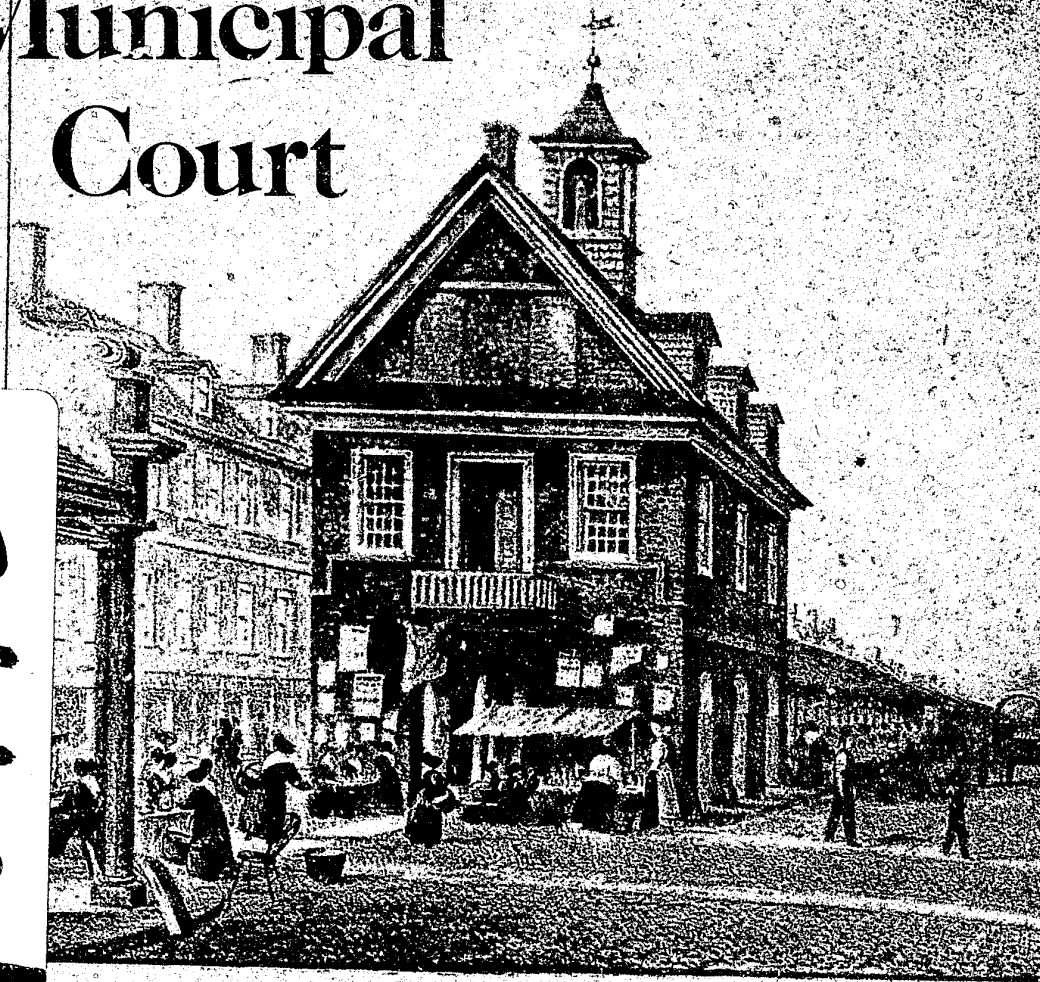


CP. Sent
10-12-83

The Philadelphia Municipal Court

90143



1982 Annual Report

U.S. Department of Justice 90143
National Institute of Justice

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Philadelphia Municipal
Court

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Cover Picture —

The Old Court House as it appeared in 1830.

This building, completed in 1710, was the first Court House in Pennsylvania. It was built at the eastern end of the old market house on High (Market) Street, between Second and Third Streets. It stood upon arches, with brick pillars for them to rest upon. It was a quaint, old-fashioned structure, with a little cupola and a bell, and having a balcony in front and flights of steps leading up to it. This balcony covered an enclosure beneath which was rented as a shop. Nearly all the outdoor speechmaking in Philadelphia was made from that balcony. The Governors delivered their Inaugural Addresses here, and it was here that George Whitefield spoke to six thousand people. The court house was also the town hall and seat of the Legislature and the Municipal Council, state house and town house, until the State House (Independence Hall) was erected in 1735.

1982 Annual Report
The Philadelphia Municipal Court



Hon. Joseph R. Glancey

PRESIDENT JUDGE

Bernard A. Scally, III

COURT ADMINISTRATOR



HONORABLE JOSEPH R. GLANCEY
PRESIDENT JUDGE



JOSEPH R. GLANCEY
PRESIDENT JUDGE

THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

360 CITY HALL
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107

The year 1982 was an historic one for our court system in Philadelphia. It marked the 300th Anniversary of the first judicial proceedings in this City held January 11, 1682. Therefore, 1982 marked the beginning of our 4th century.

An interesting aspect of this historic year was the fact that the first Small Claims Court was established in December, 1682. This Court was known as the "Three Shillings Court". We sometimes think that we are discovering new and innovative ways to try cases today and it is sobering to look back and realize that most of what we are doing is the cumulative result of a judicial system which has been progressing down through the years.

My congratulations to the Judges and employees of the Philadelphia Municipal Court. We have all been privileged to be a part of the court system in this, the first year of our 4th century.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH R. GLANCEY
PRESIDENT JUDGE



THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
OFFICE OF THE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
1224 CITY HALL ANNEX
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19107
MU 6-2910-2911-2912

JOSEPH R. GLANCEY
PRESIDENT JUDGE

BERNARD A. SCALLY, III
MUNICIPAL COURT
COURT ADMINISTRATOR



A remarkable feat happened in the Philadelphia Municipal Court in the year 1982. The Court was inundated with new filings totaling 163,479 cases consisting of both Criminal and Civil cases. The remarkable feat was that our Judges and employees adjudicated and processed 161,635 of these cases.

I think it is extraordinary when you consider that in 1981 the Court adjudicated 149,000 cases and this increase of some

12,000 cases, only, increased our year end backlog of 1982 over 1981 by 1,844 cases.

In particular, I am proud of our in-house training for our Judges and Court Personnel. I think that the rapport generated by this training has kept this Court as one of the most innovative in the Country today.

Congratulations to our Judges and Personnel. They are doing one heck of a good job.

BERNARD A. SCALLY, III
Court Administrator
Philadelphia Municipal Court

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NCJRS
JUL 21 1983
ACQUISITIONS

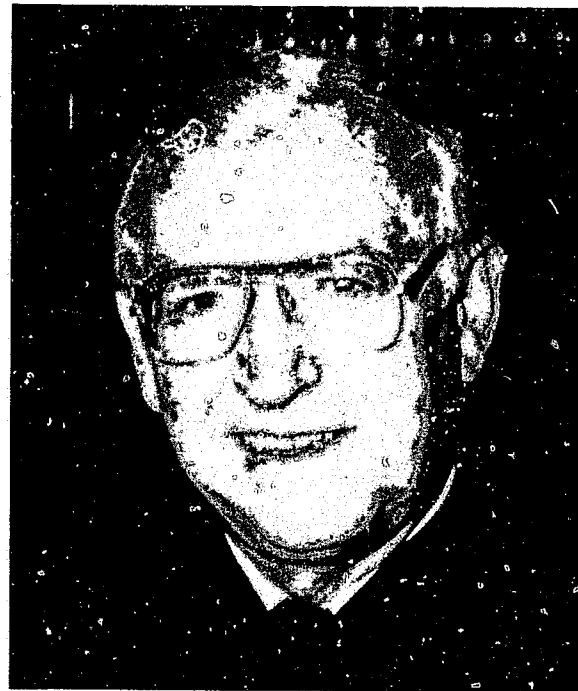
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Organization



*Illustrated is the first Official Seal
of Pennsylvania — as designed by William
Penn — 1683.*

Judges of the Philadelphia Municipal Court



PRESIDENT JUDGE
JOSEPH R. GLANCEY



MICHAEL J. CONROY



CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI, JR.



J. EARL SIMMONS, JR.



JOSEPH PATRICK MC CABE, JR.



LYNWOOD F. BLOUNT



EDWARD G. MEKEL



FRANCIS P. COSGROVE



KENNETH S. HARRIS



MEYER C. ROSE



ALAN K. SILBERSTEIN



ALEXANDER J. MACONES



ARTHUR S. KAFRISEN



THOMAS J. MC CORMACK



MITCHELL S. LIPSCHUTZ



JAMES GARDNER COLINS



JOHN J. SCOTT



WILLIAM J. BRADY



FRANCIS P. CADRAN



MATTHEW F. COPPOLINO



LOUIS J. PRESENZA



SENIOR JUDGE
MAXWELL L. OMINSKY



MICHAEL J. BEDNAREK*
*Retired, June 30, 1982

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

PRESIDENT JUDGE
JOSEPH R. GLANCEY

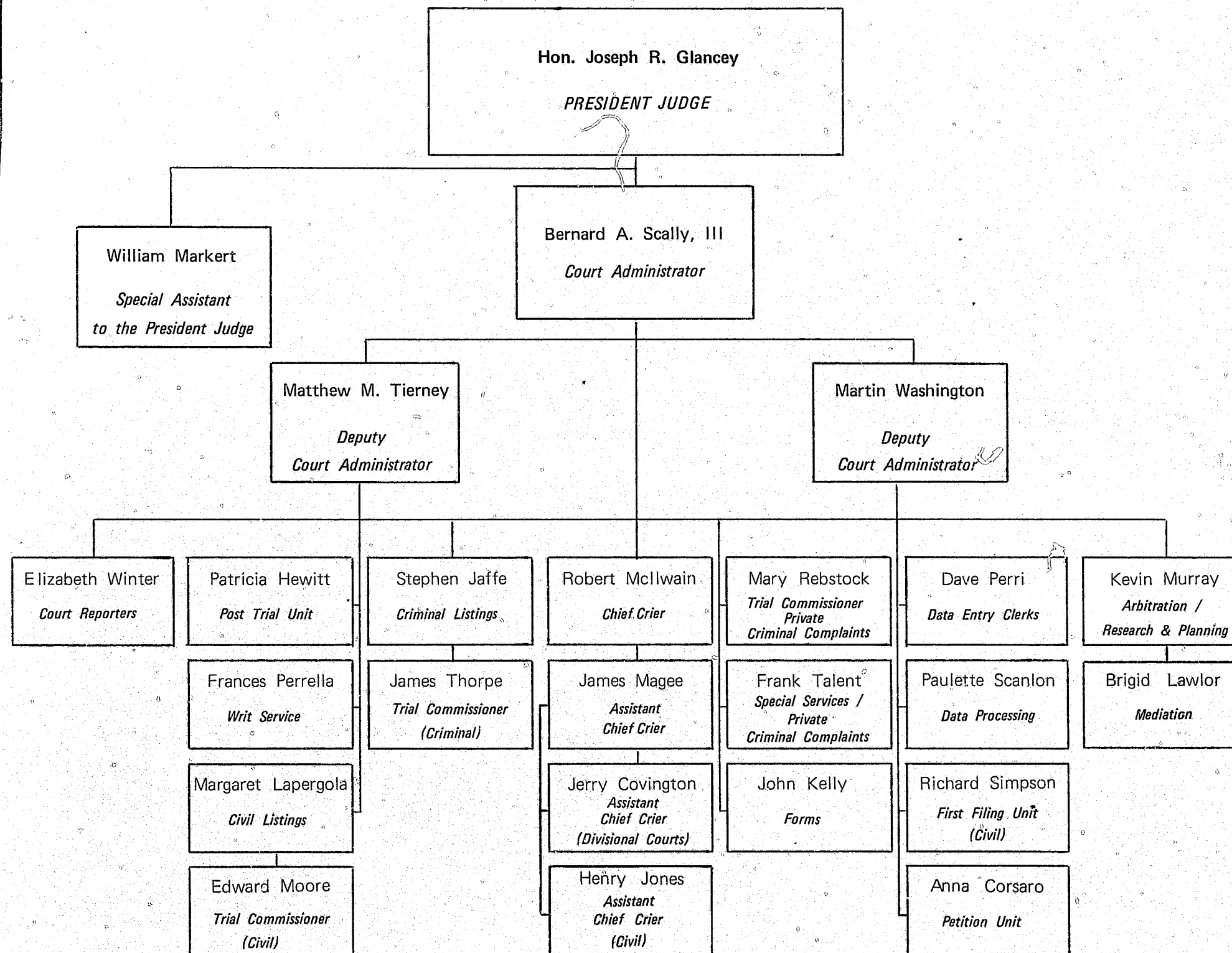
JUDGES

MICHAEL J. BEDNAREK*
LYNWOOD F. BLOUNT
WILLIAM J. BRADY
FRANCIS P. CADRAN
JAMES GARDNER COLINS
MICHAEL J. CONROY
MATTHEW F. COPPOLINO
FRANCIS P. COSGROVE
KENNETH S. HARRIS
ARTHUR S. KAFRISSEN
MITCHELL S. LIPSCHUTZ

ALEXANDER J. MACONES
CHARLES J. MARGIOTTI
JOSEPH PATRICK MC CABE, JR.
THOMAS J. MC CORMACK
EDWARD G. MEKEL
LOUIS J. PRESENZA
MEYER CHARLES ROSE
JOHN J. SCOTT
ALAN K. SILBERSTEIN
J. EARL SIMMONS, JR.

SENIOR JUDGE OF THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

MAXWELL L. OMINSKY





Ethyl Gelate, Executive Secretary to President Judge Glancey.



Irene McPeak is part of President Judge Glancey's staff.

Introduction



INTRODUCTION

In 1982, the Philadelphia Municipal Court was able to attain and implement several accomplishments which will enhance the efficiency of the Court and provide better service to the citizens of Philadelphia. The Court proudly presents its Report for 1982.

MUNICIPAL COURT'S BAIL GUIDELINES PROJECT RECEIVES NATIONAL ATTENTION

After several years of research, development and rigorous experimentation, the Philadelphia Municipal Court has implemented bail guidelines for use by our Judges in setting bail at preliminary arraignments. The bail guidelines, which have been recognized as the first effort of its kind in the United States, resulted from collaboration between a committee of Municipal Court Judges and the research staff of the Bail Decisionmaking Project. Dr. John Goldkamp of Temple University directed the Project and it was funded by the National Institutes of Corrections and Justice in Washington, D.C.

The guidelines are designed in the form of a grid which suggests a range of bail for defendants falling within given categories. The suggested decision ranges come from a careful study of what Municipal Court Judges have been doing in their decisions in the past as well as a new information dimension that summarizes the likelihood that a defendant will abscond or be rearrested if released on bail. Perhaps for the first time, the classification of defendants under the guidelines allows the question of bail to be addressed openly within a rational framework which, at the same time, enhances fairness.

A major finding of this experimental research has demonstrated that, under guidelines, defendants were treated more equitably. Similarly-situated defendants are now more likely to receive comparable decisions at bail. The reasons that Judges give when making exceptions to the guidelines has enabled us to modify the guidelines accordingly.

Our guidelines project is being viewed nationally as a means for improving the quality of bail decisionmaking as it comes increasingly under pressure in the context of jail overcrowding and the movement to address public safety concerns in bail. It should help us keep in prison those who should be there and to release those who should not.

Bail Guidelines Judicial Work Sheet

[illegible]

(*Nos. & ltrs. for coding purposes)

Selected Guidelines Range:

Actual Decision:

☐ ROR ☐

IF OUTSIDE GUIDELINES, CHECK REASON BELOW:

☐ A* ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E N/A N/A ☐ F

IF YOU GO BELOW THE GUIDELINES AMOUNT—SHOW REASON: [DEPARTING FROM GUIDELINES BY USING A LOWER FIGURE (ROR, or lower financial bail, than in the guidelines decision) CHECK THE APPLICABLE BOX(ES) ACROSS TO THE LEFT]:

(GOOD)..... (VERY UNLIKELY)..... N/A..... (Show REASON to Right)..... (Indicate DIRECTION OF DEPARTURE).....

(LIKELY) Prosecution Will Be Withdrawn..... Court Room Misdemeanor of Defendant..... Will Be Convicted (LIKELY)..... (POOR)..... (LIKELY).....

REASONS.....

[DEPARTING FROM GUIDELINES BY USING A HIGHER BAIL AMOUNT (money bail instead of ROR, or a greater money amount than within guidelines) CHECK BOX(ES) TO RIGHT]:

IF YOU GO ABOVE THE GUIDELINES AMOUNT—SHOW REASON:

☐ G ☐ H ☐ I ☐ J ☐ K ☐ L ☐ M ☐ N

THE EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOUSING COURT MEDIATION PROGRAM

In September, 1982, the Mediation Program for Housing Court was expanded with the assistance of the Housing Court Committee, the Philadelphia City Solicitor's Office, Temple University School of Law, and the Bryn Mawr College School of Social Work and Social Research.

Mediation is offered to landlords and tenants as a means of assisting them in reaching an agreement. The program provides litigants with an alternative to having their cases heard before a Municipal Court Judge.

A full time Mediation Supervisor, Brigid Lawlor, was hired to coordinate the program, draft a training manual and solicit volunteers for training to qualify as mediators.

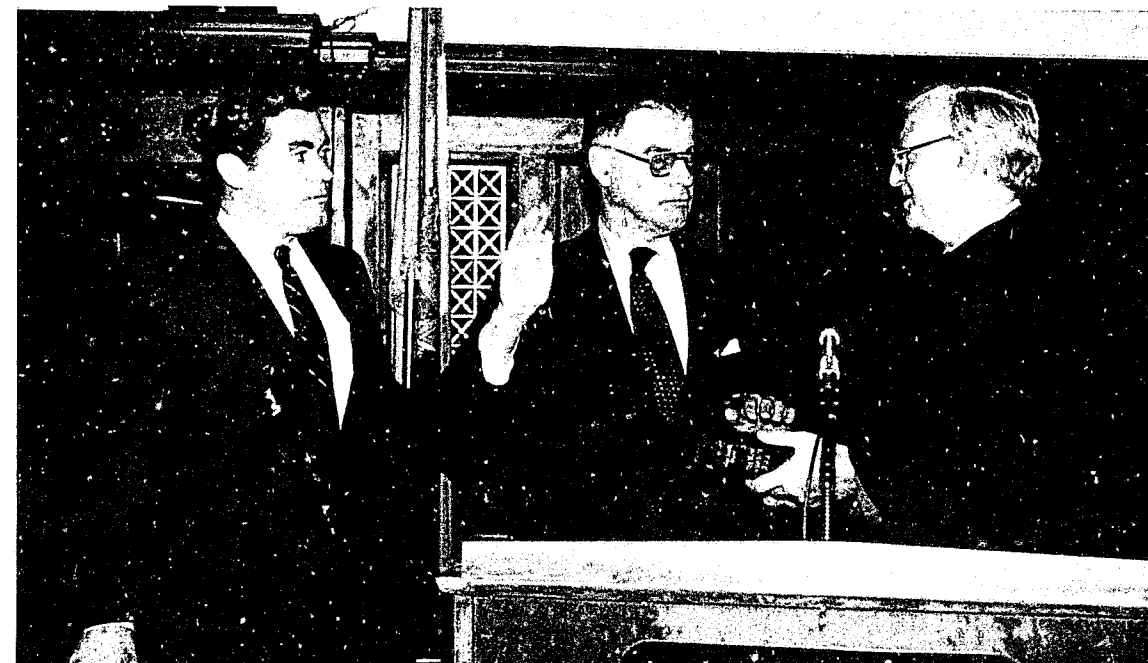
Those who participate in ten training sessions and give a minimum of forty hours of service receive a certification as trained mediators for the Philadelphia Municipal Court. At present, there are eleven volunteer Mediators.

Since the inception of the program, 75% of those cases opting for Mediation successfully reached agreement.

HOUSING COURT MEDIATION PROGRAM

Commissioner Edward A. Moore discusses Mediation Program with Ms. Brigid Lawlor, Mediation Coordinator. Left to right, Millicent Carvalho, Fran Snyder, Mr. Moore, Ms. Lawlor, and Mitchell Cantor.



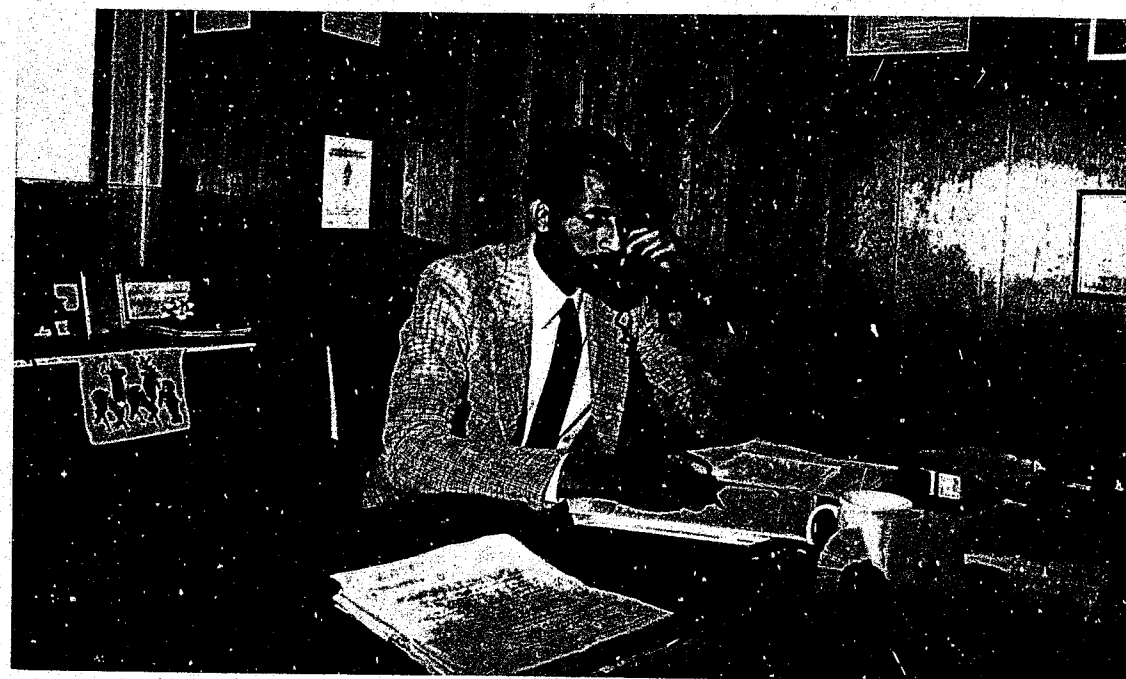


Mayor William J. Green (left) and President Judge Joseph R. Glancey (right) at the swearing-in of John F. McCloskey, Jr. (center) as Commissioner of Public Property.



Mayor William J. Green (left) and President Judge Joseph R. Glancey (right) at the swearing-in of Joseph W. Brown (center) as Finance Director, City of Philadelphia.

**Martin O. Washington, Deputy Court Administrator, Philadelphia
Municipal Court.**



**The Honorable Alan K. Silberstein with students from the Cooke
Junior High School.**



Matthew M. Tierney, Deputy Court Administrator, Philadelphia Municipal Court.

Hon. Matthew F. Coppelino is sworn in as Municipal Court Judge of Philadelphia during a ceremony at City Hall. Members of the Coppelino family stand with him during the induction. From left to right are Mrs. Amelia Coppelino, wife; Mrs. Lisa Ann Cacia, daughter; and holding the Bible is son, Matthew, Jr.



JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

In October 1982, the Court held its annual Fall Judicial Conference. The conference was held at Insurance Company of North America's Eagle Lodge, which is located in Lafayette Hills, Pa. Eagle Lodge is one of the worlds newest and finest conference centers. The conference enabled the twenty-two judges of Philadelphia Municipal Court to participate as a group in various workshops. Some of the distinguished speakers at this conference were the Honorable Samuel J. Roberts, Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, nationally known Judge Thomas J. Stovell, Jr. of Houston, David Owens, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Prisons, and John H. Kramer, Executive Director of the Pennsylvania Sentencing Guidelines Commission. Besides having an excellent educational agenda, the conference also presents the opportunity for the judges individually and as a whole to discuss the operation of the court and formulate what goals they should strive for in the future.



Mr. David Owens, Superintendent of Philadelphia Prisons, addressing the judges at the Judicial Conference.



Attending the Fall Judicial Conference at Eagle Lodge (back row, left to right) Hon. Thomas J. Stovell, Jr., Houston, Texas, Hon. Francis P. Cosgrove, Hon. Francis P. Cadrán, Hon. Thomas J. McCormack, Bernard A. Scally, III, Court Administrator, Hon. Charles J. Margiotti, Jr., Hon. William J. Brady, William Markert, Special Assistant to the President Judge, Hon. Alexander Macones. (Front row, left to right), Hon. Joseph R. Glancey, President Judge, Hon. Maxwell L. Ominsky, Hon. Joseph P. McCabe, Hon. J. Gardner Collins, Hon. Matthew F. Coppelino, Hon. Alan K. Silberstein, Hon. Mitchell S. Lipschutz, Hon. Louis J. Presenza and Matthew M. Tierney, Deputy Court Administrator.

FISCAL FACTS

MUNICIPAL COURT BUDGET FOR 1982 WAS JUST OVER FIVE MILLION DOLLARS AND THE AVERAGE COST OF A CASE WAS \$31.78

With the budget of \$5,136,000 for 1982, Municipal Court disposed of 161,135 cases at an average cost of \$31.78 per case. The Court budget was less than one-half of one percent of the budget of the City of Philadelphia.

In addition, the Court collected the following revenues and returned to the City's General Fund a surplus of \$236,602.40.

Tax Court	\$2,194,556.40
Filing Fees (Civil)	714,300.00
Fines and Costs (Criminal)	325,419.24
Fines and Costs (Code Enforcement)	2,138,327.16
Total Revenues Collected	\$5,372,602.80
1982 Court Budget	5,136,000.00
Surplus Over Budget	\$ 236,602.80

TEN PERCENT OF MUNICIPAL COURT EMPLOYEES HAVE PERFECT ATTENDANCE IN 1982

Nineteen employees of the Municipal Court, or about 10% of the Court's work force had perfect attendance in 1982. This is a considerable achievement since every City and Court employee is allowed twenty days of absence due to illness each year.

These men and women are to be commended for their extreme sense of responsibility toward their Court related duties.

In Municipal Court in 1982, the average number of sick days per employee was 9.5 days. This compares favorably to the average number of sick days for all other City employees, which was 11.06%. These statistics are another indication of the constant dedication and superior work habits of the large majority of Municipal Court employees.

The following are the employees who had perfect attendance in 1982:

Elmer Brun	.....	Court Officer
Jerry Covington	.....	Assistant Chief Crier
Michael Della Vella	.....	Court Crier
*Angelo DiRosa	.....	Court Officer
James Dougherty	.....	Court Crier
Gerald Frattura	.....	Court Officer
William Gaffigan	.....	Court Crier
**Joseph Glickstein	.....	Court Officer
Herbert Rifkin	.....	Court Officer
George Siegrist	.....	Court Crier
Gerald Smith	.....	Court Officer
John Kelley	.....	Forms Manager
Jerome Levinsky	.....	Custodial Worker
Nancy Liberato	.....	Assistant Supervisor, Data Processing
Kevin Murray	.....	Arbitration Coordinator
***Frances Perrella	.....	Supervisor, Writ Service
David Perri	.....	Supervisor, Data Entry Clerks
***Bernard A. Scally, III	.....	Court Administrator
Seymour Segal	.....	Clerk Messenger

*nine consecutive years of perfect attendance
 **three consecutive years of perfect attendance
 ***two consecutive years of perfect attendance

COURT EMPLOYEES ELECT WILLIE PASSIO "EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR" FOR 1982

In 1982, the Philadelphia Municipal Court held its Fourth Annual "Employee of the Year Award" Luncheon, which is more popular each year and has become an annual tradition.

A Committee of eight Municipal Court employees collected nominations for this award from all their co-workers. This Committee then made the final choice after studying all the comments submitted for each nominee.

Willie Passio, a Court Officer for eleven years, was selected as Employee of the Year for 1982. In addition, to being a competent court officer, who consistently demonstrates outstanding supervisory and leadership abilities, he has a deep sense of loyalty to the Court and his co-workers. Everyone who meets Willie, as he is called by all who know him, immediately recognizes his humility, his kindness, and unselfish attitude toward his fellow man. Willie has given many hours of his free time over the past thirty years helping the needy whenever he can and working for many community, civic and charitable organizations. He is a fine human being, a credit to the Court and a source of pride to the City of Philadelphia.

The 1982 Committee also selected an individual outside the Municipal Court to receive the "Supportive Service Award". Miss Rosemarie Magliocco, Supervisor of the Computer Coding Criminal Unit, received the second "Supportive Service Award" for her dedication and her untiring efforts to constantly improve the efficient operation of the Municipal Court Computer Coding Criminal Division.



EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

Left to right, Bernard A. Scally, III, Court Administrator, William Passio, Employee of the Year 1982, and President Judge Joseph R. Glancey.



EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR AWARD

Committee members left to right, Kathie Nolen, Joan Jackson, Arnell Coleman, Chairperson, William Passio, Recipient, 1982 Employee of the Year, Colleen Kilkenny, Jacqui Berry, and Tom Guidice.

EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

WILLIE PASSIO

NOMINEES

NORMAN CANTWELL

NANCY DIAZ

JOHN HOUSE

STEPHEN JAFFE

NANCY LIBERATO

RICHARD SIMPSON

SUPPORTIVE SERVICE AWARD

ROSEMARIE MAGLIOCCO



EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR LUNCHEON 1982

Guest speaker, Honorable Robert N. C. Nix, Jr., Associate Justice of The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, addressing the guests of the luncheon.



Former Chairperson, Mrs. Victoria Bonner, introducing Arnell Coleman (right) as this year's Chairperson.

SMALL CLAIMS COURTS CELEBRATE 300TH ANNIVERSARY AND BECOME A TELEVISION SUCCESS

The State of Pennsylvania was settled in 1682, three hundred years ago. On December 17, 1682, Penn's first General Assembly enacted legislation providing for the trial of small civil claims known as the "Three Shillings Court". Thus was born the Small Claims Court, which today is probably the most well known Court in the City of Philadelphia.

During 1982, 34,821 cases were decided in the Small Claims Court, affecting the lives of many thousands of people in the Delaware Valley area.

The television industry, recognizing the impact that small claims courts have on so many people, last year, introduced the program called "The People's Court", starring Judge Joseph A. Wapner, a retired Los Angeles Superior Court Judge. It has become extremely popular and is now aired in every state and in many foreign countries.

The NBC affiliate in Philadelphia, Channel 3, started airing "The People's Court" in June of 1982. It immediately received high ratings and in August, Judge Wapner was a guest on the local NBC show, "People Are Talking". Judge Joseph R. Glancey, President Judge of The Philadelphia Municipal Court, and Philadelphia Bar Association Chancellor, Robert Daniels, appeared with him.

At the end of the program, Judge Glancey presented Judge Wapner with a Certificate designating him an Honorary Judge of The Philadelphia Municipal Court.



"PEOPLE ARE TALKING" host Maury Povich, and Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, Robert Daniels, look on as President Judge Joseph R. Glancey, presents a certificate to Judge Joseph Wapner, making him an Honorary Municipal Court Judge of Philadelphia. It cited the Judge for displaying wisdom and integrity in promoting an understanding of the importance of a fair judicial system and fulfilling Socrates' classic qualities of a Judge: "To hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly, and to decide impartially".

COMMUNITY SAFETY PROGRAM OFFERS INFORMATION AND SUPPORT TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES

The Community Safety Program of the Northwest Interfaith Movement initiated a unique support service for crime victims in the Spring of 1982. It started at the 14th Police District Divisional Court at Germantown Avenue and Haines Street where preliminary hearings are held each Tuesday morning.

The program was developed in cooperation with Municipal Court President Judge Joseph R. Glancey and District Attorney Edward Rendell. The Staff Coordinator for the Program is Catherine Bachrach. Judge William Markert, Special Assistant to Judge Glancey and Assistant District Attorney Pamela Cushing are the local liaisons for the pilot project, the first of its kind in the City.

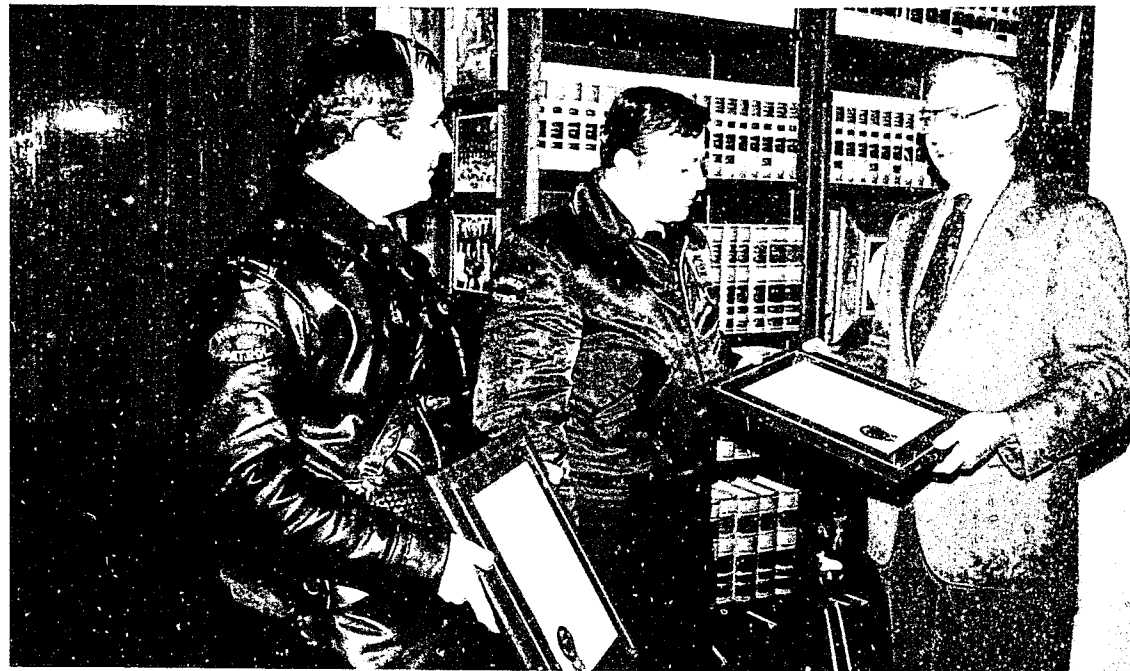
A trained community volunteer provides written information about the preliminary hearing procedure and the crime victims compensation act and is available to stay with the victims to provide support.

Often times, the victims do not understand that the preliminary hearing is not a trial, but a procedure to determine if there is sufficient evidence to hold the case for trial.

Plans are being made at the present time to extend the service to the other ten divisional courts throughout the City where preliminary hearings are held.



(Left to right) Community Safety Program Director, Catherine Bachrach; Special Assistant to the President Judge, William Markert, Assistant District Attorney, David Webb.



Philadelphia Highway Patrolmen George R. Meek (center) and Patrick J. Taylor (left) were honored for their "Bravery and Professionalism" in the apprehension of Anthony LaBorde, a fugitive sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. President Judge Joseph R. Glancey (right) presented the award on behalf of Philadelphia Municipal Court.

Left to right, James Magee, Assistant Chief Court Crier, Herbert Rifkin, Charles Favors, James Love, Jerry Smith and President Judge Joseph R. Glancey at the swearing in of the new Court Officers.

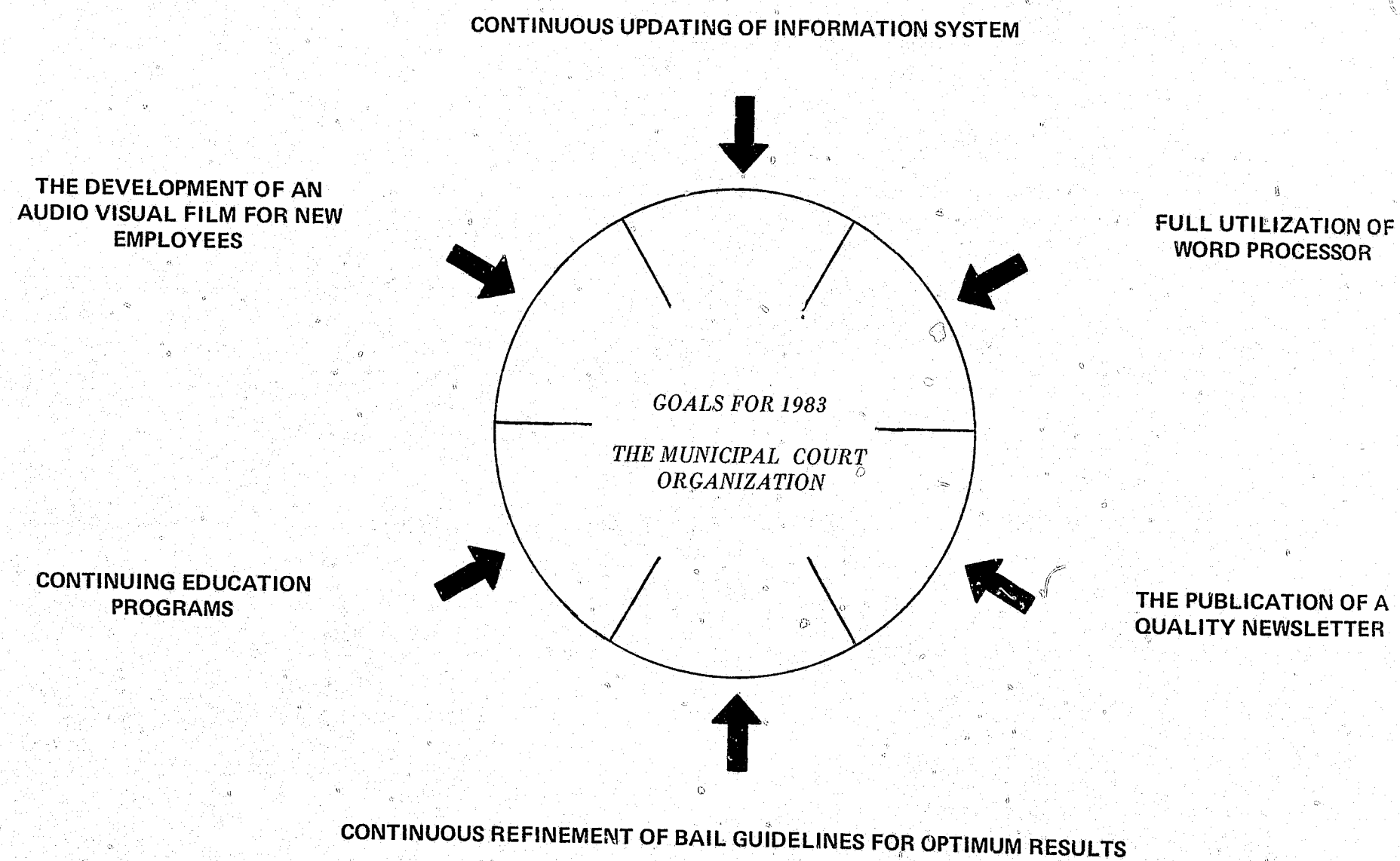




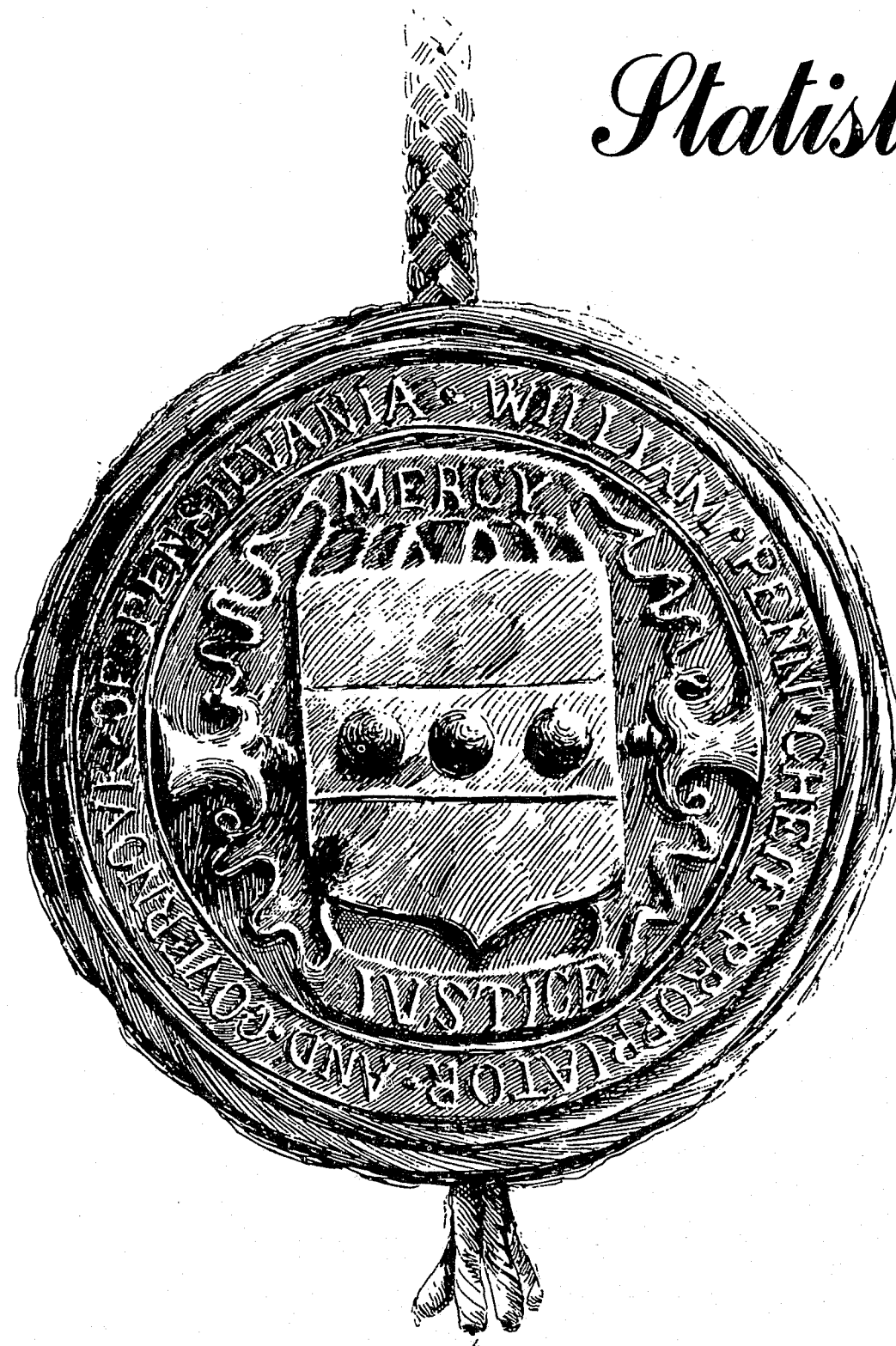
(Center) Nancy Liberato, Assistant Supervisor of the Data Processing Unit, and Martin Washington, Deputy Court Administrator, receiving 1982 Award from United Way.

Bernard A. Scally, III, Court Administrator, addressing the National Association of Trial Court Administrators and the National Association of Court Administrators, at the Mobile, Alabama conference.





Statistical Overview



**PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
STATISTICAL SUMMARY
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982**

	Records Available For Disposition January 4, 1982	New Records Received During Report Period	Total Records to Be Disposed	Total Record Dispositions	Records Available For Disposition January 3, 1983 ¹	1982 Increase (Decrease)
CIVIL:						
Code Enforcement	4,763	33,263	38,026	32,599	5,427	664
Landlord and Tenant	1,184	16,563	17,747	16,989	758	(426)
Small Claims	4,461	36,429	40,890	34,821	6,069	1,608
Sub-Total	10,408	86,255	96,663	84,490	12,254	1,846
Private Criminal	240	4,040	4,280	3,916	364	124
Sub-Total	10,648	90,295	100,943	88,325	12,618	1,970
CRIMINAL:						
Preliminary Hearings	1,823	16,106	17,929	16,479	1,450	(373)
Trials	6,551	32,061	38,612	32,394	6,218	(333)
Sub-Total ²	8,374	48,167	56,541	48,873	7,668	(706)
Summary Proceedings	992	25,015	26,007	24,435	1,572	580
Sub-Total	9,366	73,182	82,548	73,308	9,240	(126)
TOTAL	20,014	163,477	183,491	161,633	21,858	1,844

APPEALS:

CIVIL:

During 1982, 598 appeals were perfected on Municipal Court civil trials.

CRIMINAL:

During 1982, 633 appeals were perfected on Municipal Court criminal trials.

1. Includes 114 sentence deferred defendant records.

2. A year-end adjustment of criminal records produced two fewer case filings and dispositions than previously recorded.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

CRIMINAL CASE PROGRAM

With 37,840 criminal filings in 1970 (including both preliminary hearings and trials) the Court experienced a sudden surge to 45,719 filings in 1971. This was due to the fact that Municipal Court criminal jurisdiction was extended from dealing only with those cases where the maximum incarceration penalty was two years or less to the present limitation of handling all cases where the maximum penalty is five years or less (this jurisdiction change occurred on July 19, 1971). Once the Court adjusted, filings decreased to 40,965 cases in 1972 and steadily increased thereafter until they reached their peak in 1975 with 48,555 filings. Filings then steadily decreased until 1980 and 1981 when the Court received 42,316 and 44,552 new cases respectively, each total representing an increase of 5% over the preceding year's workload. In 1982, the Court received 48,167 new cases, an increase of 8% over 1981. The 1982 workload represented the third highest level attained during the last thirteen years and the highest level attained in the last seven years, approximating the record number of case filings reached in 1975.

The number of criminal case dispositions has reflected fluctuations in case filings. In 1982, there were 48,873 case dispositions compared to 38,303 dispositions in 1970 and 42,718 dispositions in 1981, an increase of 28% above 1970 dispositions and 14% above 1981 dispositions. There were 16,479 preliminary hearing dispositions in 1982 compared to 15,892 recorded in 1981, an increase of 4% above 1981 dispositions and 32,394 trial program dispositions compared to 26,826 registered in 1981, an increase of 21% above 1981 dispositions.

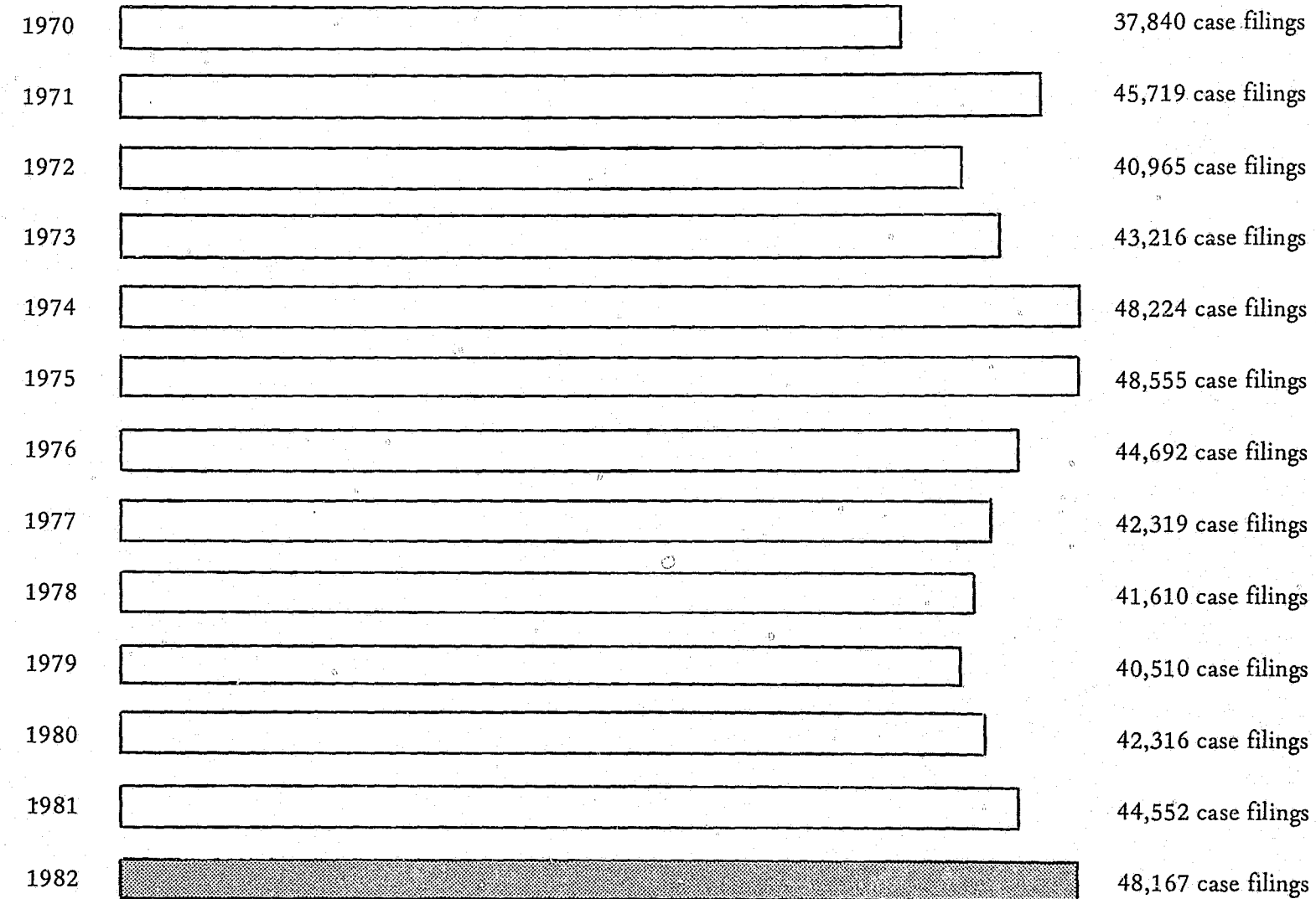
SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS

There were 24,435 summary proceeding case dispositions in 1982 compared to 16,956 recorded in 1981, an increase of 44% above 1981 dispositions.

CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS

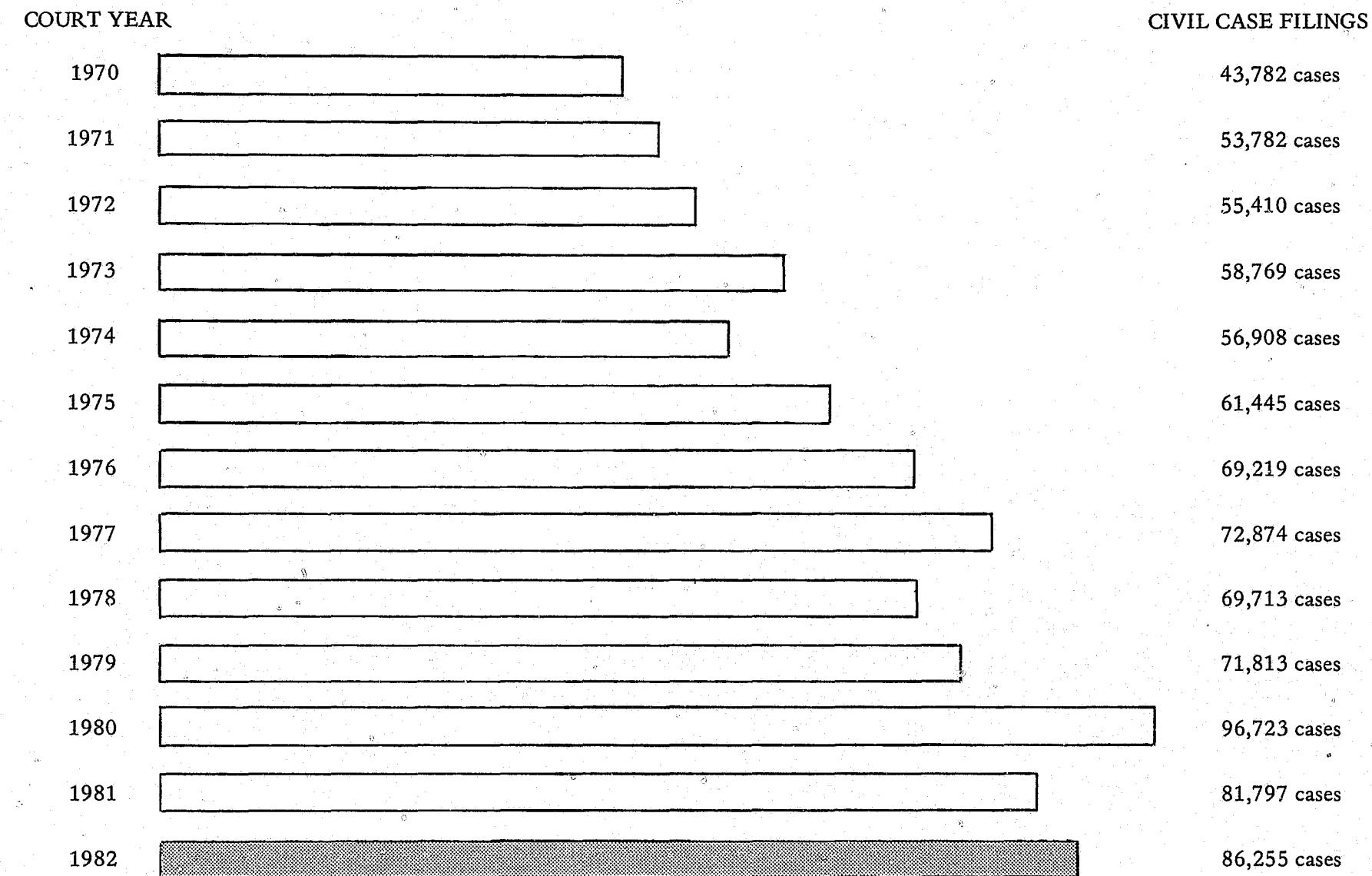
COURT YEAR

CRIMINAL CASE FILINGS

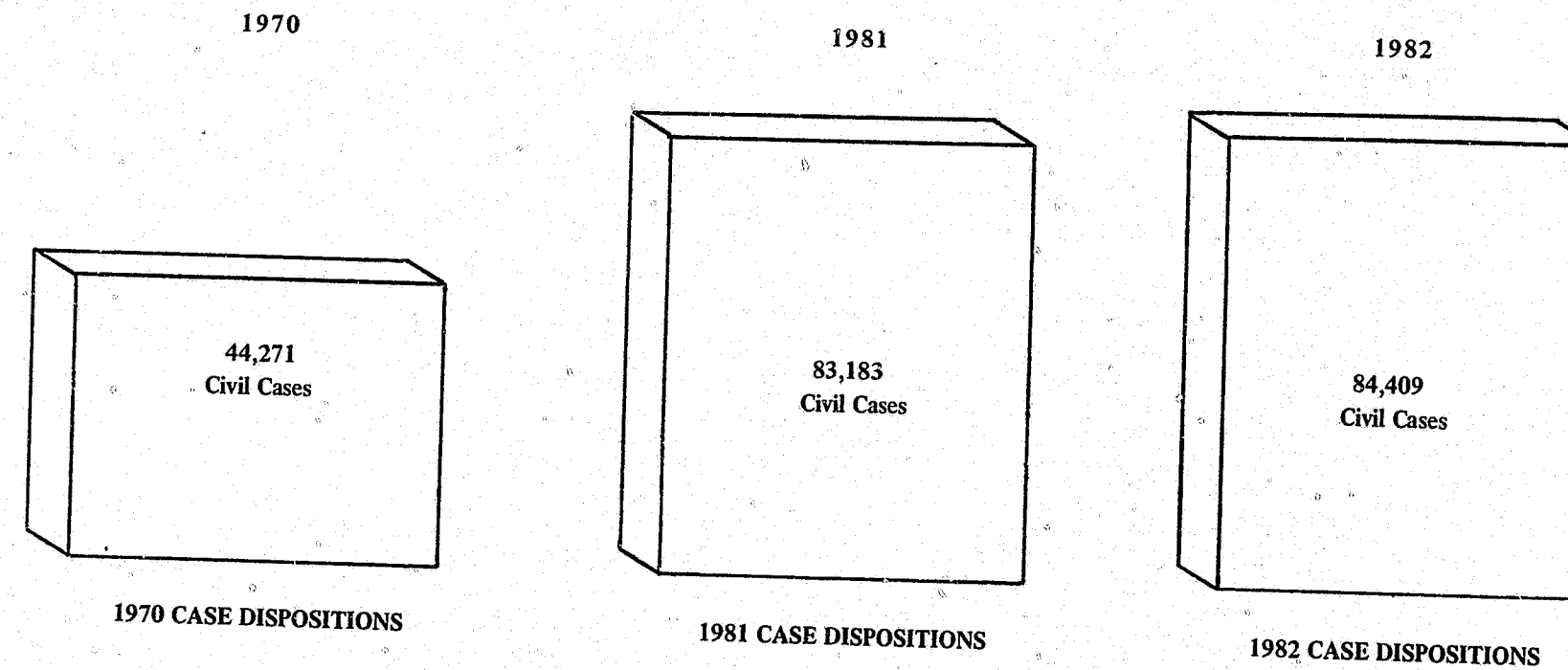


CIVIL CASE PROGRAM

In recent years there has been a substantially greater number of civil case filings compared to the first years of the Municipal Court operation. In 1982, the number of case filings reached the second highest level attained during the last thirteen years and was 97% above the number of 1970 filings. The 86,255 cases filed represented an increase of 5% above 1981 filings.



GROWTH IN DISPOSITIONS



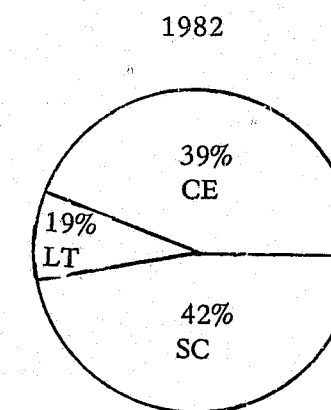
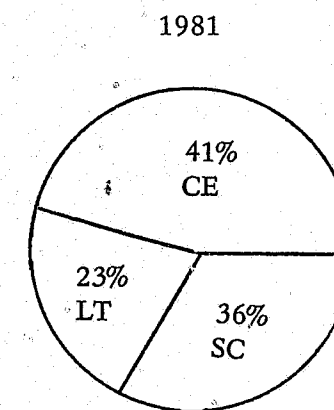
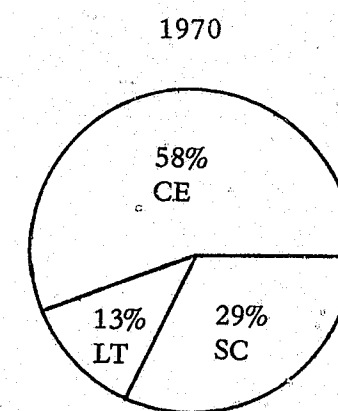
As with the criminal program, the number of civil case dispositions has reflected fluctuations in case filings. The 84,409 cases disposed in 1982 represented an increase of 91% above 1970 dispositions and 1% above 1981 dispositions.

PRIVATE CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS

The Private Criminal Complaints Program has handled a large number of cases. During 1982, 3,916 cases were disposed, an increase of 4% over 1981, resulting in a year-end inventory of only 364 cases available for disposition.

KIND OF CASE FILINGS BY YEAR

The pie charts which follow show how the composition of civil case filings has changed, comparing 1970, 1981 and 1982. Code Enforcement filings in 1982 were 33,263 compared to 33,946 in 1981, a decrease of 2% below 1981 filings. The proportion of Code Enforcement cases in 1982 also decreased by 2% compared to 1981, thereby accentuating the proportional decline when compared to 1970. Landlord and Tenant actions have increased in proportion in 1982 when compared to 1970, but decreased when compared to 1981. This decrease resulted from a reduction of 11% in actions filed in 1982 compared to 1981. Small Claims filings have increased in proportion in 1982 when compared to both 1970 and 1981. The increase in proportion in 1982 when compared to 1981 resulted from an increase of 24% in Small Claims filings in 1982 compared to the preceding year.



Legend: CE Code Enforcement
 LT Landlord and Tenant Actions
 SC Small Claims

Criminal Program



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CRIMINAL PROGRAM
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

	PRELIMINARY HEARINGS	TRIALS	TOTAL
DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL AT START OF 1982	1,823	6,429	8,252
SENTENCE DEFERRED RECORDS		122	122
ACTIVE DEFENDANT RECORDS AT START OF 1982 ¹	1,823	6,551	8,374
NEW DEFENDANT RECORDS ENTERED	15,633	31,151	46,784
PREVIOUSLY DEFERRED DEFENDANT RECORDS REINSTATED	535	1,092	1,627
DEFENDANT RECORDS TO BE DISPOSED	17,991	38,794	56,785
DEFENDANT RECORDS DISPOSED	16,479	32,394	48,873
DEFENDANT RECORDS PLACED IN DEFERRED STATUS	62	182	244
ACTIVE DEFENDANT RECORDS AT END OF 1982	1,450	6,218	7,668
SENTENCE DEFERRED DEFENDANT RECORDS		114	114
DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL OR HEARING	1,450	6,104	7,554
CHANGE IN ACTIVE DEFENDANT RECORD STATUS DURING 1982	-373	-333	-706

1. Active defendant records do not include deferred cases subject to future action by Municipal Court or Prosecutor.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CRIMINAL PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY HEARINGS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

Cases Pending Beginning of Year		New Cases Received During Report Period	Cases Disposed During Report Period	Cases Pending At End Of Report Period	Increase/ Decrease In Cases	Percent Change
1978	1,076	10,954	10,983	1,047	-29	-3%
1979	1,047	12,398	11,790	1,655	+608	+58%
1980	1,655	14,367	14,304	1,718	+63	+4%
1981	1,718	15,997	15,892	1,823	+105	+6%
1982	1,823	16,106	16,479	1,450	-373	-20%

RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS. 1982 - 1.02¹

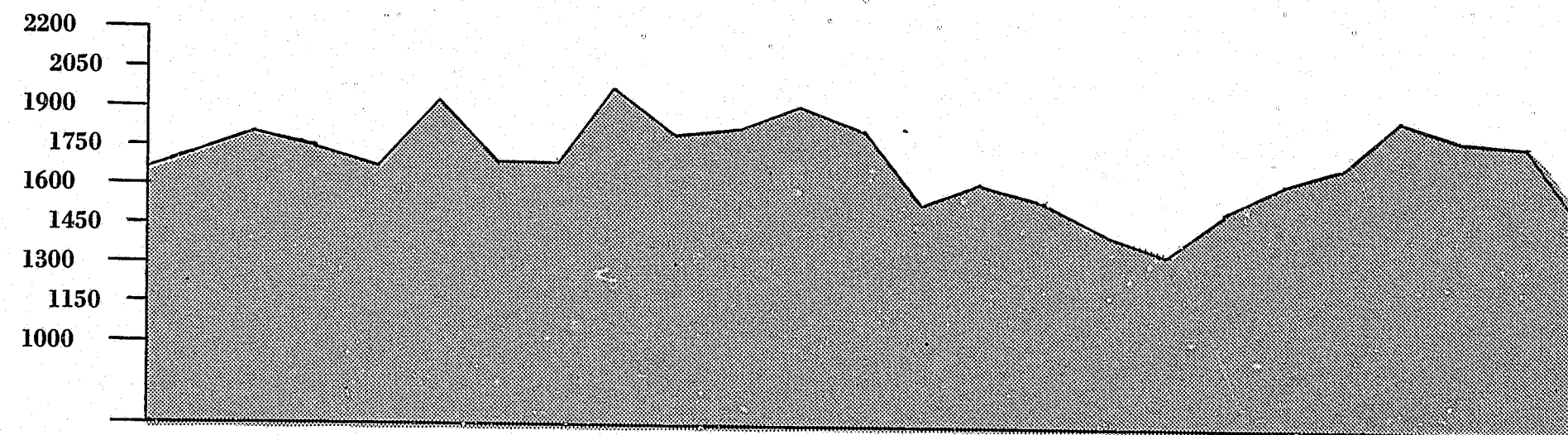
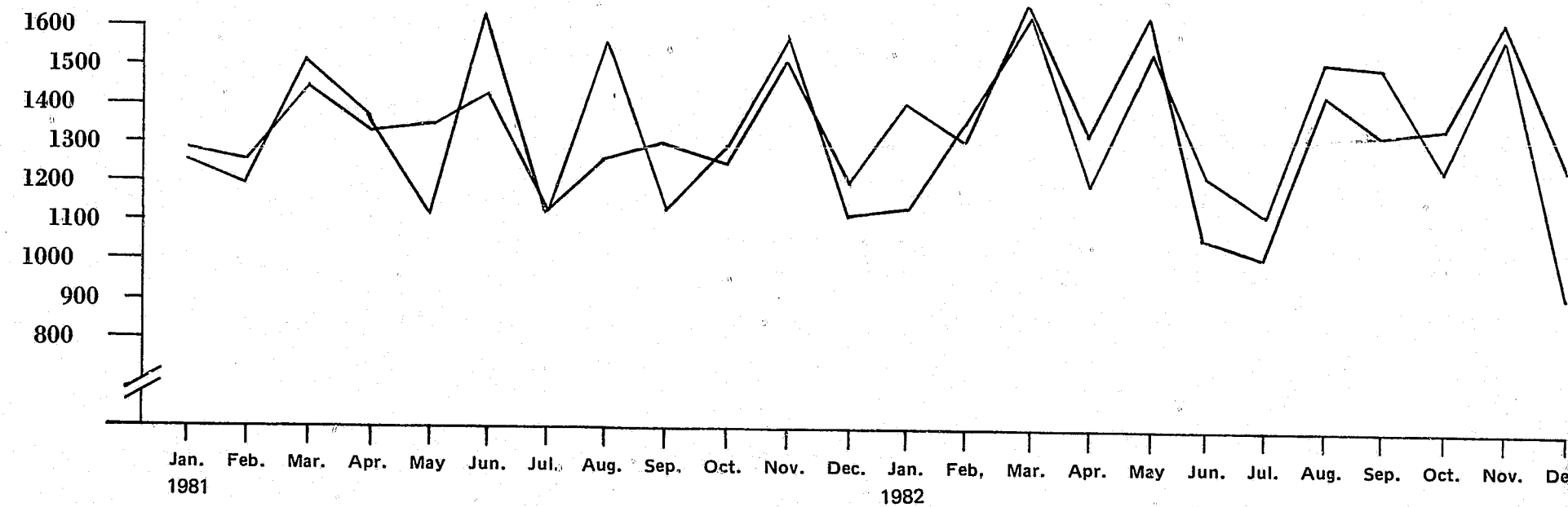
Jan.	1.25	April	1.11	July	0.90	Oct.	1.08
Feb.	0.95	May	1.06	August	0.94	Nov.	1.01
March	1.02	June	0.88	Sept.	0.87	Dec.	1.35

For the fourth consecutive year, there was an increase in the number of new cases received for preliminary hearings and the number of such cases disposed. Over the last five years, filings have increased by 47% and dispositions have increased by 50%. During 1982, the number of dispositions exceeded the number of filings, thereby resulting in a decrease in year-end case inventory. The 1982 year-end case inventory of 1,450 open cases is the lowest year-end inventory in the last four years and represents a 16% decrease compared to case inventory at the beginning of 1981. The chart on the following page illustrates this decrease.

1. This measure indicates here and in all subsequent references whether in any specified period of time more cases were disposed than filed or vice-versa. A ratio greater than 1.0 indicates more cases were disposed than filed during the specified period; a ratio less than 1.0 indicates more cases were filed than disposed during the period. When the difference is slight, the result will be close to 1.0; when great, it will be further away from 1.0.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CRIMINAL PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY HEARINGS
NEW CASES vs. CASE DISPOSITIONS

New Cases
Case Dispositions



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CRIMINAL PROGRAM
TRIALS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

<u>Cases Pending Beginning of Year</u>		<u>New Cases Received During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Disposed During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Pending At End Of Report Period</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease In Cases</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1978	3,855	30,656	29,005	5,506	+1,561	+43%
1979	5,506	28,114	28,568	5,052	-454	-8%
1980	5,052	27,949	28,179	4,822	-230	-5%
1981	4,822	28,555	26,826	6,551	+1,729	+36%
1982	6,551	32,061	32,394	6,218	-333	-5%

RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS, 1982 - 1.01

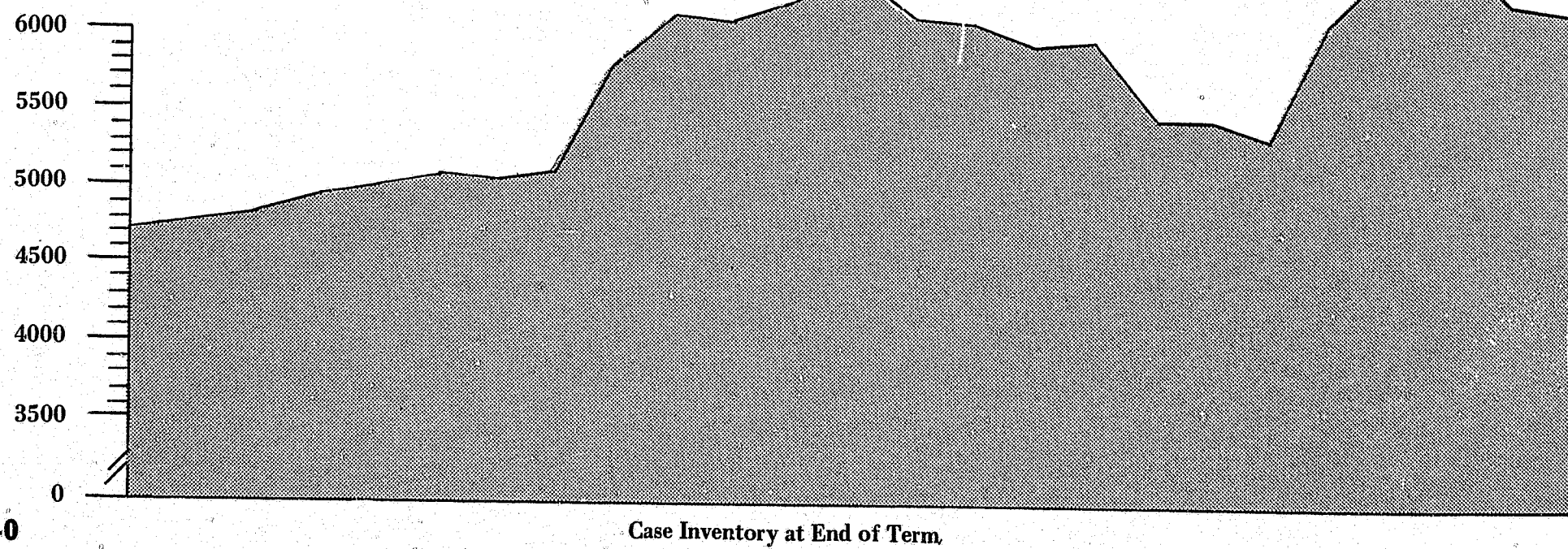
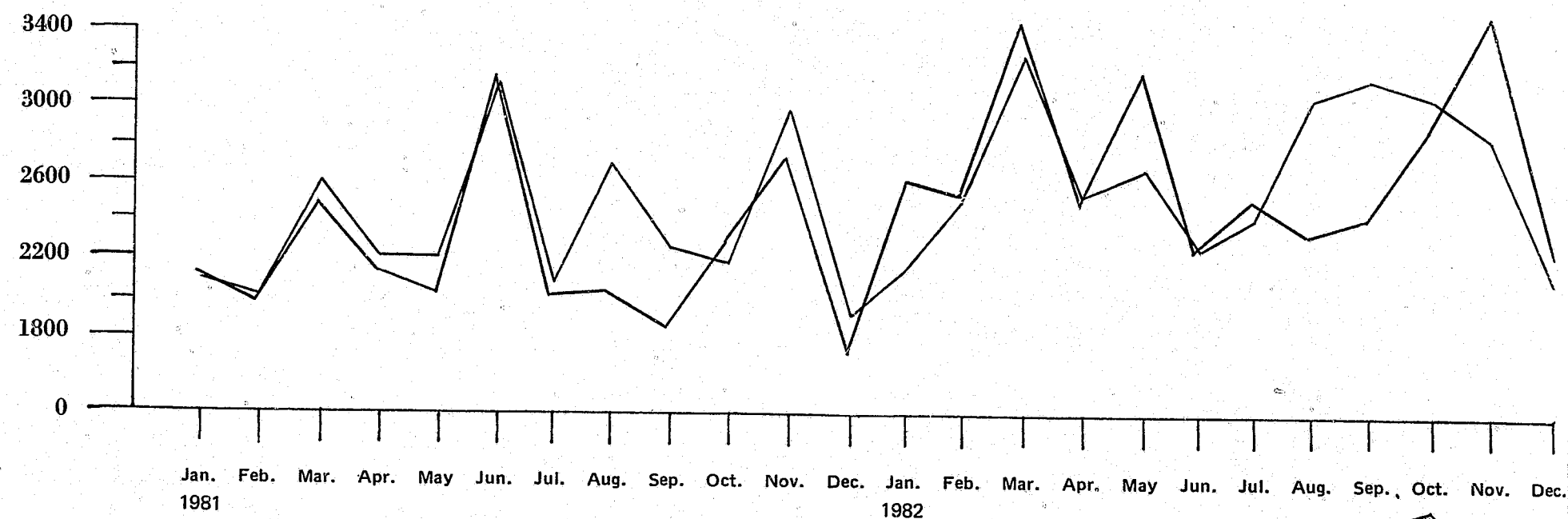
Jan.	1.19	April	0.98	July	1.06	Oct.	0.95
Feb.	1.02	May	1.19	August	0.76	Nov.	1.23
March	1.05	June	1.00	Sept.	0.76	Dec.	1.04

During 1982, trial case dispositions exceeded trial case filings in Municipal Court, thereby resulting in a yearly ratio of dispositions to filings of 1.01. This rate resulted in a decrease in case inventory of 333 open cases during the year. During 1982, both filings and dispositions easily reached the highest level attained in the past five years.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT CRIMINAL PROGRAM

TRIALS
NEW CASES vs. CASE DISPOSITIONS

New Cases
Case Dispositions



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
DEFENDANT DISPOSITIONS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL DEF. DISP.	TRANS ¹	TOTAL NON- CONV.	GLTY. AS CHGED	GLTY. LESS OFF.	NON-CONVICTIONS					CONVICTIONS ²		HEARINGS	
						DIR- VERD N/G	DISM PREL ARRGN	PROS W/D	NON- JURY ACQ	GLTY PLEA	NON- JURY	HELD FOR CT	NOT HELD	
MURDER	421		37					1					384	36
MANSLAUGHTER	35		4	18	11				2	8	21		2	2
ROBBERY	4572	71	1508	5	101		5	286	15	39	67		2887	1202
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	6916	851	2765	356	821	(3)	8	1309	239	357	820		2123	1209
MINOR ASSAULT	2089	487	716	408	197	(2)	4	421	120	235	370		281	171
BURGLARY	3930	140	1331	16	76	(2)	6	267	12	35	55		2369	1046
LARCENY EXCEPT AUTO	7254	1647	2422	1591	179	(9)	19	1472	172	920	850		1415	759
AUTO LARCENY-THEFT	397	88	165	24	5	(1)	5	65	11	9	20		115	84
EMBEZZLEMENT/FRAUD	1050	171	519	109	24		12	401	29	78	55		235	13
STOLEN PROPERTY	1281	293	583	112	53	(2)	12	318	50	78	87		240	203
PROPERTY/COUNTERFEITING	39	8	20	3	1			10	3	2	2		7	7
ATTEMPT RAPE	413	2	119	1	3					2	2		288	119
ATTEMPT RAPE	163	1	59	2	7			38		2	7		94	21
MINOR ASSAULT	265	28	93	70	10			38	13	27	53		64	42
COMMON DISORDERLY VICE	1327	19	915	210	155	(4)	194	616	58	189	176		28	47
OTHER DISORDERLY OFFENSES	164	38	46	56	8		2	28	4	26	38		16	12
SALE/USE OF NARCOTICS	2703	665	959	325	251	(6)	22	808	100	251	325		503	29
POSSESS/USE NARCOTICS	3534	1003	2147	312	49		900	1147	40	168	193		23	60
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	51	18	19	14			6	12	1	4	10			
WEAPONS OFFENSES	1699	134	621	590	327	(4)	23	467	120	425	492		27	11
OFFENSES VS FAMILY & CHLD	12	5	5	2				1	3	2			1	1
LIQUOR LAWS	292	1	287	2	1		90	194	2		3		1	1
DRIVING WHILE INTOX.	4828	2642	1295	880		(3)	772	433	80	537	343		11	10
OTHER MOTOR VEH. OFNS	30	10	14	6			1	10	1	4	2			2
DISORDERLY CONDUCT-VAG	1155	443	414	278	9		44	338	28	200	37		11	4
GAMBLING	2288	57	2192	37		(2)	975	1188	26	19	18		2	3
ARSON	28	1	9	1				2		1	1		16	7
ABORTION														
BIGAMY														
CONTRIB. TO DELINQUENCY	99	8	75	13	1		12	55	2	5	9		2	6
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC JUST.	193	53	68	21	4		2	41	11	11	14		47	14
PRISON BREACH, ETC.	46	1	14	6			3	4		2	4		25	7
BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION	1												1	
KIDNAPPING														
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	86	20	45	20	1		1	38	2	10	11			4
TRESPASSING	149	27	80	38	3	(2)	3	56	6	27	14		1	15
OFFENSES VS COMMONWEALTH														
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC PEACE														
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC MORALS	59	2	34	23			2	22	7	2	21			3
OFFENSES VS PUBLIC POLICY I	277	72	15	188		(1)		12	1	174	14		2	2
MISC. HOLDING OFFENSES	1006	420	495	87			23	429	5	5	82		4	38
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES														
OFFENSES-PUBLIC POLICY II	5	2	2	1		(1)	1		1	1				
OFFENSES-PUBLIC POLICY III	2		2					1						1
MISC. FEDERAL OFFENSES														
UNCLASSIFIED	6		6				6							
TOTALS	48873	9428	20100	5825	2296	(42)	3153	10528	1164	3855	4736		11224	5255

1. Transfers include transfers to Juvenile Court 122, other Jurisdictions 414, Pre-Indictment Probation 8576, Probation without verdict 314, and Dispositions in lieu of Trial 2.

2. Convictions include those defendants found guilty of listed charge and those found guilty of lesser charge.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
DEFENDANT DISPOSITIONS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

OFFENSE CATEGORY	TOTAL DISP.	HRNGS TRNS	P-W/D DIS	ADJ. DISP.	NON- CONV	% CONV.	GLTY %	NON- JURY	OV.2 YEAR	% UN.2 YEAR	PRI%	PROB SENT	% SENT. SUSP.	FINES /COST REST.					
MURDER	421	420	1																
MANSLAUGHTER	34	4		30	2	7	28	93	8	20	6	21	8	29	50	14	50		
ROBBERY	4471	4160	291	20	15	75	5	25	2	3			3	60	60	1	20	1	
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	6122	4183	1317	622	239	38	383	62	95	288	8	2	71	19	21	227	59	38	39
MINOR ASSAULT	2640	939	425	1276	120	9	1156	91	369	787	9	1	193	17	17	735	64	128	91
BURGLARY	3856	3555	273	28	12	43	16	57	5	11			5	31	31	8	50	1	2
LARCENY EXCEPT AUTO	7180	3821	1491	1868	172	9	1696	91	881	815	19	1	423	25	26	882	52	50	322
AUTO-LARCENY THEFT	425	287	70	68	11	16	57	84	21	36			8	14	14	42	74	2	5
EMBEZZLEMENT/FRAUD	1058	483	413	162	29	18	133	82	75	58			24	18	18	94	71	6	9
STOLEN PROPERTY	1362	736	330	296	50	17	246	83	114	132	1		54	22	22	155	63	8	28
FORGERY/CNTRFEITING	41	22	10	9	3	33	6	67	3	3			2	33	33	2	33	1	1
RAPE	410	409		1			1	100		1			1	100					
ASSLT & ATTEMPT RAPE	156	116	38	2			2	100		2			2	100					
STATUTORY RAPE																			
INDECENT ASSAULT	261	134	38	89	13	15	76	85	23	53	5	7	18	24	30	50	66	2	1
COMMERCIALIZED VICE	1274	94	810	370	58	16	312	84	150	162			63	20	20	90	29	22	137
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	162	66	30	66	4	6	62	94	26	36			8	13	13	51	82	2	1
SALE/USE OF NARCOTICS	2455	1197	830	428	100	23	328	77	157	171	5	2	41	13	14	278	70	15	39
POSSESS/USE NARCOTICS	3731	1086	2047	398	40	7	558	93	229	329	1		57	10	10	341	61	36	123
OTHER DRUG OFFENSES	57	18	19	21	1	5	20	95	10	10			5	25	25	11	55	2	2
WEAPONS OFFENSES	1883	172	490	1221	120	10	1101	90	516	585	28	3	102	9	12	763	69	71	137
OFNS VS FAMILY & CHLD	25	6	1	18	3	17	15	83	10	5			1	7	7	13	87	1	
LIQUOR LAWS	291	3	284	4	2	50	2	50		2			1	50	50				1
DRIVING WHILE INTOX.	4848	2663	1205	980	80	8	900	92	549	351			60	7	7	767	85	12	61
OTHER MOTOR VEH. OFNS	34	12	11	11	1	9	10	91	5	5			8	80					2
DISORDERLY CNDUCT-VAG	1334	458	382	494	28	6	466	94	298	168			55	12	12	108	23	21	282
GAMBLING	2290	62	2163	65	26	40	39	60	19	20			5	13	4				30
ARSON	27	24	2	1			1	100		1									1
ABORTION																			
BIGAMY																			
CNTRIB. TO DELIQUENCY	103	16	67	20	2	10	18	90	10	8			1	6	6	9	50	8	
OFNS VS PUBLIC JUST.	201	114	43	44	11	25	33	75	17	16			5	15	15	24	73	2	2
PRISON BREACH, ETC.	54	33	7	14			14	100	7	7			3	21	21	8	57	1	2
BLACKMAIL/EXTORTION	3	1		2			2	100	1	1			2	100					
KIDNAPPING																			
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	118	24	39	55	2	4	53	96	25	28			9	17	17	25	47	6	13
TRESPASSING	174	43	59	72	6	8	66	92	39	27	1	2	16	24	26	30	45	3	16
OFFENSES VS CMNWEALTH																			
OFFNS VS PUBLIC PEACE																			
OFFNS VS PUBLIC MORALS	62	5	24	33	7	21	26	79	2	24			1	4	4	7	27	18	
OFNS VS PUBLIC POLICYI	278	76	12	190	1	1	189	99	175	14			5	3	3	181	96	1	2
MISC. HOLDING OFFENSES	1014	462	452	100	5	5	95	95	7	88			42	44	44	7	7	10	36
DELINQUENCY OFFENSES																			
OFNS-PUBLIC POLICYII	5	2	1	2	1	50	1	50	1				1	100					
OFNS-PUBLIC POLICYIII	2	1	1																
MISC. FEDERAL OFFENSES																			
UNCLASSIFIED	11		6	5			5	100	5										5
TOTALS	48873	25907	13881	9285	1164	13	8121	87	3855	4266	83	1	1284	16	17	4892	60	471	1391

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

PRIVATE CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS
Courtroom 3, 11th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

1. Private Criminal Complaint Hearings

The Philadelphia Municipal Court provides the people of Philadelphia with a means of filing a private citizen's complaint when a crime is alleged and there is not a police arrest. This is known as a Private Criminal Complaint. In a great majority of such cases, the parties involved know each other. For example, these are disputes between neighbors, husbands and wives or when a person has been criminally wronged and the police are not present. The charges can include: assault and battery, terroristic threats, theft by deception, recklessly endangering another person, bad checks, and most other misdemeanors.

Lawyers are not essential to these proceedings and the Court is conducted informally. They are presided over by Trial Commissioner, Mary Rebstock, who cannot impose fines or jail sentences, but can and does help the parties come to terms with each other. Referrals are often made from this Court to other social agencies, i.e.: mental health, drug and alcohol abuse, legal aid, family counseling and child guidance. Also, the Trial Commissioner can list the case for a trial in Municipal Court or the matter can be sent to arbitration.

One statistic that demonstrates the effectiveness of this program is the amount of cases that went to trial in 1982 compared with the amount filed that same year. 4,040 cases were filed and only 1,289 cases went to trial, 68% of the cases were diverted, thus tremendously aiding the court in achieving one of its main objectives which is the efficient utilization of judicial manpower.

One of the unique and effective services this court offers is provided by the Women Against Abuse Legal Center. This service is provided for any victim of domestic abuse. The vast majority of these victims are women. Once a victim has filed a Private Criminal Complaint, a paralegal meets with her to inform her about the legal proceedings. The paralegal explains to the victim options within the legal system, and assists her with any difficulties arising between the filing of the complaint and the first hearing. If the paralegal is not available at the time of the filing, she receives a copy of the complaint and contacts the victim by telephone to discuss the matters outlined in the complaint. The paralegal is present daily at the arraignments held in Courtroom 3, City Hall Annex. At that time, the paralegal assists the victim with her case in the courtroom.

Cases that proceed to trial after the arraignments are referred by the paralegal to an Assistant District Attorney who is assigned to represent battered women in the Municipal Court Unit. The trial date is approximately six weeks after the arraignment. During that time, the paralegal is available to the victim to provide support and encouragement to prosecute her case.



PRIVATE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT INTAKE UNIT

Left to right, Frank Talent and Jules DiNubile.

PRIVATE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT UNIT

Left to right, Sheriff Al Innaurato, Supervisor Esther Kuczewski, and Sheriff Francis Staab.



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
PRIVATE CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1978 - 1982

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES RECEIVED AND DISPOSED</u>		<u>INCREASE/ DECREASE IN CASES</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	
1978	10,277		+1,230		+14%	
<u>CASES PENDING BEGINNING OF YEAR¹</u>	<u>NEW CASES RECEIVED DURING REPORT PERIOD</u>	<u>CASES DISPOSED DURING REPORT PERIOD</u>	<u>CASES PENDING AT END OF REPORT PERIOD</u>	<u>INCREASE/ DECREASE IN CASES</u>	<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	
1979 ²	416	5,602	5,659	361	-57	-14%
1980	361	5,743	5,848	256	-105	-29%
1981	256	3,755	3,771	240	-16	-6%
1982	240	4,040	3,916	364	+124	+52%

RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS, 1982 - 0.97

Jan.	1.27	April	0.76	July	0.86	Oct.	1.01
Feb.	0.73	May	2.51	August	0.72	Nov.	1.56
March	0.77	June	1.03	Sept.	1.01	Dec.	0.76

The inventory of open cases at the end of 1982 was 124 more than at the beginning of the year despite recording 145 more dispositions than in 1981. This increase in case inventory resulted from an 8% increase in the number of filings which offset a 4% increase in the number of dispositions. 1982 marked the third year that inventory information for this program was maintained for a twelve month period.

1. Beginning February, 1979, the Court began maintaining inventory records for the Private Criminal Complaints Program. Prior to that date no inventory information was maintained.
2. Eleven month totals for the period beginning February, 1979 and ending December, 1979.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

CRIMINAL LISTINGS Room 1220, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

1. Maintenance of all criminal lists in City Hall Courtrooms and District Courts.
2. Processing of all criminal relistments and continuances.

The primary objective of Criminal Listings is to schedule and maintain a maximum of 30 cases in each Municipal Court Courtroom so as to increase the disposal of cases and minimize the number of cases continued. In so doing, this unit hopes to make optimum use of each courtroom.

Another responsibility of this office is to see to it in the event a courtroom's list breaks down, that ready cases from other courtrooms are moved into that courtroom. This procedure helps the court to fully utilize judicial manpower and also significantly reduces the amount of cases marked "ready not reached".

This department also strives to achieve "conflict free-scheduling". Whenever possible prior to relisting a case both sides are contacted and asked if there is a mutual date when they and their witnesses are available. Once this date is agreed upon, all parties are then notified of this date.

The major accomplishment for this department in 1982 was the improvement and streamlining of the procedure for listing Protracted cases. The old system basically relied on the estimations of the defense counsel and the District Attorney for the length of time the protracted case would take to be heard. Now the presiding judge, after hearing and questioning both sides, as to their reasoning for the amount of time it will take, makes the determination. The presiding judge then assigns a date and attaches both attorneys for that date. The new system has reduced the time to dispose of a protracted case from an average of 75 to 90 days to 53 days.

The ultimate objective is to reduce this time period to 45 days and the outlook for accomplishing this is excellent based on the progress shown so far.



Left to right, Honorable John J. Scott, Stephen Jaffe, Supervisor Criminal Listings, Jim Magee, Assistant Chief Court Crier, and Robert McIlwain, Chief Court Crier.



Left to right, Norman Cantwell, Court Crier and Jim Thorpe, Trial Commissioner.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CRIMINAL PROGRAM
STATUS OF OPEN DEFENDANT RECORDS
END OF DECEMBER 1982 TERM

ACTIVE DEFENDANT RECORDS

UNSCHEDULED - HEARING	32
UNSCHEDULED - TRIAL	33
SCHEDULED FOR HEARING	1,418
SCHEDULED FOR TRIAL	6,071
AWAITING SENTENCE	114
ACTIVE MUNICIPAL DEFENDANT RECORDS	7,668

DEFERRED CASES

DEFENDANT WITH EXCUSABLE ILLNESS	1
DEFENDANT IN MILITARY SERVICE	2
DEFENDANT INCARCERATED OUTSIDE COUNTY	0
DEFENDANT AT LARGE - FUGITIVE BENCH WARRANT ISSUED	5,205
DEFERRED AT REQUEST OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY OR COURT ADMINISTRATOR	29
TOTAL DEFERRED RECORDS	5,237

TOTAL DEFENDANT RECORDS SUBJECT TO FUTURE
ACTION BY THE MUNICIPAL COURT

12,905

AWAITING BILL OF INFORMATION	284
PRE-INDICTMENT PROBATION	15,626

TOTAL DEFENDANT RECORDS SUBJECT TO FUTURE
ACTION BY THE PROSECUTOR

15,910

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CRIMINAL PROGRAM
ANALYSIS OF DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE BY
AGE OF CASES AT END OF DECEMBER TERM, 1982

	1-15 DAYS	16-30 DAYS	31-60 DAYS	61-120 DAYS	121 + DAYS	TOTAL DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL	MEDIAN AGE IN DAYS	MEAN AGE IN DAYS
PRELIMINARY HEARINGS								
NO. OF CASES	561	209	282	268	130	1,450	30	57.0
PERCENTAGE	39%	14%	20%	18%	9%			
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	39%	53%	73%	91%	100%			
	1-60 DAYS	61-120 DAYS	121-180 DAYS	181-240 DAYS	241 + DAYS	TOTAL DEFENDANT RECORDS AVAILABLE FOR TRIAL	MEDIAN AGE IN DAYS	MEAN AGE IN DAYS
CRIMINAL TRIALS								
NO. OF CASES	2,494	1,834	667	377	846	6,218 ¹	77	143.4
PERCENTAGE	40%	29%	11%	6%	14%			
CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	40%	69%	80%	86%	100%			

1. Does not include sentence deferred cases.

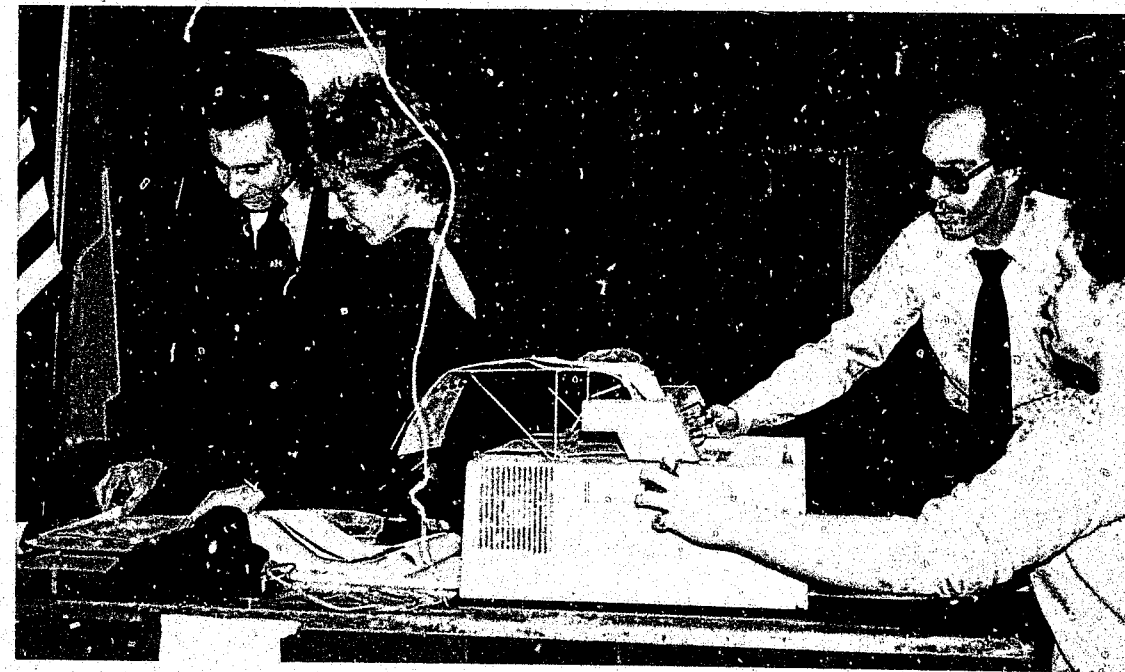
PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
DATA ENTRY CLERKS
POLICE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
8th and Race Streets

Major Responsibilities

1. Entering of data on all criminal transcripts.

This department, which consists of four data entry clerks and one supervisor, staffs the courtroom located in the Police Administration Building. This courtroom operates 24 hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year. Here all preliminary arraignments for felony and misdemeanor cases are heard. The data entry clerks operate the on-line criminal computer located in this courtroom. This consists of entering all the required information into the Court's computerized criminal transcripts. It is where a criminal transcript in Philadelphia is born.

In 1982, this department entered the required data on over 41,276 criminal transcripts.



DATA ENTRY CLERKS at the Police Administration Building
(left to right) L. Carl Tancredi, Vincent Smarro, David Perri,
Supervisor, and Louis Paolone.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

COURT OFFICERS

ROOM 193, CITY HALL

This department, under the leadership of Chief Crier Robert McIlwain, and Assistant Chief Criers, James McGee and Jerry Covington, is responsible for staffing the Municipal Court courtrooms. These courtrooms are located in City Hall, City Hall Annex, Police Administration Building, 1301 S. Broad Street and the Divisional Courts in eleven Police Districts throughout the city.

The eleven district courts are under the direct supervision of Jerry Covington, Assistant Chief Crier. At 1301 S. Broad Street alone, some 35 state and city agencies processed over 20,000 cases in 1982.

Court Criers and Court Officers are assigned to these courtrooms with the Court Crier having the responsibility of supervising the trial list with the purpose of expediting the disposition of all cases in an efficient and effective manner. He is also responsible for insuring that adequate security is provided in the courtroom. The varied duties of a Court Officer consist of swearing in witnesses, "backing-up" defendants, guarding entrances and exits, screening packages, enforcing rules of the courtroom and assisting the Court Crier with whatever needs to be done in the courtroom. The professional manner in which the Court Crier and Court Officers perform these duties is evidenced by the judicial decorum which can be observed in any of the courtrooms of Municipal Court. That is not a small task considering that over 183,000 cases were listed in these courtrooms in 1982, representing a 9.2% increase over 1981.

Left to right, James Magee, Assistant Chief Crier, and Robert McIlwain, Chief Court Crier.



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

COURT OFFICERS

ROOM 193, CITY HALL

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Left to right, James Magee, Assistant Chief Crier, and Robert McIlwain, Chief Court Crier.



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

ARBITRATION

Room 1220, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

The Arbitration Program is a binding, non-judicial dispute resolution alternative.

Operating in the area of Private Criminal Complaints and Small Claims, parties are given the right to choose binding Arbitration rather than a judicial hearing. Once selected, Arbitration provides an informal hearing before an Arbitrator, often a lawyer, who arrives at a decision based on general principles of law and equity. Parties may bring counsel if they desire.

Evidence is heard informally and no official record is kept. After the hearing, parties are formally notified of the Arbitrator's decision within a week or so.

In that Arbitration is final, it constitutes a waiver of all rights of appeal absent extraordinary circumstances.

As of the present time, Arbitration is available as requested by the parties in lieu of a Court hearing without prior demand to the Municipal Court, as well as when prearranged and listed as such.

Arbitrators are assigned to cases on an ad hoc basis, often hearing more than one case on any given day. The process itself is technically simple; both sides present, in turn, tell their version of the dispute to the Arbitrator. Often, however, the dispute in question is indicative of a larger, on-going conflict, and the Arbitrator, less bound by the adversarial process and requirements of relevancy to the matters in question than a judge in a regular trial proceeding, can draw on a large reservoir of both legal and non-legal understanding to arrive at a decision with both justice and reality.

Within the context where feasible, Arbitration presents several distinct advantages to other types of dispute resolution. Less costly than a formal hearing, it is also less intimidating, and thus is particularly beneficial, when directness of the decisionmaker, as in certain inter-personal disputes is required.

ARBITRATION

Arbitration Coordinator, Kevin Murray and Cindy Cross.



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

COURT REPORTERS
ROOM 1123, 11th FLOOR, CITY HALL ANNEX

Major Responsibilities

1. Recording of all testimony in the Municipal Court

This department, under the supervision of Elizabeth A. Winter, is responsible for staffing Municipal Court courtrooms with reporters who take verbatim testimony of the criminal and civil proceedings. The reporters work a two week continuous rotating schedule and are assigned, on the third week to office detail for transcription purposes. This "standby" week, on many occasions is used to replace reporters who are ill or on vacation and also to cover special hearings.

For every hour spent in the courtroom recording testimony, reporters spend approximately two hours transcribing notes of testimony. It is the reporter's sole responsibility to engage typists for the purpose of having typed the dictated testimony and to proof-read and prepare the final product for distribution to the appropriate offices of the Court, District Attorney and defense counsel.

Municipal Court Reporters cover eleven Divisional Police Courts, located throughout the City and seven City Hall courtrooms. They also sit at Code Enforcement Court at 1301 S. Broad Street, Small Claims Court in City Hall and Landlord and Tenant Court in City Hall Annex. There are twenty full-time and three per diem reporters assigned to a rotating pool. They are assigned to courtrooms, not to Judges.

In 1982, Municipal Court Reporters transcribed 11,433 cases, which is an increase of almost 10% from 1981. These cases were primarily criminal preliminary hearings, but also included civil matters, trials and private criminal complaints.

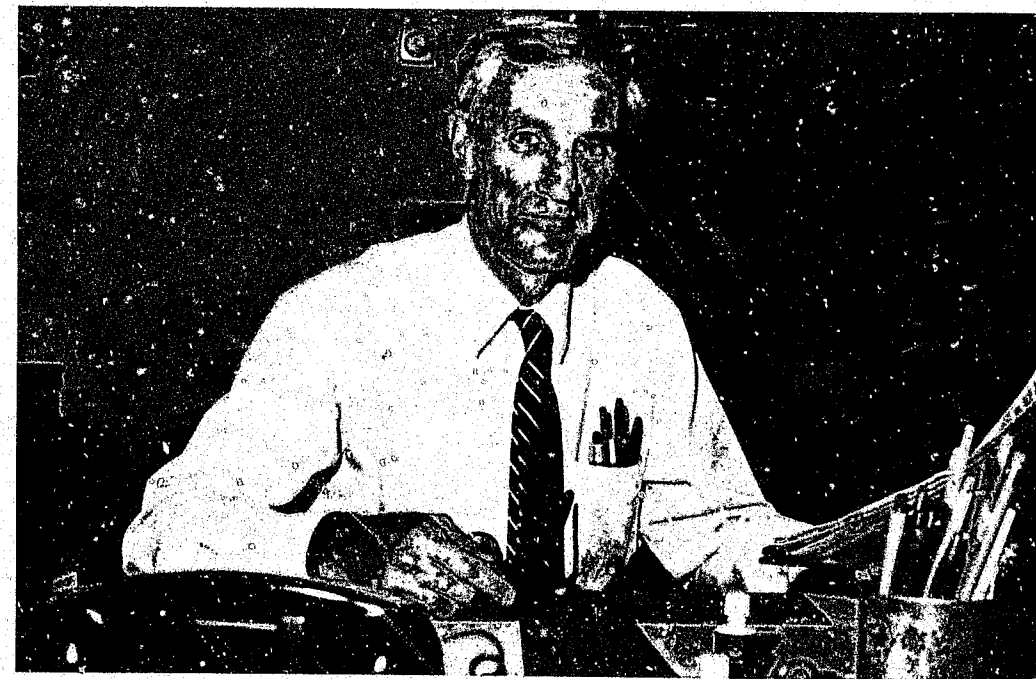
In 1982, all requests for copies of transcripts were filled by photocopying the transcripts, as opposed to paying a typist to type copies, as was the procedure in previous years. The implementation of this new system saved approximately \$75,000 in 1982.

**PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
FORMS MANAGEMENT**
Room 1229, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

1. Control of all Municipal Court forms.

In 1982, this department was responsible for ordering and distributing over one million forms. Utilizing a forms control system, this department takes a monthly inventory and makes periodic checks on all forms for the purpose of updating due to revisions in the law and/or court procedures. This department is the purveyor of forms and supplies for thirty departments.



John A. Kelly, Forms Management

Civil Program



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

FIRST FILING UNIT
Room 1243, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

1. Interviewing
2. Filing of all complaints, petitions and motions
3. Bulk filing by attorneys
4. Typing of complaints
5. Municipal Court Information Center
6. Cashier
7. Distribution of complaints to various departments

The First Filing Unit has a staff of five interviewers who interviewed over 8,500 people in 1982 who wanted to file a Small Claims or Landlord and Tenant Complaint. 7,500 of these persons actually commenced an action. The average interview for a Landlord and Tenant Complaint takes twenty minutes and an average Small Claims interview takes between twenty-five and forty minutes, depending on the nature of the complaint.

Within the First Filing Unit there is a clerical unit, which in 1982 typed over 8,500 complaints. This unit also processed over 24,000 pre-typed complaints (bulk filings). In this same period, the clerical unit interviewed over 20,000 people who wanted to file complaints or petitions. All telephone calls requesting information are taken by the First Filing Unit and in 1982 this department answered over 176,000 such calls.

Another responsibility of the First Filing Unit is fiscal. Its cashiers deposited into the General City Fund over \$714,000 in 1982.

Since April of 1980, under the direction of Richard Simpson, Supervisor, this department has held in-house training on every Wednesday at 4:00 P.M. These weekly training sessions cover such topics as Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure, new Court and City regulations that concern this department and also unusual situations that arise from time to time during the work day. A useful and informative exchange of ideas and experiences help all who work in this department to deal with problems now and in the future.



FIRST FILING UNIT

Left to right, Carman Rufo, Betty Monaghan, and Richard Simpson, Supervisor.

MUNICIPAL COURT PROTHONOTARY

Left to right, Anne Bittner, Bob Ragen, Jim Cimorelli and Ted Bryant, Supervisor.



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
CODE ENFORCEMENT
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

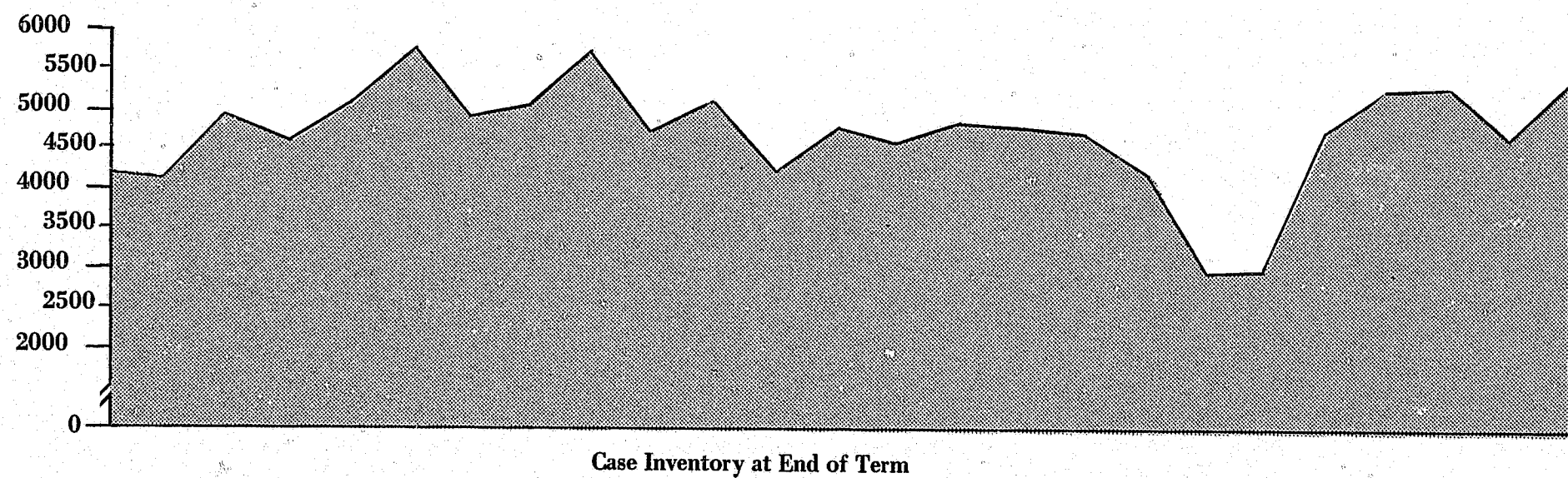
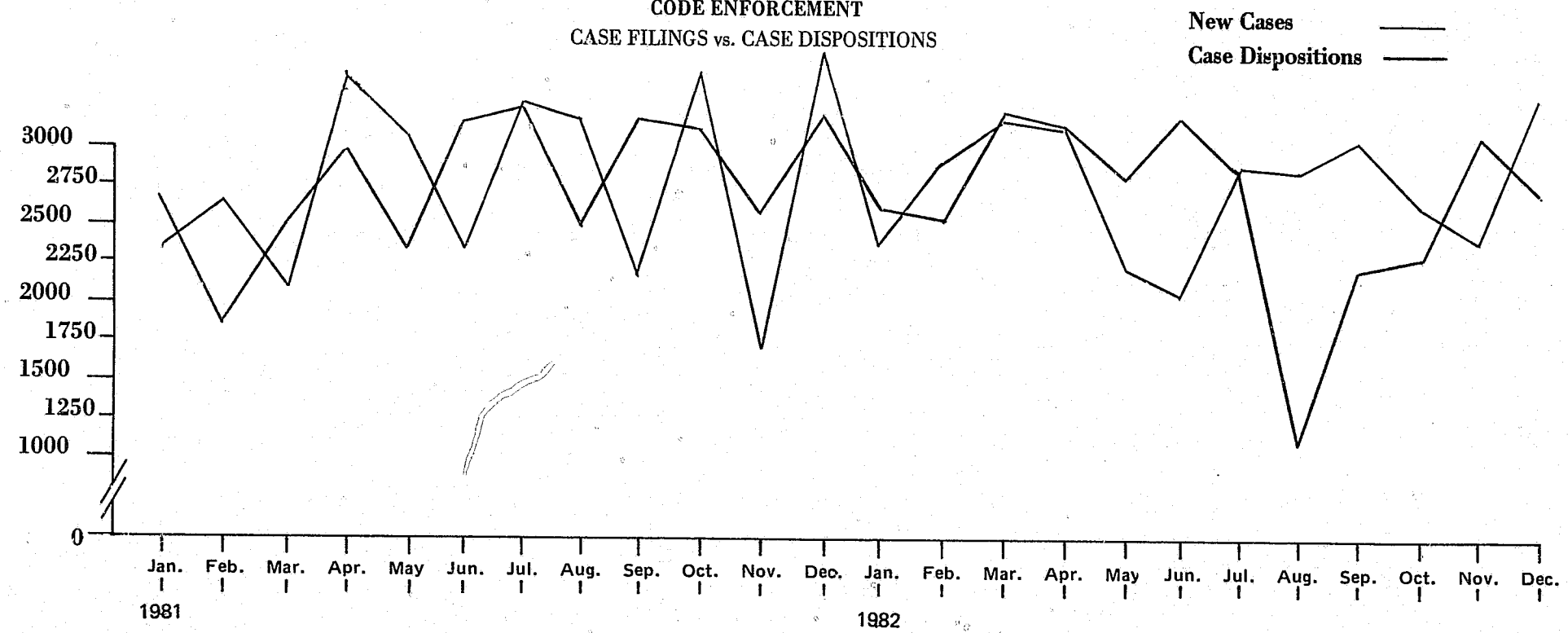
	<u>Cases Pending Beginning of Year</u>	<u>New Cases Received During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Disposed During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Pending At End Of Report Period</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease In Cases</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1978	4,590	25,597	25,730	4,457	-133	-3%
1979	4,457	24,852	25,188	4,121	-336	-8%
1980	4,121	27,085	26,745	4,461	+340	+8%
1981	4,461	33,946	33,644	4,763	+302	+7%
1982	4,763	33,263	32,599	5,427	+664	+14%

RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS, 1982 - 0.98

Jan.	1.10	April	1.03	July	1.00	Oct.	0.96
Feb.	0.87	May	1.24	August	0.38	Nov.	1.29
March	1.02	June	1.58	Sept.	0.83	Dec.	0.80

Over the last five years, case filings have increased by 30% and case dispositions have increased by 27%. The inventory of open cases at the end of 1982 was 664 more than at the beginning of the year. This increase resulted from a 3% decrease in dispositions compared to a 2% decrease in new case filings.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
CODE ENFORCEMENT
CASE FILINGS vs. CASE DISPOSITIONS



Case Inventory at End of Term

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
LANDLORD AND TENANT
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

	<u>Cases Pending Beginning of Year</u>	<u>New Cases Received During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Disposed During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Pending At End Of Report Period</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease In Cases</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1978	1,165	18,073	18,458	780	-385	-33%
1979	780	18,782	18,350	1,212	+432	+55%
1980	1,212	18,683	18,886	1,009	-203	-17%
1981	1,009	18,523	18,348	1,184	+175	+17%
1982	1,184	16,563	16,989	758	-426	-36%

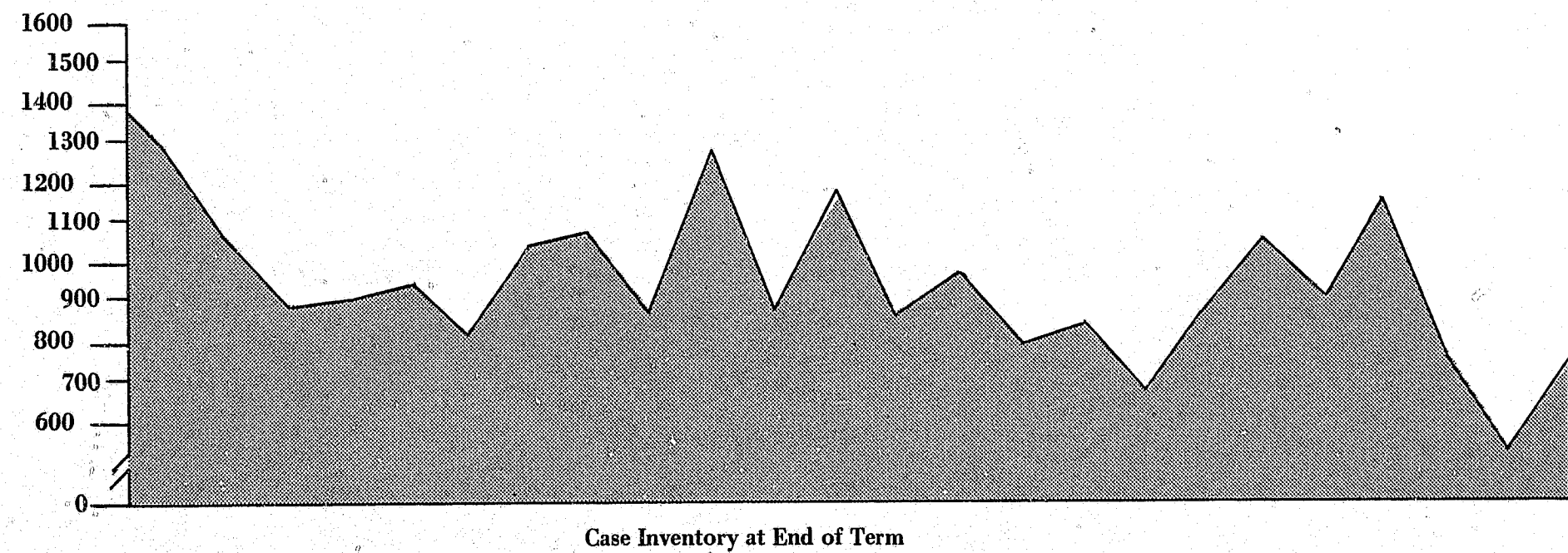
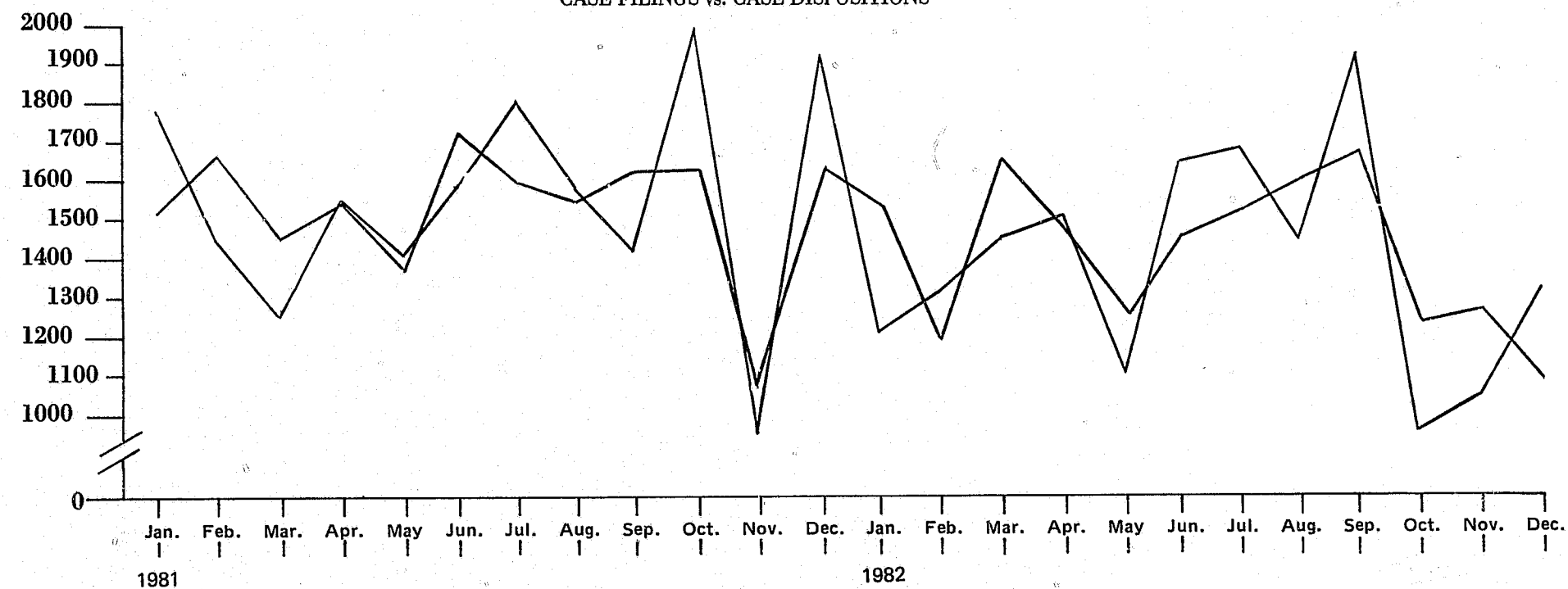
RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS, 1982 - 1.03

Jan.	1.27	April	0.98	July	0.89	Oct.	1.46
Feb.	0.91	May	1.14	August	1.11	Nov.	1.22
March	1.13	June	0.88	Sept.	0.87	Dec.	0.83

During 1982, the number of dispositions was greater than the number of new case filings, thereby resulting in a yearly ratio of dispositions to filings of 1.03. This rate resulted in a decrease in case inventory of 426 open cases during the year.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
LANDLORD/TENANT
CASE FILINGS vs. CASE DISPOSITIONS

Case Filings —
Case Dispositions —



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
SMALL CLAIMS
JANUARY THROUGH DECEMBER TERMS, 1982

	<u>Cases Pending Beginning of Year</u>	<u>New Cases Received During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Disposed During Report Period</u>	<u>Cases Pending At End Of Report Period</u>	<u>Increase/ Decrease In Cases</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1978	5,260	26,043	27,504	3,799	-1,461	-28%
1979	3,799	28,179	28,001	3,977	+178	-6%
1980 ¹	3,977	50,955	48,608	6,324	+2,347	+59%
1981	6,324	29,328	31,191	4,461	-1,863	-29%
1982	4,461	36,429	34,821	6,069	+1,608	+36%

RATIO OF DISPOSITIONS TO FILINGS, 1982 - 0.96

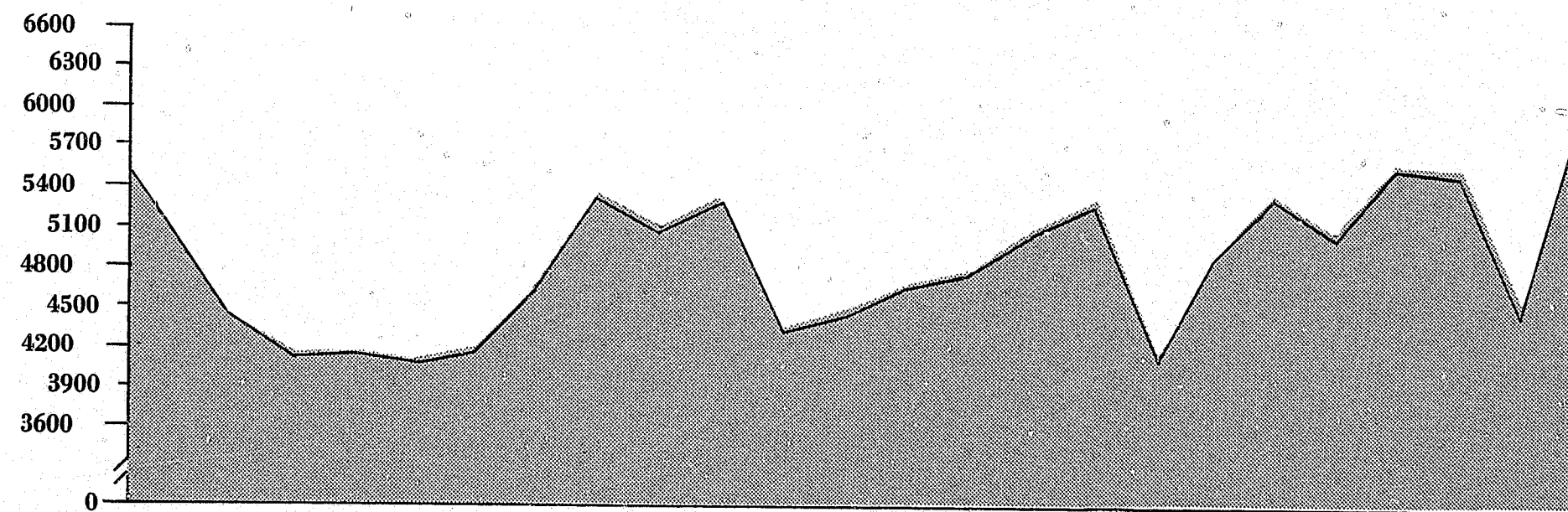
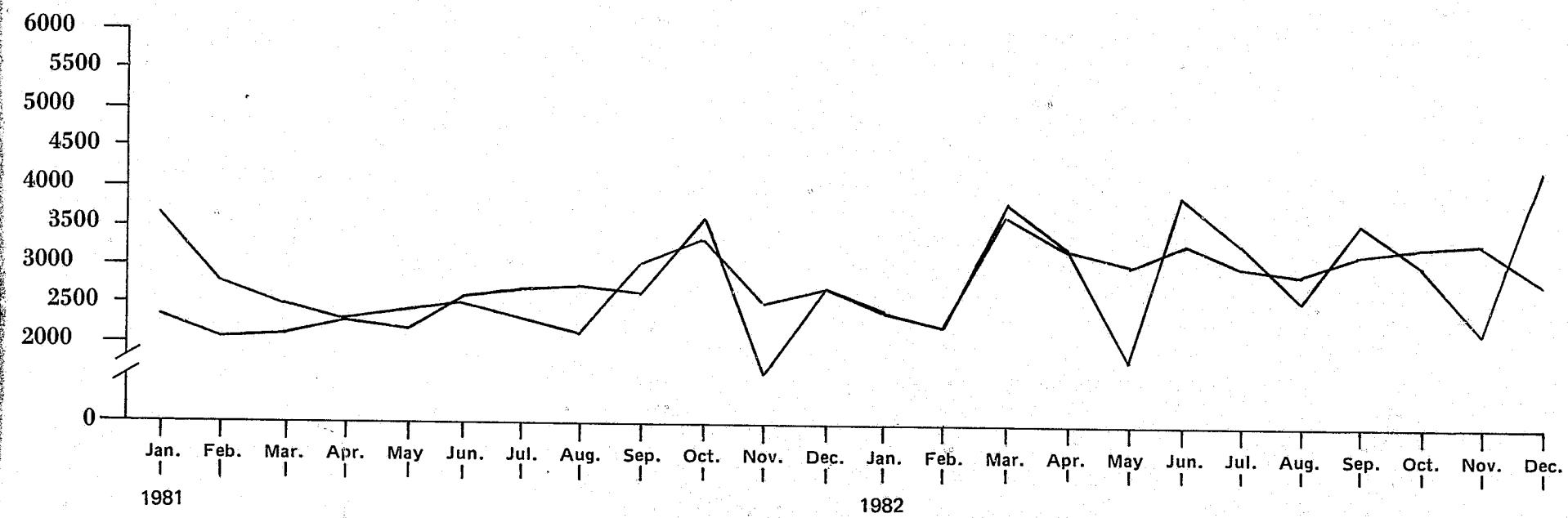
Jan.	0.93	April	0.95	July	0.87	Oct.	1.02
Feb.	0.94	May	1.63	August	1.11	Nov.	1.47
March	0.92	June	0.81	Sept.	0.85	Dec.	0.63

In 1982, the number of new case filings increased at twice the rate of the number of case dispositions, thereby resulting in a 36% increase in year-end case inventory despite 3,630 more dispositions than in 1981. The 1982 year-end case inventory of 6,069 open cases nonetheless represents a 4% decrease compared to case inventory at the beginning of 1981. The chart on the following page illustrates this decrease.

1. Beginning April, 1980, tax cases were added to the Court's Small Claims Civil Program. Inventory records have been maintained since its inception.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
SMALL CLAIMS
CASE FILINGS vs. CASE DISPOSITIONS

New Cases —
Case Dispositions —



Case Inventory at End of Term

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

CIVIL LISTINGS UNIT
Room 1226, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

The scheduling and controlling of all hearing dates for the first listings, relistment and continuances for the following:

- a) Small Claims
- b) Landlord and Tenant Complaints
- c) Code Enforcement Complaints

In 1982, this department was responsible for initially listing for trial over 86,000 Small Claims, Landlord and Tenant, and Code Enforcement Complaints, a 6% increase over 1981. The Civil Listings Unit is also responsible for preparing these 86,000 complaints for trial. This is no small task considering the amount of cases and the fact that each day seven to eight courtrooms require preparation of a trial list. A quality control system of logging each case listed by this Unit has been in existence in this department since 1969.

The utilization of this quality control system is one of the major reasons the Philadelphia Municipal Court has effective Civil Case Management. This system enables this department to control the amount of cases listed in each courtroom. Maximum case ceilings are set for each courtroom, which vary from 45 to 100 cases, depending on the nature and type of cases to be heard.

This office also responded to thousands of informational requests via the telephone and correspondence, during the course of this report period.

Truly the most significant highlight of 1982 for the Civil Listings Unit was the acquisition of new and larger quarters. This new space more than doubled the previous square footage allocated to this department. Also, proper shelving and counter space were provided with the new facilities. At a minimum, the new facilities have provided a more conducive work environment and have boosted morale.



CIVIL LISTINGS UNIT (left to right) Matthew M. Tierney, Deputy Court Administrator, Margaret Lapergola, Supervisor, Mary Adams, Dolores Garner, H. Jacqui Berry, Sandra DeLuca and Dolores Thomas, Assistant Supervisor.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

DATA PROCESSING UNIT
Room 1241, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

Entering of data on the computer for the following complaints and actions:

Statement of Claims	Relistments
Landlord and Tenant Complaints	Dispositions
Code Enforcement Complaints	Continuances
Writs of Revival	Petitions
Private Criminal Complaints	Miscellaneous changes
Consolidations	Settled before trial
Vacating of Judgments	

In 1982, the Data Processing Department made a careful examination and evaluation of the Court's computer system. From this examination the following hypothesis was drawn: If the Data Processing System is to meet and keep abreast with the changing demands placed upon the organization, by the added volume and complexities of new cases coming into the Philadelphia Municipal Court, it became evident that it was necessary to propose, design and implement a new system for the computer, which was termed M.I.S. II (Management Information System II).

The developing processes consisted of:

- Feasibility Study
- Personal Interviews
- Feedback of findings through the Court Administrator
- Examination and testing the system
- Evaluation and maintenance of this system

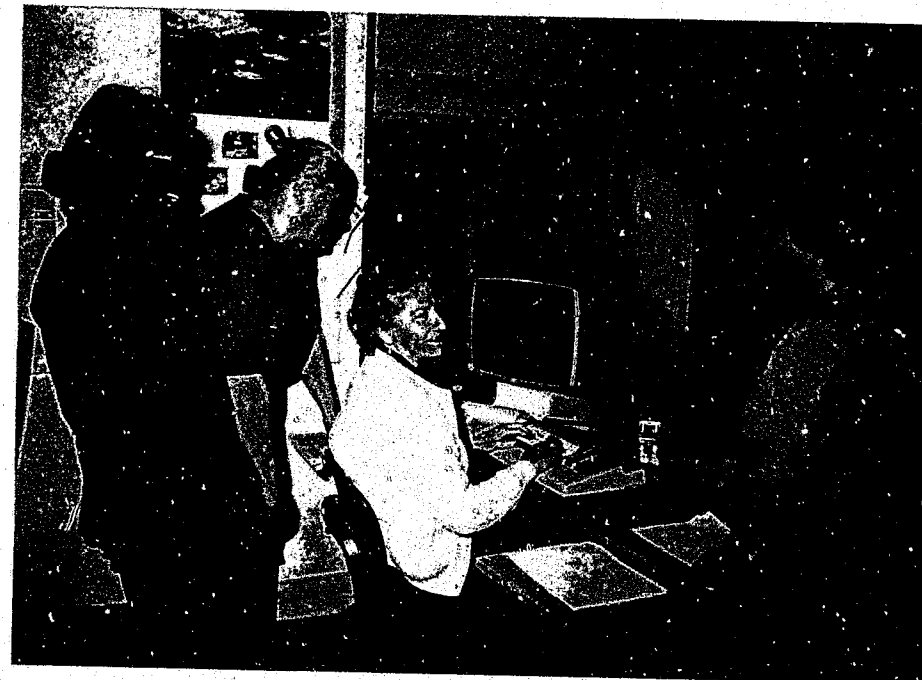
The M.I.S. will play a vital role as an important resource in the development and sophistication of the Court's current on-line computer system.

This has been supported by preliminary analysis, and has proven to meet the system's changing demands.

M.I.S. Goals and Objectives for 1983

- That the new system will provide better and more accurate data for the Writ Service Department.
- That the Post Trial Department will be completely computerized, with the ability to have access to all post trial hearing transactions and landlord and tenant matters.
- Civil Listings will be provided updated data and quality control.
- That a retrieval system will be available for access to all the petitions.

This could not have been accomplished without the support of the Court Administrator and the participation of all the employees.



Left to right, Janice Cornish, Midge Dilauro, Mary Lipski and Paulette Scanlon, Supervisor.



Left to right, Nancy Liberato, Supervisor, Sandra Stibbins, Joan Racquet, and Bertha Griffin.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

WRIT SERVICE
Room 1241, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

1. Writ Service
2. Mail Department

During 1982, the Writ Service Department witnessed the ground work being started for what will be the final step in making this one of the most professional and efficient process serving departments in the country. That step will be the complete computerization of this department. Presently a request for writ service information is handled by manually reviewing writ servers' worksheets and writ servers' returns. There are a hundred writ servers who served over 63,000 writs during 1982 alone. This is a time consuming and cumbersome procedure which is aggravated by the very high volume of requests that are handled. With computerization, a ten to twenty minute procedure will be reduced to 30 to 60 seconds. With close supervision of 100 writ servers as a must for ensured efficiency, the computerization of the writ servers work product will provide statistics that will prove to be invaluable as a managerial tool.

Another responsibility of this department is the mail unit which during 1982 mailed over 98,000 pieces of mail, including 21,000 Code Enforcement complaints representing 30 city and state agencies who filed complaints in the Philadelphia Municipal Court. Again in 1982, as in 1981, the trend for mailing of Code Enforcement cases has decreased slightly, due to the increased use of writ service by the agencies involved.

WRIT SERVICE UNIT

Sitting, Mrs. Frances Perrella, Supervisor, and Maureen Yearicks.



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

CIVIL PROGRAM

DISPOSITIONS BY CASE TYPE (JANUARY - DECEMBER 1982)

SMALL CLAIMS

AUTOMOBILE	449
MOTOR VEHICLE CODE	1,637
HOME-REMOD/REPAIRS	517
CONSUMER PURCHASES	3,702
BAD CHECKS	115
RETURN SECURITY	658
COMMERCIAL PAPER	3,140
FAULTY REPAIRS	12
RENT OWED-VACATING	149
PHYS INJURY - M.V.	6
PHYS INJURY - OTHER	7
INCOMPLETE SERVICE	287
TAX	10,187
OTHER [not specified by code]	13,955
TOTAL SMALL CLAIMS DISPOSITIONS	34,821

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT
CIVIL PROGRAM
DISPOSITIONS BY CASE TYPE (JANUARY - DECEMBER 1982)

CODE ENFORCEMENT

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE	92	L & I ELECTRICAL	1,299
CITY SOLICITOR	0	L & I PLUMBING	573
DEPT. OF COLLECTIONS	366	L & I LICENSES	1,288
DEPT. OF COLLECTIONS - WATER & SEWER	401	L & I WEIGHTS & MEASURES	836
COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS	0	L & I ZONING	661
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY	955	POLICE DEPT. - SANITATION	5,250
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	0	POLICE DEPT. - RAT CONTROL	0
FAIR HOUSING COMMISSION	0	POLICE DEPT. - J.A.D. CURFEW	0
FAIRMOUNT PARK COMMISSION	0	STATE PROFESSIONAL & OCCUPATIONAL	0
DEPT. OF HEALTH	2	PUBLIC UTILITIES	0
DEPT. OF HEALTH - AIR MANAGEMENT	8	BUREAU OF PUBLIC WELFARE	0
DEPT. OF HEALTH - ENVIRONMENTAL	585	DEPT. OF REVENUE	176
BUREAU OF LABOR & INDUSTRY	23	SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA	5
DEPT. OF LAW-ENFORCEMENT	96	DEPT. OF STREETS	0
PA. LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD	72	DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION	0
L & I HOUSING & FIRE	15,770	WATER DEPARTMENT	0
L & I FIRE - COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL	1,720	WATER DEPT. - PLUMBING & DRAINAGE	0
L & I BUILDING	2,421		
		TOTAL	32,599

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

POST TRIAL UNIT

Room 1245, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

Major Responsibilities

Processing the following actions:

WRIT OF EXECUTION

WRIT OF POSSESSION

ALIAS WRIT

ORDER TO SATISFY

ORDER TO DISCONTINUE AND END

ORDER TO DISCONTINUE BANK ATTACHMENTS

PRAECIPE TO ENTER JUDGMENT AGAINST GARNISHEE

ANSWERS TO INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORIES IN ATTACHMENT

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

SHERIFF DETERMINATION

APPEALS

WRIT OF REVIVAL

The most significant achievement of this department in 1982, was the establishment of a file security department within the Post Trial Unit. This new department now stores over 150,000 transcripts and is located on the 11th Floor of City Hall Annex. The advantages of this new file security department are many. The proximity of the new department (11th Floor City Hall Annex) to the Post Trial Unit (12th Floor, City Hall Annex) is a significant advantage since in the past the vast majority of the 150,000 transcripts were stored in City Hall and caused employees and citizens who requested a transcript to wait two or three days. With the new system the request is given immediate attention in most cases and almost always in the case of a lay person or attorney's request. Another positive aspect of the new system is the expected decrease in the amount of misfiled transcripts. These expectations are based on the fact that an employee is now assigned to the file security system on a full time basis and a new open shelf file system was also implemented in this new division of the Post Trial Unit. Early indications bear out the above expectations.

A major goal for this department in 1983, will be the creation of an informational pamphlet for citizens which would instruct them on how to collect the monies represented by the judgment awarded to them.

The spirit of our court has always been that we are the "Peoples Court". A major reason for this is due to the fact that individuals are not required to have attorneys, and a great portion of our litigants are, indeed, unrepresented by counsel; therefore, a great lack of knowledge exists regarding the law. The litigant who hires an attorney is paying to have their rights protected. The unrepresented litigants are left to fare for themselves. Due to this, a great obligation is put on the Court. By no means is it the responsibility of the court to give legal advice but, by the same token, it is the court's responsibility to see that all avenues of relief are made readily available to all sides and that they are properly processed, when utilized. The creation of the informational pamphlet should enable the court to take a major step in making some of these avenues of relief available to the citizens whom we serve.



Left to right, Stephen McGrath, Patricia Hewitt, Supervisor, and Edward Duerr.



Vivian Connor, Post Trial Unit, File Storage.

PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

PETITION UNIT

Room 1244, 12th Floor, City Hall Annex

The major responsibility of this department is to see that a defendant who had a default judgment entered against him, or a plaintiff who had his case dismissed for failure to appear at the scheduled hearing, has the opportunity to exercise his legal right to petition the court asking that the judgment be opened and that he have the right to prosecute or defend his case on the merits. The criteria for an approval of a petition is (1) that it be timely filed, (2) that there was a good reason for the litigant's failure to appear, and (3) that the litigant has a good defense.

The above petitions represent the vast majority of filings in this department. Some other petitions filed in this department are as follows:

1. Petition to Order a Judgment Satisfied

This petition is filed when a defendant has paid the plaintiff the amount of judgment owed and the plaintiff refuses to issue an Order to Satisfy.

2. Petition to Have Amount of Judgment Put Into Escrow Account

This petition is appropriate when the defendant wants to pay the amount of judgment owed and either cannot locate the plaintiff, or the plaintiff refuses to accept the money from the defendant. If this petition is approved the amount of judgment is put in escrow and if not claimed in five years, the defendant gets his money back.

3. Petition to Aid in Execution

This petition gives the Sheriff of Philadelphia the authority to break and enter into a defendant's property in order to make a levy. This is only done after the Sheriff has been refused entrance to the defendant's property.

Pretrial Services



PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL COURT

**PRETRIAL SERVICES DIVISION
219 North Broad Street**

The Pretrial Services Division operates as a full service bail program for the Municipal Court.

The Division interviews all defendants after they are arrested and just prior to their preliminary arraignment by a Judge of the Municipal Court. Based on these interviews, reports are prepared for the Court which provide an assessment of an individual's community ties, other factors related to likelihood of appearance for trial, and a defendant's financial status as it may relate to appointment of counsel. These reports serve the Court by providing the necessary information to best determine important pretrial decisions of the criminal trial system.

Other services provided by Pretrial Services Division involve a comprehensive system of mail and telephone service to remind defendants of all scheduled court appearances.

An additional and very vital service provided by the Pretrial Services Division to the Municipal Court involves the Investigation and Warrant Service Unit. In cooperation with other agencies of local government, the unit is responsible for the service and execution of bench warrants issued for failure to appear in court. In conjunction with other services provided by Pretrial Services Division, the Investigation and Warrant Service Unit assists in providing one of the most innovative and complete pretrial programs in the United States.

**PRETRIAL SERVICES DIVISION
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1982**

A. INTRODUCTION

The Pretrial Services Division continues to offer one of the most innovative and complete pretrial programs in the country. It serves the Court of Common Pleas, the Municipal Court, the local criminal justice system and the citizens of the City of Philadelphia through four statistical service components -

Release on Recognizance ROR;
Ten Percent (10%) Cash Bail;
Conditional Release CR; and
Investigation and Warrant Service IWS.

Release on Recognizance (ROR) Program

The Release on Recognizance (ROR) Program offers non-financial release to those adjudged to have strong community ties and thereby a high likelihood of returning for trial. The actual form of release is termed "ROR" or "Nominal Bail." Activity for the year is as follows:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. TOTAL CASES ¹	2982	3055	3419	3211	3291	3055	3134	3206	3800	3683	2940	2699	38,475
2. CASES DISCHARGED (DISMISSED) RATE ²	6.8%	8.9%	7.1%	7.3%	7.9%	7.7%	8.4%	8.0%	6.1%	8.3%	8.3%	5.4%	7.5%
3. RECOMMENDATION OF ROR RATE	31.0%	25.3%	35.4%	42.7%	47.4%	44.5%	40.3%	41.7%	39.5%	47.9%	38.2%	15.0%	36.5%
4. ROR/NOMINAL RELEASE AT PAB RATE ³	25.8%	23.6%	31.9%	30.7%	30.8%	25.4%	24.7%	24.8%	22.5%	25.5%	20.3%	10.7%	24.9%
5. RECOMMENDATION/RELEASE													
A. RATE OF RECOMMENDED ROR RELEASED ON ROR/NOMINAL ⁴	45.9%	43.3%	56.9%	55.3%	52.2%	52.2%	44.4%	45.0%	41.9%	43.3%	40.8%	38.8%	47.2%
B. RATE OF RECOMMENDED ROR HELD IN MONEY BAIL ⁵	26.5%	31.9%	27.9%	26.8%	36.0%	37.1%	32.1%	34.0%	38.8%	31.7%	38.5%	47.4%	33.4%

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
C. RATE OF NOT RECOMMENDED GRANTED ROR ⁶	15.5%	19.5%	15.0%	8.5%	10.9%	6.5%	7.4%	9.0%	5.5%	7.8%	6.9%	8.0%	10.0%
D. RATE OF NOT RECOMMENDED HELD IN MONEY BAIL ⁷	74.0%	71.6%	78.2%	83.8%	75.8%	87.1%	79.3%	76.9%	75.9%	76.5%	79.7%	78.3%	78.1%
6. FAILURE TO APPEAR (FTA)													
A. SCHEDULED COURT APPEARANCES ⁸	1233	1919	2338	2321	2305	2318	1987	1764	1732	1932	1743	2042	23,634
B. BENCH WARRANTS ISSUED FOR FTA BY ROR RELEASEES ⁹	137	148	172	204	214	243	194	156	199	147	168	198	2,265
C. FTA RATE ¹⁰	11.1%	7.7%	7.2%	8.8%	9.2%	10.9%	9.7%	8.8%	11.5%	7.6%	9.6%	9.7%	9.6%
7. FUGITIVE RATE (ROR) ¹¹													
A. RECOMMENDED	1.5%	1.9%	1.6%	2.2%	4.2%	2.3%	5.8%	4.7%	6.2%	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	3.0%
B. NO RECOMMENDATION	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%	3.7%	3.1%	4.6%	2.9%	4.1%	4.2%	2.8%	3.5%	3.5%
C. TOTAL	5.0%	5.7%	5.0%	5.2%	7.9%	5.4%	10.4%	7.6%	10.3%	6.5%	4.5%	5.1%	6.5%

Ten Percent (10%) Cash Bail Program

The Ten Per Cent (10%) Bail Program was designed for those who are held in financial bail. Under the 10% system the defendant - or a private third party - deposits 10% of the bail amount set. The bulk of this deposit is returned at the conclusion of the case to the person who posted it. This process not only provides a financial incentive to the defendant to return for trial (the major part of the deposit is returned if the defendant appears), but also involves an interested third party in the bail process (the private third party surety). The money is returned only to the person who originally deposited it. There is, therefore, a greater likelihood that a third party will be willing to "lend" it to the defendant.

The activity for the year is shown below:

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. RATE HELD IN FINANCIAL BAIL ¹²	54.1%	61.1%	57.6%	58.9%	57.2%	63.7%	62.6%	62.5%	66.6%	60.8%	58.7%	52.7%	60.3%
2. INDIVIDUALS WHO MADE FINANCIAL BAIL ¹³													
A. RATE OF 10% BAIL ¹⁴	98.0%	97.0%	96.9%	96.9%	96.0%	95.8%	97.3%	96.1%	96.5%	95.7%	95.9%	94.1%	96.4%
B. RATE OF OTHER BAIL ¹⁵	1.9%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.9%	4.2%	2.7%	3.9%	3.5%	4.2%	4.1%	5.8%	3.6%
3. TYPES OF 10% BAIL POSTED ¹⁶													
A. RATE OF "97"	50.3%	53.4%	49.4%	55.8%	55.1%	49.0%	52.8%	53.4%	51.7%	53.8%	53.5%	54.0%	52.6%
B. RATE OF "07"	47.8%	43.6%	48.8%	41.1%	40.9%	46.8%	44.4%	42.7%	44.8%	41.9%	42.4%	40.2%	43.8%
4. FAILURE TO APPEAR RATE ¹⁷	7.5%	6.2%	7.5%	4.9%	8.2%	7.3%	8.3%	10.0%	7.8%	6.4%	9.4%	7.1%	7.5%
5. FUGITIVE RATE (10%) ¹⁸	2.4%	5.4%	5.8%	4.2%	3.7%	4.9%	7.4%	6.3%	5.2%	2.4%	3.3%	2.8%	4.5%

Conditional Release (CR) Program

The Conditional Release Program is designed for defendants who cannot achieve release under the ROR and 10% Programs. Under conditional release, certain conditions - requirements that the defendant cooperate with a named community-based group or volunteer sponsor - are attached to the bail release. The defendant is consulted prior to such a release and must agree to the conditions. The conditions are imposed to reduce the risk of flight by offering needed supportive services to the defendant.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1. PETITIONS TO REDUCE BAIL ¹⁹													
A. TOTAL REDUCTION PETITIONS	17	24	51	56	23	19	21	21	15	16	7	39	309
B. PETITIONS GRANTED													
1.) TO ROR	9	14	24	21	22	19	13	18	15	14	7	11	187
2.) TO REDUCED MONEY BAIL	1	7	12	16	0	0	8	3	0	2	0	26	75
C. RATE GRANTED	58.8%	87.5%	70.6%	66.1%	95.6%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.8%	84.8%
2. CONDITIONAL RELEASE PETITIONS ²⁰													
A. TOTAL	6	62	67	53	62	63	81	74	72	69	49	37	695
B. NUMBER GRANTED	6	57	60	46	48	57	68	58	56	57	32	30	875
C. RATE GRANTED	100%	91.1%	89.5%	86.8%	77.4%	90.5%	83.9%	78.4%	77.7%	82.6%	65.3%	81.1%	82.7%
3. CONDITIONAL RELEASES													
A. CUMULATIVE TOTAL ²¹	5163	5220	5289	5334	5367	5422	5491	5549	5603	5651	5676	5716	5716
B. TOTAL EXPIRED- CUMULATIVE ²²	4975	4998	5050	5092	5128	5189	5231	5281	5348	5409	5472	5514	5514
C. ACTIVE CASE LOAD ²³	188	222	239	242	239	233	260	268	255	242	204	202	202
4. CUMULATIVE FAILURE TO APPEAR (FTA) RATE OF CONDITIONAL RELEASES ²⁴	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
5. FINAL DISPOSITIONS OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE CASES													
A. DISPOSED BEFORE TRIAL ²⁵	7	5	15	9	9	17	7	13	12	9	14	12	129

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
B. REMOVED FROM CONDITIONAL RELEASE ²⁶	7	10	12	23	16	24	23	23	32	30	19	14	233
C. FINAL TRIAL DISPOSITION													
1.) NOT GUILTY	0	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	1	3	1	3	17
2.) SENTENCES	15	8	23	10	14	20	13	14	22	16	28	14	197

Investigation and Warrant Service Unit (IWSU)

The Investigation and Warrant Service Unit is charged with the responsibility of co-ordinating efforts to dispose of judicially ordered bench warrants when there has been a failure to appear. The unit has adopted the additional goal of actually preventing the issuance of such warrants, increasing the release population and providing necessary transportation for the Conditional Release Program.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
I. WARRANT BACKLOG													
A. RECEIPTS VERSUS CLEARANCES ²⁷													
1.) WARRANTS RECEIVED	1754	1469	2121	1935	2033	2061	2083	1742	2029	1943	1824	1816	22810
2.) WARRANTS CLEARED	1518	1821	2095	1731	1825	1731	1777	1856	1834	1679	1660	1605	21132
3.) RATE OF CLEARANCES	86.5%	123.9%	98.7%	89.4%	89.7%	83.9%	85.3%	106.5%	90.4%	86.4%	91.0%	88.4%	92.6%
B. WARRANT BACKLOG BY MONTH ²⁸	17995	17643	17669	17876	18081	18411	18763	18649	18844	19108	19272	19483	19483

1. Indicates the total number of persons arrested and presented for interview to the Pretrial Services Division at the Police Administration Building [hereinafter PAB] in the Police Detention Unit. It excludes persons charged with summary offenses, such as shoplifting, contempt of court, unlawful flight to avoid prosecution and detainers.
2. Rate of discharges to the total cases interviewed at the PAB.
3. The ROR/Nominal rate consists of those granted ROR divided by total cases minus discharges.
4. This rate is the number recommended for ROR and actually released on ROR/Nominal bail divided by the number of these cases recommended for ROR.
5. This rate is the number of cases recommended for ROR, but held in money bail, divided by the number of cases originally recommended for ROR.
6. This rate is the number of cases without an ROR recommendation, but actually released on ROR/nominal bail, divided by the number of cases originally without an ROR recommendation.
7. This rate is the number of cases without an ROR recommendation, but held in money bail or without bail, divided by the number of cases without an ROR recommendation.
8. The figure for total court appearances is composed of all ROR releasees scheduled for court and either making or missing their court appearance. This figure includes all appearances: preliminary hearings, arraignments, miscellaneous continuances and trials. It is broken down into the number originally recommended for ROR and those without a recommendation, as well as a total.
9. Indicates the number of missed court appearances out of the total number of scheduled ROR court appearances.
10. Indicates the rate of missed court appearances to the total number of scheduled court appearances for ROR releases.
11. This rate consists of the percentage of those ROR releases scheduled for court in the month shown who are still fugitives 90 days longer from the date of failure to appear. Because of the 90-day delay, the entries for October, November and December are from 1978. The total fugitive rate for the year is computed only for the first nine months of 1979.
12. Indicates total number of persons interviewed by the Pretrial Services Division in the Police Administration Building (PAB) detention unit to all cases where money bail has been set at the preliminary arraignment. This latter figure does not include cases held without bail.
13. Includes all persons having been arrested since the program began Feb. 23, 1972 who posted bail through any of the accepted methods in the PAB, City Hall, a divisional court or the Detention Center during the month or period shown. This includes defendants arrested in prior months.
14. The rate consists of those posting 10% Cash Bail divided by the total number of individuals who made financial bail in the period shown.
15. This rate consists of those posting financial bail other than 10% Cash Bail in the period shown divided by the total number of individuals who made financial bail in the period shown. Other methods of posting financial bail include sign-own-bail, corporate sureties, bail funds, payment of the full amount of bail, real estate bail and all other accepted methods of paying bail except 10% Cash Bail.
16. "07" and "97" are data processing surety codes defining the methods by which 10% Cash Bail was posted. "07" indicates that the 10% Cash Bail deposit was posted by the defendant himself. "97" indicates that the 10% Cash Bail deposit was posted by a third party on behalf of the defendant.

17. Indicates the number of missed court appearances out of the total number of scheduled 10% Cash Bail court appearances.
18. This rate consists of the percentage of those 10% releasees scheduled for court in the month shown who are still fugitives 90 days or longer from the date of failure to appear.
19. Petitions to reduce bail are initiated with the permission of the defendant and defense counsel. They are submitted to the bail review judge at hearings set specially for that purpose. Such hearings are held after bail has been set at the preliminary arraignment. The criteria for such petitions depend on the amount of bail originally set, the charge, the background of the defendant and the length of the post-preliminary arraignment detention before petitioning. Such petitions are heard as early as two days after the preliminary arraignment. These hearings are attended by representatives of the Pretrial Services Division, an assistant district attorney and an assistant public defender or the private counsel in the case.
20. Conditional release petitions are initiated with the permission of the defendant and counsel. They are submitted to the bail review judge as a "package." They are prescreened by a community-based group or other sponsor, who is willing to supervise the release. The volunteer attends the hearing. Transportation of the defendant to the hearing is provided by the Pretrial Services Division. Attendance at the hearing otherwise is the same as for private counsel in the case.
21. These data reflect the total number of Conditional Releases since the inception of the program.
22. These show all cases once they are released on Conditional Release that have expired prior to the end of the reporting month shown.
23. This shows the number of cases actually on Conditional Release as of the last day of the reporting month. The sum of active cases plus cumulative expired cases equals the total Conditional Release cases. The total for active cases is shown as the total number on Conditional Release to date.
24. The cumulative figures date from the inception of the Conditional Release program. These data are used to "smooth out" the FTA rate and create a more meaningful look at operating trends. Computations are performed in the same manner as outlined above.
25. This occurs when the case is discharged, not prossed, prosecution withdrawn or the case transferred to Accelerated Rehabilitative Disposition (diversion).
26. In certain instances the conditional release will be changed to ROR without the condition, or the original bail in the case will be reinstated before final case disposition. This removes the case from supervision.
27. This compares the total number of warrants cleared in any given month to the total number of warrants received in that same month. Cleared warrants are therefore not necessarily issued in the month in which they are cleared.
28. This is the total number of outstanding bench warrants as of the beginning of the time period shown.
29. These data show the percentage of warrants now disposed without any detention prior to the bench warrant hearing.

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