

1978 ANNUAL REPORT

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

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1978 ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NCJRS

JUN 20 1979

ACQUISITIONS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Under the provisions of 11 D.C. Code 1701 (c)(2) and 1745(a), the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia and the Executive Officer publish the 1978 Annual Report of the District of Columbia Courts.

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**JOINT COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**



Chief Judge Theodore R. Newman, Jr.
District of Columbia Court of Appeals
Chairman



Chief Judge H. Carl Moultrie I
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia



Judge George R. Gallagher
District of Columbia
Court of Appeals



Judge Fred L. McIntyre
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia



Judge William S. Thompson
Superior Court of the
District of Columbia



**COURT
OF
APPEALS**

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

Chief Judge

Theodore R. Newman, Jr.

Associate Judges

Catherine B. Kelly
John W. Kern III
George R. Gallagher
Frank Q. Nebeker
J. Walter Yeagley
Stanley S. Harris
Julia Cooper Mack
John M. Ferren

Retired Judges

Andrew M. Hood
Hubert B. Pair
Gerard D. Reilly

Clerk of the Court

Alexander L. Stevas

JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS



Chief Judge Theodore R. Newman, Jr.



Catherine B. Kelly



John W. Kern III



George R. Gallagher



Frank Q. Nebeker



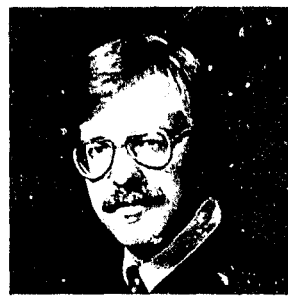
J. Walter Yeagley



Stanley S. Harris



Julia Cooper Mack



John M. Ferren

REPORT OF CHIEF JUDGE THEODORE R. NEWMAN, JR. ON THE STATE OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The year 1978 was highlighted by many noteworthy events, the foremost of which was the occupancy of a newly constructed court facility. Although the dedication of the new courthouse was postponed until May 8th, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals opened for business in its new quarters on January 17th. Since then, the Court of Appeals has enjoyed the conveniences associated with one location. I am pleased to report there is an apparent increase in efficiency which this proximity promotes. Other significant events during the first months of the year included the presentation in April of Judge Austin L. Fickling's portrait by his colleagues and friends and the dedication of the Austin L. Fickling Memorial Attorneys' Waiting Room as well as the presentation of the portraits of two former Chief Judges, Leo A. Rover and Gerard D. Reilly, in May and June, respectively.

Important rules changes occurred in 1978. Early in the year, the Court adopted major revisions to the rules governing the Bar of the District of Columbia, particularly with respect to the disciplining of attorneys. A notable change to these rules was the increase in the size of the Board on Professional Responsibility from seven to nine members, accomplished by the addition of two non-lawyer members. These rules changes also expanded the types of discipline to be imposed and provided the Board with the power to publicly reprimand an attorney. Certain cumbersome procedures were simplified, e.g., the elimination of *inquiry committees*. Other provisions were clarified, e.g., the point at which the matter becomes open to the public. This led the way for the Board on Professional Responsibility to adopt Internal Rules for the conduct of Proceedings and Internal Operations.

Internal Operating Procedures were also promulgated by the Court. These procedures require the judges to consider certain types of appeals on a priority basis when writing their opinions, and they also impose time restrictions on the opinion writing period and its circulation among the judges. The 26% increase in dispositions by opinion and the shortening of the time interval from argument or submission of a case to disposition (which is illustrated in Tables 6 and 7) may be a direct result of these self-imposed procedures, coupled with the conveniences effected by the move which facilitated the conferences between the judges prior to finalizing of the opinions.

In addition to the above-mentioned changes, the Court established Pre-argument Settlement Procedures in civil appeals. These procedures have been in operation since May of 1978. Preliminary statistics indicate that about 20% of the

appeals scheduled for settlement conferences are being *settled*, thereby taking a number of cases out of the appellate process prior to briefing and argument. Since these cases often involve extensive records and complex legal issues, their early disposition tends to save valuable judicial time as well as to reduce appellate costs to the parties since reporters' transcripts are not ordered while the cases undergo the settlement process.

Perhaps the most extensive consideration of a rules change occurred in June and July when the Court considered proposals which would permit advertising by attorneys under specific guidelines. After review of amendments proposed by the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, the District of Columbia Bar (Unified), and proposals under consideration by the American Bar Association, the Court held lengthy public hearings at which comments from citizen groups as well as from private practitioners were received. The resulting amendments to the Code of Professional Responsibility were adopted by the Court on July 12, 1978.

As evidenced from the foregoing, the Court's Rules Committee was extremely busy during 1978. This Committee has now undertaken a comprehensive review of the General Rules governing practice before the Court. It is anticipated that its report will be forthcoming by the fall of 1979.

Simultaneous with the General Rules evaluation, a private consulting firm is conducting a case flow/management analysis of the Court's procedural operations as a preliminary step to the computerization of its docketing function. Installation of a minicomputer and complete computerization are expected by the end of 1979.

The third annual Judicial Conference, established pursuant to Public Law 94-193 (approved December 31, 1975), was held during the second week of June. Judge John W. Kern III served as chairperson of the Conference. Panel presentations on such thought-provoking subjects as lawyer specialization, jury selection, and sentencing procedures resulted in animated and productive discussions. The Honorable Wade H. McCree, Jr., Solicitor General of the United States, presented a stimulating luncheon address dealing, among other things, with his office's responsibilities. Unlike past years, no resolutions were presented by the membership at this Conference.

In August and September the Judicial Planning Committee, which oversees court improvement programs for both courts, met to formulate the *1979 Plan for the Improvement of the Judiciary in the District of Columbia*. The Committee

voted to continue funding, for a second year, the Superior Court's Benchbook Project. It also voted to continue funding the D.C. Court of Appeals' Minicomputer Project and the Citizens Complaint Center. New projects funded were (1) an evaluation of pretrial services and procedures; (2) the development and implementation of an improved program for legal services to indigents; and (3) the establishment of a program for psychiatric screening of juveniles in the Family Division of the Superior Court. In addition to the projects supported under the Plan, a discretionary grant for over a quarter of a million dollars was awarded to the Judicial Planning Committee by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to provide for a multi-part court delay reduction project with special emphasis on information gathering and retrieval for planning purposes. A deputy project director will be employed, and a case flow analysis begun in early 1979.

The Judicial Planning Committee has also asked the Court of Appeals to review a report prepared by one of its subcommittees in December of 1977 which details the extent to which the practices and procedures of the Court conform to the American Bar Association's Standards of Judicial Administration Relating to Appellate Courts. This discussion may be found in the above-mentioned Plan at pp. 7 and 8. In this Plan, the Committee proposed a timetable for compliance with the standards adopted during its review. September 1, 1979, was set as the date for completion of this review. However, it observes that compliance with the ABA Standards would not assure the solution of the Court's most critical problem, i.e., the rising case load and backlog. For this reason, it endorsed the preparation of a thorough and searching study which would

- (a) identify and examine all prospective mechanisms for relief,
- (b) articulate and weigh their respective advantages and disadvantages,
- (c) provide current and complete documentation for its findings, and
- (d) formulate a detailed and comprehensive plan for initiating and achieving an overall relief program, which program could conceivably involve more than one mechanism or vehicle (p. 13, *1979 Plan for Improvement of the Judiciary in the District of Columbia*).

As a direct result of the Committee's concern, on July 17, 1978, the Court established the Subcommittee on the Workload of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. John Douglas, Esquire, past president of the District of Columbia Bar, was appointed Chairperson of the Subcommittee. Other members are Wiley A. Branton, Esquire, Albert E. Brault, Sr., Esquire, William C. Burt, Esquire, Peter R. Kolker, Esquire, Brooksley Landau, Esquire, Leroy Nesbitt, Es-

quire, John R. Risher, Jr., Esquire, William H. Taft IV, Esquire, and Charles R. Work, Esquire. Consultants to the Subcommittee include Richard W. Barton, Esquire, John A. Terry, Esquire, Curtis E. von Kann, Esquire, and Silas J. Wasserstrom, Esquire. The National Center for State Courts is providing staff support for this project. The report, scheduled for completion in the fall of 1979, will address all phases and possible solutions to the problems of delay and backlog with documentation of its analysis and recommendations. Preliminary findings by the staff of the Douglas Committee seem to indicate that this Court's case load is far greater than that of most courts of last resort in jurisdictions where no intermediate appellate court exists and that its case load is, in fact, greater than all state supreme courts just prior to a reorganization of those courts resulting in the creation of intermediate courts of appeal.

The statistical tables in Appendix I clearly demonstrate that the Court's work load continues to be too great to be efficiently managed by a nine-judge court. Also, it should be noted that a new category of cases (Special Proceedings) has been added to Table 1. The cases falling into this category are mandamus, prohibition, extradition, habeas corpus, contempt, and mental health. In prior years, the majority of these cases was categorized under *criminal* filings. Thus, the decrease in criminal filings reflected in Table 1 is attributable in part to this new statistical listing. However, the ratio between indictments filed in the Superior Court and criminal appeals (as reflected in Table 2) has remained substantially the same for the past three years.

Table 6 shows that dispositions have increased since last year while Table 1 seems to indicate that case filings are less. While the overall time expended on appeal has increased by sixteen days, the time from argument or submission to decision has actually dropped by five days (see Table 7). This drop, coupled with the increase in dispositions, suggests an increase in the productivity of the Court.

One additional portion of the Court's operation which is outside the judicial work load but which nevertheless impacts substantially on the Court as a whole and particularly the Clerk's Office, is the admission of attorneys to the bar. Admissions to the bar on motion by an out-of-state attorney have increased by over 100% from 2,552 in 1977 to 5,117 in 1978; and admissions to the bar by examination have increased by 70% from 1,134 in 1977 to 1,925 in 1978. This resulted from a change in the rules which now provides that an out-of-state attorney must have five years' prior practice in order to be admitted or, in the alternative, the applicant is treated in a reciprocal manner, i.e., as his state would treat an applicant from the District of Columbia, excluding any residency requirement. This deluge of admission cases has created an inordinate amount of work for the clerical staff which is not only reflected in Table 5 (Bar Admissions statistics) but also in Table 3 (procedural motions statistics).

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chief Judge

H. Carl Moultrie I

Associate Judges

DeWitt S. Hyde
Joseph M.F. Ryan, Jr.
Edmond T. Daly
Tim Murphy
Fred L. McIntyre
Alfred Burka
John D. Fauntleroy
Joyce Hens Green
James A. Belson
William C. Pryor
W. Byron Sorrell
George Herbert Goodrich
William S. Thompson
George H. Revercomb
James A. Washington, Jr.
John F. Doyle
Paul F. McArdle
William E. Stewart, Jr.
Dyer Justice Taylor
Leonard Braman
Nicholas S. Nunzio

Sylvia Bacon
John Garrett Penn
Norma Holloway Johnson
Eugene N. Hamilton
Samuel B. Block
Margaret Austin Haywood
Joseph Michael Hannon
Robert H. Campbell
Luke C. Moore
John R. Hess
Donald S. Smith
David L. Norman
Fred B. Ugast
Bruce S. Mencher
Robert M. Scott
Paul R. Webber III
Annice McBryde Wagner
Gladys Kessler
Robert A. Shuker
Carlisle E. Pratt
Frederick H. Weisberg

Retired Judges

George D. Neilson
Thomas C. Scalley
Milton S. Kronheim, Jr.
John J. Malloy
Edward A. Beard
Orman W. Ketcham
Richard R. Atkinson
Milton D. Korman

Clerk of the Court

Joseph M. Burton

SUPERIOR COURT

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Chief Judge
H. Carl Moultrie I



DeWitt S. Hyde



Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr.



Edmond T. Daly



Tim Murphy



Fred L. McIntyre



Alfred Burka



John D. Fauntleroy



Joyce Hens Green



James A. Belson



William C. Pryor



W. Byron Sorrell



George Herbert Goodrich



William S. Thompson



George H. Revercomb



James A. Washington, Jr.



John F. Doyle



Paul F. McArdle



William E. Stewart, Jr.



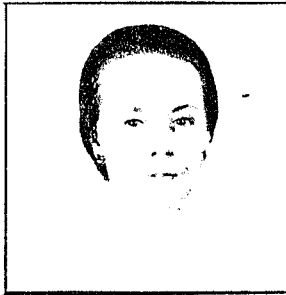
Dyer Justice Taylor



Leonard Braman



Nicholas S. Nunzio



Sylvia Bacon



John Garrett Penn



Norma Holloway Johnson



Eugene N. Hamilton



Samuel B. Block



Margaret Austin Haywood



Joseph Michael Hannon



Robert H. Campbell



Luke C. Moore



John R. Hess



Donald S. Smith



David L. Norman



Fred B. Ugast



Bruce S. Mencher



Robert M. Scott



Paul R. Webber III



Annice McBryde Wagner



Gladys Kessler



Robert A. Shuker

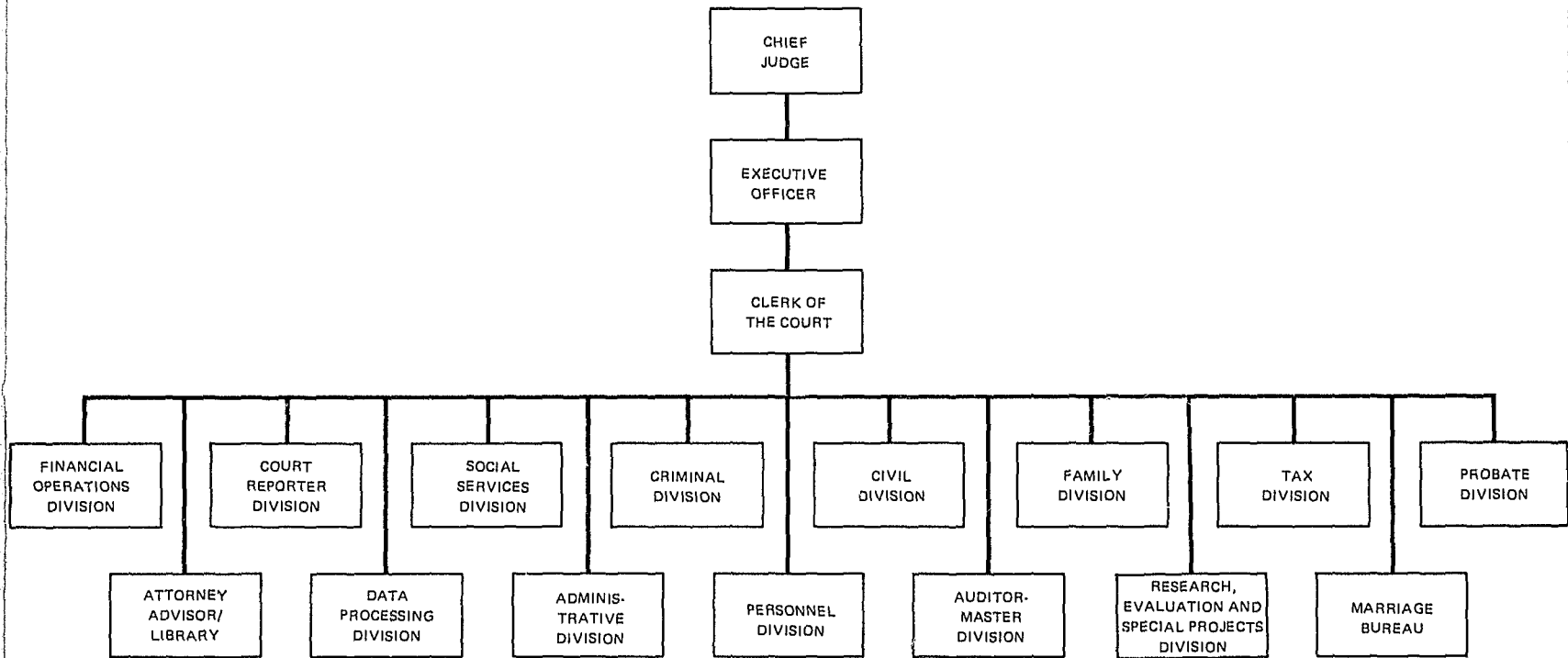


Carlisle E. Pratt



Frederick H. Weisberg

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**



REPORT OF CHIEF JUDGE H. CARL MOULTRIE I SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

I GENERAL

During 1978 the Superior Court experienced a change in the office of Chief Judge. Former Chief Judge Harold H. Greene was elevated to the United States District Court, and on June 22, 1978, I assumed the duties of Chief Judge. Immediately upon assuming the said office, I announced my plans for the administration of the Superior Court, as follows:

- A. To select an Executive Officer who is qualified in the areas of business and/or court administration with experience in data management systems, and to use the Executive Officer of the Court to effectuate a more efficient Court operation.
- B. To allocate more civil and domestic relations cases to the individual calendar on an experimental basis during the first year of my appointment.
- C. To designate judges as heads of judicial divisions of the Court.
- D. To maximize the use of all technology to achieve a more efficient automated information retrieval and management system.
- E. To increase the length of the assignment period of judges.
- F. To create a Citizens Advisory Committee.
- G. To propose the adoption of the Philadelphia Plan or a similar plan.
- H. To monitor the performance of lawyers appointed under the Criminal Justice Act.
- I. To eliminate defects in the structure of the new courthouse and its operation which directly affect the administration of justice.
- J. To augment the present Criminal Justice Act list for eligible attorneys.
- K. To study and seek advice on correcting the inadequate dispositional alternatives available for juveniles and the mentally ill.
- L. To monitor the system in which a significant number of juveniles are detained for extended periods of time before trial.
- M. To seek better resources for identifying juveniles with mental disease and identifying available and appropriate options.
- N. To design and develop a *Benchbook* for the statutory and high-volume units of the courts, namely, Small Claims, Traffic, Calendar Control, Juvenile, and Family.
- O. To work with the Social Services Division in seeking to reduce the work load of the adult and juvenile

probation officers, hopefully, to the *national standard work load*.

Reorganization of the Court

It is my intention to give particular attention to restructuring the administrative system of the Court to optimize the sound and timely dispensation of justice. To accomplish this, I deem it imperative to commence preliminary interviews of present division heads and staffs. Emphasis will be on the present operations and procedures. Following the interviews, I shall evaluate the data collected and identify strengths and weaknesses prevalent in the respective divisions. At that juncture, I shall determine the necessity of mandating a task force to explore in depth the operations of the divisions with respect to their primary function of supporting the Judiciary in its delivery of justice.

The composition of the task force will consist largely of court staff and members of the practicing bar augmented by management consultants, if the budget permits. Conceptually, the task force will perform a full analysis of the present system from the standpoint of objectives, functions, staff requirements, work flow, cost effectiveness, and managerial performance. The end product is expected to be the design of an organizational structure which has at its core the systems concept and approach to management. That is to say, I am concerned about the attainment of specific organizational goals through the implementation of coordinated activities and operations. The nature of our concept of law and justice demands the coordination of many entities in order to preserve due process and effectuate the individualization of justice. In more specific terms, I propose the following which, to a large degree, will be bottomed on the careful study of the task force findings. (Note: The order of the enumerations below does not suggest priorities.)

1. *Development of operations manuals and procedures for each division and subentities.* The benefit to be derived from these support tools will be a foundation for continuity in the administration and management of the Court. Appropriate format and standards for the manuals will be defined and approved by the Court.
2. *Development of plans for implementation of computerized support systems for each division with specific milestones.* Where the computerization runs afoul of statutory provisions, I shall recommend to the Legislature the enactment of laws that would render a given function amenable to automation.

In passing, I must indicate that there must always be a separation of the functions of the Judicial, Executive and Legislative branches of the government. It is, however, incumbent upon the Court to inform the Legislature of those areas of law which demand the attention of the Legislature.

3. *Implementation of regular meetings with the respective administrative division chiefs to communicate Court policy, evaluate performance of the system, encourage cross-fertilization, and explore mutual problems and their solutions.* In addition, divisions will be encouraged to make presentations to other administrative division managers and staff in order to enhance understanding and appreciation of each module of the Court and its role in the Court structure.
4. *Implementation of monthly judges' meetings at a pre-determined time with the dissemination of the agenda in advance on a regular basis.* Members of Judiciary will be encouraged to suggest items to be placed on the agenda. This is in keeping with my sincere desire to make participatory management not a theory but a reality.
5. *Institution of a feasibility study pertaining to the establishment of a Fiduciary Division.* Such a division would incorporate probate, trust and conservatorship. At present, the Court has a dichotomy as to responsibility for fiduciary matters. Presently, some are functionally and organizationally enmeshed in the Civil Division. At first blush, it would appear logical to assign probate, trust, conservatorship and auditor-master functions to a Fiduciary Division. Because of the statutory requirements, reason dictates that a move of this moment must be scrutinized in historical context. This will require an analysis of the cost effectiveness of such a move.
6. *Development and maintenance of a Benchbook through a judicial continuing legal education committee designed to facilitate uniformity of judicial procedures and decision-making.* Such is the key to the rotation system as well as the substantive and procedural enhancement of the Judiciary. It is envisioned that this concept can be implemented by a division of labor. In more specific terms, the judge-in-charge of a given area (Criminal, Family, Tax, Probate, Civil), will be the lead person in directing the development and maintenance of a *Benchbook*. Within each area, the respective administrative division heads will be responsible to the judge-in-charge and will assist with the development and maintenance of the *Benchbook*.

Initially, it may well be necessary to engage consultants to assist in the development of the *Benchbook*. This, of course, suggests the need for funding.

Several avenues for funding may be available to the Court, including requests for allocation of funds for the initial effort with the understanding that the future cost of updating the *Benchbook* would be absorbed by the general funds. Another area which will be explored is the solicitation of funds from foundations based on a proposal for a *Benchbook*.

7. *Implementation of regulations and rules to enhance the professionalism which underlies the performance of all management support of the Court.* One of the criticisms lodged against the Court has been that some of its staff has evidenced an indifferent and unprofessional manner in dealing with the public and the bar. Each member of the staff will be advised of the policy of the Court requiring professionalism and competence of all employees in appearance and performance. To accomplish these ends, the Personnel Division will be directed to develop and disseminate an Employees' Handbook setting forth the Court's rules and regulations of professional responsibility, as they pertain to employment.
8. *Establishment of a uniform time for the commencement of judicial matters scheduled for hearing before the Court.* A serious criticism of the Court has been the lack of uniformity among the Judiciary as to the start of the business day. The Court, as an important instrumentality in the community, is compelled to operate in a businesslike and professional manner. The starting point is the institution of uniform time for the start of judicial business. It does not speak well of the Court to give the appearance of cavalierly disregarding the time of the citizenry and the bar.
9. *Elevation of the library services to the full status of a viable adjunct in the Court system.* Any plan for reorganization ought to consider the development of a first-rate library, and as Chief Judge, I shall advocate several short-range and long-range objectives in this area. First, the library can serve as the center for the collection of written opinions of the Judiciary. At this writing there is no official Court policy pertaining to the collection, storage and access to written opinions. Accordingly, I shall establish as a matter of Court policy that all written opinions, accompanied by a brief abstract and appropriate key words/phrases, be submitted to the library for filing and indexing. It appears feasible to explore the use of microfilm techniques for storage of opinions. Whether the library employs microfiche, aperture cards or microfilm in order to minimize storage requirements is a determination which awaits study. In the interim, Xerox copies of written opinions will constitute the data base readily available to the larger community — colleagues of the Judiciary, lawyers and Court staff.

Periodic indices of the opinions will be published for dissemination in-house.

Second, the state of the art in information processing and retrieval has reached a considerable level of sophistication. Undoubtedly, most of us have heard, used or seen information retrieval systems in operation. Federal, state, local and corporate management has enhanced its decision-making capability through the use of information technology. Our profession lags far behind in this area. Nevertheless, there are presently several operational legal information retrieval systems, to wit: Lexis and Juris. Such systems have evolved over the years to levels of greater retrieval reliability and reliance. And so, it becomes imperative that the Court commence to develop long-range plans (three to five years) for the utilization of automated legal retrieval techniques. It seems administratively sound to assign this responsibility to the library staff.

Another service which could be provided by the library is in the area of pleadings. Members of the bar are often interested in seeing pleadings which have been filed and might be instructive in assisting members of the bar in drafting pleadings. The library could be the central depository of sample pleadings made available to the public. An alternative to centralization of sample pleadings would be decentralization with respective divisions maintaining sample pleadings which are readily available to the bar. The effort to be expended would neither be disproportionate to the service provided nor demanding on the funds allocated.

10. *Enhancement of dialogue between the Court and community agencies having responsibility for the education and counseling of juveniles.* Juveniles are increasingly committing crimes which ultimately bring them before the Court. For many of these young persons their contact with the Court does little or nothing to moderate or reorient their self-concept and relationship/responsibility as a member of society. The reality of the situation is that there are not sufficient detention centers, halfway houses or other services for the commitment and/or custody of the juvenile who has violated the laws of society. In this context, the question arises whether or not the Court ought to confine its concern solely to the punishment of the juvenile offender or whether it should share its experiences and knowledge of preventive measures with the community. It seems to me that the Court can be of invaluable service by alerting, motivating and imploring the community at large and the appropriate agencies in particular to emphasize prevention. This can be done without the Court acting out of character.

What is the relevance of the foregoing to the question of reorganization? Well, it is perceived that I, as Chief Judge, must periodically address the community on precisely the issue of juvenile delinquency and what our professional analyses deem to be the forces, conditions and circumstances which produce the product referred to as a juvenile delinquent. Obviously, this is not a panacea and I would not be so naive to suggest that it is. Rather, it is the Court, through the Chief Judge, saying that prevention is more than any cure the Court or society in general can effect. To this end, the Social Services Division will be called upon to provide me with professional evaluation and analyses as to trends and causes (empirically determined) of antisocial behavior prevalent in juvenile delinquents. Moreover, the analyses will be accompanied by suggested preventive measures to be pursued.

11. *Review of budgeting procedures as they are presently constituted.* Budgeting procedures as they are now constituted will be closely examined. Since the budget process represents planning for projected financial requirements, I will attempt to develop models for obtaining best estimates for judicial and support manpower services and facilities. One aspect of the budgetary model will be the inclusion of the administrative divisions in forecasting financial needs. In addition, the model will consider the political dynamics and realities by the generation of sound, detailed statements of the Court's needs.

Individual Calendar System

I intend to allocate more civil and domestic relations cases to the individual calendar system. The quality of justice in any system depends upon maximum use of both the Court's time and that of the lawyer and his or her client. This is especially true today when the consumers of the judicial system clamor for a more expeditious resolution of their cases in view of increased cost of litigation.

In a general assignment system, judges and lawyers are compelled to wait for a call by the clerk before an actual trial can begin. With the assignment of more cases to an individual calendar system, this problem will be substantially alleviated. The problem is in need of *immediate resolution* in order to maximize the valuable use of the lawyers' time as well as that of clients and witnesses involved in the judicial process whether voluntarily or involuntarily. It is my present belief that there is an immediate and vital need for increased use of the individual calendar system. As a solution to the problem, I intend to direct the clerk to assign more civil and family division cases to a single judge for all purposes, or to his or her successor.

In addition, I shall immediately have a general calendar call of all Civil-II cases. July and August are ideal for such a call in that the Civil-II calendar is in recess.

In the Family Division, the Domestic Relations Branch is on an *on call system*. My understanding is that the system is working well, however, an experiment using the individual calendar system should be initiated in the Family Division.

In October of 1978, I shall begin, on an experimental basis, an individual calendar system for Civil-II domestic relations and juvenile cases.

Decentralization of Authority

I plan to decentralize authority by the designation of judges-in-charge of judicial divisions of the Court.

There exists a general view that the sole management responsibility of the judicial system rests with the Chief Judge. To a large measure, this is not arguable. On the other hand, some judicial planners believe that the authority of the Chief Judge should be shared or delegated (so far as it is consistent with law) to other judges of the Court, as well as to the professional staff.

I subscribe to the philosophy of the judicial planners who would share and delegate appropriate authority. The reason for this belief is based upon my general view that each judge should be concerned about the management of the entire Court. Additionally, as the demands upon the Chief Judge and other judges increase, we will be more compelled to delegate appropriate tasks to the professional staff.

I intend to designate five judges to head the constituent sections of the Court: namely, the Criminal, Civil, Family, Probate and Tax Divisions. Each of the judges-in-charge will assist in the overall management of the division. As I presently perceive the plan, the function of the judges-in-charge will be to assist me in the day-to-day operation of the Court for the period of time they are assigned to their respective divisions. I expect to meet with the judges-in-charge on a biweekly basis or more regularly to discuss problems and progress relating to each division.

This plan will benefit both the Chief Judge and the Court system. First of all, it will greatly expand the Court's ability to handle its case load without diminishing the authority of the Chief Judge. Second, it will provide an opportunity for the Chief Judge to focus better upon problems of the Court with other judges. Third, the plan will allow the Chief Judge to hear diverse views of the judges since, in due time, all may have an opportunity to serve in the capacity of a judge-in-charge. Fourth, the plan will aid the Chief Judge in formulating solutions to the problems of the Court with continuous advice and input from the judges-in-charge.

Computer System Use

I intend to make greater use of the computer system. Efficiency and productivity constitute the bottom line in any management system. And, while the judicial system does not produce a material product, it does protect the abstract product of justice. It is my belief that the judicial system must begin to learn more about itself in order to better serve the public interest. Statistical information capability is essential, for the courts must not lag behind the nation as it enters its Third Century. Hence, use of computers to assist the Court in the identification of its problems is long past due. While I recognize that computer technology is costly, effective management requires this Court to plan for the future maximum utilization of all forms of technology.

I recognize that this Court is equipped with computer technology. While new computer systems (hardware and software) and data banks may be required in the future, I expect to utilize the present system to determine case loads, to assist me in the budget process, and in order to periodically report to the bar, the Congress, Judiciary Committee of the City Council, the Judicial Nomination Commission, other agencies or institutions, and the public.

To achieve this goal, I intend to have comprehensive meetings with the Executive Officer and other professional staff members to ascertain in what direction the Court should be moving in the information gathering and retrieval areas. I suspect that this information will greatly enhance my capability to determine whether the Court should request appropriations for additional judges, professional staff members, and other employees to serve the Court and the public.

Maximum Use of Judicial Talent on Rotation System

I plan to make maximum use of the available judicial talent on a rotation system.

The assignment and rotation processes of the Court touch upon a vital management concern: the morale and efficiency of the judge. Hence, the assignment and rotation processes are vitally important to parties before the Court, their attorneys, the staff of the Court, and the public.

I am increasing the length of assignments to the respective divisions of the Court to exceed one month. I strongly believe that it is more efficient for a judge to remain in a division for a period longer than the present system affords. A longer assignment period affords the judge the opportunity to maximize his or her talent, to gain experiences in areas where experience may be lacking, and to diversify the talent of the Court to its fullest. While I favor a longer assignment period, I believe that individual assignments should take into account the total needs of the Court, as well as the interest and the ability of the judge.

The same philosophy and principles apply to the rotation process. I believe, however, that the interest of the judge relative to his or her next assignment should be given special consideration. While a judge may not always be rotated to the division or branch that he or she desires, every effort will be made to satisfy each interest consistent with the needs of the Court.

The vacation schedules of each judge will be secured three months in advance, and based upon this information, assignments will be made contingent upon the known judicial strength for any given period.

Under the principle outlined above, arraignment, calendar control, and assignment commissioners will be kept apprised of judicial strength 30 days in advance in order to set cases accordingly.

The systematic and careful assignment of judges will eliminate the present firefighting approach to the case backlog.

Plans to Assist the Public in Use of the New Courthouse

I plan to publish fact sheets and a handbook to assist the public in using the new courthouse.

One of the great criticisms of government by the public is, *when I go to a government building to do business, it takes too long!* This expression may stem from inadequate direction in the building when the person arrives, or it may result because there is no guide available for the person to read when he or she walks through the door.

This problem will be alleviated by the publication of a series of fact sheets designed and written to inform the public about the Court. For example, within 60 days, I intend to meet with the appropriate personnel responsible for publications and to direct the staff to draft a series of fact sheets relating to the following areas: (1) *Where do you pay support?* (2) *Where do you file a Will?* (3) *Where do you pay Traffic fines?* (4) *Do you want to see the Clerk of the Court?* (5) *Where do you post bail?* These fact sheets should be written in English and Spanish.

Obviously, there are other fact sheets which should be discussed with the staff, as well as with citizen groups and the various Bar Associations. As a matter of fact, I intend to propose to the bar that it take the lead by establishing committees to assist the Court in publishing such fact sheets.

In addition, there is a pressing need for a layperson's handbook on the subject: *What is the Superior Court of the District of Columbia?* The handbook should be well illustrated, simple to read, yet informative. It should explain what the Superior Court is all about.

I recognize that these publications may increase the budget of the Court, but the time saved by fact sheets which inform citizens where to go and how to get there may well offset the cost.

Plans to Involve the Community

I have plans to involve the community in the Court's operation by the creation of a Citizens Advisory Committee.

It is not arguable that the citizens of the District of Columbia should be made fully aware of the operations of the Court system. It is fundamental that citizen involvement in the workings of the government is vital to the democracy in which we live. The extent to which citizens may play a role in day-to-day operations of the Court system must be consistent with the management objectives which I will set in motion in the next few months. At the present time, citizens are involved in the legal community through the unified bar. I believe that there are three laypersons sitting on the Board of Governors. To this extent, laypersons have direct access to the judicial system *via* the bar.

I fully recognize, however, that the Court is capable of involving the public in its operations to a greater degree than it does presently. I intend to experiment with a plan which would establish a Citizens Advisory Committee. This Advisory Committee should be composed of a broad range of citizen groups in the District. I shall meet with the Committee (and encourage other judges to assist me in this effort) to inform it of the problems and programs of the Court. For example, as indicated above, I intend to expand Court publications. The Citizens Advisory Committee will be a beneficial resource in reading the drafts of proposed fact sheets. I intend to make available to the Advisory Committee public information which directly affects the operations of the Court, such as the budget. This should assist the Court in its effort to keep the community abreast of the demands upon the Court.

I shall strongly encourage all judges to make themselves available to speak to citizen groups, as well as legal organizations. To implement this objective, I shall poll the judges and establish a *speakers bureau* from which the Court may draw when requests for speakers are received.

The Court system must befriend the young. To effectuate this principle, I shall request a meeting with the president of the School Board of the District of Columbia and the Superintendent of Schools to discuss ways in which the Court and educational systems can work together. It is my present belief that the Court should meet with the School Board at least once a year to discuss areas of mutual concern which affect young people in the District of Columbia. Hopefully, this dialogue will enable both the Court and the educational system to understand and to supplement the programs of each other.

Maximum Use of the Court Executive

I shall make maximum use of the Court Executive by delegating the administrative duties of the Chief Judge (within the limits of the law) to him. The utilization of a Court

Executive was specifically intended by the Congress when it enacted the organic statute under which the Superior Court operates. Those duties are set out in the statute.

I am fully aware of the need to have a strong Court Executive to assist me as Chief Judge to run all administrative aspects of the Court, in addition to those specifically set out by law. The Court Executive should be a person trained in business management and/or court administration. Of course, we will, of necessity, have to work very closely together and continuously identify and allocate responsibility for new duties as they arise.

The role of the Court Executive vis-a-vis the Chief Judge is to relieve (to the extent possible) the administrative duties of the Chief Judge which pertain to nonjudicial matters. This

does not mean that I will not require the Court Executive to keep me fully advised of all significant administrative matters.

It is my belief that the involvement of the Court Executive in the total administration of the Court would permit the Chief Judge to devote more time to planning and implementing policy.

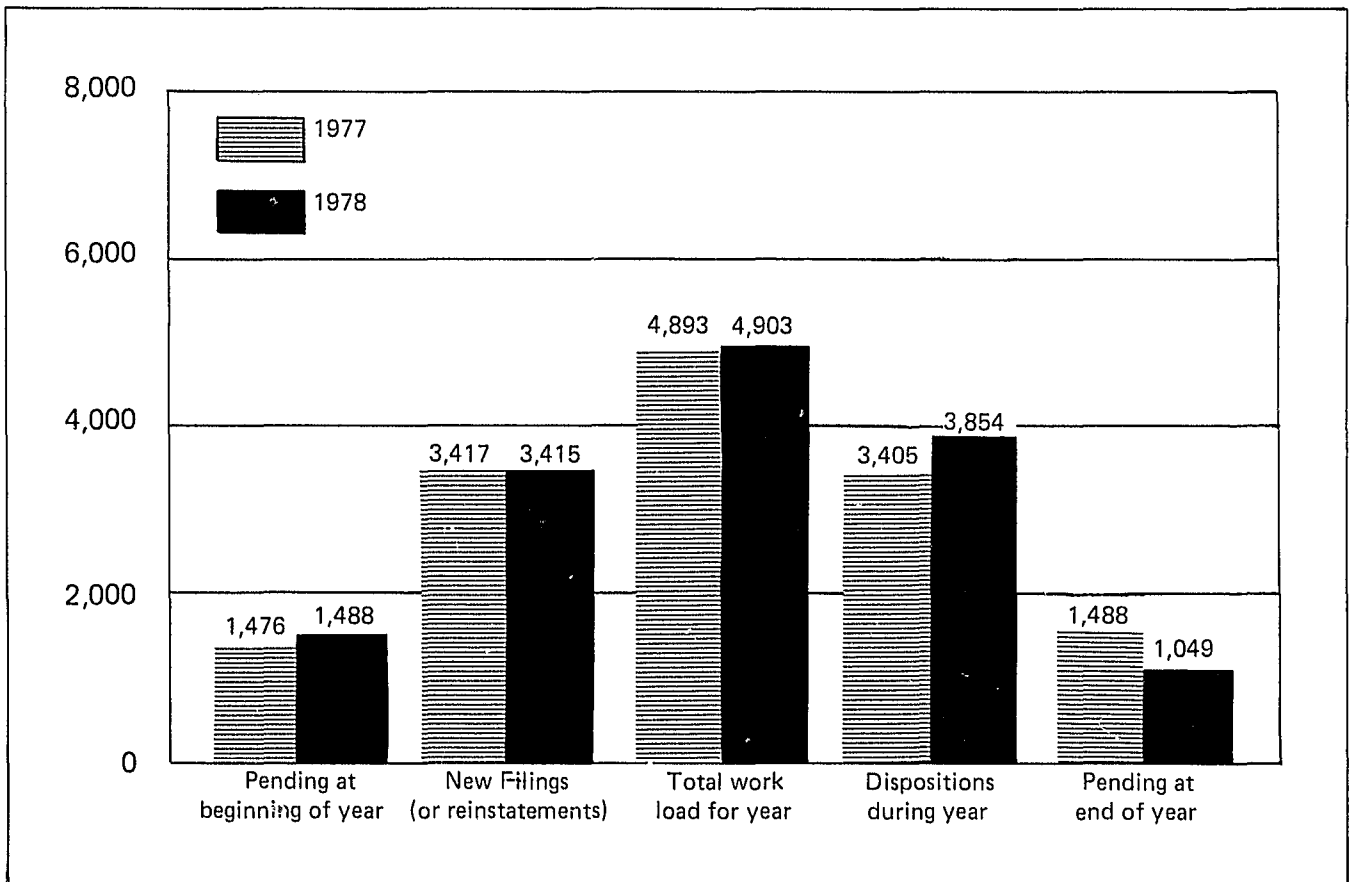
Cooperating with Bar Committees

I intend to fully cooperate with the Horsky Committee and similar bar committees that may be involved in studying the Court from time to time.

II STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

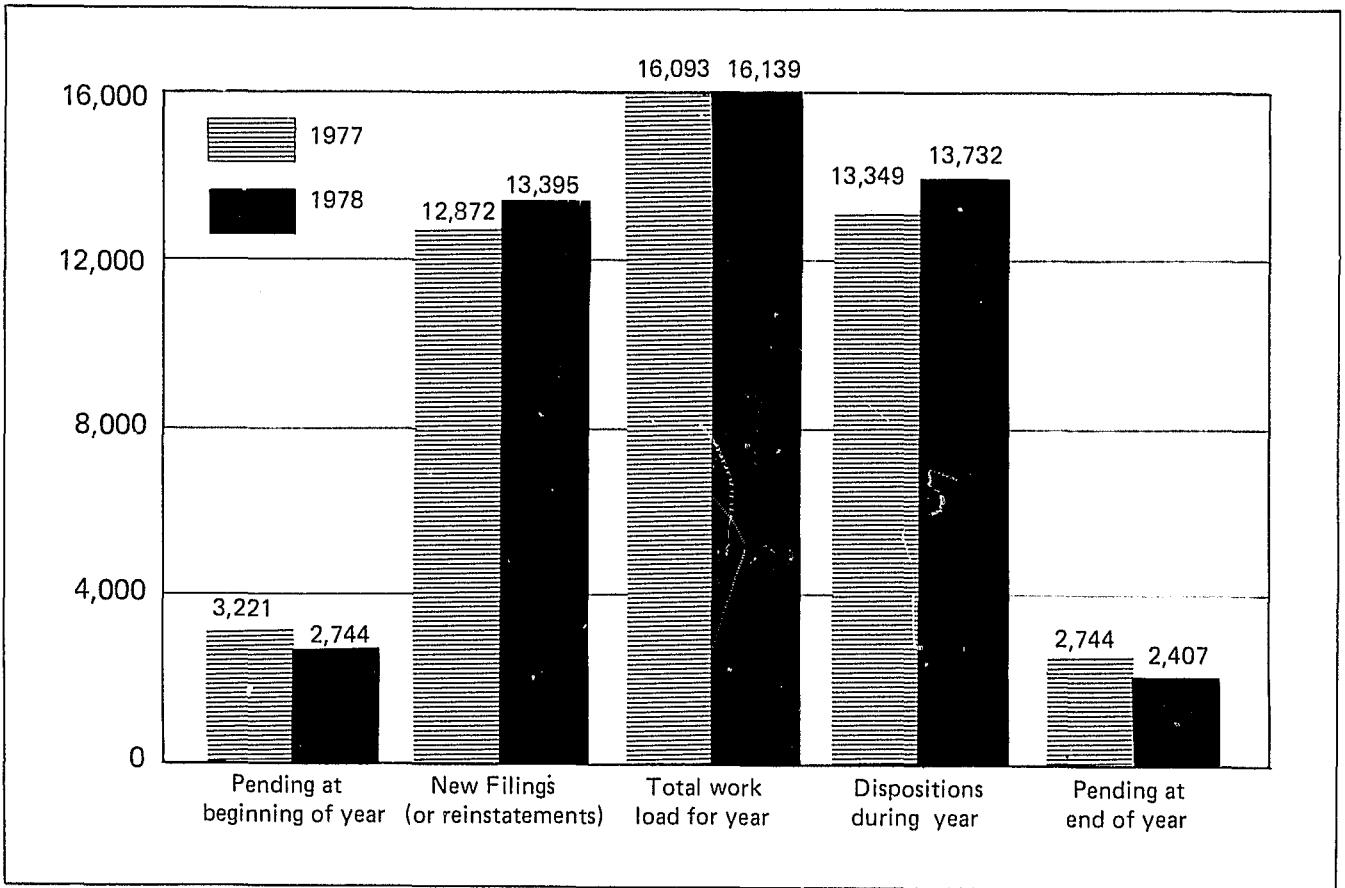
A. *Felonies*. There were 3,415 felony indictments, including reinstatements, returned in 1978, two cases fewer than filed in 1977. It must be noted that at the end of 1978, we had 1,049 cases pending as compared with 1,488 at the end of 1977. The consistent systematic approach to the case backlog, along with the innovations, may be the contributing factor to the total disposition of the cases.

CHART A: FELONY CASES



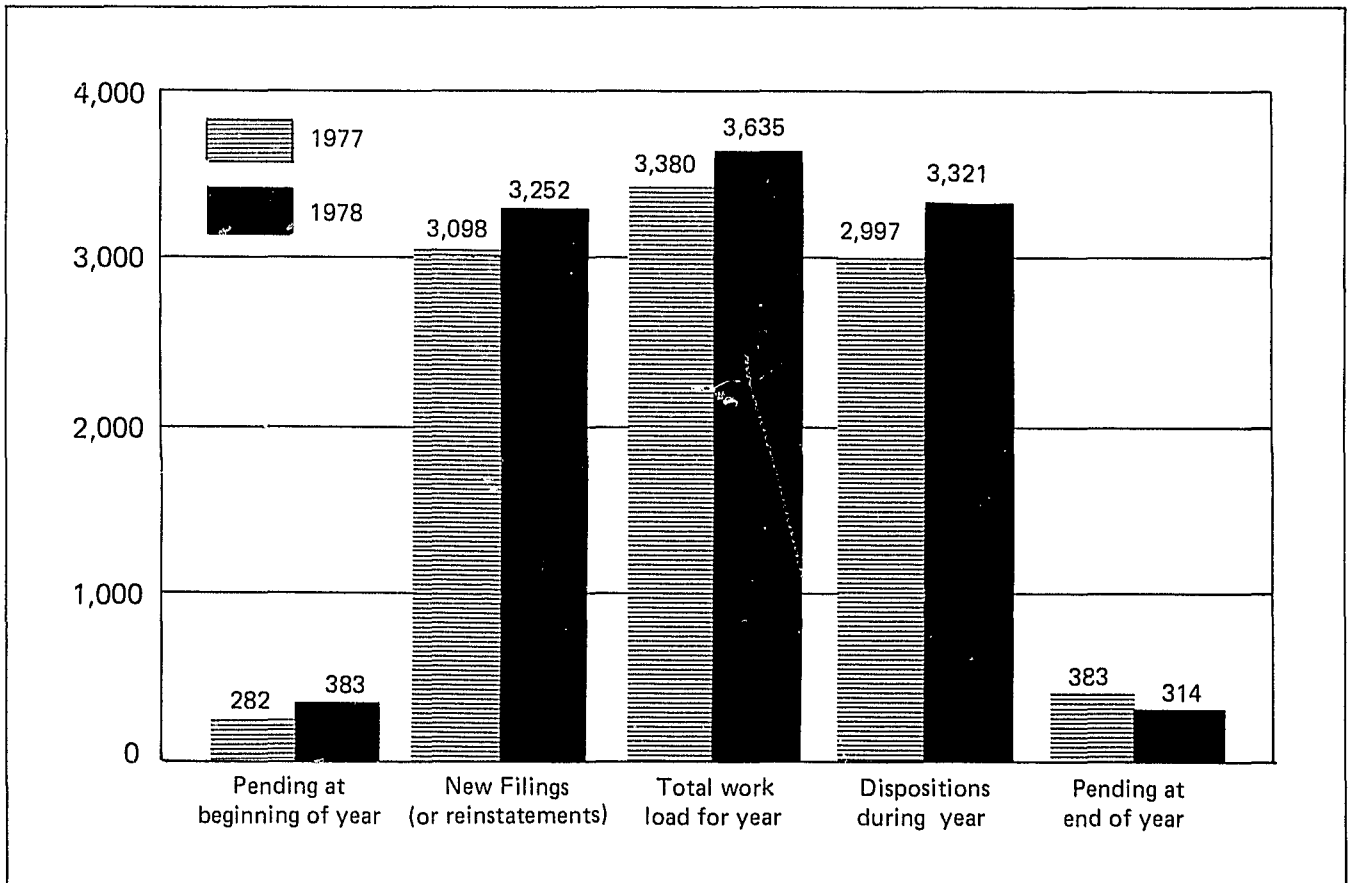
B. *U.S. Misdemeanors.* The U.S. misdemeanor work load was increased in 1978, with 13,395 cases filed during the year, as compared to the filings of 12,872 for 1977. Because of the innovations established during 1978, the Court was able to dispose of 13,732 cases in 1978, as compared with 13,349 cases in 1977.

CHART B: U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASES



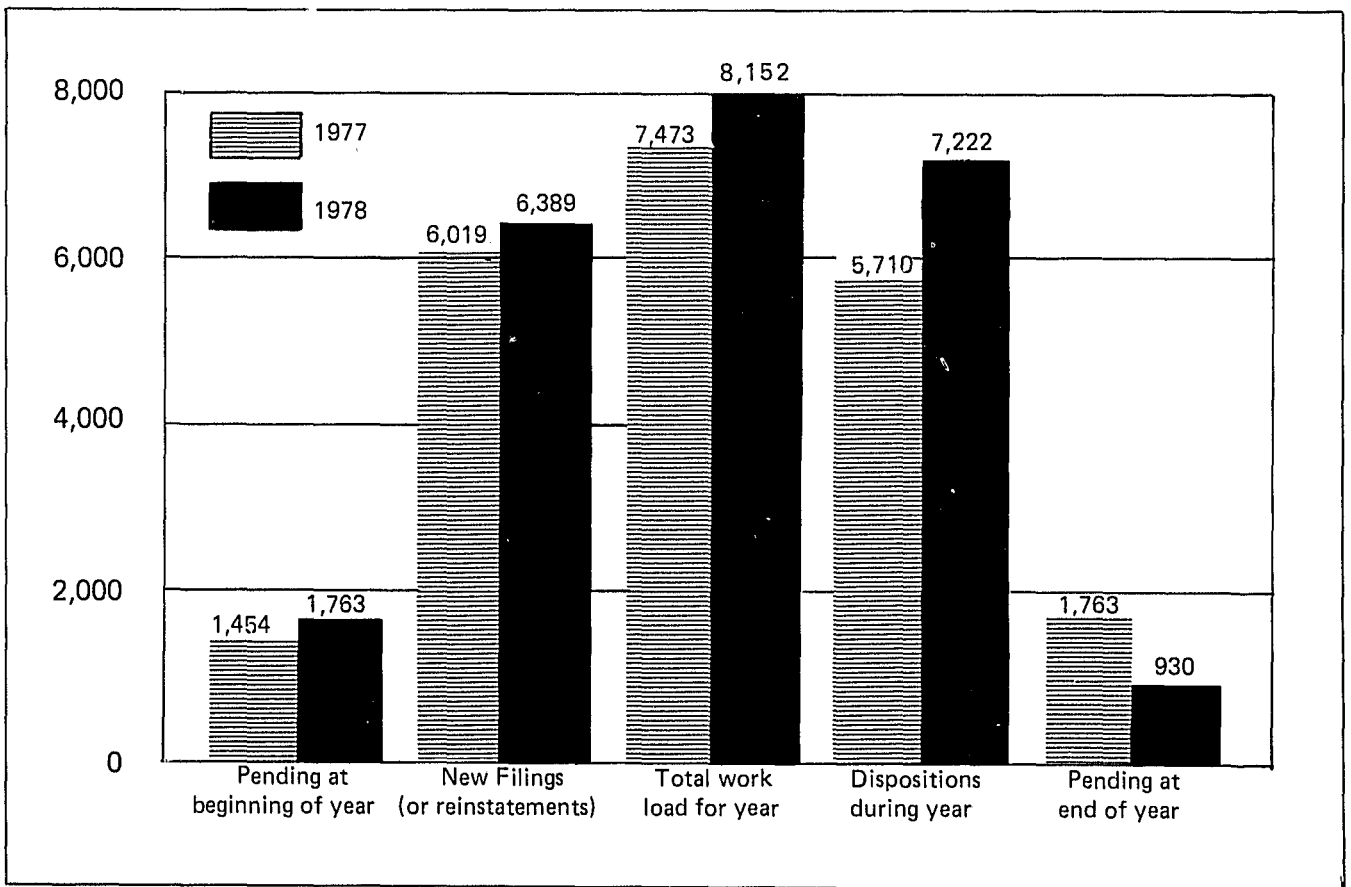
C. *District of Columbia Code Cases.* The work load for District of Columbia Code cases increased in 1978 to 3,635 cases, as compared with 3,380 cases in 1977. A total of 3,321 cases were disposed of during 1978, as compared with 2,997 in 1977, and 314 cases were pending at the end of 1978, as compared with 383 at the end of 1977.

CHART C: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE CASES



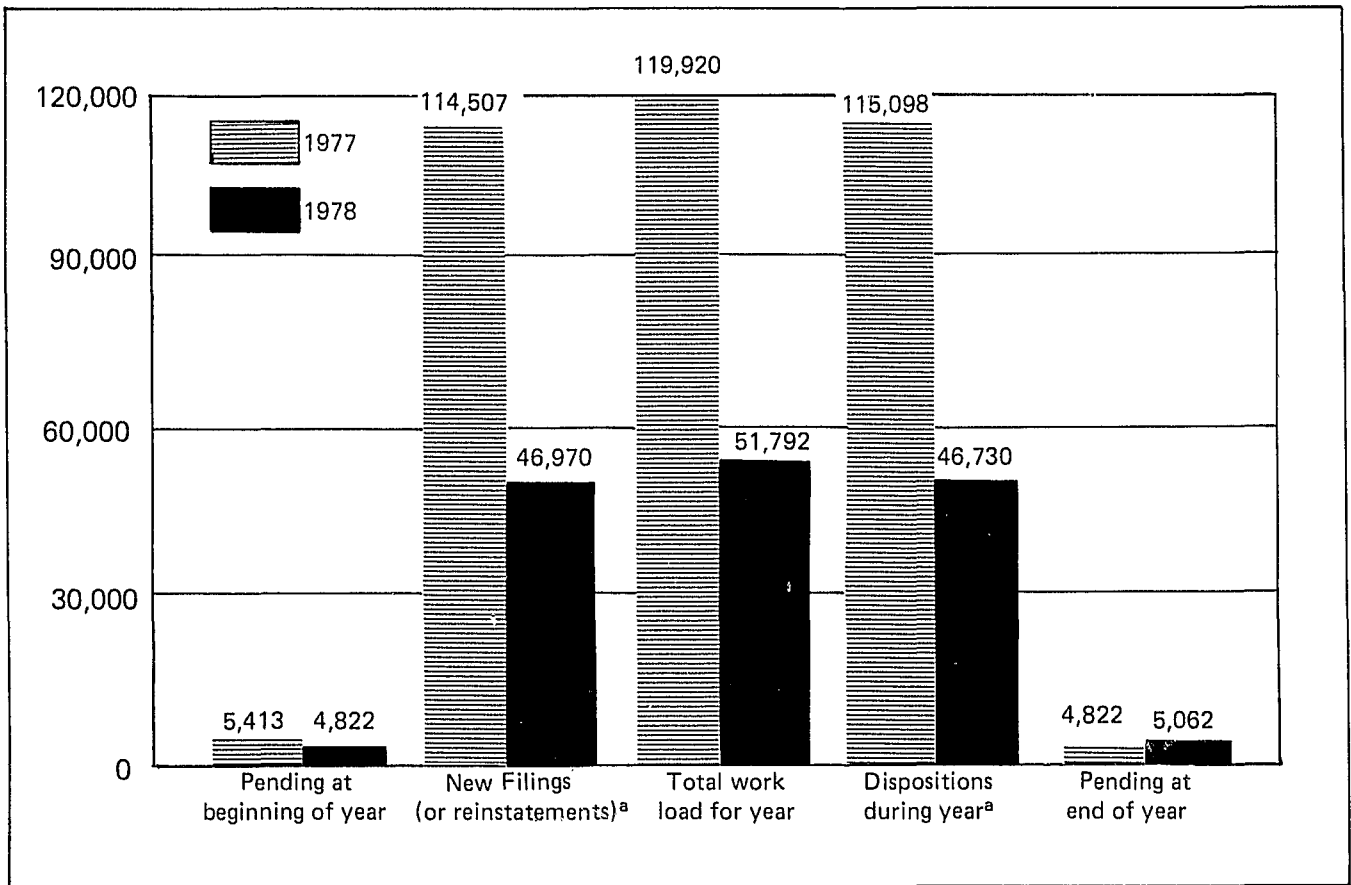
D. *Major Triable Traffic Cases.* Pending at the beginning of the year 1978, there were 1,763 so-called jury-demandable traffic cases, as compared with 1,454 for the beginning of the year 1977. A total of 6,389 new cases were filed and/or reinstated, as compared with 6,019 cases for the year 1977, giving a total work load for the year 1978 of 8,152. The new procedures in Courtroom 17 contributed to the fact that 7,222 cases were disposed of in 1978, as compared with 5,710 in 1977. Thus, it is with a sense of real accomplishment that only 930 cases were pending at the end of 1978, as compared with 1,763 at the end of 1977.

CHART D: MAJOR TRIABLE TRAFFIC CASES



E. *Other Traffic Cases*. At the beginning of 1978, there were 4,822 cases pending, as compared with 5,413 at the beginning of 1977. There were 46,970 new filings in 1978, as compared with 114,507 in 1977. This drastic reduction in filings, however, is due to new procedures instituted on January 1, 1978, wherein only cases in which the defendant appeared were jacketed and counted. Previously, all cases were jacketed and counted, even though the defendant failed to appear. At the end of 1978, there were 5,062 cases pending, as compared with 4,822 at the end of 1977.

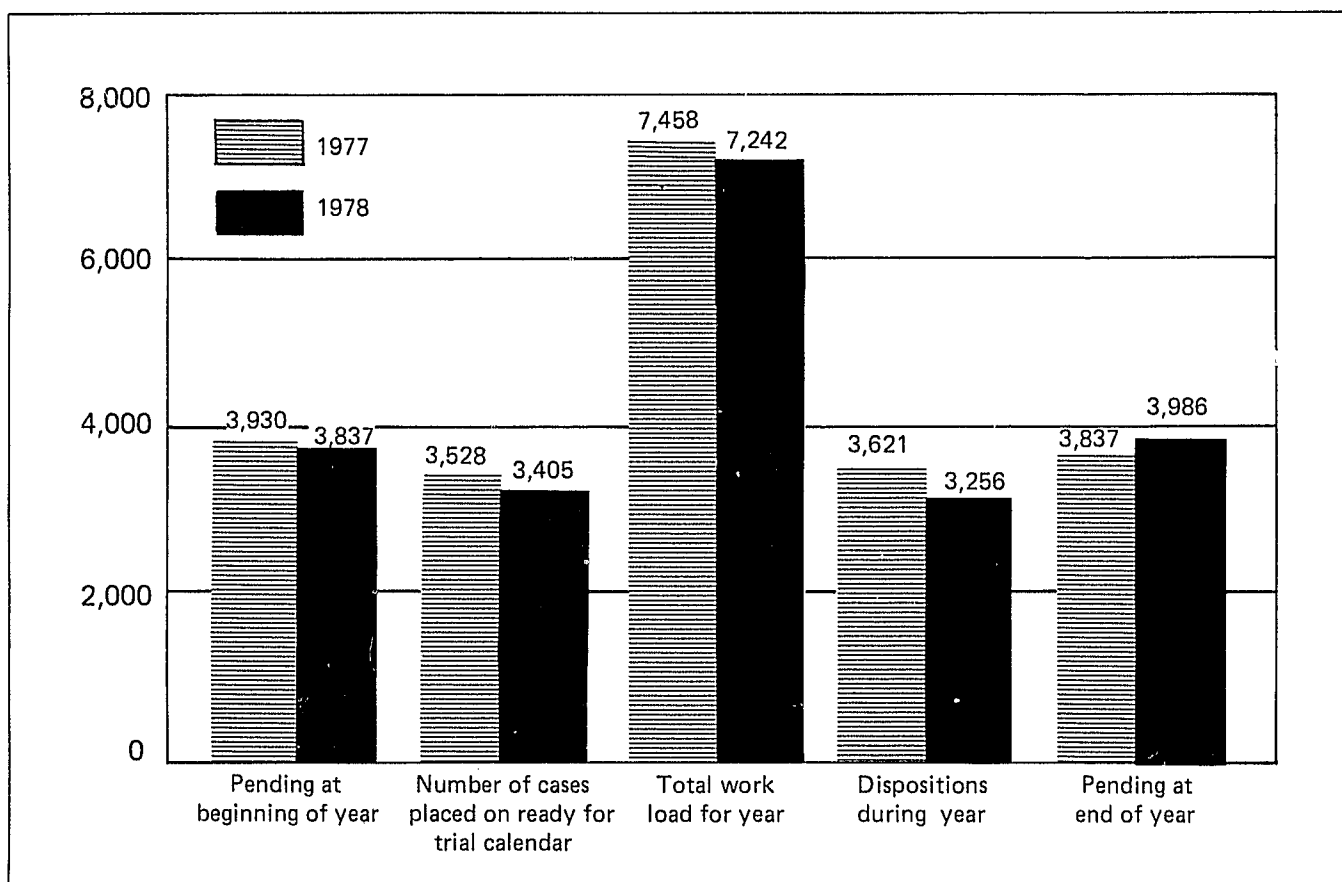
CHART E: OTHER TRAFFIC CASES



^aDue to new procedures instituted on January 1, 1978, only cases wherein the defendant appeared were jacketed and counted. Previously all cases were jacketed and counted even though the defendant failed to appear.

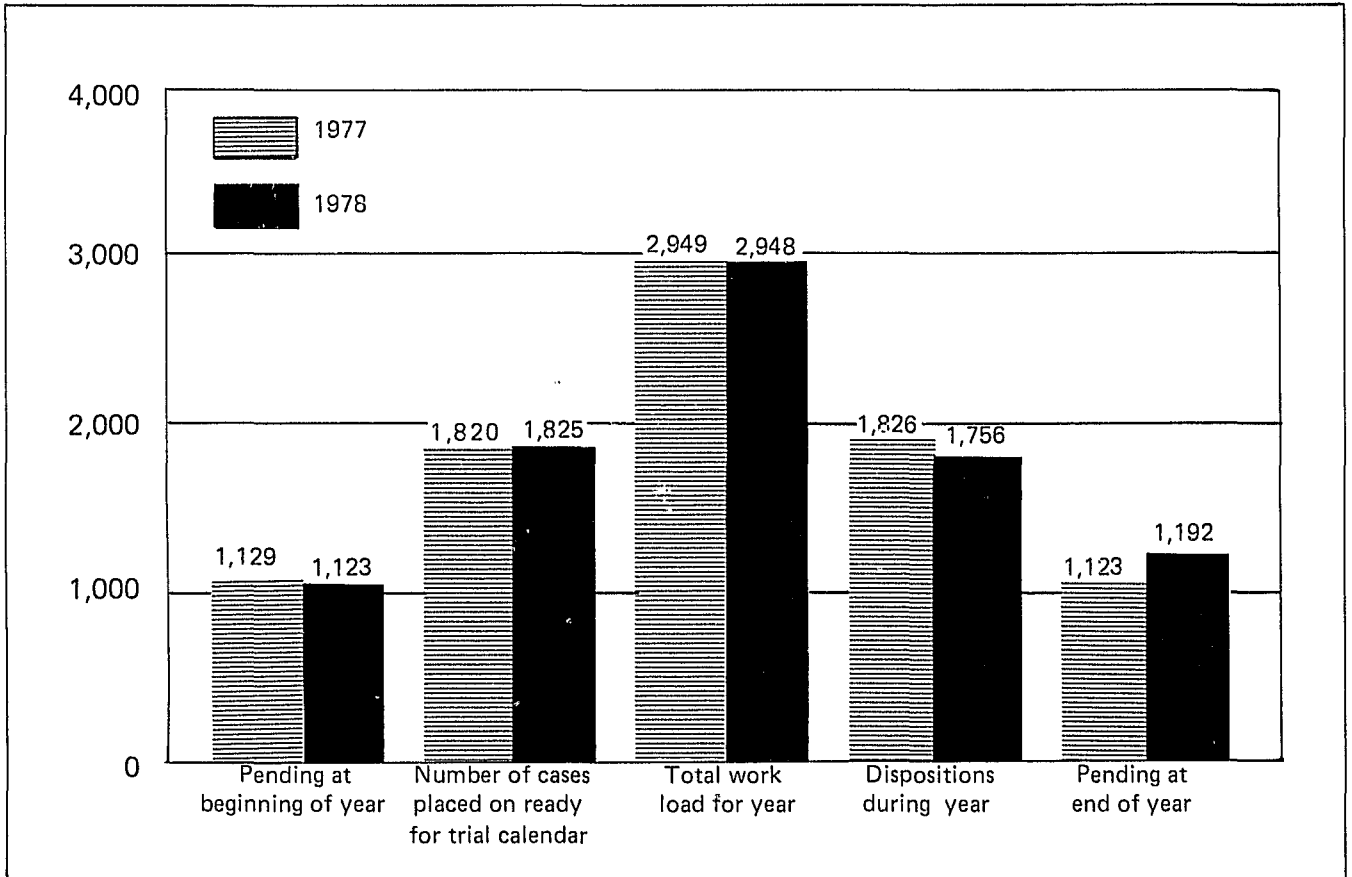
F. *Civil Jury*. Notwithstanding the assignment of a settlement judge, the civil jury cases disposed of were slightly fewer than those of 1977. Pending as of January 1977, there were 3,930 cases, as compared with 3,837 pending as of January 1978. There were 3,405 cases placed on ready for trial calendar in 1978, as compared with 3,528 for the year 1977. The total work load for the year 1978 was 7,242 cases, as compared with 7,458 for 1977. Total dispositions for the year 1978 were 3,256 cases, as compared with 3,621 cases for 1977. Pending at the end of 1978 were 3,986 cases, as compared with 3,837 cases pending at the end of 1977. The year 1978 showed a reduction in the time that a case was filed and the date it came to issue of 11 months in 1978, as compared with 12 months in 1977.

CHART F: CIVIL JURY CASES



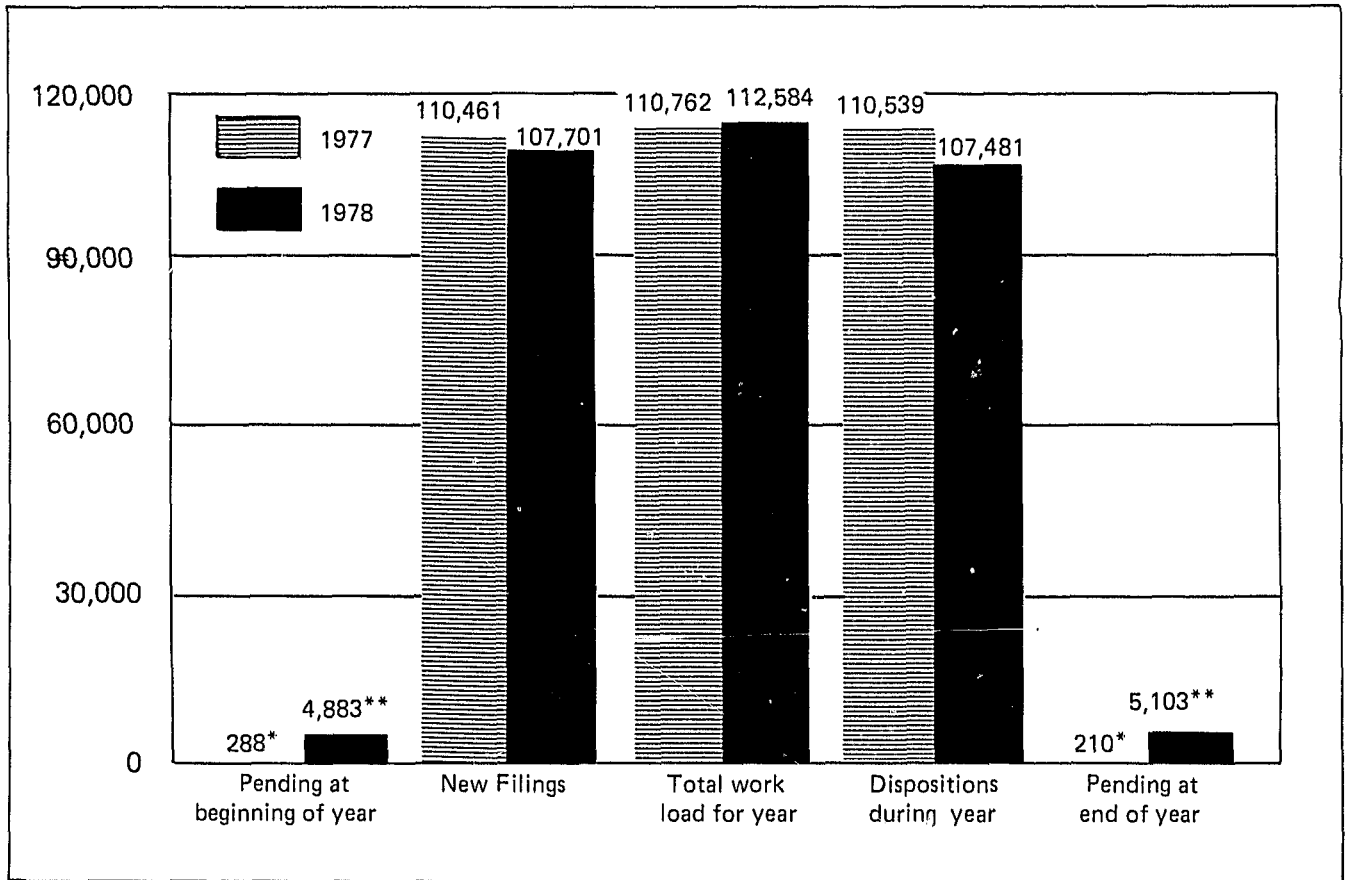
G. *Civil Non-Jury*. Civil non-jury cases increased during the last calendar year. At the beginning of 1978, there were 1,123 cases pending. A total of 1,825 cases were placed on the ready for trial calendar. The total work load for the year amounted to 2,948. Dispositions amounted to 1,756, and pending at the end of 1978 were 1,192 cases.

CHART G: CIVIL NON-JURY CASES



H. *Landlord and Tenant Cases.* The Landlord and Tenant Branch continues to be a viable Branch of the Court. Many persons have their first experiences with the Court in this Branch. It is significant, however, that in spite of a decrease in personnel, this Branch has been able to handle matters most expeditiously.

CHART H: LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES

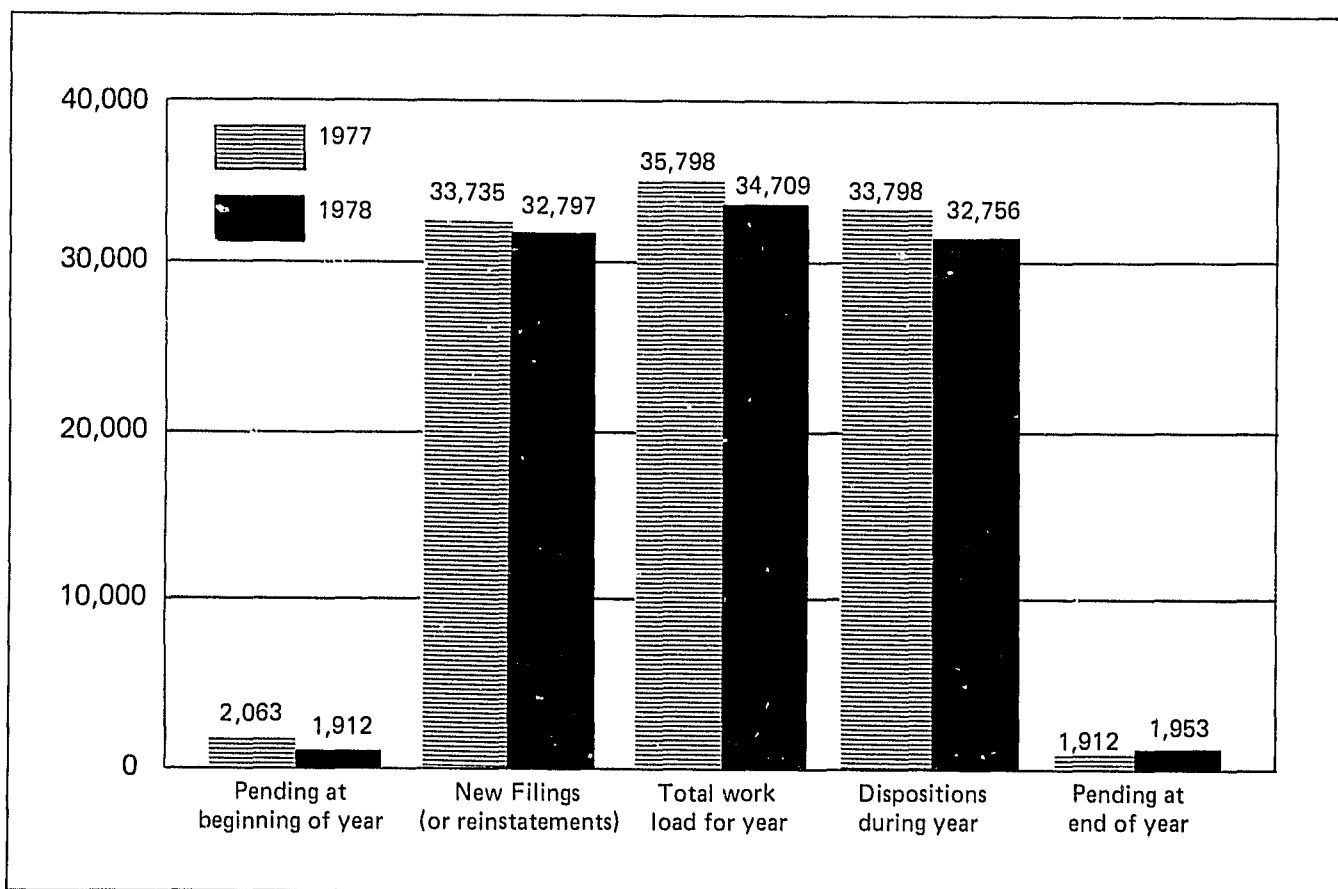


*Figure had no graphic representation.

**For 1978 the number of cases pending has been adjusted to include all undisposed cases. The previous practice had been to reflect as pending only those cases for which trial had been set.

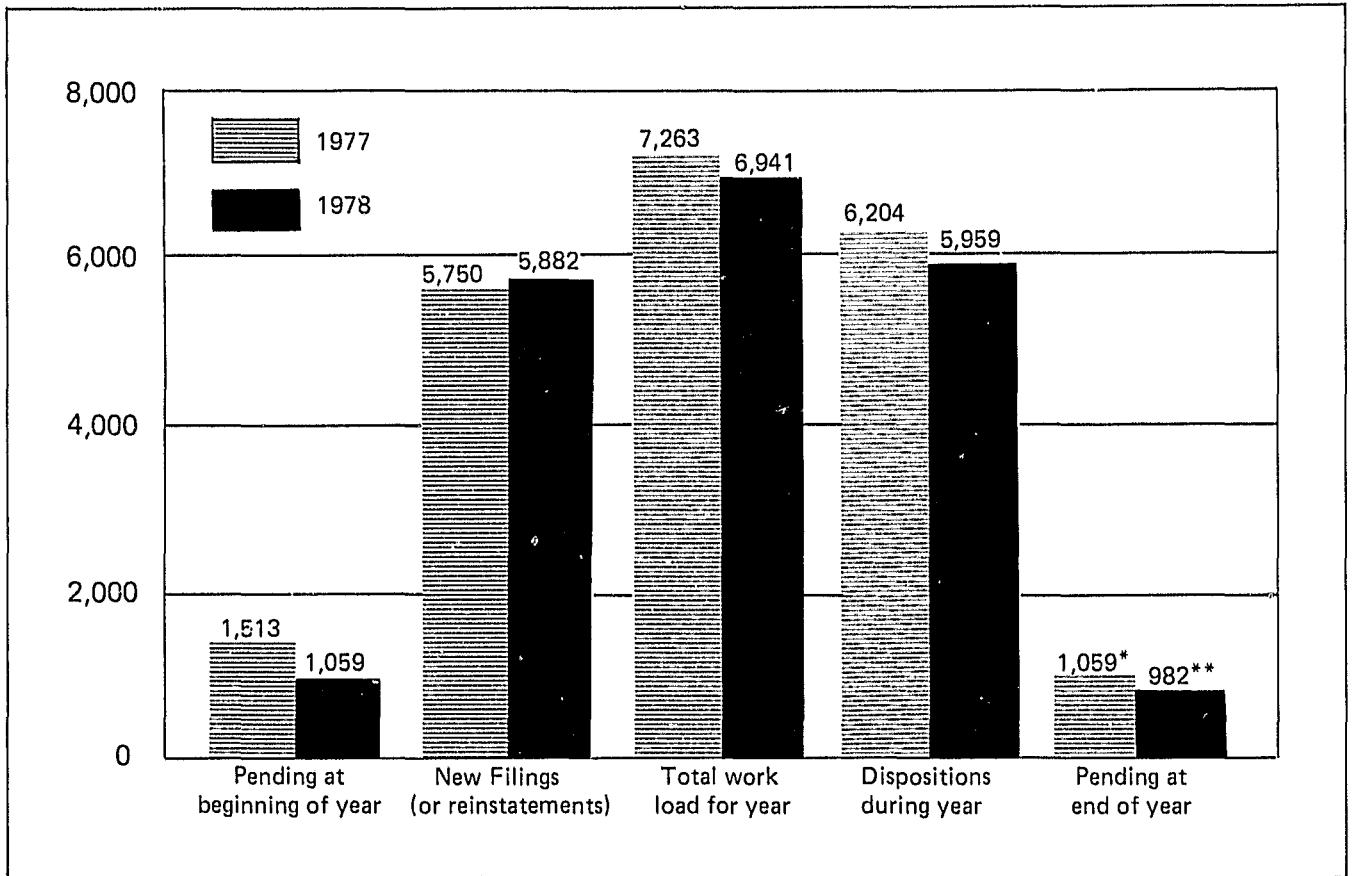
I. *Small Claims Cases.* The Small Claims Branch of the Court features, perhaps, more *pro se* individuals than any other Branch of the Court for trial purposes. The many bar referral groups and other agencies assist litigants in representing their claims to the Court, and the Court is indebted to these groups, as well as to the Law Students in the Court Program.

CHART I: SMALL CLAIMS CASES



J. *Juvenile Cases.* The total number of juvenile cases amounted to 6,941 as the case load for the year 1978. A total of 5,959 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 982 cases pending at the end of 1978.

CHART J: JUVENILE CASES



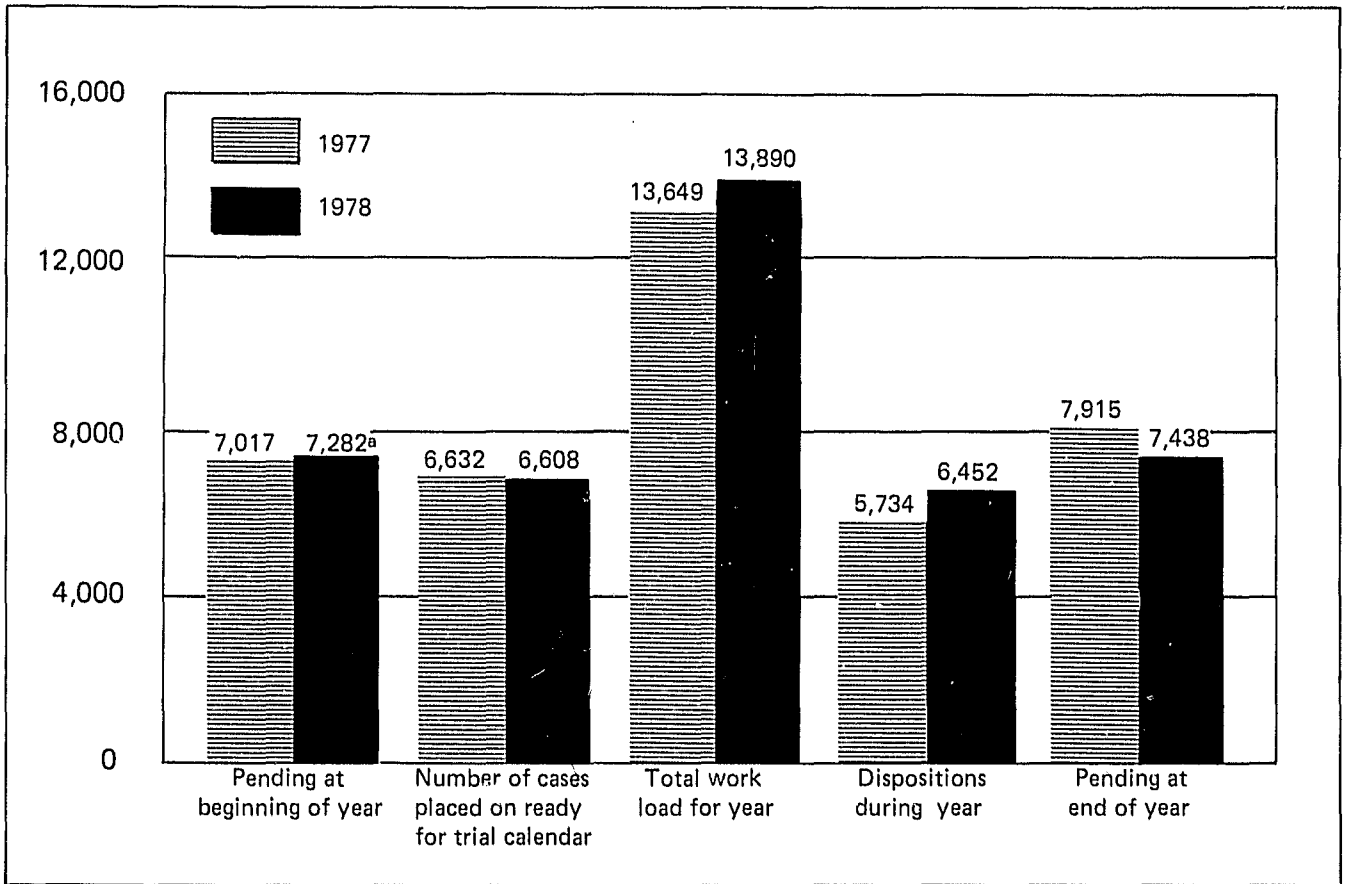
*Includes 176 initial hearings, 530 Court trials, 264 disposition hearings, 81 Custody Orders and 8 bad addresses.

**Includes 97 initial hearings, 546 Court trials, 263 disposition hearings, 6 status hearings and 70 Custody Orders.

Note: In previous years this table showed only delinquency cases. This year it includes all juvenile cases.

K. *Domestic Relations Cases.* During the year 1978, 6,608 domestic relations cases were placed on the ready for trial calendar. Some 7,282 cases were pending at the beginning of the year, giving a total work load for the year of 13,890 cases. The on-call system for attorneys and witnesses in contested domestic cases was continued, having been established in 1976. As has been reported, the innovations instituted in the Family Division may be a contributing factor in some 6,452 cases being disposed of during 1978, as compared with 5,734 in 1977.

CHART K: DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES



^a Reflects an adjustment of 633 cases.

L. *Other Dispositions.* In addition to the dispositions in the major categories of litigation (shown in Charts A through K), the Court during 1978 disposed of 6,460 felony pre-indictments, 1,689 special proceedings, 191 fiduciary decisions, 404 intrafamily and 543 neglect cases, 6,019 Social Services Division matters, 329 tax cases (of which 263 were criminal and 66 were civil), 1,771 Auditor-Master Division matters, and 3,864 probate and related matters, for a grand total of 253,789 matters.

III PROGRAMS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PAST YEAR

It is noted that since June 21, 1978, the Court has still had to function without its full complement of judges, as well as with a reduced nonjudicial supporting staff for the entire year. Upon assuming the duties of Chief Judge, many innovations were made, including, but not limited to, the delegation of authority and the institution of participatory management.

As a part of the new programs, five Division Heads were appointed, to wit, Judge James A. Belson, Head of the Civil Division, Judge Joyce Hens Green, Head of the Family Division, Judge Margaret Austin Haywood, Head of the Probate Division, Judge Tim Murphy, Head of the Criminal Division, and Judge John G. Penn, Head of the Tax Division.

It must be noted here that many new procedural aspects were instituted into three major divisions.

In the Criminal Division, meetings have been held regularly with the Criminal Division staff, as well as with the Criminal Defense Bar. Joint meetings have been held with police liaison offices, the Prisoner Transfer Committee, and persons responsible for the cellblock movement. A modified individual calendar has been tried in the Misdemeanor Branch. A judge has been available earlier than the regular 9:30 a.m. beginning hour to accept pleas. All lockups are now sent to Courtroom 17; a concentrated effort has been made to reduce the backlog on what we call *old dog* cases; grand jury returns have been staggered. Calendar Control Court now begins at 9:00 a.m., rather than 9:30 a.m. There is an immediate release of all no paper cases at the cellblock. Pretrial diversion cases are now disposed of by special praecipe; defendant and counsel do not need to return if diversion is completed. In early *nolle prosequi* of cases, defendant and counsel need not return to Court. Bondsmen can now obtain release from jail of defendants.

Status hearing conferences have reduced cases set for definite trial from 110 a day to approximately 25 a day, reducing the need for police and witnesses. Compliance with Superior Court Rule 17.1 in all misdemeanor cases is now mandatory, plus the fact that there is a definite correlation

between the number of cases set for trial and the judicial manpower available for that period. There are regular meetings of judges in the Criminal Division where each judge is acquainted with the progress and case load of the other judges.

In the Civil Division, trials now begin at 9:30 a.m. instead of 10:00 a.m. Cases are precertified to judges from the next day's calendar whenever possible. Lawyers are placed on one-half hour call in many instances. Unreached cases are carried over to the next day where practical. The Civil Assignment Commissioner prepares a summary of all Civil II action cases for distribution at Civil meetings. Judges assigned to a statutory court of the Civil Division confer with the incoming judge of that court as he or she leaves that court. A judge has been assigned to conduct settlement conferences in Civil II jury action cases. It is significant to note that 1,283 settlement conferences were held. Of this number, 405 cases were settled, as well as 44 disposed of by other means, giving us a total disposition rate of settlement conferences of approximately 35%.

In the Family Division, the Calendar Control Court is now the nerve center of that Division, with many changes involving the Domestic Relations Branch, the Juvenile Branch, and the Mental Health Branch. For the first time in the history of the Family Division, voluntary settlement conferences are now set up. Docketing of judgments is now done on a daily basis. Divorce hearings are held by the Hearing Commissioners within a four to six-week period instead of the four-month period. The *Poe v. Califano* class action (regarding procedure for the administration of mental health youth cases) has been implemented. The Public Defender Service has consented to represent the children in the current cases. There has been a special effort to immediately hear the *living together* abuse cases, and even additional judges have been assigned to hear such cases in order to effectuate civil protection orders early when necessary.

In 1978 there was a concerted effort to review the thousands of cases transferred from the former Juvenile Court to the Superior Court during the reorganization period. To accomplish this, the Christmas holiday period was used as a special time to effect the same. Some hundreds of *pro bono* appointments were made, including law students.

It is refreshing to report that juvenile trials are now heard within an average of 30 days of new referral and, due to a *Memorandum of Understanding*, unlike the prior system where a child could be detained for as long as 40 hours before arraignment, the new intake system substantially shortens the time from arrest until the child is presentenced and arraigned before the new referral judge. All arrested children in the Receiving Home by 6:00 a.m. are transported to the Court from that facility. All other children, juvenile or neglect, on whom the paperwork has been completed, are to be brought directly to the courthouse until 3:00 p.m. on weekdays and 10:30 a.m. on Saturdays and holidays.

The Social Services Division is responsible for providing information and recommendations to assist the Court in making individualized decisions in all phases of the adjudicative process and for providing supportive social services to persons whose problems bring them to the purview of the Court. Consistent with this program, the Social Services Division's probation staff in 1978 made 66,175 office contacts with clients, 1,831 job visits, 8,286 home visits, 2,710 school visits, and 5,870 community visits, in addition to referring some 17,517 clients to area service agencies.

The table below (Figure 1) provides a comparison of the Division's end-of-year supervision case load in 1978 and 1977.

Fig. 1 Social Services Division Comparative Supervision Case Load Activity

Activity	Year		Rate Change
	1977	1978	
End of Year (12-31) Supervision Case Load			
Adult Branch	4,965	5,373	+ 8.2
Intrafamily Branch	1,715	1,294	- 24.5
Juvenile Branch	1,421	1,647	+ 15.9
Division Total	8,101	8,314	+ 2.6
Completed Court Reports			
Adult Branch	5,150	5,535	+ 7.5
Intrafamily Branch	370	332	- 10.3
Juvenile Branch	2,974	3,802	+ 27.8
Division Total	8,494	9,669	+ 13.8

The Probate Division has steadily kept pace with its increasing work load.

The Tax Division case load has increased, and we may have to consider whether the Tax assignment is to be a supplementary assignment.

As part of the overall program, the Superior Court was the recipient of grant funds to carry out and experiment in many fields, some of which are listed below:

1. The Superior Court received \$196,250 in LEAA grant

funds to divert selected alleged juvenile offenders to treatment services provided by a consortium of community youth-serving agencies. One hundred youths are to be served in the project, designed to demonstrate the feasibility of diversion from the adjudicating process and to demonstrate the viability of involving the private sector in treatment services.

2. The Judicial Planning Committee received \$362,500 from LEAA's Discretionary Funding Program to reduce case processing delay in the District of Columbia Courts.

3. The amount of \$202,237 was granted to implement a shared-on-line information system in the Juvenile Branch with the Superior Court and the Corporation Counsel.

4. A two-year LEAA grant in the amount of \$615,335 was awarded to the Social Services Division for development and implementation of a juvenile restitution program with intensive supervision, to serve as an alternative to institutional commitment or traditional probation.

5. A total of \$40,000 was received from LEAA's Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis to provide a concise written statement of procedures to be followed in all non-trial judicial assignments.

IV CONCLUSION

I must confess that it is necessary to join my predecessor in his admonition that we should take a close look at our presently authorized number of judges and the inadequate number of supporting personnel based on the continued case load trend to determine whether the Superior Court can effectively serve its public. In many ways the complexity, size, and demands of the Superior Court invoke the same requirements managerially as any major, multimillion dollar corporation would encounter if that corporation were to remain productive and profitable. The Court's profitability, however, is measured, not by dollars, but by the quality and celerity of the dispensation of justice. If this is a proper analysis of the posture of the Court, then, the adoption of the systems approach to management and administration of the Court is demanded. We must identify the logical units essential to the operational objectives and goals of the Court and synthesize these units into a definable, finite system. Anything less gives rise to an informal organization which has as its principal characteristics instability, uncertainty, and inconsistency.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF APPEALS
DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES**

APPENDIX I

TABLE 1
APPEALS AND PETITIONS FOR REVIEW

Filings	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Criminal	269	392	569	702	706	826	684	666
Civil	274	310	329	308	380	346	473	375
Agency	70	94	82	118	135	170	170	152
Special Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Total	613	796	980	1,128	1,221	1,342	1,327	1,269

TABLE 2
COMPARISON OF INDICTMENTS AND CRIMINAL APPEALS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Criminal Appeals	269	392	569	702	706	826	684	666
Indictments	1,841	2,348	3,354	3,514	4,138	3,737	3,044	3,083
Percentage of Indictments which resulted in Criminal Appeals	14.6%	16.7%	16.9%	19.9%	17.1%	22.1%	22.5%	21.6%

**TABLE 3
MOTIONS**

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Procedural Motions	1,516	2,286	3,823	4,695	5,335	5,628	6,551	6,816
Substantive Motions	545	764	1,020	1,107	1,321	1,737	1,609	1,388
Total	2,061	3,050	4,843	5,802	6,656	7,365	8,160	8,204

**TABLE 4
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS**

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Disbarments	0	1	4	6	4	8	3
Suspensions	10	10	12	9	7	5	4
Public Censure	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Petitions for Reinstatement	0	3	2	4	3	5	1
Petitions of Bar Counsel of Disciplinary Board to Conduct Formal Hearing . . .	0	1	16	20	8	6	25
Miscellaneous Petitions	0	5	7	4	5	2	2

**TABLE 5
BAR ADMISSIONS**

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Applications for Admission to Bar by Examination							
Total Number Filed	785	1,265	1,155	1,072	1,094	1,134	1,925
Number of Applications Withdrawn	51	84	53	47	53	55	73
Number of Applications Rejected . .	3	5	7	13	7	12	7
Number of Unsuccessful Applicants	173	443	389	347	394	378	566
Number of Successful Applicants . .	558	733	696	656	636	692	1,279
Number of Applicants Admitted . . .	556	733	235	1,097	662	714	1,226
Applications for Admission to the Bar by Motion							
Total Number Filed	402	809	1,005	1,496	1,319	2,552	5,117
Number of Applicants Admitted . . .	195	705	829	1,162	1,467	1,478	1,923
Number of Applicants Rejected . . .	8	3	18	31	56	67	130

The Court also monitors the Law-Student-in-Court program which provides for limited practice in the local courts for third-year law students. The program now enrolls 369 students.

**TABLE 6
DISPOSITIONS**

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
By Opinion	190	219	221	251	247	307	279	352
By Judgment	86	165	284	382	494	373	474	440
By Order	226	224	284	312	379	517	535	539
Total Dispositions	502	608	789	945	1,120	1,197	1,288	1,331

TABLE 7
SUMMARY OF TIME ON APPEAL

Stages of Appeal	Number of Days							
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Time from notice of appeal to the filing of the record	67	65	61	62	63	82	103	124
Time from filing of record until briefing is completed	97	96	97	90	94	122	124	134
Time from completing briefing to argument or submission	24	25	47	62	67	101	103	93
Time from argument or submission to decision	55	79	81	97	155	127	126	121
Overall time from notice of appeal to decision	243	265	286	311	379	432	456	472

**SUPERIOR COURT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES**

APPENDIX II

TABLE 8
SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SUMMARY OF COURT ACTIVITY FOR YEAR 1978

	Balance Pending January 1, 1978	Cases Filed ^d January 1 thru December 31, 1978	Cases Reinstated and Reactivated	Cases Disposed of January 1 thru December 31, 1978	Balance Pending January 1, 1979	% Change of Balance Pending 1978 - 1979
CRIMINAL DIVISION						
Felony Indictments	1,488	3,083	332	3,854	1,049	- 29.5
Felony Pre-indictments	148	6,486	90	6,460	264	78.4
Misdemeanors	2,744	12,022	1,373	13,732	2,407	- 12.3
District of Columbia	383	3,138	114	3,321	314	- 18.0
Special Proceedings	52	1,691	3	1,689	57	9.6
Traffic	6,585	39,802	13,557	53,952	5,992	- 9.0
Total	11,400	66,222	15,469	83,008	10,083	- 11.6
CIVIL DIVISION						
Civil Actions ^a	4,960	5,230 ^d	-	5,012	5,178	4.4
Landlord and Tenant	4,883	107,701	-	107,481	5,103	4.5
Fiduciary	1,105	210	-	191	1,124	1.7
Small Claims	1,912	26,708	6,089	32,756	1,953	2.1
Total	12,860	139,849	6,089	145,440	13,358	3.9
FAMILY DIVISION						
Juvenile	1,059	5,882	-	5,959	982	- 7.3
Intrafamily	595	693	-	404	884	48.6
Neglect	165	502	-	543	124	- 24.8
Domestic Relations	7,282	6,608	-	6,452	7,438	2.1
Total	9,101	13,685	-	13,358	9,428	3.6
SOCIAL SERVICES						
Adult	4,965	4,187	-	3,779	5,373	8.2
Intrafamily	1,715	251	-	672	1,294	- 24.5
Juvenile	1,421	1,794	-	1,568	1,647	15.9
Total	8,101	6,232	-	6,019	8,314	2.6
TAX DIVISION						
Criminal	311	370	-	263	418	34.4
Civil	133 ^b	153	2	66	222	66.9
Total	444 ^b	523	2	329	640	44.1
AUDITOR MASTER	603	1,612	-	1,771	444	- 26.4
GRAND SUBTOTAL (all Divisions)	42,509	228,123	21,560	249,925	42,267	- 0.6
PROBATE DIVISION						
New Wills	NA	2,236	-	-	-	-
New Cases	NA	2,440	-	-	-	-
Estates Closed	-	-	-	2,453	-	-
Miscellaneous Orders	-	-	-	1,411	-	-
Total	-	4,676	-	3,864	-	-
GRAND TOTAL of Filings and Dispositions Only		232,799 ^d		253,789		
APPEALS						
	Number of Notices of Appeals Filed ^c					
Criminal Division	644					
Civil Division	296					
Family Division	134					
Social Services	NA					
Tax Division	4 (includes three (3) which were withdrawn before certification to DCCA)					
Probate Division	3					

^aCivil Actions figures reflect only those cases that have been joined and placed on the Calendar. The actual figure for total cases filed in Civil Actions was 14,063, making the total of new cases filed in the Civil Division 148,682 for 1978, or a difference of 8,833.

^bThis figure reflects an administrative adjustment of one (1) case.

^cFigures do not necessarily agree with the statistics for the Court of Appeals as basis of presentation differs and the filings in the Superior Court do not constitute all the filings in the Court of Appeals.

TABLE 9
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF NEW CASE FILINGS

Division	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 ^a	% Change 1977-1978
Criminal Division^b								
Felony Indictments	2,348	3,354	3,514	4,138	3,737	3,044	3,083	1.3
Felony Preindictments	8,399	8,192	9,083	9,088	7,917	7,702	6,486	- 15.8
Misdemeanor	12,350	10,967	11,976	12,984	12,907 ^c	11,982	12,022	0.3
District of Columbia Special Proceedings ^c	3,427	3,238	3,383	3,010	3,004	2,995	3,138	4.8
Traffic	47,771	51,464	65,549	74,905	87,583	94,592	39,802 ^b	- 57.9
Total	74,295	78,286	95,009	106,048	117,187	122,172	66,222	- 45.8
Civil Division								
Civil Actions	9,734	10,981	11,361	11,716	12,674	12,862	14,063	9.3
Landlord & Tenant	120,653	115,703	116,782	120,608	114,408	110,461	107,701	- 2.5
Fiduciary ^f		222	198	226	195	193	210	8.8
Small Claims	33,967	35,832	30,512	27,839	28,347	25,833	26,708	3.4
Total	164,354	162,738	158,853	160,389	155,624	149,349	148,682	0.4
Family Division								
Juvenile	7,088	7,188	7,079	7,212	6,826	5,750	5,882	2.3
Intrafamily	968	907	734	795	818	815	693	- 15.0
Neglect	577	659	693	544	565	539	502	- 6.9
Domestic Relations	6,813	6,230	6,250	6,166	5,919	6,632 ^e	6,608	- 0.4
Total	15,446	14,984	14,756	14,717	14,128	13,736	13,685	- 0.4
Social Services								
Adult	3,817	2,393	2,523	3,074 ^d	3,323	3,352	4,187	24.9
Intrafamily	4,361	4,600	4,059	3,303	3,021	321 ^g	251	- 21.8
Juvenile	3,414	2,317	1,906	2,465	2,201	2,058	1,794	- 12.8
Total	11,592	9,310	8,488	8,842	8,545	5,731	6,232	8.7
Tax Division								
Criminal Tax Cases	240	91	7	64	562	363	370	1.9
Civil Tax Cases	21	26	53	78	63	58	153	163.8
Total	261	117	60	142	625	421	523	24.7
Auditor - Master	2,171	1,844	1,843	1,758	1,717	1,567	1,612	2.9
Probate Division								
New Wills	NA	2,283	2,240	2,048	2,134	2,045	2,236	9.3
New Decedents' Estates	NA	2,456	2,452	2,430	2,416	2,352	2,333	0.8
New Minors' Estates	NA	165	158	177	152	150	107	- 28.7
Total	NA	4,904	4,850	4,655	4,702	4,547	4,676	2.8
Grand Total	268,119	272,183	283,859	296,551	302,528	297,523	241,832	- 18.8
Monthly Average of New Cases	22,343	22,682	23,655	24,713	25,211	24,794	20,136	- 18.8

^a Basis of presentation of Criminal Division Activities differ from previous years' reports.

^b Due to new procedures instituted on January 1, 1978, only cases, wherein the defendant appeared, were jacketed and counted. Previously, all cases were jacketed and counted even though the defendant failed to appear. This has resulted in a significant (approx. 55,000) reduction in the traffic filing count.

^c Figure includes all Special Proceeding filings, whereas previous years' reports included only fugitive complaints.

^d Data unavailable for 1972.

^e Figure corrected.

^f Not reported in previous years.

^g 1977 figures were adjusted to reflect the Out Reach case load.

CRIMINAL DIVISION

TABLE 10
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CRIMINAL TRIABLE CASES^a

Activity	Defendants							% Change 1977-1978
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Pending January 1	2,223	1,974 ^c	2,892	3,391	6,528	6,186	6,056	- 2.1
New Filings	11,509	16,341	17,577	20,300	20,754	20,708	21,068	1.7
Reinstated	73	1,131	2,368	2,682	2,314	1,720	2,247	30.6
Total to be Disposed	<u>13,805</u>	<u>19,446</u>	<u>22,837</u>	<u>26,373</u>	<u>29,596</u>	<u>28,614</u>	29,371	2.6
Dispositions by Court								
Jury Trial	1,292	1,065	1,291	1,095	1,203	1,078	1,179	9.4
Trial by Court	703	786	878	919	856	517	353	- 31.7
Plea	4,132	4,776	6,027	7,234	8,625	8,591	10,596	23.3
Dismissed	596	455	972	868	948	1,134	1,577	39.1
Subtotal	<u>6,723</u>	<u>7,082</u>	<u>9,168</u>	<u>10,116</u>	<u>11,632</u>	<u>11,320</u>	13,705	21.1
Dispositions Prior to Adjudication								
No Papers	0	3,108	3,007	2,653	2,693	2,469	1,995	- 19.2
Nolle Prosequi	3,775	3,536	4,125	3,520	5,060	5,034	4,802	- 4.6
Absconded	1,063	1,672	1,893	2,516	2,756	2,667	3,192	19.7
Mental Observation	0	116	164	108	92	93	76	- 18.3
Transfer Rule 105	0	422	277	350	427	420	445	6.0
Dismissed	295	378	658	424	497	300	299	- 0.3
Others ^b	48	240	154	158	253	255	433	69.8
Subtotal	<u>5,181</u>	<u>9,472</u>	<u>10,278</u>	<u>9,729</u>	<u>11,778</u>	<u>11,238</u>	11,242	0
Total Dispositions	11,904	16,554	19,446	19,845	23,410	22,558	24,947	10.6
Pending December 31	1,901	2,892	3,391	6,528	6,186	6,056	4,424	- 26.9

^aIncludes felonies (Table 11), misdemeanors (Table 13), Serious District of Columbia (Table 14) and major triable traffic cases (Table 15).

^bIncludes cases exiting because of death of defendants or transfer to another jurisdiction pursuant to court rule; these are mostly final dispositions.

^cIncludes only misdemeanants that requested jury demands. As of January 1, 1973, there were 73 serious misdemeanors pending without jury demand having been entered.

**TABLE 11
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY CASE ACTIVITY**

Activity	Defendants							% Change 1977-1978
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Pending January 1	556	802	1,529	1,401	2,008	1,476	1,488	0.8
New Filings (Indictments)	2,348	3,354	3,514	4,138	3,737	3,044	3,083	1.3
Reinstated	73	91	780	784	490	373	332	- 11.0
Total to be Disposed	2,977	4,247	5,823	6,323	6,235	4,893	4,903	0.2
Dispositions by Court ^a								
Jury Trial	466	428	731	667	795	593	658	11.0
Trial by Court	80	65	96	63	82	42	52	23.8
Plea	1,117	1,373	2,296	2,463	2,807	2,016	2,287	13.4
Dismissed	13	16	58	7	46	33	23	- 30.3
Subtotal	1,676	1,882	3,181	3,200	3,730	2,684	3,020	12.5
Dispositions Prior to Adjudication								
Dismissed	295	378	658	424	497	300	299	- 0.3
Nolle Prosequi	2	1	10	18	21	30	34	13.3
Absconded	154	428	538	637	463	272	356	30.9
Others	48	29	35	36	48	119	145	21.8
Subtotal	499	836	1,241	1,115	1,029	721	834	15.7
Total Dispositions	2,175	2,718	4,422	4,315	4,759	3,405	3,854	13.2
Pending December 31	802	1,529	1,401	2,008	1,476	1,488	1,049	- 29.5

^aDISPOSITIONS BY FELONY TRIAL - 1978

	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Total
Felony			
Guilty	450	18	468
Not Guilty	146	34	180
Mistrials	49	-	49
Motions for Judgment of Acquittal	13	-	13
Total	658	52	710

TABLE 12*
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FELONY PRE-INDICTMENTS

Activity	Defendants						% Change 1977-1978
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Pending January 1	249	199	161	243	177	148	- 16.4
Filed	8,192	9,083	9,088	7,917	7,702	6,486	- 15.8
Reinstated	0	35	239	156	84	90	7.1
Total to be Disposed	8,441	9,317	9,488	8,316	7,963	6,724	- 15.6
Dispositions by Court							
Held for Grand Jury	2,979	3,596	4,174	3,627	3,305	3,189	- 3.5
Waived to Grand Jury	576	614	651	903	686	1,015	48.0
No Probable Cause	104	150	155	145	111	77	- 30.6
Subtotal	3,659	4,360	4,980	4,675	4,102	4,281	4.4
Dispositions Prior to Hearing							
Certified U.S. Magistrate	160	157	136	111	104	72	- 30.8
Nolle prosequi	823	1,242	1,055	743	531	231	- 56.5
No Papers	2,727	2,862	2,467	2,226	2,532	1,194	- 52.8
Dismissed (DWP)	539	207	202	119	130	367	169.9
Mental Observation	119	118	123	51	93	93	0
Absconded	215	197	229	150	110	115	4.5
Indictment Filed	0	9	40	54	64	42	- 34.4
Others	0	4	13	10	143	65	- 54.5
Subtotal	4,583	4,796	4,265	3,464	3,713	2,179	- 41.3
Total Dispositions	8,242	9,156	9,245	8,139	7,815	6,460	- 17.3
Pending December 31	199	161	243	177	148	264	78.4

* Formerly listed as Preliminary Hearings.

TABLE 13
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF U.S. MISDEMEANOR CASE ACTIVITY

Activity	Defendants						% Change 1977-1978
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Pending January 1	913	996	1,497	3,299	3,221	2,744	- 14.8
New Filings	10,967	11,976	12,984	12,907*	11,982	12,022	0.3
Reinstated	859	1,335	1,599	1,520	890	1,373	54.3
Total to be Disposed	12,739	14,307	16,080	17,726	16,093	16,139	0.3
Dispositions by Court ^a							
Jury Trial	585	527	396	372	433	451	4.2
Trial by Court	562	657	713	620	380	243	- 36.1
Plea	2,476	2,637	3,350	3,675	3,353	3,982	18.8
Dismissed	343	748	669	695	769	1,018	32.4
Subtotal	3,966	4,569	5,128	5,362	4,935	5,694	15.4
Dispositions prior to Adjudication							
No Paper	3,108	3,007	2,653	2,693	2,469	1,995	- 19.2
Nolle Prosequi	2,964	3,608	2,975	4,306	4,039	3,713	- 8.1
Absconded	957	1,069	1,445	1,424	1,258	1,521	20.9
Mental Observation	116	164	108	92	92	76	- 17.4
Transfer Rule 105	421	274	350	423	420	445	6.0
Others	211	119	122	205	136	288	111.8
Subtotal	7,777	8,241	7,653	9,143	8,414	8,038	- 4.5
Total Dispositions	11,743	12,810	12,781	14,505*	13,349	13,732	2.9
Pending December 31	996	1,497	3,299	3,221	2,744	2,407	- 12.3

^aDISPOSITIONS BY U.S. MISDEMEANOR TRIALS - 1978

	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Total
Misdemeanor			
Guilty	227	179	406
Not Guilty	148	49	197
Mistrials	35	-	35
Motions for Judgment of Acquittal	41	15	56
Total	451	243	694

*Figure corrected.

TABLE 14
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE CASE ACTIVITY

Activity	Defendants					% Change 1977-1978
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
MAJOR TRIABLE D.C. CASES ^a						
Pending January 1	10	20	12	34	61	79.4
New Filings	117	37	112	117	114	- 2.6
Reinstated	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	- 33.3
Total to be Disposed	141	59	129	154	177	14.9
Dispositions by Court						
Jury Trial	2	0	0	3	0	-
Trial by Court	3	1	1	2	2	0
Plea	36	10	44	42	51	21.4
Dismissed	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>31</u>	210.0
Subtotal	51	18	56	57	84	47.4
Dispositions Prior to Adjudication						
Nolle	68	27	32	30	49	63.3
Absconded	2	2	7	5	6	20.0
Mental Observation	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	-
Subtotal	70	29	39	36	55	52.8
Total Dispositions	121	47	95	93	139	49.5
Pending December 31	20	12	34	61	38	- 37.7
OTHER D.C. CASES ^b						
Pending January 1	100	174	225	248	322	29.8
New Filings	3,266	2,973	2,892	2,878	3,024	5.1
Reinstated	<u>120</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>112</u>	12.0
Total to be Disposed	3,486	3,289	3,285	3,226	3,458	7.2
Dispositions by Court						
Trial by Court	86	47	39	57	91	59.6
Plea	156	207	263	145	326	124.8
Dismissed	88	130	128	165	226	37.0
Security Forfeit	<u>480</u>	<u>599</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>559</u>	<u>821</u>	46.9
Subtotal	810	983	1,001	926	1,464	58.1
Dispositions Prior to Adjudication						
No Paper	1,651	1,447	1,474	1,352	1,153	- 14.7
Nolle	624	449	503	544	457	- 16.0
Absconded	220	182	49	56	101	80.4
Mental Observation	2	1	6	10	0	-
Transfer Rule 105	4	2	4	3	7	133.3
Others	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>	-
Subtotal	2,502	2,081	2,036	1,978	1,718	- 13.1
Total Dispositions	3,312	3,064	3,037 ^c	2,904	3,182	9.6
Pending December 31	174	225	248	322	276	- 14.3

^a Includes District of Columbia cases in which there is a jury trial by right for ABC liquor violations and indecent exposure.

^b Other than major triable offenses under D.C. Code and Traffic laws.

^c Figure corrected.

TABLE 15
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC CASE ACTIVITY

Activity	Defendants					% Change 1977-1978
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
MAJOR TRIABLE TRAFFIC CASES^a						
Pending January 1	357	473	1,209	1,454	1,763	21.3
New Filings	1,970	3,141	3,998	5,565	5,849	5.1
Reinstated	239	297	299	454	540	18.9
Total to be Disposed	2,566	3,911	5,506	7,473	8,152	9.1
Dispositions by Court						
Jury Trial	31	32	36	49	70	42.9
Trial by Court	122	142	153	93	56	-39.8
Plea	1,058	1,411	2,099	3,180	4,276	34.5
Dismissed	156	185	196	322	505	56.8
Subtotal	1,367	1,770	2,484	3,644	4,907	34.7
Dispositions Prior to Adjudication						
Nolle	439	500	701	935	1,006	7.6
Absconded	284	432	862	1,131	1,309	15.7
Transfer Rule 105	3	0	5	0	0	0
Subtotal	726	932	1,568	2,066	2,315	12.1
Total Dispositions	2,093	2,702	4,052	5,710	7,222	26.5
Pending December 31	473	1,209	1,454	1,763	930	-47.2
OTHER TRAFFIC CASES						
Pending January 1	772	1,658	3,078	5,413	4,822	-10.9
New Filings	63,579	71,764	83,585	89,027	33,953 ^c	-61.9
Reinstated	889	1,697	10,021	25,480	13,017	-48.9
Total to be Disposed	65,240	75,119	96,684	119,920	51,792	-56.8
Dispositions by Court						
Trial by Court	1,522	758	752	1,310	1,433	9.4
Plea	4,248	3,890	3,941	6,679	5,137	-23.1
Dismissed	1,425	1,458	2,867	5,822	5,102	-12.4
Security Forfeit	2,781	4,337	9,367	7,814	8,210	5.1
Subtotal	9,976	10,443	16,927	21,625	19,882	-8.1
Dispositions Prior to Adjudication						
No Paper	5,190	3,880	3,852	1,120	1,046	-6.6
Nolle	7,151	8,516	10,992	13,862	15,161	9.4
Absconded	1,720	2,167	1,137	1,748	2,498	42.9
Transfer Rule 105	2	4	6	8	7	-12.5
Others ^b	39,543	47,031	58,357	76,735 ^d	8,136	-89.4
Subtotal	53,606	61,598	74,344	93,473 ^d	26,848	-73.3
Total Dispositions	63,582	72,041	91,271	115,098	46,730 ^c	-59.4
Pending December 31	1,658	3,078	5,413	4,822	5,062	5.0

^a Includes those cases in which there is a jury trial by right, covering driving while under the influence, reckless driving, leaving the scene after collision involving personal injury, driving with a revoked or suspended permit.

^b Includes defendants whose cases are in the traffic summons stage in accordance with procedures outlined in the Traffic Violations Notice System.

^c Due to new procedures instituted on January 1, 1978, only cases wherein the defendant appeared were jacketed and counted. Previously all cases were jacketed and counted even though the defendant failed to appear.

^d Figures corrected from 1977 report.

TABLE 16
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS ACTIVITY

Activity	Defendants						% Change 1977-1978
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Pending January 1	1	17	57	45	48	52	8.3
Filed ^a	1,017	1,504	1,923	2,039	1,857	1,691	- 8.9
Reinstated	11	3	14	11	10	3	- 70.0
Total to be Disposed	<u>1,029</u>	<u>1,524</u>	<u>1,994</u>	<u>2,095</u>	<u>1,915</u>	<u>1,746</u>	- 8.8
Disposition by Court							
Extradition Granted	56	48	66	70	37	41	10.8
Extradition Denied	8	2	4	8	1	2	100.0
Dismissed	104	177	105	15	12	18	50.0
Special Proceedings ^b							
Granted	321	683	979	969	781	659	- 15.6
Denied	39	108	112	159	132	189	43.2
Subtotal	<u>528</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>1,266</u>	<u>1,221</u>	<u>963</u>	<u>909</u>	- 5.6
Dispositions prior to Adjudication							
Nolle Prosequi	81	72	234	283	265	262	- 1.1
Extradition Waived	373	356	401	521	619	499	- 19.4
Absconded	26	20	38	19	16	19	18.8
Others	4	1	10	3	0	0	0
Subtotal	<u>484</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>826</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>780</u>	- 13.3
Total Dispositions	1,012	1,467	1,949	2,047	1,863	1,689	- 9.3
Pending December 31	17	57	45	48	52	57	9.6

^a Included in the new filings are 653 fugitive complaints in 1973, 709 in 1974, 814 in 1975, 901 in 1976, 934 in 1977 and 851 in 1978.

^b Includes extradition of witnesses for out-of-state proceedings, adversary hearings regarding matters such as pornography, writs of habeas corpus, and show cause or contempt proceedings.

TABLE 17
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL APPEALS ACTIONS

ACTION	Defendants							% Change 1977-1978
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Appeals Filed*								
By Defendant	181	466	388	625	700	607	611	1.5
By U.S. Attorney	53	71	280	93	34	44	24	- 45.5
By Corporation Counsel	12	2	3	1	5	1	2	100.0
Other**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	-
Total	246	539	671	719	739	647	644	0.5
Appeals Returned								
Dismissed	53	134	174	248	212	202	189	- 6.4
Affirmed	49	167	229	211	296	364	424	16.5
Reversed	26	41	160	143	35	29	49	69.0
Remanded	0	11	15	51	39	15	31	106.7
Withdrawn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denied*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	-
Other*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	-
Total	128	354	578	653	582	610	720	18.0

* Figures do not necessarily agree with the statistics for the Court of Appeals as bases of presentation differ and the filings in the Superior Court do not represent all the filings in the Court of Appeals.

** Category added in 1978.

TABLE 18
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF WARRANT OFFICE ACTIONS

Type of Process Issued	Defendants							% Change 1977-1978
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Felony Warrants	2,333	2,079	2,283	2,139	1,948	1,715	2,093	22.0
Serious Misdemeanor Warrants	599	496	582	738	708	738	723	- 2.0
District of Columbia Warrants	326	153	167	82	341	204	148	27.4
Traffic Warrants	50,000	59,950	212*	0	0	0	0	0
Search Warrants	799	638	598	718	740	602	761	26.4
Bench Warrants	3,958	5,712	7,121	10,268	12,982	16,051	16,116	0.4
Felony Complaints	4,517	4,440	5,388	5,127	5,018	4,708	4,632	- 1.6
Judicial Summons	409	577	455	620	642	410	403	- 1.7
Total Criminal Warrants	62,941	74,045	16,806	19,692	22,379	24,428	24,876	1.8

*Starting in January 1974, traffic warrants were incorporated into the Traffic Violations Notice System which is controlled by the Central Violations Bureau and the Data Processing Division.

CIVIL DIVISION

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL ACTIONS ACTIVITY

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Pending jury and non-jury cases on Trial Calendar as of January 1	2,925	3,330	3,421	3,687	5,059	4,960	- 2.0
New jury and non-jury cases placed on Trial Calendar	4,711	4,425	5,101	5,437	5,348	5,230	- 2.2
Dispositions	4,306	4,334	4,835	4,065	5,447	5,012	- 8.0
Pending jury and non-jury cases on Trial Calendar as of December 31	3,330	3,421	3,687	5,059	4,960	5,178	4.4

TABLE 20
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Cases pending on Trial Calendar as of January 1	2,419	2,682	2,663	3,113	3,930	3,837	- 2.4
New cases placed on Trial Calendar	2,982	3,002	3,786	3,657	3,528	3,405	- 3.5
Total cases on Trial Calendar	5,401	5,684	6,449	6,770	7,458	7,242	- 2.9
Cases disposed of	2,719	3,021	3,336	2,840	3,621	3,256	- 10.1
Cases pending on Trial Calendar as of December 31	2,682	2,663	3,113	3,930	3,837	3,986	3.9
Time to trial date assigned for cases calendared on December 31	7 mos	8 mos	8 mos	12 mos	12 mos	11 mos	

TABLE 21
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CIVIL NON-JURY CALENDAR ACTIVITY

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Cases pending on Trial Calendar as of January 1	506	648	758	574	1,129	1,123	— .5
New cases placed on Trial Calendar	1,729	1,423	1,315	1,780	1,820	1,825	.3
Total cases on Trial Calendar	2,235	2,071	2,073	2,354	2,949	2,948	0
Cases disposed of	1,587	1,313	1,499	1,225	1,826	1,756	— 3.8
Cases pending on Trial Calendar as of December 31	648	758	574	1,129	1,123	1,192	6.1
Time to trial date assigned for cases calendared on December 31	2.5 mos	2.5 mos	2 mos	6 mos	6 mos	8.5 mos	

CHART L
Civil Actions: Trend of Jury and Non-Jury Pending Cases
Calendar Years 1973-1978

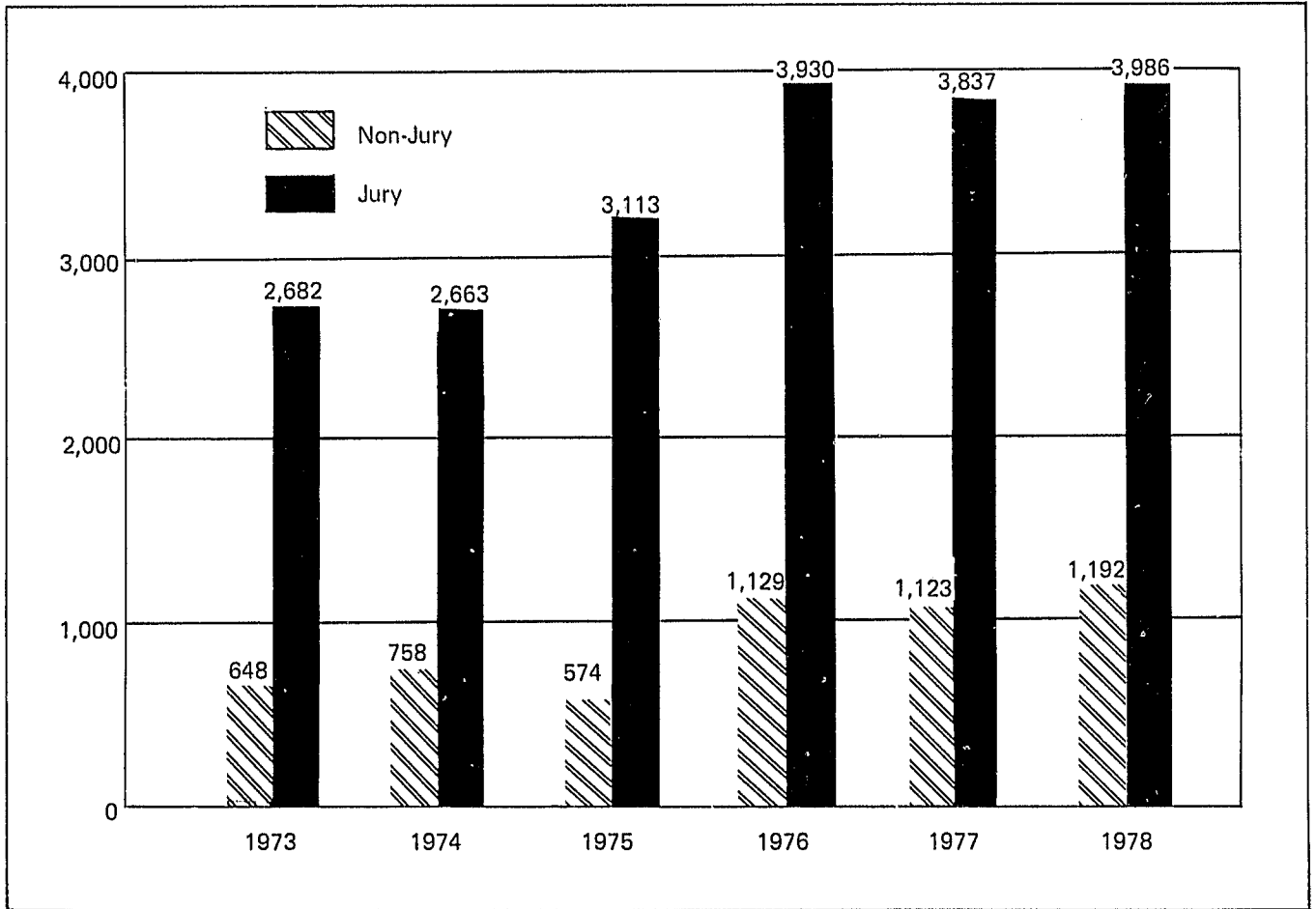
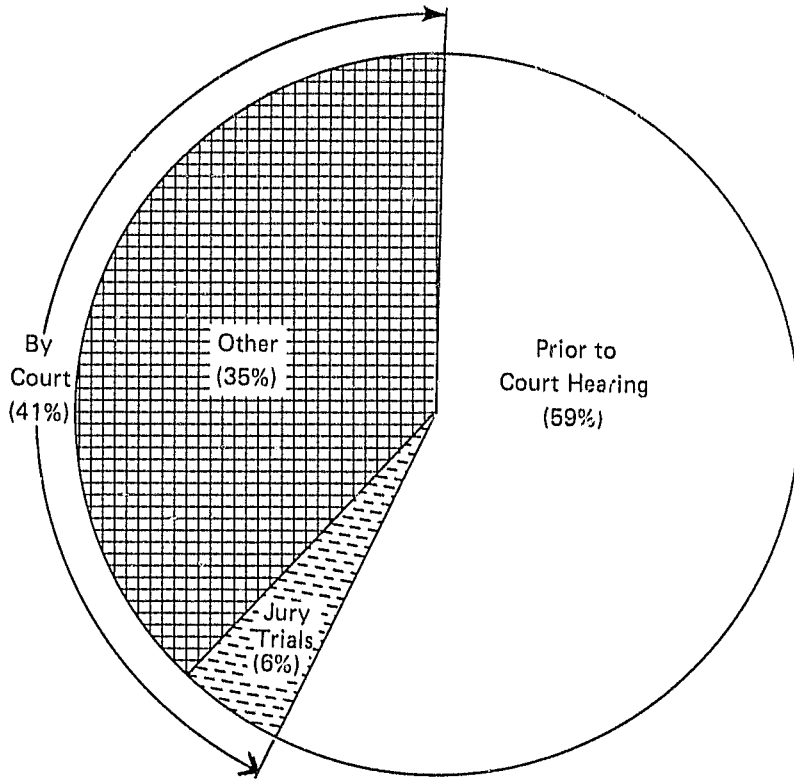
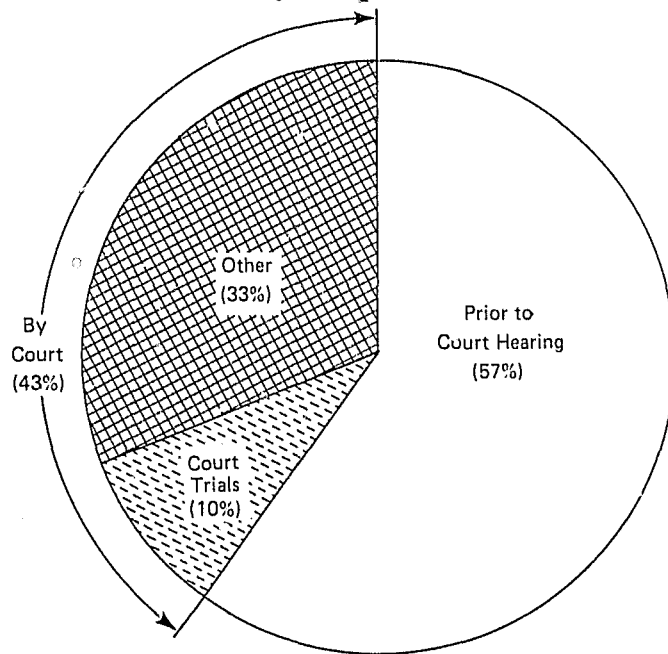


CHART M
Civil Jury Dispositions for 1978



Disposition	Number	Percent
Total	3,256	100
Prior to Court Hearing	1,914	59
Settled before trial	1,821	
Removed from trial calendar	93	
Total Disposed of by Court	1,342	41
Jury Trials – Verdict	188	6
For Plaintiff	93	
For Defendant	77	
Exparte	18	
Other	1,154	35
Jury waived – judgment	100	
Consent	50	
Trial by Court	50	
Settled by Court at Pre-trial or Trial Conference	891	
Dismissed for want of prosecution	39	
Summary Judgment Granted	58	
Motion to Dismiss Granted	35	
Motion for Judgment Granted	21	
Other	10	

CHART N
Civil Non-Jury Dispositions for 1978



Disposition	Number	Percent
Total	1,756	100
Prior to Court Hearing	1,003	57
Dismissed before trial	875	
Removed from trial calendar	128	
Total Disposed of by Court	753	43
Court Trials – Verdict	174	10
For Plaintiff 118		
For Defendant 45		
Exparte 11		
Other	579	33
Dismissed – Pre-trial motion 82		
Judgment 156		
Consent 19		
Default 129		
Exparte 8		
Settlement 136		
Dismissed for want of prosecution 30		
Judgment on Pleadings 33		
Dismissed by Motion 4		
Summary Judgment Granted 49		
Trial Completed – Held 45		
Other 44		

CHART O
Civil Actions: Trend of Jury and Non-Jury Dispositions
Calendar Years 1973-1978

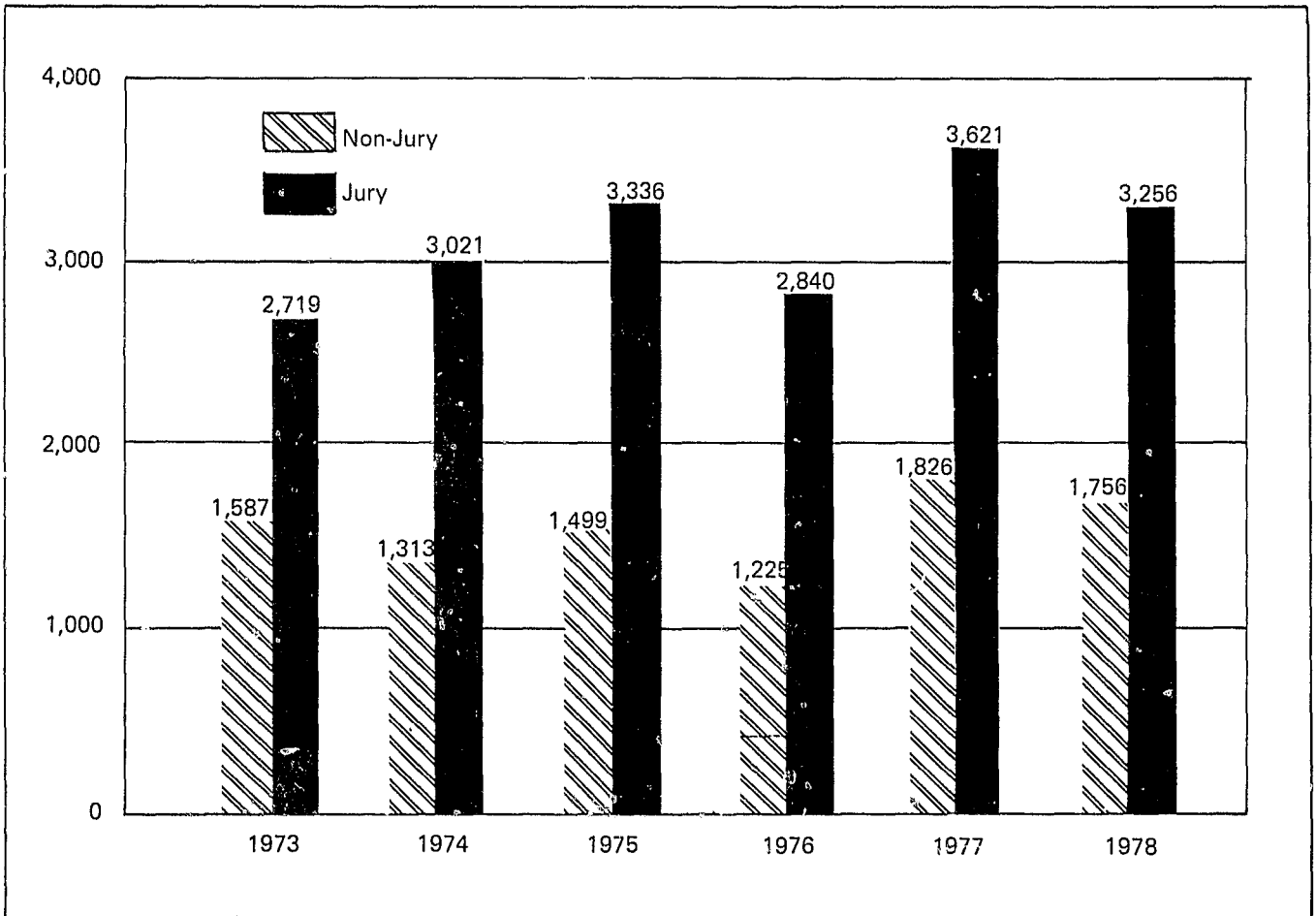


TABLE 22
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF CIVIL MOTIONS ACTIONS

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Motions and oppositions filed	5,866	7,011	10,635	12,359	13,495	13,776	2.1
Papers rejected	680	700	904	1,010	963	1,230	27.7
Orders reviewed for and signed by judge	2,497	2,291	2,577	3,096	3,213	3,570	11.1
Telephone assistance	NA	NA	8,088	10,978	12,080	10,740	-11.1
Window assistance	NA	NA	—	5,828	6,646	4,266	-35.8
Conferences with Motions Commissioner	NA	NA	—	354	244	200	-18.0
Motions Hearings	2,084	2,263	2,059	1,137	1,175	1,324	12.7

TABLE 23
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF JUDGMENT AND INTERVIEW ACTIONS

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Default judgments	2,575	2,828	3,266	3,187	3,657	14.7
Confession and consent Rule 55-II	191	228	279	377	382	1.3
Default judgments under Rule 55-II	184	157	237	284	316	11.3
Judgments of Condemnation	155	210	298	323	358	10.8
Rule 62-II judgments	153	244	274	352	294	-16.5
Total judgments	3,258	3,667	4,314	4,523	5,007	10.7
Interviews and assistance in filing pro se	NA	9,132	10,861	11,166	12,681	13.6
Telephone assistance	NA	5,100	6,198	6,281	7,372	17.4
Executions/attachments	NA	NA	NA	4,128	5,695	38.0

TABLE 24
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SMALL CLAIMS ACTIVITY

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Pending as of January 1	2,062	2,388	2,127	1,955	2,063	1,912	- 7.3
New Filings*	35,832	30,512	27,839	28,347	25,833	26,708	3.4
Reactivated Cases	5,413	5,063	6,591	9,697	7,902	6,089	- 22.9
Total case load	43,037	37,963	36,557	39,999	35,798	34,709	- 3.0
Dispositions							
Default judgments	15,270	12,431	11,484	12,918	11,957	11,268	- 5.8
Consent or confession judgments	1,746	1,618	1,453	1,722	2,035	2,108	3.6
Continuances	4,886	4,851	4,714	4,711	4,346	4,186	- 3.7
Trials	914	724	557	982	874	733	- 16.1
Conciliations	23	15	2	0	0	0	
Cases to files pending settlement	8,269	8,582	8,911	9,393	9,367	8,556	- 8.7
Dismissed by plaintiff or plaintiff's counsel before trial	1,500	1,271	1,293	1,316	995	1,105	11.1
Certified to another judge	25	0	0	0	15	3	- 80.0
Judgments paid and satisfied	7,608	6,027	5,918	6,517	3,969	4,470	12.6
Dismissed for want of prosecution	288	233	206	266	243	273	12.3
Non-suits	18	8	11	19	10	4	- 60.0
Jury demands (certified to jury)	102	76	53	89	75	50	- 33.3
Total dispositions	40,649	35,836	34,602	37,936	33,886**	32,756	- 3.1
Pending as of December 31	2,388	2,127	1,955	2,063	1,912	1,953	2.1

*Cases filed by individual without
attorney (included in New Filings)

** Figure corrected.

TABLE 25
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDLORD AND TENANT ACTIVITY

Activity	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Pending January 1	2	122	198	444	288**	4,883*	NA
New Cases Filed	115,703	116,782	120,608	114,408	110,461	107,701	-2.5
Total to be disposed	115,705	116,904	120,806	114,852	110,749	112,584	1.6
Dispositions	115,583	116,706	120,362	114,564	110,539	107,481	-2.8
Pending December 31	122	198	444	288**	210**	5,103*	

*For 1978 the number of cases pending has been adjusted to include all undisposed cases. The previous practice had been to reflect as pending only those cases for which trial had been set.

**Figures corrected.

TABLE 26
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FIDUCIARY ACTIVITY

Activities	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
BALANCE PENDING JANUARY 1	1,171	1,158	1,145	1,105	-3.5
Active Conservatorships and Committeeships as of January 1	1,110	1,090	1,055	1,023	-3.0
Petitions Pending for Appointment of Conservators as of January 1	17	14	17	18	5.9
Miscellaneous Fiduciary Cases Pending as of January 1	15	12	16	19	18.8
Total Active Miscellaneous Cases	29	42	57	45	-21.1
NEW CASES FILED	226	195	193	210	8.8
New Petitions Filed for Appointment of Conservators	153	147	140	156	11.4
Miscellaneous Fiduciary Cases Filed	57	41	47	48	2.1
Committeeships Terminated and New Conservators Appointed	16	7	6	6	0
TOTAL CASE LOAD	1,397	1,353	1,338	1,315	-1.7
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS (Cases terminated or otherwise closed)	239	208	233	191	-18.0
Total Conservatorships and Committeeships from Previous Calendar Years Terminated	163	165	153	129	-15.7
Total Dispositions (Combined) ^a	232	188	189	217	14.8
Deduct Dispositions of Cases Still Active	- 156	- 145	- 109	- 155	42.2
BALANCE PENDING DECEMBER 31	1,158	1,145	1,105	1,124	1.7

^aThis term, when used in connection with Fiduciary cases, means that some type of action has been taken on the original petition of complaint. This action could be a withdrawal, dismissal, termination, appointment of a conservator and creation of a conservatorship, appointment of a trustee or some type of final adjudication.

FAMILY DIVISION

TABLE 27
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CASE ACTIVITY^a

Activity	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Pending January 1	1,746	2,165	1,513	1,059	-30.0
New Referrals	7,212	6,826	5,750	5,882	2.3
Total to be Disposed	8,958	8,991	7,263	6,941	-4.4
Dispositions	6,793	7,478	6,204	5,959	-3.9
Pending December 31	2,165	1,513	1,059	982	-7.3

^aPrevious reports reflected only juvenile delinquency cases. In the 1978 report these figures have been adjusted to reflect all juvenile cases.

TABLE 28
**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF REASONS FOR REFERRAL —
DELINQUENCY AND PINS CASES**

Reason	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Acts Against Persons (assault, homicide, robbery, rape)	1,860	2,313	2,039	1,692	1,673	-1.1
Acts Against Property (burglary, larceny, unauthorized use of auto)	3,410	3,302	3,216	2,945	3,048	3.5
Acts Against Public Order (disorderly conduct, narcotics)	1,107	993	981	639	791	23.8
Persons in Need of Supervision (truancy, beyond control)	440	375	357	225	153	-32.0
Interstate Compact Agreement	262	229	233	249	217	-12.9
Total	7,079	7,212	6,826	5,750	5,882	2.3

TABLE 29
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF DELINQUENCY AND PINS DISPOSITIONS

Type of Dispositions	Combined Totals					Boys										Girls									
						Delinquency					PINS					Delinquency					PINS				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Dispositions by Judicial Action																									
Closed without a Finding	1,833	2,046	2,956	1,079	742	1,596	1,761	2,249	897	654	38	34	53	41	8	158	173	217*	109*	63	41	78	77	32	17
Commitment to S. R. A.	256	269	390	428	378	218	241	337	368	332	13	9	15	8	5	7	8	11	23	25	18	11	27	29	14
Consent Decree	1,210	1,448	1,369	777	752	1,031	1,223	1,108	651	623	32	23	32	13	16	94	159	165	93	100	53	43	64	20	13
Dismissed	822	1,198	616	408	449	706	1,028	453	331	281	24	43	30	24	53	66	86	83	29	42	26	41	50	24	73
Disposed on Another Case	38	24	143	208*	415	35	23	133	193	383	1			1	3	2	1	9	14	26			1		3
Transferred to Adult Court	2	1	1			1	1	1								1									
Probation	710	534	584	700	540	650	472	519	614	479	14	10	13	12	2	32	44	42	64	53	14	8	10	10	6
Suspended Commitment	90	181	274	313	338	86	171	264	299	320	2	1	1		1	2	7	8	10	17		2	1	4	
Other	7*	4		3	2	7	2		3	2							2								
Additions and Corrections to Dispositions for the Calendar Year				106	69				98	64				3					5	4					1
Subtotal	4,968	5,705	5,973	4,022	3,683	4,330	4,922	5,064	3,454	3,138	124	120	144	102	88	362	480	535	347	330	192	183	230	119	127
Not Petitioned	1,341	684	1,044	1,722	1,768	837	374	706	1,217	1,416	209	130	106	147	67	113	57	103	217	226	182	123	120	141	59
Total Dispositions	6,309	6,389	7,017	5,744	5,451**	5,167	5,296	5,770	4,671	4,554	333	250	250	249	155	475	537	638	564	556	334	306	359	260	186

* Figures corrected.

** Does not include 508 cases that could not be identified by disposition and/or sex.

TABLE 30
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS ACTIVITY

Type of Case	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Divorce								
Pending January 1	4,189	3,348	3,506	3,597	3,963	4,831	4,978 ^a	3.0
Filed	4,062	4,309	4,251	4,155	3,990	4,334	4,320	-0.3
Disposed	4,903	4,151	4,160	3,789	3,122	3,554	4,545	27.9
Pending December 31	3,348	3,506	3,597	3,963	4,831	5,611	4,753	-15.3
Adoption								
Pending January 1	327	302	214	220	168	210	223	6.2
Filed	539	473	440	387	388	404	320	-20.8
Disposed	564	561	434	439	346	391	310	-20.7
Pending December 31	302	214	220	168	210	223	233	4.5
Paternity								
Pending January 1	234	169	259	278	359	395	360	-8.9
Filed	302	266	224	293	406	410	532	29.8
Disposed	367	176	205	212	370	445	495	11.2
Pending December 31	169	259	278	359	395	360	397	10.3
Support								
Pending January 1	560	463	307	621 ^b	584	676	587	-13.2
Filed	555	365	465	378	242	405	255	-37.0
Disposed	652	521	377	415	150	494	294	-40.5
Pending December 31	463	307	395 ^b	584	676	587	548	-6.6
Habeas Corpus								
Pending January 1	11	8	11	10	25 ^c	26	23	-11.5
Filed	9	17	6	24	6	17	20	17.6
Disposed	12	14	7	25	5	20	26	30.0
Pending December 31	8	11	10	9 ^c	26	23	17	-26.1
Reciprocal Support								
Pending January 1	1,289	766	594	768	975	879	1,111	26.4
Filed	836	800	864	929	887	1,062	1,161	9.3
Disposed	1,359	972	690	722	983	730	782	-5.8
Pending December 31	766	594	768	975	879	1,111	1,190	34.1
Total Domestic Relations								
Pending January 1	6,610	5,056	4,891	5,494 ^b	6,074 ^c	7,017	7,282 ^a	3.8
Filed	6,303	6,230	6,250	6,166	5,919	6,632	6,608	-0.4
Disposed	7,857	6,395	5,873	5,602	4,976	5,734	6,452	12.5
Pending December 31	5,056	4,891	5,268 ^b	6,058 ^c	7,017	7,915	7,438	-6.0

^aReflects a correction of 633 cases.

^bReflects a correction of 226 cases.

^cReflects a correction of 16 cases.

TABLE 31
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY AND NEGLECT ACTIVITY

Type of Case	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ^a	1977 ^a	1978	% Change 1977-1978
INTRAFAMILY								
Pending January 1	209	415	339	489	492	505	595	17.8
Referrals during year	968	875	734	795	818	815	693	-15.0
Total to be Disposed	1,177	1,290	1,073	1,284	1,310	1,320	1,288	-2.4
Dispositions	762	951	584	792	805	725	404	-44.3
Pending December 31	415	339	489	492	505	595	884 ^b	48.6
NEGLECT								
Pending January 1	84	156	323	218	221	177	165	-6.8
Referrals during year	577	643	693	544	565	539	502	-6.9
Total to be Disposed	661	799	1,016	762	786	716	667	-6.8
Dispositions	505	476	798	541	609	551	543	-1.5
Pending December 31	156	323	218	221	177	165	124	-24.8
TOTAL								
Pending January 1	293	571	662	707	713	682	760	11.4
Referrals during year	1,545	1,518	1,427	1,339	1,383	1,354	1,195	-11.7
Total to be Disposed	1,838	2,089	2,089	2,046	2,096	2,036	1,955	-4.0
Dispositions	1,267	1,427	1,382	1,333	1,414	1,276	947	-25.8
Pending December 31	571	662	707	713	682	760	1,008	32.6

^aFigures have been adjusted and corrected for typographical error in the 1977 Annual Report.

^bIncludes 751 "Returned to Files" cases and 133 pending trial cases.

TABLE 32
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIONS

Actions	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Trial by Jury	4	4	7	11	9	3	16	433.3
Trial by Court	7	0	1	3	3	22	11	-50.0
Miscellaneous Mental Health Cases Filed	NA	2,009	1,993	1,584	1,576	1,418	1,537	8.4
Orders Signed	NA	NA	3,619	3,161	3,665	3,373	3,399	0.8
Judicial Petitions Filed	NA	729	686	593	760	686	680	- 0.9
Judicial Petitions Closed	NA	751	665	601	726	726	682	- 6.1
Judicial Petitions Pending	NA	57	78	70	104	64*	62	-3.1

*Corrected figure.

TABLE 33
VOLUNTEER ATTORNEY SUPPORT FOR 1978

	New Cases	Appearances	Number of Attorneys	Hours
Supervising Attorneys ¹	NA ²	NA ²	3	87
Student Attorneys	—	—	32 ³	273
Volunteer Attorneys	NA ²	NA ²	31	3,946
Total	502	2,454	66	4,306

Note: Average number of clients served per month was 316 for 1978.

¹ Law school supervisors

² Figures not available this year.

³ Figure reflects 16 student attorneys for each school term.

SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION

TABLE 34
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ADULT PROBATION ACTIVITY

Case Load	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ^b	1978 ^b	% Change 1977-1978
Probationers under Supervision January 1	3,217	4,062	3,579	3,533 ^d	4,089	4,680	4,965	6.1
New Cases Received for Supervision during Year	3,817	2,393	2,523	3,074 ^d	3,323	3,352	4,187	24.9
Cases Removed during Year								
Expiration of Probation	2,222	1,872	1,713	1,378	1,659	1,984	1,903	-4.1
Probation Revocation	250	195	205	186	296	291	257	-11.7
Early Termination	500	809	651	658	709	792	1,124	41.9
Placed in Fugitive Status	0	0	0	0	485 ^a	0	495	0
Transferred to SCORP	0	0	0	296	0	b	b	
Total	2,972	2,876	2,569	2,518	3,149	3,067	3,779	23.2
Probationers under Supervision December 31								
Felony Cases	545	903	1,253	1,526	1,690	1,941	1,809	-6.8
Misdemeanor Cases	3,517	2,676	2,280	2,563	2,573	3,024	3,564	17.9
Total	4,062	3,579	3,533	4,089	4,263	4,965	5,373	8.2
Presentence Investigations								
Felony Cases	1,027	1,478	1,658	2,077	2,059	1,852	1,986	7.2
Misdemeanor Cases	3,387	2,098	2,343	2,483	2,677	3,298	3,549	7.6
Total	4,414	3,576	4,001	4,560	4,736	5,150	5,535	7.5
Average Monthly Probation Case Load	3,639	3,810	3,502	3,667	4,001	4,755	4,912	3.3
Average Probation Officer Positions ^c	69	81	81	69	64	73	75	2.7

^aFugitive cases were removed from each probation officer's active case load.

^b1977 and 1978 figures were adjusted and reflect incorporation of the Outreach Project case load.

^c1972 through 1976 figures are based on authorized probation officer positions; 1977 and 1978 reflect actual probation officer positions.

^dFigure corrected.

TABLE 35
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTRAFAMILY, NEGLECT, AND CONCILIATION
ACTIVITY

Case Load	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ^e	1978 ^e	% Change 1977-1978
Cases under Supervision January 1								
Intrafamily			345	545	585	146	96	-34.2
Neglect	188 ^a	318 ^a	105	128 ^b	153	200	196	-2.0
Child Support	4,747	4,279	3,917	3,624	1,572 ^c	1,614	1,423	-11.8
Total	4,935	4,597	4,367	4,297	2,310	1,960	1,715	-12.5
Placed on Supervision								
Intrafamily		3,408	3,024	2,995	2,778	92	33	-64.1
Abused Children	4,176 ^a	670	851 ^b	163	150	140	164	17.1
Child Support	185	522	184	145	93	89	54	-39.3
Total	4,361	4,600	4,059	3,303	3,021	321	251	-21.8
Cases Removed during Year								
Intrafamily		3,336	2,824	2,951	2,819	142	108	-23.9
Abused Children	4,046 ^a	610	610 ^b	132	187	144	146	1.4
Child Support	653	884	477	320	190 ^c	280	418	49.3
Transferred to SCORP	0	0	0	269 ^d	0	e	e	
Total	4,699	4,830	3,911	3,672	4,196	566	672	-18.7
Cases under Supervision December 31								
Intrafamily		345	545	585	544	96	21	-78.1
Abused Children	318 ^a	105	346 ^b	153	116	196	214	9.2
Child Support	4,279	3,917	3,624	3,190	1,475 ^c	1,423	1,059	-25.6
Total	4,597	4,367	4,515	3,928	2,135	1,715	1,294	-24.5
Average Monthly Case Load								
Intrafamily		299	445	581	565	102	51	-50.0
Abused Children	253 ^a	75	225 ^b	154	135	197	199	1.0
Child Support	4,513	4,108	3,771	3,277	1,524 ^c	1,516	1,186	-21.8
Total	4,766	4,482	4,441	4,012	2,225	1,815	1,436	-20.9
Social Investigations Completed	NA	NA	546	515	529	370	332	-10.3
Average Probation Officer Positions ^f	25	28	31	32	29	28	26	-7.1

^aIncludes both Intrafamily and Neglect cases; separate case load data is not available.

^bIncludes protective supervision cases and cases being supervised during intake phase. For 1975 and thereafter to show Neglect case load more accurately, intake cases are deleted and only protective supervision cases are shown.

^cIncludes only those cases being actively supervised. Pending January 1, 1976, the Locator's case load was an additional 1,618 cases, of which 105 were removed during the year, with 1,513 pending December 31; active monthly case load at 1,666 cases.

^dAmong the 269 cases transferred to SCORP, there were four Intrafamily, six Neglect, and 259 Child Support cases.

^e1977 and 1978 figures were adjusted and reflect incorporation of the Outreach Project case load.

^f1972 through 1976 figures are based on authorized probation officer positions; 1977 and 1978 reflect actual probation officer positions.

TABLE 36
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE PROBATION ACTIVITY

Case Load	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Cases under Supervision								
January 1								
Consent Decree	448	868	743	504	600	657	360	-45.2
Probation				574	606	698	732	4.9
Suspended Commitment	1,914**	1,261**	963**	170	233	346	329	-4.9
Total	2,362	2,129	1,706	1,248	1,439	1,701	1,421	-16.5
New Cases Received for Supervision								
Consent Decree	1,456	1,389	1,089	1,467	1,221	838	764	-8.8
Probation				779	736	930	686	-26.2
Suspended Commitment	1,146**	928**	817**	219	244	290	344	18.6
Total	2,602	2,317	1,906	2,465	2,201	2,058	1,794	-12.8
Cases Removed during Year								
Expiration	NA	2,317	1,841	1,744	1,817	1,821	1,198	-34.2
Revocation	NA	254	209	188	103	182	160	-12.1
Early Termination	NA	349	314	219	233	335	210	-37.3
Transferred to SCORP	0	0	0	123	0			
Total	2,835	2,740	2,364	2,274	2,153	2,338	1,568	-32.9
Cases under Supervision December 31								
Consent Decree	868	743	504	600	581	360	548	52.2
Probation			574	606	614	732	675	-7.8
Suspended Commitment	1,261**	963**	170	233	292	329	424	28.9
Total	2,129	1,706	1,248	1,439	1,487	1,421	1,647	15.9
Social Reports Completed	2,267	1,830	1,887	2,051	2,867	2,974	3,802	27.8
Average Monthly Supervision Case Load	2,245	1,918	1,406	1,344	1,471	1,604	1,359	-15.3
Total Intake Cases	4,422	4,471	4,464	4,501	4,368	4,136***	4,058	-1.9
Average Probation Officer Positions****	56	57	55	50	47	49	49	0.0

*1977 figures were adjusted and reflect incorporation of the 1977 Outreach Project case load.

**Includes both Probation and Suspended Commitment cases; separate case load data is not available.

*** Corrected from 1977's report.

****1972 through 1976 figures are based on authorized probation officer positions; 1977 and 1978 reflect actual probation officer positions.

TABLE 37
FRIENDS OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Number of Volunteers/Interns by Area of Placement	
Location	Volunteers and Interns
Adult Branch, SSD	34
Juvenile Branch, SSD	27
Juvenile Tutoring Program	10
Intrafamily Branch, SSD	2
Outreach Project	30
Administration	8
One to One Program	9
Total	120*

*The 120 volunteers put in 19,648 hours in 1978 as probation aides or clerical assistants.

TAX DIVISION

TABLE 38
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX DIVISION ACTIVITY

Activity	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
CRIMINAL TAX CASES							
Pending January 1	79	53	0	28	522	311	-40.4
Cases Filed	91	7	64	562 ^d	363 ^d	370 ^g	1.9
Reinstated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total to be Disposed	170	60	64	590	885	681	-23.0
Dispositions							
Nolle Prosequi	75	34	17	47	346	64	-81.5
Dismissed	1	19	0	9	22	90	309.1
Trial by Court	41	0	19	12	179	73	-59.2
Jury Trial	0	2	0	0	30	0	
Bench/Arrest Warrant Expired	0	0	0	0	0	36	
Total	117	60	36	68	577	263	-54.4
Pending December 31	53	0	28	522	311 ^e	418	34.4
Fines Imposed	\$ 9,700.00	\$ 5,548.00	\$16,200.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$31,850.00	\$11,700.00	-63.3
Fines Collected	\$ 3,805.00	\$ 3,775.00	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 4,050.00	\$ 2,925.00	\$12,325.00	321.4
Fines Suspended	\$ 2,450.00	\$ 1,275.00	\$15,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$12,950.00	\$ 9,775.00	-24.5
CIVIL TAX CASES							
Pending January 1	70	73	79	103	118	133 ^h	12.7
Petitions Filed	26	53	78	63	58	153	163.8
Certified from Another Division	0	1	0	3	0	1	
Reinstated	1	4	5	2	4	1	-75.0
Total to be Disposed	97	131	162	171	180	288	60.0
Dispositions							
Dismissed	1	35	22	16	9	11	22.2
Trial by Court ^b	12	6	16	9	6	13	116.7
Judgments	23	17	37	28	30	42	40.0
Total	36	58	59	53	46	66	43.5
Pending December 31	73	79	103	118 ^c	134 ^f	222 ⁱ	65.7
Tax Invoked	\$ 63,915,907.49	\$9,223,584.90	\$17,942,586.23	\$ 2,175,732.52	\$ 2,768,405.85	\$ 1,320,420.52	-52.3
Tax Refunded	\$ 197,862.08	\$ 106,609.86	\$ 575,755.11	\$ 391,457.55	\$ 977,362.26	\$ 593,839.49	-39.2
TAX APPEALS							
Pending January 1	--	6	9	5	11	9	-18.2
Appeals Filed	10	7	6	11	10	4	-60.0
Appeals Returned							
Affirmed	3	2	4	0	2	2	0.0
Remanded	1	0	3	1	3	1	-66.7
Dismissed	0	2	2	3	5	1	-80.0
Affirmed in Part	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0
Reversed in Part	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Withdrawn	0	0	0	0	2	3	50.0
Reversed	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Pending December 31	6	9	5	11	9 ^j	6	-33.3

^dThis figure indicates number of charges brought against 51 individuals and organizations.

^bCourt trials taken under advisement were considered pending for years 1973-1975.

^cOf the 118 petitions pending December 31, 1976, 18 are held on Reserve Calendar by Order of this Court, 65 are awaiting judgment, 21 are held under advisement, 14 have not been brought to issue.

^dThis figure indicates number of charges brought against 64 individuals and organizations.

^eThis figure includes an administrative adjustment of +3 charges.

^fOf the 134 cases pending December 31, 1977, 29 are held on the Reserve Calendar by Order of this Court, 15 are held under advisement, 5 have not been brought to issue, and the remainder, 85, are awaiting judgment.

^gThis figure indicates number of charges brought against 62 individuals and organizations.

^hThis figure also includes an administrative adjustment of -1 case.

ⁱOf the 222 cases pending December 31, 1978, 35 are held on the Reserve Calendar by Order of this Court, 21 are held under advisement, 12 have not been brought to issue, and the remainder, 154, are awaiting judgment.

^jFigure corrected for one case.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

PROBATE DIVISION

TABLE 39
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PROBATE DIVISION ACTIONS

Actions	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Fees Collected	\$255,145.46	\$399,512.37	\$348,869.45	\$326,803.58	\$331,067.44	\$314,175.56	- 5.1
New Wills Filed	2,283	2,240	2,048	2,134	2,045	2,236	9.3
New Cases Filed							
Decedents' Estates	2,456	2,452	2,430	2,416	2,352	2,333	-0.8
Minors' Estates	165	158	177	152	150	107	-28.7
Total	2,621	2,610	2,607	2,568	2,502	2,440	2.5
Orders Signed by Court:							
Appointing Fiduciaries and Granting Fiduciary Inter- mediate Relief	3,740	4,094	3,796	3,681	3,469	3,460	-0.3
Approving and Closing Estates	2,768	2,705	2,758	2,701	2,455	2,453	-0.1
Miscellaneous Orders*	1,333	999	1,231	1,388	1,396	1,411	1.1

*Includes summary hearings, payment of funeral expenses, small estates (under \$2,500), and orders *ni si*.

AUDITOR-MASTER DIVISION

TABLE 40
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF AUDITOR-MASTER ACTIVITY

Activity*	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Pending January 1								
Superior Court	0	328	296	373	296	333	519	55.9
U.S. District Court	547	166	95	89	55	59	84	42.4
Total	547	494	391	462	351	392	603	53.8
New Filings								
Superior Court	863	1,461	1,547	1,512	1,475	1,340	1,379	2.9
U.S. District Court	1,308	383	296	246	242	227	233	2.6
Total	2,171	1,844	1,843	1,758	1,717	1,567	1,612	2.9
Dispositions								
Superior Court	535	1,493	1,470	1,589	1,438	1,154	1,527	32.3
U.S. District Court	1,689	454	302	280	238	202	244	20.8
Total	2,224	1,947	1,772	1,869	1,676	1,356	1,771	30.6
Pending December 31								
Superior Court	328	296	373	296	333	519	371	-28.5
U.S. District Court	166	95	89	55	59	84	73	-13.1
Total	494	391	462	351	392	603	444	-26.4

*Business includes fiduciary accounts, orders of reference, and inventories.

MARRIAGE BUREAU

TABLE 41
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF MARRIAGE BUREAU ACTIONS

Actions	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Fees Collected	\$26,404	\$26,012	\$24,882	\$25,199	\$24,880	\$24,948	\$28,296	\$33,874	28.8
Ministers' Licenses Issued	457	439	419	400	399	385	386	421	9.1
Marriage Applications Received	7,031	6,606	5,978	5,456	5,079	4,900	4,923	4,931	0.2
Marriage Licenses Issued	6,847	6,415	5,812	5,305	4,902	4,676	4,787	4,807	0.4
Religious Ceremonies Performed	5,676	5,265	4,775	4,496	4,102	4,103	4,105	4,061	1.1
Civil Ceremonies Performed	1,110	1,019	886	775	682	508	534	563	5.4

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT SYSTEM
DETAILED STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDIX III

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

TABLE 42
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURTS

	1975		1976		1977		1978	
	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements
COURT OF APPEALS	\$ 293,620.65	\$ 293,620.65	\$ 372,659.25	\$ 372,659.25	\$ 458,481.40	\$ 458,481.40	\$ 1,295,757.00	\$ 1,295,757.00
SUPERIOR COURT								
Criminal Division:								
Fines & Forfeitures	\$ 10,004,957.96	\$ 9,125,456.20	\$ 14,904,586.44	\$ 13,972,190.13	\$ 15,435,618.15	\$ 14,357,370.65	\$ 13,745,629.18	\$ 13,827,185.31
Refunds	—	375,563.27	—	603,711.90	—	832,636.82	—	565,544.29
Total	\$ 10,004,957.96	\$ 9,501,019.47	\$ 14,904,586.44	\$ 14,575,902.03	\$ 15,435,618.15	\$ 15,190,007.47	\$ 13,745,629.18	\$ 14,392,729.60
Tax Division – Fees	\$ 380.00	\$ 380.00	\$ 265.00	\$ 265.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 735.00	\$ 735.00
Civil Division:								
Fees	\$ 400,772.25	\$ 400,772.25	\$ 392,830.27	\$ 392,830.27	\$ 1,061,579.42	\$ 1,061,579.42	\$ 1,100,025.95	\$ 1,100,025.95
Escrow	1,533,129.78	1,223,188.24	2,046,650.53	1,555,612.33	1,300,226.34	1,592,403.57	3,840,073.71	3,699,979.33
Total	\$ 1,933,902.03	\$ 1,623,960.49	\$ 2,439,480.80	\$ 1,948,442.60	\$ 2,361,805.76	\$ 2,653,982.99	\$ 4,940,099.66	\$ 4,800,005.28
Marriage Bureau – Fees	\$ 25,592.21	\$ 25,592.21	\$ 22,985.15	\$ 22,985.15	\$ 26,347.75	\$ 26,347.75	\$ 34,094.75	\$ 34,094.75
Family Division:								
Fees	\$ 34,208.70	\$ 34,208.70	\$ 33,185.09	\$ 33,185.09	\$ 37,615.96	\$ 37,615.96	\$ 33,803.60	\$ 33,803.60
Escrow	7,091,484.87	7,095,654.77	7,784,875.90	7,776,317.87	8,071,895.62	8,102,480.38	8,056,698.80	8,054,638.69
Total	\$ 7,125,693.57	\$ 7,129,863.47	\$ 7,818,060.99	\$ 7,809,502.96	\$ 8,109,511.58	\$ 8,140,096.34	\$ 8,090,502.40	\$ 8,088,442.29
Auditor-Master – Fees	\$ 128,941.53	\$ 128,941.53	\$ 132,450.85	\$ 132,450.85	\$ 103,329.94	\$ 103,329.94	\$ 128,735.38	\$ 128,735.38
Register of Wills:								
Fees	\$ 344,289.25	\$ 344,289.25	\$ 320,997.97	\$ 320,997.97	\$ 331,047.44	\$ 331,047.44	\$ 313,402.42	\$ 313,402.42
Escrow	85,923.25	85,923.25	76,017.26	76,017.26	230,922.11	230,922.11	114,821.10	114,821.10
Total	\$ 430,212.50	\$ 430,212.50	\$ 397,015.23	\$ 397,015.23	\$ 561,969.55	\$ 561,969.55	\$ 428,223.52	\$ 428,223.52
Other Revenue:								
Court Reporter Transcripts	\$ 5,348.25	\$ 5,348.25	\$ 3,064.20	\$ 3,064.20	\$ 2,304.75	\$ 2,304.75	\$ 1,649.57	\$ 1,649.57
Interest Income	14,907.57	14,907.57	17,702.35	17,702.35	54,697.94	54,697.94	60,180.69	60,180.69
Total	\$ 20,255.82	\$ 20,255.82	\$ 20,766.55	\$ 20,766.55	\$ 57,002.69	\$ 57,002.69	\$ 61,830.26	\$ 61,830.26
Unclaimed Deposits (over two years old)	—	\$ 151,285.52	—	\$ 142,556.44	—	\$ 150,947.94	—	\$ 181,064.02
Superior Court – Total Received and Disbursed	\$ 19,669,935.62	\$ 19,011,511.01	\$ 25,735,611.01	\$ 25,049,886.81	\$ 26,655,925.42	\$ 26,884,024.67	\$ 27,429,850.15	\$ 28,115,860.10
TOTAL – DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS	\$ 19,963,556.27	\$ 19,305,131.66	\$ 26,108,270.26	\$ 25,422,546.06	\$ 27,114,406.82	\$ 27,342,506.07	\$ 28,725,607.15	\$ 29,411,617.10

TABLE 43
CASH REVENUE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

	1975	1976	1977	1978
COURT OF APPEALS				
Fees:	\$ 293,620.65	\$ 372,659.25	\$ 458,481.40	\$ 1,295,757.80
SUPERIOR COURT				
Criminal Division				
Fines and Forfeitures:				
District of Columbia	\$ 109,508.50	\$ 136,798.00	\$ 120,693.50	\$ 152,733.29
United States	57,579.43	128,638.99	94,914.63	99,033.84
Traffic	8,958,368.27	13,706,753.14	14,141,762.52	13,575,418.18
Total	\$ 9,125,456.20	\$13,972,190.13	\$14,357,370.65	\$13,827,185.31
Tax Division — Fees	\$ 380.00	\$ 265.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 735.00
Civil Division — Fees				
Civil Action	\$ 111,827.65	\$ 114,987.56	\$ 346,014.05	\$ 390,707.47
Small Claims	35,707.85	37,370.47	126,141.77	112,700.50
Landlord and Tenant	253,236.75	240,472.24	589,423.60	556,617.98
Marriage Bureau	25,592.21	22,985.15	26,347.75	34,094.75
Total	\$ 426,364.46	\$ 415,815.42	\$ 1,087,927.17	\$ 1,134,120.70
Family Division — Fees	\$ 34,208.70	\$ 33,185.09	\$ 37,615.96	\$ 38,614.16
Auditor-Master — Fees	\$ 128,941.53	\$ 132,450.85	\$ 103,329.94	\$ 128,735.38
Register of Wills — Fees	\$ 344,289.25	\$ 320,997.97	\$ 331,048.34	\$ 313,402.42
Other Revenue:				
Court Reporter Transcripts	\$ 5,348.25	\$ 3,064.20	\$ 2,304.75	\$ 1,649.57
Interest Income	14,907.57	17,702.35	54,697.94	60,180.69
Unclaimed Deposits (over two years old)	151,285.52	142,556.44	150,947.94	181,064.02
Total	\$ 171,541.34	\$ 163,322.99	\$ 207,950.63	\$ 242,894.28
TOTAL CASH REVENUE	\$10,524,802.13	\$15,410,886.70	\$16,584,064.09	\$16,981,144.25

COURT REPORTER DIVISION

TABLE 44
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION BY COURT
REPORTERS

Production/Staffing	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Total Pages Produced	82,354	150,778	180,772	204,640	219,667	204,578	199,791	- 2.3
Number of Pages Produced for Appeals	43,327	67,567	117,802	106,749	127,873	126,092	123,505	- 2.1
Number of Pages Produced for Judges	NA	2,993	8,237	14,298	3,350	4,377	4,443	1.5
Percentage of Appeal Pages/Total Pages Produced	52.6	44.8	65.2	52.2	58.2	61.6	61.9	0.3
Number of Appeal Orders Processed	660	592	1,196	860	1,006	1,104	1,019	- 7.7
Number of Reporter Positions Filled as of December 31	40	41	41	39	40	40	39	- 2.5

TABLE 45
COMPARATIVE REPORT OF TRANSCRIPT PRODUCTION FROM AUDIO TAPES
BY TRANSCRIBER-TYPISTS

Production/Staffing	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% Change 1977-1978
Pages Produced by Transcriber-Typists:								
Appeal Cases	297	700	880	751	763	321	284	- 11.5
Non-Appeal Cases	2,614	3,607	2,202	2,446	1,202	1,185	1,675	41.4
Judges' Transcripts	NA	63	277	315	506	181	218	20.4
Total	NA	4,370	3,359	3,512	2,471	1,687	2,177	29.0
Pages Produced by Reporter Volunteers:								
Appeal Cases	1,105	1,804	334	523	1,486	256	563	119.9
Non-Appeal Cases	2,358	2,200	844	494	1,010	1,019	2,408	136.3
Total	3,463	4,004	1,178	1,017	2,496	1,275	2,971	133.0
Total Pages Produced from Court Memory System	NA	8,374	4,537	4,529	4,967	2,962	5,148	73.8
Number of Cases Pending Transcription as of December 31	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	19	73	284.2
Number of Transcriber- Typist Positions Authorized as of December 31	3	4	4	5	3	2	3	50.0
Number of Courtrooms Equipped with Court Memory System	9	9	9	9	9	9	11	22.2

END