as courthouse coordinators and courtroom surveyors. Actually, a preliminary survey of volunteer organizations and colleges had been conducted early in the year by the CCJM to determine the feasibility of recruiting 300 or more volunteers for an average of two-three days each.

A first manpower source contacted was the business community. Chambers of Commerce in various cities cooperated in lining up business executives. In fact, the New Haven Chamber of Commerce deserves singular commendation since it not only recruited essentially all of the volunteers for the courts of the City of New Haven but also utilized its personnel as its coordinators for the two courthouses. Manufacturers in New Haven County provided the coordinators and the bulk of the personnel for the courts in the remaining towns.

The colleges of the state provided a very significant resource since their students were generally willing to travel to locations which were not well covered by other volunteers and fill in voids which might otherwise have existed. Among the faculty members who contributed in the recruitment of students and the participating colleges were:

Francis Cady	U-Conn Law School
William J. Cibes, Jr.	Connecticut College
Stuart Colie	Central Connecticut State College
Charles Condon	University of Hartford
Thomas P. Connors	Manchester Community College
John R. Conway	Housatonic Community College
Larry DiNardis	Albertus Magnus College
Joseph Doyle	Mattatuck Community College
Lucille Faccadio	University of New Haven
Daniel Freed	Yale Law School
Joan P. Gordon	Quinnipiac College
Elbert Gross	Western Connecticut State College
Solomon Gross	Northwestern Community College
Sister Maria Joan	St. Joseph College
Clyde D. McKee, Jr.	Trinity College
Cornelius Moylan	Greater Hartford Community College
A. R. Peloquin	Fairfield University
Susan Piccin	Albertus Magnus College
Bruce Stave	University of Connecticut (Storrs)
Henry Steeger	Tunxis Community College
Susan L. Uzan	Norwalk Community College
Leslie Williams	Mohegan Community College
Charlotte Young	Annhurst College
John Ziegler	Quinebaug Valley Community College

The Connecticut Council of Churches, various meetings of the Society of Friends, various chapters of the League of Women Voters and other community groups also contributed yeoman efforts in recruiting coordinators and volunteers.

As a result, the names of well over 300 volunteers were identified and all were asked to attend training sessions to qualify for service as a courtroom observer or courthouse coordinator.

The Connecticut Council of Jewish Women undertook to recruit a number of volunteers who would conduct the survey of the Juvenile Court operations throughout the state for an entire week and to make the arrangements with the judges and clerks of that Court for the survey. The Connecticut Child Welfare Association undertook to recruit the volunteers and to conduct a week-long survey of the 15 busiest Probate Courts in the State of Connecticut. This group also agreed to effect its own coordination and arrangements with the clerks and judges of that Court.

Thus, through the willingness of diverse elements of the citizenry of this state, there was recruited a manpower resource of unparalleled dimension for a court study to cover all the courts of the state for an entire week.

THE TRAINING OF COORDINATORS AND SURVEYORS

Both the Attorney Committee and the Commission subcommittee agreed with the Systems Management Committee that it would be essential for coordinators and surveyors to be given a reasonable degree of pretraining as to the nature of the courts, their operation, the proceedings which they would observe and the completion of the forms. Thus, when volunteers were recruited, they were advised that they would have to attend at least one training session and be prepared to study materials which would be provided.

The Junior Bar Section of the Connecticut Bar Association was contacted to assist in the development of training materials and in conducting training sessions. It formed a first committee to provide explanatory materials on the Connecticut court system and the operation of the courts with respect to criminal and motor vehicle matters, with respect to civil matters and with respect to family relations matters. These draft documents were consolidated into an informational pamphlet which was to be provided to each volunteer. As a credit to this group, copies of the informational pamphlet have been requested by clerks of some of the courts and other persons as a training document for their personnel.

A second committee of the Junior Bar Section assumed the responsibility of conducting sessions for the training of the courtroom surveyors at various locations throughout the state. Many of the attorney volunteers operated under considerable handicap since they themselves had not seen the forms which were to be utilized by the courtroom surveyors and had to quickly relate the information sought thereon to their own knowledge of court operations.

Through the cooperation of the judges of the Circuit Court, there were taken photographs of a Circuit Courtroom with persons in place to represent the actual physical placement of personnel during criminal arraignment proceedings. From these was selected one photograph for reprinting to be used to help identify physical layout and types of persons who would be observed by the surveyors. In addition, the judges of the Circuit Court permitted an audiotape to be made of actual court proceedings and this

audiotape was then edited and narrated by J. Jeffrey Almquist, then of the Planning Committee on Criminal Administration of the State of Connecticut, so as to give an auditory reproduction of the "jargon" which the surveyors would hear and the rapidity with which events would take place.

Prior to the training sessions for the courtroom surveyors, a first training session for the courthouse coordinators was held at Yale Law School. They were provided with all of the informational and related materials to study. In addition, they were also provided with an outline of the steps which they would have to take to effect the necessary coordination with the court personnel at the courthouse for which they had been given responsibility. These coordinators were to be the key persons to guarantee effective operation and to handle any problems which might arise. It was the responsibility of the coordinators to ensure that the surveyors were allocated to courtrooms and adequately trained, and often to fill in when gaps arose.

The training sessions for the surveyors themselves extended over a period of 3-4 hours. The information materials and forms were distributed and described in detail. The Junior Bar volunteers explained the types of court proceedings and the participants in those proceedings which would be observed by the courtroom observers. A member of the Systems Management Committee, Court Survey Committee or Attorney Committee was also present to explain how the forms should be completed and to help answer all the ques-

tions which arose.

Much to the credit of these volunteers from throughout the state, they did their homework and as a general rule were surprisingly able to cope with complicated proceedings and relatively complicated forms. Questions which they still had as of the days of their service were quickly answered by courthouse coordinators and court personnel.

THE EXECUTION OF THE SURVEY

As previously indicated, the survey of the Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts took place during the week of October 1, 1973. Clerks and judges of all the courts were exceedingly helpful in providing convenient locations for surveyors to sit, hear and observe the proceedings. They helped fill in "blanks" when the surveyors were unable to capture a particular element of data. Some of the judges invited surveyors and coordinators into chambers during recesses to review events taking place and to answer questions which the surveyors might have. Very sincere appreciation is extended to the judges and clerks of our judicial system.

In a few instances, notably in Bridgeport Superior Court building, insufficient courtroom volunteers were available to adequately cover all of the courtrooms. In addition, the temporary building at the New Haven Superior Court was not covered in part through a misunderstanding. Where there was a shortage of surveyors, the decision was made to ensure adequate coverage of those courtrooms surveyed to ensure validity of the data obtained. Wherever there was a courtroom uncovered, clerks of the courts were contacted to

obtain principal data concerning the utilization of the courtroom, the time periods involved, and the nature of business being transacted. Thus, significant gaps in data were avoided.

Some difficulties were encountered in the collection of data through the fact that the referees, or retired judges, of the judicial system who contribute significantly to the disposition of cases, do not always hold their proceedings in established courtrooms or hearing rooms. Frequently, their hearings are held in chambers, empty jury rooms and the like, so that data concerning referee activity is relatively sparse.

In addition, the activity of the judges in chambers was not considered to be a significant element in the survey since this would be most difficult to obtain and evaluate. Information concerning pre-trial activity in chambers by a judge who had opened a courtroom and recessed and information concerning youthful offender hearings, however, was to be obtained from the clerks of the courts.

During the remainder of the month of October, the clerks of the Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts did cooperate fully in providing data concerning the times of utilization of their courtrooms and the type of business being processed in those courtrooms.

With respect to the survey of the Juvenile Court, the volunteers from the Connecticut Council of Jewish Women found judges and clerks extremely cooperative during the week of their activity.

With respect to the survey of Probate Court activities, Probate Court personnel were generally cooperative although ultimately relatively little data was developed with respect to the limited proceedings concerning which information was being sought, i. e. adoption and guardianship of the child.

THE DATA FILE

The survey during the week of October 1 generated nearly 15,000 Case Disposition Sheets and approximately 500 Court Summary Sheets. The Summary Sheets were individually checked item by item to insure that the information on them was correct as to court, venue, courtroom, etc. since this information was to be the bedrock of the statistical data employed. The Case Disposition Sheets were also edited, first on a spot check basis to determine the validity of a particular surveyor's activity, and, in some instances, on a sheet by sheet basis. These checks convinced the Systems Management Committee of the basic validity of the data captured by the courtroom surveyors and it was felt that the conversion to magnetic tape for computer processing was warranted.

Approximately 23,000 cards were keypunched by Aetna Life and Casualty Company from the Case Disposition Sheets and the data on the key-punch cards was then translated onto computer tape by The Connecticut Bank and Trust Company.

The Court Summary Sheets for the week of October 1 were separated

and integrated with the Court Summary Sheets provided by the court clerks for the rest of the month of October. The data on these Sheets were utilized to create a second set of cards and a second computer tape file.

Testing of the data on keypunch sorters and computer printout indicated the validity of the keypunching and computer tapes although a limited (and acceptable) number of anomalies was found to exist.

The data from the Probate Court and Juvenile Court surveys was hand collated and extracted in view of the limited amount of data to be processed.

The computer tapes were then transferred to Combustion Engineering, Inc. which then processed the tape to derive data therefrom in accordance with programs established following consultation with the Attorney Committee. The computer retrievals were designed to permit any element of data in the Case Disposition Sheet to be analyzed and included in a summary of the courts' activity on that element of data. These computer retrievals became the building blocks of the various tables contained in this report.

Before proceeding to the data set forth in the tables, it is desirable to discuss some aspects of the data collection activity and the quality of the data file and the tables derived from it. The data was collected by lay volunteers after brief but reasonably adequate training. Courthouse coordinators worked skillfully to keep things working properly, but in any effort of this size errors will be made and were expected to be made.

Most of the errors result from the speed with which the courts move

certain types of business especially on motion and arraignment calendars. Consequently, the Case Disposition Sheets prepared in a hectic Circuit Court day or those prepared on a motion day in the Superior Court tend to show discrepancies and missing data elements. Each of the retrievals looks at the data files from a different base and the missing or erroneous data elements mentioned above will cause various reports to appear "out of phase." More time and expensive professional talent could have eliminated these inconsistencies but it is not felt that they are of a magnitude to bring into question the overall effect of the survey or the overall effect of the tabular presentations of data.

It should be understood that the survey was conducted on a statewide basis and provided a sample on the order of 3 to 5 per cent of the annual business of the Judicial Department. The complete editing of the Court Summary Sheets by the Systems Management Committee and the information provided by the court clerks backs up the data on the Case Disposition Sheets, and it is the Court Summary Sheets which provide the principal data on courtroom business and courtroom usage.

It is at the level of individual case data in an individual courtroom that the data are least reliable since a particular surveyor's misunderstanding or inability to hear proceedings adequately may generate a number of Case Disposition Sheets with improper or incomplete data. At the county or court level, the data of a number of surveyors operating in different courtrooms

are consolidated and this consolidation materially increases the validity of judgments that may be derived from the data.

The only significant "holes" in the Exhibits are the individual case data from Superior Court of Middlesex County which was misdirected and received too late for keypunching and inclusion in the computer data file, and the limited number of uncovered courtrooms in Bridgeport and New Haven. More than 90 per cent of the courtroom time in the State during the week of October 1 was covered.

STUDY OF THE COURTS' BUSINESS
DURING THE WEEK OF OCTOBER 1

The Case Disposition Sheet data and Court Summary Sheet Data were retrieved from the computer on a daily basis for each of the courts and for each of the principal types of business handled by the Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit Courts. It was felt that the daily presentation of the utilization of time for the various courts by county and by day would provide an anatomy of the manner in which court time was utilized throughout the state. This data is presented in Table A hereinafter. In reviewing this data which represents the number of minutes utilized for various types of court business, it should be recognized that it does not include all time of the judges spent in chambers on pre-trial and other activity and does not reflect the time expended in courtrooms which were uncovered, principally in Bridgeport Superior Court and in the temporary court building at New Haven, or where data was received too late to be included in the program as in Middlesex Superior Court. The totals by county are significant in that they do reflect an indication of the distribution and pattern of court business within the state, and the variation in type of business by day. Where a Circuit Court

crosses county lines, the business of a courthouse is included in the county where located.

Trial activity tends to be understated in this Table due to the fact that the computer file provided room for only two digits of elapsed time, i. e. a maximum of 99 minutes. Thus, if a trial took longer than 99 minutes on a given day, the figures in this column would be understated to that extent. The effect of this error is known and is corrected in Table C to be discussed hereinafter. The understatement of trial time is relatively consistent throughout the State so the basic integrity of the tabulated information for a comparison on a county basis remains valid.

In Table B, the daily data of Table A is summarized by Court (Superior, Common Pleas and Circuit) for all of its courtrooms by day for the week of October 1-5.

The same information regarding minutes of usage during the week of October 1 is displayed in a different manner in Table C. In this Table, the information concerning total minutes for the entire week for each type of business is presented by the particular court in each county. This Table is corrected for the understatement of trial time hereinbefore discussed.

Thus, from these three tabular presentations, the data concerning court time by type of court business can be interpreted on state-wide, court-wide and county-wide bases (recognizing the holes in Common Pleas Courts in New Haven and Bridgeport and Middlesex Superior Court) by the week or by the day. The validity of this data is readily established by reference to the month long report of utilization of court time which will be described in the following section.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1

DAILY COURTROOM TIME

FOR VARIOUS BUSINESS

TABLE A

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COURT</u>	<u>TYPE OF In</u>					<u>BUSINESS Minutes</u>												
		Civil Jury	Civil Non-Jury	Civil Motion	Criminal Jury	Criminal Non-Jury	Criminal Motion	Family Relations	Motor Vehicles	Small Claims	Youthful Offender	Support Bureau	Pre-Trial						
<u>LITCHFIELD</u>	Sup																		
	CP																		
	Cir			34															
Total				34															
<u>TOLLAND</u>	Sup																		
	CP																		
	Cir																		
Total																			
<u>NEW LONDON</u>	Sup							183											
	CP																		
	Cir			21															
Total				21															
<u>MIDDLESEX</u>	Sup																		
	CP																		
	Cir																		
Total																			
<u>WINDHAM</u>	Sup																		
	CP																		
	Cir																		
Total																			32
<u>HARTFORD</u>	Sup		9																
	CP																		
	Cir	28	75	228	104	30													
Total		28	84	228	104	30													
<u>NEW HAVEN</u>	Sup		220		99														
	CP																		
	Cir		194	188	198														
Total			414	188	297														
<u>FAIRFIELD</u>	Sup	99																	
	CP																		
	Cir		48	120		15													
Total		99	48	120		15													

NOTE: Superior Court and Common Pleas Courts do not normally sit on Mondays.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3

DAILY COURTROOM TIME

FOR VARIOUS BUSINESS

TABLE A
(continued)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COURT</u>	<u>TYPE OF In</u>					<u>BUSINESS Minutes</u>						
		Civil Jury	Civil Non-Jury	Civil Motion	Criminal Jury	Criminal Non - Jury	Criminal Motion	Family Relations	Motor Vehicles	Small Claims	Youthful Offender	Support Bureau	Pre-Trial
<u>LITCHFIELD</u>	Sup	203				153	78	62					
	CP												
	Cir												
Total		<u>203</u>				<u>153</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>62</u>					
<u>TOLLAND</u>	Sup						100						
	CP			43									
	Cir												
Total				<u>43</u>			<u>100</u>						
<u>NEW LONDON</u>	Sup	69	156		99								
	CP						160						
	Cir						65						
Total		<u>69</u>	<u>156</u>		<u>112</u>	<u>107</u>	<u>225</u>						
<u>MIDDLESEX*</u>	Sup												
	CP												
	Cir						67						
Total							<u>67</u>						
<u>WINDHAM</u>	Sup												
	CP												
	Cir						78						
Total							<u>78</u>						
<u>HARTFORD</u>	Sup	288	172		99		55			99			
	CP	56		20	99				99				
	Cir			<u>115</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>540</u>				90		61
Total		<u>344</u>	<u>172</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>595</u>	<u>99</u>		<u>157</u>	<u>90</u>		<u>61</u>
<u>NEW HAVEN</u>	Sup	175	37		198		14		353				
	CP	99	156										10
	Cir	<u>205</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>198</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>507</u>			<u>96</u>			<u>23</u>
Total		<u>479</u>	<u>195</u>		<u>396</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>521</u>	<u>353</u>		<u>96</u>			<u>33</u>
<u>FAIRFIELD</u>	Sup	646	75		181				109				
	CP	50	60										
	Cir	<u>99</u>	<u>339</u>			<u>59</u>	<u>365</u>			<u>123</u>		<u>71</u>	
Total		<u>795</u>	<u>474</u>		<u>181</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>109</u>		<u>123</u>		<u>71</u>	

NOTE: Information on Middlesex County Superior Court received too late for entry in computer file

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4

DAILY COURTROOM TIME

FOR VARIOUS BUSINESS

TABLE A
(continued)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COURT</u>	<u>TYPE OF In</u>					<u>BUSINESS Minutes</u>					
		<u>Civil Jury</u>	<u>Civil Non-Jury</u>	<u>Civil Motion</u>	<u>Criminal Jury</u>	<u>Criminal Non-Jury</u>	<u>Criminal Motion</u>	<u>Family Relations</u>	<u>Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Small Claims</u>	<u>Youthful Offender</u>	<u>Support Bureau</u>
<u>LITCHFIELD</u>	Sup	338				330						
	CP											
	Cir						172				83	
Total		338				330	172				83	
<u>TOLLAND</u>	Sup		123									
	CP											
	Cir											
Total			123									
<u>NEW LONDON</u>	Sup			13	100				261			
	CP						65					
	Cir											
Total				13	100		65		261			
<u>MIDDLESEX</u> *	Sup											
	CP											
	Cir						165					
Total							165					
<u>WINDHAM</u>	Sup					108						
	CP						17					
	Cir						42					
Total						108	59					
<u>HARTFORD</u>	Sup	291	461	153	114	75			72			
	CP	2										
	Cir	99	184	155		296	994					
Total		392	645	308	114	371	994		72			
<u>NEW HAVEN</u>	Sup	80	191		384				182			
	CP	204			10							
	Cir	147			263	10	505			160	3	
Total		431	191		657	10	505		182	160	3	
<u>FAIRFIELD</u>	Sup	266		108	43		20		239			
	CP	70	99									
	Cir	99					676			55		15
Total		435	99	108	43	177	696		239	55		15

NOTE: Information on Middlesex County Superior Court received too late for entry in computer file

SUMMARY OF COURTROOM

<u>COURT</u>	<u>DAY</u>	<u>WEEK OF OCTOBER 1</u>					<u>TYPE OF</u>
		<u>Civil Jury</u>	<u>Civil Non-Jury</u>	<u>Civil Motion</u>	<u>Criminal Jury</u>	<u>Criminal Non-Jury</u>	<u>In</u>
Superior	Mon.	99	229	--	99	183	
	Tues.	1149	451	--	278	--	
	Wed.	1381	440	--	577	153	
	Thur.	975	775	274	641	513	
	Fri.	324	301	1146	224	20	
	Total		3928	2196	1420	1819	1610
Common Pleas	Mon.	--	--	--	--	--	
	Tues.	242	335	--	--	--	
	Wed.	205	216	63	99	--	
	Thur.	276	99	--	10	--	
	Fri.	85	135	229	--	--	
	Total		808	785	292	109	--
Circuit	Mon.	28	317	591	302	45	
	Tues.	178	91	116	266	602	
	Wed.	304	341	115	310	271	
	Thur.	345	184	155	263	780	
	Fri.	198	9	78	209	215	
	Total		1053	942	1055	1350	1913
<u>OVERALL TOTAL</u>		<u>5789</u>	<u>3923</u>	<u>2767</u>	<u>3278</u>	<u>3523</u>	

TIME FOR VARIOUS BUSINESS

TABLE B

<u>BUSINESS</u>	<u>Minutes</u>						
	<u>Criminal Motion</u>	<u>Family Relations</u>	<u>Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Small Claims</u>	<u>Youthful Offender</u>	<u>Support Bureau</u>	<u>Pre-Trial</u>
	122	--	--	--	--	--	--
	640	663	--	--	--	--	339
	247	524	99	--	--	--	10
	20	754	--	--	--	--	--
	525	856	60	--	17	--	--
	1554	2796	159	--	17	--	349
	--	150	--	--	--	--	--
	--	232	--	--	--	34	--
	160	99	--	90	--	--	84
	65	--	--	--	--	--	--
	--	109	--	--	--	--	--
	225	590	--	90	--	34	84
	3978	--	478	248	127	--	--
	2836	--	366	--	--	--	99
	1622	--	376	71	--	--	--
	2475	--	215	3	83	--	15
	2467	--	138	58	--	--	60
	13378	--	1573	380	210	--	174
	<u>15157</u>	<u>3386</u>	<u>1732</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>607</u>

TOTAL COURTROOM TIME FOR VARIOUS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COURT</u>	<u>TYPE OF</u>				
		<u>Civil Jury</u>	<u>Civil Non-Jury</u>	<u>Civil Motion</u>	<u>Criminal Jury</u>	<u>Criminal Non-Jury</u>
Litchfield	Superior	1154		40		483
	Common Pl.					
	Circuit 18 Circuit 3			34		
		<u>1154</u>		<u>74</u>		<u>483</u>
Tolland	Superior					
	Common Pl. Circuit 12			43		
				<u>43</u>		
New London	Superior	519	463	97	438	
	Common Pl. Circuit 10			21	112	928
		<u>519</u>	<u>463</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>928</u>
Middlesex *	Superior					138
	Common Pl. Circuit 9					<u>138</u>
Hartford	Superior	1527	953	700	748	75
	Common P.	181	424	249	99	
	Circuit 12			522	194	
	Circuit 14	338	286	286	138	85
	Circuit 15		200	76		392
	Circuit 16		10			
	Circuit 17					
	Circuit 13		9			35
		<u>2046</u>	<u>1882</u>	<u>1883</u>	<u>1179</u>	<u>587</u>
Windham	Superior	595	122			
	Circuit 11					
		<u>595</u>	<u>122</u>			
New Haven	Superior	1088	1054		1560	20
	Common Pl.	402				10
	Circuit 6			133	1096	14
	Circuit 7	17				83
	Circuit 8	64	214		67	
	Circuit 4	561	17	55		
	Circuit 5			92	758	10
		<u>2132</u>	<u>1285</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>3481</u>	<u>137</u>

BUSINESS WEEK OF OCTOBER 1

TABLE C

<u>BUSINESS Minutes</u>	<u>Family Relations</u>	<u>Motor Vehicle</u>	<u>Small Claims</u>	<u>Youthful Offender</u>	<u>Support Bureau</u>	<u>Pre-Trial</u>
303	219					
349		30	61			
60				83		
<u>712</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>83</u>		
180						
142						
<u>322</u>						
349	429					
648						
<u>997</u>	<u>429</u>					
645			35	60		
<u>645</u>			<u>35</u>	<u>60</u>		
212	642	99				99
		249	90			61
661		286	66			
1916			110	560		
1235			86			
525						
595						
246		368	58			
<u>5390</u>	<u>891</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>560</u>		<u>160</u>
108	188					
572						
<u>680</u>	<u>188</u>			<u>32</u>		
				<u>32</u>		
173	1105				17	105
		60				23
714	19	378				
834			55			
416				78		
776						
944		1				
<u>3857</u>	<u>1124</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>128</u>

NOTE: Middlesex Superior Courthouse data not in computer file

TOTAL COURTROOM TIME FOR VARIOUS

BUSINESS WEEK OF OCTOBER 1

TABLE C (continued)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COURT</u>	<u>TYPE OF</u> <u>In</u>					<u>BUSINESS</u> <u>Minutes</u>						
		<u>Civil</u> <u>Jury</u>	<u>Civil</u> <u>Non-Jury</u>	<u>Civil</u> <u>Motion</u>	<u>Criminal</u> <u>Jury</u>	<u>Criminal</u> <u>Non-Jury</u>	<u>Criminal</u> <u>Motion</u>	<u>Family</u> <u>Relations</u>	<u>Motor</u> <u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Small</u> <u>Claims</u>	<u>Youthful</u> <u>Offender</u>	<u>Support</u> <u>Bureau</u>	<u>Pre-Trial</u>
Waterbury District	Superior		231		211		365	208					107
	Common Pl.	511	165				365	208					107
		<u>511</u>	<u>396</u>		<u>211</u>								
Fairfield	Superior	1709	256	721	646		179	635					145
	Common Pl.	223	260										
	Circuit 1	327	102	49	166	313	1137		255				
	Circuit 2		524	363	241	5	1715		403	71			114
	Circuit 3 (Dan.)			241		257	220					16	
		<u>2259</u>	<u>1142</u>	<u>1374</u>	<u>1053</u>	<u>575</u>	<u>3251</u>	635	<u>658</u>	<u>71</u>		<u>16</u>	<u>259</u>

STUDY OF THE COURTS' BUSINESS
DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER

In an effort to increase the data base regarding the utilization of the courts' time for various types of court business, the clerks of the various courts were asked to provide daily reports concerning the time periods that various courtrooms were in use and the types of business being transacted in the courtrooms. In this report, it is believed that the gaps in courtroom usage reflected in Tables A through C are eliminated since Court Summary Sheets were completed for all courtrooms uncovered during the week of October 1.

Frequently, two or more types of business were being conducted in the same courtroom on a given day. Since it was not reasonable to impose the burden upon the clerks of allocating time between types of business, the court day was divided into four units, two for the morning and two for the afternoon. Thus, if two different types of business were transacted during a day in which the courtroom was used both morning and afternoon, two units would be assigned for each type of business.

If only one type of business was transacted during a day in which the courtroom was used both morning and afternoon, four units are assigned for that type of business. If three or more types of business were conducted, allocations would be made in accordance with the same formula. When the number of units could not be equally divided by the different types of court business being handled, weight was given to trial activity in the Superior and

Common Pleas Courts, and weight was given to arraignments in the Circuit Court.

It should be appreciated that this method of allocating the usage of courtroom time will tend to show greater usage of a courtroom than may actually have occurred, i. e. it assumes that the courtroom is used all morning or all afternoon, whereas it may have been used for only a portion of the available time in the morning or afternoon.

Table D thus presents the information on the utilization of courtroom time during the month of October by various types of court business using the factor of four courtroom units per court day. Shown in parentheses in the Table are the number of courtrooms within the particular court of the county which were used for the business of the courtroom units tabulated in that particular entry.

OCTOBER COURTROOM USE FOR

VARIOUS BUSINESS

TABLE D

COUNTY	COURT	TYPE OF In Quarter					BUSINESS Day Units						
		Civil Jury	Civil Non-Jury	Civil Motion	Criminal Jury	Criminal Non-Jury	Criminal Motion	Family Relations	Motor Vehicles	Small Claims	Youthful Offender	Support Bureau	Pre-Trial
Litchfield	Superior Common P. Circuits	(1)16 <u>16</u>	(2) 2 <u>2</u>	(1) 4 <u>7</u>	(1) 4 <u>24</u>	(1) 7 <u>9</u>	(1) 12 <u>33</u> 45	(1) 11 <u>11</u>	(3) 13 <u>13</u>	(2) 2 <u>2</u>	(2) 1 <u>1</u>		
Fairfield	Superior Common P. Circuit	(10)386 (1) 32 <u>(2) 54</u> 472	(5)54 (1)64 <u>(5)48</u> 166	(5)29 (1)16 <u>(7)26</u> 71	(3)107 <u>(4) 60</u> 167	(8)156 <u>(8)156</u> 156	(1) 1 <u>(8)155</u> 156	(3) 62 <u>62</u>	(6) 99 <u>99</u>	(1) 2 <u>2</u>	(5) 15 <u>15</u>	(1) 12 <u>12</u>	(3) 24 <u>(4) 10</u> 34
Hartford	Superior Common P. Circuit	(8)227 (2) 23 <u>(3) 49</u> 299	(9)140 (2) 7 <u>(9) 87</u> 234	(7)36 (1) 2 <u>(8)31</u> 69	(4)86 <u>(6)57</u> 143	(2)59 <u>(10)137</u> 196	(2)101 <u>(13)211</u> 312	(4) 44 (1) 4 <u>48</u>	(1) 4 <u>(9)105</u> 109	(5)127 <u>127</u>	(5) 18 <u>18</u>	(1) 4 <u>4</u>	(2) 54 (1) 2 <u>(1) 18</u> 92
New Haven	Superior Common P. Circuit	(7)249 (1) 54 <u>(7) 63</u> 366	(4) 67 (1) 38 <u>(9)104</u> 418	(3)25 (2) 8 <u>(8)36</u> 69	(7)151 (1) 2 <u>(9) 44</u> 197	(3)51 <u>(10)78</u> 129	(3) 43 <u>(12)474</u> 517	(3) 40 <u>40</u>	(1) 4 <u>(3) 58</u> 62	(1) 4 <u>(7) 31</u> 35	(1) 4 <u>(9) 31</u> 35		(3) 16 (2) 12 <u>(1) 1</u> 29
Tolland	Superior Common P. Circuit	(2) 38 <u>38</u>	(2) 16 <u>16</u>	(2) 6 <u>6</u>		(1) 4 <u>4</u>	(1) 4 <u>4</u>	(1) 4 <u>4</u>				(1) 2 <u>2</u>	
New London	Superior Common P. Circuit	(2) 46 (1) 2 <u>(1) 2</u> 48	(1) 14 (1) 10 <u>(1) 10</u> 24	(3) 8 (1) 6 <u>(1) 6</u> 14	(1) 34 <u>34</u>	(1)10 <u>(3)18</u> 28	(3) 77 <u>77</u>	(2) 15 <u>15</u>		(2) 6 <u>6</u>	(1) 3 <u>3</u>	(1) 1 <u>1</u>	
Middlesex	Superior Common P. Circuit	(1) 8 <u>8</u>	(3) 26 (1) 3 <u>(1) 3</u> 29	(1) 2 (1) 4 <u>(1) 4</u> 6	(1) 10 <u>(2) 31</u> 41	(1) 7 <u>(1)17</u> 24	(1) 15 <u>(1) 34</u> 45	(1) 6 <u>6</u>	(3) 24 <u>24</u>	(1) 4 <u>4</u>	(1) 3 <u>3</u>		
Windham	Superior Common P. Circuit	(1) 24 (1) 4 <u>(1) 4</u> 28		(1) 2 <u>2</u>		(2) 5 <u>5</u>	(1) 5 <u>(2) 39</u> 44	(1) 2 <u>2</u>	(2) 4 <u>4</u>	(1) 1 <u>1</u>	(1) 1 <u>1</u>		
STATE TOTAL:		(50)1259	(55)889	(53)975	(41)606	(44)621	(52)1200	(17)126	(27)311	(20)177	(25)76	(4)19	(18)155

NOTE: Figures in parentheses represent number of different courtrooms which were used for that tabular entry.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS IN THE COURTS

The data file for the week of October 1 indicates a total of 5832 criminal cases (excluding motor vehicle cases). The total number for the week would have been somewhat greater if the data from all courtrooms had been entered into the data file and if information on the intoxication cases separately handled in some Circuit Courts had been collected and entered.

As seen in Table F, in 134 instances a jury was impaneled for a trial and in 62 cases the defendant was bound over for trial in the Superior Court. In 870 cases the surveyors indicated that a custodial officer was present which reflects that the defendant was in custody at the time rather than being released on bail or on recognizance; this figure may be understated by reason of the difficulty in identifying that the accused was released from the lockup or was escorted into the courtroom.

In 1659 cases the public defender appeared and this figure may be understated by reason of the difficulty in identifying the part time public defenders. In 179 cases an interpreter was required.

In Table E, the criminal data file was analyzed by the gravity of offense charged. In analyzing this data, it should be understood that, where a person was charged with more than one offense, only the most serious offense would be identified on the Case Disposition Sheet. The presentation of the data in the Table shows the class of offense, the number of cases and the percentage of the total criminal business which that class represents,

the time for processing the cases of that class of offense and the percentage of total time, the number of cases where substitute information was filed, the number of various types of pleas entered with respect to that class of offense and the sentences and decisions on trial or other hearing.

Misdemeanor B offenses are the largest single class at 20.5 per cent of the total criminal docket followed by Felony D at 16.9 per cent of the total docket. Again, it should be remembered these figures do not reflect the fact that the person also may have been charged with lesser offenses. In terms of percentage of time on criminal matters, Felony D takes the lead followed by Misdemeanor B. Felony A and Felony B matters consume a much higher percentage of the total court time in relation to the percentage of total cases which they represent.

In terms of the action taken with respect to criminal cases, a very large proportion of the cases called are continued as shown by the continuance report which will be discussed hereinafter. Relatively few criminal cases are tried as evidenced by the statistics in the section of the Table entitled "Decision on Hearing." The great bulk of the cases are disposed of by pleas of guilty or guilty to lesser or some charges, and by nolle as to all or some charges.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS BY

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE

TABLE E

<u>CLASSIFI- CATION</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. OF CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL TIME</u>	Sub. Infor.	Not Guilty	Nolo Protegi	<u>PLEA ENTERED</u>			Nolle Protegi	Nolle Some Chgs.	<u>SENTENCE</u>					<u>DECISION ON HEARING</u>				
						Guilty Some Chgs.	Guilty Sub. Chgs.	Guilty			Jail	Probation	Con. Dischg.	Uncon. Dischg.	Fine	Verdict Not Guilty	Verdict Guilty	Verdict Lesser Chgs.	Guilty Chgs.	Dec. Res.
Felony A	(.9) * 50	(5.9) 965	--	10	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Felony B	(6.2) 364	(13.9) 2289	13	39	2	22	16	5	12	10	14	6	3	--	2	--	2	--	--	1
Felony C	(4.1) 238	(5.9) 973	7	28	--	11	5	3	11	2	7	2	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--
Felony D	(16.9) 986	(21.9) 3604	37	74	3	75	15	14	36	23	24	17	9	11	30	1	12	5	4	--
Felony Un- classified	(5.9) 342	(5.5) 898	5	17	6	33	4	1	22	4	3	10	5	9	18	--	4	1	1	--
Misdemeanor A	(13.9) 815	(12.9) 2136	1397	69	8	74	15	13	48	10	15	19	14	8	62	2	14	3	5	2
Misdemeanor B	(20.5) 1196	(14.3) 2332	494	101	7	124	13	17	147	16	17	25	11	29	88	4	24	2	--	7
Misdemeanor C	(14.8) 864	(7.9) 1306	17	47	6	107	5	11	108	9	10	11	17	19	86	--	20	--	1	3
Misdemeanor Unclassified	(5.9) 343	(3.5) 571	6	6	1	86	2	8	36	4	14	2	2	15	42	--	11	--	--	2
Other Offenses (Not Identifd.)	(10.9) 634	(8.3) 1361	5	55	3	47	4	3	50	2	9	12	4	5	34	3	10	--	1	5
	<u>5832</u>	<u>16435</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>470</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>

* Figures in parentheses reflect percent of total number of cases and total number of time respectively.

TABLE F

GENERAL FACTS ON CRIMINAL CASES - WEEK OF OCTOBER 1, 1973

Criminal Cases Called	5832
Public Defender Present	1659
Interpreter Present	179
Defendant in Custody	870
Jury of 6 Present	100
Jury of 12 Present	34
Defendant Bound over to Superior Court Upon Waiver of Hearing	29
After Hearing	33
Prosecution Suspended	27

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES

The data file for the week of October 1 included 1796 motor vehicle cases which were called. Additional cases appeared on the docket sheets but were removed as a result of processing through the Violations Bureau prior to the opening of court. The most pertinent data on these violations is tabulated in Table G.

Of those cases called in Circuit Court, there were 113 where it was indicated that the defendant was referred to the Violations Bureau rather than having his case processed in court. Speeding violations comprised 41 per cent of the motor vehicle cases, and operating under suspension comprised 24 per cent. Pleas of guilty disposed of the great bulk of the cases and fines only were imposed in almost all of the cases.

TABLE G

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES - WEEK OF OCTOBER 1, 1973

<u>MOTOR VEHICLE OFFENSES</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL MINUTES</u>
Altering Title	2	81
Operating Under Suspension	423	643
Speeding	750	1276
Reckless Driving	201	341
Evading Responsibility 14-224	144	218
Evading Responsibility 14-225	---	---
Operating Under Influence	<u>276</u>	<u>749</u>
TOTAL	1796	3308

Not Guilty	<u>PLEAS</u>						<u>SENTENCE</u>				Fine	
	Nolo	Guilty	Guilty Some Chgs.	Guilty Sub. Chgs.	Nolle	Nolle Some Chgs.	Jail	Proba-tion	Condit. Dischg.	Uncondit. Dischg.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
22	2	66	11	7	16	14	7	4	--	--	--	--
18	7	307	6	23	15	10	--	--	1	1	306	
14	8	38	6	4	6	9	1	2	2	--	50	
19	3	19	3	1	5	9	1	--	--	--	25	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
<u>25</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>47</u>	
98	24	463	28	43	48	43	10	6	3	1	428	

"VICTIMLESS" CRIMES AND RELATED
CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

A computer retrieval program was designed to extract information concerning the number of cases where the accused was charged with one of the "victimless" crimes or one of the crimes related thereto. This information is set forth in Table H.

In evaluating the impact of these crimes upon the courts' time, it should be recognized that the information in the data retrieval is understated. First of all, the surveyors entered the code number for the crime of greatest gravity when the person was charged with multiple offenses. Thus, if a person were charged with assault and intoxication, the only information regarding specific offense charged in the data file would be that the individual was charged with assault and some other crime or crimes. Secondly, the practice of handling persons charged with intoxication en masse and separately from the regular court business in some Circuit Courts reduces the statistical information which would have been contributed by those courts.

Even with this reduction in number of intoxication cases, it can be seen that intoxication continues to be a significant factor in the total criminal business of the courts. Breach of the peace which is contended by some critics to be the offense used to "clear the streets," is by far the most prevalent offense.

The drug possession offenses reflect only those cases where the person was not charged with a more serious drug offense or any other more

serious offense, and together they comprise 432 cases. The drug crimes in total comprise 10 per cent of the total criminal docket in the data file as seen by reference to Table E. This data on drug crimes does not include the cases where a drug user may be charged with another crime committed to support his drug habit, such as larceny, burglary, etc.

The total of the victimless and related crimes retrieved indicates that they comprise at least 30 per cent of the total criminal cases for the week of October 1, and this percentage excludes the effect of intoxication case data which was not introduced into the data file. In terms of time, the drug offenses consumed 24 per cent of the court time devoted to criminal matters.

In terms of the disposition of "victimless" and related crimes, it should be noted that the "nolle" is more frequently employed than indicated for the total of all criminal business in Table E. The "nolles" and "nolle some charges" for these cases comprise 42 per cent of those granted in all criminal cases.

TABLE H

CRIMINAL DATA ON SO-CALLED VICTIMLESS CRIMES

AND CRIMES RELATED THERETO

OFFENSE	STATUTE NO.	NO. OF CASES	MINUTES	PLEAS							SENTENCE				
				Not Guilty	Nolo	Guilty	Guilty Some Chgs.	Guilty Sub. Chgs.	Nolle	Nolle Some Chgs.	Jail	Proba-tion	Condit. Dischg.	Uncondit. Dischg.	Fine
Deviate sex-1	53a-75	11	43	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Deviate sex-2	53a-77	7	16	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub-Total Deviate Sex		18	59												
Adultery	53a-81	1	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prostitution	53a-82	45	64	4	--	--	5	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	2
Patronizing	53a-83	5	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Promoting -1	53a-86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Promoting-2	53a-87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Promoting-3	53a-88	2	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Permitting	53a-89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub-Total Prostitution		52	73												
Soliciting	53a-627	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part. Rig. Contest	53a-164	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Breach of Peace	53a-181	736	1190	60	4	76	5	6	107	5	5	8	3	16	60
Intoxication	53a-184	277	439	5	1	77	1	5	35	3	14	2	2	14	32
Obscenity	53a-194	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horses	53-271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gaming	53-277	25	32	--	--	9	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	9
Poolselling	53-295	6	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Policy Law	53-298	10	76	--	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Sub-Total Gambling		41	120												
Obtain. Narcotics	19-472a	13	24	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Control Subs.	19-472a	3	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
False Prescription	19-472a	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forgery of Prescr.	19-472a	8	21	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
False Name & Addr.	19-472a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sale of Narcotics	19-480(a)	47	334	--	1	1	3	1	2	--	5	2	1	--	--
Sale of Marijuana	19-480(a)	61	720	6	--	6	9	2	--	4	4	1	--	--	--
Sale of Cont. Drugs	19-480(b)	27	63	3	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Poss. of Marijuana	19-481(b)	209	474	12	4	20	3	--	15	4	3	6	3	4	14
Poss. of Narcotics	19-481(a)	90	357	10	--	4	2	--	3	--	1	3	2	--	--
Poss. Cont. Drugs	19-481(b)	133	424	5	2	13	1	1	7	--	--	4	2	5	6
Sub-Total Drug Offenses		593	2422	115	12	212	30	16	173	16	34	27	13	40	125
Total		1724	4409												

CONTINUANCE STUDY

In view of the belief that much of the Courts' time is expended in calling matters that are routinely continued to another day, a program was devised to retrieve data concerning continuances sought during the week of October 1 and the data from the file is displayed in Table I. This study reflects any case where someone sought to postpone consideration of the matter before the Court, i. e. arraignment, motion, trial, etc.

In reviewing this Table, the column headed "Sought by Prosecutor" should be interpreted as "Sought by Prosecutor or Plaintiff" since data for both criminal and civil cases is consolidated. When it was not clear just who was seeking the continuance, the "credit" was given to the Court to avoid producing an error in the data with respect to the Prosecutor (Plaintiff) and Defendant columns. Often the party or reason for seeking the continuance is not clear from the court proceedings which proceed at a hectic pace. For purposes of consolidation, the columns entitled "Pltf. Not Ready" and "Dfndt. Not Ready" include the data concerning cases where the respective counsel were unavailable as for example when he was on trial elsewhere.

As can be seen from the data, on a statewide basis continuances were sought in 33.3 per cent of the cases called during the week with the total number being considerably greater in criminal than in civil matters. The percentage relative to total cases in a given county varied from a low of 27.4 per cent in Fairfield County to a high of 74.2 per cent in Litchfield County.

Continuances are readily given in criminal matters without argument at the time of arraignment and this appears in the statistics relative to the Circuit Court criminal business. There were relatively few cases in which counsel opposed the request or where the court required argument, and the court very rarely denied a request.

The data file indicated that reasons were not usually stated for the request. Those reasons which had significant data are set forth in the Table. As seen, the defendant in Circuit Court frequently indicates that he is not ready.

TABLE I

COUNTY	TOTAL CASES	SOUGHT		SOUGHT BY			TYPE CASE					STUDY		REASONS GIVEN			Witness Not Avail.		
		No.	%	Court ¹	Prsctr. ²	Dfdt.	Civil	Crim.	Mtr.	Veh.	Fam.	Rel.	GRANTED	DENIED	Pltf.	Not Ready		Dfdt.	Not Ready
												Agmt.	Argmt.	Argmt.	Agmt.				
Litchfield Tot.	356	264	74.2	114	41	109													
Superior	95			1	8	3	1	10				9				1		5	1
Common Pleas																			
Circuit	261			113	33	106	1	172	9			172	4			1		4	3
Tolland Tot.	726	294	40.5	75	98	121													
Superior	82			2	2	15	5	17				9	18					9	
Common Pleas	39			9	5	5	19					11							6
Circuit	605			64	91	101		66				200	8	1		4		52	4
New London Tot.	1003	366	36.5	127	112	127													
Superior	246			35	24	7	20	36			8	44	3		1	10		9	2
Common Pleas																			
Circuit	757			92	88	120	7	173				254	10	1		2		96	18
Middlesex Tot.	374	120	32.1	61	23	36													
Superior																			
Common Pleas																			
Circuit	374			61	23	36						58						13	1
Hartford Tot.	4570	1476	32.3	345	486	486													
Superior	499			15	27	23	24	21			8	73	1						
Common Pleas	158			2	6	8	14					7				1		1	
Circuit	3913			328	453	614	115	919	129			1085	36	1	4	34		334	135
Windham Tot.	522	172	33.0	11	112	49													
Superior	75			1			8	1				1				1			
Common Pleas																			
Circuit	447			10	112	49		176				174				25		24	
New Haven Tot.	3305	1131	34.2	167	351	613													
Superior	427			13	7	16	3	5			13	18	1		4	1		6	3
Common Pleas	1			1		4	1	4											
Circuit	2877			153	344	593	333	772	64		3	905	8	1	4	40		323	5
Fairfield Tot.	3598	986	27.4	227	221	538													
Superior	676			21	28	54	3	27			3	70	2		1	16		36	6
Common Pleas	108			1	12		10					2				4			2
Circuit	2814			205	181	484	48	709	151			659	15	1	3	21		163	13
GRAND TOTAL	14454	4809	33.3	1127	1444	2079	612	3108	353		37	3751	106	5	17	161		1066	199

¹Includes cases where party not identifiable

²Includes requests made by Plaintiff in civil matters

JUVENILE COURT STUDY

In Table J there is presented the data obtained with respect to operations in all districts of the Juvenile Court for the week of October 15. In compiling this data, the surveyor would meet with judges and clerks at the various locations on a daily basis to obtain data concerning the activities for that day. The cases of this court are scheduled in advance based upon anticipated time required, and the failure of a party to appear will materially affect the use of the judge's time.

TABLE J

JUVENILE COURT STUDY

<u>Venue</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Total No. of Minutes</u>
Bridgeport	18	324
Norwalk/Stamford	33	579
Danbury	9	145
Torrington	6	116
TOTAL FIRST DISTRICT	66	1319
New Haven	28	319
Waterbury	14	191
Meriden	17	240
Middletown	13	280
Norwich/New London	4	155
TOTAL SECOND DISTRICT	76	1185
Hartford	17	1175
Bristol	6	260
New Britain	5	325
Talcotville	6	305
Willimantic	5	175
TOTAL THIRD DISTRICT	39	2440
GRAND TOTAL	147	3269

<u>TYPES OF CASES</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>MIN.</u>	<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Delinquency	121	2166	Plea Entered by Delinquent	38
Neglect	20	992	Adjudged Delinquent	73
Dependency	3	15	Adjudged Not Delinquent	7
Termination of Parental Rights	3	51	Continue under supv. of Welfare	9
Detention Hearing	6	113	Child Adjudged Neglected	5
Plea on Delinquency Charge	22	371	Parental Rights Terminated	1
Other	14	238	Parental Rights Not Terminated	3
			Committment Revoked	6
			Committment Not Revoked	2
			Decision Reserved	8
			Matter Continued	53

PROBATE COURT STUDY

TABLE K

Consultation with the members of the Commission indicated that consideration was being given primarily to the merger into the "unified" trial court of only those proceedings in the Probate Court which affected the person of a child so as to eliminate the overlapping jurisdiction of the various courts with respect to juveniles. In effect, the only proceedings to be surveyed were adoption and guardianship of the child. A review of the number of such proceedings with Probate Court personnel indicated that there were relatively few cases of these types in all but the busiest probate districts.

As a result, the 15 busiest probate districts were selected for "in court" observation during the week of October 15. These probate districts were given venue code numbers conforming to those of the Circuit Court for their locations which intentionally results in a consolidation of various districts in Table K.

As can be seen, relatively few cases involving the person of a child were heard during the week and relatively little courtroom time is required for these proceedings although considerably more time is spent by the clerks in processing the cases.

PROBATE COURT STUDY

<u>Venue</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Total No. of Minutes</u>
Danbury	1	0
Norwalk/Greenwich/Stamford	3	10
Fairfield/Bridgeport	0	0
Waterbury	0	0
New Haven	3	21
Meriden	0	0
Hartford	4	29
Berlin (New Britain)	4	44
Bristol	0	0
Middletown	0	0
Norwich/New London	0	0
TOTAL	15	104

<u>TYPE OF CASE</u>	<u>NO.</u>	<u>MIN.</u>
Adoption Agreement (Adopting Parent)	8	60
Adoption Agreement (Step Parent)	3	19
Guardianship of Person	1	25

<u>ACTION TAKEN</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Adoption Agreement Approved	10
Adoption Agreement Disapproved	1
Guardianship Approved	1

SUMMARY

From the preceding statistical information, it can be seen that the anatomy of the business of the courts of the State is quite well detailed, recognizing the deficiencies that did exist in certain courts as to a minute-by-minute coverage of specific cases. However, the monthly statistical review eliminates effectively the minor errors in the minute-by-minute analysis during the week of October 1 and effectively confirms the validity of the spread of the data on the minute-by-minute basis between types of court business on a state level in the first full week of October.

The computer data file contains all of the information on the Case Disposition Sheets and on the Court Summary Sheets for the entire month of October. Since the computer program permits complete retrieval of all data, the survey principals are prepared to provide additional reports to the Commission or to the Judicial Department upon their request. Further studies based upon this data are contemplated by the CCJM.

Very sincere appreciation must be extended to industry of the State of Connecticut for volunteering executive personnel and facilities to enable the data retrieval program utilized herein, to industry and business for allowing personnel to serve as courtroom surveyors and courthouse coordinators, to the Connecticut Child Welfare Association and the Connecticut Council of Jewish Women for their assistance in the survey of the Probate and Juvenile Courts, to the colleges and various civic organizations of the state for their

help in recruiting volunteers. Finally, sincere appreciation is extended to the judges and clerks of the Judicial Department for their understanding and consideration, and to the Sachem Fund for its grant which made this survey possible.

COURT SUMMARY SHEET

Court ²	Venue ³⁻⁴	Day/Time ⁵
Courtroom ¹⁶⁻¹⁸	Type of Court Business ¹⁹⁻²⁰	Judge ²¹⁻²³

Morning Session

Afternoon Session

Opening _____	Opening _____
Recess 1 _____ to _____	Recess 1 _____ to _____
Recess 2 _____ to _____	Recess 2 _____ to _____
Close _____	Close _____

[Total minutes court was in session _____ (leave blank)]

Call of calendar _____ to _____ [elapsed minutes _____]

General Advice as to Rights _____ minutes.

Court's business completed? Yes _____. No _____.

If Circuit Court, were intoxicants processed before 10:00 formal opening?

- If yes:
- How many (total) _____
 - Total time _____
 - Total referred to Honor Court _____
 - Total committed to hospital _____
 - Total sentenced to jail _____
 - Total to await trial _____
 - Total other disposition _____

Surveyors' Initials _____

CASE DISPOSITION SHEET

A Docket Number		Nature of Case	Time Case Called	Total Time	Case Passed	Case Marked Off
6-7	8-9	10-15	24-27	28	29-30	31
						32

B PERSONS INVOLVED IN THIS CASE DISPOSITION

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 33 <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff/Complainant | 39 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Witness | 46 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Person Jury |
| 34 <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant/Accused | 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Witnesses | 47 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Person Jury |
| 35 <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff's Atty/Prosecutor/State's Atty | 41 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Witnesses | 48 <input type="checkbox"/> Probation Officer |
| 36 <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant's Atty | 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or more Witnesses | 49 <input type="checkbox"/> Family Relations Officer |
| 37 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Defender | 43 <input type="checkbox"/> Attorney General | 50 <input type="checkbox"/> Support Bureau Officer |
| 38 <input type="checkbox"/> Interpreter | 44 <input type="checkbox"/> Bail Commissioner | 51 <input type="checkbox"/> Welfare Worker |
| | 45 <input type="checkbox"/> Custodial Officer | 52 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

C CONTINUANCES

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 53 <input type="checkbox"/> Sought by Court | 56 <input type="checkbox"/> None Given | 66 <input type="checkbox"/> Granted by Agreement |
| 54 <input type="checkbox"/> Sought by Plaintiff/Prosecutor | 57 <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff/Prosecutor Not Ready | 67 <input type="checkbox"/> Granted after Argument |
| 55 <input type="checkbox"/> Sought by Defendant | 58 <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant Not Ready | 68 <input type="checkbox"/> Denied by Agreement |
| | 59 <input type="checkbox"/> Expert Witness Not Available | 69 <input type="checkbox"/> Denied after Argument |
| | 60 <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant Witness Not Available | |
| | 61 <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintiff/Prosecutr Witns Not Available | |
| | 62 <input type="checkbox"/> Plaintfs Atty/Prosecutr Elsewhere | |
| | 63 <input type="checkbox"/> Defendant's Atty on Trial Elsewhere | |
| | 64 <input type="checkbox"/> Settlement Discussions | |
| | 65 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |

D CRIMINAL AND MOTOR VEHICLE MATTERS

- Motions**
- Application for Public Defender
 - Determine Eligibility Youthful Offender
 - Dismiss Charge
 - Reduce Bond
 - Revoke Bond or Bail
 - Revoke Probation
 - Issue Re-arrest Warrant
 - Substitute Information
 - Probable Cause Bindover Superior Court
 - Suppress Evidence
 - Incompetent to stand Trial (sanity)
 - Disclosure
 - Suspension notice to be sent
 - Other _____
 - Refer Defendant to Violations Bureau

Action on Motions

- Granted by Agreement
- Granted after Argument
- Denied by Agreement
- Denied after Argument
- Decision Reserved
- Bound Over to Superior Court Upon Hearing
- Bound Over — Defendant Waiver
- Referred for Investigation

E Pleas

- Suspend Prosecution
- Advice as to Rights
- Not Guilty
- Nolo
- Guilty
- Guilty some charges
- Guilty substitute charges
- Nolle
- Nolle some charges

F Sentence Hearing

- With Probation Report
- Prosecuting Atty. Recommendation
- Defense Atty. Statement
- Defendant Statement
- Jail
- Probation
- Conditional Discharge
- Unconditional Discharge
- Fine
- Defendant Referred to Violations Bureau
- Suspension of License Recommended
- Youthful Offender Status Granted
- Youthful Offender Status Denied
- Commitment to Mental Health Authorities
- Referred to Honor Court
- Other

G Civil Motions

- 16 Non-suit or Default
- 17 Condemnation Matters
- 18 Foreclosure Matters
- 19 Objection to Disclosure & Production
- 20 Summary Judgment
- 21 Expunge
- 22 Prejudgment Remedy
- 23 Withdraw Appearance
- 24 Reference to Referee
- 25 Demurrer or Plea in Abatement
- 26 Objection to More Specific Statement
- 27 Motion to Dismiss
- 28 Other

Action on Motions

- 29 Granted by Agreement
- 30 Granted after Argument
- 31 Denied by Agreement
- 32 Denied after Argument
- 33 Decision Reserved

<u>COURT</u> ²	<u>CODE</u>
Superior	1
Common Pleas	2
Circuit	3

H Family Relations Motions

- 34 Change of Name
- 35 Alimony Pendente Lite
- 36 Support Pendente Lite
- 37 Custody Pendente Lite
- 38 Vacate Premises
- 39 Modification of Prior Order of Alimony
- 40 Modification of Prior Order of Custody
- 41 Modification of Prior Order of Visitation
- 42 Contempt
- 43 Further Order of Notice
- 44 Motion for Counsel Fees
- 45 Referral to Family Relations

Actions on Motions

- 46 Granted by Agreement
- 47 Granted after Argument
- 48 Denied by Agreement
- 49 Denied after Argument
- 50 Decision Reserved
- 51 Contempt Found
- 52 Incarceration Order
- 53 Capias
- 54 Referred to Family Relations Division

Family Relations

- | Enter
Minutes
Taken | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 55-56 | Written Agreement Submission |
| 57-58 | Oral Agreement Submission |
| 59-60 | Argument on Alimony |
| 61-62 | Argument on Support |
| 63-64 | Argument on Custody |
| 65-66 | Argument on Visitation |
| 67-68 | Argument on Counsel Fees |
| 69-70 | Argument on Division of Assets |
| 71-72 | Argument on Other Matters |

CODE COURT VENUE³⁻⁴

- Circuit
- 04 1st Circuit
 - 05 2nd Circuit
 - 01 3rd Circuit
 - 08 4th Circuit
 - 06 5th Circuit
 - 09 6th Circuit
 - 10 7th Circuit
 - 11 8th Circuit
 - 24 9th Circuit
 - 26 10th Circuit
 - 21 11th Circuit
 - 19 12th Circuit
 - 14 13th Circuit
 - 15 14th Circuit
 - 16 15th Circuit
 - 17 16th Circuit
 - 18 17th Circuit
 - 12 18th Circuit

CODE TYPE OF COURT BUSINESS¹⁹⁻²⁰

- 01 Civil Jury
- 02 Civil Non-Jury
- 03 Civil Motion
- 04 Criminal Jury
- 05 Criminal Non-Jury
- 06 Criminal Motion
- 07 Family Relations Motion
- 09 Motor Vehicle
- 10 Small Claims
- 11 Youthful Offender
- 12 Support Bureau - Common Pleas
- 13 Pre-Trial

I TRIALS OR OTHER HEARINGS ON MERITS

- | Enter
Minutes
Taken | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 16-17 | For Selecting Jury of 6 |
| 18-19 | For Selecting Jury of 12 |
| 20-21 | 1 Alternate Selection |
| 22-23 | 2 Alternate Selections |
| 24-25 | Plaintiff/Prosecutor Opening Statement |
| 26-27 | Defendant Opening Statement |
| 28-29 | Plaintiff/Prosecutor Witness-1 |
| 30-31 | Plaintiff/Prosecutor Witness-2 |
| 32-33 | Plaintiff/Prosecutor Witness-3 or More |
| 34-35 | Defendant Witness-1 |
| 36-37 | Defendant Witness-2 |
| 38-39 | Defendant Witness-3 or More |
| 40-41 | Plaintiff/Prosecutor Closing Statement |
| 42-43 | Defendant's Closing Statement |
| 44-45 | Charge to Jury by Judge |
| 46-47 | Plaintiff/Prosecutor Objection to Charge |
| 48-49 | Defendant's Objection to Charge |
| 50-51 | Jury Deliberation |
| 52-53 | Further Instructions to Jury |
| 54 | <input type="checkbox"/> Motion to Dismiss (✓ if made by counsel) |
| 55-56 | Motion for Mistrial |
| 57 | Motion for Directed Verdict for Plaintiff |
| 58 | Motion for Directed Verdict for Defendant |
| 59-60 | for out of Court Conference |

J DISPOSITION

- 61 Granted Motion for Mistrial (Criminal or Civil)
- 62 Denied Motion for Mistrial " " "
- 63 Verdict — Not Guilty Criminal
- 64 Verdict — Guilty or
- 65 Verdict — Guilty lesser charges Motor Vehicle (post sentence in section F) only
- 66 Verdict Plaintiff (Civil or Family Relations only)
- 67 Verdict Defendant " " "
- 68 Case Settled " " "
- 69 Decision Reserved (any type of case)
- 70 Case Dismissed
- 71 Annulment Granted
- 72 Annulment Denied Family
- 73 Legal Separation Granted Relations
- 74 Legal Separation Denied only
- 75 Dissolution Granted
- 76 Dissolution Denied
- 77 Support Order Entered — Common Pleas Court only
- 78 Support Order Denied — Common Pleas Court only
- 79 Other

Superior/Common Pleas

- 03 Fairfield County
- 13 Hartford County
- 02 Litchfield County
- 23 Middlesex County
- 07 New Haven County
- 25 New London County
- 20 Tolland County
- 22 Windham County
- 27 Waterbury District

CODE TIME⁵ DAY

- 0 AM Monday
- 1 PM
- 2 AM Tuesday
- 3 PM
- 4 AM Wednesday
- 5 PM
- 6 AM Thursday
- 7 PM
- 8 AM Friday
- 9 PM

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