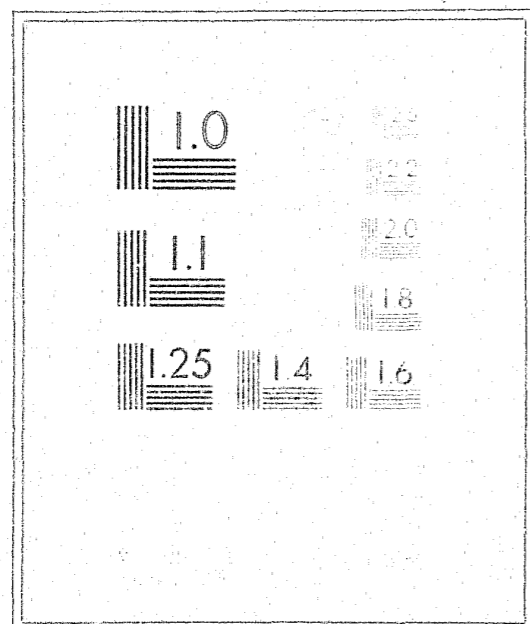


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

6/27/77

Microfilm

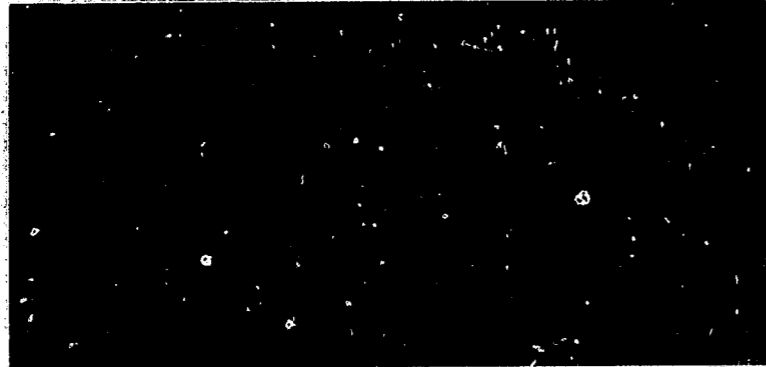
39791
16165

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING
CASE PROCESSING IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH
JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CHALMETTE,
LOUISIANA (ST. BERNARD PARISH)



THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project
Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice
The American University Law School
Washington, D.C.



INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN JUSTICE

Nicholas N. Kittrie, Institute Director
Joseph A. Trotter, Jr., Associate Director
David J. Saari, Associate Director
B. J. Tennery, Associate Director

David E. Aaronson & C. Thomas Djenes, Co-principal Investigators
The Impact of Decriminalization on the Intake Process for Public Inebriates

H. H. A. Cooper, Staff Director
National Advisory Committee Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism

Jerry V. Wilson, Project Director
War on Crime in the District of Columbia, 1955-1975

Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project
Joseph A. Trotter, Jr., Project Director
Caroline S. Cooper, Deputy Director
Bert H. Hoff, Technical Assistance Specialist
Johanna S. Kramer, Evaluation Specialist
Linda C. Sweeney, Research Analyst
Mark D. Cherry, Administrative Assistant

Project Advisory Board
Nicholas N. Kittrie, Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice
David J. Saari, Center for the Administration of Justice
College of Public Affairs

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
Robert E. Cleary, Provost and Acting President
Gordon A. Christenson, Dean, Law School

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING
CASE PROCESSING IN THE TWENTY-FIFTH
JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, CHALMETTE,
LOUISIANA (ST. BERNARD PARISH)

October 1974

CONSULTANTS:

S. Allen Friedman
Honorable Marvin W. Foote

NCJRS

MAR 8 1977

ACQUISITIONS

CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT
The American University
2139 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(202) 686-3800

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 20016

Washington College of Law
INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES IN JUSTICE AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project
2139 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20007

This report was prepared in conjunction with The American University Law School Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project, under a contract with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Organizations undertaking such projects under Federal Government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgement freely. Therefore, points of view or opinions stated in this report do not necessarily represent the official position of the Department of Justice. The American University is solely responsible for the factual accuracy of all material presented in this publication.

NOTICE TO THE READER

There is a September 30, 1974 contract deadline for completion of all technical assistance assignments conducted under the auspices of The American University Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project. Consequently, assignment reports received after August 20, 1974, cannot be edited by the project staff prior to their transmittal to the client agencies, as is our usual procedure. The present report is one of those for which our time schedule did not permit editing. We apologize for any inconvenience this may cause.

Joseph A. Trotter, Jr.
Director
Criminal Courts Technical
Assistance Project

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
II.	ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION.....	3
	A. Results of On-Site Visit.....	3
	B. Factors Unique to the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District of Louisiana	7
III.	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	11
IV.	APPENDICES.....	15
	A. St. Bernard Parish & Map	
	B. Population Projections, St. Bernard Parish	
	C. Population Per Judge, 1970 Census	
	D. Number of Cases Processed, District Court, State of Louisiana, October 1, 1972 through September 30, 1973	
	E. Number of Cases Processed Over a Three-Year Period, District Court, State of Louisiana	
	F. Number of Cases Filed Per 1,000 Population Over Three-Year Period, 1970 Census, Louisiana District Court	
	G. Number of Cases Terminated Per Judge over Three-Year Period, 1970 Census, Louisiana District Court	
	H. Number of Cases Terminated by Judge Trial Over Three-Year Period, Louisiana, District Court	
	I. Number of Cases Terminated by Jury Trial Three-Year Period, Louisiana District Court	
	J. Percentage of Criminal Cases Terminated by Pleas of Guilty Over Three-Year Period, Louisiana District Court	
	K. Sample Job Descriptions for Court-Related Positions	
	1. Court Administrator I	
	2. Legal Staff Assistant I	
	3. Division Clerk II	
	4. Court Reporter IV	

I. INTRODUCTION

The Twenty-Fifth Judicial District of Louisiana encompasses two parishes, St. Bernard and Plaquemines. There are four judges in the district elected to six year terms, two sit in St. Bernard Parish and two sit in Plaquemines Parish as full-time judges. In the June of 1974, Judge August A. Noble, Jr. requested the Crime Commission of the State of Louisiana to survey the court system of St. Bernard Parish portion of the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District, to see what recommendations, if any, could be made to improve the system and assist in the speedy disposition of an increasing caseload. This request was forwarded to L.E.A.A.'s Criminal Court's Technical Assistance Project at the American University through appropriate L.E.A.A. channels.

Two consultants were assigned to the project to investigate and make recommendations to improve administration or make recommendations for further study. These consultants were the Honorable Marvin W. Foote, Chief Judge of the District Court for the 18th Judicial District of the State of Colorado and S. Allen Friedman, Administrator of the Hennepin County (Minnesota) Court.

The attached report documents the phases of the study and the recommendations described. The phases of the study consisted of:

1. An on-site visit during which the team contacted the judges of the St. Bernard Parish District Court and other related personnel, so as to gain as much insight as possible regarding current management of the system and possible alternative solutions;

2. A review of the laws of the State of Louisiana, population and economy studies prepared by the Planning Services Incorporated of New Orleans, Louisiana, and state reports of the Attorney General regarding crime statistics for the years 1972 and 1973 and annual reports of the Judicial Council of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; and

3. Investigation of systems used in other courts and agencies which might be applicable to the St. Bernard Parish District Court.

II. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SITUATION

A. Results of on-site visit.

During the on-site portion of the consultancy, Mr. Friedman and Judge Foote visited various departments assisting the court. While the directly related court staff has remained static, various other departments have grown in size. For example, in eight years the District Attorney's staff has grown from two to five assistants and the District Court Clerk's Office has doubled in size according to Judge Noble. The Probation Department has grown from part-time probation officers to three full-time probation officers and one full-time clerical person. Judge Noble said that serious consideration should be given to adding two additional, full-time probation officers in addition to the already existing staff.

During the growth of the caseload and related court services, the judge has had the services of one secretary and a court reporter. He feels that he is definitely in need of a docket clerk to assist him in keeping track of cases and assigning dates for trials. At the present time, the District Court Clerk provides a minute clerk for each judge; however, the only time this service is provided is when the court is in session. In addition, each judge is provided with a bailiff, who is furnished by the Sheriff, and, like the services of the minute clerk, the bailiff is present and available only when court is in session.

Judge Noble feels very strongly that there is a need for a law clerk. Many of the cases coming before the court are involved and require legal research. With the volume of cases coming through the court, he feels it is impossible for him to give the proper attention to cases under the present system. At this time, it is necessary for the judge to take a great deal of work home

(and to work on weekends at times) in order to do the minimum research on matters that have come before him. In addition, Judge Noble does not consider the present available law books adequate for the necessary research that must be done. Whatever legal research materials that are available are provided by the judge himself. According to our information, twenty-seven percent of the cases heard in District Court are appealed to the Court of Appeals with a written judgment.

At the present time, St. Bernard Parish does not have any formal full-time or even part-time public defender system. Indigents are assisted by attorneys appointed by the court and derive their salary out of an indigent defendant fee of \$3.00 from every filing. It was our impression that the judge felt that there was a great need for a more organized and possibly part-time defender system.

Bonds and return dates are set by the Sheriff's Department and consequently, the Sheriff's Office controls the arraignment docket.

Judge Noble feels that these matters should be controlled by the court and, at a bare minimum, there should be additional office personnel for the judges to assist them in these and other administrative details and a graduate attorney to do research. In addition, there needs to be help in setting dockets and for that purpose it would be well to have an assignment clerk and a coordinator for the juvenile and civil matters.

The consultants visited with Mr. Sidney V. Torres who is the Clerk of Court for St. Bernard Parish. We learned that the Clerk's Office is run strictly on a fee basis and the Clerk is responsible for paying all salaries and expenses out of the fees that are derived from filing and other services provided under the statutes. There is no civil service and Mr. Torres is able to hire whomever he wishes on whatever basis he determines is necessary. Mr. Torres toured his office with us and indicated that he felt the system was good and that it was the most economical for the Parish. He said he does not keep records or statistics on caseloads or backlog. Mr. Torres was the former Chief Deputy Sheriff and Police Juror (comparable to a county commissioner).

The visit with Judge Richard Gauthier (the other judge in St. Bernard Parish District Court), was cordial and helpful. He does not feel that more help is needed to handle his particular caseload even though the criminal work has increased. He indicated that, until eight years ago, judges had no reporters or secretaries and now they have both. He mentioned, in response to a question regarding the division of the large courtrooms, that St. Bernard Parish has the largest courtroom in the area and that the citizens are very proud of it. Even if the Parish were to get additional courtrooms, in his opinion there are not enough district attorneys to handle the cases for more than two courtrooms.

There was an opportunity in the morning interview with Judge Gauthier to view the method in which cases are allotted to each judge. When one of the consultants visited the Clerk's Office, he saw names being drawn from a can (by case number) and assigned to judges on a one-to-one basis. That is, each case as it was drawn was put first into a pile for one judge and then the next

into a pile for the other judge. These cases were then sent to each judge, who would set dates for pre-trial and were then returned to the clerk for the paper work. Judge Gauthier made arrangements for the consultant to visit Wallace P. Ansardi, Chief Deputy Sheriff of St. Bernard Parish, who is responsible for setting bail and the date for arraignments. Chief Ansardi was very helpful and provided the consultant an opportunity to view the Sheriff's facilities.

Fortunately, we were able to talk with Charles Livaudais, who is the First Assistant District Attorney assigned to St. Bernard Parish. He indicated that there are few backlogs on criminal cases and all pending cases are set for pretirals at the present time. Part of the reason it appears there may be a low backlog on criminal matters is that Mr. Livaudais, himself, handles the criminal calendar and is extremely careful in documenting all cases that come in and the date of which every event connected with the case takes place. Through his documentation, it is easy to follow a case from beginning to end and, therefore, be able to pull it at any stage it becomes apparent that something is being bogged down. The misdemeanor calendar is set in the following manner: The district attorney is in charge of criminal prosecutions and judges give dates in advance for the year; the district attorney's office then assigns cases to these dates.

Until Mr. Livaudais assumed the position of First District Attorney for the Parish, cases were not logged and there was confusion with the calendar. One of the obvious advantages of Mr. Livaudais' system is that even in his absence, it is so well documented that anybody can determine the status of cases either presently under consideration or those that have been disposed of.

B. Factors Unique to the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District of Louisiana

The Twenty-Fifth Judicial District is composed of two Parishes; however, it is unique in that special legislation places two judges in each Parish while they are elected at large. Plaquemines Parish has 25,000 in population while St. Bernard Parish has 60,000 in population, yet St. Bernard has only two judges to serve a population more than twice the size of Plaquemines Parish. From our contact with the system, we have determined that there is a very loose confederation of four judges and a conspicuous absence of rules by which matters are handled by all of the judges in the district. It appears that each judge is free to set his own rules within the confines of state statutes. Since the scope of this study was to examine only the areas requested by Judge A. Noble, Jr. in St. Bernard Parish, there was no examination of rules or regulations that may have been promulgated by the two judges in Plaquemines Parish.

There is no Public Defender system formally set up and indigent defendants are assisted and assigned attorneys by the court if the judge determines that a defense attorney is necessary and that the defendant is indigent. In such cases, the judge appoints an attorney who must serve. Fees for attorneys for the indigent are derived from a \$3.00 fee on filings.

There appears to be a difference in the manner in which the two judges from St. Bernard Parish conduct their court and this may account for the differences in opinions as to whether or not additional help is necessary. It was not our intent to impose any system whatsoever on either of the judges who are

serving St. Bernard Parish, but, rather, to attempt to describe and answer problems that have been raised and apply sound management and judicial principles in attempting to find solutions for those problems, as they related specifically to St. Bernard Parish.

Judge Noble, Jr. has his chambers on the second floor of the courthouse and Judge Gauthier has his across the street in a private office building. This may have some effect on "drop-in" traffic in Judge Noble's chambers due to the fact that people who are in the courthouse are directed there if they have questions that do not relate specifically to the other judge. This would account for additional time being expended by Judge Noble in the assistance of these matters and may deter him from applications of effort concerning his own caseload.

There are no provisions that we could expressly find for the use of referees or retired judges to assist in the caseload if necessary. There are some references to the Supreme Court appointing referees if necessary. This may be a way to reduce the backlog.

The courthouse appears to have adequate facilities at the present time; however, it is unique in the sense that it has one courtroom on the main floor with no judge's chambers and the second courtroom and the major arraignment courtroom on the second floor with one judge's chamber. The main arraignment courtroom is a large courtroom approximately twice the size necessary but, as noted before, stands as the pride of the Parish with the distinction of being the largest courtroom in the area.

Based on the available statistics and analyses of them, it would appear that St. Bernard Parish ranks about average in the number of cases filed, both civil and criminal, and the number of cases terminated, compared to the state as a whole.

However, we do note the increase in the number of total cases filed over a three-year period, both criminal and civil, and a corresponding increase in backlog. Therefore, the statistics as compared to other jurisdictions may not appear to be too significant; however, what is significant is that there is an increase in the backlog of cases that must be dealt with.

An analysis of the crime statistics from January 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973 provided by the report of the Attorney General to the Governor and members of the Legislature, indicates the following:

1. Of 1,656 civil cases filed in 1973, 1,236 were terminated, leaving a balance of 420 undisposed or 25% of the total filed. In the case of criminal matters filed, there were 3,490 of which 3,173 were terminated, leaving a total of 317 or 9% of the total filed left at the end of the year.

2. Regarding the total number of cases processed, we find that in 1971 there were 27% of the cases left unprocessed; in 1972 again there were 27% of the cases filed and the total number of cases terminated leaving only 15% of the total cases filed unprocessed.

3. When we look at the number of cases filed per 1,000 population, we find an increase of 4% between 1971 and 1972 and 12% between 1972 and 1973. For criminal matters, we find a decrease between 1971 and 1972 of 8% and an increase between 1972 and 1973 of 12%.

4. A look at the number of cases terminated per judge gives us a further indication of the problems that are in the offing if more cases can't be disposed of. For example, between 1971 and 1972 there was a drop of 7% in the number of civil cases terminated per judge and between 1972 and 1973 there was a decrease of 11% of cases terminated per judge. On the criminal side, between 1971 and 1972 there was a decrease of 8% in the number of cases terminated per judge and between 1972 and 1973, a 13% decrease. Overall for both civil and criminal cases terminated per judge between 1971 and 1973, there is an average of 19% drop in the number of cases terminated per judge.

5. Lastly, a look at the number of cases terminated by judge trial finds a decrease of 50% in civil cases between 1972 and 1973 and 10% decrease in criminal cases between 1972 and 1973.

We are not sure, on the basis of the time allotted for the study done, whether the backlog is due to lack of support personnel for each judge, the possibility that the district workload is so heavy that additional judges and support personnel are necessary, or a combination of both factors. Only an in-depth study would be able to determine this.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

We would like to qualify our recommendations by emphasizing that the request for the study was made by only one of the four judges in the Twenty-Fifth Judicial District (Judge August A. Noble, Jr.) and only St. Bernard Parish was reviewed in terms of needs. In addition, the discussions with the two judges indicated that only Judge Noble felt that additional support personnel were necessary while Judge Richard Gauthier indicated that he felt that he was able to handle his case-load with the personnel provided. However, he had no objections if Judge Noble felt he required additional help:

Notwithstanding the fragmentation of the district and the differences in opinions of the two judges, in St. Bernard Parish, it is apparent that an effective system for control, supervision, and disposition of case-loads will not prevail unless case assignments for each judge are controlled by the judges themselves. In order for this to be accomplished, it appears necessary that the court personnel for the judges be made available for them under their direct supervision.

It is most important that there be an adequate staff so that the judges are able to assign administrative tasks to subordinates, freeing their time for the function of adjudication and disposition of cases, for research, and for full performance of judicial duties.

Consideration should therefore be given to the following:

1. A request had been made for a third judge for St. Bernard Parish. It is urged that such appointment is appropriate. There is sufficient workload to warrant the additional judge. This would make possible the establishment of divisions within the court: one civil, one criminal, and one family. However, case flow management would dictate that cases could be reassigned to available judges when they cannot be reached on the calendar of the judge to whom they were originally assigned. If designations to divisions were made on a two-year basis, each judge would serve in all divisions during his six-year term.

The judges should select one of their number to be presiding judge. He would be responsible for supervising the administrative activities of the court.

One side effect would be that the district attorney would not be required to provide trial attorneys for two courtrooms simultaneously.

If it appears there may be delay in the authorization for a third judge, it would be well to explore the possibility of appointing a referee to assist in handling juvenile and domestic relations matters.

2. A case coordinator for the assignment, control and logging of both civil and criminal cases be employed and under the direction of the judges. This individual would be responsible to assure an orderly flow of cases between the two judges, both for pre-trials and trials.

The function of Case Coordinator might well be expanded to encompass the duties of a court administrator. He could relieve the judges of many of their non-judicial activities they now perform. He would provide the necessary

liaison with the office of the district court clerk. Preparation of budget request, purchase orders, maintenance of records, and preparation of reports could be accomplished by him.

One of his first tasks might be the promulgation of local rules of court, prepared under the direct supervision of the judges within the guidelines set down by them. Representative topics to be included would be continuances, how various matters are to be presented to the court, and those items having peculiarly local impact as opposed to general state-wide rules.

There should be further development of the court's records, statistics, and information systems as a tool of court management.

3. The division clerks should be utilized for making settings and maintaining the calendars for their respective divisions. The division clerk as a confidential employee of the judge is able through experience in dealing with the various attorneys who appear in the division to forecast with accuracy the amount of time which needs to be set aside for a particular hearing or trial. The court reporter may be called upon to take dictation and to transcribe orders, thus assisting the division clerk in handling the workload.

A sample job description for division clerk and court reporter appear in Appendix II.

4. Designation of a night bonding clerk should be considered to expedite release of defendants at times when the courts are closed.

5. Funds should be made available to improve and enlarge the legal research capabilities for the judges and the proposed law clerk. The local bar association should be approached for assistance in establishing and maintaining an adequate law library in the courthouse, utilizing the enabling legislation which exists for this purpose as a springboard.

6. That if either or both of the judges of St. Bernard Parish desire a law clerk, such a position should be provided to assist in researching involved legal matters. In the alternative, consideration might also be given to employing law students as law clerk bailiffs in view of the close proximity of the law schools in New Orleans. This is not nearly as expensive as hiring law clerks who have been admitted to the bar. In those areas where this plan has been tried it has proven very successful.

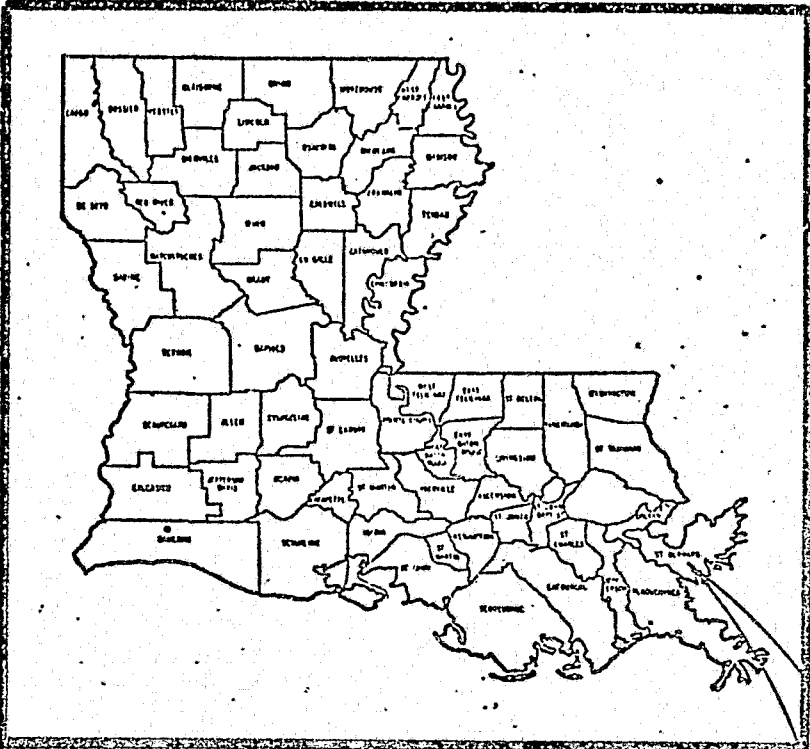
A sample job description is contained in Appendix II under the heading "Legal Staff Assistant".

7. Long-range planning should be directed toward creation of a public defender system. There is a definite limit to the availability of assigned counsel as caseloads grow.

APPENDICES

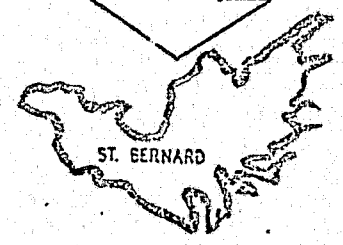
I N D E X

	<u>Page</u>
A. ST. BERNARD PARISH & MAP	1
B. POPULATION PROJECTIONS, ST. BERNARD PARISH.....	2 - 3
C. POPULATION PER JUDGE, 1970 CENSUS.....	4
D. NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED, DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, OCTOBER 1, 1972 through SEPTEMBER 30, 1973.....	5 - 8
E. NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD, DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF LOUISIANA.....	9- 12
F. NUMBER OF CASES FILED PER 1,000 POPULATION OVER THREE- YEAR PERIOD, 1970 CENSUS, LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURT.....	13 - 15
G. NUMBER OF CASES TERMINATED PER JUDGE OVER THREE-YEAR PERIOD, LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURT.....	16
H. NUMBER OF CASES TERMINATED BY JUDGE TRIAL OVER THREE-YEAR PERIOD, LOUISIANA, DISTRICT COURT.....	17 - 19
I. NUMBER OF CASES TERMINATED BY JURY TRIAL OVER THREE-YEAR PERIOD, LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURT.....	20
J. PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL CASES TERMINATED BY PLEAS OF GUILTY OVER THREE-YEAR PERIOD, LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURT	21-23
K. SAMPLE JOB DESCRIPTIONS FOR COURT-RELATED POSITIONS	24-31
1. Court Administrator I	24-25
2. Legal Staff Assistant I	26-27
3. Division Clerk II	28-29
4. Court Reporter IV	30-31

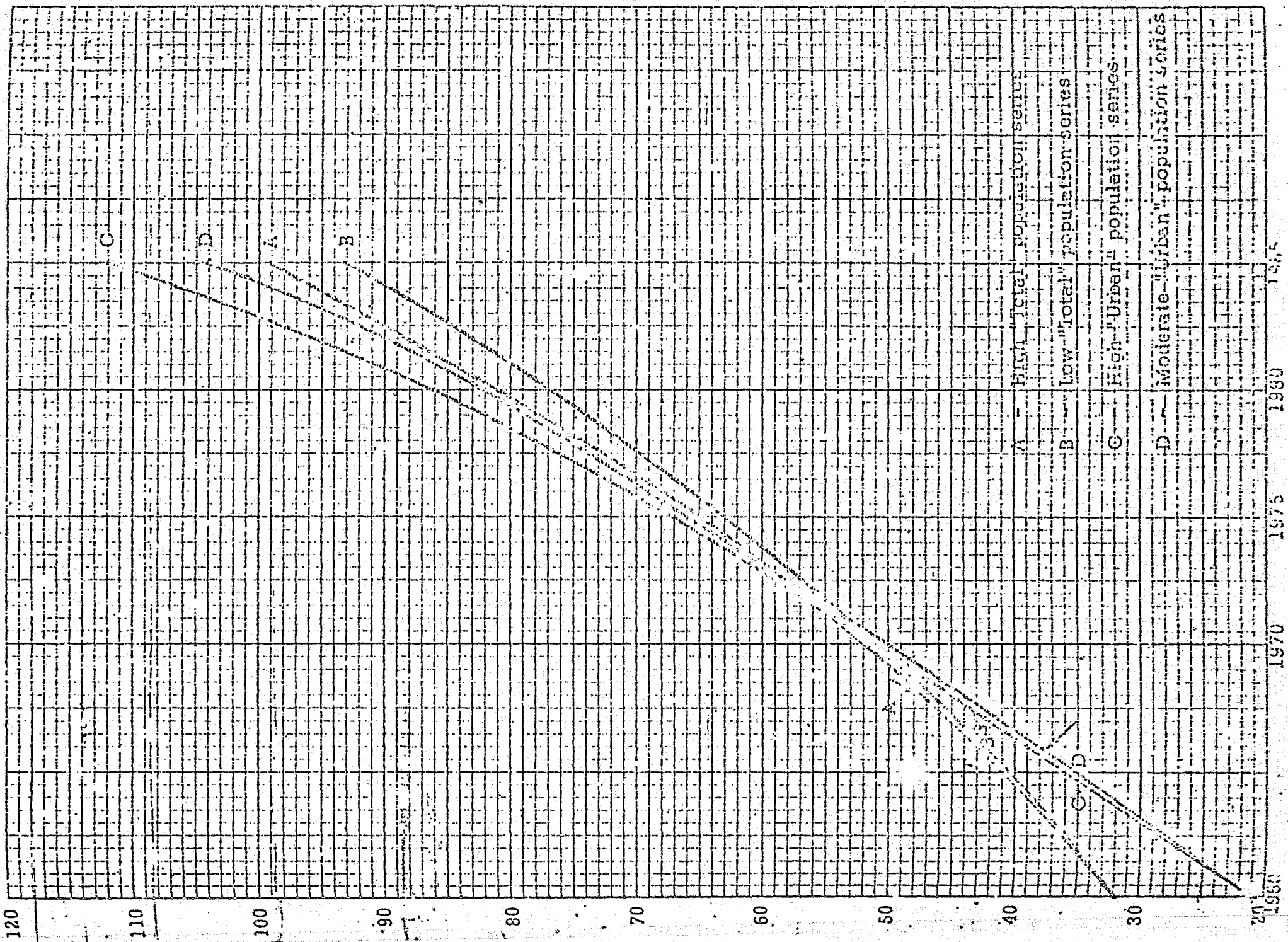


ST. BERNARD (Chalmette)

Population.....	51,185	(19)
Land Area.....	514	(47)
Offenses Reported.....	1,859	(22)
Violent.....	374	(15)
Property.....	224	(32)
Crimes Charged.....	2,140	(16)
Violent.....	372	(13)
Property.....	334	(15)



POPULATION PROJECTIONS - ST. BERNARD PARISH



A - High "Total" population series
B - Low "Total" population series
C - High "Urban" population series
D - Moderate "Urban" population series

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (TOTAL) ST. BERNARD PARISH
1970-1985 AND 2000

Year	Percent of SMSA Population	High* Series	Low* Series	Judgment* Series
1960 (Actual)	3.71	32,186	32,186	32,186
1964**	4.40	42,000	42,000	42,000
1970	4.85	52,100	51,300	51,900
1975	5.43	65,300	63,300	64,600
1980	6.00	81,000	77,000	79,400
1985	6.58	99,400	92,700	96,500
2000	8.30	-----	-----	162,200

Source: Based on Table 28

*High Series based on Series I-B of Table 28

Low Series based on Series II-D of Table 28

Judgment Series based on SMSA Judgment Series of Table 28

**Estimate by U. S. Bureau of the Census.

LOUISIANA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
Population Per Judge — 1970 Census

District	Parishes within District	Population per Judge
1	Caddo	46,036
2	Bienville, Claiborne, Jackson	24,505
3	Lincoln, Union	52,247
4	Morehouse, Ouachita	49,283
5	Franklin, Richland, West Carroll	29,374
6	East Carroll, Madison, Tensas	37,681
7	Catahoula, Concordia	34,347
8	Grant, Winn	30,040
9	Rapides	29,519
10	Natchitoches, Red River	22,222
11	DeSoto, Sabine	20,701
12	Avoyelles	37,751
13	Evangeline	31,932
14	Calcasieu, Cameron	30,721
15	Acadia, Lafayette, Vermilion	53,760
16	Iberia, St. Martin, St. Mary	37,650
17	Lafourche	34,470
18	Iberville, W. Baton Rouge, Pointe Coupee	23,204
19	East Baton Rouge	28,516
20	East Feliciana, West Feliciana	29,033
21	Livingston, St. Helena, Tangipahoa	37,441
22	Washington, St. Tammany	35,190
23	Ascension, Assumption, St. James	25,491
24	Jefferson	37,581
25	Plaquemines, St. Bernard	19,102
26	Bossier, Webster	33,731
27	St. Landry	40,182
28	Caldwell, LaSalle	22,649
29	St. Charles, St. John	17,787
30	Beauregard, Vernon	43,341
31	Jefferson Davis	29,554
32	Terrebonne	25,349
33	Allen	20,794
—	Orleans	29,673
STATEWIDE AVERAGE		33,423

TABLE III-C

DISTRICT COURTS — STATE OF LOUISIANA
NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED
October 1, 1972 through September 30, 1973

Judicial District	Parishes	CIVIL CASES		CRIMINAL CASES		TOTAL CASES	
		Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.
1	Caddo	6,731	6,666	6,004	5,538	12,735	12,204
2	Bienville	500	372	871	755	1,371	1,127
	Claiborne	363	234	780	859	1,143	1,093
	Jackson	642	538	1,349	1,381	1,991	1,919
		<u>1,505</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>2,995</u>	<u>4,505</u>	<u>4,139</u>
3	Lincoln	822	547	1,099	1,385	1,921	1,932
	Union	379	0	472	590	851	590
		<u>1,201</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>1,571</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>2,772</u>	<u>2,522</u>
4	Morehouse	697	587	1,329	1,310	2,026	1,897
	Ouachita	3,328	3,240	7,818	6,636	11,146	9,876
		<u>4,025</u>	<u>3,827</u>	<u>9,147</u>	<u>7,946</u>	<u>13,172</u>	<u>11,773</u>
5	Franklin	1,045	470	997	814	2,042	1,284
	Richland	573	247	1,594	1,364	2,167	1,611
	West Carroll	417	207	796	491	1,213	698
		<u>2,035</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>3,387</u>	<u>2,669</u>	<u>5,422</u>	<u>3,593</u>
6	East Carroll	315	224	726	717	1,041	941
	Madison	365	102	1,634	1,563	1,999	1,665
	Tensas	187	177	877	948	1,064	1,125
		<u>867</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>3,237</u>	<u>3,228</u>	<u>4,104</u>	<u>3,731</u>
7	Catahoula	270	232	1,422	1,100	1,692	1,332
	Concordia	500	301	3,237	1,421	3,737	1,722
		<u>770</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>4,659</u>	<u>2,521</u>	<u>5,429</u>	<u>3,054</u>
8	Grant	336	364	857	1,513	1,193	1,877
	Winn	687	359	852	699	1,539	1,058
		<u>1,023</u>	<u>723</u>	<u>1,709</u>	<u>2,212</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>2,935</u>

TABLE III-A

Page 2, — Number of Cases Processed — District Courts

Judicial District	Parishes	CIVIL CASES		CRIMINAL CASES		TOTAL CASES	
		Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.
9	Rapides	3,918	2,765	11,280	8,769	15,198	11,534
10	Natchitoches	999	847	1,869	1,753	2,868	2,600
	Red River	253	169	1,346	1,341	1,599	1,510
		<u>1,252</u>	<u>1,016</u>	<u>3,215</u>	<u>3,094</u>	<u>4,467</u>	<u>4,110</u>
11	DeSoto	675	463	1,994	1,927	2,669	2,390
	Sabine	589	422	2,290	1,798	2,879	2,220
		<u>1,264</u>	<u>885</u>	<u>4,284</u>	<u>3,725</u>	<u>5,548</u>	<u>4,610</u>
12	Avoyelles	1,129	848	1,284	1,264	2,413	2,112
13	Evangeline	938	635	1,344	1,337	2,282	1,972
14	Calcasieu	4,741	3,607	7,867	6,553	12,608	10,160
	Cameron	231	251	583	559	814	810
		<u>4,972</u>	<u>3,858</u>	<u>8,450</u>	<u>7,112</u>	<u>13,422</u>	<u>10,970</u>
15	Acadia	1,051	738	673	1,960	1,724	2,698
	Lafayette	2,914	1,752	7,141	2,314	10,055	4,056
	Vermilion	1,091	483	322	342	1,413	825
		<u>5,056</u>	<u>2,973</u>	<u>8,136</u>	<u>4,616</u>	<u>13,192</u>	<u>7,589</u>
16	Iberia	1,375	477	3,165	3,242	4,540	3,719
	St. Martin	1,011	718	3,205	3,454	4,216	4,172
	St. Mary *	1,438	804	5,973	6,148	7,411	6,952
		<u>3,824</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>12,343</u>	<u>12,844</u>	<u>16,167</u>	<u>14,843</u>
17	Lafourche	1,427	1,130	4,725	3,569	6,152	4,699

* Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year.

TABLE III-A

Judicial District	Parishes	CIVIL CASES		CRIMINAL CASES		TOTAL CASES	
		Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.
18	Iberville	765	555	3,086	2,728	3,851	3,283
	West Baton Rouge	562	319	3,780	3,732	4,342	4,051
	Pointe Coupee	533	380	1,893	1,677	2,426	2,057
		<u>1,860</u>	<u>1,254</u>	<u>8,759</u>	<u>8,137</u>	<u>10,619</u>	<u>9,391</u>
19	East Baton Rouge	9,207	9,137	5,259	12,980	14,466	22,117
20	East Feliciana	592	595	812	1,229	1,404	1,824
	West Feliciana	254	210	601	681	855	891
		<u>846</u>	<u>805</u>	<u>1,413</u>	<u>1,910</u>	<u>2,259</u>	<u>2,715</u>
21	Livingston	1,396	1,216	2,085	3,427	3,481	4,643
	St. Helena	260	127	152	172	412	299
	Tangipahoa	2,009	910	3,626	3,241	5,635	4,151
		<u>3,665</u>	<u>2,253</u>	<u>5,863</u>	<u>6,840</u>	<u>9,528</u>	<u>9,093</u>
22	St. Tammany	2,358	1,658	4,193	3,746	6,551	5,404
	Washington	1,676	1,319	1,765	1,561	3,441	2,880
		<u>4,034</u>	<u>2,977</u>	<u>5,958</u>	<u>5,307</u>	<u>9,992</u>	<u>8,284</u>
23	Ascension	840	550	2,643	2,795	3,483	3,345
	Assumption	363	239	1,245	1,125	1,608	1,364
	St. James	332	247	902	841	1,234	1,068
		<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,036</u>	<u>4,790</u>	<u>4,761</u>	<u>6,325</u>	<u>5,797</u>
24	Jefferson	9,735	7,909	1,576	1,845	11,311	9,754
25	Plaquemines	868	764	3,642	3,182	4,510	3,946
	St. Bernard	1,656	1,236	3,490	3,173	5,146	4,409
		<u>2,524</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>7,132</u>	<u>6,355</u>	<u>9,656</u>	<u>8,355</u>
26	Bossier	1,733	1,103	6,599	6,384	8,332	7,487
	Webster	1,073	813	1,993	1,888	3,066	2,701
		<u>2,806</u>	<u>1,916</u>	<u>8,592</u>	<u>8,272</u>	<u>11,398</u>	<u>10,188</u>

TABLE III-A

Page 4 — Number of Cases Processed — District Courts

Judicial District	Parishes	CIVIL CASES		CRIMINAL CASES		TOTAL CASES	
		Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.	Filed	Term.
27	St. Landry	2,405	759	6,719	5,655	9,124	6,414
28	Caldwell	333	321	993	986	1,326	1,307
	La Salle	490	448	820	698	1,310	1,146
		<u>823</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>1,813</u>	<u>1,684</u>	<u>2,636</u>	<u>2,453</u>
29	St. Charles	793	472	5,089	5,233	5,882	5,705
	St. John	499	472	3,909	2,576	4,408	3,048
		<u>1,292</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>8,998</u>	<u>7,809</u>	<u>10,290</u>	<u>8,753</u>
30	Beauregard	643	583	2,213	1,772	2,855	2,355
	Vernon	879	529	5,052	4,294	5,931	4,823
		<u>1,522</u>	<u>1,112</u>	<u>7,265</u>	<u>6,066</u>	<u>8,787</u>	<u>7,178</u>
31	Jefferson Davis	802	781	1,544	1,309	2,346	2,090
32	Terrebonne	2,460	3,895	5,674	7,618	8,134	11,513
33	Allen	659	441	1,560	1,417	2,219	1,858
Orleans	Civil District Court	15,994	13,651	—	—	15,994	13,651
	Criminal District Court	—	—	7,853	9,278	7,853	9,278
		<u>15,994</u>	<u>13,651</u>	<u>7,853</u>	<u>9,278</u>	<u>23,847</u>	<u>22,929</u>
STATEWIDE TOTALS		104,106	82,615	178,543	172,657	282,649	255,272

TABLE III-A

DISTRICT COURTS - STATE OF LOUISIANA
NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED OVER THREE YEAR PERIOD

Judicial District	Parishes	TOTAL CASES FILED			TOTAL CASES TERMINATED		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
1	Caddo	15,118	14,130	12,735	15,036	14,532	12,204
2	Bienville	1,745	1,465	1,371	1,466	1,182	1,127
	Claiborne	2,001	1,602	1,143	1,745	1,386	1,093
	Jackson	1,832	2,092	1,991	1,862	1,910	1,919
		<u>5,578</u>	<u>5,159</u>	<u>4,505</u>	<u>5,073</u>	<u>4,478</u>	<u>4,139</u>
3	Lincoln	1,879	1,936	1,921	1,477	1,456	1,932
	Union	914	812	851	533	378	590
		<u>2,793</u>	<u>2,748</u>	<u>2,772</u>	<u>2,010</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>2,522</u>
4	Morehouse	2,145	2,495	2,026	2,249	2,508	1,897
	Ouachita	10,680	11,712	11,146	9,887	10,167	9,876
		<u>12,825</u>	<u>14,207</u>	<u>13,172</u>	<u>12,136</u>	<u>12,675</u>	<u>11,773</u>
5	Franklin	1,799	1,410	2,042	1,377	1,066	1,284
	Richland	1,760	1,506	2,167	1,410	1,232	1,611
	West Carroll	1,279	1,083	1,213	1,049	722	693
		<u>4,838</u>	<u>3,999</u>	<u>5,422</u>	<u>3,836</u>	<u>3,020</u>	<u>3,593</u>
6	East Carroll	1,048	921	1,041	742	796	941
	Madison	1,723	1,856	1,999	1,578	1,607	1,665
	Tensas	914	928	1,064	877	856	1,125
		<u>3,685</u>	<u>3,705</u>	<u>4,104</u>	<u>3,197</u>	<u>3,259</u>	<u>3,731</u>
7	Catahoula	1,021	1,016	1,692	965	850	1,332
	Concordia	2,390	3,162	3,737	1,825	2,973	1,722
		<u>3,411</u>	<u>4,178</u>	<u>5,429</u>	<u>2,790</u>	<u>3,823</u>	<u>3,054</u>
8	Grant	1,877	2,002	1,193	2,167	2,631	1,877
	Winn	1,534	1,667	1,539	1,121	1,068	1,058
		<u>3,411</u>	<u>3,669</u>	<u>2,732</u>	<u>3,288</u>	<u>3,699</u>	<u>2,935</u>

TABLE III-B

Page 2 — DISTRICT COURTS — Number of Cases Processed over three year period

Judicial District	Parishes	TOTAL CASES FILED			TOTAL CASES TERMINATED		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
9	Rapides	11,636	13,418	15,198	11,274	13,100	11,534
10	Natchitoches	2,827	2,864	2,868	2,437	2,448	2,600
	Red River	1,891	1,796	1,599	1,585	1,411	1,510
		4,718	4,660	4,467	4,022	3,859	4,110
11	DeSoto	2,976	1,970	2,569	2,503	1,382	2,390
	Sabine	1,943	2,246	2,879	2,046	1,971	2,220
		4,919	4,216	5,448	4,549	3,353	4,610
12	Avoyelles	2,382	2,173	2,413	1,760	1,693	2,112
13	Evangeline	2,088	1,915	2,282	1,735	1,441	1,972
14	Calcasieu	11,932	12,447	12,608	9,604	9,538	10,160
	Cameron	813	885	814	708	811	810
		12,745	13,332	13,422	10,312	10,399	10,970
15	Acadia	2,303	3,170	1,724	2,274	2,485	2,698
	Lafayette	6,315	3,995	10,055	5,055	5,476	4,066
	Vermilion	1,569	1,768	1,413	900	886	825
		10,187	8,933	13,192	8,229	8,847	7,589
16	Iberia	3,950	5,023	4,540	3,096	3,667	3,719
	St. Martin	3,408	3,845	4,216	2,704	3,639	4,172
	St. Mary *	7,755	8,762	7,411	6,502	5,496	6,952
		15,113	17,630	16,167	12,332	12,802	14,843
17	Lafourche	6,862	6,493	6,152	5,358	5,573	4,699

* Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year.

TABLE III-B

Judicial District	Parishes	TOTAL CASES FILED			TOTAL CASES TERMINATED		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
18	Iberville	2,592	2,309	3,851	2,301	1,961	3,283
	Pointe Coupee	3,007	2,565	4,342	2,924	2,362	4,051
	West Baton Rouge	4,101	2,606	2,426	3,863	2,347	2,057
		<u>9,700</u>	<u>7,480</u>	<u>10,619</u>	<u>9,088</u>	<u>6,670</u>	<u>9,391</u>
19	East Baton Rouge	15,191	13,547	14,466	18,105	21,440	22,117
20	East Feliciana	1,936	2,083	1,404	1,867	1,831	1,824
	West Feliciana	997	940	855	868	841	891
		<u>2,933</u>	<u>3,023</u>	<u>2,259</u>	<u>2,735</u>	<u>2,672</u>	<u>2,715</u>
21	Livingston	4,200	3,417	3,481	4,488	3,437	4,643
	St. Helena	412	362	412	382	176	299
	Tangipahoa	3,904	4,292	5,635	2,743	2,928	4,151
		<u>8,516</u>	<u>8,071</u>	<u>9,528</u>	<u>7,613</u>	<u>6,541</u>	<u>9,093</u>
22	St. Tammany	5,544	5,620	6,551	4,689	4,896	5,404
	Washington	2,967	3,010	3,441	2,504	2,401	2,880
		<u>8,511</u>	<u>8,630</u>	<u>9,992</u>	<u>7,193</u>	<u>7,297</u>	<u>8,284</u>
23	Ascension	3,321	3,182	3,483	3,045	2,520	3,345
	Assumption	1,265	1,343	1,608	935	919	1,361
	St. James	1,015	942	1,234	886	758	1,038
		<u>5,601</u>	<u>5,467</u>	<u>6,325</u>	<u>4,866</u>	<u>4,197</u>	<u>5,797</u>
24	Jefferson	9,642	10,162	11,311	7,986	8,119	9,754
25	Plaquemines	4,624	3,954	4,510	4,463	4,007	3,946
	St. Bernard	4,511	4,308	5,146	3,302	3,140	4,409
		<u>9,135</u>	<u>8,262</u>	<u>9,656</u>	<u>7,770</u>	<u>7,147</u>	<u>8,355</u>
26	Bossier	7,158	6,538	8,332	7,693	6,165	7,487
	Webster	4,758	3,211	3,066	4,505	2,624	2,701
		<u>11,916</u>	<u>9,749</u>	<u>11,398</u>	<u>12,198</u>	<u>8,789</u>	<u>10,188</u>

TABLE III-B

Page 4 — DISTRICT COURTS — Number of Cases Processed over three year period

Judicial District	Parishes	TOTAL CASES FILED			TOTAL CASES TERMINATED		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
27	St. Landry	6,796	10,538	9,124	4,944	7,654	6,414
28	Caldwell	874	1,326	1,326	857	1,289	1,307
	LaSalle	1,238	1,435	1,310	1,127	1,232	1,146
		<u>2,112</u>	<u>2,761</u>	<u>2,636</u>	<u>1,984</u>	<u>2,521</u>	<u>2,453</u>
29	St. Charles	8,904	5,430	5,882	7,444	5,035	5,705
	St. John	3,232	2,794	4,408	2,612	2,313	3,048
		<u>12,136</u>	<u>8,224</u>	<u>10,290</u>	<u>10,056</u>	<u>7,348</u>	<u>8,753</u>
30	Beauregard	2,239	2,086	2,856	2,397	1,834	2,355
	Vernon	5,819	5,410	5,931	4,302	3,804	4,823
		<u>8,058</u>	<u>7,496</u>	<u>8,787</u>	<u>6,699</u>	<u>5,638</u>	<u>7,178</u>
31	Jefferson Davis	1,980	2,249	2,346	2,424	2,538	2,090
32	Terrebonne	6,399	5,728	8,134	9,148	7,364	11,513
33	Allen	2,027	2,427	2,219	1,411	2,209	1,858
Orleans	Civil District Court	15,994	15,724	15,994	14,093	14,221	13,651
Orleans	Criminal District Court	6,844	6,753	7,853	8,774	8,096	9,278
STATEWIDE TOTALS		265,800	260,856	282,649	244,024	238,948	255,272

TABLE III-B

1940

1941

1942

1943

1944

1945

1946

1947

Judicial District	Parishes	Civil Cases Filed per 1000 Population			Criminal Cases Filed per 1000 Population		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
12	Avoyelles	34	32	30	29	26	34
13	Evangeline	37	34	29	28	26	42
14	Calcasieu	33	32	33	49	53	54
	Cameron	30	31	28	69	77	71
15	Acadia	13	17	20	31	44	13
	Lafayette	25	17	26	31	18	64
	Vermilion	28	27	25	8	14	7
16	Iberia	24	24	24	45	63	55
	St. Martin	28	27	31	77	92	99
	St. Mary *	31	31	24	97	113	98
17	Lafourche	25	22	21	75	72	69
18	Iberville	29	26	25	55	49	100
	Pointe Coupee	16	19	26	120	98	172
	West Baton Rouge	29	27	32	214	127	112
19	East Baton Rouge	28	25	32	35	22	18
20	East Feliciana	27	35	34	83	83	46
	West Feliciana	19	19	22	68	63	53
21	Livingston	36	33	38	79	61	57
	St. Helena	26	26	26	15	11	15
	Tangipahoa	24	30	30	35	35	55
22	St. Tammany	37	35	37	51	54	66
	Washington	32	36	40	38	36	42

* Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year.

TABLE III-D

Page 3 — Number of cases Filed per 1000 Population over three year period

Judicial District	Parishes	Civil Cases Filed per 1000 Population			Criminal Cases Filed per 1000 Population		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
23	Ascension	24	26	23	65	60	71
	Assumption	16	19	18	48	50	63
	St. James	16	17	17	36	31	46
24	Jefferson	26	25	29	14	5	5
25	Plaquemines	40	37	34	143	120	144
	St. Bernard	28	29	32	60	55	68
26	Bossier	24	24	27	89	33	104
	Webster	25	27	27	94	53	50
27	St. Landry	30	34	30	55	97	84
28	Caldwell	30	32	36	64	110	106
	La Salle	41	42	37	52	65	62
29	St. Charles	25	24	27	276	160	172
	St. John	21	19	21	115	99	164
30	Beauregard	22	20	20	46	44	67
	Vernon	17	17	16	92	84	94
31	Jefferson Davis	22	24	27	41	52	52
32	Terrebonne	28	28	32	56	47	75
33	Allen	34	30	32	67	87	75
—	Orleans — Civil	28	28	27	0	0	0
	Orleans — Criminal	0	0	0	23	25	13
STATEWIDE AVERAGE		28	27	29	50	48	49

(All figures rounded to the nearest whole number)

TABLE III-D

Judicial District	Civil Cases Terminated per Judge			Criminal Cases Terminated per Judge		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
1	1,234	1,332	1,333	1,773	1,575	1,105
2	497	564	572	2,039	1,675	1,492
3	497	470	547	1,513	1,364	1,975
4	1,027	864	957	3,018	2,305	1,987
5	545	448	462	1,372	1,063	1,335
6	445	460	503	2,752	2,799	3,228
7	601	586	533	2,189	3,237	2,521
8	727	583	723	2,561	3,116	2,212
9	1,424	1,373	691	2,334	2,593	2,192
10	440	420	508	1,571	1,510	1,547
11	558	396	443	1,716	1,281	1,863
12	959	889	848	801	804	1,264
13	844	601	635	891	840	1,337
14	724	755	772	1,339	1,325	1,422
15	617	690	595	1,440	1,521	923
16 **	533	593	498	2,550	2,608	3,211
17 *	954	911	565 *	1,937	1,676	1,785 *
18	352	320	418	2,678	1,903	2,712
19	1,012	911	914	1,573	1,232	1,298
20	569	712	805	2,166	1,960	1,910
21	818	788	751	1,720	1,393	2,280
22	857	924	992	1,541	1,508	1,769
23	347	276	345	1,275	1,123	1,587
24	913	931	879	228	299	205
25	608	564	500	1,982	1,818	1,539
26	664	649	639	3,402	2,220	2,757
27	673	834	253	1,799	2,993	1,885
28	752	719	769	1,232	1,802	1,684
29	424	276	315	4,604	2,173	2,603
30	1,411	1,006	556	5,288	4,632	3,033
31	1,211	968	781	1,213	1,570	1,309
32 *	— *	— *	1,298 *	— *	— *	2,539 *
33	370	529	441	1,041	1,680	1,417
Orleans - Civil	1,409	1,422	1,365	—	—	—
Orleans - Criminal	—	—	—	877	810	928
STATEWIDE AVERAGE	795	750	779	1,686	1,441	1,629

*The former 17th Judicial District, composed of Lafourche and Terrebonne Parishes, was split on January 1, 1973 into the 17th District (Lafourche) and the 32nd District (Terrebonne).
**Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year

TABLE III-E

Judicial District	Parishes	Civil Cases Terminated by Judge Trial			Criminal Cases Terminated by Judge Trial		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
1	Caddo	1,649	1,849	1,850	206	203	145
2	Bienville	148	174	183	16	20	41
	Claiborne	20	26	46	47	57	8
	Jackson	122	253	233	79	81	129
3	Lincoln	28	31	20	29	19	24
	Union	9	0	0	11	4	0
4	Morehouse	385	442	381	183	170	162
	Ouachita	596	646	794	325	288	330
5	Franklin	305	179	47	188	82	43
	Richland	96	82	86	1	2	7
	West Carroll	248	128	67	0	0	30
6	East Carroll	97	86	74	211	163	64
	Madison	138	107	60	22	18	21
	Tensas	98	80	92	5	11	17
7	Catahoula	185	179	209	40	98	75
	Concordia	55	144	78	0	22	3
8	Grant	109	102	132	131	149	159
	Winn	50	64	31	58	37	46
9	Rapides	150	161	171	236	175	77
10	Natchitoches	586	515	715	135	176	330
	Red River	43	34	36	82	58	69
11	DeSoto	0	0	0	29	31	57
	Sabine	17	16	19	28	14	17

TABLE III-F

Judicial District	Parishes	Civil Cases Terminated by Judge Trial			Criminal Cases Terminated by Judge Trial		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
12	Avoyelles	148	151	231	40	58	70
13	Evangeline	71	4	0	7	20	6
14	Calcasieu	270	256	225	65	65	59
	Cameron	11	11	10	0	48	0
15	Acadia	362	453	464	0	0	820
	Lafayette	1,224	1,363	1,294	820	1,838	227
	Vermilion	484	400	482	382	467	340
16	Iberia	105	93	120	53	29	13
	St. Martin	23	66	90	29	51	39
	St. Mary *	914	1,216	766	1,956	1,524	1,936
17	Lafourche	31	111	184	39	183	298
	Terrebonne	2,039	1,690		1,395	321	
18	Iberville	378	356	523	577	715	655
	Pointe Coupee	176	184	264	28	42	38
	West Baton Rouge	182	210	237	202	231	240
19	East Baton Rouge	1,253	1,728	1,566	862	943	871
20	East Feliciana	218	239	322	54	61	56
	West Feliciana	7	5	4	6	6	12
21	Livingston	68	88	117	106	121	114
	St. Helena	81	37	47	84	28	39
	Tangipahoa	90	170	180	47	55	29
22	St. Tammany	221	171	161	122	69	91
	Washington	604	578	783	50	26	42

* Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year.

TABLE III-F

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

STATISTICAL

Account

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Account

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Balance

Debit

Credit

Judicial District	Civil Cases Terminated by Jury Trial			Criminal Cases Terminated by Jury Trial		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
1	11	7	7	14	12	26
2	1	0	0	19	12	9
3	0	3	0	2	0	2
4	1	3	2	41	35	41
5	3	1	0	3	3	11
6	0	0	0	1	2	12
7	0	0	0	2	1	1
8	0	0	0	4	0	4
9	2	1	3	10	12	15
10	1	2	0	4	4	6
11	0	1	0	6	10	3
12	1	1	1	3	3	6
13	0	0	0	2	0	5
14	32	28	33	21	33	22
15	32	24	5	14	20	13
16	4	8	4	2	5	20
17	2	4	1	4	7	7
18	0	0	0	8	4	27
19	9	15	13	95	91	94
20	1	0	7	17	10	7
21	2	1	2	21	7	5
22	1	5	0	20	11	13
23	4	1	1	5	6	5
24	11	14	13	32	33	62
25	0	1	1	6	4	3
26	1	1	2	21	12	31
27	12	2	0	19	8	30
28	5	1	3	0	0	1
29	3	1	3	2	2	3
30	0	0	20	4	0	2
31	0	0	0	0	1	3
32	—	—	3	—	—	49
33	0	0	0	0	4	1
Orleans — Civil	33	31	33	—	—	—
Orleans — Criminal	—	—	—	—	—	—
STATEWIDE TOTALS	178	156	163	245	171	243
				643	523	733

^a Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year

TABLE III-G

LOUISIANA DISTRICT COURTS
 PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL CASES TERMINATED BY PLEAS OF GUILTY OVER THREE YEAR PERIOD

Judicial District	Parishes	1971 % Guilty Pleas	1972 % Guilty Pleas	1973 % Guilty Pleas
1	Caddo	83	84	81
2	Bienville	41	49	35
	Claiborne	84	83	79
	Jackson	24	13	16
3	Lincoln	74	77	81
	Union	82	93	83
4	Morehouse	68	71	67
	Ouachita	75	78	83
5	Franklin	78	50	41
	Richland	96	83	94
	West Carroll	100	91	22
6	East Carroll	53	60	79
	Madison	83	82	83
	Tensas	69	72	79
7	Catahoula	27	66	79
	Concordia	26	76	72
8	Grant	76	78	50
	Winn	24	21	18
9	Rapides	77	48	41
10	Natchitoches	11	12	12
	Red River	6	2	7
11	DeSoto	70	80	72
	Sabine	91	86	83

TABLE III-H

Judicial District	Parishes	1971 % Guilty Pleas	1972 % Guilty Pleas	1973 % Guilty Pleas
12	Avoyelles	86	82	77
13	Evangeline	45	96	45
14	Calcasieu	66	69	70
	Cameron	70	71	65
15	Acadia	*	*	12
	Lafayette	55	62	21
	Vermilion	7	19	0
16	Iberia	17	13	17
	St. Martin	19	15	5
	St. Mary *	42	52	45
17	Lafourche	89	75	65
18	Iberville	58	38	12
	Pointe Coupee	96	92	92
	West Baton Rouge	91	83	89
19	East Baton Rouge	87	88	84
20	East Feliciana	46	46	46
	West Feliciana	53	49	39
21	Livingston	8	15	7
	St. Helena	24	17	33
	Tangipahoa	9	11	10
22	St. Tammany	57	95	94
	Washington	10	16	19

* Incomplete statistical data submitted for the 1973 court year.

TABLE III-H

Page 3 — Percentage of Criminal Cases Terminated in District Courts by Pleas of Guilty over Three Year Period

Judicial District	Parishes	1971 % Guilty Pleas	1972 % Guilty Pleas	1973 % Guilty Pleas
23	Ascension	75	72	73
	Assumption	89	91	91
	St. James	84	91	87
24	Jefferson	44	46	37
25	Plaquemines	79	68	79
	St. Bernard	87	85	81
26	Bossier	65	71	77
	Webster	72	72	80
27	St. Landry	82	79	79
28	Caldwell	74	68	63
	LaSalle	81	88	85
29	St. Charles	89	79	66
	St. John	69	66	57
30	Beauregard	66	70	69
	Vernon	8	6	5
31	Jefferson Davis	91	89	90
32	Terrebonne	35	44	41
33	Allen	87	88	86
	Orleans	48	50	49
STATEWIDE AVERAGE		56	62	58

TABLE III-H

COURT ADMINISTRATOR I

DEFINITION OF WORK

This is responsible supervisory and technical work and limited administrative work.

Work involves responsibility for directly supervising and participating in the work of subordinates engaged in processing district court cases in areas with a moderate to high degree of activity. Work is performed under the general supervision of the Chief Judge.

EXAMPLES OF WORK PERFORMED (Any one position may not include all of the duties listed, nor do the examples cover all the duties which may be performed.)

Performs court administrative staff work; supervises and coordinates court administrative and office functions in a single court; develops, promulgates and revises plans, work methods and procedures for day-to-day court operation.

Coordinates administrative functions within the court and with outside agencies.

Supervises, coordinates and participates in the work activities of technical court clerical staff.

Reviews and assists in the development of court administrative policies and procedures; represents the court; performs varied public relations duties.

Examines and prepares reports, correspondence and directives; resolves technical problems by interpreting court rules, policies, orders, directives and procedures, including proper applications to specific cases.

DESIRABLE KNOWLEDGES, ABILITIES AND SKILLS

Considerable knowledge of court procedures, legal documents, laws and legal factors pertaining to the court.

Considerable knowledge of the organization, functions, responsibilities and procedures of the courts.

Knowledge of modern principles and practices of public administration

Ability to organize, direct and coordinate the administrative activities of a large court in a manner conducive to full performance and high morale.

Ability to express ideas on technical subjects clearly and concisely, orally and in writing.

DESIRABLE EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Graduation from an accredited four year college or university with major course work in public administration, business administration or a related field; and some experience in an administrative or supervisory capacity.

2. LEGAL STAFF ASSISTANT I

DEFINITION OF WORK

This is responsible legal and clerical work in serving as law clerk and bailiff.

Work involves the performance of para-professional legal services and assisting in courtroom procedures. Legal research which is performed requires the completion of at least two years of law school and an employee of this class should currently be enrolled in his final year of law school. Work is supervised by a judge of a district court and is reviewed through conferences and written reports.

EXAMPLES OF WORK PERFORMED (any one position may not include all of the duties listed, nor do the examples cover all the duties which may be performed.)

Inspects courtroom for cleanliness, orderliness, and proper heat, light, and ventilation; opens court by announcing the entrance of the judge.

Maintains the order, decorum, and dignity of the court by seating jurors, witnesses, and spectators in specific areas of the courtroom and by ejecting persons disturbing the court proceedings.

Arranges for food and lodging for jurors, and is responsible for the security of the jury so as to preclude mistrials.

Obtains and delivers file jackets, minutes, supplies, forms and related items necessary for use by the judge and the staff.

Performs errands inside and outside the court, and generally attends the personal needs of the judge.

Reviews, studies, searches, and annotates laws, court decisions, documents, opinions, briefs, and related legal authorities to process suits, trials, hearings, appeals and other litigated matters.

Reads and digests opinions, briefs, and motions and extracts excerpts pertinent to points of law and fact.

Prepares briefs, legal memoranda, and statement of issues involved, including appropriate suggestions or recommendations to the judge.

LEGAL STAFF ASSISTANT I (Cont'd)

Compiles references on laws and decisions necessary for legal determinations.

Performs related work as required.

DESIRABLE KNOWLEDGES, ABILITIES AND SKILLS

Knowledge of general law, established precedents, and sources of legal reference.

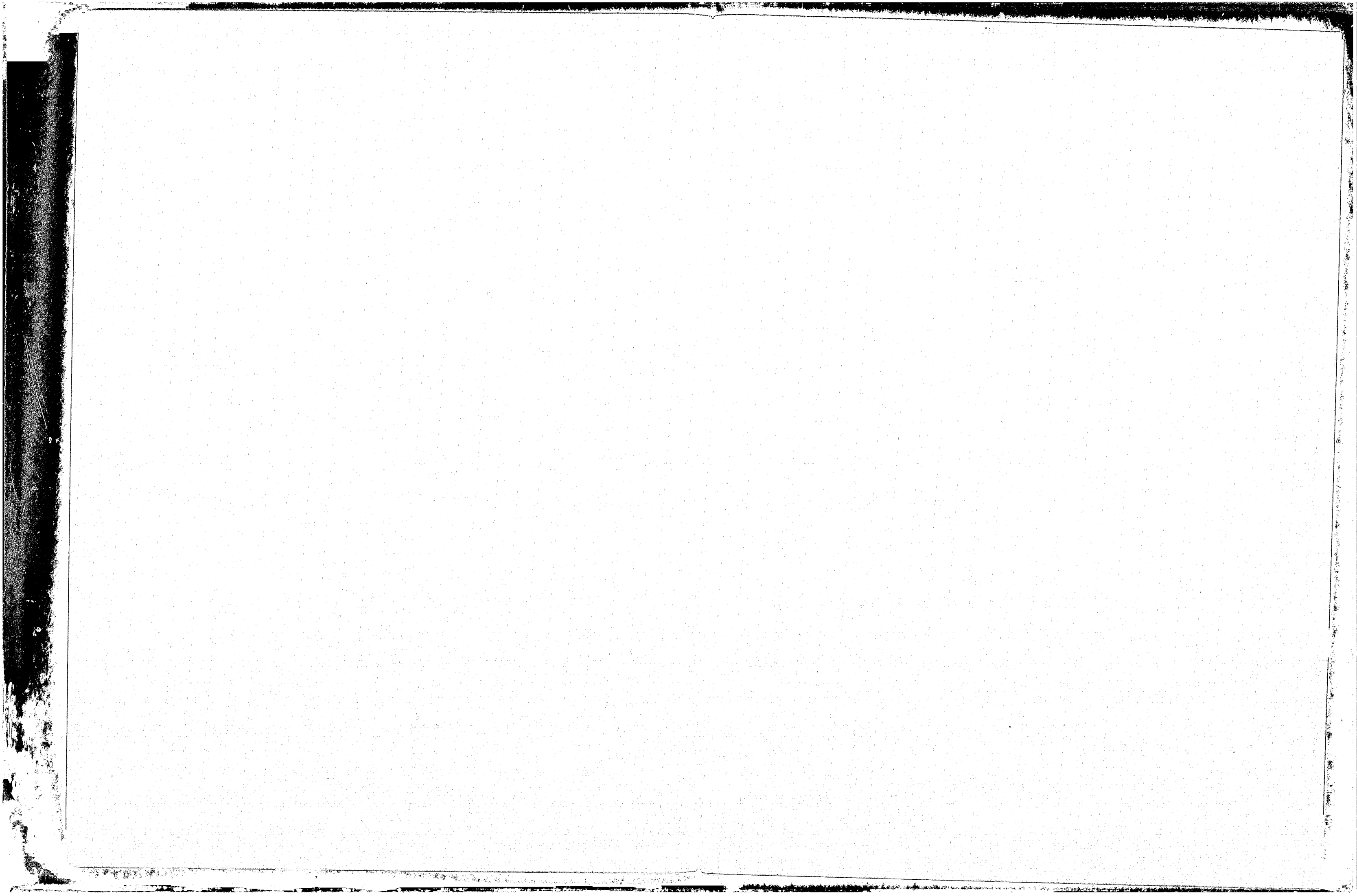
Knowledge of court procedures and rules of evidence.

Ability to analyze, appraise, and organize facts, evidence, and precedents concerned in assigned cases.

Ability to apply legal principles to individual cases and problems.

DESIRABLE EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Graduation from an accredited four-year college or university and successful completion of two years at an accredited law school.



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

DIVISION CLERK II (Cont'd)

Considerable knowledge of office practices, procedures, equipment and standard clerical techniques.

Ability to understand and carry out moderately complex oral and written instructions.

Skill in the operation and care of a typewriter.

DESIRABLE EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Graduation from high school, including coursework in office procedures and clerical routine; and considerable experience in court clerical or legal secretarial work.

4. COURT REPORTER III.

DEFINITION OF WORK

This is responsible stenographic work in recording and transcribing verbatim District Court proceedings, hearings and conferences.

Work involves responsibility for the verbatim recording and transcription of testimony at District Court proceedings, hearings and conferences. Transcripts may be certified in judicial appeal proceedings in the courts and the reporter is responsible for the absolute accuracy of the transcript. Employees of this job class perform under the general supervision of a District Court Judge and are evaluated on the basis of speed and accuracy of work.

EXAMPLES OF WORK PERFORMED (Any one position may not include all of the duties listed, nor do the examples cover all the duties which may be performed.)

Records and transcribes proceedings of court trials, hearings or conferences by shorthand or stenotype machine where verbatim records are required by law; identifies participants by name to facilitate recordings; reads aloud statement of participants as requested during proceedings; places identifying marks on supplemental material for inclusion in finished transcript; prepares and distributes transcripts and related reports and documents, making final check for technical accuracy and pagination.

Maintains files and records of notes indexed to facilitate ready reference; performs a variety of technical clerical tasks related to the conduct of trials, hearings, and conferences, such as dictation and transcription of orders.

Performs confidential clerical and related duties as required by the Judge.

Performs related work as required.

DESIRABLE KNOWLEDGES, ABILITIES AND SKILLS

Thorough knowledge of legal English, spelling and punctuation.

Considerable knowledge of modern court practices, procedures, and appliances.

Considerable knowledge of court rules and regulations.

Ability to interpret and follow oral and written instructions.

Ability to operate common office appliances which may require no special training other than skills which may be acquired on the job.

COURT REPORTER III (Cont'd)

Ability to design and maintain simple clerical records and forms.

Ability to accurately take dictation at 200 words per minute for extended periods of time.

Skilled in taking and transcribing shorthand notes or in using some other method of recording dictation.

Skill in typing and ability to produce a satisfactory volume of material over a sustained work period.

DESIRABLE EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

Graduation from high school, including or supplemented by courses in typing and standard methods of taking dictation, and experience as a shorthand reporter recording and transcribing verbatim proceedings of judicial or quasi judicial hearings, conferences and meetings.

END

7 1/2