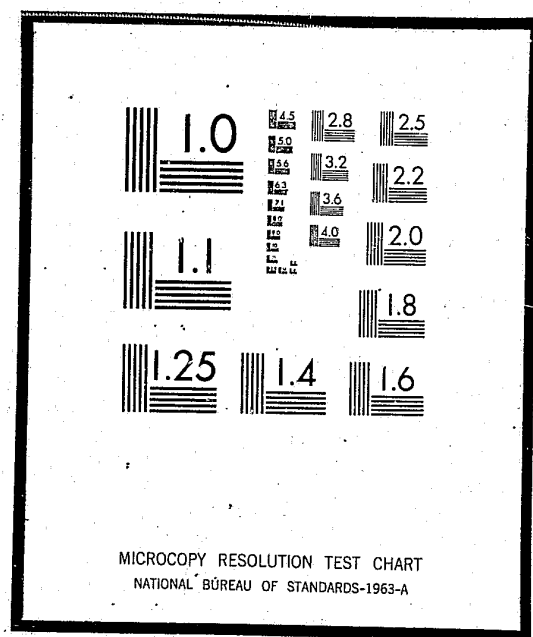


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed 12/8/75



18031

Hawaii - State Judiciary - Annual Report, FY 1974

THE JUDICIARY STATE OF HAWAII ANNUAL REPORT JULY 1, 1973 TO JUNE 30, 1974

## Dedication

People make it happen. And  
efficient people make it happen faster.

Justice is more than the  
judge on the bench or the  
jury in the box. Justice is also  
a smoothly operating team with some  
members visible in the court room,  
others serving the public  
person to person,  
and still others working quietly  
behind the scenes at myriad tasks  
to keep the system flowing.

The Hawaii State Judiciary with  
a formidable case load is fortunate to  
have some 600 dedicated employees  
on six islands who take  
very special pride in their work.

It shows!

To all of you, then, this Annual Report  
is sincerely dedicated.



To the Honorable Members  
of the  
Eighth Legislature  
of the State of Hawaii

AN OVERVIEW of the fiscal year just ended reflects the continued pressing demands on the Judiciary to keep pace with an expanding population and changing laws.

Statewide actions in both the district and circuit courts averaged an increase of more than five per cent, and family court filings were up slightly more than two per cent.

Several pieces of recent legislation have served new responsibilities on the Judiciary: In criminal actions, the full impact of the new Penal Code is being felt primarily in the provision for rights of defendants to demand pre-sentence investigations and follow-up supervision. As a result, counseling and probation caseloads have tripled with no corresponding increase in staff. Working under these adverse conditions, the First Circuit can still claim a success factor of less than one per cent recidivism. One effect of our staff shortage is that the time between trial and sentencing has necessarily lengthened while judges await results of investigations.

In civil actions, the Landlord-Tenant Act has effected a substantial increase in the number of small claims filed, creating an overwhelming workload for the clerks who process them. Because there are no attorneys involved in these cases, the Judiciary staff bears the brunt of providing information service to the citizenry, as well as initiating and processing all associated documents.

In a more positive vein, we view with a great deal of satisfaction that the Legislature has seen fit to move the Judiciary into a new area of responsibility with Act 159/74. The Judiciary also moves into Fiscal 1974-75 with expectations of a full complement of judicial manpower, which should have a very positive effect on calendars.

New funding for driver improvement education through both Act 91 and the No-Fault Insurance bill will see this important program expanded to the degree we originally hoped for.

It now appears clear that the project to have the Judiciary in adequately designed facilities is again under way after long delays, and we look forward to operations in more functional quarters.

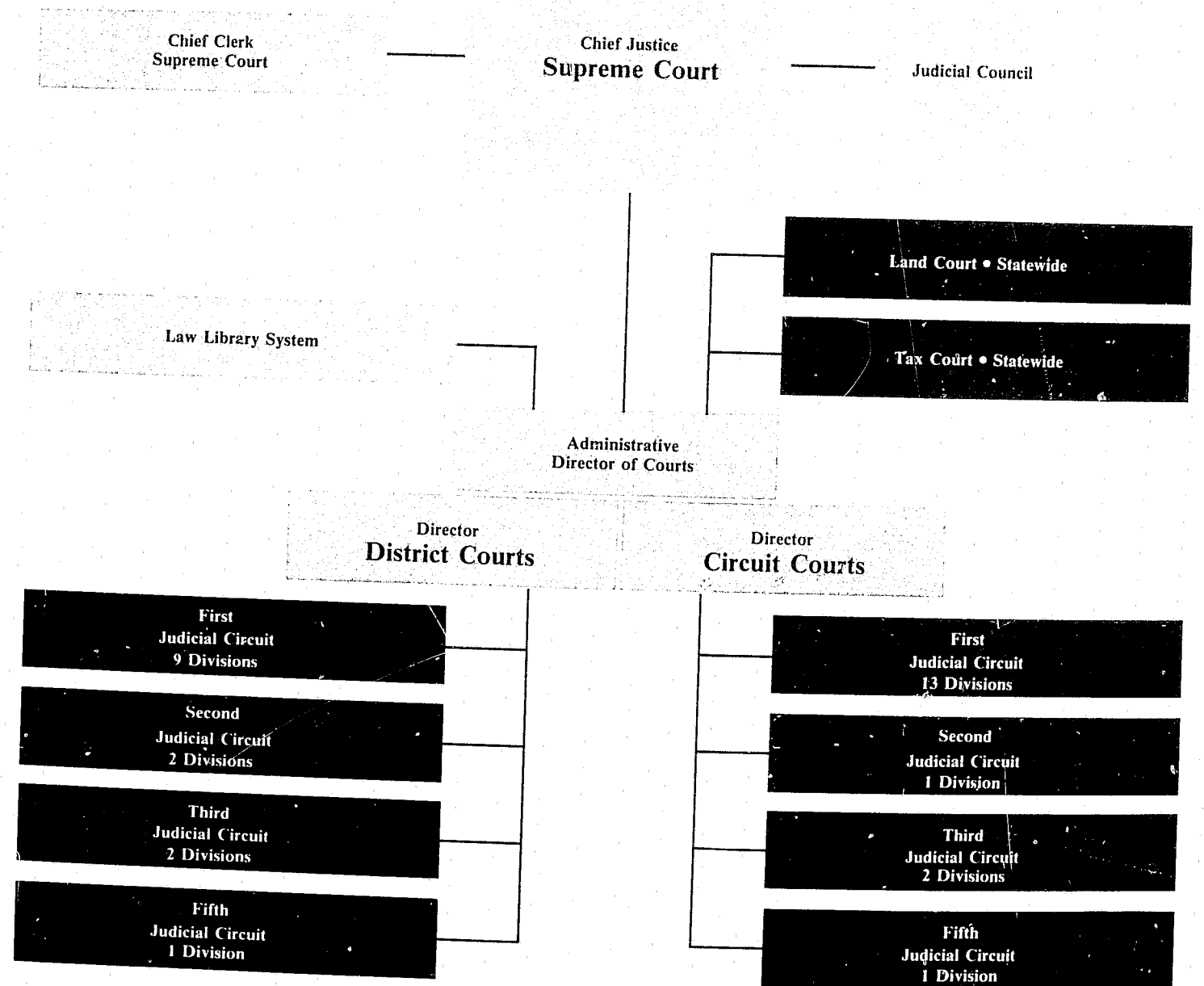
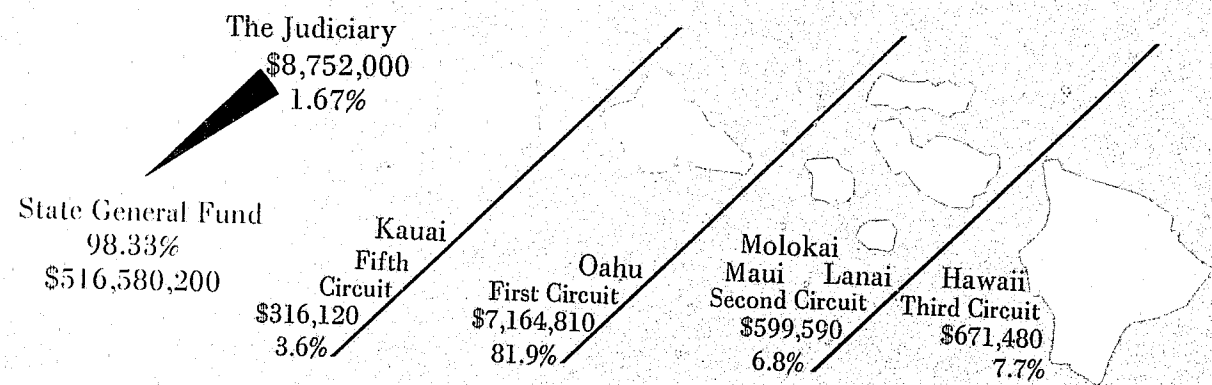
The Judiciary is committed to providing fair and speedy justice for all. Our unified court system is working smoothly and has been instrumental in placing us far ahead of most other states in providing early trials. We owe a large part of our past success to the responsiveness of the Legislature. We are confident you will continue to share in our concern.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William S. Richardson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

William S. Richardson  
Chief Justice of Hawaii

Judicial Circuits and Districts and their Budget Allocation by amount and per cent of total State General Fund  
General Appropriation. Act 218, Fiscal Year 1973-74





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## Hawaii Judiciary Comes of Age: Separate and Coequal

June 6, 1974 was an auspicious date for the Hawaii Judiciary. On that day, Act 159 was signed into law by Acting Governor George Ariyoshi. Sponsored by Senator Nadao Yoshinaga, with near unanimous passage by both House and Senate, Act 159 clarifies the constitutional separation of powers among the three co-equal branches of government.

The effect of this landmark act on the Judiciary will be far reaching. For it specifies that although any executive agency may provide services to the Judiciary and the Legislature, nothing in the law shall be construed as granting any authority to the governor or any executive department to exercise control over the organization, programs, functions, operations and expenditures of either the Judiciary or the Legislature. The Chief Justice, as administrative head of the courts, is given this exclusive authority for the Judiciary.

More specifically, Act 159 is significant in the following respects:

- It excludes the Judiciary from the budget preparation controls of the executive branch by assigning responsibility to the Chief Justice for submitting his budget and related documents directly to the Legislature.

- It requires the comptroller to make available to the Judiciary the total amount appropriated to it by the Legislature.

- It assigns responsibility to the Judiciary for the establishment and maintenance of its internal control system.

- It provides for representation from the Judiciary at meetings of the State and County civil services commissioners and directors of the state department of personnel services.

- It permits the Judiciary greater input in the decision-making process of the personnel and civil service systems regarding position classification and formulation of rules and regulations affecting the Judiciary.

- It gives the Chief Justice ultimate authority in any administrative disputes arising between himself and the director of personnel services relating to requests for action by the Judiciary.

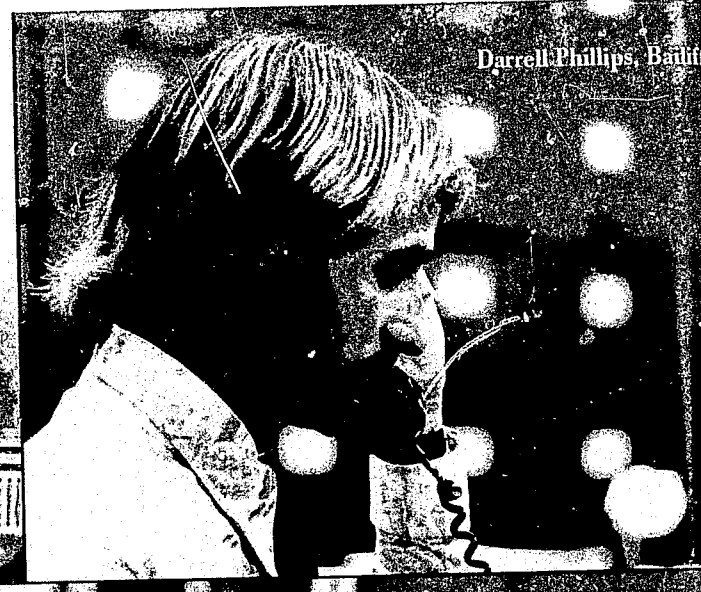
- It allows Judiciary employees to continue to enjoy the benefits of the civil service merit system and collective bargaining provisions.



Hai Kamakau, Administrative Assistant



Darrell Phillips, Bailiff



Edward Suzuki, Chief Clerk



Samuel Wakakahi, Deputy Chief Clerk

Tamie Hirai, Administrative Assistant



# Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in Hawaii's unified court system. As such, it exercises ultimate administrative responsibility and rule-making power for all courts and is empowered to hear and determine all questions of law, or mixed law and fact, brought to it from both circuit and district levels.

In accordance with its appellate function, the Supreme Court has the power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus and all other necessary and proper writs.

Bar examinations and the granting of licenses to practice law in Hawaii are the province of the Supreme Court.

A staff of 25 including law clerks, serves in the Supreme Court.

Justices. A chief justice and four associate justices are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, to 10-year terms. No person shall be eligible for such office who shall not have been admitted to practice law before the State Supreme Court for at least 10 years.

The Chief Justice presides over all appeal proceedings and hearings. Under Hawaii's unified court system, he also appoints all district court judges, assigns circuit court judges to the Supreme Court for temporary duty, makes all calendar assignments, and designates district and circuit court judges to serve among the several circuits as needed. As the head of the Judiciary, he assumes the primary responsibility for the supervision of its operations and appoints an administrative director of the courts to assist him in this regard.

**New Appointments.** Governor John A. Burns appointed former First Circuit Court Judge Thomas S. Ogata in February, 1974, and former Third Circuit Court Judge Benjamin Menor in April, 1974, to serve as associate justices of the Hawaii State Supreme Court.

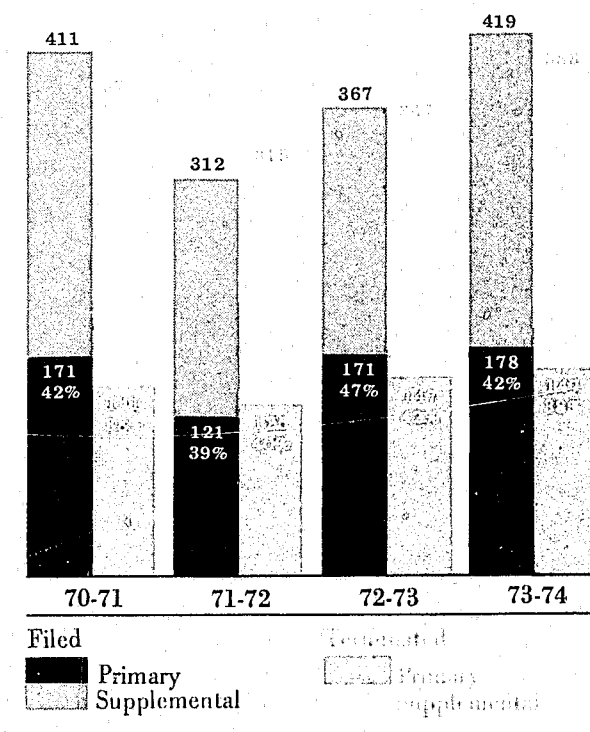
**Retirements.** Associate Justices Masaji Marumoto and Kazuhisa Abe retired December 31, 1973; Associate Justice Bernard H. Levinson retired August 31, 1974.

**Caseload Statistics.** Of 419 cases filed with the Supreme Court during the year, 178 (42.5 per cent) were primary cases and 241 (57.5 per cent) were supplemental. The proportion of primary filings was the highest in the last six years.

Of the 383 cases terminated, 99 (26 per cent) were decided by the filing of an opinion; eight (2 per cent) were dismissed; 38 (10 per cent) were withdrawn or discontinued; and 238 (62 per cent) were decided without a written opinion.

FIGURE 1

SUPREME COURT FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS





Chief Justice William S. Richardson



Justice Kobayashi



Justice Ogata



Justice Menor



Justice Marumoto



Justice Abe



Justice Levinson

Chief Justice William S. Richardson, J. D., University of Cincinnati, 1943. Appointed to his first seven-year term as Chief Justice in 1966, and re-appointed for a 10-year term in 1973. He is a former Lieutenant Governor of Hawaii (1962-66), former president of the Hawaii Bar Association (1961), and is a charter member of the board of directors for the National Center for State Courts.

Associate Justice Bert T. Kobayashi, LL. B., Harvard, 1943. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1969, after serving as the State Attorney General for seven years. He is a former Deputy City and County Attorney and Deputy Public Prosecutor (1946-48), district magistrate of Waialua (1952-58), and president of the Hawaii Bar Association (1959).

Associate Justice Thomas S. Ogata, J. D., University of Michigan, 1941. Appointed to the Supreme Court in February, 1974, after serving as a judge in the First Circuit Court since 1966. He is a former Territorial senator, and served as State Senator (1959-1964), was Deputy City and County Attorney in Honolulu (1945-49), and Deputy County Attorney, County of Maui (1949-57).

Associate Justice Benjamin Menor, LL. B., Boston University Law School, 1952. Appointed to the Supreme Court in April, 1974, after serving as a judge in the Third Circuit Court since 1969. He is a former State Senator (1962-68), was magistrate for the Hamakua and Kohala District Courts in 1968, magistrate of the District of Kau (1959-62), and Deputy County Attorney of Hawaii County (1953-59).

Associate Justice Masaji Marumoto, LL. B., Harvard, 1930. Appointed to the first Hawaii State Supreme Court in 1959, and reappointed in 1967; retired December 31, 1973.

Associate Justice Kazuhisa Abe, J. D., University of Michigan, 1939. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1967; retired December 31, 1973.

Associate Justice Bernard H. Levinson, LL. B., Harvard, 1932. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1967; retired, August 31, 1974.

## Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court

The Office of the Chief Clerk principally functions as the custodian of Supreme Court records. All official and necessary documents are filed and maintained by a staff of four, who make those records that are not declared confidential available for public review.

In addition, staff members provide information and assistance to attorneys, legal secretaries, bar applicants, clerks of the court, and the general public on matters relating to appeal procedures, Supreme Court calendars, bar examinations and use of appeal forms.

As an extension of its information distribution role, the Clerk's Office issues advance copies of the *Hawaii Reports* to paid subscribers and government agencies. All newly adopted rules and procedures are also printed and distributed to judges, court clerks and attorneys.

The Clerk's Office assumed additional responsibilities in conjunction with both the adoption of Supreme Court Rule 24, pertaining to incorporation of a law corporation, and amended Supreme Court Rule 16, pertaining to disciplinary action of attorneys in cases of misconduct violating the Code of Professional Responsibility.

**Bar Examinations.** The Office of the Chief Clerk conducts the bar examinations for the Supreme Court by issuing and receiving application forms, arranging for proctors, renting space and equipment, and providing examination forms and supplies.

Of the 100 persons who took the examination in July, 86 passed. Of the 73 persons who took it in February, 65 passed. Seventy-three, or 42 per cent, of the 173 examinees this year were educated at local high schools.

## Judicial Council

The Judicial Council is a special division of the Supreme Court whose eminent members represent a cross section of the community, and volunteer their time and effort to act in an advisory capacity to the courts.

Created in 1959 by statute, the Council in recent years has undertaken tasks of major dimensions, often involving years of study and review. Its committees have laid the groundwork for extensive revisions of the law (e.g., the new Penal Code), changes in court rules, and development of court-related programs and institutions such as the new Law School at the University of Hawaii.

The Council's Committee on Probate Code Revision, chaired by Justice Kazuhisa Abe, will resubmit

its findings and legislative recommendations to the 1975 State Legislature.

An advisory committee to the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, headed by Judge Masato Doi, sets policies for the new computer-based reporting system.

A study of judicial salaries was made and submitted to the 1974 Legislature by a lay committee chaired by the Council member Herbert C. Cornuelle.

Council members are:

Hon. William S. Richardson, Chairman  
*Chief Justice, Supreme Court*

Hon. Kazuhisa Abe  
*Associate Justice, Supreme Court*

Dr. Hung Wo Ching  
*Chairman of the Board, Aloha Airlines, Inc.*

Walter G. Chuck  
*Attorney-at-law*

Herbert C. Cornuelle  
*President, Dillingham Corporation*

Msgr. Daniel J. Dever  
*Superintendent, Catholic School Department*

Hon. Masato Doi  
*Judge, First Circuit Court*

Representative Hiroshi Kato  
*Attorney-at-Law*

H. Baird Kidwell  
*Attorney-at-Law*

Boyd MacNaughton  
*Chairman of the Board, California & Hawaiian Sugar Company*

Hideki Nakamura  
*Attorney-at-Law*

Masaru Oshiro  
*Executive Director, Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center, Liliuokalani Trust*

July Simeona

Myron Thompson  
*Director, Department of Social Services and Housing*

Senator John T. Ushijima  
*Attorney-at-Law*

Henry A. Walker, Jr.  
*President, Amfac, Inc.*

Administrative director of the courts Lester E. Cingcade sets the tone for Judiciary service with a smile...



## Office of the Administrative Director

This central office is responsible for the statewide programming, budgeting, personnel and management operations of the Judiciary. It functions with a staff of 20 employees.

The Administrative Director of the Courts, appointed by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Supreme Court, serves at the pleasure of the Chief Justice and is assisted by two directors of administrative services for the circuit courts and for the district courts.

**Programming.** The central administrative office serves to assist the Chief Justice in fulfilling his constitutionally mandated responsibility as the administrative head of Hawaii's courts.

Essentially because of Hawaii's unified court system, the statewide administrative directors of both trial court levels are assembled under the aegis of this office and afford the Administrative Director and the Chief Justice an overall view of all court operations. The nature of such supervision tends to prevent duplication of effort from circuit to circuit, thus promoting even further uniformity in operations.

The Office of the Administrative Director may review any aspect of the Judiciary's operation, with the exception of court decisions, and advises the Chief Justice in matters requiring his attention.

In doing so, the central office focuses on upgrading the judicial process and instituting modern management practices and physical equipment, such as electronic recording devices for court reporting, sophisticated office machines and data processing units.

The office's computer reporting program is now uniform and includes caseload statistics of all the circuit courts, including breakdowns into types of cases and dispositions. (See tables in back.)

Capital improvement projects for the entire Judiciary are planned by the central office. A set of standards that save both time and money has been adopted for new buildings and renovations of existing structures.

The capital improvement projects will total approximately \$56 million over the next five years. This includes construction of two desperately needed courthouses for Honolulu, where the Judiciary has outgrown its present facilities and the space crisis becomes more acute each day.

**Budget.** Unlike courts in most other states that are semi-autonomous units funded from local revenues, Hawaii's statewide system assigns the central office

the responsibility for preparing a unified budget for legislative review. Upon the granting of appropriations, the office is also responsible for implementing that budget.

By thus centralizing budgeting responsibilities, the Judiciary may reallocate funds as and where they are needed and may thus respond quickly to unforeseeable circumstances within any jurisdiction. Act 159/74 will effect added responsibilities in this area, a need to develop guidelines for expenditures as well as to adopt new budget procedures.

**Personnel and Management.** As the central personnel office for the 600 employees of the Judiciary, the Office of the Administrative Director administers all non-judicial personnel.

Relative to this responsibility, the office administers the payroll for all courts, receives notice of all leaves, terminations and new hires, and provides for system-wide education and training programs.

By treating the system as a whole, the central office may in an emergency assign personnel from one court to another, even from one circuit to another.

This past year the office sponsored several training programs for judges and staff of all circuits, including seminars on the new Judiciary fee structures.

**Public Services.** As the public information center of the Judiciary, the Office of the Administrative Director furnishes information about the organization and operation of the courts to public and private agencies, as well as to the general public.

It assists the Library with court tours, provides speakers to the community and interested organizations, handles complaints, maintains liaison with court-related agencies, publishes relevant books and reports (including the *Annual Report*), and distributes a monthly Judiciary newsletter.

The LEAA-funded Public Information Officer was transferred in 1973 to operate under the authority of the central office and has assisted in these activities.

In addition, the office continues to update, add to and distribute its publication containing the revised *Rules of Court*. Attorneys and judges have found the book to be of immeasurable help in providing information on court procedures and rules. For a small subscription fee, persons buying the book receive printed copies of changes in court rules as they occur.

District Court administrative services director Tom Okuda shares statewide responsibilities for a smooth flowing operation with his counterpart in the Circuit court Robert I. Ueoka (below)



and secretary Michiko Mau proves his point.





## Law Library

The Supreme Court Law Library and its satellite collections in the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits constitute the State Law Library System.

Its first responsibility is to provide judges and the staffs of all courts with necessary information and material. It serves as a primary resource for the community as well as the courts.

Attorneys and their staffs, government agency personnel, legislators, faculty and students of Hawaii's schools and colleges, and the general public make considerable use of library facilities on all islands.

**Services.** The Law Library is used primarily for legal research and reference, although some material circulates.

At the central library of the Supreme Court, which maintains the major portion of the collection of 69,000 books, the combined reference and circulation used in FY 1973-74 totaled 88,000 instances.

As a corollary service the Law Library acts as the court bookstore for the sale of *Hawaii Reports*, and rules, and provides monthly lists of its new acquisitions to the *Hawaii Bar News* published by the Bar Association of Hawaii.

It also extends the use of its collection to inmates of the Hawaii State Prison under a special arrangement in cooperation with the Bar Association of Hawaii and the State Library System.

The central library staff of six performs its own cataloguing, indexing and book restoration. Under a continuing rebinding and maintenance program, the staff this year bound 384 volumes of law reviews and 219 books. Books re-lettered totaled 1,608.

The central library of the Supreme Court performs the budgeting, planning and purchasing for the entire State Law Library System.

**Public Services.** In addition to its regular services, the library plans and conducts all visits of organized groups, including school tours, to the Supreme and First Circuit Courts. Last year 4,794 persons in 140 organized groups visited the courts.

**Staff and Facilities.** With volunteer help, the Library has been able to maintain a satisfactory level of service. Volunteer Bill Constance, as in recent years, continued to contribute three mornings of work a week as a library aide.

Space continues to be a major obstacle to performance, since there is not sufficient room for books or for people desiring to do reference work.

To help alleviate the problem and to give the Library a current working collection, most treatises

published prior to 1940 were transferred to the University of Hawaii Law School for research use. Since the Supreme Court Law Library was established in 1851, many valuable nineteenth century legal publications were included in the transfer.

The state law librarian was elected chairperson of a newly formed national organization, State and Court Law Libraries of the United States and Canada.

**The Future.** With the law school now in its second year of operation, accelerated use of the library by advanced students is foreseen. The increased use of paralegals for research is also expected to have a heavy impact on the use of the library.



Law librarian Margaret Setliff examines a new acquisition.

## Land Court

The Land Court, which administers the Torrens System of land registration, is a statewide court of record that is based in Honolulu and exercises exclusive original jurisdiction over all matters involving legal title to fee simple land and easements.

The Torrens System enables landowners to buy, sell or mortgage property without paying substantial title-search fees.

All appeals go directly to the State Supreme Court.

**Judges and Staff.** Its two judges are designated by the Chief Justice from among the judges of the First Circuit Court. A registrar, deputy registrar and a clerk constitute the office staff.

**Services.** The court examines all applications for the original registration of title to land, as well as all amending petitions. By filing and maintaining records of all land documents in the state, it provides a guar-

anteed and absolute register of land titles.

The public has access to these land registration records and is often assisted by court staff in the preparation of applications and petitions. Research assistance is afforded attorneys, brokers, financial institutions and the general public in regard to many frequently complicated land title problems. Civil and probate divisions of the court are also assisted in matters dealing with land registration and pertinent background material.

In instances when the court must hear cases on the Neighbor Islands, it thereby schedules sessions in the circuit courts involved with the cooperation of the chief circuit court clerks.

The State land surveyor in the Department of Accounting and General Services assists the court in checking all maps filed for mathematical correctness. The registrar of conveyances and his deputy in the Department of Land and Natural Resources' Bureau of Conveyances serve as assistant registrars of the court and maintain filings of all documents affecting registered land after original registration.

**The Future.** The microfilming of Land Court files to preserve permanent irreplaceable records is seen as a priceless contribution to future generations.

**Caseload Statistics.** During FY 1973-74 there were 2,300 *ex parte* petitions filed with the Registrar of the Land Court.

(Data regarding original registrations and contested cases appear under the "Miscellaneous" category in the caseload activity table of the Circuit Court Proper of the First Circuit.)



Land Court registrar Rudolph Espinda explains fee simple land titles.

## Tax Appeal Court

The Tax Appeal Court is a statewide court of record based in Honolulu with original jurisdiction in all disputes between the tax assessor and taxpayer.

All appeals go directly to the State Supreme Court.

**Judges and Staff.** The court shares the two judges and three-man staff of the Land Court.

Since the same judges and staff man both courts, caseload increases in both jurisdictions have worked a hardship on personnel.

**Caseload Statistics.** There were 137 tax appeal cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, 26 new cases filed, and 108 cases completed, leaving a balance of 55 cases pending at the end of FY 1973-74.



Taxpayer's comment brings a grin from deputy registrar James Smith.





Program coordinator Russell Taba reports 130 V.I.P.s (volunteers in probation) aiding the courts.

### Federally Funded Projects

**Volunteer Services to Judiciary.** The scarcity of trained manpower to carry out the Judiciary's programs to combat increasing crime and delinquency in Hawaii seriously handicapped the courts before this project was activated. Designed to meet manpower needs and serve as an extension of the counselors in probation and other services, this program has also been successful in promoting greater citizen understanding and awareness of the activities of the Judiciary.

Now in its third year of operation, Volunteer Services to the Judiciary maintains a roster of some 100 trained volunteers throughout the state. A program coordinator and a stenographer constitute its only full-time paid staff.

This past year the coordinator worked closely with agencies and programs in the First Circuit. At the same time, he served as a resource person and consultant to Neighbor Island circuits in the development of volunteer programs to fit their particular needs.

The Divisions of the Judiciary that utilize most of the volunteers are the Children and Youth Services branch of the First Circuit's Family Court, the Adult Probation Department, and the Counseling Service of Honolulu District Court.

In the last fiscal year project personnel produced two slide shows, one outlining the functions of the Judiciary and the role of the volunteer within it; the other depicting volunteer-probationer relationships. A \$3,000 donation from the Junior League of Honolulu financed production costs.

A volunteer activity fund to reimburse volunteers for out-of-pocket expenses incurred on outings with probationers was started with a \$320 donation by the Lawyers' Wives.

A volunteer art instructor and a Mary Kay beauty consultant donated services at the Detention Home, and plans are under way for a local model agency to provide free charm and poise courses to juvenile girls under supervision of the courts. Volunteer Services to the Judiciary is funded by a \$11,830 grant from the Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency.

**Public Information Officer.** As in the case of the Volunteer Services Program, this project was transferred in September, 1972 to operate under the authority of the Administrative Director of the Courts.

Originally, it was administered by the Family Court of the First Circuit to provide more effective information services relative to youngsters exhibiting deviant behavior. With the transfer, the project assumed statewide scope and responsibility.

The Public Information Officer now provides in-

formation and education materials about court services and programs to the general public, court-related agencies and court personnel. To date such efforts have resulted in a general information booklet on *The Judiciary*, preparation of two booklets on Family Court programs, editing of various booklets and reports, and inauguration of a regular monthly Judiciary newsletter, *'aha'ilono*.

Assistance and consultation in developing information materials and presentations have also been afforded to court programs and divisions, particularly the Volunteer Services Program and the Family Court of the First Circuit.

In addition, the Public Information Officer assists the Chief Justice and the Administrative Director in the preparation of public addresses and official reports, chief among them the *Annual Report*.

Funded by a \$15,306 grant from LEAA.

**Statistical Analysis Center.** As the basis for the establishment within the next five years of a criminal justice data center, this project is the first such operation in the nation to be administered by a judiciary. The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center will analyze, interpret and disseminate criminal justice statistics for use by state and county criminal justice agencies. Funded by a \$139,000 grant from LEAA.

**Judicial Training.** Several grants provided judicial staff with opportunities to attend educational programs outside the state. Funded by grants amounting to \$13,025 from LEAA.



Account clerk Amy Fujii finds the file you need.



Personnel clerk Barbara Chow's sunny smile is famous throughout the Judiciary.



Gunji Izumoto, Legal Documents Off

Helen Correa, Document Clerk

Marion Victor, Deputy Chief

Mary Beth Aoyagi, Secretary

Juniro Usagawa, Fiscal Officer

John Ilalaole, Chief

# Circuit Courts

Four circuit courts in Hawaii exercise exclusive jurisdiction in all the following instances: criminal felony cases; civil suits involving more than \$5,000; probate proceedings and determination of heirs; and, within the family court divisions, cases involving juvenile offenses, marital actions and other family matters.

Moreover, concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts is exercised in civil matters involving less than \$5,000 but more than \$500, and all jury trials are held in the circuit courts.

Appeals are made directly to the State Supreme Court.

**Judges.** Circuit court judges are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, to 10-year terms. They must be attorneys with a minimum of 10 years' experience as members of the Hawaii bar.

**Circuits.** The circuit courts correspond to each of the major counties of Hawaii—Honolulu (First Circuit), Maui (Second Circuit), Hawaii (Third Circuit) and Kauai (Fifth Circuit). There has been no Fourth Circuit since it was incorporated into the Third in 1943.

**Primary and Supplemental Actions: Definitions.** Circuit court cases are divided into two classifications: primary proceedings and supplemental proceedings.

*Primary proceedings* are all original cases filed for the first time in circuit court. They represent direct contact with the public and often occur in direct correlation with population figures.

*Supplemental proceedings*, on the other hand, develop from primary cases. They range from proceedings to obtain judgment monies in civil cases to Orders to Show Cause for child support in already adjudicated matrimonial and paternity cases.

(See circuit court tables in back.)

## Circuit Courts Proper

The circuit courts proper handle all proceedings (civil, criminal, probate, guardianship, etc.) of the circuit courts that are not exclusively reserved to the family court divisions.

In probate cases involving assets of less than \$3,000, the courts act as the statutory administrators of the estates to save legal fees and to conserve the small assets for the rightful heirs. In the First Circuit Court, a staff lawyer takes disputed claims to court for final distribution of assets.

The courts also act as statutory guardians for minors and incompetents where assets are less than \$3,000.

Offices of the Chief Clerk oversee the filing and processing of legal documents, the receiving and disbursing of alimony and child support payments, as well as the administering of small estates and guardianship estate funds. All records are available to the public except those of confidential cases, such as paternity and adoption proceedings.

Regularly each year, the chief clerks also assist jury commissions in each circuit in processing the names of thousands of persons for selection as prospective jurors on the grand or petit (trial) juries.

A large number of the well over 1,200 lawyers practicing in Hawaii turn to the Offices of the Chief Clerk for information and assistance in the preparation of official forms in a manner acceptable to the courts.

**Caseload Statistics.** A total of 9,324 cases were filed in all circuit courts in the state during the fiscal year, an increase of 5.5 per cent above the previous year. A major portion of the cases reaching trial were criminal actions. Of the 533 cases terminated by trials, 294 or 55.2 per cent were criminal actions. Civil actions were second, accounting for 228 trials or 41.2 per cent of the cases tried in the circuit courts.



Baby Marty - new member of court family. His parents, blind vendor Paul Pestana and wife Joelyn were married by Judge Allen Hawkins and now bring baby along while they run Judiciary snack concession.

## Adult Probation

Adult probation staffs operate under the jurisdiction of the various circuit courts. In the First Circuit, an Adult Probation Department operates as a separate division of the circuit court. In all other circuits, however, adult probation activities are integrated into family court operations.

In either case, adult probation activity involves handling investigations for the court and supervising persons placed on probation by the courts. The former activity requires that a probation officer investigate and evaluate adults who have been convicted of felonies; the officer then makes a recommendation of sentence to the judge. Such investigations assist the court in determining the type and length of sentence to best suit the individual. The latter activity, probation, occurs when the court allows an offender to go at large on the condition that he remain under its rehabilitative supervision, which may entail counseling, psychiatric help, discipline and guidance.

Under the new Penal Code most first offenders are eligible for probation; there are no automatic prison sentences except for persons convicted of murder in the first degree. This is expected to add greatly to probation caseloads. On the other hand, it may be offset by the Code's reduction of certain felonies to the class of misdemeanors, thus removing them to the jurisdiction of the district courts.

## Federally Funded Projects

During the year work commenced on a new manual of uniform policies, practices and procedures for statewide probation services. Changes mandated by the enactment of Act 9/72 resulted in major revisions in sentencing. This ongoing project involves the active participation of probation administrators and staff from all four circuits and is funded by a \$4,023 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

## Family Courts

The family courts are divisions within the circuit courts that are designed to deal expressly with juvenile offenders and domestic matters. To that end, they more than other courts transcend the strictly adjudicatory function and provide a number of counseling, guidance, self-help, detention and supervision programs for both children and adults.

The increasing, and increasingly complex, problems of children and families living in a rapidly changing Hawaii have long been recognized by the courts as warranting more than mere disposition. In recent years, the courts have assisted in bringing about major changes in the law, instituted federally funded projects in child and family counseling, increasingly sought community participation in court programs, and undertaken explorations into the nature and extent of change on its programs.

**Judges and Circuits.** In the First Circuit, the family court is considered entirely separate from the circuit court proper. Two circuit court judges are assigned to handle family court matters and are assisted by five district family court judges, formerly referees.

In all other circuits, however, the adjudicatory workload is integrated into the circuit court proper, with some assistance from district court judges in the second and third circuits. Counseling and guidance activities, however, are reserved to family court staffs, which are also responsible for providing adult probation services.

**Jurisdiction over Children.** Upon receipt of complaints or petitions, the family courts retain jurisdiction over children under the age of 18 who: violate or attempt to violate any law or ordinance; are neglected or abandoned; are beyond the control of their parents or other custodians; live in an environment injurious to their welfare; or behave in a manner injurious to their own or others' welfare.

The courts also hear cases concerning: determination of the custody of any child; appointment of a child's guardian; adoption; termination of parental

rights; consent to marriage, employment or enlistment; treatment or commitment of mentally defective, retarded or mentally ill minors.

**Jurisdiction over Adults.** The Family Courts also have jurisdiction over adults in limited kinds of criminal cases, such as: any offense committed against a child by his parent, guardian, or legal or physical custodian; desertion, abandonment or failure to provide support; and misdemeanor offenses against one's spouse.

In civil matters, jurisdiction covers divorce, annulment and support proceedings, paternity cases and the commitment of mentally ill adults.

Marriage counseling services are also available through the courts although the cooperation of other social agencies is often sought.

**Statistics.** There was an increase in filings in all family courts from 16,055 in 1972-73 to 16,420 in 1973-74, up 2.3 per cent. The largest increase was in marital actions, up 8.1 per cent from last year. Juvenile referrals, however, continue to constitute the largest single classification in family court matters, representing over one-third of the total caseload. An increase in these referrals last year of 1.4 per cent, although relatively small, may indicate a trend. If so, a steady acceleration of juvenile referrals can be expected, especially in the area of law violations.

## New Laws

Act 113/74 amended the law relating to mechanic's and materialman's liens by providing for their application in special proceedings in circuit court of the circuit where property lies. The act further specifies that lien shall not attach to the property until the court finds probable cause and so orders.

Act 145/74 revised circuit and supreme court fees for judicial proceedings and extended supreme court's fee-setting powers to include district court fees, and established such fees.

Act 149/74 authorized an increase in courts processing fees for serving civil summons, warrants, attachments or other civil process in all courts from \$3 to \$5, and increased fees for serving a subpoena or garnishee summons from \$2 to \$3.

Act 147/74 increased compensation of jurors from \$10 to \$20 per day and appropriated \$200,000 to provide for the increase.



## IN MEMORIAM

Judge Gerald R. Corbett, regarded both here and on the Mainland as the father of the Family Court system, had the longest continuous service of any judge in Hawaii. First appointed by President Harry S. Truman in 1946, Judge Corbett served the Hawaii Judiciary for 23 years, 20 of them as juvenile court judge, and three years as senior Family Court judge. He retired in April, 1969, three years after seeing the realization of a cherished dream - the establishment of the Family Court in Hawaii, the first in the nation. Judge Corbett was born July 3, 1903, and died June 29, 1973.



## First Circuit Court

The First Circuit Court serves the entire Island of Oahu and its 678,262 residents, who constitute 81 per cent of the state's total population. It also retains jurisdiction over the Kalaupapa settlement in Kala-wao, Molokai.

Of the circuit's 11 judges, two are assigned to the Family Court division, and two head the statewide Tax Appeal Court and Land Court.

Some 270 employees travel daily to the Judiciary Building from all parts of Oahu to provide the public with First Circuit Court services.

### IN MEMORIAM

Arthur McColgan, Jr.

Born August 19, 1925. Died February 21, 1974.  
Clerk II, First Circuit Court, Honolulu

### Circuit Court Proper

The court has seen its total caseload increase by over 2,000 matters in the last five years, during which it has had no increase in staff. In addition, the lack of adequate physical facilities, a problem approaching critical proportions, has hampered work conditions, accommodation of the public and storage of records, files and equipment.

As Figure 2 indicates, 6,971 cases were filed during the past fiscal year, up 4.7 per cent over the previous one. Only 5,613 cases were terminated, resulting in an increase in backlog from 10,456 cases pending in FY 1972-73 to 11,814 cases at the end of FY 1973-74 (up 13 per cent). The appointment of four judges during the final half of FY 1973-74, and two appointments planned in the next fiscal year should alleviate this situation.

**Retirements and Appointments.** Judge Allen R. Hawkins retired May 28, 1974, having served 15 years on the bench. Judge Thomas S. Ogata was appointed to the Hawaii State Supreme Court in February, 1974. New appointments to the First Circuit Court include Judge Walter M. Heen, February, 1974; Judge Harold Shintaku, and Judge Yoshimi Hayashi, April, 1974; and Judge Toshimi Sode-tani, May, 1974.

**Civil Actions.** These actions continued to constitute the largest classification of cases filed in circuit court proper. Of the 6,470 primary proceedings filed during the year, civil actions numbered 2,850, or 44 per cent

of the total. The increase of civil filings over the previous fiscal year was 252 cases, up 9.7 per cent.

Despite a slight decrease in new filings from the previous year, motor vehicle injury/damage cases continue to comprise the largest single category among all civil actions.

### Civil Ready Calendar

Total number of cases pending	
as of June 30, 1973	1,078
Statements of Readiness filed, 1973-74	1,287
Total number of cases terminated 1973-74	962
Total number of cases pending	
as of June 30, 1974	1,403

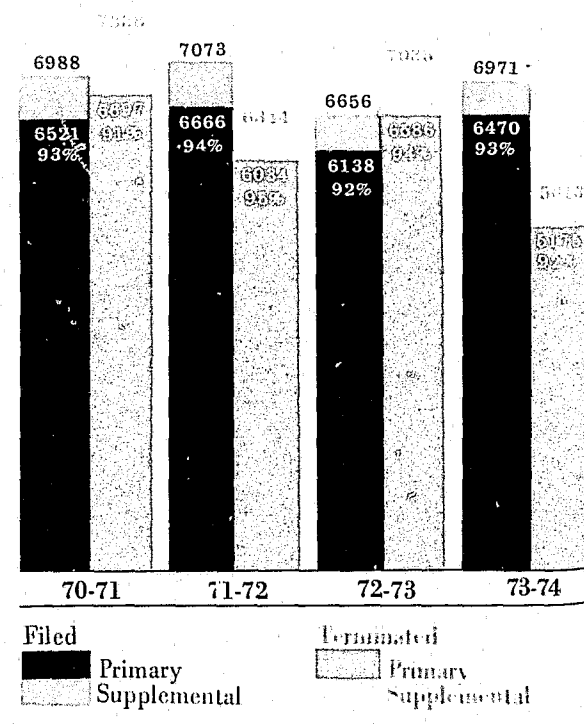
**Criminal Actions.** A slight decrease (2.3 per cent) in criminal cases filed this year may be laid in part to the effects of the new Penal Code, which reclassified some felonies as misdemeanors and thus put them in the province of the district courts. Altogether, 1,551 defendants were charged in criminal cases.

Neighbor Isle family court administrators Sadao Nishida, Sherwood Hara and August Markham pause during parley in Honolulu.



FIGURE 2

### CIRCUIT COURT PROPER - FIRST CIRCUIT FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



### Criminal Ready Calendar

Total number of cases pending	
as of June 30, 1973	918
Cases filed, 1973-74	1,253
Cases terminated, 1973-74	1,135
Total number of cases pending	
as of June 30, 1974	1,036

**Probate Proceedings.** There were 1,816 probate proceedings pending at the beginning of the fiscal year. The additional filing of 1,143 new cases and the termination of 970 during the year, left a balance of 1,816 cases pending as of June 30, 1974, an increase in backlog of 9.5 per cent.

**Appeals.** A total of 102 cases was submitted for appellate review to the Supreme Court of Hawaii in 1973-74, a decrease of five cases from the previous year. Civil actions comprised 56 per cent of all appeals; criminal actions, 34 per cent; and divorce actions, 7 per cent. The remaining 3 per cent were special proceedings and one adoption proceeding.

A burgeoning number of documents and records filed poses a continuing storage problem in the legal documents branch of the circuit court. In addition to the increase in case filings, other categories aggravate the situation. For example, depositions filed jumped from 4,034 in FY 1972-73 to 4,535 in this fiscal year, an increase of more than 12 per cent.

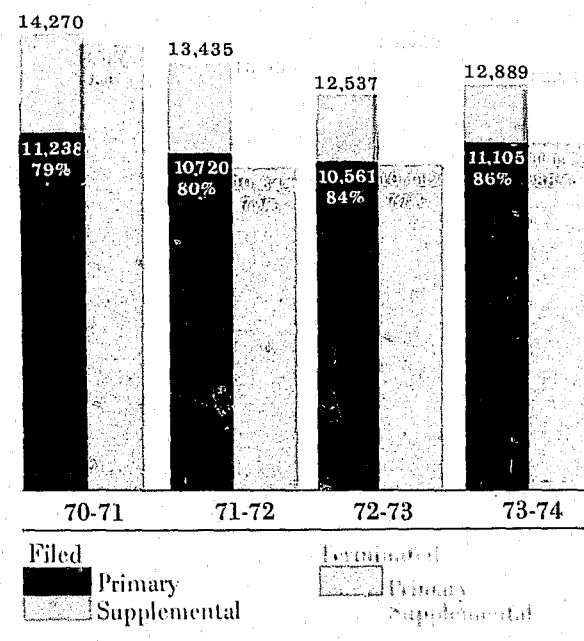
Bailiff Timothy Kaapuni calls a case.



Mildred Maeda heads probation steno pool.

FIGURE 3

FAMILY COURT - FIRST CIRCUIT FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



Adult Probation

Over 80 per cent of all adult probation activity in the state occurs in the First Circuit. This overwhelming volume of responsibility has necessitated the operation of an Adult Probation Department as a separate division of the First Circuit, whereas in all other circuits adult probation cases are handled by the family courts.

In the First Circuit, the ratio of investigative and supervisory cases to staff continued to rise unabated. To cope with the workload, additional probation officers and clerical help are needed. Specialists in training, programming and research are also necessary to improve services.

Plans are being made for the possible involvement of volunteers in the supervision of deferred acceptance of guilty plea (DAGP) cases.

In 1973-74, out of a total caseload of 1,866 persons on probation, only 18 people had their probation revoked by virtue of a new conviction, technical violation, or discharge under the Hawaii Penal Code. Using this criteria, recidivists are less than one per cent of the total caseload covered by Adult Probation in the First Circuit.

In 1973 a collateral services program was funded by a grant of \$23,527 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Three workers are engaged in pretrial investigations, primarily of bail matters.

Changes in the Penal Code, specifically in the reduction of car thefts and possession of certain drugs to misdemeanors, brought about a sizable drop in presentence referrals (approximately 33 per cent) during the past fiscal year. However, the reconversion of car theft to felony in 1974 is expected to result in a 15 per cent rebound of referrals.

**Detention Service.** Hale Ho'omalua, located in midtown Honolulu, is maintained by the Family Court as a temporary detention facility for children between the ages of 11 and 18 requiring secure custody pending court disposition of their cases.

There were 1,813 children admitted to the facility during the last fiscal year: 1,091 males and 722 females.

The emphasis is on a secure, yet therapeutic and constructive environment. Medical treatment is provided through a part-time nurse as well as on-call teams of medical specialists. Designated as Olomana at Hale Ho'omalua, the detention home school has been reassigned to the Windward School District with classroom instruction supervised by the Department of Education.

The Judiciary's Volunteer Service Program recruited resource people and donations of supplies for

a highly successful program during the summer. Personal grooming, music, singing, drawing, painting and crafts classes showed significant therapeutic results. A permanent part-time art-music instructor would add a new dimension to detention home activities that appear to reduce hostilities and the acting out of aggressive behavior by detainees.

**Adult Services.** Adult referrals declined by 10 cases to 579 in this fiscal year.

An innovative social study of custodial disputes over minor children was undertaken by the Family Court in cooperation with the Psychiatry Department of the University of Hawaii Medical School.

In referred cases, separate video tapes are made of each parent interacting with the child or children in controlled situations in which they view drawings and build objects with blocks.

The video taped sessions are then viewed by the psychiatric staff, judges and Adult Services staff members. After each participant rates each parent and makes recommendations, evaluations are made based on total input of the group.

Although not controlling, the video-taped sessions and evaluations contribute significantly to social studies in custody disputes that will make them more meaningful to parents, children, attorneys representing parents, and to the court.

Act 189/73 relating to spouse abuse was the subject of several meetings of Adult Services with the Honolulu Police Department and the prosecutor's office to work out procedures for the act's implementation.

Family Court

The Family Court of the First Circuit, with 136 employees, constitutes the largest single court division in the state. Its four branches—Court Services, Children and Youth Services, Detention Services and Adult Services—have an annual total caseload of approximately 20,000 matters involving juvenile and domestic actions.

Two circuit court judges are designated by the Chief Justice to hear Family Court matters. In June, 1973, five assisting referees were appointed by the Chief Justice as district family court judges under Act 219.

In the past year, Family Court judges, in a joint effort with the Family Law Committee of the Hawaii Bar Association, continued updating and refining the Hawaii Family Court Rules for submission to the Supreme Court for promulgation by the end of 1974.

Major efforts were made by the Family Court staff to analyze the Juvenile Justice Master Plan. In December, 1973, Senior Judge Herman T. F. Lum

initiated a workshop sponsored by the State Law Enforcement Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency to exchange views and develop specific input by the Family Court.

The 12th Annual Conference of Conciliation Courts was held May 13-17, 1974, in Hawaii. Spearheaded by Conference President Judge Betty Vitousek, with Judge Paul C. Kokubun as program chairman and Family Court Director Wayne Kanagawa as general chairman, the conference attracted a number of judges and counselors concerned with matrimonial matters from the mainland. Psychiatrist Carl Whitaker, M. D. was the keynote speaker.

During the year, judges and court administrators attended a total of nine sessions devoted to training in Family Court related matters.

**Children and Youth Services.** The number of children's referrals increased from 4,480 in Fiscal Year 1972-73 to 4,715 in this fiscal year, up 5.2 per cent. Of a total of 7,786 juvenile arrests reported by police during the year, only 53.5 per cent or 4,163 were referred to Family Court, with the remainder released after "police counseling."

The ongoing thrust of Children and Youth Services has been to reach out for effective working relationships with community agencies specializing in mental health and social case work. Catholic Social Services and Queen Lilioukalani Children's Center are among agencies cooperating with the courts.

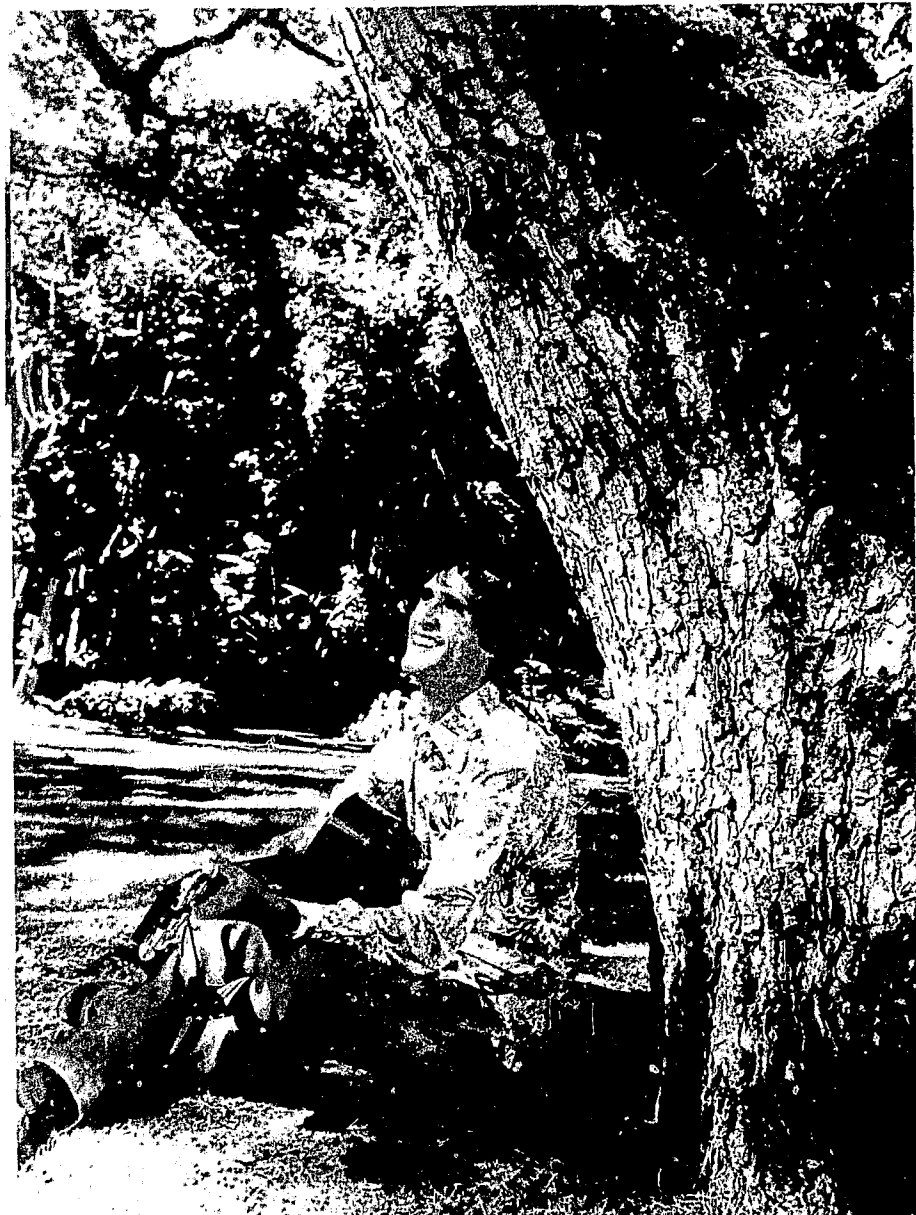
During the past year a successful joint effort between Children and Youth Services and Child and Family Service resulted in that agency's offer of a liaison social worker to maintain office hours at Family Court one day a week to receive and expedite cases appropriate to Child and Family Service.

The Hawaii Legal Auxiliary launched a community-wide foster home recruiting effort with extensive publicity; a training program for foster parents and other volunteers was initiated by CYS and the Mental Health Team.

Director Mary Jane Lee describes youth services.



Family court clerk Patricia Trask administers the oath.



Lunch on the lawn means music by court messenger Randall Lim.

**The Future.** The requirements of due process with all necessary documentation, along with early and often multiple hearings, poses a big challenge in fast record keeping. The clerical work force has always been inadequate so an increase in personnel is needed; but beyond that, an attempt must be made to merge new technology into operations. Lack of permanent and sufficiently large office facilities is a complicating factor.

**Caseload Statistics.** There was an increase of 352 filings, up 2.8 per cent over the prior fiscal year. The increase was seen primarily in marital actions where divorce filings increased from 3,964 to 4,194.

**Federally Funded Projects**

**Buddy System.** Designed to focus on guiding the behavior of youngsters known to the court as offenders or potential offenders, this demonstration project trained and compensated 40 adult residents of disadvantaged areas to serve as "buddies" to youths in their communities. When the program ended in October, 1973, it had paired more than 400 youngsters. Final evaluation conducted by the University of Hawaii's Social Welfare Development and Research Center indicated that records showed dramatic reductions in the number of youths committing first offenses and in the number of repeat offenses by youths who entered the program. Funded by grants totaling \$138,546 from HEW and HUD.

**Parent Education - Phase I.** The goal of this project is to establish and continue within the Family Court a systematic program of education, information and interpretation of the court's philosophy and judicial procedures to parents of children who are referred to the court. Phase I involved planning to devise the best approaches to achieve the above objective. Funded by a \$3,476 grant from the Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency.

**Intensive Intervention Project.** In its second year, the project sought by early intensive treatment to more permanently divert children from the court system who are referred for the first time as runaways, are seen as in need of supervision, or are first-time law offenders. Funded by a \$25,845 grant from LEJDPA



Judge Norito Kawakami  
Administrative Judge



Judge Toshimi Sodetani



Judge Masato Doi



Judge Robert W. B. Chang



Judge John C. Lanham

Circuit Court Judges



Judge Harold Y. Shintaku



Judge Yasutaka Fukushima



Judge Yoshimi Hayashi



Judge Walter M. Heen



Judge Thomas S. Ogata  
Appointed to Supreme Court  
February, 1974



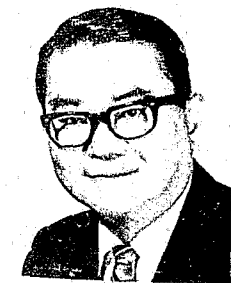
Judge Allen R. Hawkins  
Retired May, 1974



Judge Herman T. F. Lum  
Senior Judge, Family Court



Judge Betty M. Vitousek



Judge  
Paul C. Kokubun



Judge Katsugo Miho



Judge Barry J. Rubin



Judge  
John T. West, Jr.

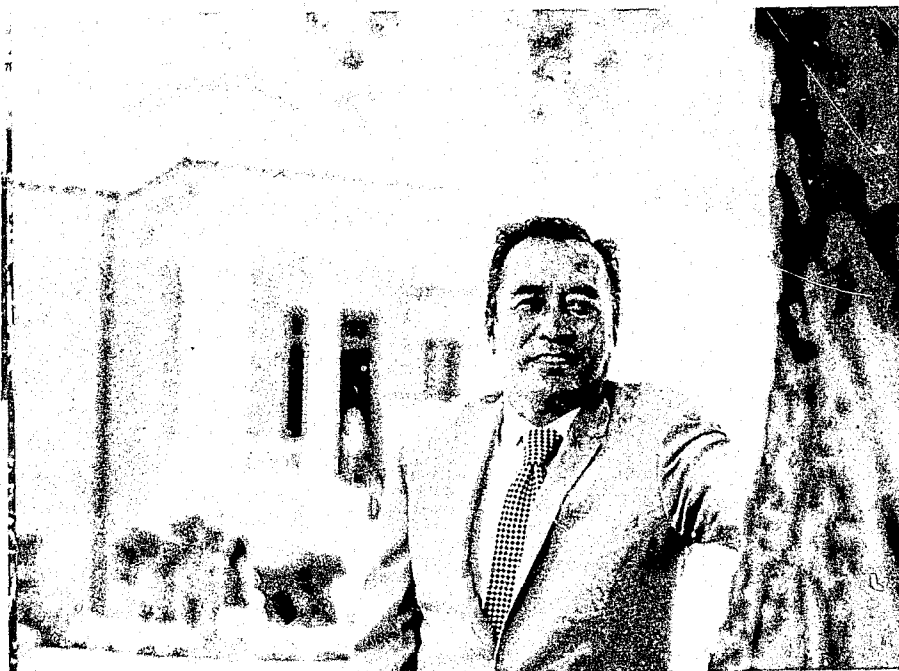


Judge  
Patrick K. S. L. Yim

District Family  
Court Judges

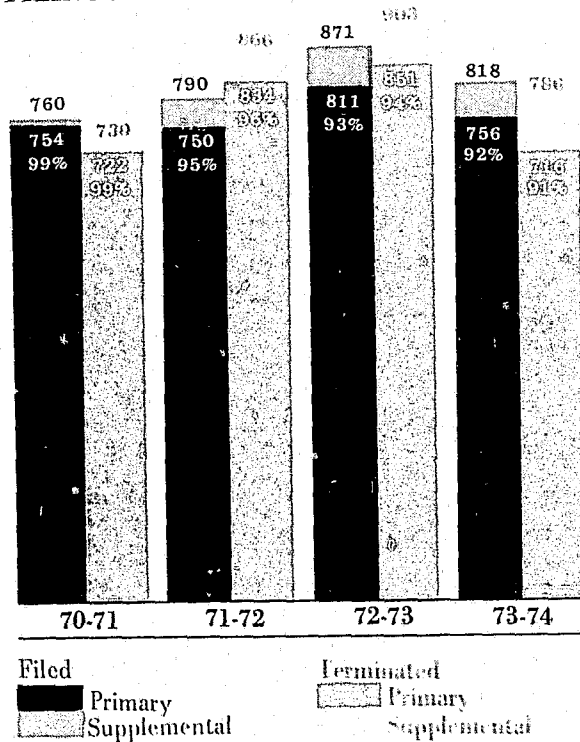


Judge S. George Fukuoka



Chief clerk Lyons Naone guides Second Circuit operations.

**FIGURE 4**  
CIRCUIT COURT PROPER -  
SECOND CIRCUIT  
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



## Second Circuit Court

The Second Circuit Court serves the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, and their aggregate population of 52,434.

As the only circuit in the state whose jurisdiction entails regular inter-island travel, the Second Circuit holds court (including all jury trials) in Wailuku, Maui, scheduling semi-annual sessions on Lanai and Molokai.

A staff of 29 employees processes all court documents and serves the public in this jurisdiction.

### Circuit Court Proper

As indicated in Figure 4, new filings in the circuit court proper declined in this fiscal year from 871 to 818. The total, however, still exceeds those for both FY 1970-71 and FY 1971-72.

Declines in filings occurred in criminal actions, probate proceedings, civil actions and guardianship proceedings. The over all decrease was 53 cases, down 6.1 per cent from the previous year.

Miscellaneous proceedings showed a net increase of 26 cases. Naturalization and mechanic's and materialman's lien cases also increased, while a slight decrease in other special proceedings occurred.

Facilities. In this fiscal year, the Circuit Court conference room was converted into a family courtroom, with appropriate furnishings, a tape recorder and public address system installed. The main corridor and library were also fitted with a P.A. system and speakers.

### Family Court

Arrangements were completed during the year to have all Family Court cases arising on the islands of Lanai and Molokai set for hearings at sessions held at least once a month, with either one of the two district court judges presiding as district family judge. This change was authorized by a legislative act passed during the 1973 session.

As the fiscal year ended, plans were being made to have a similar procedure apply to all Family Court cases on Maui, thus providing the circuit court judge with more time for criminal and civil matters.

A sharp decrease in children's referrals, particularly in traffic cases now under the jurisdiction of the district court, accounted for an over all decline in Family Court filings in FY 1973-74. The total was down from 1,310 cases in the previous year to 1,055 in this one, a dip of 19.5 per cent.

Other classifications, in contrast, rose considerably. Marital actions increased by 87 cases, up 35.1 per cent, consisting primarily of divorce actions. In-

creases were also noted in adoptions and paternity proceedings.

Adult Services and Probation. There was an increase in the number of persons placed on probation during the year from 60 adults in FY 1972-73 to 66 adults in FY 1973-74. Moreover, only 19 supervisees were terminated from supervision during this period, leaving a pending caseload of 177 adults on June 30, 1974. Activity also increased in pre-sentence and post sentence investigations.

It is apparent from the nature and composition of the clientele coming within the jurisdiction of the Second Circuit probation service that the number of recent arrivals in the state make up an increasing percentage in the offender group. Consequently, the pre-sentence process now requires more time in order to conduct background checks with resources on the Mainland.

Children and Youth. Although children's referrals dropped from 764 to 475 in FY 1973-74, the number of juveniles arrested in the law violation category actually increased. On the brighter side, it should be noted that no minority commitments of juveniles from Maui County to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility have been necessary in the last two fiscal years. The court has resorted successfully to three-month placements at the Maui Live-In Center where behavior modification efforts have been fruitful in several cases where minority commitment to the training school had been foreseen initially.

Training Sessions. During the year, staff members attended a conference on the juvenile justice component of the Correctional Master Plan sponsored by the State Law Enforcement and Planning Agency, and participated in the Conference of Conciliation Courts held in Honolulu. The probation supervisor attended the Juvenile Justice Management Institute sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

The Future. The occasional use of Maui detention facilities and professional staff for selected juvenile offenders in other family court probation divisions throughout the state is a developing practice that may be expanded.

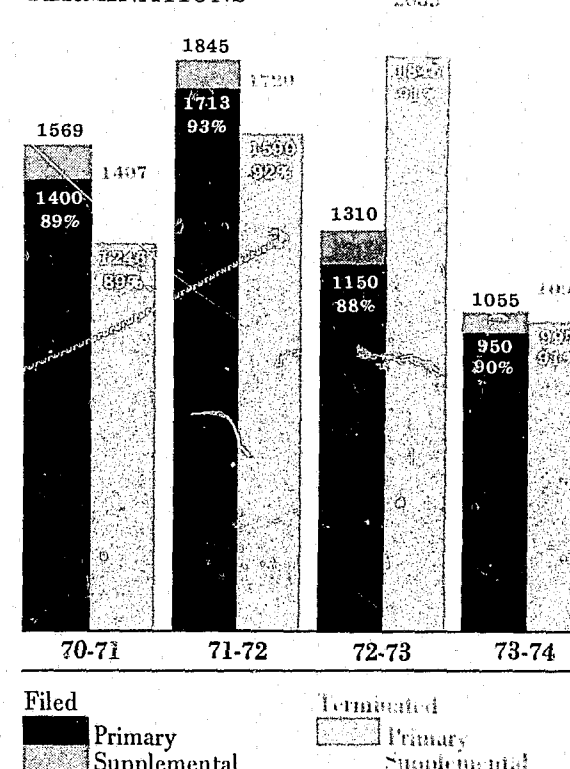
In the event law violations of a local nature are alleged against any such juvenile, jurisdiction will be urged upon the court of original jurisdiction, except in cases where denials are entered resulting in local trials where witnesses would be more accessible.

Yvonne Petro expedites estate documents.



Court reporter Lounelle Medeiros needs nimble fingers.

**FIGURE 5**  
FAMILY COURT - SECOND CIRCUIT  
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



Social worker Alice Johnson practices the art of good listening at Maui Live-In Center.



Maui Live-In Center. As the detention home serving both the Second and Third Circuit Family Courts, this 10-bed domicile is located in Kahului and is the only juvenile detention facility outside Honolulu. The Live-In Center is so designated because, apart from the regular custodial confinement for juvenile offenders and runaways, it offers a live-in, behavior modification arrangement to juvenile probationers at odds with their families.

During the past year the center admitted 121 youngsters for an average stay of 2.7 days each. A total of 12 children stayed for more than 30 days. Of the detainees, 80 were referred to the center by the police; 41, by the courts. The live-in arrangement, which was instituted in 1972, has proved highly successful. With the help of the State Division of Library Services a multi-media center was established at the facility as the year ended.

Boy Builders, Unlimited, Inc. For more than a quarter of a century, Boy Builders, Unlimited has operated as a delinquency prevention camping program for boys referred by the court, social workers or teachers as being potential offenders or in need of

such an experience. Since its inception thousands of boys between 10 and 13 years of age have participated in the camp sessions.

More than 100 boys participated this fiscal year in the one week camp conducted by the Probation and Police Departments, in concert with the Maui Publishing Company, Ltd.

The operational costs for the 1974 camp totalled \$3,500, most of which was raised through donations from throughout the county. In addition to probation and police officers who served as counselors, 15 young adults served in other capacities.

## Third Circuit Court

The Third Circuit Court covers the entire Island of Hawaii (population 70,228). From the courthouse in Hilo, two judges render judicial services to an area totaling over 4,000 square miles—more than three times the size of any other circuit.

Judges and staff commute hundreds of miles regularly to scheduled court sessions outside Hilo, in Honokau, Kamuela, Kohala, Kona and Ka'u courthouses.

The Third Circuit Court employs a staff of 34 to serve the public.

### Circuit Court Proper

This was a year of transition for the Third Circuit Court. Judge Ernest Kubota and Judge Shunichi Kimura were sworn in during the spring of 1974 to replace Judge Nelson K. Doi who resigned to run for the office of lieutenant governor, and Judge Benjamin Menor who was appointed to the Supreme Court as an Associate Justice in April, 1974.

Mrs. Terry Kaide was appointed Chief Clerk in October, 1973, to replace Mrs. Margaret Heine, who retired after 35 years service.

Three girls assigned to the court temporarily under the Comprehensive Employment Training Act aided in updating records in projects that had been set aside due to a manpower shortage.

Caseload Statistics. There was an increase of 6.8 per cent in filings in the Third Circuit Court this fiscal year, up from 985 in FY 1972-73 to 1,052. As indicated in Figure 6, there has been a steady increase for the past four fiscal years.

Classifications of circuit court proper cases arranged according to total filings include civil actions, probate proceedings, miscellaneous proceedings, criminal actions, guardianship proceedings and supplemental proceedings. Increases were noted in all classifica-

Time out for smiles from stenographer Ruth Yotsuji and supervisor Margaret Ogawa.



tions except criminal actions which declined from 220 in the previous year to 160 in FY 1973-74. Burglaries and narcotic drug law offenses were the two leading categories of criminal actions filed.

Terminations did not keep up with filings, due in part to a change in judges. There was a decrease in terminations by 58 cases, down 5.9 per cent.

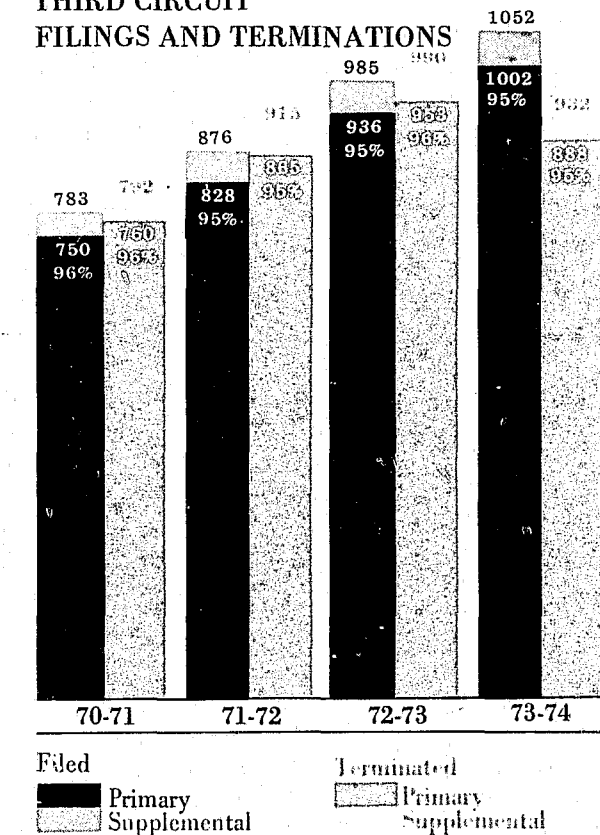
Appeals. During the year, 11 cases were appealed to the Supreme Court - six civil cases and five criminal. The Future. It is hoped the Federal Government will soon find a way to take over all naturalization services. In addition to their own increased workload, estate and guardianship clerks must distribute immigration and naturalization forms, type petitions and certificates, and assist in preparing for hearings.

### Family Court

Filings in this fiscal year increased from 1,742 to 1,954 cases for a gain of 212 cases, up 12.2 per cent.

Children's Referrals. Unlike the first and second circuits, the Family Court of the Third Circuit retains

FIGURE 6  
CIRCUIT COURT PROPER -  
THIRD CIRCUIT  
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



Judge Ernest H. Kubota



Judge Shunichi Kimura



Judge Benjamin Menor  
Appointed to Supreme Court  
April, 1974



Judge Nelson K. Doi  
Resigned November, 1973

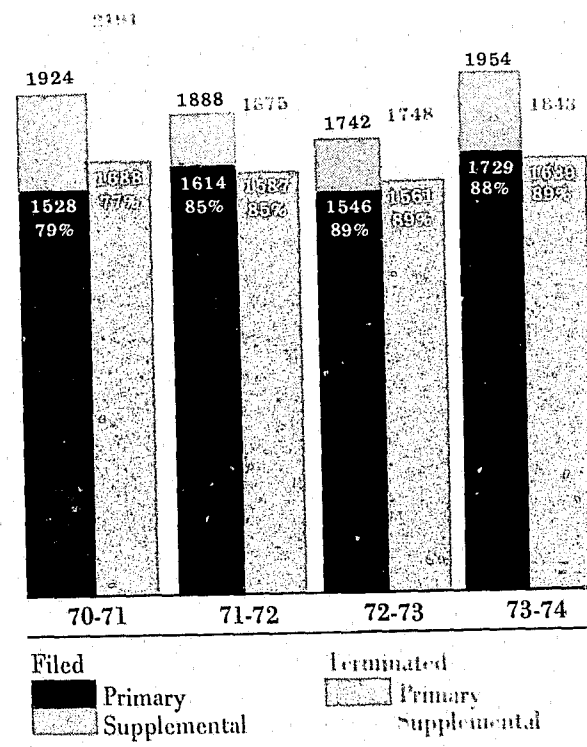
jurisdiction over all juvenile matters, including traffic referrals. Therefore, it is not surprising to note that children's referrals is the largest classification in this circuit, followed by marital actions, supplemental proceedings, adoption proceedings and adult referrals.

Because this is the only jurisdiction handling juvenile traffic violations in the Family Court, responsibility was assumed for developing an educational program that would be both meaningful and beneficial to the community. With cooperation from the Traffic Violations Bureau of the Judiciary on-going Remedial Driver Training classes were scheduled in Hilo. Of the 73 traffic law violators ordered to attend, 72 graduated successfully. In time, some baseline should be set for a concrete evaluation of driving attitudes. It is hoped ultimately to expand the driver education program to cover the entire island of Hawaii.

The goals of the Hilo Multi-Purpose Center are becoming a reality. That agency has been most helpful in developing good relationships as well as good programs. Summer helpers were instrumental in pro-

FIGURE 7

FAMILY COURT - THIRD CIRCUIT  
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



moting innovative experiences that were both fun and educational.

**Adult Services and Probation.** There were 62 new placements on adult probation during the fiscal year, up only one case over the previous year. Thirty-two persons were terminated from probation supervision, leaving a pending caseload of 144 probationers at the end of the year.

Investigative activity increased from 136 to 164 cases, up 20.6 per cent. Pre-sentence investigations accounted for most of this increase.

**The Future.** Orientation should be toward less development of Judiciary programs per se, with more focus of resources on programs in the community so participation will not stigmatize clients. Services presently are limited to treatment of individual clients falling within the jurisdiction of the courts. These services should be expanded to include both family and environment.

Federally Funded Projects

**Counseling Service for Children Affected by Divorce or Separation of Their Parents.** Now in its third year, this project claims significant success in intensive counseling of children of divorce or separation to stem subsequent delinquent behavior. Volunteer tutors from Hilo College are being sought to work with youngsters with learning disabilities. Five college students have assisted as tutors and social worker aides during the life of the project. Computer services were obtained for the first time during this fiscal year, rendering invaluable aid in analyzing information accumulated during this program. A definite trend is foreseen in the increase in the number of divorces, two-thirds of which involve minor children. Pre-divorce counseling, which is not now provided, is seen as a vital necessity in the future to focus on meeting needs of these youngsters and minimizing parental hostility. Present project is funded by a \$26,552 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

**Case Aide - Kona.** This project, now in its second year, provides a case aide to Kona probation officers to relieve them of non-professional duties. Among successful rehabilitation programs accomplished through this effort during the year was Project Rebound, comprised of a group of six juvenile boys organized by probation officers and the case aide to engage in educational and recreational activities. As an adjunct to meetings with counselors, the boys washed cars, picked coffee beans and macadamia nuts to raise money for an excursion to Oahu in March, 1974. Project is funded by a \$8,667 grant from LEAA.

Fifth Circuit Court

The Fifth Circuit Court serves the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, with a total population of 31,223.

One judge hears all circuit court cases in the Lihue, Kauai Courthouse.

A staff of 15 handles all preliminary and ongoing paperwork for efficient court functioning.

Circuit Court Proper

Case filings in the Fifth Circuit Court jumped from 323 in 1972-73 to 483 in 1973-74, up 49.5 per cent, with criminal actions representing the sharpest increase.

Renovation of the Judiciary building, begun in February, 1973, was completed. The circuit courtroom was revised along a triangular concept and air conditioning was installed, eliminating outside noise.

The Chief Justice, who participated in dedication ceremonies, expressed appreciation to county legislators who pushed for renovation, and to the staff which was often inconvenienced by frequent moves in order to accomplish the change.

**Civil Actions.** Civil actions remained fairly stable, increasing by only five cases. The largest category was damage suits.

**Criminal Actions.** Up 245.9 per cent from the previous year, criminal actions totaled 128 new filings. Gambling and drug abuses constituted the two largest categories.

**Other Actions.** Probate proceedings increased slightly, while guardianship cases declined from 24 to 14, due to the lowering of the age of majority to 18.

Court reporter William Nestuk at your service.



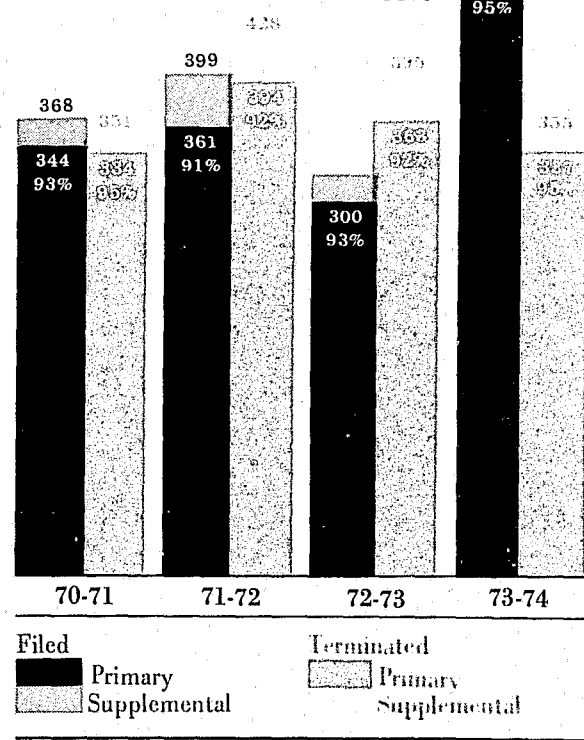
Judge Alfred Laureta



Documents clerk Barbara Haruki brightens her corner.

FIGURE 8

CIRCUIT COURT PROPER - FIFTH CIRCUIT  
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS





### Family Court

The Fifth Circuit Family Court is acutely aware of the need for ongoing support of community programs that have a direct bearing on its own delivery of services. To this end, the court has sparked continuing interest in the Big Brother - Big Sister programs, in family planning, in the mini-bike and group foster homes projects.

To evaluate the Court's role in the community, a study surveying persons who had utilized court services was conducted during the summer by interns employed by the Family and Probation Services.

In a major change, probation and counseling services were extended to include the district court, and special training sessions were started. Since the court staff is limited, workshops were broadened in scope to include other professionals in the human services field. Family counseling, human sexuality, and behavior modification techniques were among the courses studied.

Family and probation services have been positively affected by a move to new facilities. A more complete means of service delivery has resulted from the close proximity of the Legal Aid, Consumer Protection and Public Defender offices now located on the same floor in the building.

Changes in spouse abuse legislation affected the delivery of probation services. The revised laws necessitated procedural changes and, in addition to meeting the need for staff orientation, such community agencies as the Police Department, Public Defender, Legal Aid, and Department of Social Services were invited by the court to participate in the instruction seminars.

**The Future.** The need is seen for more training programs relating to the total Judiciary as evidenced by participation in the Systems Management Training course offered by the administrative office. Apart from the basic training benefits, an "esprit de corps" developed, sharpening managers' awareness of the complexities of the total organization.

**Caseload Statistics.** Of a total 466 cases filed, 429 (92 percent) were primary proceedings and 37 (9 percent) supplemental.

**Adult Services and Probation.** The number of adult referrals declined to 11 cases this year. The number of adult probation investigations, however, increased 25 per cent from eight to 10 cases, as did the number of new supervisions.

**Children and Youth.** Counter to the trend established

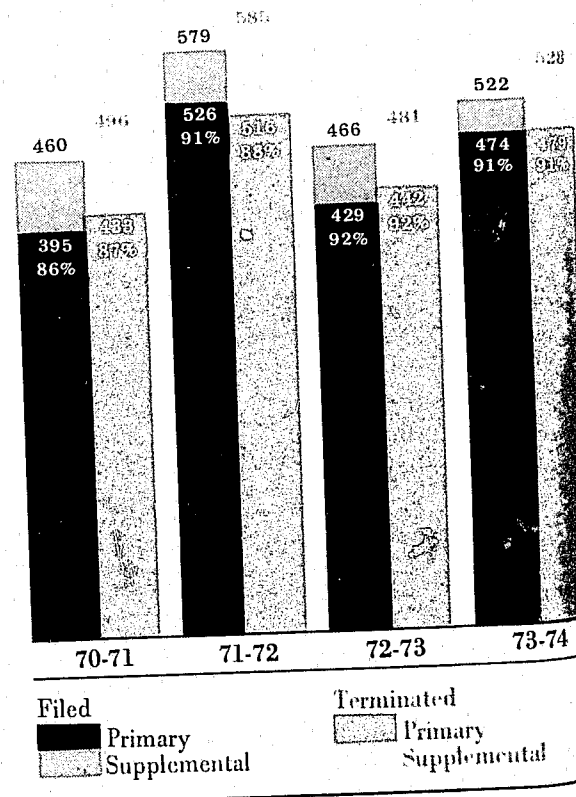
in the other circuits, where the transfer of juvenile traffic referrals to the district court level has resulted in a decline of such cases in family courts, juvenile traffic referrals actually increased 76.9 per cent in the Fifth Circuit.

### Federally Funded Projects

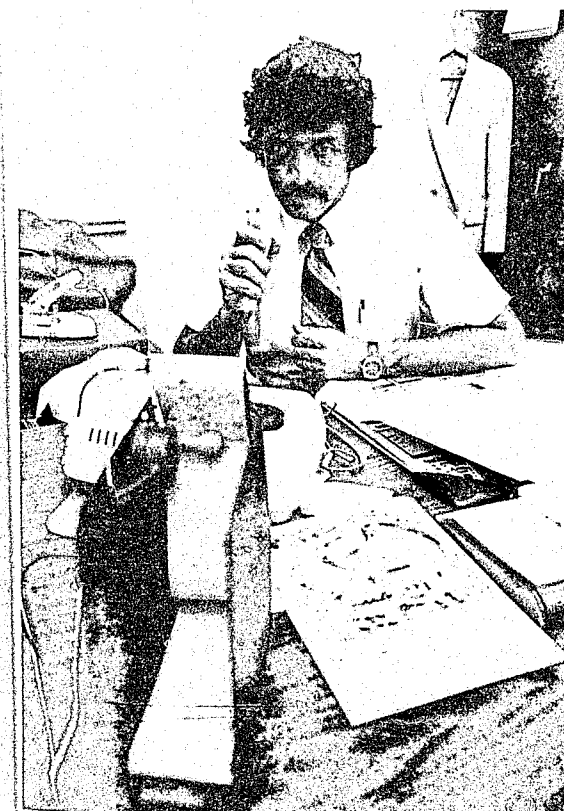
**Group Foster Homes and Career Foster Parents Program.** The objective of this innovative pilot project initiated in 1972 was to establish effective group foster homes for children who are under the jurisdiction of the Family Court. Foster parents received formal training in the project which was completed in June, 1974. Funded by a \$9,140 grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

FIGURE 9

FAMILY COURT - FIFTH CIRCUIT FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS



Commissioners on Big Island screen jurors.



Supervising court reporter Tony Ornellas sometimes substitutes in Neighbor Island jurisdictions.



Maile Nakayama,  
Chief Clerk

Kayo Milkesa, Chief Clerk

Thelma Sato, Chief Clerk

Harriet Schimmelfennig,  
Violations Bureau Manager

Deputy Chief

# District Courts

*Each of the four judicial circuits in Hawaii has a district court which functions as a court of first instance with limited jurisdiction.*

*District courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction in civil matters involving less than \$500, small claims cases, traffic and other violations, and criminal misdemeanors. They also conduct the initial criminal procedures in felony cases that originate within their districts.*

*Concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts is exercised in civil matters involving more than \$500 but less than \$5,000. All case decisions are rendered by judges, although defendants desiring jury trials may have their cases transferred to the circuit court level.*

*All appeals are made directly to the State Supreme Court.*

**Judges.** District court judges are appointed for six-year terms by the Chief Justice. They must be attorneys with a minimum of five years' experience as members of the Hawaii bar.

**Reorganization.** How to cope with the ever-increasing caseloads without adversely affecting the quality of justice remains the prime problem of judicial administration. Without increases in staff and additional sophisticated equipment, however, it is a problem that does not augur well for the district courts.

The past 24 months have marked the first two years for the district courts in their new role as courts of record. Previous to the passing of Act 188/70, they numbered 27 and functioned as district magistrate courts. Since they were not courts of record, all appeals went first to the circuit court level for a *trial de novo* (new trial). There were 28 magistrates, or presiding judicial officers, rather than the 13 judges who serve today.

When Act 188/70 went into effect January 1, 1972, however, the District Courts were reorganized to conform more to the concept of a unified Judiciary. Now, traffic violations may be settled in any district court and its divisions throughout the state; civil suits, though filed in one circuit, may be tried in another if the plaintiff so desires. Uniform court rules have been adopted, and judges from one circuit are

frequently assigned to serve in another when needed.

Despite the fact that the past two years have been years of implementation—of new procedures, rules and laws—the district courts have continued to dispense minimally satisfactory judicial services to the general public. However, the implementations, in tandem with the overwhelming increases in caseload, have resulted in severely overtaxed personnel.

Dozens of new laws have heaped an incredible amount of work upon the courts. A recent Supreme Court decision, as just one example, prohibits incarceration of defendants who can not pay their fines. The collection of fines on a pay later plan has bogged down operations. It has worked a considerable hardship on clerks who now have to cope with more time-consuming paperwork, frustratingly late payments, the issuance of bench warrants for persons who have defaulted on payments, and the subsequent recall of same when persons resume payment.

**Traffic and Other Violations.** District courts are empowered to hear all cases involving violations of laws governing traffic, airport ramps, dog leash, fish and game, harbor boating, industrial safety, etc. This year the total caseload of such violations numbered well over half a million matters, which the courts could scarcely hope to schedule, much less hear.

In over 77.2 per cent of all cases, however, termination was by bail forfeiture, which is the particular province of the Violations Bureau (see below).

**Civil Actions.** An increased workload for clerks was the direct result of the recent Small Claims Act, which gave the district courts jurisdiction in cases for the recovery of sums less than \$300, as well as in landlord-tenant cases involving disagreements about security deposits.

The number of small claims cases increased dramatically from 993 filings in FY 1972-73 to 1,552 this year, up 56.3 per cent. Each case reflects approximately half an hour of clerk time, since clerks were invariably asked for assistance in filling out the necessary forms and performing related tasks.

Total civil actions numbered 13,832, up from 13,585 in the previous year.

**Criminal Actions.** Criminal actions showed a marked increase from 13,239 in FY 1972-73 to 18,772 cases in FY 1973-74, up 5,533 cases or 41.8 per cent.

Drunk driving and larceny cases led the specific classifications in the district courts where criminal jurisdiction is confined to misdemeanors (shoplifting, prostitution, assaults, etc.) with the maximum punishment consisting of one year in jail and/or a fine of \$1,000.

## Driver Improvement Program

Defensive driving and remedial driving classes operate in all districts for traffic offenders deemed hazardous by the courts or police. During Fiscal Year 1973-74, the statewide defensive driving course was given to 2,164 traffic violators. Some 880 juvenile traffic offenders took the remedial driving course.

## Violations Bureau

As described in detail in the section on the District Court of the First Circuit, the Violations Bureau is an arm of the court that, through its data processing unit, prepares and processes citations for traffic and other violations. It accounts for a vast amount of terminations, since the majority of violators forfeit bail via a postage-paid citation form developed by the Bureau. These return mail citations are uniform and operative in all circuits, with central records maintained in the Bureau's Honolulu offices.

## New Laws

Act 58/74 permits certain officials of law enforcement agencies (other than the Police Department) to administer the oath when the issuing officer subscribes to having issued a summons or citation. This means the officers are no longer required to subscribe and swear to the issuance of said summons in the presence of a prosecuting attorney.

Act 91/74 levies a penalty assessment of \$1.00 on conviction or forfeiture of bail by persons involved in traffic violations (except parking, registration or pedestrian violations). The act created a special Driver



TVB supervising clerk Irene Chena heads a busy office.



Retired Supreme Court Justice Rhoda V. Lewis researched fee schedules for new laws.

Education and Training Fund to be used exclusively for and in lieu of the appropriation made to the Driver Improvement Program. Collection of the assessment begins on July 1, 1974 for applicable citations issued on and after June 1, 1974.

Act 93/74 changed the time limitation of parking violations from one to two years, permitting the district courts more time to gather necessary information before a penal summons is issued.

Act 106/74 added a penalty clause which had been omitted to the Safety Inspection on Motor Vehicles act, making this law valid.

Act 145/74 extended the Supreme Court's fee-setting powers to include district court fees and established such fees.

Act 149/74 increased fees for serving civil summons, warrants attachments, subpoenas or garnishee summons.

Act 163/74 called for implementation of "no fault" insurance. Its impact on the filing of damage suits will not be felt until FY 1974-75. Funds earmarked for the Judiciary's Driver Education Program should ultimately effect statewide expansion of the program.

Other. The Violations Bureau was primarily affected by the passage of new laws governing vehicular noise control, air pollution control, animal complaint and summons, public parks, airport ramp control, and streets, sidewalks, malls and other public places.

## Federally Funded Projects

**National Highway Safety Project.** Of two requests submitted through the office of the State Highway Safety Coordinator, one to provide for attendance of district court judges at the National College of the Judiciary's traffic safety workshop was approved. As other to provide key employees with work training through conferences, seminars and workshops will be considered in the future.

## District Court of the First Circuit

The District Court of the First Circuit encompasses the Island of Oahu and the Kalaupapa settlement in Kalawao, Molokai.

The main courthouse in downtown Honolulu serves as headquarters for eight judges, who also preside over regular scheduled sessions at rural courthouses in Ewa, Koolauloa, Koolaupoko, Waianae, Wahiawa and Waiialua.

In addition, a Violations Bureau operates as a division of the court and is responsible for maintaining a central depository of all traffic records in the state.

A total of 178 employees serve the public in the District Court of the First Circuit.

**Caseload Statistics.** There was a total of 529,380 cases filed in the District Court of the First Circuit this year, comprising more than 92 per cent of the total number of cases filed in all district courts.

Filings were up by 28,245 cases over the previous year, with all categories showing increases. Of the total cases filed, 503,507 were traffic and other violations; 10,960 were civil cases; and 14,913 were criminal actions.

**Changes.** With a total caseload of more than half a million, and growing at a rate of more than five per cent annually, the District Court is faced with a steadily worsening problem.

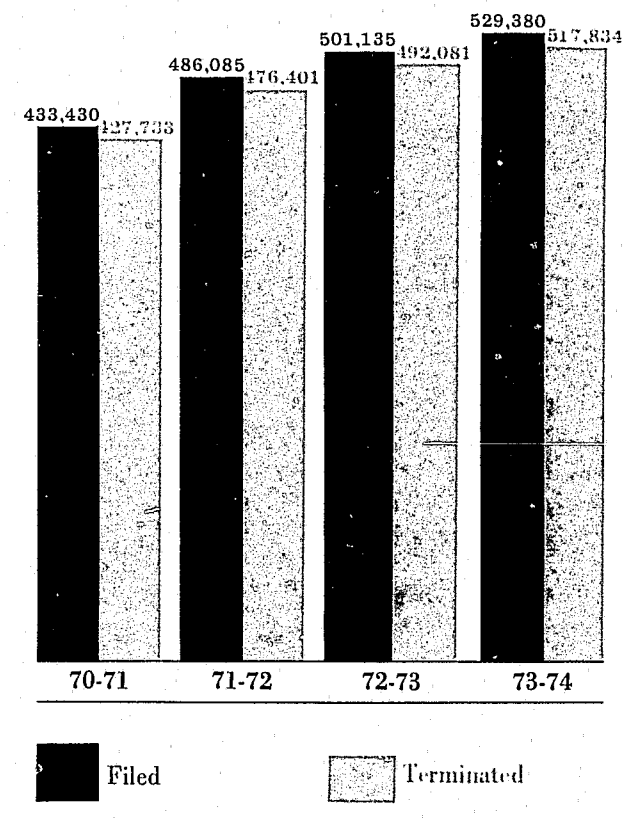
The appointments of Judge Wendell K. Huddy in November, 1973 and Judge Andrew J. Salz in March, 1974, were offset by the spring movement of Judge Walter M. Heen and Judge Yoshimi Hayashi to the First Circuit Court. Act 114/74, increasing the number of district court judges from eight to eleven should provide some relief.

In February, 1974, the district court staff produced statistical data for Space Management Consultants, who have been contracted by the State of Hawaii to conduct a study for a new district court building. If justice is to be served expeditiously, this facility must become a reality in the very near future.

**Counseling Service.** As an integral part of the public services of the District Court, the Counseling Service prepares presentence investigations and reports, supervises adult misdemeanants placed under sentence supervisions or Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Pleas, and renders social casework services to misdemeanants and their families.

In addition to the 670 active cases pending at the close of the last fiscal year, the Counseling Service received a total of 1,604 referrals from the district court and other agencies this year. Of the referrals, 86 per cent came from the criminal division. The provision in the Hawaii Penal Code stating that any defendant between the ages of 18 and 22 years can, as a matter of right, request a presentence study and follow-up supervision has tripled the caseload, while the counseling staff has remained stationary.

FIGURE 10  
DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT  
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS





Staff. The Counseling Service would require five more counselors and two additional clerical employees to meet the minimum standard recommended by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency - not more than 50 cases per counselor.

Due to the pressure of mounting caseloads, the Counseling Service, with administrative permission, has had to resort increasingly to verbal reports, as distinct from the more desirable written ones. Also, since 90 per cent of staff time is concentrated on pre-sentence demands, the important area of follow-up supervision has been minimal, only 10 per cent of staff time. Instead of the desired field work and person-to-person contact, the staff has had to improvise and place more and more reliance upon telephone contacts.

The Counseling Service continued participation in the Judiciary's highly successful Volunteers in Probation program. Some 25 to 30 citizens are active as volunteer counselor-aides. Generally, each volunteer is active with one case; however, there have been instances when an especially competent volunteer carried as many as three cases.

The Counseling Service participated in the National Conference of Conciliation Courts held in Honolulu in May, 1974.

**The Future.** Should the day arrive when staff and physical quarters are adequate, the Counseling Service hopes to affiliate with the School of Social Work, University of Hawaii in its student training program.

Further, the Service would like to innovate the "systems approach," group encounter therapy sessions, and utilize more "sensitivity training" methods.

### Driver Improvement Program

The Driver Improvement Program of the Violations Bureau is a core program with an outreach to similar efforts on Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. It constitutes a major preventive endeavor directed at both adult and juvenile traffic offenders and is the only such statewide program in the nation to be run by a judiciary. The program is conducted by the staff of the Violations Bureau's Division of Driver Education and a group of hand-picked, trained part-time instructors, the majority of them police officers.

Any driver who has caused an accident or committed a serious traffic violation may be referred to the program at the discretion of the courts or the police. There he may be assigned to take a course, consisting of five weeks for adults and six for juveniles, which conforms to goals of the National Highway Safety Act and emphasizes traffic safety and safe driving techniques.

Counseling is provided to problem or drunk driv-

ers. Violators are referred for physical or psychiatric examinations when indicated. Upon completion of the course, drivers are evaluated on the basis of attendance, test scores and attitude. If a violator's case still awaits disposition by the court, the evaluation is formally reported to the referring judge, along with recommendation for sentencing.

In the last fiscal year, 2,389 cases on Oahu were referred to the driver improvement by the courts, with the majority of traffic offenders assigned to take the defensive driving course. Evaluations of 1,888 individuals were completed, as compared to 1,649 the previous year, an increase of 14.5 per cent.

In addition, 5,306 juvenile traffic cases were processed in this program. After counseling and evaluation, 798 youngsters were referred and enrolled in the Remedial Driver Training Course.

**D.W.I. Counterattack Program.** The D.W.I. (Driving While Intoxicated) Program was implemented in December, 1973. Its main objectives are to provide information on the consequences of drinking and driving, with special focus on individual differences and tolerance to alcohol; to explore reasons why people drink and drive; and to induce offenders to develop countermeasures for their individual problems. For weekly two-and-one-half hour sessions are held. Follow up counseling services by mental health agencies are recommended to students whose problems with alcohol require specialized treatment. At the end of the fiscal year, eight classes had been held with 20 students successfully completing the course.

**The Future.** It is hoped that funds derived as a result of the passage of Act 91/74 (Driver Training Fund) and Act 163/74 (No Fault Insurance) will permit the Division of Driver Education to reactivate two preventive programs suspended because of heavy caseloads and insufficient personnel: The "Warning Letter" and "Review of Driver Record" programs which proved highly successful in the past would be directed to drivers with accumulated traffic offense points.

Other areas meriting innovative approaches include mass driver education via all media; closer scrutiny of drivers with physical or psychological impairments; faster and simpler processes for dealing with motorists cited for minor traffic violations; greater utilization of volunteers; additional use of other state and private agencies; and acquisition of federal funds (Administrative Adjudication Program).



Driver improvement analyst Viola Kasparovitch cautions young offender and father.

## Violations Bureau

More than 585,000 violations issued by enforcement agencies in FY 1973-74 contributed to a 6.7 per cent escalation in the workload carried by the Violations Bureau of the District Court.

The Bureau is the division responsible for the accounting, recording and controlling of all traffic complaints, summonses and parking citations issued. It also supplies forms and collects bail for traffic violations as well as for violations of environmental codes and laws governing fish and game, dogs, harbor boating, parks, airport ramps, industrial safety and animal quarantine.

A new program to issue citations for a variety of violations regarding weights and measures of packaged goods was initiated in May, 1974, after several months of consultation with personnel of the Department of Agriculture.

To perform its services, the Bureau has at its core the only data processing unit in the Judiciary. The unit prepares all pre-trial traffic calendars, maintains records of traffic violations for all district courts, keeps track of all monies for the Violations Bureau and prepares statistical, budget and personnel reports for the District Court.

A second revision of the Violations Bureau manual was published and distributed in August, 1973. The manual has been of considerable help in explaining the procedures of the Bureau to various consultants and out-of-state court administrators who visited the court during the past year.

**Workload.** Of the 585,796 violation citations issued in FY 1973-74, parking infractions accounted for 464,118, or more than three-quarters of the total. There were 95,455 moving traffic violations, and 26,223 citations in the "other violations" category. Cases terminated by bail forfeiture become the direct responsibility of the Bureau, while for those cases that go to trial, the Bureau staff prepares pre-trial calendars with necessary supporting documents. In delinquent cases, preparation of additional notices and penal summons compounds the workload of the staff.

**Uniform System.** In order to facilitate its work, the Bureau four years ago developed a return-mail, postage-paid uniform citation system that is operative today in a number of its areas of responsibility, chief among them traffic. The system allows bail forfeiture by mail for lesser offenses and has met with unparalleled success in reducing the number of delinquent citations.

As a depository for all traffic records in all circuits, the Bureau provides for a uniform statewide

processing and record-keeping system. One of the outgrowths of this function is the Bureau's preparation of traffic abstracts of motorists' records for all courts, as well as for federal and local government agencies and interested insurance firms.

As one facet of its operation, the Bureau has obtained the cooperation of the Honolulu Police Department in stopping the issuance of licenses to drivers with outstanding violations. Between January and April, a Violations Bureau staff member is stationed full-time at the Honolulu Motor Vehicle License Bureau to issue on-the-spot clearances, if warranted, to individuals who have been refused renewal of the license plates pending payment of fines.

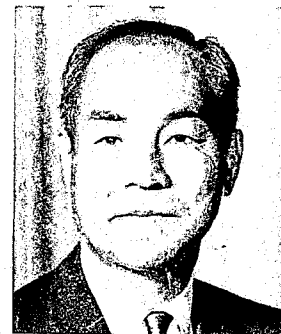
For the convenience of the working public, the Bureau maintains evening hours on Mondays, when fines can be paid and contested cases determined, and morning hours on Saturdays, when fines can be paid and traffic abstracts acquired. Traffic Arraignment Court is divided into categories, alphabetically and by hours, so when the summons is issued by the police officer, the defendant knows not only the day the case will be called, but the hour and courtroom in which it will be heard.

**The Future.** Two innovative court procedures were expedite justice and foment good public relations: "para-judge" adjudication system would accommodate motorists who are reluctant to lose a day's work or wages, so prefer to forfeit bail rather than return to court another day. An all day "walk-in" court session where guilty pleas with explanations could be heard by a judge would benefit a number of citizens especially tourists on a tight schedule who are cited for minor infractions of the law.

Each year the need becomes more urgent for computer or computer services, not only for the Violations Bureau but for the entire Judiciary.



Judge Frank T. Takao  
Administrative Judge



Judge Kenneth W. Harada



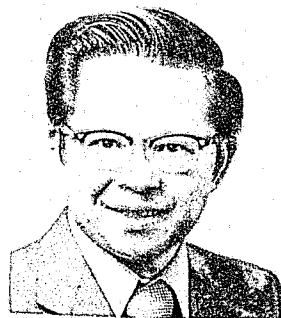
Judge Russell K. Kono



Judge James A. Leavey



Judge Yoshimi Hayashi  
Appointed First Circuit Court  
April, 1974



Judge Richard Y. C. Au



Judge Ronald B. Greig



Judge Walter M. Heen  
Appointed First Circuit Court  
February, 1974



Judge Wendell K. Huddy



Judge Andrew J. Salz

## District Court of the Second Circuit

The District Court of the Second Circuit serves the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Two judges extend judicial services from the main courthouse in Wailuku, Maui, to divisions in Lahaina, Makawao, Hana and on Molokai and Lanai.

Although the Kalawao section of Molokai remains formally within the jurisdiction of the District Court of the First Circuit, for the sake of convenience the district court judges of the Second Circuit were designated to preside there under Section 603-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Twelve employees expedite paper work and assist the public in this jurisdiction.

**Caseload Statistics.** Of the four district courts in the state, the Second Circuit was the one most reflecting effects of last year's energy crisis. Total cases filed dropped from 20,230 to 19,118, primarily because of a decrease in traffic cases due to restricted gasoline availability. Even so, traffic violations accounted for 69.2 per cent of all filings.

In other categories, civil actions jumped 40.4 per cent, and criminal actions doubled, up from 829 in FY 1972-73 to 1,657 this fiscal year. Drunk driving charges accounted for most criminal actions in a single category, followed by drug abuse violations, then gambling.

**Changes.** To relieve the Second Circuit Court judge of his workload, all family court matters on Molokai and Lanai were assumed by the district judges in January, 1974. Commencing October 1, 1974, the district judges will also be handling family court matters on the island of Maui.

Because of the shortage of clerk-reporters, increased use has been made of a tape recorder. With family court matters on Lanai now transferred to the district judges, a recorder is needed for that division.

The bailiff's position, a new concept in the neighbor island courts, has improved courtroom efficiency and expedited disposition of cases.

**Driver Improvement Program.** Classes for both adults and juveniles are better organized this year with regular scheduling. Classes for Lahaina residents will be convened in the near future.

**Facilities.** Interim renovations of the Lahaina Division were completed this fiscal year. The courtroom was expanded and the clerks were relocated to the premises vacated by the police department. Additional repairs, including painting, better lighting, and the installation of two air conditioners, is programed for the second quarter of next year.

**Personnel.** After 29 years of dedicated service, Mrs. Lillian Nagamatsu, Chief Clerk, retired and was honored during a special ceremony. Thelma Sato was appointed acting Chief Clerk on December 31, 1973.

Judge Richard Komo attended the National College of State Judiciary session in Reno, Nevada in July, 1973.

**The Future.** A rapidly expanding population trend on the island of Maui, matched by ever increasing numbers of transient type visitors, is affecting the Second District caseload. Drunk driving cases alone rose from 75 last fiscal year to 362 in this one, up 383 per cent.

With police concentrating on a prevention program, citations have dropped; however, warning notices have jumped correspondingly. In this respect, the District Court needs its own counselor. The Circuit Court Probation Department, which has been providing these services, is straining under the overload caused by the assumption of responsibility for district court counseling.

The civil caseload expanded from 996 filings during the last fiscal year to 1,398 in this one, with an accompanying rise in the number of trials, motions and hearings necessary in all civil cases.

Passage of the Landlord-Tenant Code has resulted in a substantially increased workload for the clerk assigned to the small claims division. Filing of civil cases has, in fact, increased to a point where a separate civil division is envisioned in the near future.

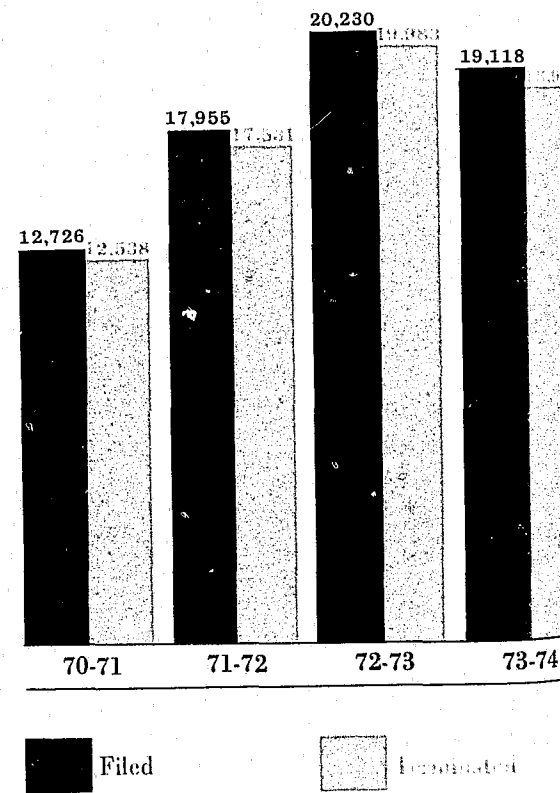


Judge Richard R. Komo  
Administrative Judge



Judge Kase Higa

**FIGURE 11**  
**DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS**





## District Court of the Third Circuit

The District Court of the Third Circuit, with two judges, serves the entire Island of Hawaii. Divisions are maintained in Kona, North Hilo, Hamakua, South Kohala, North Kohala, Ka'u and Puna. The court is headquartered in the State Office Building in Hilo.

A staff of 14 employees processes paperwork and provides court related services to the public.

**Caseload Statistics.** As Figure 12 indicates, the District Court of the Third Circuit has seen a dramatic increase in case filings since Fiscal Year 1970-71. Although the most marked increase was felt in FY 1971-72, when total filings more than doubled, this past year showed another steady increase, up 3,213 cases or 13.5 per cent. It should be noted that for each of the last four years, the number of terminations nearly equals the number of filings.

Traffic cases totaled 13,552, more than 50 per cent of the total cases filed. A decrease of 985 in the moving violation category is attributable to the energy crisis and subsequent gasoline shortage. Parking violations, on the other hand, jumped 37 per cent from 3,863 to 5,292 offenses.

Other violations, primarily airport violations, accounted for 10,823 filings, an increase of 2,998 cases, up 38.3 per cent from the previous year.

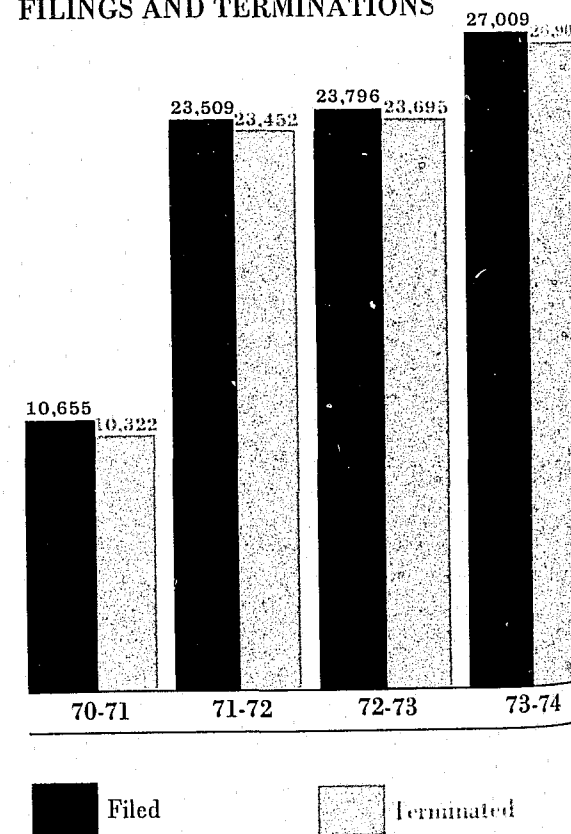
The 1,072 civil actions filed comprised only 3.9 per cent of the total. This was a decrease of 257 cases from the previous year. However, there was a 44.7 per cent increase in small claims cases, which require more court and staff time since all documents are prepared by the staff, and a larger percentage of small claims cases go to trial than other civil cases.

Although the 1,561 criminal actions filed indicate a very small increase of only six cases, it should be noted that there was a sizeable jump in Part I\* offenses which include the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The time required to handle preliminary hearings has increased considerably.

Excluding the classification of "all other offenses," the three leading criminal categories in FY

\*The criminal offenses reported in the statistical tables are those categories utilized by the FBI in their annual series referred to as Uniform Crime Reports.

**FIGURE 12**  
**DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT**  
**FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS**



1973-74 were narcotic drug violations, driving under the influence of intoxicating substances, and larcenies under \$50. The conviction rate for drunk driving represented 81 per cent of the total case disposition.

**Changes.** Judge Ernest H. Kubota was appointed to the Third Circuit Court in April, 1974. Judge Robert Ito was appointed to the District Court of the Third Circuit to replace him and will serve with Administrative Judge Mark Norman Olds.

The striking advantages of Hawaii's Unified Court System may be seen in the district courts where judges have been designated by the Chief Justice to serve as family court judges (normally a function reserved for Circuit Court jurists). They assist in and adjudicate family court cases--divorces, juvenile and adoption cases--in the rural areas on the Big Island in conjunction with the regularly scheduled disposition of their district court functions. In the Third Circuit this innovation has obviated the need for a special trip by a circuit court judge to areas outside Hilo such as Kona, Kau, Hamakua, North and South Kohala.

Moreover, district judges of the neighbor island courts frequently served as substitutes for district judges on leave from the First Circuit in Honolulu during the fiscal year 1973-74.

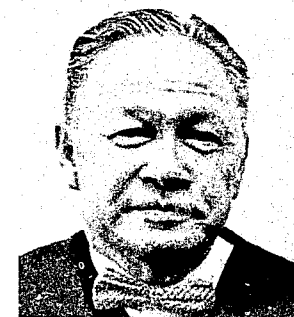
**Driver Improvement Program.** The District Court now offers defensive driving classes in Kohala and Ka'u as well as Hilo, Kona and Honokaa. In view of the many licensed drivers who lack knowledge of basic traffic laws, the court sees the requirement of a defensive driving course as a future prerequisite for obtaining a driver's license.

**Facilities.** A new North Kohala courthouse will be completed and dedicated in October, 1974. Next priority should go to the construction of a new facility for the rapidly developing Waimea area.

**Personnel.** A part-time student from Konawaena High School assisted in clerical chores during the fiscal year 1973-74, under the auspices of LEAA in the Kona Division. However, a second full-time clerk is sorely needed for that division.

There is also a need for a clerk-reporter. Travelling to rural areas like Kona and Kohala is wearing on reporters who must leave Hilo at 6:45 a.m. and often do not return until 7:30 p.m. or later. The strain is particularly great when one of the two reporters is on annual or sick leave.

Accounting and fiscal work in the Hilo office has increased tremendously to the point that one clerk assigned to this area as part of her regular traffic vio-



**Judge Mark Norman Olds**  
Administrative Judge



**Judge Robert T. Ito**



**Judge Ernest H. Kubota**  
Appointed to Third Circuit Court  
April, 1974

lations bureau duties is simply unable to cope with the volume of accounting data.

Judge Olds attended the American Academy of Judicial Education at the University of Alabama during the summer of 1973, and the National College of the State Judiciary at Reno, Nevada, during May, 1974.

Judge Ito and Judge Olds attended the State Judicial Conference in Honolulu in May, 1974.

The chief clerk attended two Honolulu workshops on fee schedules for the district courts.

**The Future.** The District Court of the Third Circuit foresees the day when the jurisdiction level in civil cases will need to be raised in the district courts, and the use of juries to determine cases will be necessary.

Additionally, jurisdiction to try all misdemeanors whether jury or non-jury with a reduced number of jurors should be a future consideration of the Legislature. A substantial savings in jury fees and time in selection of juries would be effected.



Judge Kei Hirano

## District Court of the Fifth Circuit

The District Court of the Fifth Circuit, with one judge, serves the Islands of Kauai and Niihau. Headquarters are in Lihue, Kauai, with divisions in Koloa, Hanalei, Kawaihau and Waimea.

Five employees serve the entire jurisdiction.

**Caseload Statistics.** A total of 4,955 cases were filed in the District Court of the Fifth Circuit during the fiscal year. This was an increase of 530 cases, up 12 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

Civil filings increased from 367 in FY 1972-73 to 402 in this fiscal year, for a net gain of 35 cases or 9 per cent. Criminal case filings increased from 342 in 1972-73 to 640 in 1973-74.

Traffic violations accounted for 59.2 per cent of the total cases filed. A jump from 2,435 cases in the last fiscal year to 2,935 in this one indicates a rise of more than 20 per cent in this category.

**Changes.** Case filings in the District Court of the Fifth Circuit have shown a steady acceleration in the past three years, up 12 per cent over last year; 37.4 per cent over FY 1970-71, (See Figure 13).

A sharp rise in small claims, up 134.5 per cent over the last fiscal year is especially significant since clerical and court time allocated to each small claims activity is considerably greater than for regular civil actions.

In the substantially increased criminal caseload, drunk driving offenses led, indicating an island wide crackdown in this area by the Kauai Police Department. Gambling and drug violations categories followed in second and third place respectively.

**Driving Improvement Program.** This program, initiated in 1972 as a satellite project of the Honolulu Violation Bureau's Division of Driver Education, was continued during 1973-74. A defensive driving program was started, then suspended when staff was moved into temporary quarters during building renovation. Plans are afoot to resume the program on an improved basis.

**Facilities.** Extensive remodeling and renovation of the Lihue courthouse was completed and dedicated. Fifth District quarters are now housed in an entire wing on the main floor of the courthouse, facilitating improved service to the public and contributing to heightened morale of the staff.

**Personnel.** The position of full time bailiff was established and staffed, and a temporary clerk-stenographer position will soon be filled. Two summer helpers provided most needed assistance to the regular staff.

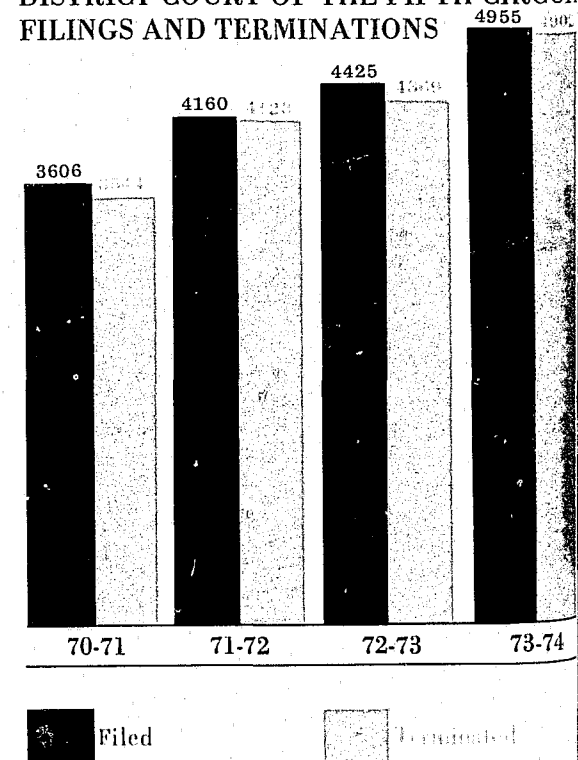
The judge attended a two week seminar for traffic court judges at the University of Nevada in early May, 1974, and a session on recent developments in the law held in Honolulu May 31 - June 2, 1974.

**The Future.** Ground will be broken for the new Waimea Neighborhood Center in September, 1974, which will provide a new courtroom and related facilities for the Waimea Division. Plans are under way for a long sought new courtroom for the Koloa Division.

The Small Claims division sees a major need to extend its services to make it more convenient for citizens in outlying areas to utilize the Small Claims Court.

FIGURE 13

### DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

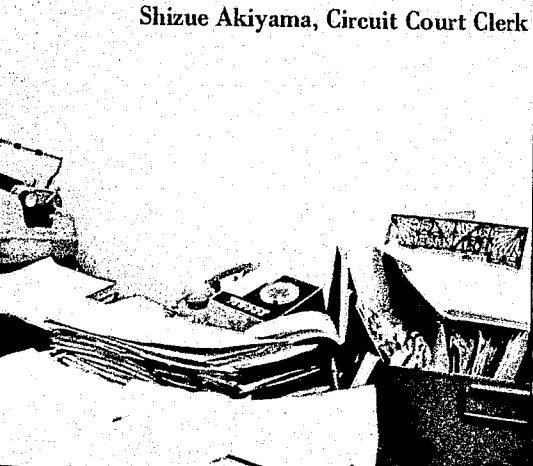


## Statistical Data on Judicial Caseloads

Georgia Lomosad, Bailiff



Shizue Akiyama, Circuit Court Clerk



Fumiko Hata, Estate and Guardianship Clerk



Ethel Miyahara, Data Processing Supervisor



Dorothy Kawamoto, Receptionist



TABLE 1  
SUPREME COURT CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION				
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Opinion Filed	Motion to Dismiss Granted	Withdrawals and Discontinued	Other	
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	150	419	569	383	186	99	8	38	238	
<b>PRIMARY CASES</b>	141	178	319	147	172	97	8	38	4	
Appeals	137	172	309	140	169	91	8	37	4	
Civil	104	91	195	88	107	56	6	25	1	
Criminal	26	69	95	46	49	32	2	9	3	
Other Appeals	7	12	19	6	13	3	0	3	0	
Original Proceedings	4	6	10	7	3	6	0	1	0	
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS</b>	9	241	250	236	14	2	0	0	234	
Motions	6	217	223	212	11	2	0	0	210	
Petitions for Rehearing	3	24	27	24	3	0	0	0	24	

TABLE 2  
SUPREME COURT CHANGES FY 1972-73 TO FY 1973-74  
A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1972-73		FISCAL 1973-74		CHANGE IN 1973-74	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>TOTAL FILINGS</b>	367	100.0	419	100.0	+ 52	+ 14.2
Primary	171	46.6	178	42.5	+ 7	+ 4.1
Appeals	159	43.3	172	41.1	+ 13	+ 8.2
Original Proceedings	12	3.3	6	1.4	- 6	- 50.0
Supplemental	196	53.4	241	57.5	+ 45	+ 23.0
Motions	176	48.0	217	51.8	+ 41	+ 23.3
Petitions for Rehearing	20	5.4	24	5.7	+ 4	+ 20.0
<b>TOTAL BACKLOGS</b>	150	100.0	186	100.0	+ 36	+ 24.0
Primary	141	94.0	172	92.5	+ 31	+ 22.0
Appeals	137	91.3	169	90.9	+ 32	+ 23.4
Original Proceedings	4	2.7	3	1.6	- 1	- 25.0
Supplemental	9	6.0	14	7.5	+ 5	+ 55.6
Motions	6	4.0	11	5.9	+ 5	+ 83.3
Petitions for Rehearing	3	2.0	3	1.6	-	0.0
<b>TOTAL OPINIONS WRITTEN</b>	137		129		- 8	- 5.8
Deciding Cases	104		99		- 5	- 4.8
<b>APPEALS</b>	99	100.0	91	100.0		
Reversals (including remands)	24	24.3	36	39.6		
Affirmances (including reversed in part & modified & affirmed)	73	73.7	54	59.3		
Other Dispositions	2	2.0	1	1.1		
Additional	33		30		- 3	- 9.1

Primary Proceedings are original cases filed with the Supreme Court, including Appeals (Civil, Criminal and others) and Original Proceedings, most of which are Writs. Supplemental Proceedings arise out of primary proceedings, and consist of Motions and Petitions for Rehearing. Backlogs represent the number of cases pending at the end of a statistical period which must be carried over to become part of the caseload activity of the succeeding period.

TABLE 3  
CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1972-73 TO FY 1973-74  
A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1972-73		FISCAL 1973-74		CHANGE IN 1973-74	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>STATE FILINGS</b>	24,890	100.0	25,744	100.0	+ 854	+ 3.4
Both Courts	21,871	87.9	22,945	89.1	+ 1,074	+ 4.9
Primary	3,019	12.1	2,799	10.9	- 220	- 7.3
Supplemental	8,835	100.0	9,324	100.0	+ 489	+ 5.5
Circuit Court Proper	8,185	92.6	8,687	93.2	+ 502	+ 6.1
Primary	650	7.4	637	6.8	- 13	- 2.0
Supplemental	16,055	100.0	16,420	100.0	+ 365	+ 2.3
Family Court	13,686	85.2	14,258	86.8	+ 572	+ 4.2
Supplemental	2,369	14.8	2,162	13.2	- 207	- 8.7
<b>STATE BACKLOGS</b>	22,146	100.0	23,894	100.0	+ 1,748	+ 7.9
Both Courts	19,505	88.1	21,117	88.4	+ 1,612	+ 8.3
Primary	2,641	11.9	2,777	11.6	+ 136	+ 5.1
Supplemental	13,463	100.0	15,101	100.0	+ 1,638	+ 12.2
Circuit Court Proper	13,009	96.6	14,500	96.5	+ 1,571	+ 12.1
Primary	454	3.4	521	3.5	+ 67	+ 14.8
Supplemental	8,683	100.0	8,793	100.0	+ 110	+ 1.3
Family Court	6,496	74.8	6,537	74.3	+ 41	+ .6
Supplemental	2,187	25.2	2,256	25.7	+ 69	+ 3.2
<b>FIRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>	19,193	100.0	19,860	100.0	+ 667	+ 3.5
Both Courts	16,699	87.0	17,575	88.5	+ 876	+ 5.2
Primary	2,494	13.0	2,285	11.5	- 209	- 8.4
Supplemental	6,656	100.0	6,971	100.0	+ 315	+ 4.7
Circuit Court Proper	6,138	92.2	6,470	92.8	+ 332	+ 5.4
Primary	518	7.8	501	7.2	- 17	- 3.3
Supplemental	12,537	100.0	12,889	100.0	+ 352	+ 2.8
Family Court	10,561	84.2	11,105	86.2	+ 544	+ 5.2
Supplemental	1,976	15.8	1,784	13.8	- 192	- 9.7
<b>FIRST CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>	17,763	100.0	19,167	100.0	+ 1,404	+ 7.9
Both Courts	15,509	87.3	16,807	87.7	+ 1,298	+ 8.4
Primary	2,254	12.7	2,360	12.3	+ 106	+ 4.7
Supplemental	10,456	100.0	11,814	100.0	+ 1,358	+ 13.0
Circuit Court Proper	10,132	96.9	11,427	96.7	+ 1,295	+ 12.8
Primary	324	3.1	387	3.3	+ 63	+ 19.4
Supplemental	7,307	100.0	7,353	100.0	+ 46	+ .6
Family Court	5,377	73.6	5,380	73.2	+ 3	+ .1
Supplemental	1,930	26.4	1,973	26.8	+ 43	+ 2.2
<b>SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>	2,181	100.0	1,873	100.0	- 308	- 14.1
Both Courts	1,961	89.9	1,706	91.1	- 255	- 13.0
Primary	220	10.1	167	8.9	- 53	- 24.1
Supplemental	871	100.0	818	100.0	- 53	- 6.1
Circuit Court Proper	811	93.1	756	92.4	- 55	- 6.8
Primary	60	6.9	62	7.6	+ 2	+ 3.3
Supplemental	1,310	100.0	1,055	100.0	- 255	- 19.5
Family Court	1,150	87.8	950	90.0	- 200	- 17.4
Supplemental	160	12.2	105	10.0	- 55	- 34.4
<b>SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>	1,540	100.0	1,531	100.0	- 9	- .6
Both Courts	1,408	91.4	1,401	91.5	- 7	- .5
Primary	132	8.6	130	8.5	- 2	- 1.5
Supplemental	1,126	100.0	1,158	100.0	+ 32	+ 2.8
Circuit Court Proper	1,101	97.8	1,141	98.5	+ 40	+ 3.6
Primary	25	2.2	17	1.5	- 8	- 32.0
Supplemental	414	100.0	373	100.0	- 41	- 9.9
Family Court	307	74.2	260	69.7	- 47	- 15.3
Supplemental	107	25.8	113	30.3	+ 6	+ 5.6



TABLE 3  
(Continued)  
CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1972-73 to FY 1973-74  
A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1972-73		FISCAL 1973-74		CHANGE IN 1973-74	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>THIRD CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	2,727	100.0	3,006	100.0	+ 279	+ 10.2
Primary	2,482	91.0	2,731	90.9	+ 249	+ 10.0
Supplemental	245	9.0	275	9.1	+ 30	+ 12.2
Circuit Court Proper	985	100.0	1,052	100.0	+ 67	+ 6.8
Primary	936	95.0	1,002	95.2	+ 66	+ 7.1
Supplemental	49	5.0	50	4.8	+ 1	+ 2.0
Family Court	1,742	100.0	1,954	100.0	+ 212	+ 12.2
Primary	1,546	88.7	1,729	88.5	+ 183	+ 11.8
Supplemental	196	11.3	225	11.5	+ 29	+ 14.8
<b>THIRD CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	2,138	100.0	2,369	100.0	+ 231	+ 10.8
Primary	1,949	91.2	2,153	90.9	+ 204	+ 10.5
Supplemental	189	8.8	216	9.1	+ 27	+ 14.3
Circuit Court Proper	1,426	100.0	1,546	100.0	+ 120	+ 8.4
Primary	1,355	95.0	1,469	95.0	+ 114	+ 8.4
Supplemental	71	5.0	77	5.0	+ 6	+ 8.5
Family Court	712	100.0	823	100.0	+ 111	+ 15.6
Primary	594	83.4	684	83.1	+ 90	+ 15.2
Supplemental	118	16.6	139	16.9	+ 21	+ 17.8
<b>FIFTH CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	789	100.0	1,005	100.0	+ 216	+ 27.4
Primary	729	92.4	933	92.8	+ 204	+ 28.0
Supplemental	60	7.6	72	7.2	+ 12	+ 20.0
Circuit Court Proper	323	100.0	483	100.0	+ 160	+ 49.5
Primary	300	92.9	459	95.0	+ 159	+ 53.0
Supplemental	23	7.1	24	5.0	+ 1	+ 4.3
Family Court	466	100.0	522	100.0	+ 56	+ 12.0
Primary	429	92.1	474	90.8	+ 45	+ 10.5
Supplemental	37	7.9	48	9.2	+ 11	+ 29.7
<b>FIFTH CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	705	100.0	827	100.0	+ 122	+ 17.3
Primary	639	90.6	756	91.4	+ 117	+ 18.3
Supplemental	66	9.4	71	8.6	+ 5	+ 7.6
Circuit Court Proper	455	100.0	583	100.0	+ 128	+ 28.1
Primary	421	92.5	543	93.1	+ 122	+ 29.0
Supplemental	34	7.5	40	6.9	+ 6	+ 17.6
Family Court	250	100.0	244	100.0	- 6	- 2.4
Primary	218	87.2	213	87.3	- 5	- 2.3
Supplemental	32	12.8	31	12.7	- 1	- 3.1

Primary Proceedings are original cases filed, representing direct contact with the public, so their numbers may fluctuate according to variations in population. Supplemental Proceedings arise out of primary proceedings (such as Orders to Show Cause for support in matrimonial and paternity cases; proceedings in aid of judgment in civil cases, etc.). They consume a large part of the Courts' caseload activity time, but their numbers do not vary in direct relation to changes in population. Backlogs represent the number of cases pending at the end of a statistical period that must be carried over to become part of the caseload activity of the succeeding statistical period. Circuit Courts Proper have jurisdiction over "adversary" cases (such as civil contract and negligence cases and criminal cases) and "non-adversary" proceedings (such as probate and guardianship, plus naturalization proceedings in all except the First Circuit). Family Courts in each circuit combine the jurisdiction of the former Domestic Relations Court (Divorce, Annulment, Separation, and Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support proceedings), and the jurisdiction of the former Juvenile Court.

TABLE 4  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, ADULT PROBATION - ALL CIRCUITS

	Pending at Start	New Placements	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	PROBATION EXPIRED		SUSPENSION SET ASIDE		PROBATION REVOKED		DISCHARGE		OTHER TERMINATIONS	
						Probation Expired	Whereabouts Unknown	Good Adjustment	New Conviction	Technical Violation	Discharge	Good Adjustment	Other		
<b>ALL CIRCUITS</b>	1,703	591	2,294	494	1,800	358	11	3	2	6	15	85	14		
First Circuit	1,418	448	1,866	434	1,432	331	11	2		3	15	69	3		
Second Circuit	130	66	196	19	177	9		1				7	2		
Third Circuit	114	62	176	32	144	10			2	3		8	9		
Fifth Circuit	41	15	56	9	47	8						1			

TABLE 5  
INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, ADULT PROBATION-ALL CIRCUITS

	ROR	Reduction of Bail	DAGP	Pre-Sentence	Post-Sentence	Out-of-Town Inquiry	Courtesy Supervision	Total
<b>ALL CIRCUITS</b>	433	289	76	705	41	2	10	1,556
First Circuit	419	289	74	458	12			1,252
Second Circuit			2	98	25			125
Third Circuit	14			135	3	2	10	164
Fifth Circuit				14	1			15

TABLE 6  
CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1972-73 to FY 1973-74 - A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATUS DISPOSITIONS

	FISCAL 1972-73		FISCAL 1973-74		CHANGE IN 1973-74	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>STATE FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	1,321	100.0	1,418	100.0	+ 97	+ 7.3
CCP (Adult Probation)	411	31.1	591	41.7	+ 180	+ 43.8
FC (Juvenile)	910	68.9	827	58.3	- 83	- 9.1
<b>STATE BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	3,203	100.0	3,463	100.0	+ 180	+ 5.5
CCP (Adult Probation)	1,703	51.9	1,800	52.0	+ 97	+ 5.7
FC (Juvenile)	1,500	48.1	1,663	48.0	+ 83	+ 5.3
<b>FIRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	856	100.0	1,014	100.0	+ 158	+ 18.5
CCP (Adult Probation)	280	32.7	448	44.2	+ 168	+ 60.0
FC (Juvenile)	576	67.3	566	55.8	- 10	- 1.7
<b>FIRST CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	2,572	100.0	2,727	100.0	+ 155	+ 6.0
CCP (Adult Probation)	1,418	55.1	1,432	52.5	+ 14	+ 1.0
FC (Juvenile)	1,154	44.9	1,295	47.5	+ 141	+ 12.2
<b>SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	140	100.0	113	100.0	- 27	- 19.3
CCP (Adult Probation)	60	42.9	66	58.4	+ 6	+ 10.0
FC (Juvenile)	80	57.1	47	41.6	- 33	- 41.3
<b>SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	231	100.0	282	100.0	+ 51	+ 22.1
CCP (Adult Probation)	130	56.3	177	62.8	+ 47	+ 36.2
FC (Juvenile)	101	43.7	105	37.2	+ 4	+ 4.0
<b>THIRD CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	297	100.0	245	100.0	- 52	- 17.5
CCP (Adult Probation)	61	20.5	62	25.3	+ 1	+ 1.6
FC (Juvenile)	236	79.5	183	74.7	- 53	- 22.5
<b>THIRD CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	374	100.0	331	100.0	- 43	- 11.5
CCP (Adult Probation)	114	30.5	144	43.5	+ 30	+ 26.3
FC (Juvenile)	260	69.5	187	56.5	- 73	- 28.1
<b>FIFTH CIRCUIT: FILINGS</b>						
Both Courts	28	100.0	46	100.0	+ 18	+ 64.3
CCP (Adult Probation)	10	35.7	15	32.6	+ 5	+ 50.0
FC (Juvenile)	18	64.3	31	67.4	+ 13	+ 72.2
<b>FIFTH CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS</b>						
Both Courts	106	100.0	123	100.0	+ 17	+ 16.0
CCP (Adult Probation)	41	38.7	47	38.2	+ 6	+ 14.6
FC (Juvenile)	65	61.3	76	61.8	+ 11	+ 16.9

Status Dispositions are not included in the courts' caseload statistics. The data represent persons placed on status orders, primarily adult and juvenile probation. Also included are juveniles placed under protective supervision and legal custody. Filings represent persons admitted or placed on status order. CCP means Circuit Court Proper. FC means Family Court. Backlogs as used in this table indicate persons remaining on status orders at the end of the fiscal year.

TABLE 7  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, CIRCUIT COURTS PROPER  
ALL CIRCUITS

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Sup. for	By Judge	Trial Trial Not Complete	Verdict Trial Not Complete	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others		
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	13,463	9,324	22,787	7,686	15,101	529	350	17	329	1,108	92	242	27	224	40	1,065	82	1,529	2,052
<b>Primary Proceedings</b>	13,009	8,687	21,596	7,116	14,580	529	350	17	329	1,108	84	240	27	223	40	1,065	64	1,493	1,547
<b>Civil Actions</b>	4,593	3,556	8,149	2,575	5,574	22	350	17	329	1,091	18	127	8	88	5	274	54		192
Contract	1,114	1,075	2,189	753	1,436	14	289	6	97	178	6	39	1	8	1	44	9		61
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	1,456	994	2,450	853	1,597	4	25	5	122	481	6	4	4	42		131	4		25
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	745	466	1,211	366	845	3	7	3	26	212		20	2	21	1	64			7
Condemnation	138	73	211	68	143		2					11		7		11			31
Other Civil Action	1,067	896	1,963	495	1,468	1	26	3	81	194	5	48	1	10	3	22			66
District Court Appeal*	73	52	125	40	85		1		3	26	1	5				2			2
<b>Probate Proceedings</b>	2,540	1,592	4,132	1,377	2,755					13						9	834		521
Regular Probate	1,830	887	2,717	721	1,996					13						9	685		14
Small Estate Over \$700	483	403	886	396	490											100			296
Small Estate Under \$700	227	302	529	260	269											49			211
<b>Guardianship Proceedings</b>	3,798	487	4,285	388	3,897					4						3	160		221
Regular Guardianship	2,418	362	2,780	220	2,560					4						3	130		83
Small Guardianship	988	122	1,110	140	970											26			114
Special	392	3	395	28	367											3			24
<b>Miscellaneous Proceedings</b>	422	1,046	1,468	949	519						47	6		2		52	445		397
Land Court	67	35	102	27	75							1		1		14	10		1
Naturalization	186	358	544	372	172												371		1
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	41	414	455	380	75						28					4	4		344
Other Special Proceeding	128	239	367	170	197						19	5		1		34	60		51
<b>Criminal Actions</b>	1,656	2,006	3,662	1,827	1,835	507					19	107	19	133	35	791			216
<b>Part I</b>	596	762	1,358	741	617	185					6	25	2	58	24	400			41
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	37	27	64	42	22	2					1	1		12	1	22			3
Negligent Homicide	14	17	31	15	16	2								3	10				
Forcible Rape	22	33	55	31	24	9						1		6	1	12			2
Robbery	74	143	217	122	95	26						3	1	8	3	76			5
Aggravated Assault	45	66	111	60	51	12						3		8	4	27			6
Burglary	225	339	564	308	256	69					4	14		16	11	177			17
Larceny Over \$50	82	98	180	86	94	25					1	2		3	1	48			6
Larceny Under \$50	23	8	31	20	11	13										6			1
Auto Theft	74	31	105	57	48	27						1	1	2	3	22			1
<b>Part II</b>	1,060	1,244	2,304	1,086	1,218	322					13	82	17	75	11	391			175
Other Assaults	68	71	139	95	44	40					5	5		14		8			23
Arson	3	5	8	6	2	1								1		3			1
Forgery and Counterfeiting	31	60	91	43	48	8						1		3		26			5
Fraud	21	37	58	28	30	11								1		12			4
Embezzlement	10	4	14	8	6	1								1		5			1
Stolen Property	23	15	38	28	10	11								1		14			2
Vandalism	4	18	22	12	10	4						1		1		6			4
Weapons	36	67	103	58	45	23						5		2	1	22			5
Prostitution	22	2	24	7	17	5						1				1			
Sex Offenses	88	39	127	52	75	29					1	3		1		15			3
Narcotic Drug Laws	424	334	758	375	483	104					2	17		5	2	116			29
Gambling	71	143	214	141	73	22						38	17	22		3			39
Offenses Against Family and Children	1	1	2	2	0									1		1			
Driving Under the Influence	12	90	102	78	24	7								7	1	45			18
Liquor Laws	1	0	1	1	0											1			
Disorderly Conduct	7	2	9	4	5	3													1
Vagrancy	1	0	1	0	1														
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	204	324	528	213	315	51					5	9		14	4	100			30
Traffic Offenses	33	32	65	35	30	6						2		3	1	13			10
<b>Supplemental Proceedings</b>	454	637	1,091	570	521						8	2		1		18	36		505
Order to Show Cause	63	20	83	13	70							2				1	2		8
Re-opened Prior Case	391	617	1,008	557	451						6	2		1		17	34		497

\*Cases committed from District Court on demand for jury trial.

TABLE 8  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER  
FIRST CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Sup. for	By Judge	Trial Trial Not Complete	Verdict Trial Not Complete	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others		
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	10,456	6,971	17,427	5,613	11,814	417	281	16	297	966	52	150	23	151	29	776	52	651	1,752
<b>Primary Proceedings</b>	10,132	6,470	16,602	5,175	11,427	417	281	16	297	966	47	148	23	151	29	776	52	647	1,325
<b>Civil Actions</b>	3,831	2,850	6,681	1,990	4,691	22	281	16	297	953	5	64	4	61	3	151		1	132
Contract	898	792	1,690	555	1,135	14	232	6	79	139	1	22		6	1	15			40
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	1,248	856	2,104	699	1,405	4	20	4	117	429	2	2	2	29		78			12
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	642	380	1,022	302	720	3	7	3	23	186		14	1	16	1	41			7
Condemnation	84	38	142	35	107		2							1		2			30
Other Civil Action	891	712	1,603	364	1,239	1	19	3	76	173	2	23	1	9	1	13		1	42
District Court Appeal*	53	52	120	35	85		1		2	26		3		3		2			1
<b>Probate Proceedings</b>	1,816	1,143	2,959	970	1,989					9							4	493	464
Regular Probate	1,231	657	1,888	514	1,374					9							4	493	8
Small Estate Over \$700	402	279	681	281	400														281
Small Estate Under \$700	183	207	390	175	215														175
<b>Guardianship Proceedings</b>	3,015	378	3,393	305	3,088					4							1	96	204
Regular Guardianship	1,975	279	2,254	165	2,089					4							1	88	72
Small Guardianship	689	96	785	113	672													4	109
Special	351	3	354	27	327													4	23
<b>Miscellaneous Proceedings</b>	171	548	719	476	243						36	2		1			47	57	333
Land Court	56	34	90	25	65												14	10	1
Naturalization	0	0	0	0	0														
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	24	301	325	308	17						19						1		288
Other Special Proceeding	91	213	304	143	161						17	2		1			32	47	44
<b>Criminal Actions</b>																			

TABLE 9  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER  
SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	DISMISSAL		NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Others				
						No. Service No. Answer No. Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Stip. for	By Judge	Trial Trial Not Complete	Verdict Trial Not Complete	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested					
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	1,126	818	1,944	786	1,158	52	38	1	13	59	17	13	2	24	2	144	14	268	139
<b>Primary Proceedings</b>	1,101	756	1,857	716	1,141	52	38	1	13	59	14	13	2	24	2	144	8	265	81
Civil Actions	267	254	521	245	276		38	1	13	55	8	11	2	15	1	76		6	19
Contract	69	94	163	89	74		31		7	15	2	4	1	2		16		1	10
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	106	73	179	93	86		4	1	2		4	1	1	8		41			4
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	55	55	110	33	77				2	11		1		4		15			
Condemnation	4	1	5	4	1									1		1			1
Other Civil Action	32	31	63	25	38		3		2	2	1	5		1		3		4	4
District Court Appeal	1	0	1	1	0						1								
Probate Proceedings	225	106	331	110	221					4							4	82	20
Regular Probate	189	57	246	76	170					4							4	66	2
Small Estate Over \$700	20	23	43	16	27													16	
Small Estate Under \$700	16	26	42	18	24														18
Guardianship Proceedings	251	29	280	23	257												2	18	3
Regular Guardianship	129	23	152	17	135												2	12	3
Small Guardianship	92	6	98	6	92													6	
Special	30	0	30	0	30														
Miscellaneous Proceedings	112	200	312	192	120						2	1		1			2	159	27
Land Court	11	0	11	2	9							1		1					
Naturalization	84	172	256	155	101													155	
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	9	24	33	26	7						1								25
Other Special Proceeding	8	4	12	9	3						1						2	4	2
Criminal Actions	246	167	413	146	267	52					4	1		8	1	68			12
Part I	76	57	133	68	65	28					2			3		34			1
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	0	1	1	0	1										1			
Negligent Homicide	1	1	2	1	1											1			
Forcible Rape	1	2	3	1	2	1													
Robbery	3	4	7	4	3	2										2			
Aggravated Assault	9	5	14	8	6	4								1		3			
Burglary	39	42	81	45	36	16					1			1		26			1
Larceny Over \$50	10	1	11	4	7	2					1					1			
Larceny Under \$50	1	0	1	0	1														
Auto Theft	11	2	13	4	9	2								1		1			
Part II	170	110	280	78	202	24					2	1		5	1	34			11
Other Assaults	3	6	9	7	2	5								1		1			
Arson	2	2	4	4	0											3			
Forgery and Counterfeiting	12	3	15	3	12											3			
Fraud	4	7	11	1	10											1			
Embezzlement	0	3	3	0	3											3			
Stolen Property	5	3	8	5	3	1								1		3			
Vandalism	0	5	5	2	3											2			
Weapons	0	3	3	1	2											1			
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0														
Sex Offenses	39	4	43	5	38											3			2
Narcotic Drug Laws	31	60	91	34	57	11					1	1		2		14			5
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0														
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0														
Driving Under the Influence	0	8	8	4	4	2								1		1			
Liquor Laws	1	0	1	1	0											1			
Disorderly Conduct	1	0	1	0	1														
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0														
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	70	4	74	11	63	5					1					2			3
Traffic Offenses	2	2	4	0	4														
Supplemental Proceedings	25	62	87	70	17						3						6	3	58
Order to Show Cause	6	0	6	1	5						1								
Re-opened Prior Case	19	62	81	69	12						2						6	3	58

TABLE 10  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER  
THIRD CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	DISMISSAL		NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Others				
						No. Service No. Answer No. Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Stip. for	By Judge	Trial Trial Not Complete	Verdict Trial Not Complete	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested					
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	1,426	1,052	2,478	932	1,546	38	20		5	43	12	58	1	20	9	135	15	485	91
<b>Primary Proceedings</b>	1,355	1,002	2,357	888	1,469	38	20		5	43	12	58	1	19	9	135	4	465	79
Civil Actions	390	343	733	252	481														
Contract	112	149	261	79	182				5	43	4	43	1	8	1	45		46	36
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	79	50	129	42	87				5	15	3	10				13		7	8
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	31	13	44	16	28							1		2		12		4	9
Condemnation	44	9	53	25	28				4			4				8			
Other Civil Action	121	122	243	87	156							9		5		6		5	
District Court Appeal	3	0	3	3	0							18		1		6		30	18
Probate Proceedings	395	257	652	246	406														
Regular Probate	315	130	445	111	334												1	238	7
Small Estate Over \$700	57	79	136	84	52												1	107	3
Small Estate Under \$700	23	48	71	51	20													49	2
Guardianship Proceedings	378	66	444	53	391														
Regular Guardianship	243	51	294	37	257														
Small Guardianship	133	15	148	16	132														
Special	2	0	2	0	2													16	7
Miscellaneous Proceedings	103	176	279	166	113														
Land Court	0	1	1	0	1							7		1				3	135
Naturalization	78	88	166	125	41														20
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	4	75	79	31	48														124
Other Special Proceeding	21	12	33	10	23														7
Criminal Actions	89	160	249	171	78	38													
Part I	26	65	91	67	24	8								1	14			11	8
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	5	6	5	1	1									4			6	5
Negligent Homicide	2	5	7	7	0	1												4	
Forcible Rape	0	2	2	2	0													2	4
Robbery	0	2	2	2	0	1												1	1
Aggravated Assault	1	5	6	3	3													1	1
Burglary	19	39	58	40	18	5												1	2
Larceny Over \$50	2																		



TABLE 11  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER  
FIFTH CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION												
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	DISMISSAL			NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Others		
						No. Service	No. Answer	No. Suit. Readiness	No. of Notice	Stip. for	By Judge	Trial Trial Not Complete	Verdict Trial Not Complete	No Trial Held	Contested		Uncontested	
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	455	483	938	355	583	22	11	14	40	11	21	1	29	10	1	125	70	
<b>Primary Proceedings</b>	421	459	880	337	543	22	11	14	40	11	21	1	29	10		116	62	
Civil Actions	105	109	214	88	126		11	14	40	1	9	1	4	2		1	5	
Contract	35	40	75	30	45		8	6	9		3					1	3	
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	23	15	38	19	19		1	3	11		1		3					
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	17	18	35	15	20			1	11		1	1	1					
Condemnation	6	5	11	4	7									2				
Other Civil Action	23	31	54	19	35		2	3	9	1	2						2	
District Court Appeal	1	0	1	1	0			1										
Probate Proceedings	104	86	190	51	139											21	30	
Regular Probate	95	43	138	20	118											19	1	
Small Estate Over \$700	4	22	26	15	11											2	13	
Small Estate Under \$700	5	21	26	16	10												16	
Guardianship Proceedings	154	14	168	7	161												7	
Regular Guardianship	71	9	80	1	79												1	
Small Guardianship	74	5	79	5	74												5	
Special	9	0	9	1	8												1	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	36	122	158	115	43											94	17	
Land Court	0	0	0	0	0													
Naturalization	24	98	122	92	30											92		
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	4	14	18	15	3					1							14	
Other Special Proceeding	8	10	18	8	10					1	2					2	3	
Criminal Actions	22	128	150	76	74	22					8	10	25	8			3	
Part I																		
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	7	33	40	12	28						1	5		5			1	
Negligent Homicide	0	2	2	1	1							1						
Forcible Rape	0	1	1	0	1													
Robbery	1	8	9	1	8													
Aggravated Assault	0	3	3	1	2							1						
Burglary	2	7	9	4	5									2				
Larceny Over \$50	3	10	13	4	9					1	1			1			1	
Larceny Under \$50	1	1	2	1	1													
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0	0													
Part II																		
Other Assaults	0	1	11	12	9					7	5	25	3				2	
Arson	1	95	110	64	46	22				5	2	2						
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	0													
Fraud	0	2	2	1	1	1												
Embezzlement	0	4	4	0	4													
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0	0													
Vandalism	1	2	3	2	1	1								1				
Weapons	0	0	0	0	0						1			1				
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0													
Sex Offenses	1	6	7	3	4	2				1								
Narcotic Drug Laws	9	18	27	10	17	9								1				
Gambling	0	30	30	30	0	8						22						
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0													
Driving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0													
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0													
Disorderly Conduct	0	0	0	0	0													
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0													
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	2	17	19	5	14					1	2	1					1	
Traffic Offenses	0	3	3	1	2												1	
Supplemental Proceedings	34	24	58	18	40											1	9	
Order to Show Cause	1	1	2	1	1												1	
Re-opened Prior Case	33	23	56	17	39											1	8	

TABLE 12  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, FAMILY COURTS  
ALL CIRCUITS

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION										
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others
								Trial Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested				
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	8,683	16,420	25,103	16,310	8,793	10	1	9	7	2	62	1,464	8,517	3,468	2,770	
<b>Primary Proceedings and Referrals</b>	6,496	14,258	20,754	14,217	6,537	10	1	9	7	2	62	1,107	7,757	3,468	1,794	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	2,813	5,786	8,599	5,812	2,787											
Divorce	2,372	5,015	7,387	5,022	2,365							32	374	3,968	1,433	
Annulment	50	38	68	33	35							26	285	3,748	958	
Separation and Separate Maintenance	141	128	269	161	108								1	19	13	
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	270	605	875	596	279							2	13	50	96	
Adoption Proceedings	414	904	1,318	927	391							4	75	151	366	
Paternity Proceedings	213	57	270	81	189								10	901	16	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	254	236	510	254	256								24		48	
Criminal Actions	6	25	31	21	10								2			
Adults' Referrals	277	691	968	706	262											
Criminal Complaint	26	80	106	76	30									19	671	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	77	163	240	175	65										73	
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	15	26	41	26	15										175	
Social Study	107	317	424	318	106									19	26	
Other Adult Referral	52	105	157	111	46										288	
Children and Minors' Referrals	2,519	6,539	9,058	6,416	2,642										11	
Law Violation	1,461	4,219	5,680	4,109	1,571										208	
Traffic	322	623	945	663	282										109	
Needing Protective Supervision	499	1,297	1,796	1,273	523										2	
Needing Services	146	216	362	195	167											
Other	91	184	275	176	99											
Supplemental Proceedings	2,187	2,162	4,349	2,093	2,256											
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	988	1,019	2,007	795	1,212											
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	346	479	825	531	294											
Order to Show Cause, URES	107	105	212	110	102											
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	211	19	230	160	70											
Motion	81	93	174	100	74											
Child or Minor Supplemental Proceeding	285	314	599	282	317											
Other Supplemental Proceeding	169	133	302	115	187											
Status Dispositions*	1,580	827	2,407	744	1,663											
Probation, Child	737**	99	1,236	473	763											
Protective Supervision, Child	320**	89	509	173	336											
Legal Custody, Child	511**	21	632	88	544											
Other Status	12**	18	30	10	20											
Auxiliary Order*	5,300	1,051	6,351	195	6,156											

\*Not included in caseload totals  
\*\*Corrected

TABLE 13  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, FAMILY COURT  
FIRST CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Nolle Prosequi	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS		Counseling Service	Others	
							Dismissal	Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested			
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	7,307	12,889	20,196	12,843	7,353	4	7	7	2	38	1,259	6,508	2,698	2,320	
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	5,377	11,105	16,482	11,102	5,380	4	7	7	2	38	1,008	5,898	2,698	1,440	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	2,206	4,808	7,014	4,816	2,198					17	319	3,297		1,178	
Divorce	1,949	4,194	6,143	4,184	1,959					16	243	3,128		792	
Annulment	26	31	57	30	27						1	16		13	
Separation and Separate Maintenance	107	107	214	132	82					1	10	43		78	
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	124	476	600	470	130						65	110		295	
Adoption Proceedings	328	725	1,053	732	321						6	716		10	
Paternity Proceedings	195	46	241	72	169		7	2		20				43	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	191	221	412	236	176				2		13	106		115	
Criminal Actions	4	11	15	6	9	4				1				1	
Adults' Referrals	224	579	803	586	217								580	6	
Criminal Complaint	10	62	72	56	16								55	1	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	77	160	237	172	65								172		
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	15	26	41	26	15								26		
Social Study	88	228	316	228	88								223	5	
Other Adult Referral	34	103	137	104	33								104		
Children and Minors' Referrals	2,229	4,715	6,944	4,654	2,290						670	1,779	2,118	87	
Law Violation	1,277	3,199	4,476	3,117	1,359						626	1,304	1,152	35	
Traffic	260	53	313	125	188						3	44	72	6	
Needing Protective Supervision	474	1,136	1,610	1,103	507						35	243	790	35	
Needing Services	137	194	331	171	160						5	146	15	5	
Other	81	133	214	138	76						1	42	89	6	
Supplemental Proceedings	1,930	1,784	3,714	1,741	1,973						251	610		880	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	855	858	1,713	663	1,050						156	232		275	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	307	412	719	462	257						30	110		322	
Order to Show Cause, URES	70	54	124	57	67						14	18		25	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	203	16	219	157	62						48	5		104	
Motion	54	86	140	95	45						1	4		90	
Child or Minor Supplemental Proceeding	281	230	511	196	315							155		41	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	160	128	288	111	177						2	86		23	
Status Dispositions*	1,154	566	1,720	425	1,295							298		127	
Probation, Child	504**	38	842	288	554							225		63	
Protective Supervision, Child	214**	113	327	61	266							45		16	
Legal Custody, Child	427**	105	532	75	457							27		48	
Other Status	9**	10	19	1	18							1			
Auxiliary Order*	4,698	898	5,596	175	5,421						7	40		128	

\*Not included in caseload totals  
\*\*Corrected

TABLE 14  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, FAMILY COURT  
SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Nolle Prosequi	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS		Counseling Service	Others	
							Dismissal	Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested			
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	414	1,055	1,469	1,096	373	1					15	49	454	435	142
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	307	950	1,257	997	260	1					15	21	419	435	106
Marital Actions and Proceedings	135	335	470	353	117						13	12	230		98
Divorce	82	284	366	279	87						9	8	213		49
Annulment	0	1	1	1	0								1		
Separation and Separate Maintenance	8	6	14	11	3						1	1	6		
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	45	44	89	62	27						3	3	10		
Adoption Proceedings	38	84	122	82	40							82			
Paternity Proceedings	13	5	18	3	15						2				
Miscellaneous Proceedings	9	10	19	9	10							2	5		
Criminal Actions	1	0	1	1	0	1									
Adults' Referrals	18	41	59	45	14								19	24	
Criminal Complaint	15	10	25	15	10									13	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	3	3	3	0									3	
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0										
Social Study	3	27	30	26	4								19	7	
Other Adult Referral	0	1	1	1	0									1	
Children and Minors' Referrals	93	475	568	504	64								7	83	
Law Violation	69	393	462	407	55								7	61	
Traffic	11	5	16	14	2									13	
Needing Protective Supervision	4	63	67	63	4									5	
Needing Services	5	12	17	15	2									15	
Other	4	2	6	5	1									1	
Supplemental Proceedings	107	105	212	99	113								28	35	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	41	42	83	29	54								7	15	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	14	29	43	31	12								10	9	
Order to Show Cause, URES	20	29	49	33	16								11	8	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	8	3	11	3	8									1	
Motion	17	0	17	0	17										
Child or Minor Supplemental Proceeding	1	2	3	2	1										
Other Supplemental Proceeding	6	0	6	1	5										
Status Dispositions*	101	47	148	43	105									39	4
Probation, Child	71	31	102	35	67									32	3
Protective Supervision, Child	17	5	22	8	14									7	1
Legal Custody, Child	13	11	24	0	24										
Other Status	0	0	0	0	0										
Auxiliary Order*	417	110	527	8	519								1		7

\*Not included in caseload totals

TABLE 15  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, FAMILY COURT  
THIRD CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Not Prosecuted	Dismissal	NON-JURY Trial Not Completed	JURY Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Counseling Service	Others	
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	712	1,954	2,666	1,843	823	5	1	2		8	104	1,293	269	161	
<b>Primary Proceedings and Referrals</b>	594	1,729	2,323	1,639	684	5	1	2		8	36	1,198	269	120	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	350	441	791	416	375					2	28	312		74	
Divorce	248	370	618	364	254					1	23	291		49	
Annulment	3	4	7	1	6						1	1			
Separation and Separate Maintenance	20	11	31	9	22						1			8	
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	79	56	135	42	93					1	4	20		17	
Adoption Proceedings	36	81	117	98	19						3	91		4	
Paternity Proceedings	5	4	9	4	5					1				3	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	48	22	70	9	61						2	1		6	
Criminal Actions	1	14	15	14	1	5	1	2		5				1	
Adults' Referrals	10	45	55	50	5								44	6	
Criminal Complaint	0	0	0	0	0										
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	0	0	0	0										
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0										
Social Study	9	45	54	49	5								44	5	
Other Adult Referral	1	0	1	1	0									1	
Children and Minors' Referrals	144	1,122	1,266	1,048	218						3	794	225	26	
Law Violation	74	457	531	419	112							407	7	5	
Traffic	47	540	587	508	79						3	313	181	11	
Needing Protective Supervision	19	75	94	85	8							66	16	4	
Needing Services	1	4	5	5	0							3	2		
Other	3	46	49	30	19							5	19	6	
Supplemental Proceedings	118	225	343	204	139						68	95		41	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	75	91	166	74	92						49	6		19	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	21	30	51	29	22						14	3		12	
Order to Show Cause, URES	14	14	28	12	16						3	4		5	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	0	0	0	0	0										
Motion	3	3	6	3	3									3	
Child or Minor Supplemental Proceeding	2	52	84	83	1							81		2	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	3	5	8	3	5						2	1			
Status Dispositions*	260	183	443	256	187							143		113	
Probation, Child	124	105	229	135	94							56		79	
Protective Supervision, Child	82	67	149	100	49							77		23	
Legal Custody, Child	51	3	54	12	42							9		3	
Other Status	3	8	11	9	2							1		8	
Auxiliary Order*	121	31	152	9	143									9	

\*Not included in caseload totals

TABLE 16  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, FAMILY COURT  
FIFTH CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Not Prosecuted	Dismissal	NON-JURY Trial Not Completed	JURY Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Counseling Service	Others	
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	250	522	772	528	244					1	52	262	66	147	
<b>Primary Proceedings and Referrals</b>	218	474	692	479	213					1	42	242	66	128	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	122	202	324	227	97						15	129		83	
Divorce	93	167	260	195	65						11	116		68	
Annulment	1	2	3	1	2							1			
Separation and Separate Maintenance	6	4	10	9	1						1	1		7	
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	22	29	51	22	29						3	11		8	
Adoption Proceedings	12	14	26	15	11						1	12		2	
Paternity Proceedings	0	2	2	2	0					1				1	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	6	3	9	0	9										
Criminal Actions	0	0	0	0	0										
Adults' Referrals	25	26	51	25	26								23	2	
Criminal Complaint	1	8	9	5	4								5		
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	0	0	0	0										
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0										
Social Study	7	17	24	15	9								14	1	
Other Adult Referral	17	1	18	5	13								4	1	
Children and Minors' Referrals	53	227	280	210	70						26	101	43	40	
Law Violation	41	170	211	166	45						24	79	26	37	
Traffic	4	25	29	16	13						1	11	4		
Needing Protective Supervision	2	23	25	21	4							7	13	1	
Needing Services	3	6	9	4	5						1	3			
Other	3	3	6	3	3							1		2	
Supplemental Proceedings	32	48	80	49	31						10	20		19	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	17	28	45	29	16						9	10		10	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	4	8	12	9	3							4		5	
Order to Show Cause, URES	3	8	11	8	3						1	5		2	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	0	0	0	0	0										
Motion	7	4	11	2	9							1		1	
Child or Minor Supplemental Proceeding	1	0	1	1	0									1	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	0	0	0	0	0										
Status Dispositions*	65	31	96	20	76							1		19	
Probation Child	38	25	63	15	48							1		14	
Protective Supervision, Child	7	4	11	4	7									4	
Legal Custody, Child	20	2	22	1	21									1	
Other Status	0	0	0	0	0										
Auxiliary Order*	64	12	76	3	73						2			1	

\*Not included in caseload totals



TABLE 17  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, DISTRICT COURTS  
ALL CIRCUITS

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	CIVIL			TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS						
						By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
<b>CIVIL, TRAFFIC &amp; OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	39,219	561,690	600,909	551,462	49,447	3,443	8,774	614	10,353	3,231	47,136	415,787	19	62,105	
<b>CIVIL ACTIONS</b>	4,535	13,832	18,367	12,831	5,536	3,443	8,774	614							
Regular Civil	4,293	12,280	16,573	11,411	5,162	2,789	8,338	284							
Assumpsit	3,037	11,042	14,079	10,462	3,617	2,347	7,946	169							
Non-Payment of Taxes	287	77	364	62	302	18	44								
Tort	532	730	1,262	588	674	294	221	73							
Summary Possession	402	332	734	238	496	101	105	32							
Other	35	99	134	61	73	29	22	10							
Small Claims	242	1,552	1,794	1,420	374	654	436	330							
Assumpsit	217	955	1,172	884	280	404	311	169							
Tort	24	337	361	320	41	154	79	87							
Other	1	260	261	216	45	96	46	74							
<b>TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS</b>	34,360	530,107	564,467	520,964	43,503				10,041	2,984	46,917	399,559	17	61,446	
Moving-Arrest & Citation	21,540	148,925	170,465	140,778	29,687	6,855	1,494	31,691	54,406	17	46,315				
Non-Moving	12,358	41,147	53,805	40,942	12,863	2,433	947	11,088	14,870		11,604				
Parking	462	339,735	340,197	339,244	953	753	543	4,138	330,283		3,527				
<b>OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	324	17,751	18,075	17,667	408				312	247	219	16,228	2	659	
Airport	15	13,422	13,437	13,407	30	109	149	1	13,135					13	
Dog Leash	147	1,086	1,233	1,068	165	35	9	39	886					99	
Fish & Game	20	381	401	380	21	22	22	8	153					175	
Harbor Violations	25	1,097	1,122	1,096	26	12	3	21	1,028	2	30				
Industrial Safety	3		3	1	2			1							
P.U.C. Violations	111	780	891	735	156	38	3	131	377		186				
Weights & Measures		26	26	26				1	22		3				
Other	3	959	962	954	8	96	61	17	627		153				

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY				
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
<b>CRIMINAL ACTIONS</b>	2,997	18,772	21,769	17,132	4,637	3,780	986	1,214	971	531	8,009	578	986	77	
<b>Part I</b>	683	3,198	3,881	3,005	876	552	153	165	84	31	965	449	563	43	
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	31	32	30	2							7	18	5	
Negligent Homicide	5	16	21	20	1	2			1	10		5	2		
Forcible Rape	3	47	50	43	7							21	21	1	
Robbery	14	240	254	247	7							93	152	2	
Aggravated Assault	13	125	138	123	15							68	51	4	
Burglary	36	437	473	419	54							174	219	26	
Larceny-Over \$50	28	407	435	352	83	63	28	11	5	6	64	73	97	5	
Larceny-Under \$50	541	1,755	2,296	1,642	654	456	111	142	75	7	851				
Auto Theft	42	140	182	129	53	31	14	12	4	17	40	8	3		
<b>Part II</b>	2,314	15,574	17,888	14,127	3,761	3,228	833	1,049	887	500	7,044	129	423	34	
Other Assaults	282	1,659	1,941	1,366	575	501	126	80	51	61	546				
Arson		10	10	10								3	5	1	
Forgery & Counterfeiting	5	77	82	73	9							22	39	5	
Fraud	61	171	232	168	64	28	30	20	2	4	75	2	4	3	
Embezzlement	2	19	21	21											
Stolen Property	4	8	12	7	5	2									
Vandalism	41	175	216	148	68	30	31	10	9	4	62				
Weapons	98	551	649	566	83	109	59	19	33	9	203	30	100	4	
Prostitution	94	415	509	379	130	215	38	39	9	2	76				
Sex Offenses	29	55	84	65	19	2	7	2	1		12	23	17	1	
Narcotic Drug Laws	112	1,039	1,145	936	209	156	136	37	19	29	295	47	202	15	
Gambling	262	1,248	1,510	1,224	286	186	66	18	98	230	626				
Offenses Against Family & Children	1		1		1										
Driving Under the Influence	397	2,977	3,374	2,547	827	117	83	164	43	79	2,061				
Liquor Laws	22	309	331	300	31	32	6	8	46		208				
Disorderly Conduct	182	922	1,104	788	316	250	53	74	60	1	350				
Vagrancy	6	4	10	9	1						4				
All Other Offenses	716	5,941	6,657	5,520	1,137	1,600	189	573	515	80	2,505	54		4	

TABLE 18  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, DISTRICT COURT  
FIRST CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	CIVIL			TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS						
						By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
<b>CIVIL, TRAFFIC &amp; OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	37,754	514,467	552,221	504,397	47,824	2,830	6,815	490	7,462	1,812	45,986	382,579	8	56,415	
<b>CIVIL ACTIONS</b>	3,962	10,960	14,922	10,135	4,787	2,830	6,815	490							
Regular Civil	3,761	9,660	13,421	8,932	4,489	2,250	6,452	230							
Assumpsit	2,568	8,531	11,099	8,079	3,020	1,852	6,093	134							
Non-Payment of Taxes	286	76	362	61	301	17	44								
Tort	497	670	1,167	534	633	268	202	64							
Summary Possession	391	299	690	212	478	88	99	25							
Other	19	84	103	46	57	25	14	7							
Small Claims	201	1,300	1,501	1,203	298	580	363	260							
Assumpsit	179	733	912	697	215	342	246	109							
Tort	22	309	331	293	38	142	72	79							
Other		258	258	213	45	96	45	72							
<b>TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS</b>	33,497	500,394	533,891	491,211	42,680				7,356	1,796	45,777	380,278	8	55,996	
Moving-Arrest & Citation	21,136	136,415	157,551	128,299	29,252	5,388	1,047	31,100	48,791	8	41,965				
Non-Moving	11,917	35,306	47,223	34,737	12,486	1,346	445	10,559	11,839		10,548				
Parking	444	328,673	329,117	328,175	942	622	304	4,118	319,648		3,483				
<b>OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	295	3,113	3,408	3,051	357				106	16	209	2,301		419	
Airport															
Dog Leash	147	1,086	1,233	1,068	165	35	9	39	886		99				
Fish & Game	14	119	133	118	15	9	1	7	46		55				
Harbor Violations	22	1,096	1,118	1,092	26	12	2	21	1,028		29				
Industrial Safety	3		3	1	2			1							
P.U.C. Violations	108	693	801	653	148	29	2	128	324		170				
Weights & Measures															
Other	1	119	120	119	1	21	2	13	17		66				

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY				
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
<b>CRIMINAL ACTIONS</b>	2,583	14,913	17,496	13,437	4,059	3,575	494	1,132	679	415	6,034	432	874	2	
<b>Part I</b>	611	2,655	3,266	2,480	786	524	97	161	73	27	779	323	494	2	
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter		24	24	22	2							6	14	2	
Negligent Homicide	4	11	15	14	1	2					5	5	2		
Forcible Rape	3	33	36	30	6							12	18		
Robbery	9	229	238	231	7							86	145		
Aggravated Assault	10	93	103	92	11							50	42		
Burglary	21	301	322	296	26</										

TABLE 19  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, DISTRICT COURT  
SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	CIVIL			TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS						
						By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	
<b>CIVIL, TRAFFIC &amp; OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>17,461</b>	<b>18,265</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>11,719</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,024</b>	
<b>CIVIL ACTIONS</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,398</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>52</b>							
Regular Civil	181	1,324	1,505	1,218	287	251	948	19							
Assumpsit	158	1,277	1,435	1,182	253	235	937	10							
Non-Payment of Taxes		1	1	1		1									
Tort	15	30	45	22	23	10	7	5							
Summary Possession	7	10	17	7	10	4		3							
Other	1	6	7	6	1	1	4	1							
Small Claims	6	74	80	72	8	26	13	33							
Assumpsit	4	58	62	55	7	22	9	24							
Tort	1	15	16	15	1	4	3	8							
Other	1	1	2	2		1		1							
<b>TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>13,226</b>	<b>13,819</b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>492</b>				<b>1,757</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>9,119</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,932</b>	
Moving-Arrest & Citation	272	5,787	6,059	5,838	221	1,155	120	205	2,758	7	1,593				
Non-Moving	309	2,396	2,705	2,445	260	522	15	163	1,425		320				
Parking	12	5,043	5,055	5,044	11	80	3	6	4,936		19				
<b>OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2,837</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,600</b>		<b>92</b>				
Airport	15	2,529	2,544	2,514	30	88			2,419		7				
Dog Leash															
Fish & Game	6	98	104	98	6	3	1		52		42				
Harbor Violations															
Industrial Safety															
P.U.C. Violations	3	50	53	45	8	4		3	32		6				
Weights & Measures		25	25	25					22		2				
Other		135	135	131	4	20		1	75		35				

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY				
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court		
<b>CRIMINAL ACTIONS</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>Part I</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1		1	1											
Negligent Homicide															
Forcible Rape		7	7	6	1							5	1		
Robbery	1	6	7	7								1	4	2	
Aggravated Assault	2	3	5	3	2							1	2		
Burglary	8	30	38	24	14							10	10	4	
Larceny-Over \$50	2	14	16	8	8						4				
Larceny-Under \$50	13	65	78	60	18	12	12		3	2	31				
Auto Theft	6	6	12	7	5	1			1		1	3	1		
<b>Part II</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	
Other Assaults	22	92	114	88	26	21	19	1	223	4	43				
Arson															
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	7	8	5	3						2		3		
Fraud	9	24	33	25	8	6	4				15				
Embezzlement															
Stolen Property	1	1	2	1	1						1				
Vandalism	5	20	25	16	9	4	4				8				
Weapons	6	36	42	34	8	2	5	1			24	1		1	
Prostitution		1	1		1										
Sex Offenses	4	4	8	8				1	1		3		2	1	
Narcotic Drug Laws	29	206	235	182	53	45	29	2	3	13	63		15	12	
Gambling	22	123	145	73	72	10	21		32		10				
Offenses Against Family & Children															
Driving Under the Influence	13	362	375	343	32	12	18	1	17	10	285				
Liquor Laws	1	73	74	73	1	8	1		20		44				
Disorderly Conduct	15	109	124	111	13	13	17	2	7	1	71				
Vagrancy															
All Other Offenses	50	468	518	447	71	92	16	3	143	3	189		1		

TABLE 20  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, DISTRICT COURT  
THIRD CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	CIVIL			TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS						
						By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	
<b>CIVIL, TRAFFIC &amp; OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>25,447</b>	<b>25,871</b>	<b>25,362</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>19,324</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,467</b>	
<b>CIVIL ACTIONS</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>38</b>							
Regular Civil	193	962	1,155	948	207	187	747	14							
Assumpsit	162	913	1,075	899	176	164	726	9							
Non-Payment of Taxes		1	1	1											
Tort	12	27	39	30	9	16	12	2							
Summary Possession	3	17	20	13	7	5	5	3							
Other	15	5	20	6	14	2	4								
Small Claims	15	110	125	100	25	34	42	24							
Assumpsit	15	97	112	89	23	26	39	24							
Tort		13	13	11	2	8	3								
Other															
<b>TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>13,552</b>	<b>13,763</b>	<b>13,488</b>	<b>275</b>				<b>433</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>8,877</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,397</b>	
Moving-Arrest & Citation	105	5,591	5,696	5,509	187	184	304	384	2,756		1,881				
Non-Moving	100	2,669	2,769	2,681	88	199	479	364	1,145		494				
Parking	6	5,292	5,298	5,298		50	236	14	4,976		22				
<b>OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10,823</b>	<b>10,828</b>	<b>10,826</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10,447</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>70</b>				
Airport		10,028	10,028	10,028		19	148	1	9,854		6				
Dog Leash															
Fish & Game		103	103	103		3	20	1	55		24				
Harbor Violations	3	1	4	4											
Industrial Safety															
P.U.C. Violations		4	4	4											
Weights & Measures															
Other	2	687	689	687	2	51	59	3	535		39				

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY				
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court		
<b>CRIMINAL ACTIONS</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>	
<b>Part I</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter		5	5	5								1	1	3	
Negligent Homicide	1	1	2	2							2				
Forcible Rape		4	4	4								2	2		
Robbery	4	2	6	6								6			
Aggravated Assault	1	16	17	15	2							11		4	
Burglary	5	91	96	82	14							46	15	21	
Larceny-Over \$50	8	50	58	57	1							10	12	5	
Larceny-Under \$50	8	125	133	117	16	6	21	4	2		84				
Auto Theft	1	5	6	6							4	2			
<b>Part II</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	
Other Assaults	13	121	134	124	10	10	39		2		72				

TABLE 21  
CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1973-74, DISTRICT COURT  
FIFTH CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	CIVIL			TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS					
						By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
<b>CIVIL, TRAFFIC &amp; OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>	237	4,315	4,552	4,273	279	115	209	34	513	32	4	2,165	2	1,199
<b>CIVIL ACTIONS</b>	178	402	500	358	222	115	209	34						
Regular Civil	158	334	492	313	179	101	191	21						
Assumpsit	149	321	470	302	168	96	190	16						
Non-Payment of Taxes														
Tort	8	3	11	2	9			2						
Summary Possession	1	6	7	6	1	4	1	1						
Other		4	4	3	1	1		2						
Small Claims	20	68	88	45	43	14	18	13						
Assumpsit	19	67	86	43	43	14	17	12						
Tort	1		1	1			1							
Other		1	1	1				1						
<b>TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS</b>	59	2,935	2,994	2,938	56				495	31	4	1,285	2	1,121
Moving-Arrest & Citation	27	1,132	1,159	1,132	27				128	23	2	101	2	876
Non-Moving	32	1,076	1,108	1,079	29				366	8	2	461		242
Parking		727	727	727					1			723		3
<b>OTHER VIOLATIONS</b>		978	978	977	1				18	1		880		78
Airport		865	865	865					2	1		862		
Dog Leash														
Fish & Game		61	61	61					7					54
Harbor Violations														
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations		33	33	33					5			18		10
Weights & Measures		1	1	1										1
Other		18	18	17	1				4					13

CRIMINAL OFFENSES	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY			
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
<b>CRIMINAL ACTIONS</b>	36	640	676	629	47	71	37	3	48	73	334	29	23	11
<b>Part I</b>	11	113	124	115	9	7	6		5	2	49	24	20	2
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter		2	2	2									2	
Negligent Homicide		4	4	4						1	3			
Forcible Rape		3	3	3								2		1
Robbery		3	3	3								2	3	
Aggravated Assault		13	13	13								6	7	
Burglary	2	15	17	17								11	5	1
Larceny-Over \$50	1	13	14	11	3	1	1				2	4	3	
Larceny-Under \$50	8	49	57	51	6	5	4		4		38			
Auto Theft		11	11	11		1	1		1	1	6	1		
<b>Part II</b>	25	527	552	514	38	64	31	3	43	71	285	5	3	9
<b>Other Assaults</b>	4	61	65	61	4	19	4		1	10	27			
Arson														
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	1	2	2			1					1		
Fraud		5	5	5			2			1				2
Embezzlement														
Stolen Property		2	2	2										2
Vandalism	5	11	16	13	3	3	3					7		
Weapons	2	6	8	8			2							1
Prostitution														
<b>Sex Offenses</b>														
Narcotic Drug Laws	3	89	92	79	13	20	7	2	7	5	29	4	3	2
Gambling		98	98	98		4			14	27	53			
Offenses Against Family & Children														
Driving Under the Influence	3	105	108	106	2	5	2		4	1	94			
Liquor Laws		1	1	1										1
Disorderly Conduct	3	15	18	18		2	1	1	1		13			
Vagrancy														
All Other Offenses	4	133	137	121	16	11	9		16	27	54			4

END