

The Judiciary • State of Hawaii • Annual Report • July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978



To the Reader

Terms

Here are what the terms used in this report to measure court statistical data mean.

Filings or *new cases* filed measure the demand of the community upon the courts.

All statistics are reported on a fiscal year basis July 1 to June 30, in this instance 1977-1978, and the growth rate is determined by comparing the figures to the number reported in fiscal year 1976-1977.

Caseload is the term used to measure the actual workload of the court, and it includes the new cases filed during the reporting period, plus the backlog cases.

Termination is the term used to measure the courts' performance in terms of the actual number of cases disposed of. It includes cases in which trials or hearings were conducted and actions dismissed or settled out of court.

Pending is the term which measures the backlog cases at the end of the reporting period.

Analysis

Obviously, when the number of new cases filed each year continues to grow, so does the courts' workload.

When that growth reaches the point that new cases filed begin to exceed the number the courts are able to terminate in the same period, it is an indication that the community's requirements upon the judicial process are outstripping its ability to perform.

JUN 1 1979

ACQUISITIONS



**To the
Honorable Members
of the Tenth
Legislature
and the Public**

The theme of our 1977-78 annual report is the "Dynamics of Change, and one I feel is most appropriate. It was a year which saw the fruition of many programs that had been in the planning stages and the beginning of many programs to improve judicial services.

In the area of computer technology, an improved program was implemented in the First Circuit District Court and plans were completed to computerize the criminal calendar in the First Circuit Court. The Statistical Analysis Center completed training court and other personnel in the criminal justice system in preparation for implementing its statewide computerized criminal histories program.

The Judiciary also moved ahead in its building program, winning final approval for our new District Court Building in the First Circuit, completing preliminary plans for the new Judicial Complex to house the functions of the First Circuit Court and finalizing plans for the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale.

It was also a year of research and planning in preparation for the 1978 Constitutional Convention.

Many of the changes detailed throughout this annual report are a reflection of the Judiciary's continuing commitment to provide the people of Hawaii the best in judicial services, especially in a time when society's judicial expectations are increasing.

We live in a time of emerging rights and when society is turning to the court system for the protection of their rights, whether economic, environmental or governmental. Thus, those of us concerned with the administration of justice must ever be looking ahead and constantly evaluating and attempting to improve the judicial system.

The enactment of the amendments proposed by the Constitutional Convention will give the judiciary valuable new tools in fulfilling our commitment of having a judicial system second to none in the United States.

As we begin moving in many new directions, we ask the support of the community and the Legislature.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William S. Richardson". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

William S. Richardson
Chief Justice of Hawaii



Dedication

It is with great pride the Judiciary dedicates its 1977-78 annual report to all who have served and are now serving as Volunteers in Public Service to the Courts.

Since the program began on Oahu in 1971, more than 1,641 individuals have contributed an estimated 143,352 hours to the administration of justice in Hawaii. And, as important as the statistics, is the dedication volunteers bring to their duties, which is vital to the success of any rehabilitative effort.

As Chief Justice, I would like to extend my personal appreciation to all who have donated their services. Our volunteer program is the best of any judicial system in the nation. Over the years, we have received requests for information and visits by representatives from other states and nations who were interested in establishing their own volunteer program.

So successful has the volunteer program been since it began operating statewide 2½ years ago, that the probation supervisors in the Neighbor Islands now want to add permanent volunteer coordinator positions to their staffs.

It is the wish of the Judiciary to recognize and extend our thank you to all involved in the volunteer program since its inception.

William S. Richardson

William S. Richardson
Chief Justice of Hawaii

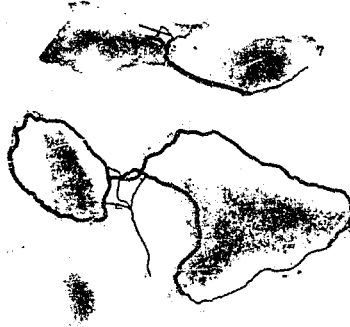
Appropriation for both Circuit Courts and District Courts



Kauai
Fifth Circuit
\$472,499
3.25%



Oahu
First Circuit
\$9,913,933
68.24%



Molokai Maui Lanai
Second Circuit
\$1,006,867
6.93%



Hawaii
Third Circuit
\$1,045,518
7.20%

The Judiciary

State General Fund
Appropriations by amount
and per cent of total,
Fiscal Year 1977-78

Statewide Operations

Supreme Court	\$ 697,107	4.80%
Land Court/Tax Court	62,364	.42%
Administrative Director Services	1,018,385	7.01%
Law Library	311,906	2.15%

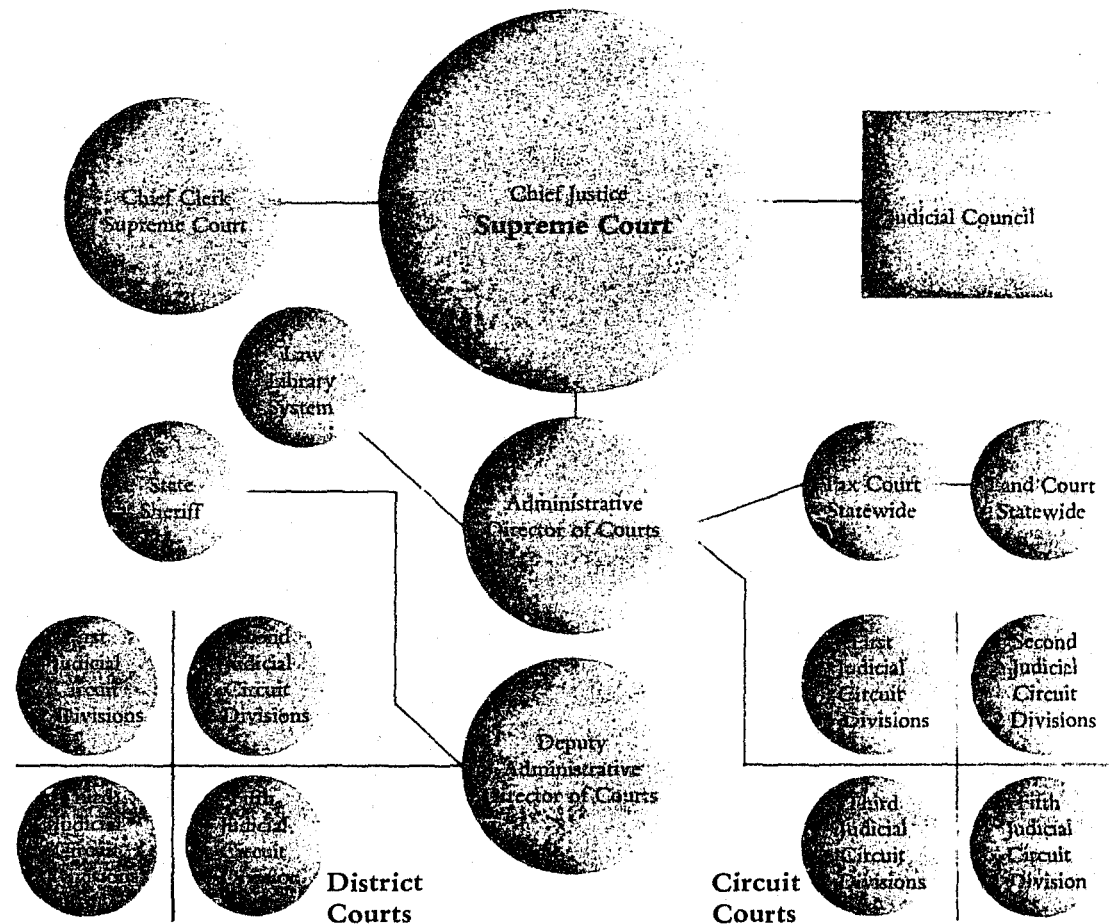
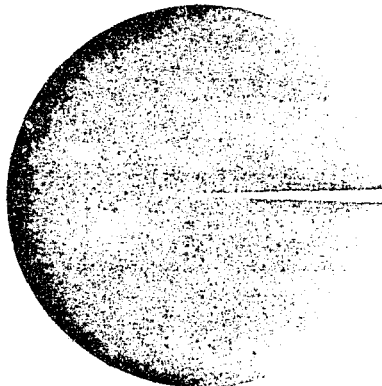
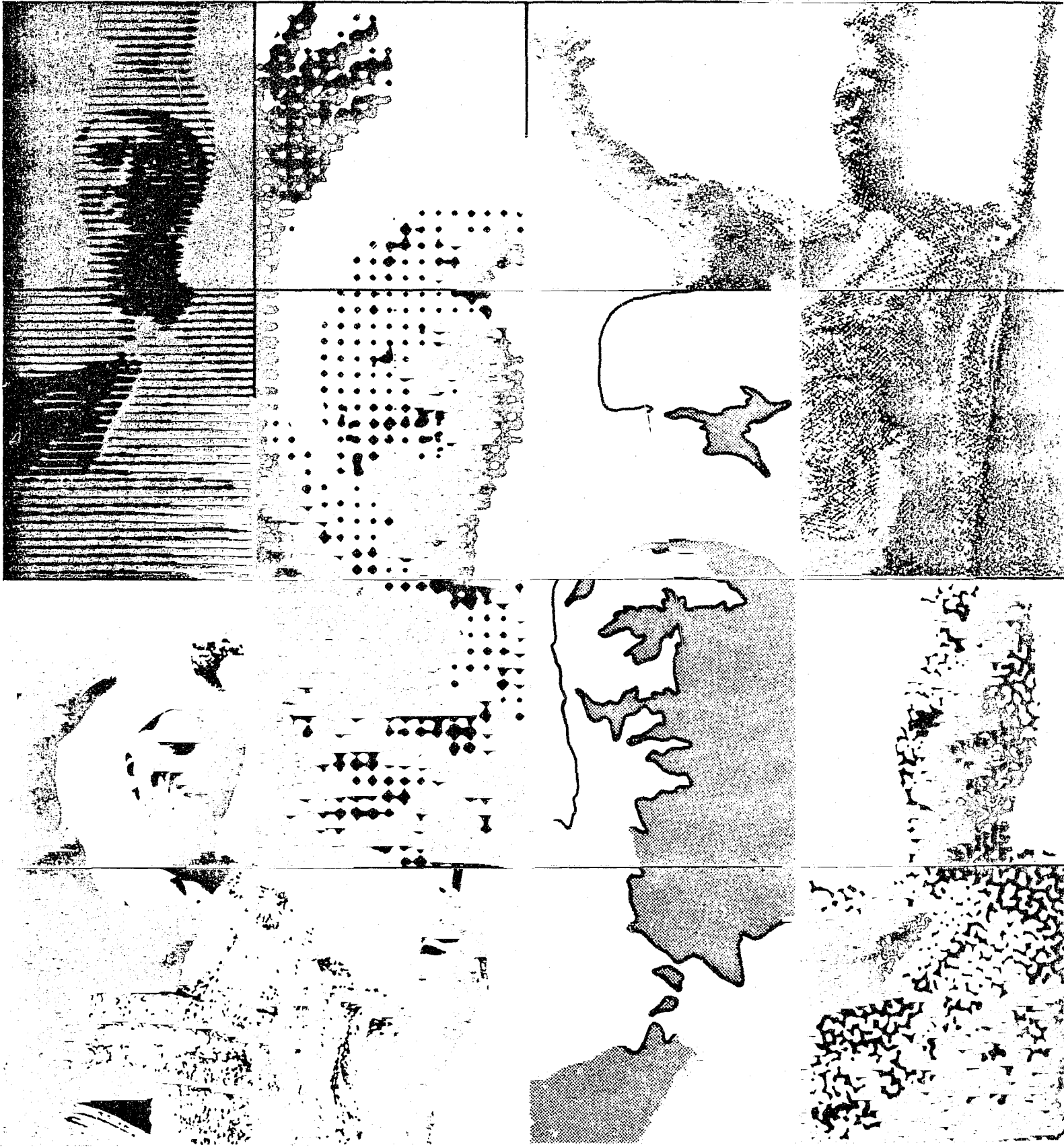


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1. Dynamics of Change



Constitution Convention

Although the 1978 Constitution did not convene until July, the Judiciary was already looking forward to the session as far back as 1975 when the Judicial Council of the Hawaii Supreme Court commissioned special studies on the Judiciary's appellate and jury systems.

In late 1977, the Judiciary got down to the serious business of reviewing proposals for submission to the convention and researching the structure and operations of other judiciaries throughout the United States.

The result was an 86-page special report on recommended changes submitted to the delegates by Chief Justice William S. Richardson, which served as a model for a majority of the changes adopted by the 1978 conclave.

Among the Chief Justice's major proposals were:

- The establishment of an intermediate appellate court;

- Retention of the appointive system for selection of judges, with the possibility of a commission to review qualifications of those recommended for the bench;

- Establishment of a commission to review judicial salaries; and

- Giving the Supreme Court the exclusive power to discipline judges.

History

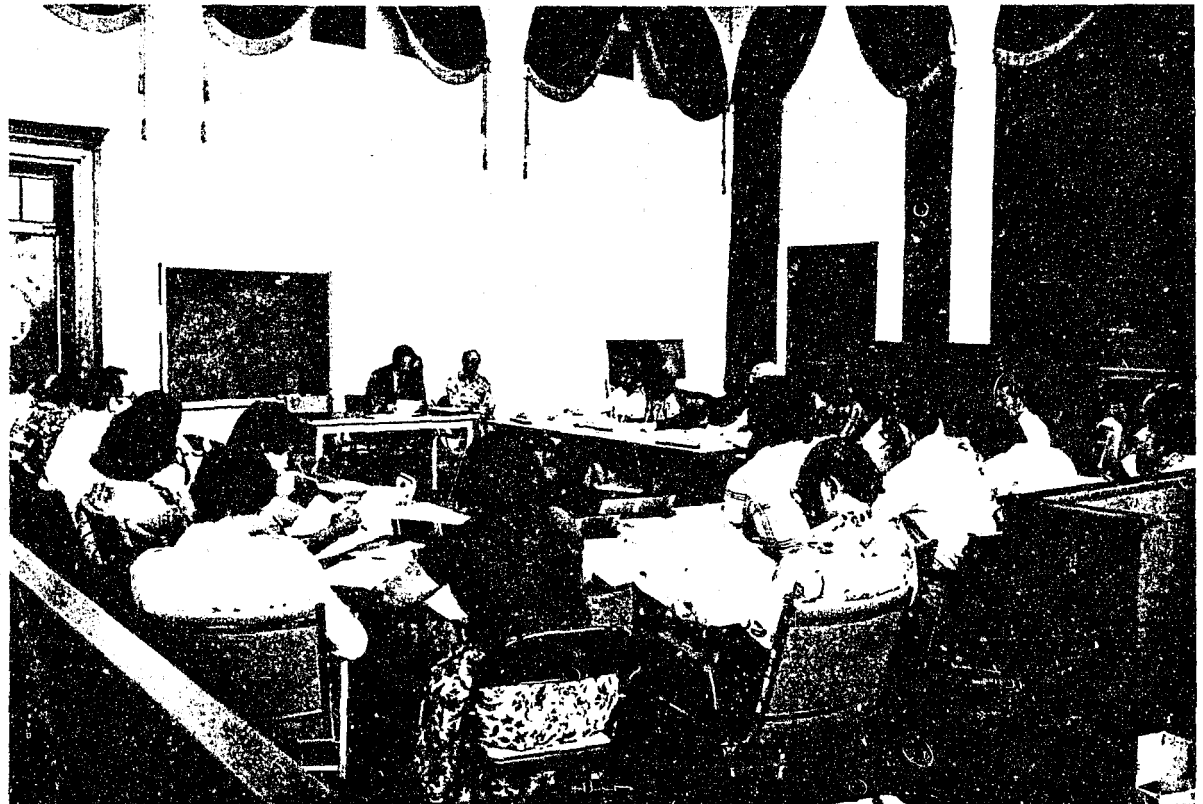
Since Statehood in 1959, the Judiciary has operated under Article V of the document adopted by the 1950 Constitutional Convention, and which was amended by the 1968 Constitutional Convention.

The new judicial article is now Article VI.

The Committee on the Judiciary was chaired by Honolulu attorney Walter Ikeda, with Anthony Taketani and Calvin Ching serving as vice chairmen.

To assist the Judiciary Committee in its deliberations, the Judiciary presented an orientation program, provided background material and the Chief Justice made himself available to testify and answer questions of committee members.

A meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary.



Chief Justice William S. Richardson testifies at meeting of Committee of the Judiciary during Constitutional Convention.



The new Article VI

Here are the major changes incorporated in Article VI of the new Hawaii Constitution.

Intermediate Appellate Court

Intermediate appellate judges will serve for 10-year terms. The Legislature will determine the number of judges on the court and the salaries of the judges.

Nominees to appellate court judgeships must be attorneys licensed to practice in Hawaii for at least 10 years, the same requirement imposed on Supreme Court justices and Circuit Court judges.

The Chief Justice has the authority to assign intermediate appellate court judges, or Circuit Court judges, to serve temporarily on the Supreme Court.

The types of cases assigned to the intermediate appellate court will be determined by enabling legislation. The intent of the convention's Committee on the Judiciary was that the new court hear cases appealed for a ruling on trial court error or procedure.

Judicial Selection

A nine-member Judicial Selection Committee, which is to be created no later than April 1, 1979,

will recommend a list of six nominees when a vacancy occurs in any judgeship.

The Governor is the appointing authority for Circuit Court and intermediate court judges and Supreme Court justices. His appointments require the advice and consent of the Senate.

If the Senate rejects a nominee, the Governor must make another appointment for the list submitted by the Commission.

The Chief Justice remains the appointing authority for District Court judges; no confirmation is required. The Chief Justice also retains the authority to appoint per diem District Court judges; the Selection Commission is not involved in per diem appointments.

If either the Governor or Chief Justice fails to make an appointment from the list submitted by the Selection Commission within 30 days, the Commission may appoint one of the nominees.

Evaluation

The Selection Commission will also evaluate the judicial performance of all judges at the end of their terms and decide if a judge will be reappointed.

Members of the Selection Commission will serve staggered, six-year terms, and members are limited to one full-term. While on the Commission, members are banned from taking part in political management or political campaigns; they are also ineligible for appointment to any judicial office during or for three years after their term expires.

No more than four of the nine members of the Commission can be licensed attorneys.

Commission members will serve without pay.

For administrative purposes, the Commission will be attached to the Judiciary. The Legislature must provide a separate budget for the Commission to provide for staff and operating expenses.

Judicial Discipline

The Supreme Court will be responsible for disciplining all judges.

Previously, the Executive Branch had the primary responsibility of investigating complaints against Circuit Court judges and Supreme Court justices, while the Supreme Court had the authority to discipline District Court judges.

Removal from office or retirement were the only types of disciplinary action against judges established in the previous constitution. The new judicial article expands the disciplinary options to include "reprimand, discipline and suspension without salary."

Guidelines for disciplining judges will be established by Supreme Court Rule.

The Supreme Court will create a Commission on Judicial Discipline with the responsibility of investigating complaints against judges and making recommendations to the Supreme Court.

The Legislature is required to appropriate the funds necessary to create the commission.

Salary Commission

A commission will be established to review the salaries of all justices and judges and made recommendations to the State Legislature, which has the authority to establish compensation.

District Courts

District Courts, which previously were created by the Hawaii Legislature, are now mandated by Article VI.

The Chief Justice was given the authority to assign District Court judges to temporarily serve in the Circuit Courts.

Other Changes

The new constitution provides for three other changes. The first requires a 12-man jury in all criminal felony trials. The second requires the assignment by the Judiciary of legal counsel to grand juries. The attorney would advise grand jurors on law and rules of evidence. The third guarantees the right to a jury trial in civil cases when the amount involved is \$1,000; previously the amount was \$100.

Convention delegates Calvin Ching and Clarice Hashimoto.



Computers at work

Eighty-two years after electricity was installed in Ali'iolani Hale, the Judiciary finalized plans to install its first computer terminal in the Judiciary Building as the first step in computerizing court calendars.

Since 1974, partly with the assistance of federal-grant funds, the Judiciary has been developing specialized computer programs to improve court operations and to provide information to all agencies in the criminal justice system.

The Judiciary first entered the computer age in 1960 when it began computerizing Traffic Violations Bureau records and by the end of fiscal year 1977-78, plans had been completed to bring computer technology to nearly all phases of court operations, although fruition of the total plan will probably take another decade.

Services

Within the judicial system there are three separate entities working with computers.

The Judiciary Computer Systems Office is primarily concerned with program development.

The Statistical Analysis Center provides data collection and analytical services to the Courts and other criminal justice agencies.

The Data Processing Unit of the District Court, which is an operational unit.

Computer Systems

Since its organization in 1974, the Judiciary Computer Systems Office has developed a master plan known as the Hawaii Judicial Information System (HAJIS) to eventually computerize data collection and clerical operations within the court system.

As part of that plan, the TVB program has been revised and expanded, with some implementation occurring in 1977.

During the 1977-78 reporting period, the office had also completed development of a program to computerize the criminal calendar of the First Circuit Court and of the First District Court.

The beginning of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale and the move of some court offices to the Kekuanao'a Building have delayed full implementation of the program, which should become operational in 1979.

The criminal calendaring program involves two functions: basic record keeping on a case by



case basis and scheduling of cases for court with the production of printed court calendars.

When the Circuit Court's criminal calendar is computerized, the center will begin implementation of the District Court criminal calendar.

The Future

Eventually, the program will be operational state-wide. Also, in the future, computers will take over much of the clerical work associated with filing court cases, provide automatic printouts of some court documents (such as warrants) and provide financial management services.

How rapidly the Judiciary can implement the HAJIS program depends primarily upon the availability of computer time and Legislative funding.

Presently, the Judiciary leases computer time from the Electronic Data Processing Division of the Department of Budget and Finance.

It is estimated that the annual cost of hardware and labor to operate a fully implemented HAJIS program will be more than \$1 million.

Ethel Miyahara, head of the District Court's computer unit.

Statistical Center

The Statistical Analysis Center was created in 1974 with a federal grant to develop a data collection and analytical system for the various agencies in the criminal justice system. For administrative purposes, SAC is assigned to the Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts.

SAC's first task was to enlist the cooperation of the various criminal justice agencies, which include all of Hawaii's police departments, prosecution offices, in-take service centers, all Courts, probation services and the corrections division.

By 1976, the Center had begun publishing "Uniform Crime Reports for Hawaii," a compilation of all arrests by the State's four police departments and the center had assumed the role as the sole reporting agency for criminal statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Criminal Histories

In the meantime, SAC's computer programmers were developing what is officially known as the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS)/Computerized Criminal History (CCH) program, which was nearly ready for implementation by the end of the fiscal year.

Full implementation of the OBTS/CCH program should have a significant long-range impact on the criminal justice system, since it will provide all agencies with instantaneous up-to-date histories on every individual involved in the system.

The base of the program is 125,000 case histories of individuals arrested in Hawaii for any criminal offense in which fingerprints were required.

The information will be made available to the police, prosecutors and Courts in each major county through the installation of computer terminals in each of the offices. On Oahu, terminals will also be placed in the offices of the in-take service center and adult probation.

By the end of the 1977-78 fiscal year, SAC personnel were training individuals in each of the offices to operate the terminals. The first test of the CCH portion of the project was to come in November with a test-run on Maui, with plans to become operational state-wide by the end of the year.

Operators will be able to instantaneously determine the status of any individual in the criminal

Loading a new program into Violations Bureau computer.



justice system, as well as daily up-date any file in which there was action taken.

Analysis

The true-worth of the system will be demonstrated when sufficient information has been entered into the OBTS/CCH program to initiate the OBTS phase.

OBTS will provide the first total picture of how the criminal justice system functions, both as a whole and by agency.

By 1979, SAC is hopeful of implementing the management analysis project, which is the process of compiling all the resources expended in the criminal justice system. When completed, the program will allow decision makers (from Legislators to agency heads) guidance in making decisions on the allocation of resources within the criminal justice system.

Data Processing

The District Courts Data Processing Unit is responsible for all record-keeping for the Traffic Violations Bureau, which exceeds a million transactions per year.

In 1977, the unit implemented a new program developed by the Judiciary Computer Services which utilizes more advanced computer technology.

The unit also maintains traffic abstracts on all licensed drivers in Hawaii and automatically issues delinquency reminders and other notices.

Dynamics of Change

The new, and the old

As the Judiciary has moved towards building modern court facilities for the future, it has not forgotten the graciousness and beauty from the past.

The year saw final approval of plans for the ultra-modern new District Court Building in the First Circuit and the development of the first working model of the new judicial complex for the First Circuit Court.

It also saw the completion of the restoration of the Kekuanao'a Building and finalizing of plans to restore the original Ali'iolani Hale, which has been the home of the Hawaii Supreme Court since 1874.

The dynamics of the new merged with dynamics of preserving an important part of Hawaii's history.

New Buildings

In fiscal year 1977-78, three major capital improvement projects moved closer to completion.

Final approval was granted for the new 11-story District Court Building at Alakea and Hotel Streets in downtown Honolulu. The project will incorporate the latest in technology, and it is planned to allow room to incorporate technological developments of the future.

Tentatively, construction should begin in late 1979, with completion scheduled in March of 1982.

Judicial Complex

The first working model for the Downtown Judicial Complex was completed and the Judiciary began the tedious, but necessary, process of governmental review which should take about two years to complete.

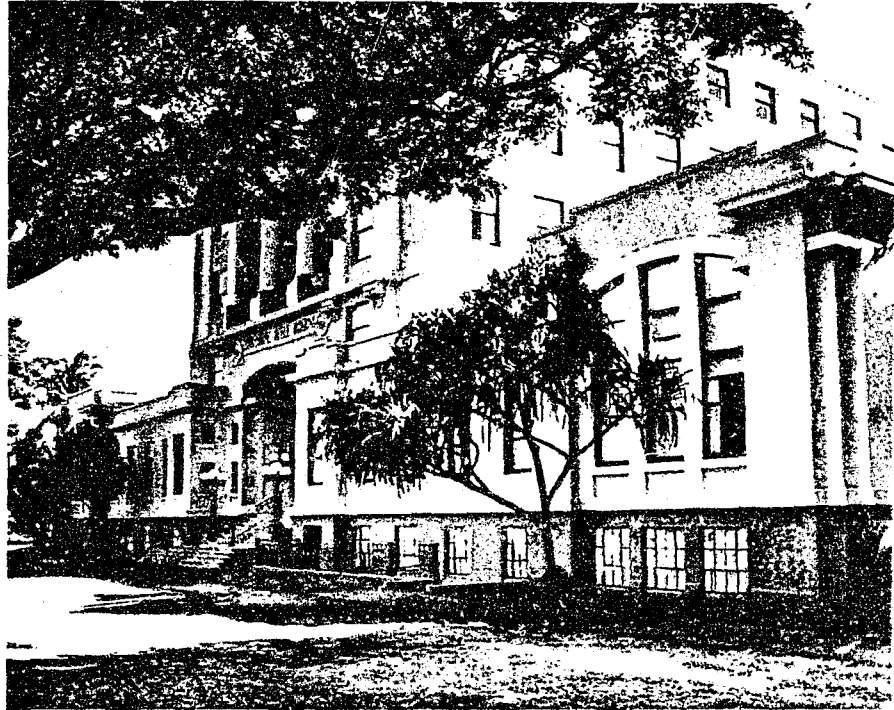
The complex, which will house all functions of the First Circuit Court now located in Ali'iolani Hale, the Kekuanao'a Building and the Kapuwaiwa Building will be located on a site bounded by Halekauwila, South, Pohukaina and Punchbowl Streets, which is across from the new federal courthouse, the Prince Kuhio Building.

The new District Court Building will cost \$19.6 million and the new judicial complex \$24,329,000. Planning for both projects was initiated in 1968.

The Judiciary's other major development project is a new courthouse on Maui, which will house all court functions. Currently, Circuit, Family and District Courts are housed in separate facilities.

A site selection study is scheduled for completion in early 1979. Total project cost is estimated at

The latest addition to the downtown Judiciary Complex, the Kekuanao'a Building.



nearly \$8 million, with construction tentatively scheduled to begin in 1983.

The Old

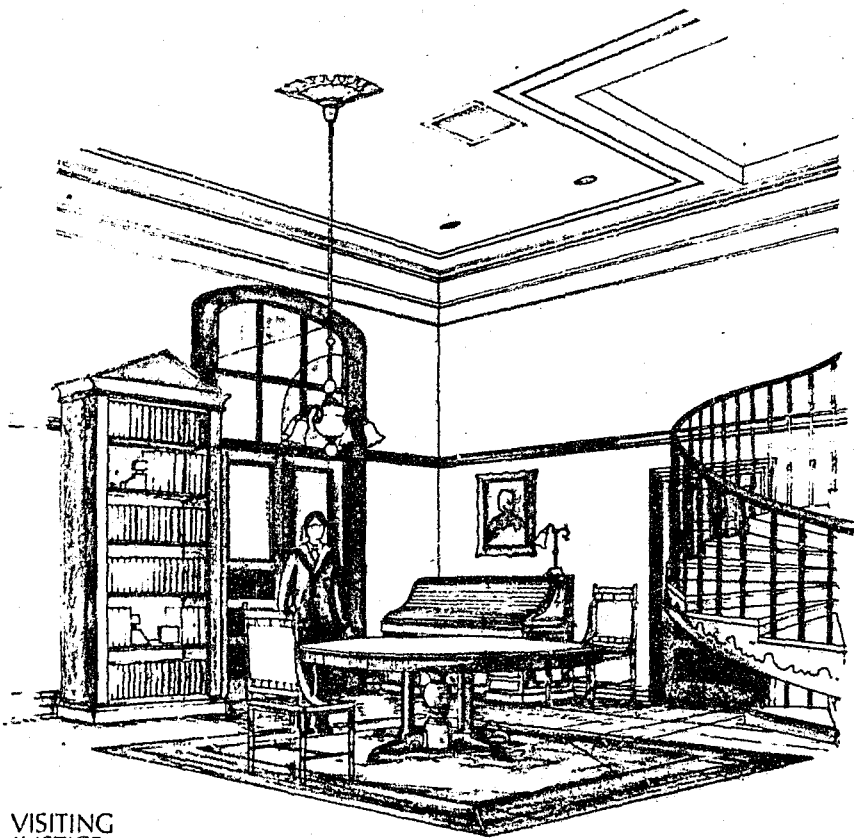
Restoration of the Old Territorial Office Building, constructed in 1926, was completed in early 1978 by the Department of Accounting and General Services to provide additional space for offices of the First Circuit Court.

Completion of the project paved the way for the beginning of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale.

Originally constructed to house the Territorial Government, the five-story building became the property of the State in 1959 and was subsequently renamed the Kekuanao'a Building. It was vacated in 1975 with the completion of the Kalanimokū Building and the \$2.1 million renovation program began.

In June of 1978, plans were completed to move the Office of the Chief Clerk, including the documents and fiscal sections, to the first floor of the structure.

By the end of the year, the first three floors of the Kekuanao'a Building were to house court offices, including the Circuit Court's Family Court judges, the Family Court administrator, Adult Probation, and the Tax and Land Courts.



VISITING JUSTICE

Above is an artist's conception of what the Visiting Justice's Chamber will look like when finished. It is furnished in the mode of judicial offices in 1874, with a round table on a Persian rug as the main desk and a roll-top desk serving as a credenza.

The Restoration

The history of the original wing of Ali'iolani Hale, also known as the Judiciary Building, is a reflection of the history of Hawaii.

Construction began in 1872 using concrete block and it was the first major office building constructed by the monarchy.

Completed in 1874, seven years before Iolani Palace, the New Government Building, as it was then called, served as the home of the executive department until the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, of the Legislature until 1895, and Ali'iolani Hale has been the continuous home of the Supreme Court since May 27, 1874.

It was on the steps of the public entrance of the building (thought to be the Queen Street side since the ruling monarch used the King Street entrance) that on Jan. 17, 1893, that the Hawaii Republic was proclaimed. It was also the first building to fly the American flag and in 1894, Ali'iolani Hale, by then renamed the Judiciary Building by the Provisional Government, was the site of Hawaii's first Constitutional Convention.

The Building

The original building served without a major renovation until 1911, when the present day character was established. That year, the interior of the building was gutted and the rotunda with its stained glass window and sweeping stairways was installed.

The building was enlarged in 1941 with the addition of a one-story wing, with the second story added in 1949.

The restoration will concentrate on the original wing of the historic structure, with the first phase devoted to the second floor and the exterior of the building.

The 1874 period will be emphasized in two ways: by the restoration of the huge windows to their original configuration of 12 panes and installation of interior wooden shutters; and by the installation of a Visiting Justices' Chamber, which will reflect the office style of the period.

The remainder of the building will be restored to reflect the 1911 character by removing the false ceilings and walls which cover the high-beam ceilings and neo-gothic pillars, and by the use of period furniture and fixtures.

Dynamics of Change

The Law

During the 1978 session of the Ninth Legislature, the Judiciary sponsored a record 23 bills, 14 of which were approved and signed into law by the Governor.

One of the Judiciary's goals was to gain two new judgeships in the First Circuit Court and a third District Court judgeship in the Third Circuit. The Legislature authorized all three new positions; however, because of proposals under consideration by the Constitutional Convention, the First Circuit Court judges were not appointed.

The Third Circuit judgeship was filled and a resident judge assigned to serve the Kona and neighboring districts on the Big Island.

The Legislature also clarified the Supreme Court's authority to limit oral argument and the use of community service as an alternative sentence.

The District Court's jurisdiction in civil actions was expanded by Act 111 which provided that civil suits against the State, in which the amount does not exceed \$5,000, could be also filed in District Courts; previously, Circuit Courts had exclusive jurisdiction.

The Legislature also decriminalized most traffic offenses by reclassifying them as violations and eliminating imprisonment as a sentence. Traffic offenses involving death, personal injury, property damage, giving a false report or leaving the scene of an accident remain misdemeanors.

A long-sought bill to allow the payment of fines and court costs by credit cards was also approved.

The Judiciary's legislative initiative was again coordinated by Tom Okuda, deputy administrative director of the courts, with all bills being drafted by the legal staff of the administrative director's office.

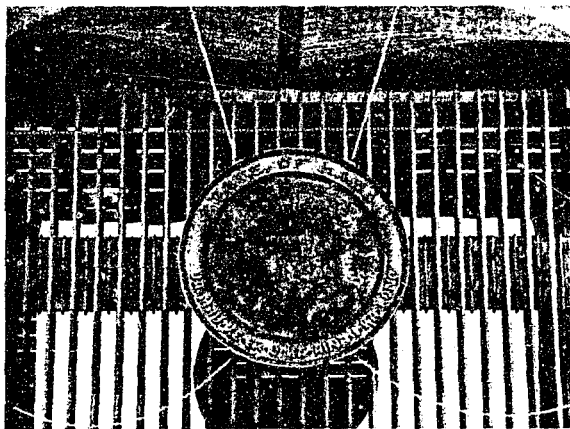
Following is a digest of some of the legislation pertaining to the Judiciary. The Acts marked with an asterisks were sponsored by the Judiciary.

Supreme Court

Act 114.* Allows the Supreme Court to dispense with oral argument in cases it deems appropriate. The Act also provides that three justices may sign a written decision when, because of a vacancy or other valid reason, not all five justices are available.

Circuit Courts

Act 177.* Creates two new judgeships in the First Circuit Court, the fourteenth and fifteenth, and a



third District Court judgeship in the Third Circuit. The Act also provides for the assignment of any of the 12 judges in the First District Court to hear landlord-tenant and small claims cases.

Act 218. A complex piece of legislation which provides procedures for conducting electronic eavesdropping under a Circuit Court order in investigations involving murder, kidnapping, felony property crimes, crimes involving serious bodily injury, against organized crime and in other major felony cases.

The Act sets up procedures for obtaining court orders and for the court to notify, after-the-fact, all parties involved in a wiretap and to make available to them intercepted communications.

Family Courts

Act. 77. Amends the existing statute which exempts married women from their husband's debts to provide that no married person is liable for the debts of a spouse. It also provides that both spouses in a marriage are bound to maintain, provide for, and support one another during marriage, instead of requiring only the husband has that duty.

The Act also establishes new criteria for the court to consider in determining support and maintenance payments in divorces.

Act 112.* Requires that a minor 14 years of age or older be given notice by personal service of proceedings to appoint a guardian and to allow the minor to participate in the proceedings.

District Courts

Act 156.* Gives the District Courts jurisdiction in suits filed against the State where the amount does not exceed \$5,000.

Act 222.* Reclassifies most traffic offenses as violations rather than misdemeanors and also provides the Court the authority to suspend a driver's license of any individual who fails to report for a driver training course or to a counselor to review his driving record. It also provides that willful failure to refuse to comply with a lawful order of a police officer directing traffic is a petty misdemeanor.

Act 111.* Amends the Statewide Traffic Code to prescribe procedures for making arrests for traffic violations. The Act authorizes the Court to issue a warrant for the arrest of any person who fails to answer a penal summons or post bail, and provides for the revocation or suspension, for a period not to exceed one year, of a driver's license of any person convicted of a moving traffic violation.

Community Service

Act 96.* Expressly authorizes District and Circuit Court judges to sentence individuals to perform community service as an alternative to paying a fine, imprisonment, probation or making restitution.

The Act provides that persons sentenced to community service are not to be considered state employees.

Criminal

Act 98. Provides that when a defendant must be transported for a court-ordered physical or mental examination, the court issuing the order is responsible for transportation costs of the defendant and accompanying police officer, and related per diem.

Act 215. Expands the definition of criminal offense of reckless endangering in the first degree to include the intentional firing of a firearm which places another person in danger of death or serious bodily harm.

Act 210. Amends the existing statute to allow the court to impose extended sentences if the crimes of murder, rape, felonious assault, burglary or kidnapping when the victim is 60 years of age or older, blind, paraplegic or quadraplegic.

Volunteerism

Act 10. Establishes a state policy for volunteer programs in government and defines the rights and responsibilities of both the volunteers and the government agency sponsoring the program.

Crime Commission

Act 219. Continues the existence of the Hawaii Crime Commission to June 30, 1980, and increases its membership from 11 to 12 and The Act eliminates the provision which automatically makes the lieutenant governor the chairman. The commission is given specific powers of subpoena and the right to hold closed hearings; provided the Administrative Procedure Act is followed.

Probate Code

Act 123. Amends the probate code to clarify certain provisions and increases the jurisdictional limits of small estates.

Act 113.* Permits notice of a probate proceeding to be given by any method in which the person entitled to notice signs a receipt, and in cases where notice cannot be given, by publication.

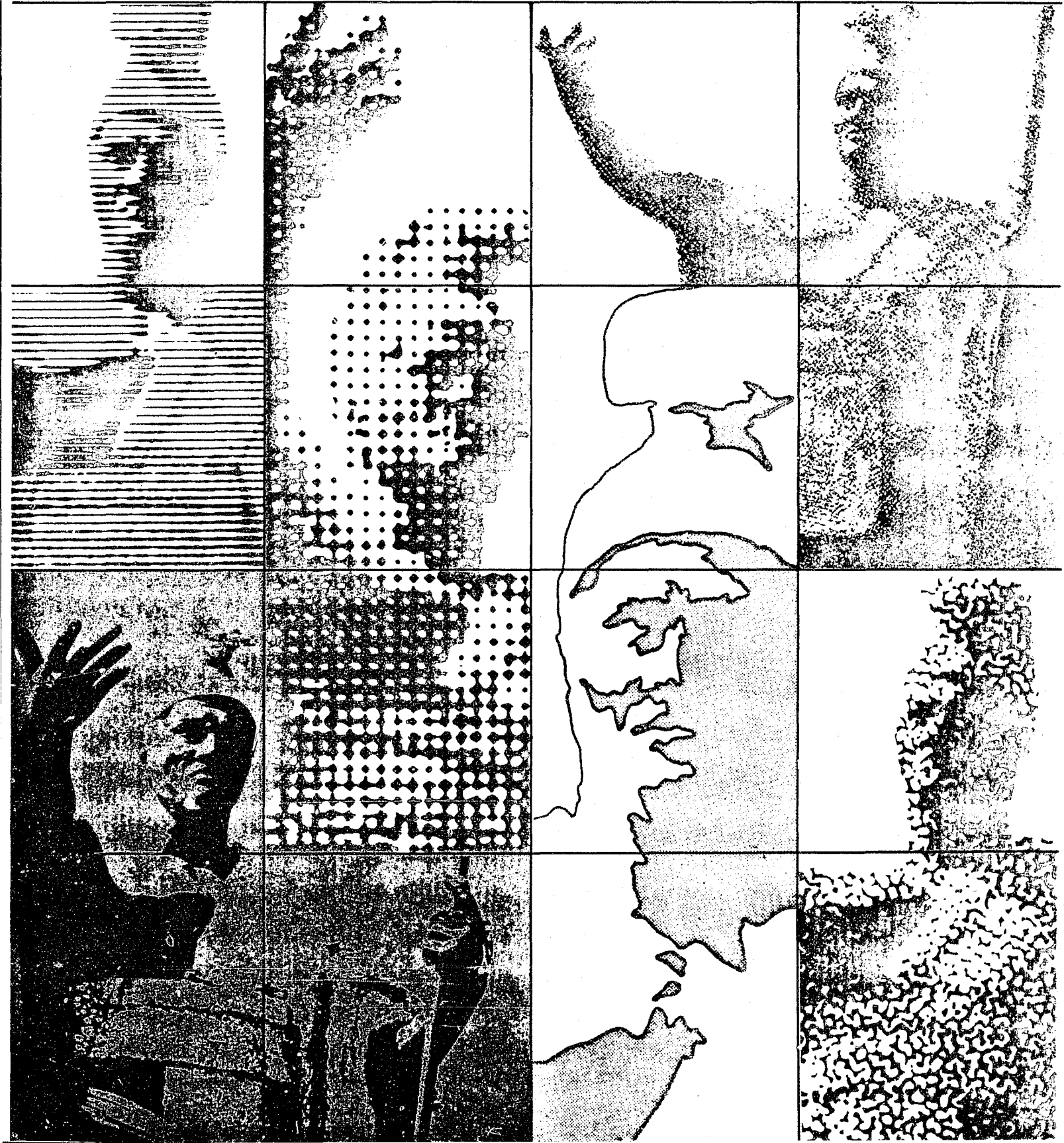
Act 70.* Conforms the probate code to existing adoption laws.

General

Act 35.* Allows the payment of court fines and court costs by credit card.

Act 127.* Increases the fees paid to deputy sheriffs for serving a civil summons or other civil process from \$5 to \$6 effective July 1, 1978, and to \$7 effective July 1, 1979. The fee for serving a subpoena or garnishee summons is increased from \$3 to \$5 and mileage allowance is increased from 12 to 15 cents.

2.
The
Supreme Court

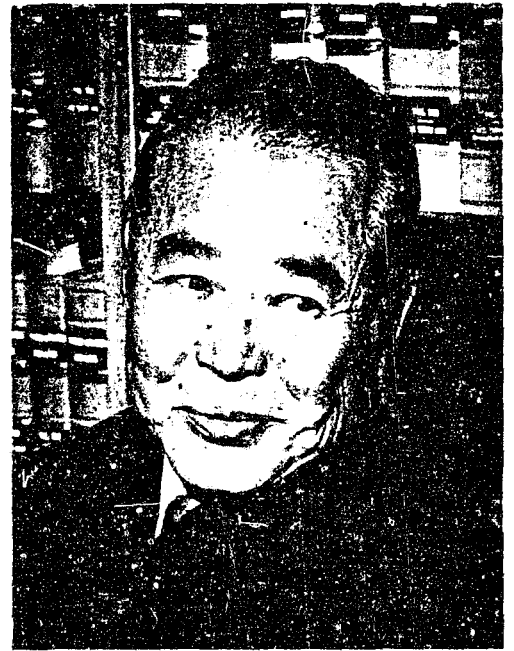


Supreme Court

Chief Justice
William S. Richardson



Justice Bert T. Kobayashi



Justice Thomas S. Ogata



Justice Benjamin Menor



Justice H. Baird Kidwell

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the only appellate court in Hawaii, and in addition, has ultimate administrative and rule-making powers for all courts in the State. The Supreme Court is empowered to hear and determine all questions of law, or mixed law and fact, brought to it from District and Circuit Courts, Land and Tax Courts, and a number of administrative agencies.

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.

The Supreme Court is also responsible for examining and granting licenses to attorneys and disciplining attorneys.

Passage of the new Article VI of Hawaii's Constitution (See Page 6) will greatly enhance the authority of the Court.

Justices

The Chief Justice and four associate justices are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to 10-year terms. Only attorneys who have practiced before in Hawaii for at least 10 years are eligible for appointment.

In addition to being the presiding officer of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice also has administrative responsibility for the Judiciary. With the approval of the Supreme Court, he appoints an Administrative Director of the Courts.

The Chief Justice appoints all District Court judges and per diem judges, who serve as needed in the District Court. He also is responsible for assigning Circuit Court judges to various calendars, as well as designating the administrative judge in both District and Circuit Courts in each Judicial Circuit.

He may also appoint Circuit Court judges to temporarily sit on the Supreme Court and recall retired justices to temporarily serve on the Court.

A staff of 29, including law clerks, serves the Supreme Court.

Changes

Under the new Article VI of the Hawaii Constitution, the administrative responsibilities of the Supreme Court will be greatly increased. The Court in the future will have the responsibility for disciplining all judges, as well as promulgating rules of discipline.

The Chief Justice was given authority to appoint District Court judges to serve temporarily on



the Circuit Court, thus giving him greater flexibility in meeting changing court caseload demands.

The Chief Justice retains his appointive authority for District Court judges, but in the future, must make his selection from a list of nominees submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission.

Also, in the future, members of the Supreme Court will be appointed in the same manner, but from a list of nominees submitted to the Governor by the Selection Commission.

Retirements

Two members of the Hawaii Supreme Court have announced they will retire, Justice Bert T. Kobayashi, who was appointed in 1969 and Justice H. Baird Kidwell, who was appointed in 1975.

Justice Kobayashi announced he would retire just prior to the expiration of his term in December of 1978 and Justice Kidwell will retire in the Spring of 1979.

Actions Filed

In fiscal year 1977-78, a total of 907 new cases were filed with the Supreme Court, a one-year increase of 20.9 percent and a five-year increase of 147.1 percent.

It was the sixth consecutive year the number of cases filed has increased, and in that period filings have nearly tripled.

As a result, the Court's caseload, which included 535 cases pending on July 1, 1977, rose to 1,442, a one-year jump of 31.3 percent.

As of June 30, 1978, the Court had a backlog of 713 cases, 667 of which were appeals.

First Circuit Court Judge Masato Doi, center, makes a point during a meeting of the Judicial Council. At left is the Rev. Stephen K. Hanashiro and at right is Justice H. Baird Kidwell.

Terminations

To meet the challenge of rising caseloads, the high court has initiated a number of changes to improve its efficiency.

In the 1977-78 fiscal period, 729 matters were disposed of, a one-year increase of 166 cases or 29.5 percent. Terminations were 110 percent greater than in fiscal 1972-73.

The Supreme Court issued 113 written opinions.

Status of Pending Cases

Of the 713 cases pending on June 30, 1978, the status was: 277 or 38.8 per cent were in the process of being briefed, 298 or 41.8 per cent were ready but not set for hearing, and 138 or 19.4 percent had been heard by the Court and were awaiting decision.

Chief Clerk

The Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court primary function is to act as custodian of all Supreme Court records, process documents, maintain a current court calendar and assist attorneys and the general public.

The office is also charged with the annual registration of attorneys and administering bar examinations, which also involves processing and reviewing all applications for licensing attorneys.

Hawaii Reports, a publication containing all written opinions of the Supreme Court, is distributed by the Clerk's Office. A subscription service is maintained to provide the legal community with copies of all opinions shortly after they are published.

The Office has a staff of six.

Bar Examinations

Bar examinations are given twice a year, which is under the supervision of the Board of Bar Examiners. In fiscal 1977-78, 310 individuals applied to take the examination, an increase of 44 percent over two years. It is anticipated that the number of applicants will continue to rise at a minimum of 5 percent a year.

A total of 238 passed the examination.

Attorney Registration

All active practicing attorneys in Hawaii are required to file an Annual Registration Statement and pay a fee by July 15 of each year. The money collected goes to finance the staff of the Disciplinary

Board, which investigates complaints against attorneys.

The Clerk's Office is responsible for processing the statements and collecting the annual fee.

Since 1974, when the registration program was assumed by the Clerk's office, the number of attorneys registered to practice in Hawaii has increased from 1,394 to 1,851, greatly increasing the workload of the office.

The number of registered attorneys was expected to exceed 2,000 by the end of 1978.

Changes

The creation of the new Hawaii Appellate Court is expected to increase the overall workload of the Chief Clerk's Office, which will accept cases for both Courts.

New internal procedures will have to be established for handling cases when they are filed and for transferring cases from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court.

In anticipation of this increase in workload and the increased activity associated with handling applications for the Bar Examination, the Judiciary is seeking to add a position of Bar Examinations and Admissions Clerk to the Office.

The new clerk would serve the Board of Examiners and handle all matters connected with the licensing of attorneys.

Supreme Court Chief Clerk Edward Suzuki takes notes during hearing.



The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court, which is responsible for investigating complaints against attorneys, was expanded to 18 members and the first three non-attorneys were appointed.

They are, from left to right: Allen C. Wilcox, Mrs. Dorothy Yamamoto Ching and Henry T. Miyamoto.



Judicial Council

The Judicial Council is a 16-member advisory body which serves the Judiciary. The Council is appointed by the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice serves as chairman of the group. Service is voluntary.

The Council met twice in 1978 to review material prepared by Chief Justice William S. Richardson for submission to the 1978 Constitutional Convention.

The Judiciary also presented three other studies to the Convention, which had been commissioned earlier by the Council. Two of the studies dealt with Hawaii's trial jury system and grand jury system.

Membership

Members of the Judicial Council are:

Honorable William S. Richardson, Chief Justice, Supreme Court

Honorable Kazuhisa Abe, Attorney-at-Law and former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

Wilson P. Cannon, Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Bank of Hawaii

Dr. Hung Wo Ching, Chairman, Aloha Airlines, and Trustee, Bernice P. Bishop Estate

Walter G. Chuck, Attorney-at-Law

Herbert C. Cornuelle, Chief Executive Officer, Dillingham Corp.

Honorable Masato Doi, Judge, First Circuit Court

Richard Garcia, State House of Representatives

Reverend Stephen K. Hanashiro, Campus Minister, United Church of Christ

Honorable H. Baird Kidwell, Associate Justice, Supreme Court

Dr. Fujio Matsuda, President, University of Hawaii

Mrs. Evanita R. Midkiff, Housewife

Hideki Nakamura, Attorney-at-Law

Donald S. Nishimura, State Senate

Thomas E. Trask, International Representative, ILWU

Henry A. Walker, Jr., Chairman of the Board, AmFac, Inc.

The Judicial Council has been in existence since 1959.

Disciplinary Board

The Disciplinary Board of the Hawaii Supreme Court investigates complaints against practicing attorneys in Hawaii. The board was created in 1974 by Rule 16 of the Supreme Court.

In 1977, the Supreme Court expanded the membership of the board to 18, appointing its first three non-attorney members. Hawaii is one of the few states to have non-attorneys on its disciplinary board.

The three new members are:

Mrs. Dorothy Yamamoto Ching, a vice president of Bank of Hawaii.

Allen C. Wilcox of Kona, a former president and chairman of the board of Alexander and Baldwin.



Tax and Land Court Clerk Paul Cozloff reviews a land map.

Henry T. Miyamoto, a special projects engineer with Hawaiian Telephone Co.

Lawyer members of the board are:

C. Frederick Schutte, chairman; James Kamo, vice chairman; C. Jepson Garland, secretary; Helen Gillmor; Edward Y.C. Chun; John Jubinsky; Ivan Lui-Kwan; Linda K.C. Luke; B. Martin Luna; Noboru Nakagawa; Clifford Nakea; Earl Robinson; Dwight Rush; James Ventura; and Michiro Watanabe.

Disciplinary Counsel

Daniel G. Heely, Esq., was appointed Chief Disciplinary Counsel, succeeding Jung Lowe who resigned to accept a position with the American Bar Association in Chicago.

During fiscal year 1977-78, the Office of the Disciplinary Counsel, the full-time staff of the board, received 103 complaints against attorneys practicing in Hawaii, bringing the number of complaints filed with the office since its inception to 572.

All complaints are investigated by two full-time staff attorneys. Hearings on complaints are heard by a committee comprised of three attorney members of the board, with the results of the hearing reviewed by the entire Disciplinary Board.

If the Board feels public discipline is warranted, it forwards its recommendations to the Supreme Court, which makes the ultimate decisions in cases of disbarment or suspension.

Sheila L. Yee is the assistant counsel. The office has a secretarial staff of two.

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 Supreme Court.

During fiscal year 1977-78, a total of 47 tax appeal cases were filed. This was an increase of four cases over the previous year.

The caseload during the year, including the 25 cases pending on July 1, 1977, totaled 72.

Twenty-five cases were terminated, with 47 pending.

Land Court

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

All appeals go directly to the Supreme Court. A staff of three serves both the Land Court and the Tax Court. A judge from the First Circuit Court is assigned by the Chief Justice to hear cases.

The Land Court Registrar examines all applications for original registration to title of land. The

public has access to all land registration documents and staff personnel give assistance in preparing applications and provide research assistance to attorneys, real estate brokers and financial institutions.

Actions Filed

In fiscal year 1977-78, a total of 2,801 ex parte petitions were filed in the Land Court. This reflected a one-year increase of 13.5 percent. In addition to ex parte petitions, 53 contested land cases and original registration cases were filed during the year, a one-year increase of 20.5 percent.

The caseload for contested land cases and original registration cases was 145, including 92 cases pending on July 1, 1977.

Looking up Land Court records,
which are now all on microfilm.





Land Court Registrar James Smith during a party observing the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the Land Court.

75 Years Old

On July 7, 1978, the Land Court observed its 75th birthday.

The Court was created by Act 56 of the 1903 Legislature, after Gov. Sanford B. Dole called for a new system of recording land ownership.

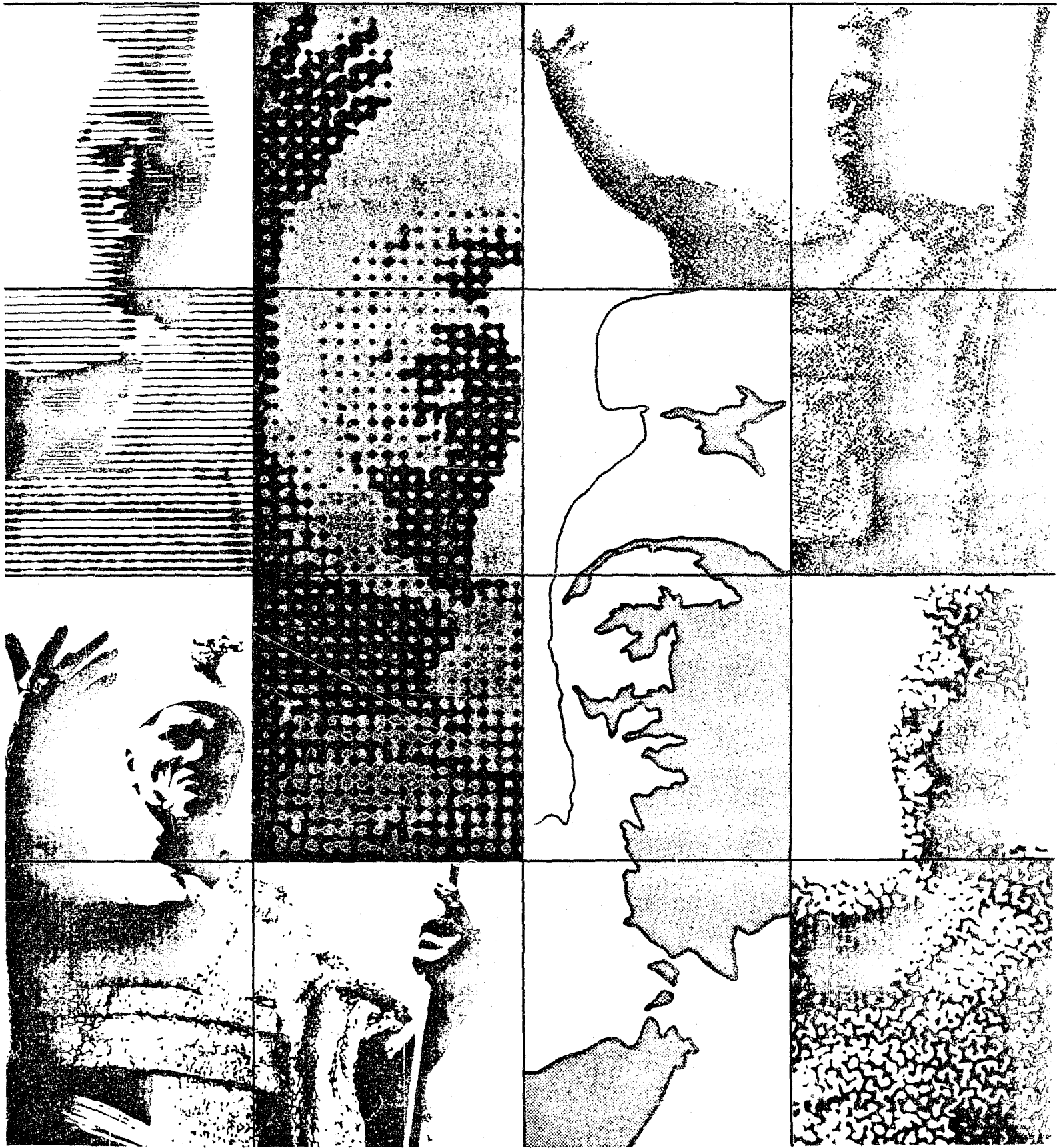
The establishment of the Land Court came after several years of public debate, triggered by the land rush which followed annexation of Hawaii by the United States in 1898. Until creation of the Court, the Hawaiian Registry, which is kept by the Bureau of Conveyances, was the only major land ownership recordation system.

Because of Hawaii's unique system of land ownership, dating back to the days of the monarchy, in many instances deeds were non-existent and ownership clouded by a labyrinth of Hawaiian family relationships. Further complicating matters was the fact that many of the early land surveys were conducted by inaccurate instruments.

Act 56 borrowed from the Australian Land Title System developed by Sir Robert Richard Torrens. Once land is registered, ownership is absolute, and the current status of title is maintained on the deed, thus eliminating the need for future title searches.

Approximately half of the land in Hawaii has been registered with the Land Court.

3.
Trial
Courts



John E. Mueller, left, of the National Center for State Courts, and Judge Masato Doi review Hawaii Benchbook for Judges.



All Judicial Circuits

Each of Hawaii's four major counties is a Judicial Circuit, and each is served by a Circuit Court Proper, a District Court and the Family Court, which is a division of the Circuit Court. The State of Hawaii has an estimated population of 972,500. Statewide, Hawaii has an authorized permanent judicial staff of 788 persons.

Review July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978

Cases Filed	1976-77	1977-78	Percent Change
Total	697,467	749,886	+7.5
Circuit Courts	10,188	10,074	-1.1
Family Courts	20,794	22,529	+8.3
District Courts	666,485	717,283	+7.6

The dynamics of Hawaii's changing social pattern and its impact on the administration of justice are very much in evidence in the growing number and types of cases filed during the last few years.

The urbanization of the Neighbor Islands is reflected in the sharp increase in traffic citations on Kauai and Maui, a result of the acquisition of the first VASCAR-equipped police patrol cars; Hawaii County purchased VASCAR-equipped cars four years ago.

The growing acceptance of divorce has created significantly higher workloads, including the number of hearings and the collection and distribution of alimony and support payments. Today in Hawaii for every two marriages there is one divorce.

Society now routinely turns to the courts for remedy in contract and other civil disputes and seldom does a major planning or zoning decision go without a court challenge.

As the law becomes more complex, the courts are asked to decide more and more questions of law. It is not uncommon for the pre-trial time, when motions are presented, to exceed the actual time of a trial or a hearing.

The growing crime rate, especially on the Neighbor Islands, has created strain on all courts and will continue to do so as the enforcement agencies mount special crime-fighting programs such as Operation Green Harvest aimed at illegal marijuana fields and Operation Sting aimed at stemming burglaries.

Added to these factors is Hawaii's growing legal community. Since 1974 the number of attorneys has increased by more than one-third and it is anticipated the number will continue to grow at the rate of 200 per year. Simply put, more attorneys mean more court cases filed.

Career Criminal

In conjunction with the Governor's Office, all four of Hawaii's Prosecuting Attorneys are establishing career criminal units to handle criminal cases which involve repeat felony offenders.

In addition to clerical staff, the composition of the units, which are in the process of being created, for each county is as follows:

Oahu: The unit will have a program director, four attorneys and one investigator, with plans to expand to a fifth attorney.

Hawaii: Adding two attorneys to the present staff.

Kauai: Will follow the same plan as Hawaii.

Maui: Adding three attorneys to the present staff, plus one investigator.

Formation of the career criminal units should enhance the ability of the prosecutor's offices, resulting in more cases being filed and more intensive prosecution.

Circuit Courts Proper

All jury trials are held in Hawaii's four Circuit Courts, which have exclusive jurisdiction in all felony cases, civil cases involving more than \$5,000 and probate proceedings. Criminal misdemeanors and traffic cases filed in the District Court are transferred to the Circuit Court when a jury trial is requested.

Circuit Courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in civil actions involving between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

All appeals go directly to the Supreme Court.

Judges

The Circuit courts statewide have 20 authorized judgeships, 15 in the First Circuit, two of which have not been appointed. Circuit Judges are appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the State Senate; they serve 10 year terms. To be eligible for appointment, individuals nominated must be attorneys licensed in Hawaii for a minimum of 10 years.

Clerk's Office

The Office of the Chief Clerk in each circuit is responsible for processing legal documents, preparing court calendars, maintaining court archives, receiving and disbursing court-ordered marital support payments, and administering small estate and guardianship funds.

All Family Court cases are filed in the clerk's office.

Grand Jury

All felony indictments in Hawaii are obtained by grand jury, whose proceedings are closed to the public. If an arrest is made or at the request of the Prosecuting Attorney, preliminary hearings are held in District Court to determine if probable cause for the charge exists.

In the future, as a result of the new Constitutional amendment, grand juries will be provided an independent attorney to advise its members. Previously the prosecuting attorney was the only counsel present.

Grand juries consist of 16 members, with a quorum requirement of eight members. Indictments require a concurrence of three-fourths of the members present.

Grand jurors serve for a year, meeting at the call of the prosecuting attorney. On Oahu, two grand

juries are empaneled, because of the greater workload.

Jury Commission

Each circuit has a five-member Jury Commission established by statute. Membership includes the Chief Clerk of the Circuit Court and four members appointed by the judges. The Commission has the responsibility of preparing the master list of prospective jurors and the initial qualification of jurors.

Naturalization

In the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits, all naturalization cases are handled by the Circuit Courts. In the First Circuit, citizenship is conferred through the federal courts.

In fiscal year 1977-78, 626 individuals were naturalized on the Neighbor Islands.

Statistical Review

Total new cases filed statewide declined by 1.1 percent to 10,074.

Below is a review of the major categories, with the percentage figure representing the relationship to total filings.

Type	Number	Percent
Civil	4,090	40.6
Criminal	2,061	20.4
Probate	1,551	15.4
Guardianship	361	3.6
Miscellaneous	1,047	10.4
Supplemental*	964	9.6

*Supplemental cases involve motions and orders to show cause; new filings increased by 41.6 percent from the previous year.

Terminations during the 12-month reporting period rose by 6.1 percent from the previous year to 9,151.

Statewide, 923 more cases were filed than terminated increasing the backlog to 19,581 cases.

In the last five years, new cases filed have risen by 8 percent.

Family Courts

The Family Courts are a division of the Circuit Courts, specializing in cases involving children, family and domestic problems.

On Oahu, two Circuit Court and five District Court Family Court judges hear cases. In the Neighbor Islands, both Circuit and District Court judges are assigned to Family Court cases in addition to their regular duties.

The Family Court staff on Oahu provides probation and supervision services for juveniles. The staffs on the Neighbor Islands also handle adults and provide background investigations for the Circuit Courts.

Jurisdiction

Family Courts deal with the Family unit. The types of cases handled by Family Courts include:

Marital actions, which include divorces, annulments, separations and family support.

Adoptions and paternity cases, with the latter

category including the establishment of legal parental responsibility

Criminal cases involving abuse of a spouse or children.

Juvenile cases, including minors referred to the Court because of a law violation or because of a behavioral problem.

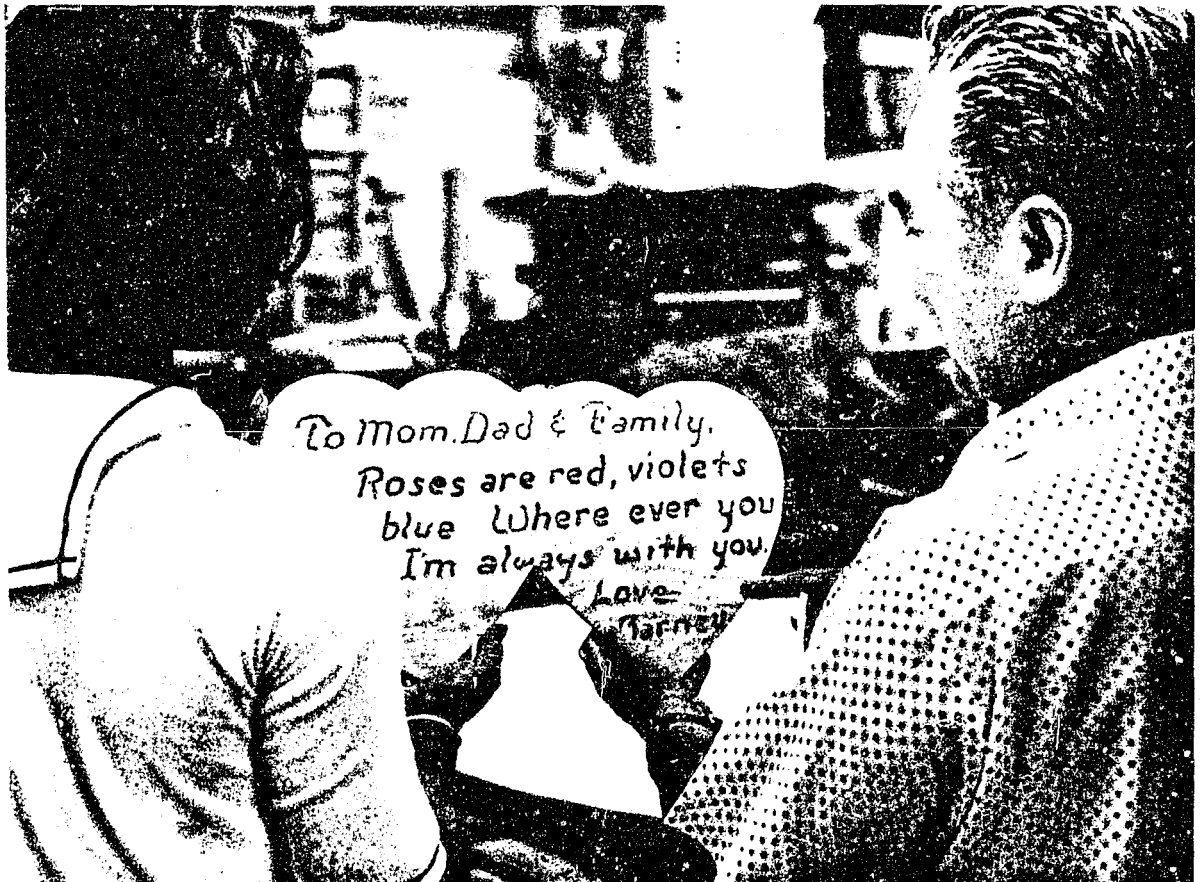
Hawaii was the second state in the nation to establish a Family Court, in 1966, and its program is considered a model, especially by other small states who have adopted the concept.

New Directions

Family court judges and staff members have been helping to develop a statewide master plan for juveniles who become involved with the law.

The plan is being developed by the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency and it will be completed in 1979.

A teen-age resident of Hale Ho'omalulu admires plaque made for Valentine's Day in the woodworking shop.



Because of limited facilities, both juveniles referred for law and non-law violations are housed in the same facility. During the fiscal year, plans were developed to provide separate facilities for status offenders in all four counties. In the Neighbor Islands, other agencies did the planning in consultation with the Family Court staffs and on Oahu, the Family Court developed its own plan.

Children's Shelter

Hale Ho'omalua is a home operated by the Family Court of the First Circuit for children who require secure custody pending disposition of their case in court. The home is located in mid-town Honolulu.

Hale Ho'omalua has a full-time nurse and on-call medical services from the Children's Hospital. The Department of Education provides two full-time teachers.

Last year, a chaplain was hired by Family Court to serve the home.

In the Second Circuit, the Maui Live In Center, which has a capacity for nine clients, provides shelter services.

Caseload Review

Statewide 22,529 new Family Court cases were filed, up 8.3 percent. The total caseload, counting 11,520 cases active at the beginning of the reporting period, was 34,049.

At the end of the reporting period, 13,855 cases were active.

Family Court staffs statewide handled 2,665 juvenile probation or supervision cases, 1,366 adult probation cases and conducted 541 court investigations.

Divorce

The adoption of no-fault divorce proceedings has virtually eliminated contested divorces. In non-contested divorces, the parties involved work out the basic settlement, with the assistance of the Family Court staff. The Court reviews the settlement in a formal proceeding.

Marriage counseling services are available through the Family Court staffs. On Oahu, the Court sponsors a Divorce Clinic to provide counseling before and after a divorce.

Family Support

In the 1976-77 fiscal year, the Judiciary entered into two agreements involving family support actions, the impact of which were not fully felt until the present reporting period.

One was the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support compact with other states. Under the agreement, Hawaii collects support payments from individuals who have moved here from other states after a divorce, and other states perform the same service for Hawaii.

Hawaii is one of five states engaged in a pilot program under the federal Child Support Law, Title IV-D, Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The full impact of this program will not be fully felt for another year or two, but it has already significantly increased the workload, especially in the Chief Clerks' offices of the Circuit Courts where the documents are filed and funds are collected for payment.

The federal act requires the Department of Social Services and Housing to collect support payments from the absent parent of any family receiving assistance, whether the parents are married or not.

Actions are initiated by the Corporation Counsel's Office of the City and County of Honolulu and filed with the courts. A hearing is held before a Family Court judge; if a judgment for support is given, the case goes to the fiscal section of the clerks' offices for collection on a monthly basis.

Juveniles

Family Court has jurisdiction over all children below the age of 18, providing services for law violators, for juveniles who are the victims of neglect or abandonment, who are out of control of their parents or who live in an improper environment.

The Court also hears cases involving determination of custody, appointment of a guardian, termination of parental rights, permission to marry or enlist in the Armed Forces, and treatment or commitment of minors with mental problems.

Juvenile traffic violators are referred to the District Court's Division of Driver Education, which has developed special programs for minors.

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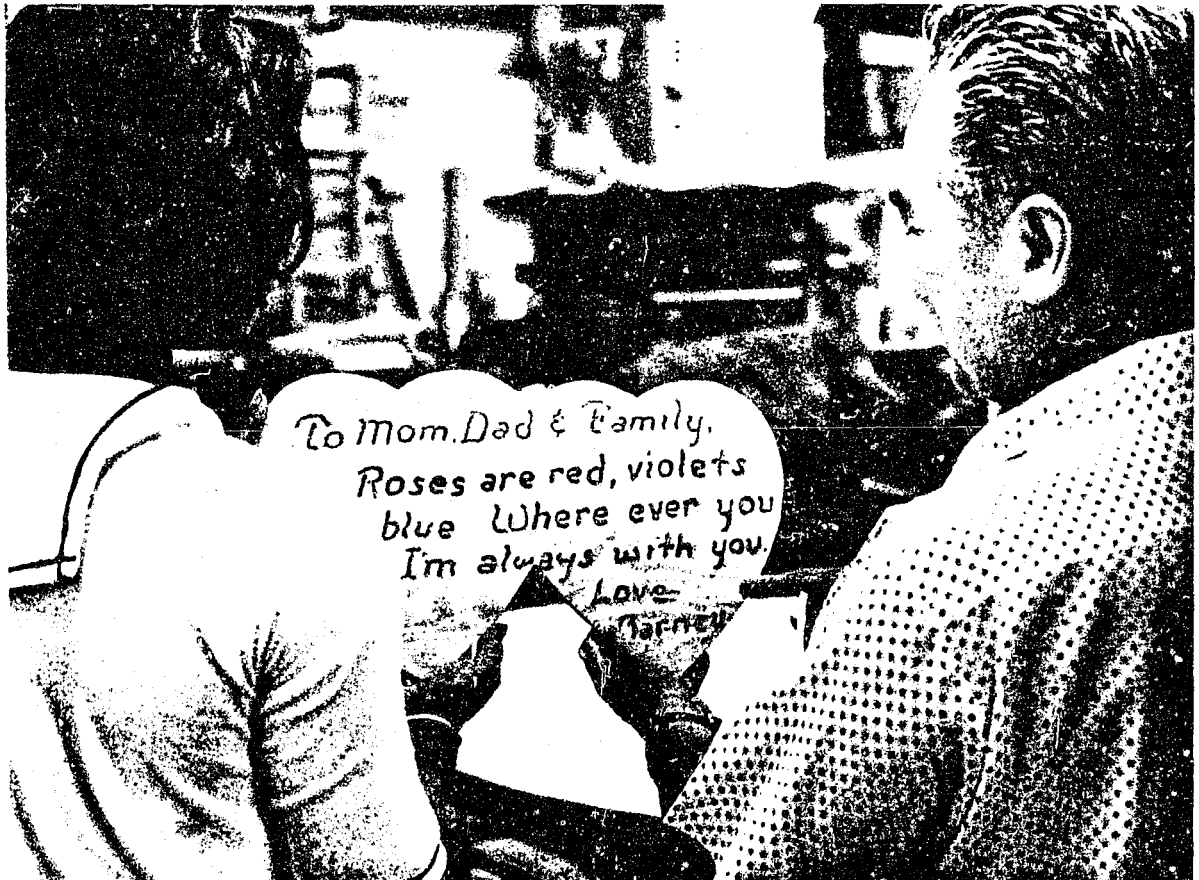
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Juvenile traffic violators are referred to the District Court's Division of Driver Education, which has developed special programs for minors.

Tom Okuda, deputy administrator of the courts and director of the District Court.



District Courts

District Courts are courts of record with limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and conduct non-jury trials in both types of cases.

All appeals from the District Courts go directly to the Supreme Court.

In civil cases, the District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in actions where the amount contested is not more than \$1,000. The 1978 Legislature also gave the District Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts to hear suits filed against the State of Hawaii in which the contested amount is between \$1,000 and \$5,000; District Courts also have concurrent jurisdiction in regular civil suits involving the same amounts.

The District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all small claims actions where the amount contested is not more than \$300, and in landlord-tenant cases.

In criminal cases, the District Courts have jurisdiction in all criminal misdemeanors and conduct preliminary hearings in felony cases where an arrest has been made or at the request of the prosecutor's office.

The District Courts have jurisdiction in all traffic cases and in cases filed for violations of county ordinances and of the rules of the State's various regulatory agencies.

Changes

In addition to increasing the jurisdiction of the District Courts in civil actions, the 1978 Legislature also decriminalized most traffic offenses by classifying them as violations rather than misdemeanors.

Judges

Eighteen judges serve Hawaii's four District Courts, with 12 assigned to the First Judicial Circuit.

District Court judges are appointed by the Chief Justice to six-year terms and to be eligible for nomination to the bench, individuals must be attorneys licensed to practice in Hawaii for at least five years.

The Chief Justice also appoints per diem District Court judges to serve on an as-needed basis.

In December of 1977, the following judges were reappointed:

First Circuit: Judge Frank T. Takao, Judge Richard Y.C. Au, Judge Ronald B. Greig, Judge Kenneth Harada and Judge Russell Kono.

Second Circuit: Richard Komo.

Third Circuit: Judge Mark Norman Olds.

Fifth Circuit: Judge Kei Hirano.

On Hawaii, the third District Court judgeship created by the 1978 Legislature was filled by the appointment of Hawaii County Prosecuting Attorney Paul deSilva.

On Oahu, District Court Judge Wendell K. Huddy was appointed by the Governor to the Circuit Court.

Caseload Review

Statewide, 717,283 new District Court cases were filed in fiscal year 1977-78, up by 7.6 percent.

The largest increase was in traffic violations which numbered 665,427, up 7.8 percent or 48,418 cases.

Criminal cases filed continued to increase, with 20,060 actions filed, up 4.3 percent.

New regular civil suits filed were down approximately 1 percent, while small claims increased by 2.7 percent. Total civil actions filed were 10,940.

Statewide, 88 percent of all civil actions suits filed were regular civil actions and 12 percent were small claims.

In the other violations category, cases filed were up 8.4 percent to 20,856.

Violations Bureau

The Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) is a division of the District Court responsible for processing traffic and parking citations. In Honolulu, the bureau is under the direction of the deputy administrator of the courts and headquartered in the District Court Building. On the Neighbor Islands, TVB personnel are under the supervision of each District Court chief clerk.

The TVB's computer section maintains a record of all citations issued and transactions of the bureau and provides printouts of all notices, summons and other documents to be served by the Sheriff's Office.

The bureau issued uniform citations to all police departments and other enforcement agencies.

The TVB also maintains a record of each licensed driver in Hawaii and issues traffic abstracts, which are required to obtain Hawaii's mandatory no-fault insurance, for a nominal fee.

Services

The Honolulu violations bureau remains open on Monday evenings and Saturday mornings to accommodate the working public, and night Court sessions are held the second and fourth Mondays of each month, plus on Saturday morning. Criminal arraignments are also held on Saturday mornings.

To accommodate Hawaii's tourists who receive a traffic citation and wish to argue their case in court, the TVB has a policy of "on the spot" service. If court is in session, visitors are added to the day's calendar. If court is not in session, a hearing is scheduled as soon as a judge is available.

Workload

In fiscal year 1977-78, the Honolulu bureau processed 608,448 citations, 75.6 percent of which were disposed of administratively. Nearly 5 out of 10 were disposed of by the return-mail, postage-paid citation issued by the TVB.

Of the 627,327 traffic citations issued by police on Oahu, 73.6 percent were for parking violations.

Statewide, 92.8 percent of all traffic citations issued were on Oahu.

The TVB also disposed of 5,740 non-traffic violations.

Total revenues collected were slightly over \$3 million.

Record-keeping

In the 12-month reporting period, in addition to keeping a record of the 634,010 citations issued by Oahu police and other enforcement agencies, the TVB issued 127,342 delinquent notices, 45,647 penal summons and 405,946 traffic abstracts.

The 1978 Legislature amended Hawaii's no-fault insurance law to require that all drivers have in their possession a no-fault ID card issued by their insurance company. Persons convicted of driving without a license can be fined between \$100 and \$1,000 and face the loss of their driver's license and auto registration.

Also, before a person can obtain a driver's license, they must purchase insurance.

As a result of the tougher law, it is anticipated the number of traffic abstracts issued will increase.

District Court Clerk Orlando Orpilla waits on citizens.

TRAFFIC LAWS AND STAY OUT OF THE BUREAU. OUT OF COURT OF JAIL.



Driver Improvement

Hawaii's Driver Improvement Program is financed by a \$1 fee collected for each individual convicted of a moving traffic violation and by a portion of the \$1 collected by insurance companies on each no-fault insurance policy they sell.

Headquartered in Honolulu, the program completed its second year of full statewide operation. In the Neighbor Island circuits, driver improvement personnel are assigned to the District Court chief clerks.

The driver improvement program provides counseling and educational programs for both adult and juvenile traffic offenders.

Courses are offered in defensive driving, remedial driving and prevention of driving while intoxicated, plus a special counseling and educational program for juvenile traffic offenders.

Workload

In the fiscal year, 4,023 adult cases were referred to the Driver Education Division and 9,272 juvenile cases were processed.

Of that number, 2,627 adults were referred to the Defensive driving court and 1,182 juveniles were referred for remedial driver training, and 855 were referred to the DWI counterattack course.

Counseling Services

The District Court of the First Circuit has a separate Counseling Services division, which provides a variety of services to the Court.

In the Neighbor Island circuits, these services are provided by Family Court staffs, District Court personnel and Intake Service Centers.

On Oahu, the program provides counselors to work with individuals convicted of criminal misdemeanors, to administer the Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea (DAGP) program and to prepare presentence reports.

The Counseling Service also has part-time psychiatrists and psychologists on staff who conduct a testing program to determine if individuals need to be referred for additional professional therapy.

Counseling

Often, counseling involves members of the family as well as the misdemeanant with the emphasis on attempting to discover problems which might have contributed to the commission of an offense.

Counselors are trained to look for psychological problems, marital problems, family conflicts, financial problems and difficulties involving cultural adjustments, particularly among immigrants, and assist the misdemeanant either through counseling or referral to the proper agency.

Deferred Plea

The DAGP provides the District Court judges with an alternative sentencing program for first offenders. The judge prescribes a program of performance, which is monitored by a counselor. If the defendant fulfills the terms of the alternative sentence, the judge has the option of dismissing the charge.

The 1978 Legislature formalized the performance of community service as an alternative sentence under the DAGP program, and its use is expected to expand.

Guidelines have been developed for the use of the DAGP in certain types of felony cases in Circuit Court.

Presentence Reports

The preparation of presentence reports provides judges a means of obtaining additional background information about the defendant before deciding on a sentence.

Reports usually include an interview with the convicted individual and a background check, plus the recommendations of the counselor.

Caseload

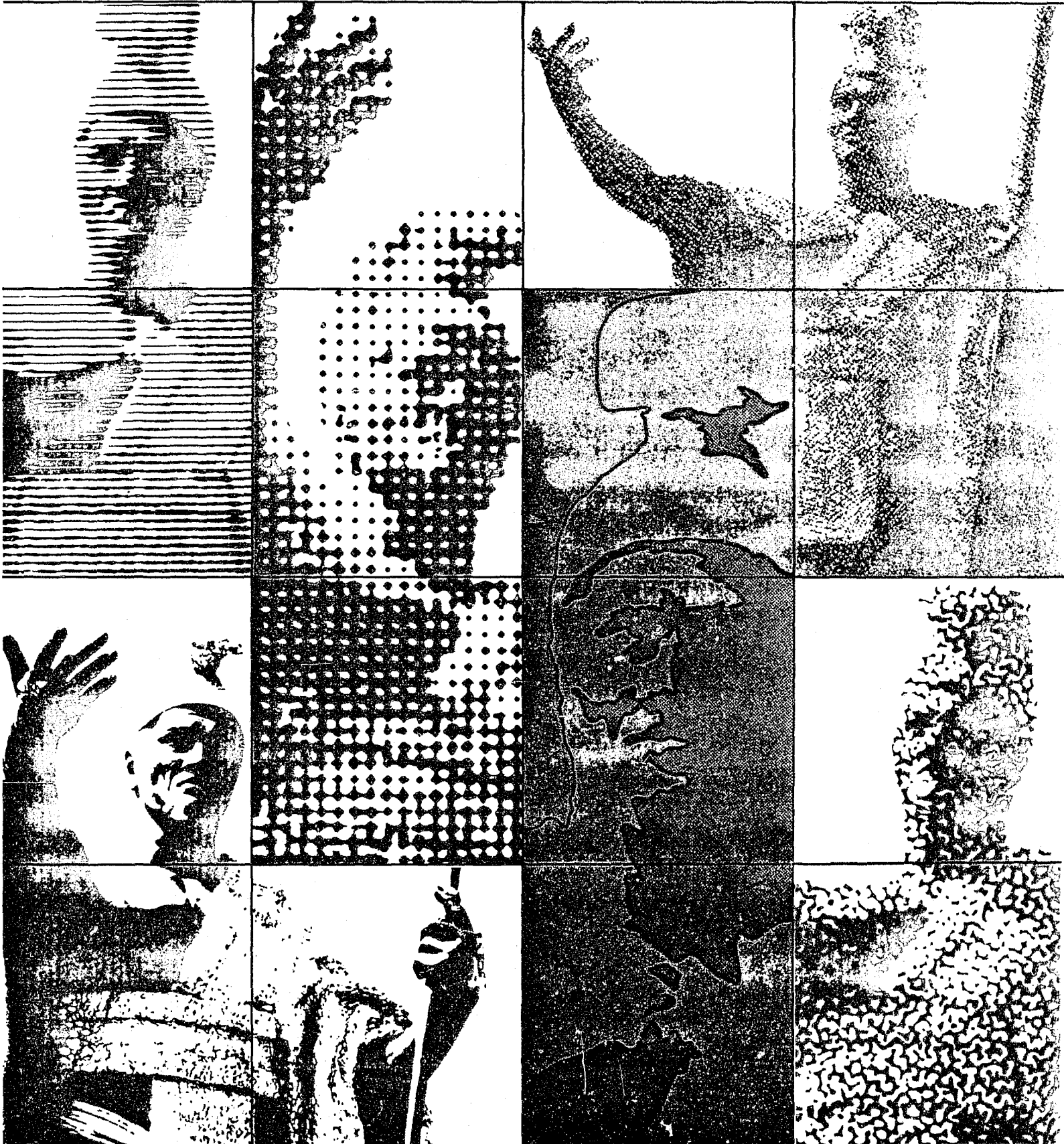
During the 1977-78 fiscal year, Counseling Services had a workload of 4,185 cases, including 2,929 new referrals.

Of the new cases, 82.8 percent came from the Criminal Division and 14.2 percent from the Traffic Division.

A total of 1,068 cases were active at the end of the year, and of this number, 541 were defendants sentenced under the DAGP program.

The Counseling Services has a staff of 22 and also utilizes counselor-aides from the Volunteers in Public Service to the Courts Program.

4.
Judicial
Circuits



First
Judicial
Circuit

Circuit Court



Judge Arthur S.K. Fong
Administrative Judge



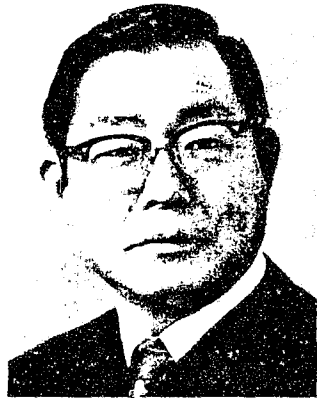
Judge Masato Doi



Judge Yasutaka Fukushima



Judge John C. Lanham



Judge Robert W.B. Chang



Judge Yoshimi Hayashi



Judge Harold Y. Shintaku



Judge Toshimi Sodeani



Judge Hiroshi Kato



Judge Herman T.F. Lum



Judge Walter M. Heen
(Resigned, May 1978)

Family Court

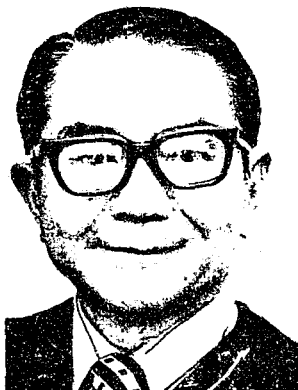


Judge Betty M. Vitousek
Senior Judge



Judge James S. Burns

District Family Court



Judge Paul C. Kokubun



Judge John T. West, Jr.



Judge Barry J. Rubin



Judge Patrick K.S.L. Yim



Judge Katsugo Miho

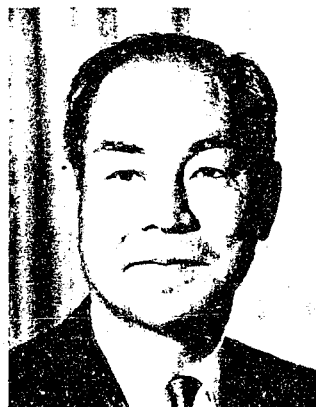
District Court



Judge Frank T. Takac
Administrative Judge



Judge Russell K. Kono



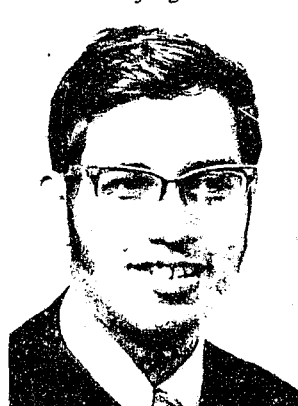
Judge Kenneth W. Harada



Judge Ronald B. Greig



Judge Richard Y.C. Au



Judge Wendell K. Huddy



Judge Andrew J. Saiz



Judge Robert K. Richardson



Judge James Y. Shigemura



Judge Edwin H. Honda



Judge Philip T. Chun



Judge Bertram Kanbara



First Judicial Circuit City and County of Honolulu

The First Judicial Circuit includes the City and County of Honolulu, with an estimated population of 777,000, and it also has jurisdiction over the settlement of Kalawao on Molokai.

A staff of 575.5 serves all Circuit, Family and District Courts on the Island of Oahu.

July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978

Cases Filed	1976-77	1977-78	Percent Change
Total	628,467	669,350	+6.5
Circuit Court	6,910	6,941	+4
Family Court	15,756	16,487	+4.6
District Court	605,801	645,922	+6.6

The total caseload on Hawaii's most populous island continued its normal pattern of increase during the fiscal year. Ninety-nine percent of all court cases filed statewide in all courts were on the Island of Oahu.

The most pressing problem continues to be the tremendous backlog in the First Circuit Court, which in the fiscal period increased by 4 percent to 14,823 cases. Because of possible changes in the selection of judges under consideration the Constitutional Convention, the appointment of the two judgeships authorized by the 1978 Legislature was delayed.

Family Courts are committed to the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, juveniles referred to the Court for reasons other than law violations. Hopefully, other alternatives than housing status offenders at Hale Ho'omalua with law violators can be developed in the community; presently, 55 percent of the minors referred to Hale Ho'omalua are status offenders.

To meet its goal of 75 percent deinstitutionalization by 1980, the Family Court is asking additional foster care funds and working closely with other agencies in the development of a juvenile master plan.

The Family Court is expected to continue to have a constantly increasing workload in the number of support cases, from actions initiated by the Department of Housing and Social Services and under the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Act.

District Court

The First Circuit's District Court handled twice the number of cases in fiscal year 1977-78 than it did 10 years ago, and that growth rate is anticipated to continue.

One of the major growth areas during the year was in the number of small claims suits filed, up by 28.6 percent in one year. Small claims cases involve amounts not exceeding \$300 and allow an individual to bring suit without hiring an attorney.

Plan for the new District Court Building, to be located at Alakea and Hotel Streets in downtown Honolulu, received final government approval in 1978, after nearly a decade of planning.

Chief Clerk's Office

Changes in the law and increased court activity have contributed to significant increases in the workload of the Chief Clerk's Office of the First Circuit Court.

The fiscal section has felt the impact of increased support cases under the Federal Child Support Law, Title IV-D, Aid to Families with Dependent Children. The law requires the Department of Social Services and Housing to seek support from the absent parent of any family receiving assistance. DSSH initiates actions through the City and County of Honolulu's Corporation Counsel Office which files the case in Circuit Court.

Since the inception of the program in the 1976-77 fiscal year, court orders have been obtained in 3 percent of the 18,000 AFDC cases; when court orders reach the 6 percent level, probably in mid-1979, the workload of the fiduciary staff of the fiscal office is expected to double.

The administration of funds collected by the fiscal office in support, alimony and paternity cases is also increasing. In the fiscal year, 1,728 or 24 percent more cases were added.

Although reciprocal support payment cases are heard by the Family Court, the impact of the workload is in the Clerk's office, where the documents are filed and all collections relating to the case are handled. The number of reciprocal support accounts last year were up by 58.4 percent to 1,491.

The documents section of the Clerk's Office handled 208,190 legal documents, a one-year increase of 22 percent. It is anticipated the number of documents handled will grow at about 12 percent a year.

Five years ago, total documents handled numbered 156,227.

Growth Factors

If the number of filings continue the pattern of the last decade, the number of new cases filed annually will top 1 million by 1990.

Also certain to have an impact on criminal cases in the coming years is the organization of a career criminal unit in the prosecutor's office. Initially, the unit will have a program director, four attorneys and an investigator, with plans to add a fifth attorney.

Circuit Court of the First Circuit

The dynamics of change were most evident in the First Circuit Court.

Highlights of the year include:

- The expansion of the jury pool system to all civil and criminal courts.
- The first move to acquire land and completion of preliminary plans for a new judicial complex (See Story Page 11) for the Circuit Courts.
- The organization of a microfilm unit—with statewide responsibilities—to begin recording records for all courts.
- The move of the Chief Clerk's Office and the beginning of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale (See Story Page 11).
- The initiation of a program (See Story Page 9) to begin computerizing the criminal calendar.

The new home of the First Circuit Court's Chief Clerk's Office, the Kekuanao'a Building.



Administrative Judge Arthur Fong during qualification session with prospective jurors.

Gunji Izumoto observes docket clerk Betty Cho at computer terminal.



Judges

Thirteen judges are assigned to the First Circuit Court, servicing the civil and criminal calendars, handling probate and guardianship cases, and also serving the Land Court and Tax Appeal Court. Two of the judges are assigned to the Family Court.

Circuit Court Judge Walter M. Heen resigned from the Judiciary on June 14, after serving on the bench since 1972, to accept a Presidential appointment as U.S. Attorney for Hawaii.

District Court Judge Wendell Huddy, who was appointed in 1973, was named by Governor George Ariyoshi to a temporary appointment to the Circuit Court, his term running until the end of the 1979 Legislative session.

A permanent appointment could not be made because of impending changes in the method of selecting judges under consideration by the Constitutional Convention.

Circuit Court Judges Masato Doi and John Lanham announced they would retire before the end of their terms.

The First Circuit Court has a staff of 148.5.

Jury Pool

After conducting a one-year pilot program, the jury pool system was expanded in February of 1978 to serve all 10 judges hearing civil and criminal cases.

Under the system, approximately 100 jurors are called each week and qualified by the First Circuit's administrative judge, then assigned to various divisions. Once qualified, jurors are on call for a 30-day period.

The pilot project demonstrated that use of the jury pool cut juror costs approximately 20 percent and resulted in higher utilization of the individuals called. Formerly, each judge qualified the jurors for his courtroom.

First Circuit Documents Clerk Yoshimi Baba.



Microfilm Unit

In July of 1977, a microfilm unit was organized within the Legal Documents Section of the First Circuit Court, with statewide operational responsibilities.

The new unit assumes responsibilities formerly held by the State Archives. When fully operational, the unit will have three individuals and two microfilm cameras and it will be responsible for filming court records which are 10 years old for permanent storage.

One copy of the film will be kept in the climatized vault at the State Archives and a second copy will be available to the public. The clerk's offices of all courts have microfilm readers and printers for use by the public.

Initially, the new unit will record records in the Second and Third Circuits, where storage space is a problem.

The Move

All of the sections of the Chief Clerk's Office are now located in the Kekuanao'a Building at 465 South King Street. The move was accomplished the weekend of July 14.

Also moving to the new building was the administrative judge.

The space formerly occupied by the clerk's office in Ali'iolani Hale is the new home for the Supreme Court Law Library.

Actions filed

In fiscal year 1977-78, the number of new cases filed in First Circuit Court increased by 31 to 6,941.

Caseload:	21,238
Terminated:	6,415
Pending at end:	14,823

The caseload figure includes the 14,297 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 526, increasing the Court's backlog by 3.7 percent. Terminations increased by 9.3 percent from the previous year.

Of the 10,074 Circuit Court cases filed statewide, 68.9 percent were in the First Circuit.

Civil actions in the First Circuit comprise 44.8 percent of the new filings and criminal cases 18.4 percent. Probate and guardianship proceedings and miscellaneous cases accounted for 26.1 percent, and

Reynold Leong copies court records; he heads the newly-organized microfilm unit.



supplemental proceedings 10.7 percent.

A total of 740 motions were filed, an increase of 57.4 percent.

Criminal

Criminal cases filed increased by 1.5 percent to 1,275, reversing a three-year downward trend. Terminations increased from the previous year by 17.2 percent.

Robbery, burglary and narcotic law violation cases comprised 45.6 percent of the new criminal cases filed.

Criminal Calendar

The criminal calendar is a review of cases scheduled for trial during the fiscal reporting period.

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Cases Pending			
July 1, 1977	1,134	217	1,351
New Cases Filed	954	187	1,141
Commitment from			
District Court	—	187	187
By Indictment	929	—	929
By Complaint	25	—	25
Other Cases Filed	6	—	6
Cases Reactivated	4	—	4
Change of Venue	2	—	2
Total Caseload	2,094	404	2,498
Cases Disposed	979	200	1,179
Cases Pending			
June 30, 1978	1,115	204	1,319

Civil

The number of new civil cases filed totaled 3,111; terminations increased 6.7 percent from the previous year.

Rules of Circuit Court require that attorneys file a Statement of Readiness for trial one year after the suit is filed. If the statement is filed, the case is placed on the Civil Ready Calendar, if not, it is dismissed.

During the 12-month reporting period, 1,162 Statements of Readiness were filed, an average of 96 per month. A total of 1,304 cases on the calendar were terminated, an average of 109 per month.

It was the second consecutive year Civil Ready Calendar terminations exceeded filings, thus reducing the number of cases pending; 77.2 percent of the cases were terminated by dismissal or discontinuance.

First Circuit Court Clerk Stanley Sato assists in filing legal documents.

Civil Ready Calendar

Cases Pending on July 1, 1977	1,354
Statements of Readiness Filed July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978	1,162
Total Caseload	2,516
Cases Terminated July 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978	1,304
Cases Pending on June 30, 1978	1,212

Trial Activity

First Circuit Court judges presided at 1,316 cases terminated by hearings or trials, including 136 non-jury trials and 911 hearings.

A total of 269 cases, or 9 less than the previous year, involved juries.



First Circuit Senior Family Court Judge Betty Vitousek, left, Director Mary Jane Lee, standing, and Circuit Court Judge James Burns discuss court operations.



Adult Probation

The First Circuit Court has a separate Adult Probation division; 67 percent of the individuals placed on probation in the State of Hawaii reside on Oahu. Under a compact with other states, the division also supervises persons on probation who move from another state or from another Island.

In 1977, pre-trial investigation activities were transferred to the Intake Service Center, located at the Oahu Prison, in accordance with the correctional master plan.

The number of new probation cases increased in fiscal year 1977-78 by 38 percent to 1,038. At the end of the period, the division had 2,347 active cases, or 36 percent more than on June 30 the previous year.

Average caseload per officer during the year was 114.

The staff also conducted 1,147 investigations for the Court.

Family Court

In addition to two full-time Circuit Court judges, five District Family judges are assigned to the First Circuit's Family Court.

The Court has a staff of 154 to serve the public.

Crisis Training

The recently-organized Family Crisis Unit of the staff developed and conducted two six-week Family Crisis Training programs for members of the Oahu staff.

The training program, conducted in six, two-hour sessions, is designed to teach court workers how to improve their counseling skills in family crisis situations.

The unit also conducted the training program for the Family Court staff of Maui.

Actions Filed

New cases filed in the First Circuit's Family Court increased for the fifth consecutive year, with a one-year increase of 4.6 percent.

Cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78 totaled 16,487.

Caseload:	25,728
Terminated:	15,273
Pending at end:	10,455

The caseload figure includes the 9,241 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

New cases filed exceed those concluded by 1,214, increasing the Court's pending cases by 13.1 percent.

Of the total Family Court cases filed statewide, 73.2 percent are filed in the First Circuit.

Juvenile Cases

The number of children's cases referred to the Court decreased by 1.8 percent to 4,926, with 3,230 being referred by law enforcement agencies for law violations. Another 1,121 were brought to the Court's attention for protective supervision.

Juvenile cases comprised 29.9 percent of the filings.

In addition, the Family Court staff was responsible for 1,949 minors on probation or under supervision, with 1,263 cases active at the end of the fiscal period.

Marital Actions

New cases filed in the marital actions category increased by 9.5 percent to 6,207 cases. Marital actions comprised 37.6 percent of the filings.

Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support Actions showed a one-year increase of 550 cases or 58.4 percent to 1,491.

Divorce cases filed increased by about one percent to 4,622.

Other Actions

Miscellaneous proceedings, which include hearings in cases involving involuntary mental commitments under Hawaii two-year-old law, increased by 30.5 percent or 239 cases to 1,023.

A total of 2,739 motions were filed.

District Court

Twelve judges are assigned to the First Circuit District Court, with headquarters in the District Courthouse located at Merchant and Bethel Streets in downtown Honolulu. The judges also serve five satellite courtrooms in Oahu's suburban areas.

Communities on the windward side of the Island, from Makapuu to Waimea Bay, are served by court facilities located at the Kaneohe Police Station, where court sessions are held daily.

Courthouses in Waialua and Wahiawa serve the central Oahu and North Shore communities. Sessions are held weekly at Waialua and three days a week in Wahiawa.

The Ewa Courthouse serves the growing communities in Oahu's central corridor surrounding Pearl Harbor, where court sessions are held daily except on Thursday. Session at the Waianae courtroom are held twice a week.

Facilities

Construction of the new 11-story District Court Building should begin in late 1979, with approximately three years needed for construction at a cost of \$19.6 million. The building will be located at the intersections of Hotel and Alakea Streets in downtown Honolulu.

Actions Filed

New cases filed increased by 40,121 from the previous fiscal year in the First Circuit's District Court in fiscal year 1977-78, a 6.6 percent increase. It was the third year filings have risen.

Cases filed totaled 645,922.

Caseload:	705,830
Terminated:	623,227
Pending at end:	82,603

The caseload figure counts the 59,908 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

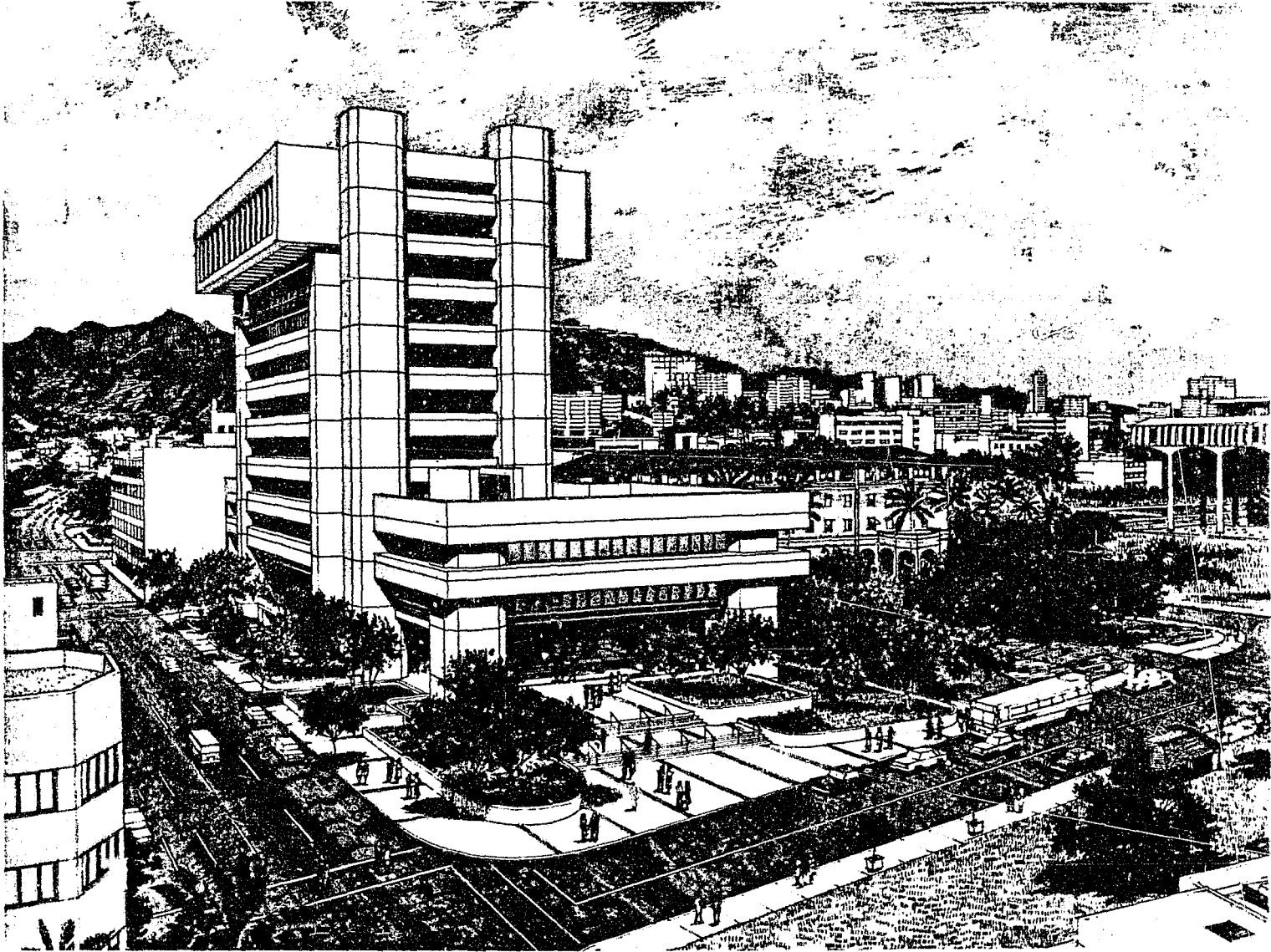
Cases filed exceeded terminations by 22,695, increasing the Court's backlog by 37.9 percent; 4.2 percent more cases were terminated than the previous year.

Ninety percent of all District Court cases filed statewide were in the First Circuit, and 95.7 percent of those cases are traffic violations.

Caseload Statistics

Criminal cases filed increased by 2.1 percent to 14,658 with 14,914 cases terminated. Of this total, 97.3 percent were misdemeanors of which 51.7

The new courthouse for the First Circuit's District Court, scheduled for construction at Alakea and Hotel Streets.



percent were terminated by conviction and 9.3 percent by bail forfeiture.

New civil cases filed continued their downward trend for the fourth year in a row, declining by 1 percent to 8,329; approximately 88 percent were regular civil and 12 percent small claims actions. A total of 7,590 civil cases were terminated.

Violations

Traffic violations increased by 38,686 or 6.7 percent to 617,866 cases, 73.1 percent of which were parking citations.

Of the 595,721 traffic cases terminated, 71.8 percent or 428,004 were by bail forfeiture.

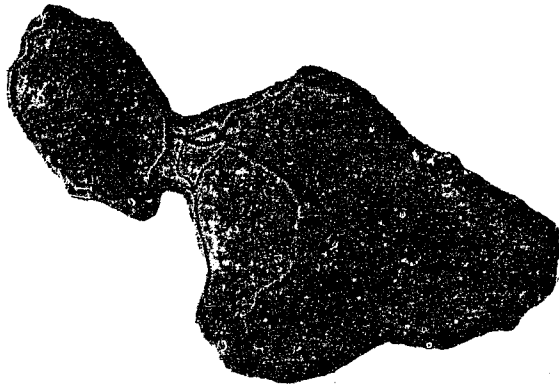
Other violations filed increased by 31.6 percent to 5,069.

To Circuit Court

During the 12-month reporting period, 384 cases were committed to Circuit Court for jury trial. Jury trials were requested in 90 civil cases, 4 traffic violation cases and 290 criminal misdemeanor cases.

The Court disposed of 398 felony cases. Preliminary hearings were held in 356 cases which were transferred to the Circuit Court for grand jury action.

(Complete statistical data is on pages 67, 72 and 77 of this report.)



Second Judicial Circuit County of Maui

The Second Judicial Circuit serves the County of Maui, which includes the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. Estimated population is 71,300.

All judges are headquartered in the civic center complex in Wailuku, Maui, with the Circuit and District Courts located in separate buildings. The Family Court staff is temporarily located in Kahului, Maui.

July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978

Cases Filed	1976-77	1977-78	Percent Change
Total	27,723	41,522	+49.8
Circuit Court	1,274	1,056	-17
Family Court	1,467	1,845	+25.8
District Court	24,982	38,621	+54.6

The increase in the number of cases filed in the Second Judicial Circuit resulted primarily from expanded traffic enforcement activity by the Maui County Police Department, which is reflected in the District Court.

The decline in Circuit Court cases is primarily due to a decrease in the number of naturalization applications filed. Overall, other cases showed an increase.

In the reporting period, Maui police expanded their enforcement capability with the addition of two radar equipped police cars and a motorcycle to patrol parking areas.

Also contributing to the increased District Court caseload was stepped-up traffic enforcement

in the growing and congested Lahaina area.

The number of cases originating from Lahaina jumped by 101.6 percent, from 6,719 to 13,548. In 1976-77, Lahaina cases made up 26.9 percent of the Court's caseload; this year they represented 35 percent.

Growth Factors

The increased enforcement capability of the Maui Police department and the continued growth in the Lahaina and neighboring resort areas are expected to continue to contribute to increased District Court filings.

In the fiscal period, the Maui County Prosecutor's Office increased its staff from five to seven attorneys, and the office is recruiting a new investigator, which should have an impact on the number of criminal cases filed in both District and Circuit Courts.

Circuit Court

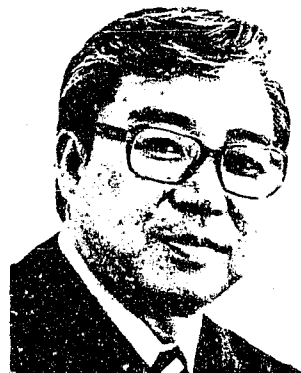


Judge S. George Fukuoka
Administrative Judge



Judge Kase Higa

District Court



Judge Richard R. Komo
Administrative Judge



Judge Arthur T. Ueoka

The Courts

Two Circuit Court and two District Court judges serve the Second Judicial Circuit. District Court judges are assigned to hear Family Court cases on the Islands of Molokai and Lanai.

Services

All Circuit Court cases are held at the Wailuku Courthouse, which also houses a satellite branch of the Supreme Court Law Library.

District Court judges service four divisions in addition to conducting daily sessions in Wailuku. On the Island of Maui, a judge travels to Hana twice a month and Lahaina twice a week. Because of the growing caseload at Lahaina, a third weekly session is being considered.

A judge flies to Molokai twice a month and to Lanai once a month. Because of a shortage of court reporters, Family Court sessions on Molokai and Lanai are tape recorded for transcription later at Wailuku.

Facilities

The Judiciary has selected a tentative site adjacent to the present Circuit Courthouse for construction of a new building to house all court offices. Tentative completion date for the new courthouse is 1983.

The Judiciary has plans to renovate the second floor of the old Lahaina Courthouse and to relocate court facilities on Molokai and in Hana to civic complexes being developed.

The Judiciary has made arrangements to lease space in a private office building which is being constructed adjacent to the Wailuku civic complex and the Family Court offices will relocate when the building is completed.

Staff

The Second Judicial Circuit has an authorized staff of 58.5 individuals, including two for the Driver Education Training program. The Circuit Court has a staff of 20, the Family Court 17.5 and the District Court 19.

Highlights

The 29th edition of the Boy Builders Summer Camp, a delinquency prevention camping program, admitted girls for the first time.

The camp is sponsored annually by Boy Builders, Unlimited, a non-profit community group supported by private donations of money, food and equipment. Members of the board included court and police personnel and community leaders.

Seventy-seven boys and 11 girls attended the week-long camp. Youngsters selected to attend the camp are ones camp organizers feel wouldn't have the opportunity for a similar experience.

Counselors included probation officers, policemen and teachers.

The 1978 camp offered the youngsters five major areas of activity: ukulele, weaving, archery, sports and swimming.

Workshop

The Family Court staff, in response to an increase in the number of spouse abuse cases filed, prepared a set of guidelines on the conduct of hearings for such cases.

The staff also conducted a workshop for police officers and prosecutors on procedures to follow in spouse abuse cases.

Circuit Court Proper

New cases filed in the Second Circuit Court Proper, excluding naturalization, increased by 4 cases to 848.

Total cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78, including 208 naturalization actions, decreased by 17.1 percent to 1,056.

Caseload:	2,685
Terminated:	904
Pending at end	1,781

The caseload figure counts the 1,629 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 152, increasing the Court's backlog by 9.3 percent.

Caseload Statistics

Criminal cases filed declined by 11 to 282 with 193 cases terminated. The largest category of criminal actions filed was narcotic drug offenses, followed by burglaries.

The number of civil actions filed increased by 9.6 percent to 376 and 310 cases were terminated. Over half of the new civil actions involved contract cases.

In the 12-month reporting period, the Court conducted 22 non-jury and 13-jury trials, approximately the same as the previous year, and held 364 hearings.

Two-hundred and forty-eight persons were naturalized.

Kathleen Aloiau, a secretary in the Second Circuit Court, updates the computerized Criminal History program.



Family Court Staff

The Family Court staff provides probation and supervision services for both adults and juveniles, plus presentencing reports to the Circuit Court in criminal cases.

Pre-bail reports for the Circuit Court and presentencing reports for the District Court are prepared by the Intake Service Center.

The Family Court staff was responsible for 186 youngsters on probation or under supervision, with 157 active cases at the end of the fiscal year.

Adult probation officers had a caseload of 644, with 573 active at the end of the year. The staff conducted 174 court-ordered investigations.

District Court Clerk Gail Okamoto looks up record of traffic offender in computer print-out file.



Family Court

New cases filed in the Second Circuit's Family Court increased for the fourth consecutive year, with a one-year increase of 25.8 percent.

Cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78 totaled 1,845.

Caseload:	2,649
Terminated:	1,461
Pending at end:	1,188

The caseload includes the 804 active cases at the beginning of the fiscal period.

New cases filed exceeded the number concluded by 384, increasing the Court's pending cases by 47.8 percent.

Caseload Statistics

The number of cases involving children's referrals was up by 8.2 percent to 658. Law enforcement authorities referred 547 cases involving law violations. Juvenile cases comprised 36 percent of the filings.

New marital actions filed increased by 55 percent, due in part to a 26 percent jump in divorce cases and a 145 percent increase in reciprocal support payment cases.

Marital actions accounted for 39 percent of the filings.

Miscellaneous proceedings more than doubled, up from 73 to 164. Adult referrals jumped from 46 to 58, with most of the increase involving criminal complaints.

District Court

The number of cases filed in the Second Circuit's District Court jumped by 54.6 percent, due primarily to a 68 percent increase in the number of traffic violations actions filed.

Cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78 totaled 38,621.

Caseload:	42,803
Terminated:	34,471
Pending at end:	8,332

Caseload counts the 4,182 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 4,150 increasing the Court's backlog by 99.2 percent. Terminations were up 45.9 percent.

Caseload Statistics

The number of criminal cases filed increased by 5.5 percent to 2,492, the second year in a row filings were up; 2,506 cases were terminated. Excluding the "all other offenses" category, the largest categories were narcotic drug law and drunk driving cases.

Civil cases filed declined by 6.6 percent to 1,572 with regular civil suits accounting for 94 percent of the total and small claims actions 6 percent. A total of 1,595 cases were terminated.

Maui police issued 11,635 more traffic citations in fiscal 1977-78 than the previous year, increasing the number of cases filed in District Court to 28,741. Nearly half were parking violations.

Other violations also showed a substantial increase; filings were up by 51.8 percent to 5,816 cases.

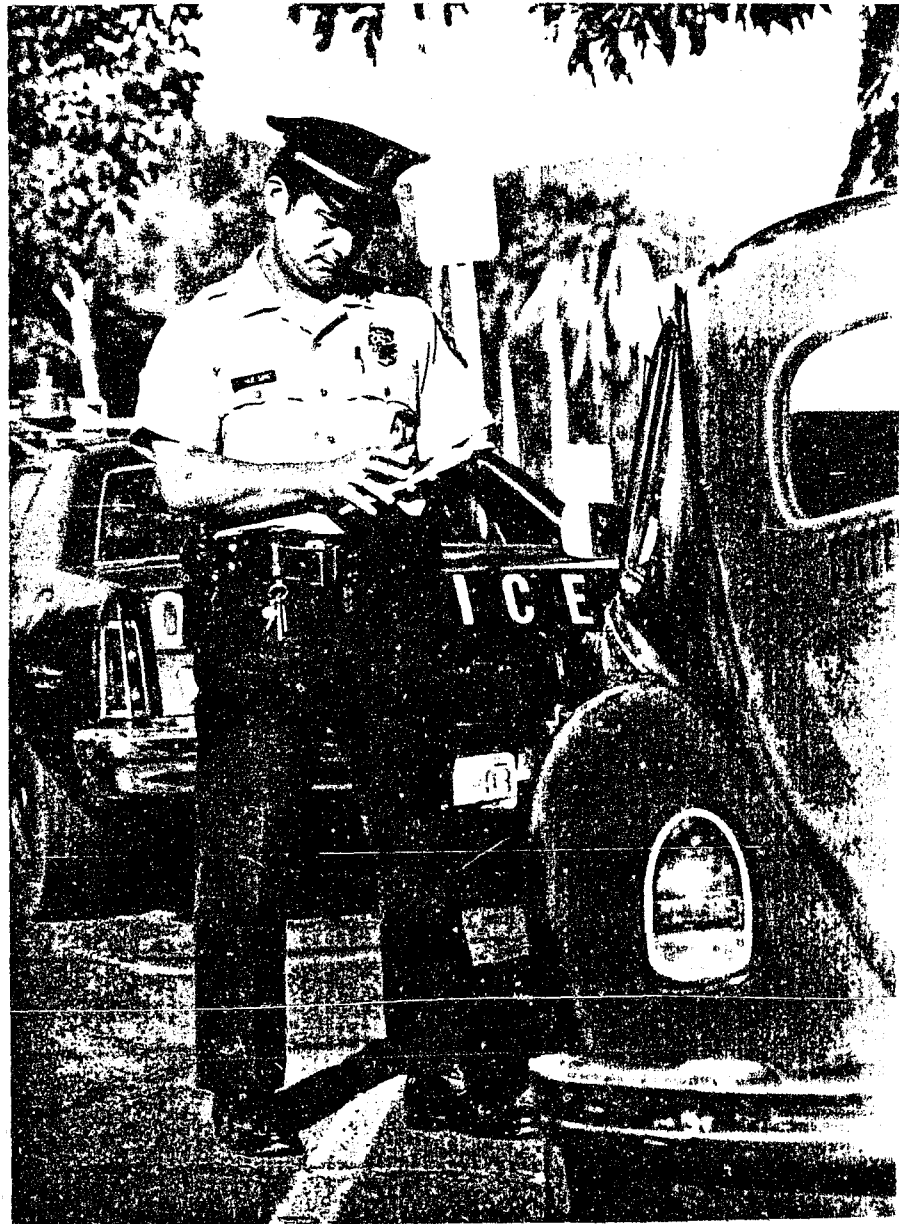
Second District Court Chief
Clerk Lounelle Medeiros.

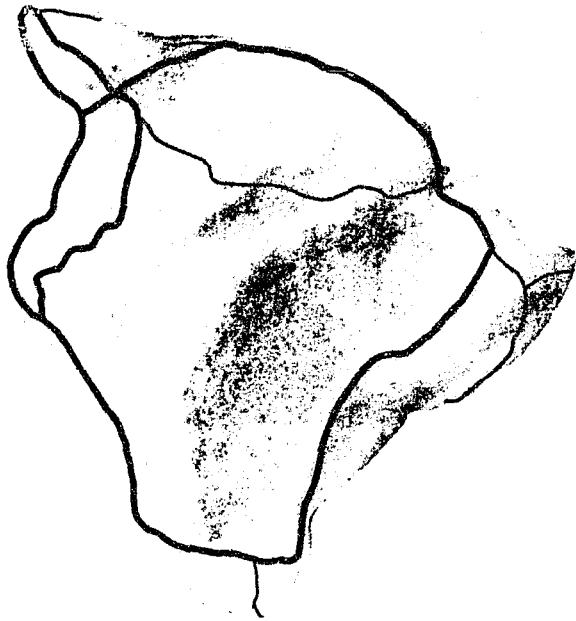


To Circuit Court

In the 12-month reporting period, 179 cases were sent to Circuit Court, including 37 misdemeanor cases in which jury trials were requested and 142 felony cases, 72 after a preliminary hearing. (Complete court statistics are on Pages 68, 73 and 78 of this report.)

The District Court filings on Maui increased by 54 percent, due primarily to increased traffic enforcement activity by police.





Third Judicial Circuit County of Hawaii

The Third Judicial Circuit serves the Island of Hawaii, which has an estimated population of 84,700. Judges are headquartered in the State Office Building in Hilo and one District Court judge is assigned to the Kona Division.

July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978

Cases Filed	1976-77	1977-78	Percent Change
Total	32,876	27,121	-17.5
Circuit Court	1,416	1,579	+11.5
Family Court	2,877	3,321	+15.4
District Court	28,583	22,221	-22.3

Although the Circuit total shows an overall decline in new cases filed, the decrease is primarily because of the elimination of parking at General Lyman Field, the Hilo airport, which is reflected in the District Court statistics. Despite the decline, the Court's workload has not decreased significantly.

Also, in the 1976-77 fiscal period, the District Court absorbed the juvenile traffic cases from the Family Court. The Driver Education Division of the District Court now operates a special remedial educational and counseling program for juveniles.

Also, in the 1976-77 fiscal period, District Court judges were assigned Family Court respon-

sibilities for the first time, increasing both their workload and that of the staff.

Growth Factors

Three factors are expected to increase total court activity on Hawaii in the future.

1. The continuation of Operation Green Harvest (especially if federal funding is obtained), a joint state-county operation to eliminate the prosperous illegal marijuana fields, especially on the windward side of the Island.

2. The establishment of the career criminal unit in the prosecutor's office.

3. Now that a full-time judge is available in Kona and neighboring districts, additional attorneys should be attracted to establish practice.

The Kona and Waimea areas are also in the midst of a construction and population boom which will tend to increase court activity.

Circuit Court

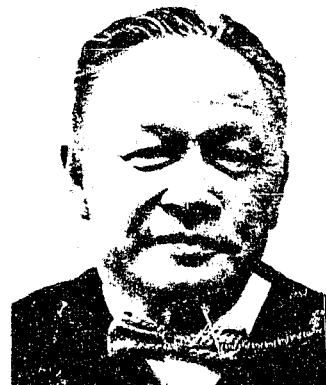


Judge Ernest H. Kubota
Administrative Judge



Judge Shunichi Kimura

District Court



Judge Mark N. Olds
Administrative Judge



Judge Robert T. Ito

The Courts

During the 1977-78 fiscal year, four judges were assigned to the Big Island—two Circuit Court and two District Court judges.

The 1978 Legislature created a third District judgeship, and in July of 1978, Chief Justice William S. Richardson appointed Hawaii County Prosecuting Attorney Paul de Silva to fill the position.

District Court Judge Mark Norman Olds was assigned by the Chief Justice as the resident judge for the Kona Division, also serving the Ka'u and North and South Kohala Divisions.

The Hamakua, North Hilo and Puna Divisions will continue to be served by the two judges in Hilo.

Services

Although the Circuit Court judges are headquartered in Hilo, one periodically travels to Kona to conduct hearings. The residents of the northern part of the Island (North and South Kohala and Hamakua), who are more than an hour's drive away from Hilo, can file court cases once a week at the Hamakua, Waimea and Hawi courthouses.

One Circuit Court and two District Court judges are assigned to hear Family Court cases.

Facilities

The Judiciary has requested additional office space in the State Office Building in Hilo.

To accommodate the additional staff, space was made available within the Kona civic complex.

Staff

A staff of 59 serves the Big Island community, including four persons assigned to the Driver Education Program. The Circuit Court has a staff of 20, Family Court 18 and District Court 17.

Circuit Court Proper

New cases filed in the Third Circuit Court Proper, excluding naturalization, increased by 3.3 percent to 1,381 cases.

Total cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78, including 198 naturalization actions, increased by 11.5 percent to 1,579.

Caseload:	3,593
Terminated:	1,248
Pending at end:	2,345

The caseload figure counts the 2,014 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Ronald Kusumoto, a Circuit Court bailiff, also serves as part-time librarian for the Third Circuit.



Cases filed exceeded terminations by 331, increasing the Court's backlog by 16.4 percent.

Caseload Statistics

Criminal cases filed were up by 14 percent to 342 with 190 cases terminated. Eight murder charges, versus two the previous year, were filed and narcotic drug law cases increased from 54 to 119.

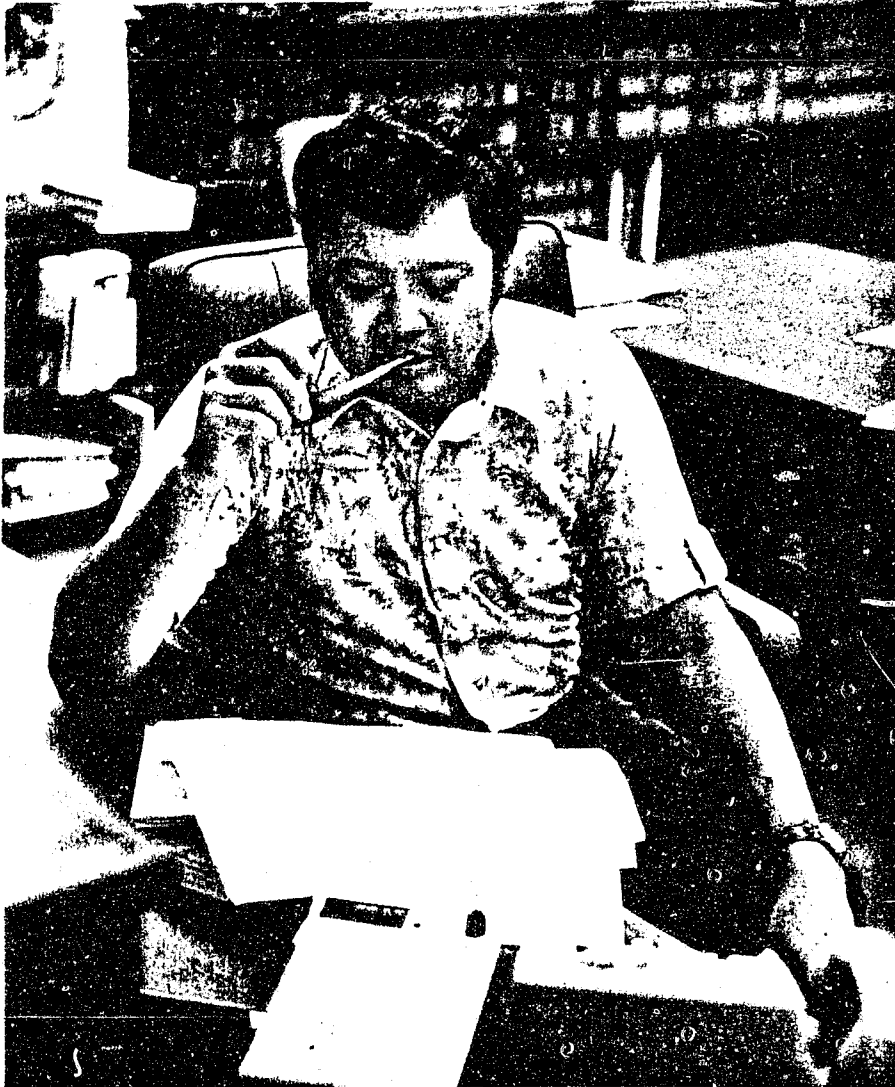
The number of civil actions filed in Hawaii County was up by 4 percent to 499, with 402 cases terminated.

One-hundred and seventy-four motions were filed in civil and criminal cases.

In the 12-month reporting period, the Court conducted 46 non-jury and 20 jury trials and held 537 hearings, approximately the same number as the previous year.

Two-hundred and twenty individuals became United States Citizens.

Third Circuit Court
Administrative Judge Ernest
Kubota at his desk.



Third District Court Judge Robert Ito.



Family Court

After experiencing a decline in filings the previous year because of the transfer of juvenile traffic cases to the District Court, the Third Circuit's Family Court experienced a 15.4 percent increase in new cases filed.

Cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78 totaled 3,321.

Caseload:	4,372
Terminated:	2,687
Pending at end:	1,685

The caseload figure includes the 1,051 pending cases at the beginning of the year.

New cases filed exceeded the number concluded by 634, increasing the Court's backlog by 60.3 percent.

Caseload Statistics

The 1,127 juvenile cases referred to the Court represented approximately one-third of the filings.

New marital actions filed increased by 28.8 percent to 871, and comprised 26.1 percent of the Court's filings. The number of reciprocal support enforcement actions increased from 222 to 431, up by 94.1 percent.

Paternity proceedings increased by 62.8 percent to 210 cases, and supplemental proceedings filed increased by 136.8 percent to 585.

The Family Court Staff

The Family Court staff provides probation and supervision services for both adults and juveniles and presentencing reports for the Circuit Court. The Intake Service Center now performs pre-court appearance investigations.

The District Court has two persons assigned to preparing presentence reports, and a third position is being requested to provide services to the Kona Division.

The Family Court has two probation officers assigned to Kona and one in Waimea.

The Family Court staff was responsible for 419 juveniles on probation or under supervision, with 270 active cases at the end of the fiscal year.

The staff had an adult probation caseload of 614, with 524 persons on probation at the end of the year.

A total of 318 court investigations were conducted, including 62 for Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Pleas.

District Court

The number of cases filed in the Third Circuit's District Court declined for the second consecutive year, due primarily to a 43 percent decrease in parking tickets issued at the Hilo airport and a 21 percent decrease in traffic violation citations issued by police.

Cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78 totaled 22,221.

Caseload:	23,567
Terminated:	21,668
Pending at end:	1,899

Caseload counts the 1,346 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 553, increasing the Court's backlog by 41 percent.

Caseload Statistics

The 1977-78 fiscal year was the first time criminal filings have decreased in Hawaii County since the enactment of the Penal Code in 1973. Criminal cases filed declined by 5.4 percent to 1,869; a total of 1,764 cases were terminated.

The number of civil cases filed increased by 11.4 percent to 696, with 83 percent being regular civil actions and 17 percent small claims actions; 686 cases were terminated.

Total traffic cases filed decreased by 20.9 percent and other violations dropped by 30.6 percent.

To Circuit Court

In the 12-month reporting period 161 cases originated in District Court were transferred to Circuit Court, 49 misdemeanors in which jury trial were requested and 112 felonies for trial or grand jury hearing.

(Complete statistics on all court activities are on Pages 69, 74 and 79 of this report.)

Maile Nakayama, chief clerk of the District Court of the Third Circuit.



District Court Clerk Evalou Lee collects a traffic fine.





Fifth Judicial Circuit County of Kauai

The Fifth Judicial Circuit serves the County of Kauai, which includes the Islands of Kauai and Niihau, with an estimated population of 39,600.

All judges are headquartered at the Courthouse in Lihue, Kauai.

July 1, 1977, to June 30, 1978

Cases Filed	1976-77	1977-78	Percent Change
Total	8,401	11,873	+41.6
Circuit Court	588	498	-15.3
Family Court	694	876	+26.2
District Court	7,119	10,519	+47.8

Both District and Family Courts showed increased activity. The District Court increase resulted from a doubling of criminal offenses and the addition of two radar equipped patrol cars by the Kauai County Police Department. The increase in Family Court activity is attributed to an increase in reciprocal support payments activity.

The decline in Circuit Court cases resulted from fewer naturalization requests. The actual decline in civil and criminal cases was less than one percent. The staff workload increased because all of the documentation for reciprocal payment actions is done by the Chief Clerk's office.

Growth Factors

The expanded traffic enforcement capability of the Kauai police will probably continue to increase the District Court's workload.

The Kauai County Prosecutor's Office, as are the other counties, is establishing a career criminal unit, adding additional personnel from state funds made available for that purpose.

The Courts

Two judges are assigned to the Fifth Judicial Circuit, one for both the Circuit and District Courts.

Circuit Court Judge Alfred Laureta, who was appointed to the bench in 1967 and assigned to Kauai in 1969, was appointed a federal District Court judge in May for the U.S. Trust Territory of the Northern Marianas.

John Ilalaole, Chief Clerk since 1966 and with the courts since 1941, retired shortly thereafter to join Judge Laureta in the trust territory.

Because of impending changes in the method of selecting judges by the Constitutional Convention, Governor George Ariyoshi appointed retired First Circuit Court Judge Norito Kawakami to temporarily fill the Kauai post. Judge Kawakami's, who served on the bench for 19 years, term will expire at the end of the 1979 Legislature session.

Mrs. Doris Nakamura, who served as deputy since 1967, was subsequently appointed Chief Clerk.

Services

All Circuit Court cases are heard at the courthouse in Lihue. Daily District Court sessions are held at the courthouse, and the District Court judge holds

Circuit Court



Judge Alfred Laureta

District Court



Judge Kei Hirano

morning sessions once a week at Koloa, Kawaihau and Waimea, and every other week at Hanalei.

All Family Court cases are heard by the District Court judge.

Staff

A staff of 25 is authorized for all courts on Kauai. The Circuit Court staff includes 10 persons, Family Court six and District Court seven, plus two assigned to the Driver Education program.

Highlights

The Family Court staff, in conjunction with several other agencies, sponsored an all-day workshop in August of 1977 to help professionals who work with the courts obtain a better understanding of court procedure.

Nearly 100 social workers and other professionals attended the workshop, which was moderated by Sherwood Hara, director of the Family Court on Kauai.

Panel discussion covered court rules, types and forms of evidence, how hearings are conducted in juvenile violations, mental health commitment, divorce, guardianship and adoption cases and rules relevant to different types of hearings.

A part of the instruction participants received was how to testify properly. A sample of the advice they received:

"Answer directly and simply only the questions asked you, and then stop. Don't volunteer information not actually asked for." And, "Be polite always, even to the other attorney."

Other sponsors of the workshop were the Departments of Health and Social Services, the Legal Aid Society, the Kauai Committee for Continuing Education for Social Workers and the National Association of Social Workers.

Circuit Court Proper

New cases filed in the Fifth Circuit Court Proper, excluding naturalizations, decreased by about one-half percent to 372.

Total cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78, including 126 naturalization actions, decreased by 15.3 percent to 498.

Caseload:	1,216
Terminated:	584
Pending at end:	632

The caseload figure counts the 718 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Fifth Circuit Court Judge Norito Kawakami and bailiff-librarian Shinichi Masuoka discuss a procedure.



Terminations exceeded filings for the first time in 5 years, decreasing the Court's backlog by 12 percent.

Caseload Statistics

Criminal cases filed increased by 18.2 percent to 162, with 150 cases terminated. No murder or manslaughter cases were filed on Kauai, and the only significant increase in types of cases filed was in narcotic drug laws charges.

The number of civil actions filed decreased by 14 percent to 104, with 143 cases terminated.

Twenty-seven supplemental proceedings were filed in civil and criminal cases.

The Court conducted 25 non-jury trials and 16 jury trials, plus 212 hearings.

One-hundred and fifty-eight persons were naturalized.

Family Court

Filings increased in the Fifth Circuit's Family Court for the fifth consecutive year. The year's increase was 26.2 percent.

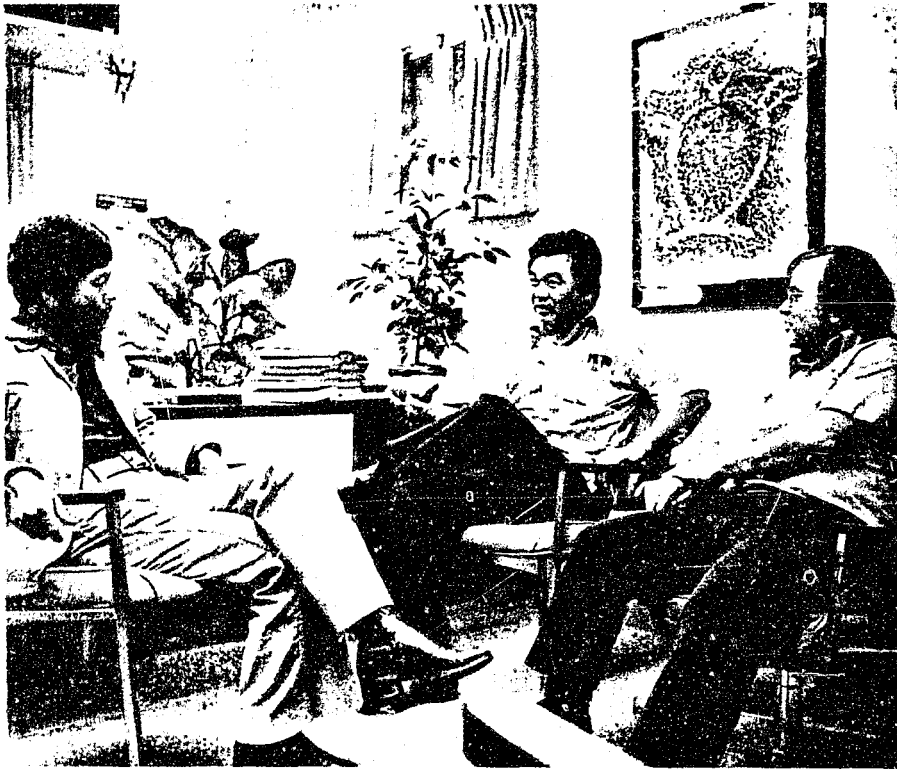
Cases filed in fiscal year 1977-78 totaled 876.

Caseload:	1,300
Terminated:	773
Pending at end:	527

The caseload includes the 424 cases active at the beginning of the fiscal period.

New cases filed exceeded the number concluded by 103, increasing the court's pending cases by 24.3 percent.

Sherwood Hara, left, Fifth Circuit Family Court Director, discusses a case with Shinobu Sato, center, of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Center, and Christopher Barthel, right, a Family Court psychologist.



Caseload Statistics

The 223 juvenile cases referred to the court comprised 25.5 percent of the total filings.

New marital actions filed were up by 75.4 percent to 421 cases, and accounted for 48.1 percent of new filings. Actions filed for family support payments under the reciprocal agreement with other states jumped by 223 percent, from 64 to 207.

Both paternity and miscellaneous proceedings were up sharply.

The Family Court Staff

The Family Court staff provides adult and juvenile probation services, and presentencing and other reports for the Circuit Court.

Presentencing reports for the District Court are prepared by a Court staff member and the Intake Service Center, which now also prepares pre-trial reports.

The Family Court staff was responsible for 111 children on probation or under supervision, with 89 cases active at the end of the fiscal year.

The staff had an adult probation caseload of 108, with 98 cases on probation at the end of the year.

A total of 49 court investigations were conducted, including 21 for Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Pleas.

District Court

Cases filed in the Fifth Circuit's District Court increased by a one-year record 47.8 percent to 10,519.

Caseload:	10,994
Terminated:	10,333
Pending at end:	661

The caseload counts the 475 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 186, increasing the Court's backlog by 39.2 per cent.

Caseload Statistics

The largest increases were in the criminal and traffic violations categories, reflecting increased police and prosecution activity and the addition of new equipment by the Kauai County Police Department.

Criminal cases filed nearly doubled, jumping from 527 in fiscal year 1976-77 to 1,041 with 959 terminated. Gambling offenses accounted for 38.3 percent of the criminal cases. Other categories showing increases were narcotic drug offenses, larceny under \$50 and driving under the influence of alcohol.

Civil cases filed totaled 343, up by 15.9 percent, with 80 percent regular civil suits and 20 percent small claims actions; 329 cases were terminated.

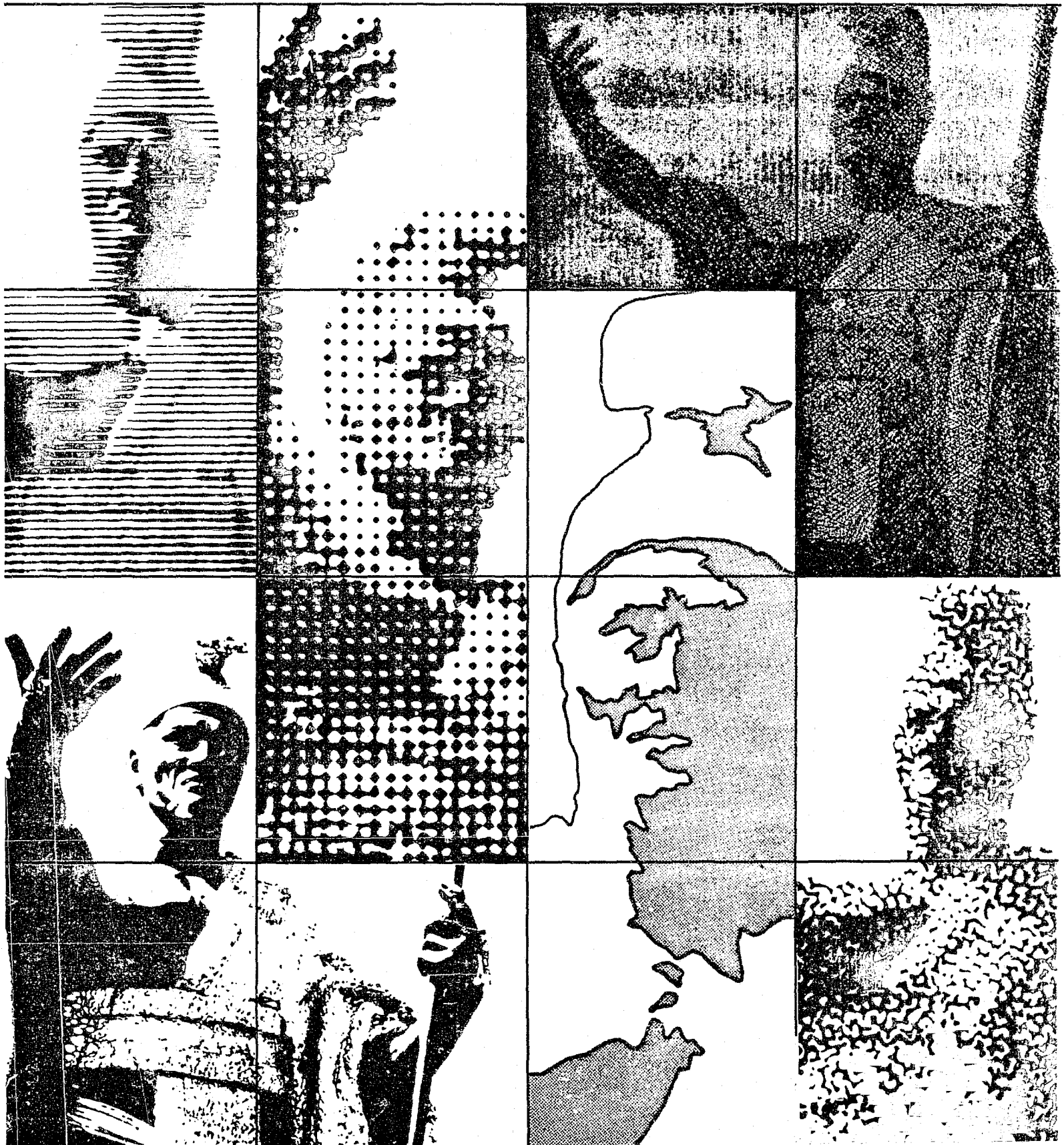
The number of traffic violation cases filed jumped by 40.2 percent to 5,563. Moving and non-moving traffic violations comprised 75.2 percent of the total and parking violations 24.8 percent.

To Circuit Court

During the 12-month reporting period, 165 cases were transferred to the Fifth Circuit Court, 137 for jury trials and 28 felony cases.

(Complete statistical data appears on Pages 70, 75 and 80.)

5. Support Services



Administrative Director
Lester E. Cingcade.



Staff attorneys Ruth Hood
and Matthew Goodbody.



Support Services

Hawaii has a unified judicial system with the Chief Justice designated as the administrative head of the courts.

The Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts assists the Chief Justice in carrying out his constitutionally-mandated administrative responsibility. The director is appointed by the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Supreme Court, and he is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the judicial system.

Within the director's office are the offices of Budget and Finance, Personnel, Planning, Public Information, Volunteer Services, Judiciary Computer Services and Office of the Sheriff.

Attached to the director's office for administrative purposes are the Supreme Court Law Library, the Statistical Analysis Center, and Judiciary Computer Services.

In addition to his other duties, the deputy director has administrative responsibility for the Office of the Sheriff.

The administrative director is also the personnel director for the Judiciary.

Major Programs

The administrative director's office serves as the clearing house for the implementation of all new programs within the Judiciary.

Throughout the year, the Judiciary's various groups of administrators (Chief Clerks of the Circuit and District Courts and Family Court Directors) meet on a regularly scheduled basis to review operations and advise the administrative director.

All applications for federal and other grant funds are submitted through the central office.

The Judiciary's annual legislative package is prepared under the supervision of the central office, and the Legislature is presented a single package for the entire Judiciary detailing personnel, operational and capital improvement needs. The director testifies at all legislative committee hearings.

Prior to the annual legislative sessions, all judges and administrators are polled and all bills are drafted by the Judiciary's staff attorneys.

Highlights

Last year saw the fruition of many projects which have been in the planning and development stage.

Among the highlights:

- The full establishing of the Judiciary's independent personnel system, including the appointment of a Judiciary Personnel Appeals Board.

- Completion of plans and the awarding of the contract for the historic restoration of Ali'iolani Hale.

- Final government approval of the plans of the new District Court Building.

- Initiation of legal action to acquire the site for the new judicial complex in downtown Honolulu to house the offices of the First Circuit Court.

- The move of court offices into the renovated Kekuanoa'a Building.

- The preparation and coordination of the Judiciary's presentation to the 1978 Constitutional Convention.

- The appointment of a new Budget and Fiscal Officer and the reorganization of the Planning and Public Information Offices.

- Completion of plans to implement the Judiciary's first computer programs and the establishment of a statewide unit to microfilm court records.

- Initiation of a project to prepare Rules of Evidence for all Courts in conjunction with the University of Hawaii School of Law.

- Completion of a benchbook for Hawaii's judges.

- Submission of a federal grant application to write a history of the judicial system during the days of the monarchy.

- Planning a judicial seminar for Hawaii's judges, the first conducted by professors from the University of Hawaii Law School.

Business Management

The Judiciary is funded from the State's general fund, with the basic budget approved every two years during the budget session of the Legislature.

During the budget session, the Judiciary also presents a six-year projection of capital improvement and operational needs.

The Budget and Fiscal Officer is responsible for preparing and implementing the Judiciary's budget and all fiscal operations.

The Judiciary has a statewide centralized purchasing system which is handled by the fiscal section. The fiscal office is also responsible for issuing all travel vouchers and preparation of the twice-monthly payroll for employees.

Judiciary line administrators discuss hypothetical contract problem during Labor Contract Administrator's Workshop.



Personnel Office

The Personnel Office is responsible for recruiting, hiring, testing, the classification and training of Judiciary employees.

Last year the Personnel Office completed the implementation of the Judiciary's personnel system mandated by Act 159.

A three member Judiciary Personnel Appeals Board, the counterpart of the Executive Branch's Civil Service system, was named. Members are:

William Hiraoka, the chairman, who is the Judiciary's representative.

Wayne Yamasaki, deputy director of the Department of Personnel Services, representing that agency.

Eleanor Caldwell, who was nominated by the Hawaii Government Employees Association, representing the bargaining units of Judiciary employees.

The Personnel Officer also appointed two new specialists, one for recruitment and examinations, and one for training and labor relations.

The office was reorganized into three sections, administrative services, recruitment and examination, and training and labor relations.

The Judiciary has developed its own testing employee evaluation programs.

Appeals Board members
Wayne Yamasaki, Eleanor
Caldwell and William
Hiraoka.



Contract Workshops

More than 60 first-line supervisors in the Judiciary participated in a three-day workshop on Labor Contract Administration sponsored by the Personnel Office.

Topics of the session included understanding collective bargaining contracts, how to handle employee grievances and how to effectively deal with disciplinary problems.

Funded by a grant from the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency, the workshop was conducted by instructors from the American Arbitration Association and two from the University of Hawaii.

Judges Training

The personnel office is responsible for coordinating judges' training, including submitting applications for grant funds, making all travel arrangements and scheduling.

The National Judicial College, located on the campus of the University of Nevada in Reno, is the primary training ground for Hawaii's trial court judges. All new judges attend the college for orientation and are required to return to class at least once every three years for a refresher course.

Judges also attend special courses at other universities, including the American Academy of Judicial Education at the University of Colorado School of Law. Tuition and travel are paid for with grant funds from the federal government.

During the year, 35 Hawaii judges attended training courses or specialized seminars.

Information Office

The Information Office is responsible for creating public awareness of how the courts work and of what judicial services are provided to the community.

The office is also responsible for the production of all internal publications, including a monthly newsletter for Judiciary employees and assisting with the monthly newsletter for volunteers. Both publications are distributed to all other judicial systems in the United States, members of the Hawaii Legislature and other governmental agencies.

The office also provides information about court services on Oahu via telephone inquiries.

The typesetting section of the administrative director's office was attached to the information office last year. The typesetting section is responsible for the production of all court forms, the monthly newsletters, other internal publications and brochures.

The majority of the Judiciary's printing is done in the District Court Printshop.

The annual report is a joint project of the Information Office and the statistical section of the Office of the Planner.

Materials Available

The following publications are available upon request through the Information Office:

The 1977-78 Judiciary Annual Report

The Hawaii Judiciary, a brochure giving the history and organization of the Hawaii Judiciary.

The Hawaii Supreme Court Law Library, a brochure on Hawaii's statewide law library system.

The Restoration of Ali'iolani Hale, a 12-page pamphlet on the historical restoration of the Judiciary Building and its history.

Juror Orientation Package, a series of five brochures provided to the jurors in the First Judicial Circuit explaining their duties and responsibilities.

Small Claims Court, two brochures explaining how to file a suit in Small Claims Court.

Volunteers in the Court, a brochure prepared by the volunteer program.

The Point System, a brochure prepared by the Driver Education Division of the District Court explaining the penalty point system assessed against drivers who violate traffic ordinances.

The Family Court, a compilation of a series of newspaper articles published by the Honolulu Advertiser on the Family Court.

Divorce in Hawaii, You Are Still A Parent and Children and Divorce, brochures prepared by the Family Court to assist couples in divorce proceedings to understanding their responsibilities.

Also available in limited quantities are the following publications:

Hawaii Judicial Information System, an explanation of Hawaii's comprehensive program to integrate computers into judicial operations.

Special Report to the 1978 Constitutional Convention, proposals made by Chief Justice William S. Richardson to the convention.

Hawaii Judicial Seminar, 1978, material presented by the University of Hawaii School of Law during a three-day seminar for all Hawaii judges.

Also available directly from the Statistical Analysis Center are quarterly and annual reports on *Crime in Hawaii* and *SAC*, a publication explaining the center's purpose and operations.



Planning

The Office of Court Planner has the responsibility of preparing a long-range operational master plan for the Hawaii Judiciary.

The office, which is in its second year of existence, has developed a preliminary working model. Support services are being provided by the Futures Department of the University of Hawaii.

Last year, the statistical section was transferred to the Planning Office. The section is responsible for the collection and analysis of court statistical data and maintaining statewide uniformity in the reporting system.

The position of planner was created with federal grant funds and it needs to be made a permanent position on the director's staff.

Supreme Court Law Library

The Supreme Court Law Library, located in Ali'iolani Hale, is a statewide system serving the Courts, attorneys and general public.

The system has a collection in excess of 127,000 reference materials, with approximately 75,000 housed in the Judiciary Building. Materials housed in the main library are available to the libraries in the Neighbor Island Circuits.

Satellite libraries are located in each of the Circuit Courts, with a member of the court staff assigned to operate the library in addition to their normal duties.

During the reporting period, the main library had some 80,000 users and circulated more than 29,000 items. More than half of the use was during the evening hours.

The Move

Much of the year was devoted to finishing plans to move the main library to the first floor of the Queen Street wing of Ali'iolani, in the quarters previously occupied by the Chief Clerk's Office.

New offices for the Supreme Court justices will be constructed in the space occupied by the Law Library as part of the restoration of the original wing.

Long-range plans are for the library to occupy both the first and second floors of the Queen Street Wing.

Head Law Librarian
Momoe Tanaka.



Services

Hawaii is one of the few judicial systems which operates as a statewide library system, which also serves as a reference library for the general public.

Because of the distance from the mainland, many publications are air mailed to the library, such as United States Supreme Court decisions, to keep reference materials up-to-date.

Statistical Analysis Center

The Statistical Analysis Center, a five-year-old federally funded project, serves all agencies in the criminal justice system by developing computerized programs to gather and analyze data.

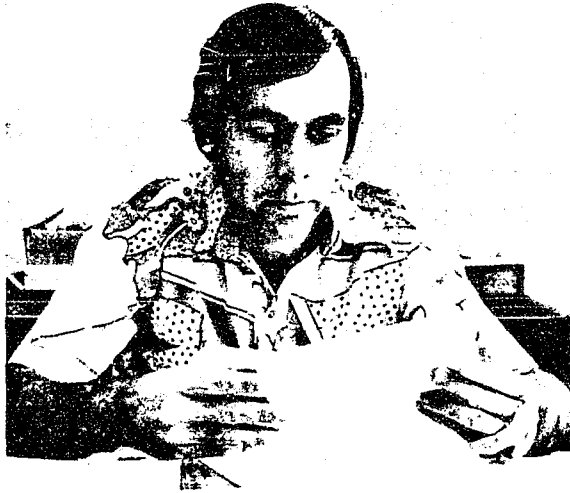
Fiscal year 1977-78 saw the completion of plans to establish the first statewide computer information system, which was scheduled to become fully operational in December of 1978. (See Page 9)

Also, work was begun on the center's third major project as part of the Hawaii Criminal Justice Information System—the Management and Administrative Statistics Report. The study is a compilation of all the resources (i.e. funding, personnel, equipment) devoted to the criminal justice system from the police through corrections institutions.

When made available, the study should provide decision makers an analysis of the resources.

Since 1975, SAC has published Crime in Hawaii, a uniform, statewide report of all crimes reported.

Fred Witte of SAC inspects program cards for new criminal histories program.



Volunteer Program

Volunteers in Public Service to the Courts, the program to which the 1977-78 annual report is dedicated, completed its second year of statewide operation.

The program has been so successful on the Neighbor Islands that the Judiciary is moving to establish permanent volunteer coordinator positions in each Family Court staff on the Neighbor Islands. Until now, the coordinator positions on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii have been funded with grants from federal and state sources.

The emphasis during the year of VIPS's expansion to serve the entire state was on recruitment, while in the second year the emphasis was on increasing the number of manhours per volunteer donated to the courts.

In fiscal year 1977-78, the program had 397 active volunteers who donated 33,565 hours. The number of volunteers active in the program was up by 9.7 percent, and the number of hours they donated increased by 49.7 percent from the previous fiscal year.



Volunteer Coordinator Michelle Wentzell, right, exchanges information on the program with State Volunteer staff member Annie Topping.

If the Judiciary were to have paid employees to perform the same services, total cost would have been \$139,223.

In the chart below, the first line represents the average number of volunteers available to the Courts each month while the second line represents the total hours donated on for the year.

	Oahu	Kauai	Maui	Hawaii
Monthly Average	143	24	23	36
Total Hours	18,128	1,559	2,469	11,409

Program Objectives

Volunteers serve as extension of the court staff and in order to give them the opportunity to effectively use their talents, the VIPS program emphasizes screening and training, plus continual supervision by members of the courts' professional staff and training by outside resource persons.

Volunteers work under job descriptions similar to those of their professional counterparts. While approximately 60 percent of the individuals in the program serve as probation aides, probation com-

panions and tutors, the other 40 percent perform duties ranging from volunteer bailiffs to research and evaluation aides to library aides. The VIPS program has 13 separate job descriptions.

The statewide activities of the VIPS program are coordinated by the Office of the Volunteer Administrator, with guidance provided by an eight-member advisory board elected annually from the ranks of active volunteers.

Office of the Sheriff

The Office of the Sheriff, which is under the administrative control of the District Court, is the arm of the Judiciary responsible for serving various court documents such as subpoenas, warrants, etc.

The Sheriff's Office is located in Honolulu, with deputies on each Island.

If the Judiciary's request to establish a permanent security guard force is granted by the Legislature, they would be in the sheriff's office.

District Court volunteer John Breinich, at left, explains volunteer program to attorney Robert Nip.



6. Statistical Data

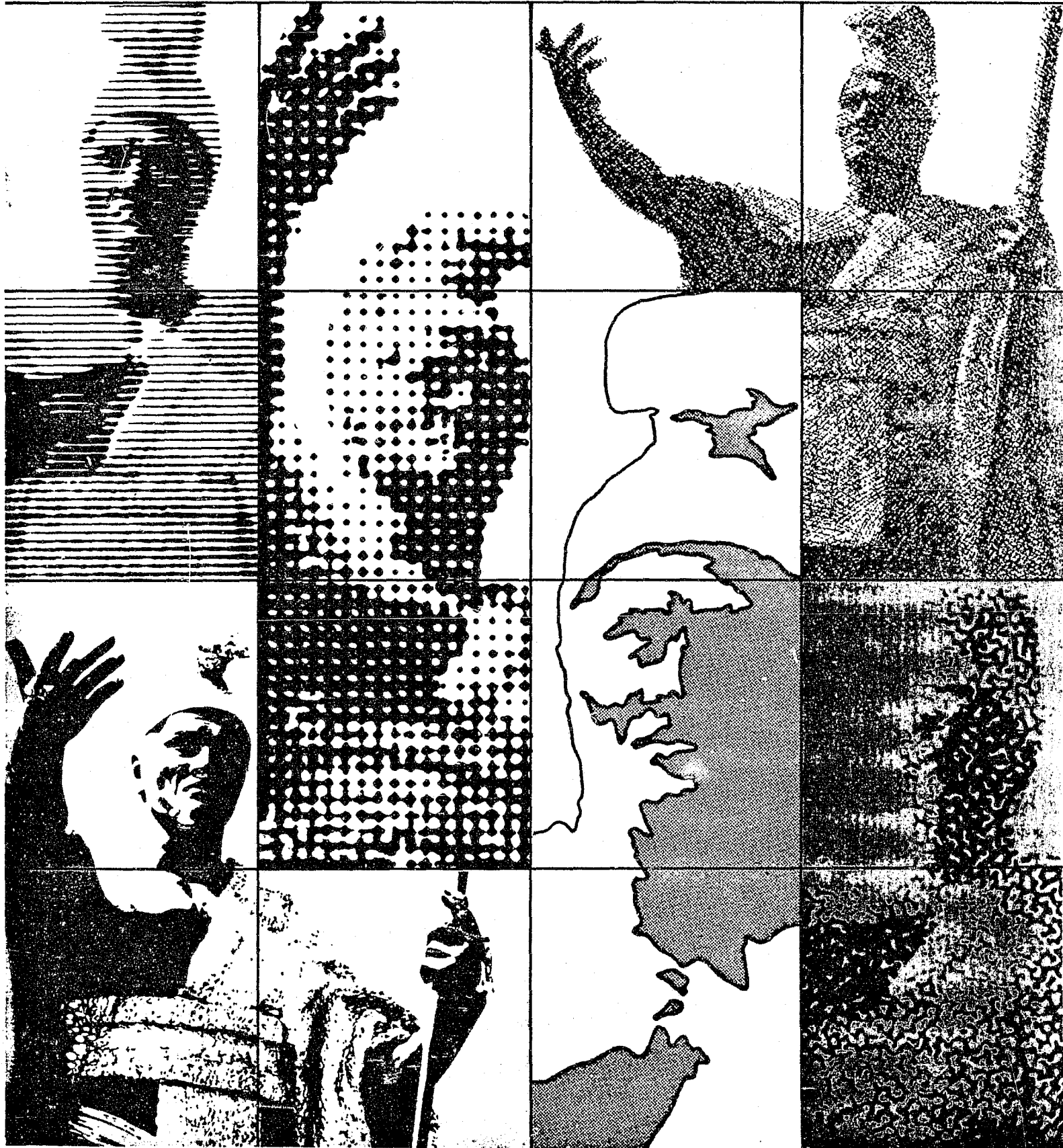


Table 1

SUPREME COURT CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78

	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
TOTAL CASES	535	907	1,442	729	713	111	10	61	547
PRIMARY CASES	483	374	857	187	670	97	10	61	19
Appeals	475	353	833	166	667	92	10	61	3
Civil	283	201	484	95	329	47	6	41	1
Criminal	184	146	330	68	262	45	4	17	2
Other Appeals	8	11	19	3	16	0	0	3	0
Original Proceedings	8	16	24	21	3	5	0	0	16
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS	52	533	585	542	43	14	0	0	528
Motions	50	522	572	532	40	10	0	0	522
Petitions for Rehearing	2	11	13	10	3	4	0	0	6

Table 2

SUPREME COURT CHANGES FY 1976-77 TO FY 1977-78

A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1976-77		FISCAL 1977-78		CHANGE IN 1977-78		CHANGE FROM 72-73	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL FILINGS	750	100.0	907	100.0	+ 157	+ 20.9	+ 540	+ 147.1
Primary	316	42.1	374	41.2	+ 58	+ 18.4	+ 203	+ 118.7
Appeals	303	40.4	358	39.5	+ 55	+ 18.2	+ 199	+ 125.2
Original Proceedings	13	1.7	16	1.7	+ 3	+ 23.1	+ 4	+ 33.3
Supplemental	434	57.9	533	58.8	+ 99	+ 22.8	+ 337	+ 171.9
Motions	421	56.2	522	57.6	+ 101	+ 24.0	+ 346	+ 196.6
Petitions for Rehearing	13	1.7	11	1.2	- 2	- 15.4	- 9	- 45.0
TOTAL BACKLOGS	535	100.0	713	100.0	+ 178	+ 33.3	+ 563	+ 375.3
Primary	483	90.3	670	94.0	+ 187	+ 38.7	+ 529	+ 375.2
Appeals	475	88.8	667	93.6	+ 192	+ 40.4	+ 530	+ 386.9
Original Proceedings	8	1.5	3	0.4	- 5	- 62.5	- 1	- 25.0
Supplemental	52	9.7	43	6.0	- 9	- 17.3	+ 34	+ 377.8
Motions	50	9.3	40	5.6	- 10	- 20.0	+ 34	+ 566.7
Petitions for Rehearing	2	0.4	3	0.4	+ 1	+ 50.0	0	0.0
TOTAL OPINIONS WRITTEN	118		113		- 5	- 4.2	- 24	- 17.5
Deciding Cases	107		111		+ 4	+ 3.7	+ 7	+ 6.7
APPEALS	82	100.0	82	100.0				
Reversals (including remands)	22	26.8	29	31.5				
Affirmances (including reversed in part & modified & affirmed)	54	65.9	60	65.2				
Other Dispositions	6	7.3	3	3.3				
Additional	11		2		- 9	- 81.8	- 31	- 93.9

Primary Proceedings are original cases filed with the Supreme Court, including Appeals (Civil, Criminal and Other) 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 1976-77 TO FY 1977-78 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1976-77		FISCAL 1977-78		CHANGE IN 1977-78		CHANGE FROM 1972-73	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE FILINGS								
Both Courts	30,992	100.0	32,603	100.0	+ 1,621	+ 5.2	+ 7,713	+ 31.0
Primary	27,246	87.9	28,076	86.1	+ 830	+ 3.0	+ 6,205	+ 28.4
Supplemental	3,736	12.1	4,527	13.9	+ 791	+ 21.2	+ 1,508	+ 50.0
Circuit Court Proper	10,188	100.0	10,674	100.0	- 114	- 1.1	+ 1,239	+ 14.0
Primary	9,507	93.3	9,110	90.4	- 397	- 4.2	+ 925	+ 11.3
Supplemental	681	6.7	964	9.6	+ 283	+ 41.6	+ 314	+ 48.3
Family Court	20,794	100.0	22,529	100.0	+ 1,735	+ 8.3	+ 6,474	+ 40.3
Primary	17,739	85.3	18,956	84.2	+ 1,227	+ 6.9	+ 5,280	+ 38.6
Supplemental	3,055	14.7	3,563	15.8	+ 508	+ 16.6	+ 1,194	+ 50.4
STATE BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	30,178	100.0	33,438	100.0	+ 3,258	+ 10.8	+ 11,290	+ 51.0
Primary	26,473	87.7	29,091	87.0	+ 2,618	+ 9.9	+ 9,586	+ 49.1
Supplemental	3,705	12.3	4,345	13.0	+ 640	+ 17.3	+ 1,704	+ 64.5
Circuit Court Proper	18,658	100.0	19,571	100.0	+ 923	+ 4.9	+ 8,118	+ 45.4
Primary	17,646	94.6	18,379	93.9	+ 733	+ 4.2	+ 5,370	+ 41.3
Supplemental	1,012	5.4	1,202	6.1	+ 190	+ 18.8	+ 748	+ 164.8
Family Court	11,520	100.0	13,855	100.0	+ 2,335	+ 20.3	+ 5,172	+ 59.6
Primary	8,827	76.6	10,712	77.3	+ 1,885	+ 21.4	+ 4,216	+ 64.9
Supplemental	2,693	23.4	3,143	22.7	+ 450	+ 16.7	+ 956	+ 43.7
FIRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	22,668	100.0	23,428	100.0	+ 762	+ 3.4	+ 4,235	+ 22.1
Primary	19,615	86.5	19,949	85.2	+ 334	+ 1.7	+ 3,250	+ 19.5
Supplemental	3,051	13.5	3,479	14.8	+ 428	+ 14.0	+ 985	+ 39.5
Circuit Court Proper	6,910	100.0	6,941	100.0	+ 31	+ 0.4	+ 285	+ 4.3
Primary	6,440	93.2	6,201	89.3	- 239	- 3.7	+ 83	+ 1.0
Supplemental	470	6.8	740	10.7	+ 270	+ 57.4	+ 222	+ 42.9
Family Court	15,758	100.0	16,487	100.0	+ 731	+ 4.6	+ 3,950	+ 31.5
Primary	13,175	83.6	13,748	83.4	+ 573	+ 4.3	+ 3,187	+ 30.2
Supplemental	2,581	16.4	2,739	16.6	+ 158	+ 6.1	+ 763	+ 38.6
FIRST CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	23,539	100.0	25,278	100.0	+ 1,740	+ 7.4	+ 7,515	+ 42.3
Primary	20,413	86.7	21,758	86.1	+ 1,345	+ 6.6	+ 6,249	+ 40.3
Supplemental	3,125	13.3	3,520	13.9	+ 395	+ 12.6	+ 1,266	+ 56.2
Circuit Court Proper	14,297	100.0	14,823	100.0	+ 526	+ 3.7	+ 4,367	+ 41.8
Primary	13,546	94.8	13,898	93.8	+ 352	+ 2.6	+ 3,766	+ 37.2
Supplemental	751	5.2	925	6.2	+ 174	+ 23.2	+ 601	+ 185.5
Family Court	9,241	100.0	10,455	100.0	+ 1,214	+ 13.1	+ 3,148	+ 43.1
Primary	6,867	74.3	7,860	75.2	+ 993	+ 14.5	+ 2,483	+ 46.2
Supplemental	2,374	25.7	2,595	24.8	+ 221	+ 9.3	+ 665	+ 34.5
SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	2,741	100.0	2,901	100.0	+ 160	+ 5.8	+ 720	+ 33.0
Primary	2,562	93.5	2,747	94.7	+ 185	+ 7.2	+ 786	+ 40.1
Supplemental	179	6.5	154	5.3	- 25	- 14.0	- 66	- 30.0
Circuit Court Proper	1,274	100.0	1,056	100.0	- 218	- 17.1	+ 185	+ 21.2
Primary	1,249	98.0	1,033	97.8	- 216	- 17.3	+ 222	+ 27.4
Supplemental	25	2.0	23	2.2	- 2	- 8.0	- 37	- 61.7
Family Court	1,467	100.0	1,845	100.0	+ 378	+ 25.8	+ 535	+ 40.8
Primary	1,313	89.5	1,714	92.9	+ 401	+ 30.5	+ 564	+ 49.0
Supplemental	154	10.5	131	7.1	- 23	- 14.9	- 29	- 18.1
SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	2,433	100.0	2,969	100.0	+ 536	+ 22.0	+ 1,429	+ 92.8
Primary	2,277	93.6	2,812	94.7	+ 535	+ 23.5	+ 1,404	+ 99.7
Supplemental	156	6.4	157	5.3	+ 1	+ 0.6	+ 25	+ 18.0
Circuit Court Proper	1,629	100.0	1,781	100.0	+ 152	+ 9.3	+ 655	+ 58.2
Primary	1,603	98.4	1,780	98.8	+ 157	+ 9.8	+ 659	+ 59.9
Supplemental	26	1.6	21	1.2	- 5	- 19.2	- 4	- 16.0
Family Court	804	100.0	1,188	100.0	+ 384	+ 47.8	+ 774	+ 167.0
Primary	574	83.8	1,052	88.6	+ 378	+ 56.1	+ 745	+ 242.7
Supplemental	130	16.2	136	11.4	+ 6	+ 4.6	+ 29	+ 27.1

Table 3 (Continued)

CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1976-77 TO FY 1977-78 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1976-77		FISCAL 1977-78		CHANGE IN 1977-78		CHANGE FROM 1972-73	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
THIRD CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	4,293	100.0	4,900	100.0	+ 607	+ 14.1	+ 2,173	+ 79.7
Primary	3,881	90.4	4,141	84.5	+ 260	+ 6.7	+ 1,659	+ 66.8
Supplemental	412	9.6	759	15.5	+ 347	+ 84.2	+ 514	+ 209.8
Circuit Court Proper	1,416	100.0	1,579	100.0	+ 163	+ 11.5	+ 514	+ 60.3
Primary	1,251	88.4	1,405	89.0	+ 154	+ 12.3	+ 469	+ 50.1
Supplemental	165	11.6	174	11.0	+ 9	+ 5.5	+ 125	+ 255.1
Family Court	2,877	100.0	3,321	100.0	+ 444	+ 15.4	+ 1,579	+ 90.6
Primary	2,630	91.4	2,736	82.4	+ 106	+ 4.0	+ 1,190	+ 77.0
Supplemental	247	8.6	585	17.6	+ 338	+ 136.8	+ 389	+ 198.5
THIRD CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	3,065	100.0	4,030	100.0	+ 965	+ 31.5	+ 1,692	+ 88.5
Primary	2,771	90.4	3,497	86.8	+ 726	+ 26.2	+ 1,548	+ 79.4
Supplemental	294	9.6	533	13.2	+ 239	+ 81.3	+ 344	+ 182.0
Circuit Court Proper	2,014	100.0	2,345	100.0	+ 331	+ 16.4	+ 919	+ 64.4
Primary	1,831	90.0	2,143	91.4	+ 312	+ 17.0	+ 788	+ 58.2
Supplemental	183	9.1	202	8.6	+ 19	+ 10.4	+ 131	+ 184.5
Family Court	1,051	100.0	1,685	100.0	+ 634	+ 60.3	+ 973	+ 136.7
Primary	940	89.4	1,354	80.4	+ 414	+ 44.0	+ 760	+ 127.9
Supplemental	111	10.6	331	19.6	+ 220	+ 198.2	+ 213	+ 180.5
FIFTH CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	1,282	100.0	1,374	100.0	+ 92	+ 7.2	+ 585	+ 74.1
Primary	1,188	92.7	1,239	90.2	+ 51	+ 4.3	+ 510	+ 70.0
Supplemental	94	7.3	135	9.8	+ 41	+ 43.6	+ 75	+ 125.0
Circuit Court Proper	588	100.0	498	100.0	- 90	- 15.3	+ 175	+ 54.2
Primary	567	96.4	471	94.6	- 96	- 16.9	+ 171	+ 57.0
Supplemental	21	3.6	27	5.4	+ 6	+ 28.6	+ 4	+ 17.4
Family Court	694	100.0	876	100.0	+ 182	+ 26.2	+ 410	+ 88.0
Primary	621	89.5	768	87.7	+ 147	+ 23.7	+ 339	+ 79.0
Supplemental	73	10.5	108	12.3	+ 35	+ 47.9	+ 71	+ 191.9
FIFTH CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	1,142	100.0	1,159	100.0	+ 17	+ 1.5	+ 454	+ 64.4
Primary	1,012	88.6	1,024	88.4	+ 12	+ 1.2	+ 385	+ 60.3
Supplemental	130	11.4	135	11.6	+ 5	+ 3.8	+ 69	+ 104.5
Circuit Court Proper	718	100.0	632	100.0	- 86	- 12.0	+ 177	+ 38.9
Primary	666	92.8	578	91.5	- 88	- 13.2	+ 157	+ 37.3
Supplemental	52	7.2	54	8.5	+ 2	+ 3.8	+ 20	+ 58.8
Family Court	424	100.0	527	100.0	+ 103	+ 24.3	+ 277	+ 110.0
Primary	346	81.6	446	84.6	+ 100	+ 28.9	+ 228	+ 104.6
Supplemental	78	18.4	81	15.4	+ 3	+ 3.8	+ 49	+ 153.1

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 Order 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 of the succeeding statistical period. Circuit Court 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 Court in each Circuit have jurisdiction in all matrimonial actions, adoptions, juvenile matters, as well as matters involving incapacitated persons.

Table 4

SUPERVISION ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, ADULT PROBATION ALL CIRCUITS

	Pending at Start	New Placements	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	PROBATION EXPIRED	PROBATION REVOKED	DIS-CHARGE	OTHER TERMINATIONS			
						Probation Expired	New Conviction	Technical Violation	Discharge	Good Adjustment	Dismissed Proceedings	Other
ALL CIRCUITS	2,672	1,454	4,126	584	3,542	273	13	22	13	129	26	108
First Circuit	1,722	1,038	2,760	413	2,347	183	4	20	11	93	21	81
Second Circuit	458	156	614	73	573	53	2	0	0	11	2	3
Third Circuit	393	221	614	90	524	30	7	2	2	22	3	24
Fifth Circuit	99	39	138	10	98	7	0	0	0	3	0	0

Table 5

INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, ADULT PROBATION ALL CIRCUITS

	ROR	DAGP	Pre Sentence	Post Sentence	Out-of-Town Inquiry	Courtesy Supervision	Other	Total
ALL CIRCUITS	21	392	1,033	32	38	144	21	1,688
First Circuit	0	309	682	12	29	97	18	1,147
Second Circuit	0	0	159	15	0	0	0	174
Third Circuit	19	62	169	4	9	47	3	318
Fifth Circuit	2	21	23	1	0	0	0	49

¹Includes 5 investigations for Reduction of Bail.

²Includes 2 investigations for Reduction of Bail.

DAGP investigation for Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea.

ROR investigation for Release on Own Recognizance.

Table 6

CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1976-77 TO FY 1977-78 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATUS DISPOSITIONS

	FISCAL 1976-77		FISCAL 1977-78		CHANGE IN 1977-78		CHANGE FROM 1972-73	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	2,080	100.0	2,403	100.0	+ 323	+ 15.5	+ 1,082	+ 81.9
CCP (Adult Probation)	1,174	56.4	1,454	60.5	+ 280	+ 23.9	+ 1,043	+ 253.8
FC (Juvenile)	906	43.6	949	39.5	+ 43	+ 4.7	+ 39	+ 4.3
STATE PENDING								
Both Courts	4,388	100.0	5,321	100.0	+ 933	+ 21.3	+ 2,038	+ 62.1
CCP (Adult Probation)	2,672	60.9	3,542	66.6	+ 870	+ 32.6	+ 1,839	+ 108.0
FC (Juvenile)	1,716	39.1	1,779	33.4	+ 63	+ 3.7	+ 199	+ 12.6
FIRST CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	1,414	100.0	1,800	100.0	+ 386	+ 27.3	+ 944	+ 110.3
CCP (Adult Probation)	754	53.3	1,038	57.7	+ 284	+ 37.7	+ 758	+ 270.7
FC (Juvenile)	660	46.7	762	42.3	+ 102	+ 15.5	+ 186	+ 32.3
FIRST CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	2,909	100.0	3,610	100.0	+ 701	+ 24.1	+ 1,038	+ 40.4
CCP (Adult Probation)	1,722	59.2	2,347	65.0	+ 625	+ 36.3	+ 929	+ 65.5
FC (Juvenile)	1,187	40.8	1,263	35.0	+ 76	+ 6.4	+ 109	+ 9.4
SECOND CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	209	100.0	205	100.0	- 4	- 1.9	+ 65	+ 46.4
CCP (Adult Probation)	160	76.6	156	76.1	- 4	- 2.5	+ 96	+ 160.0
FC (Juvenile)	49	23.4	49	23.9	0	0.0	- 31	- 38.8
SECOND CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	625	100.0	730	100.0	+ 105	+ 16.8	+ 499	+ 216.0
CCP (Adult Probation)	488	78.1	573	78.5	+ 85	+ 17.4	+ 443	+ 340.8
FC (Juvenile)	137	21.9	157	21.5	+ 20	+ 14.6	+ 56	+ 55.4
THIRD CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	384	100.0	329	100.0	- 55	- 14.3	+ 32	+ 10.8
CCP (Adult Probation)	227	59.1	221	67.2	- 6	- 2.6	+ 160	+ 262.3
FC (Juvenile)	157	40.9	108	32.8	- 49	- 31.2	- 128	- 54.2
THIRD CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	704	100.0	794	100.0	+ 90	+ 12.8	+ 420	+ 112.3
CCP (Adult Probation)	393	55.8	524	66.0	+ 131	+ 33.3	+ 410	+ 359.6
FC (Juvenile)	311	44.2	270	34.0	- 41	- 13.2	+ 10	+ 3.8
FIFTH CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	73	100.0	69	100.0	- 4	- 5.5	+ 41	+ 146.4
CCP (Adult Probation)	33	45.2	39	56.5	+ 6	+ 18.2	+ 29	+ 290.0
FC (Juvenile)	40	54.8	30	43.5	- 10	- 25.0	+ 12	+ 66.7
FIFTH CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	150	100.0	187	100.0	+ 37	+ 24.7	+ 81	+ 76.4
CCP (Adult Probation)	69	46.0	98	52.4	+ 29	+ 42.0	+ 57	+ 139.0
FC (Juvenile)	81	54.0	89	47.6	+ 8	+ 9.9	+ 24	+ 36.9

Status Dispositions represent persons placed on status orders, primarily adult and juvenile probation. Also included are juveniles placed under protective supervision and legal custody.

CCP means Circuit Court Proper.

FC means Family Court.

Table 7

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER ALL CIRCUITS

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION														
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service			DISMISSAL			NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS				
						No Answer	No Smt. Readiness	Notice of	Shp for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others		
TOTAL CASES	18,658	10,074	28,732	9,151	19,581	394	459	122	555	1,125	1,044	215	14	286	32	839	237	1,787	2,042	
Primary Proceedings	17,646	9,110	26,756	8,377	18,379	394	459	122	555	1,125	1,014	211	14	285	32	839	44	1,734	1,549	
Civil Actions	8,781	4,090	10,851	4,073	6,778	82	459	122	555	1,096	703	139	8	64	5	196		55	589	
Contract	1,879	1,434	3,313	1,399	1,914	39	340	38	192	300	128	62	1	8	5	53		22	211	
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	1,268	629	1,897	738	1,159	17	24	11	77	208	290	6	2	16		64		2	21	
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	867	526	1,393	475	918	7	11	15	44	155	138	9	5	21		35		1	34	
Condemnation	220	38	258	82	176		2		3	3		2		1		7			64	
Other Civil Action	2,370	1,357	3,727	1,256	2,471	19	80	49	231	364	131	60		18		33		30	241	
District Court Transfers*	157	106	263	123	140		2	9	8	66	16					4			18	
Probate Proceedings	3,139	1,551	4,690	1,377	3,313				22									5	814	536
Regular Probate	2,418	675	3,093	705	2,388				17									5	663	20
Small Estate Over \$10,000	0	40	40	1	39															1
Small Estate Over \$700	462	595	1,057	409	648				1											93
Small Estate Under \$700	259	241	500	262	238				4											58
Guardianship Proceedings	4,043	361	4,404	267	4,137				7										151	109
Regular Guardianship	2,925	338	3,263	154	3,109				6										127	21
Small Guardianship	826	23	849	97	752														20	77
Special	292	0	292	16	276				1										4	11
Miscellaneous Proceedings	1,116	1,047	2,163	944	1,219							59	10	1				39	714	121
Land Court	92	53	145	47	98													22	22	3
Naturalization	216	532	748	628	120														626	2
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	177	159	336	147	189							32	2	1				8	8	96
Other Special Proceeding	631	303	934	122	812							27	8					9	58	20
Criminal Actions	2,587	2,061	4,648	1,716	2,932	312						252	62	5	221	27	643			194
Part I	1,068	841	1,927	764	1,163	105						72	28	3	136	16	360			44
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	34	31	65	23	42	1						1	1		13	2	4			1
Negligent Homicide	21	14	35	18	17	3						1			3	1	6			4
Forcible Rape	34	19	53	31	22	3									14	1	11			2
Robbery	185	128	313	130	183	10						8	6	1	27	4	70			4
Aggravated Assault	74	66	140	64	76	9						3	1	1	17	2	26			5
Burglary	453	377	830	326	504	56						24	15		39	4	177			11
Larceny Over \$50	150	106	256	70	186	4						13	5	1	13	1	29			4
Larceny Under \$50	14	13	27	14	13	3						3								8
Auto Theft	121	87	208	88	120	16						19			10	1	37			5
Part II	1,501	1,220	2,721	952	1,769	207						180	34	2	85	11	283			150
Other Assaults	58	60	118	70	48	11						7	1		14		2			35
Arson	3	8	11	2	9										1		1			
Forgery and Counterfeiting	109	74	183	60	123	3						4	3		4	1	45			
Fraud	78	77	155	50	105	15						1	1		4		26			3
Embezzlement	12	2	14	4	10	1									1		1			
Stolen Property	69	65	134	48	86	10						3			7		25			3
Vandalism	16	28	44	18	26	2									2		5			9
Weapons	43	47	90	39	51	12						1	3		3	1	15			4
Prostitution	17	0	17	7	10							7								
Sex Offenses	46	34	80	36	44	6						7		1	6		14			2
Narcotic Drug Laws	453	472	925	349	576	72						126	14	1	17	2	93			24
Gambling	20	17	37	3	34	2														1
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0	0														
Driving Under the Influence	11	9	20	11	9	2						3								6
Liquor Laws	0	3	3	3	0															3
Disorderly Conduct	6	8	14	6	8	3														3
Vagrancy	1	0	1	0	1															
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	520	301	821	223	598	66						17	11		25	6	51			47
Traffic Offenses	39	15	54	22	31	2						4			1	1	5			10
Supplemental Proceedings	1,012	964	1,976	774	1,202							30	4	1				193	53	493
Order to Show Cause	73	18	91	15	76														1	14
Re-opened Prior Case	939	946	1,885	759	1,126							30	4		1			193	52	479

*Cases initiated in the District Court demanding jury trial.

Table 8

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, 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	DISMISSAL			NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			
									Notice of	Slip. for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others
TOTAL CASES	14,297	6,941	21,238	6,415	14,823	233	345	116	473	786	909	127	9	243	26	527	187	724	1,710
Primary Proceedings	13,546	6,201	19,747	5,849	13,898	233	345	116	473	786	895	127	9	242	26	527	30	704	1,336
Civil Actions	5,269	3,111	8,380	3,218	5,162	82	345	116	473	787	635	81	4	51	3	133		6	522
Contract	1,259	922	2,181	948	1,233	39	244	35	136	165	92	34		5	3	20		2	173
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	1,036	469	1,505	603	902	17	21	9	68	124	276	4		16		55		1	12
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	680	422	1,102	376	726	7	11	15	39	92	128	6	4	16		29			29
Condemnation	172	30	202	73	129				3	3		2		1					64
Other Civil Action	1,971	1,162	3,133	1,098	2,035	19	67	48	219	320	123	35		13		25		3	226
District Court Transfers*	151	106	257	120	137		2	9	8	63	16					4			18
Probate Proceedings	2,320	1,153	3,473	1,037	2,436				16								1	527	493
Regular Probate	1,742	534	2,276	524	1,752				13								1	499	11
Small Estate Over \$10,000	0	31	31	1	30														1
Small Estate Over \$700	368	409	777	311	466													14	297
Small Estate Under \$700	210	179	389	201	188				3									14	184
Guardianship Proceedings	3,225	274	3,499	187	3,312				3									103	51
Regular Guardianship	2,405	259	2,664	107	2,557				2									98	7
Small Guardianship	563	15	578	66	512													2	64
Special	257	0	257	14	243				1									3	10
Miscellaneous Proceedings	761	388	1,149	224	925					27		7	1				29	68	92
Land Court	83	53	136	47	89												22	22	3
Naturalization	0	0	0	0	0														
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	120	102	222	96	126				6								1		88
Other Special Proceeding	558	233	791	81	710				21			7					6	46	1
Criminal Actions	1,971	1,275	3,246	1,183	2,063	151				233		39	4	191	23	394			148
Part I	834	598	1,432	562	870	52				66		21	2	128	15	239			39
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	28	16	44	15	26	1								13	2	2			
Negligent Homicide	20	12	32	17	15	3								3	1	6			4
Forcible Rape	20	13	33	22	11	1								14		5			2
Robbery	161	113	274	111	163	6				7		4	1	27	4	58			4
Aggravated Assault	41	35	76	33	43	2				2			1	13	2	10			3
Burglary	332	231	563	213	350	25				24		12		35	4	103			10
Larceny Over \$50	129	99	228	61	167	2				13		5		13	1	23			4
Larceny Under \$50	13	11	24	13	11	3				3									7
Auto Theft	90	68	158	74	84	9				17				10	1	32			5
Part II	1,137	677	1,814	621	1,193	99				167		18	2	63	8	155			109
Other Assaults	43	34	77	42	35	4				7				6					25
Arson	2	4	6	2	4									1		1			
Forgery and Counterfeiting	80	50	130	44	86	2				4		2		4	1	31			
Fraud	48	42	90	26	64	7				1		1		3		12			2
Embezzlement	10	1	11	4	7	1								1		1			
Stolen Property	28	21	49	15	34	2				2				5		5			1
Vandalism	11	12	23	11	12									2		1			8
Weapons	24	28	52	17	35	4				1		2		3		4			3
Prostitution	17	0	17	7	10					7									
Sex Offenses	34	23	57	25	32	4				6			1	6		7			1
Narcotic Drug Laws	303	237	540	240	300	23				116		7	1	12		61			20
Gambling	13		20	3	17	2													1
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0														
Driving Under the Influence	11	8	19	10	9	1				3									6
Liquor Laws	0	3	3	3	0														3
Disorderly Conduct	4	6	10	5	5	2													3
Vagrancy	1	0	1	0	1														
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	472	189	661	147	514	47				16		5		19	6	28			26
Traffic Offenses	36	12	48	20	28					4				1	1	4			10
Supplemental Proceedings	751	740	1,491	566	925					14				1			157	20	374
Order to Show Cause	46	17	63	13	50														13
Re-opened Prior Case	705	723	1,428	553	875					14				1					361

*Cases initiated in the District Court demanding jury trial.

Table 9

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Siml. Readiness	Dismissal	NON-JURY	JURY	HEARINGS			Others				
									Notice of	Sip. for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	
TOTAL CASES	1,629	1,056	2,685	904	1,781	39	29	0	37	154	57	19	3	12	1	141	6	358	48
Primary Proceedings	1,603	1,033	2,636	876	1,760	39	29	0	37	154	57	19	3	12	1	141	6	358	20
Civil Actions	624	375	980	310	670		29		37	153	32	18	2	4	1	16		11	7
Contract	240	197	437	153	284		28		26	53	18	11	1	1	1	8		4	2
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	113	65	179	62	117				6	46	5					5			
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	10	56	157	55	102				2	39	8	1	1	2		1			1
Condemnation	18	1	19	0	19														
Other Civil Action	130	56	186	39	147		1		3	14	1	6		1		2		7	4
District Court Transfers*	2	0	2	1	1					1									
Probate Proceedings	291	99	390	78	312					1							2	74	1
Regular Probate	255	44	299	50	249												2	47	1
Small Estate Over \$10,000	0	5	5	0	5														
Small Estate Over \$700	22	36	58	16	42													16	
Small Estate Under \$700	14	14	28	12	16				1									11	
Guardianship Proceedings	285	30	315	22	283														21
Regular Guardianship	189	29	218	12	206														12
Small Guardianship	66	1	67	9	58														8
Special	30	0	30	1	29														1
Miscellaneous Proceedings	109	245	355	273	82						12						4	252	5
Land Court	9	0	9	0	9														
Naturalization	59	208	267	250	17														248
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	21	19	40	15	25						10						3	2	2
Other Special Proceeding	20	19	39	8	31						2						1	2	3
Criminal Actions	314	282	596	193	403	39						13	1	1	8	125			6
Part I	128	108	236	94	142	18						4	1	8	69				2
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	7	8	2	6											2			
Negligent Homicide	1	2	3	1	2						1								
Forcible Rape	6	3	9	2	7											2			
Robbery	12	7	19	12	7	3										9			
Aggravated Assault	12	10	22	9	13	2					1					5			1
Burglary	59	63	122	50	72	6										43			1
Larceny Over \$50	17	6	23	8	15	2							1			5			
Larceny Under \$50	1	0	1	0	1														
Auto Theft	19	10	29	10	19	5					2					3			
Part II	186	174	360	99	261	21					9	1		8	56				4
Other Assaults	1	6	7	5	2									3					2
Arson	0	0	0	0	0														
Forgery and Counterfeiting	20	13	33	7	26	1										6			
Fraud	13	11	24	5	19											5			
Embezzlement	2	0	2	0	2														
Stolen Property	26	15	41	14	27	2					1					11			
Vandalism	0	5	5	0	5														
Weapons	3	6	9	6	3	1										5			
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0														
Sex Offenses	10	6	16	9	7	1					1					6			1
Narcotic Drug Laws	61	71	152	43	109	16					7	1		3		16			
Gambling	7	7	14	0	14														
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	1	0	1	0	1														
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0														
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	21	33	54	10	44									2		7			1
Traffic Offenses	1	1	2	0	2														
Supplemental Proceedings	26	23	49	28	21														28
Order to Show Cause	4	0	4	0	4														
Re-opened Prior Case	22	23	45	28	17														28

*Cases initiated in the District Court demanding jury trial.

Table 10

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, 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 Siml. Readiness	Notice of	Slip for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed		No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested
TOTAL CASES	2,014	1,579	3,593	1,248	2,345	74	70	0	16	116	67	44	2	17	3	118	40	497	184
Primary Proceedings	1,831	1,405	3,236	1,093	2,143	74	70	0	16	116	52	40	2	17	3	118	7	472	106
Civil Actions	685	499	1,184	402	782		70		16	115	33	26	2	7	1	42		35	55
Contract	285	274	559	220	339		55		12	54	16	12		1	1	22		15	32
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	96	77	173	56	117		2			27	9	2	2			4		1	9
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	59	33	92	27	65				1	11	2	1		2		5		1	4
Condemnation	28	7	35	9	26											7			
Other Civil Action	213	108	321	88	233		11		3	21	6	11		4		4		18	10
District Court Transfers*	4	0	4	2	2					2									
Probate Proceedings	385	249	634	194	440					1							2	184	7
Regular Probate	312	79	391	97	294												2	88	7
Small Estate Over \$10,000	0	3	3	0	3														
Small Estate Over \$700	54	135	189	64	125					1								63	
Small Estate Under \$700	19	32	51	33	18													33	
Guardianship Proceedings	354	36	430	30	400														20
Regular Guardianship	263	32	295	20	275														10
Small Guardianship	131	4	135	10	125														10
Special	0	0	0	0	0														
Miscellaneous Proceedings	171	279	450	277	173					16							5	233	23
Land Court	0	0	0	0	0														
Naturalization	108	198	306	220	86													220	
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	22	36	58	29	29						13						3	6	7
Other Special Proceeding	41	45	86	28	58						3						2	7	16
Criminal Actions	196	342	538	190	348	74					3	14		10	2	76			11
Part I	79	92	171	60	111	21						6		4		29			
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	3	8	11	1	10							1							
Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0														
Forcible Rape	1	3	4	1	3	1													
Robbery	7	5	12	4	8							2				2			
Aggravated Assault	5	6	11	9	2	2								2		5			
Burglary	52	62	114	45	69	18					3			2		22			
Larceny Over \$50	2	1	3	0	3														
Larceny Under \$50	0	1	1	0	1														
Auto Theft	9	6	15	0	15														
Part II	117	250	367	130	237	53					3	8		6	2	47			11
Other Assaults	8	9	17	13	4	6										2			5
Arson	1	4	5	0	5														
Forgery and Counterfeiting	7	9	16	6	10							1				5			
Fraud	15	16	31	13	18	5										7			1
Embezzlement	0	1	1	0	1														
Stolen Property	12	26	38	16	22	6								2		7			1
Vandalism	4	7	11	3	8	2										1			
Weapons	10	12	22	12	10	6						1				5			
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0														
Sex Offenses	2	2	4	2	2	1										1			
Narcotic Drug Laws	40	119	159	34	125	15					2	3		2	2	8			2
Gambling	0	3	3	0	3														
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	1	1	2	1	1	1													
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0														
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	15	40	55	27	28	9					1	5		2		10			2
Traffic Offenses	2	1	3	3	0	2										1			
Supplemental Proceedings	183	174	357	155	202						15	4					33	25	78
Order to Show Cause	22	0	22	1	21														1
Re-opened Prior Case	161	174	335	154	181						15	4					33	25	77

*Cases initiated in the District Court demanding jury trial.

Table 11

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, 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 Stmt. Readiness	Notice of Slip for By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested		Uncontested			
TOTAL CASES	718	498	1,216	584	632	48	15	6	29	69	11	25	0	14	2	53	4	208	100	
Primary Proceedings	666	471	1,137	559	578	48	15	6	29	69	10	25	0	14	2	53	1	200	87	
Civil Actions	203	104	307	143	164		15	6	29	61	3	14		2		5		3	5	
Contract	95	41	136	78	58		13	3	18	28	2	5		1		3		1	4	
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	23	17	40	17	23		1	2	3	11										
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	27	15	42	17	25				2	13		1		1						
Condemnation	2	0	2	0	2															
Other Civil Action	56	31	87	31	56		1	1	6	9	1	8				2		2	1	
District Court Transfers*	0	0	0	0	0															
Probate Proceedings	143	50	193	68	125					4								29	35	
Regular Probate	109	18	127	34	93					4								29	1	
Small Estate Over \$10,000	0	1	1	0	1															
Small Estate Over \$700	18	15	33	18	15														18	
Small Estate Under \$700	16	16	32	16	16														16	
Guardianship Proceedings	139	21	160	28	132				4										7	17
Regular Guardianship	68	18	86	15	71				4										7	4
Small Guardianship	66	3	69	12	57															12
Special	5	0	5	1	4															1
Miscellaneous Proceedings	75	134	209	170	39					4	3							1	161	1
Land Court	0	0	0	0	0															
Naturalization	49	126	175	158	17														158	
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	14	2	16	7	9					3	2							1		1
Other Special Proceeding	12	6	18	5	13					1	1								3	
Criminal Actions	106	182	263	150	118	48				3	8	12	2	48						29
Part I	45	43	88	48	40	14				2	1	4	1	23						3
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2	0	2	2	0					1										1
Negligent Homicide	0	0	0	0	0															
Forcible Rape	7	0	7	6	1									1		4				
Robbery	5	3	8	3	5					1						1				
Aggravated Assault	16	15	31	13	18						1			2		6				1
Burglary	10	21	31	18	13									2		9				
Larceny Over \$50	2	0	2	1	1											1				
Larceny Under \$50	0	1	1	1	0															1
Auto Theft	3	3	6	4	2			2								2				
Part II	61	119	150	102	78	34				1	7	8	1	25						26
Other Assaults	6	11	17	10	7					1		1		5						3
Arson	0	0	0	0	0															
Forgery and Counterfeiting	2	2	4	3	1															
Fraud	2	8	10	6	4			3						1						
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0									1		2				
Stolen Property	3	3	6	3	3											2				
Vandalism	1	4	5	4	1											3				1
Weapons	6	1	7	4	3			1								1				1
Prostitution	0	0	0	0	0										1					
Sex Offenses	0	3	3	0	3															
Narcotic Drug Laws	29	45	74	32	42			18		1	3					8				2
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0															
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	0	0															
Driving Under the Influence	0	1	1	1	0			1												
Liquor Laws	0	0	0	0	0															
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	1	0	1															
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0															
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	12	39	51	39	12			10				3		2		6				18
Traffic Offenses	0	1	1	0	1															
Supplemental Proceedings	52	27	79	25	54					1								3	8	13
Order to Show Cause	1	1	2	1	1															
Re-opened Prior Case	51	26	77	24	53					1								3	1	13

*Cases initiated in the District Court demanding jury trial.

Table 12

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, FAMILY COURT ALL CIRCUITS

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION										
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others		
						Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held			Contested	Uncontested
TOTAL CASES	11,520	22,529	34,049	20,194	13,855	16	9	20	30	20	564	2,684	8,175	3,837	4,839	
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	8,827	18,966	27,793	17,081	10,712	16	9	20	30	20	564	1,689	7,784	3,837	3,152	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	3,741	8,218	11,959	7,002	4,957				28		50	450	4,632		1,642	
Divorce	2,947	5,693	8,640	5,058	3,582				3		11	277	4,363		399	
Annulment	13	19	32	14	18								12		2	
Separation and Separate Maintenance	120	105	225	83	142				1		2	7	53		20	
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	661	2,401	3,062	1,847	1,215				24		37	166	199		1,421	
Adoption Proceedings	438	714	1,150	593	557							19	561		13	
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	626	657	1,283	569	714			16			510				43	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	722	1,580	2,302	1,150	1,152			1	2	20		221	186		720	
Criminal Actions	30	60	90	50	40	16	9	3			4				18	
Adults' Referrals	368	803	1,171	825	346										809	16
Criminal Complaint	18	60	78	56	22										52	4
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	77	125	202	176	26										176	
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	11	8	19	11	8										11	
Social Study	113	431	544	408	136										400	8
Other Adult Referral	149	179	328	174	154										170	4
Children's Referrals	2,904	6,934	9,838	6,892	2,946							979	2,385	3,028	500	
Law Violation	2,036	4,785	6,821	4,843	1,978							765	1,955	1,763	360	
Traffic	45	57	102	66	36							7	16	42	1	
Needing Protective Supervision	518	1,367	1,885	1,348	537							69	283	951	65	
Needing Services	167	365	532	290	242							138	102	20	30	
Other Children's Referral	138	360	498	345	153								49	252	44	
Supplemental Proceedings	2,693	3,583	6,256	3,113	3,143							1,015	411		1,687	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	1,320	1,704	3,024	1,436	1,588							695	137		604	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	377	515	892	458	434							163	43		252	
Order to Show Cause, URES	128	132	260	101	159							18	52		31	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	89	182	271	92	179							17	26		49	
Motion	79	52	131	53	78							8	12		33	
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	555	879	1,434	925	509							102	125		698	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	145	99	244	48	186							12	16		20	
Status Dispositions*	1,716	849	2,885	888	1,779							54	229		603	
Probation, Child	955	576	1,531	566	965							16	171		379	
Protective Supervision, Child	351	228	579	183	396							25	43		115	
Legal Custody, Child	333	93	426	96	330							13	13		70	
Other Status	77	52	129	41	88								2		39	
Auxiliary Order*	9,163	1,941	11,104	291	10,813							36	113		142	

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 13

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, FAMILY COURT FIRST CIRCUIT

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 Not Completed	Trial	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested		
TOTAL CASES	9,241	16,487	25,728	15,273	10,455	14	9	14	20	320	2,436	6,059	2,898	3,503		
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	6,987	13,748	20,615	12,755	7,860	14	9	14	20	320	1,567	5,855	2,898	2,058		
Marital Actions and Proceedings	3,077	6,207	9,284	5,448	3,638						397	3,657		1,394		
Divorce	2,560	4,622	7,182	4,064	3,118						227	3,515		322		
Annulment	12	13	25	9	16							7		2		
Separation and Separate Maintenance	98	81	179	66	113						5	45		16		
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	407	1,491	1,898	1,309	589						165	90		1,054		
Adoption Proceedings	364	555	919	442	471						18	420		10		
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	541	386	927	347	580			14		320				13		
Miscellaneous Proceedings	512	1,023	1,535	784	741				20		202	117		455		
Criminal Actions	22	35	57	25	32	14	9							2		
Adults' Referrals	221	616	837	659	178									655	4	
Criminal Complaint	10	44	54	47	7									47		
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	77	124	201	176	25									176		
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	11	8	19	11	8									11		
Social Study	70	293	363	274	89									271	3	
Other Adult Referral	53	147	200	151	49									150	1	
Children's Referrals	2,130	4,926	7,056	5,034	2,022						950	1,661	2,243	180		
Law Violation	1,421	3,230	4,651	3,380	1,271						737	1,359	1,165	119		
Traffic	35	46	81	59	22						6	12	40	1		
Needin' Protective Supervision	437	1,121	1,558	1,126	432						69	194	836	27		
Needin' Services	152	338	490	269	221						138	88	18	25		
Other Children's Referral	85	191	276	200	76							8	184	8		
Supplemental Proceedings	2,374	2,739	5,113	2,518	2,595						689	204		1,445		
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	1,150	1,305	2,455	1,119	1,336						592	43		484		
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	328	436	764	387	377						140	21		226		
Order to Show Cause, URES	90	67	157	54	103						16	30		8		
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	78	49	127	23	104						14			9		
Motion	44	20	64	24	40						4	2		18		
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	552	858	1,410	905	505						102	105		698		
Other Supplemental Proceeding	132	4	136	6	130						1	3		2		
Status Dispositions*	1,187	762	1,949	686	1,263						53	118		515		
Probation, Child	627	422	1,049	419	630						15	84		320		
Protective Supervision, Child	279	207	486	157	329						25	26		106		
Legal Custody, Child	227	84	311	82	229						13	6		63		
Other Status	54	49	103	28	75							2		26		
Auxiliary Order*	7,895	1,503	9,398	218	9,180						36	103		79		

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 14

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, FAMILY COURT SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others	
						Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held			Contested
TOTAL CASES	804	1,345	2,649	1,461	1,182		1	30			59	55	643	479	194
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	674	1,714	2,388	1,336	1,052		1	30			59	23	581	479	163
Marital Actions and Proceedings	248	719	967	524	443				28		40	15	383		48
Divorce	145	433	578	378	200				3		11	15	337		12
Annulment	0	3	3	3	0								3		
Separation and Separate Maintenance	12	11	23	7	16			1					4		
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	91	272	363	136	227			24			27		49		36
Adoption Proceedings	44	70	114	60	54								58		2
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	30	41	71	23	48						19				4
Miscellaneous Proceedings	52	164	216	64	132		1	2				8	36		37
Criminal Actions	0	4	4	1	3										1
Adults' Referrals	24	58	82	53	29										44
Criminal Complaint	7	14	21	7	14										3
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	1	1	0	1										
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0										
Social Study	17	42	59	45	14										41
Other Adult Referral	0	1	1	1	0										1
Children's Referrals	276	658	934	501	343								94	435	62
Law Violation	219	547	766	492	274								83	370	39
Traffic	0	7	7	4	3								2	2	
Needing Protective Supervision	34	77	111	71	40								5	56	10
Needing Services	8	2	10	5	5								2	1	2
Other Children's Referral	15	25	40	19	21								2	6	11
Supplemental Proceedings	130	131	261	125	136							32	62		31
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	59	67	126	67	59							19	32		16
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	20	40	60	35	25							10	15		10
Order to Show Cause, URES	18	18	36	18	18							1	13		4
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	9	2	11	2	9								1		1
Motion	18	1	19	1	18							1			
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	0	1	1	0	1										
Other Supplemental Proceeding	6	2	8	2	6							1	1		
Status Dispositions*	137	49	186	29	157								29		
Probation, Child	81	42	123	20	103								20		
Protective Supervision, Child	24	4	28	5	23								5		
Legal Custody, Child	30	0	30	4	26								4		
Other Status	2	3	5	0	5										
Auxiliary Order*	921	243	1,164	27	1,137								2		25

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 15

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, FAMILY COURT

THIRD CIRCUIT

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
TOTAL CASES	1,051	3,321	4,372	2,687	1,685	2		4			151	142	1,121	419	848	
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	940	2,736	3,676	2,322	1,354	2		4			151	62	998	419	685	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	268	871	1,139	687	452							30	390		267	
Divorce	159	433	592	395	197							27	340		28	
Annulment	0	2	2	1	1								1			
Separation and Separate Maintenance	7	5	12	6	6							2			4	
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	102	431	533	285	248							1	49		235	
Adoption Proceedings	17	65	82	63	19							1	61		1	
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	47	210	257	173	84			1			147				25	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	134	333	467	231	236							10	29		192	
Criminal Actions	8	21	29	24	5	2		3			4				15	
Adults' Referrals	112	109	221	93	128										92	1
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	18	81	99	74	25										74	
Other Adult Referral	94	28	122	19	103										18	1
Children's Referrals	354	1,127	1,481	1,051	430							21	519	327	184	
Law Violation	291	850	1,141	798	343							21	416	215	146	
Traffic	2	3	5	2	3								2			
Needing Protective Supervision	34	139	173	131	42								58	53	20	
Needing Services	3	13	16	8	8								5	1	2	
Other Children's Referral	24	122	146	112	34								38	58	16	
Supplemental Proceedings	111	585	696	365	331							80	122		163	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	63	280	343	197	146							61	55		81	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	21	26	47	20	27							10	2		8	
Order to Show Cause, URES	16	38	54	24	30							1	7		16	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	2	131	133	67	66							3	25		39	
Motion	1	5	6	3	3							1	1		1	
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	3	20	23	20	3								20		3	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	5	85	90	34	56							4	12		18	
Status Dispositions*	311	108	419	149	270							1	80		68	
Probation, Child	204	94	298	110	188							1	65		44	
Protective Supervision, Child	41	14	55	19	36								12		7	
Legal Custody, Child	45	0	45	7	38								3		4	
Other Status	21	0	21	13	8										13	
Auxiliary Order*	244	124	368	42	326								8		34	

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 16

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, FAMILY COURT FIFTH CIRCUIT

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 Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested			
TOTAL CASES	424	876	1,300	773	527			1				34	51	352	41	294	
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	346	768	1,114	628	446			1				34	17	329	41	246	
Marital Actions and Proceedings	148	421	569	343	226							10	8	192		133	
Divorce	83	205	288	221	67								8	176		37	
Annulment	1	1	2	1	1									1			
Separation and Separate Maintenance	3	8	11	4	7									4			
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	61	207	268	117	151							10		11		96	
Adoption Proceedings	11	24	35	22	13									22			
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	8	20	28	26	2			1				24				1	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	24	60	84	41	43								1	4		36	
Criminal Actions	0	0	0	0	0												
Adults' Referrals	11	20	31	20	11											18	2
Criminal Complaint	1	2	3	2	1											2	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	0	0	0	0												
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0												
Social Study	8	15	23	15	8											14	1
Other Adult Referral	2	3	5	3	2											2	1
Children's Referrals	144	223	367	216	151								8	111	23	74	
Law Violation	105	158	263	173	90								7	97	13	56	
Traffic	8	1	9	1	8								1				
Needing Protective Supervision	13	30	43	20	23									6	6	8	
Needing Services	4	12	16	8	8									7		1	
Other Children's Referral	14	22	36	14	22									1	4	9	
Supplemental Proceedings	78	108	186	105	81								34	23		48	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	48	52	100	53	47								23	7		23	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	8	13	21	16	5								3	5		8	
Order to Show Cause, URES	4	9	13	5	8									2		3	
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	0	0	0	0	0												
Motion	16	26	42	25	17								2	9		14	
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	0	0	0	0	0												
Other Supplemental Proceeding	2	8	10	6	4								6				
Status Dispositions*	81	30	111	22	89									2		20	
Probation, Child	43	18	61	17	44									2		15	
Protective Supervision, Child	7	3	10	2	8											2	
Legal Custody, Child	31	9	40	3	37											3	
Other Status	0	0	0	0	0												
Auxiliary Order*	103	71	174	4	170											4	

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 17

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, DISTRICT COURTS ALL CIRCUITS

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Concession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
TOTAL CASES	65,911	717,283	783,194	639,699	83,485									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	60,880	697,223	758,103	669,556	88,547	2,942	6,382	783	19,229	2,325	88,234	475,974	107	73,580
CIVIL ACTIONS	6,857	10,940	17,797	10,200	7,597	2,942	6,382	783						93
Regular Civil	6,365	9,627	15,992	8,875	7,117	2,439	6,070	277						89
Assumpsit	4,120	7,741	11,861	7,290	4,571	1,728	5,388	141						33
Non-Payment of Taxes	252	62	314	54	260	13	41							
Tort	1,150	877	2,027	726	1,301	356	278	59						33
Summary Possession	784	800	1,584	660	924	266	319	55						20
Other	59	147	206	145	61	76	44	22						3
Small Claims	492	1,313	1,805	1,325	480	503	3*2	506						4
Assumpsit	411	861	1,272	901	371	361	258	281						1
Tort	45	260	305	241	64	79	42	117						3
Other	36	192	228	183	45	63	12	108						
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	53,123	665,427	718,550	640,458	78,082				18,361	1,349	87,119	460,584	6	72,449
Moving-Arrest & Citation	30,042	126,585	156,627	125,781	30,846				7,715	578	30,219	50,512	5	36,752
Non-Moving	18,921	66,765	85,686	59,705	25,981				6,146	570	11,060	23,423	1	18,505
Parking	4,160	472,077	476,237	454,982	21,255				4,500	801	45,840	386,649		17,192
OTHER VIOLATIONS	900	20,858	21,756	18,888	2,868				868	376	1,115	15,390	8	1,131
Airport	361	12,078	12,439	10,230	2,209				94	204	665	9,247		20
Dog Leash	276	3,771	4,047	3,786	261				220	37	93	2,969		467
Fish & Game	35	306	341	292	49				31	20	5	111	3	122
Harbor Violations	47	293	340	287	53				29	2	17	201		38
Industrial Safety	2	0	2	0	2									
P.U.C. Violations	133	1,370	1,503	1,304	199				75		206	793		230
Weights & Measures	0	29	29	14	15				1	2		1		10
Other	46	3,009	3,055	2,975	80				418	111	129	2,068	5	244

	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	
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	5,031	20,060	25,091	20,143	4,048	5,043	1,327	1,078	1,723	500	9,689	145	456	182
PART I	1,050	3,320	4,370	3,368	1,002	1,033	127	216	246	85	1,206	119	262	94
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4	28	32	29	3									5
Negligent Homicide	10	25	35	26	9	2	2	2		5	6	3	6	
Forcible Rape	4	28	32	30	2							4	23	3
Robbery	25	100	125	103	22							21	74	8
Aggravated Assault	23	29	52	47	5							19	18	10
Burglary	30	148	178	149	29							44	63	42
Larceny-Over \$50	122	441	563	443	120							21	43	16
Larceny-Under \$50	815	2,467	3,282	2,485	797	913	83	178	222	36	1,053			
Auto Theft	17	54	71	56	15	12	2	1		4	9	7	11	10
Part II	3,981	16,740	20,721	16,775	3,946	4,010	1,200	862	1,477	435	8,483	26	194	88
Other Assaults	370	1,310	1,680	1,409	271	488	132	90	74	67	553			3
Arson	2	14	16	13	3	2	6				1			4
Forgery & Counterfeiting	6	58	64	49	15	6	3		1	9	3	3	21	3
Fraud	66	126	192	115	77	58	8	1		3	40			4
Embezzlement														
Stolen Property	18	41	59	41	18	15		4	9	1	12			
Vandalism	75	278	353	290	63	84	40	18	16	10	116			6
Weapons	96	420	516	400	116	127	55	24	19	13	143	4	7	8
Prostitution	180	422	602	396	206	107	34	67	26		162			
Sex Offenses	29	43	72	56	16	16	3	5		3	14			3
Narcotic Drug Laws	448	1,936	2,384	1,958	426	717	128	156	160	78	529	13	122	55
Gambling	335	1,563	1,898	1,519	379	352	353	16	157	109	532			
Offenses Against Family & Children	3	6	9	6	3	2	1	1			1			1
Driving Under the Influence	911	2,613	3,524	2,493	1,031	136	56	26	80	33	2,162			
Liquor Laws	39	345	384	321	63	36	23	14	48	4	196			
Disorderly Conduct	146	829	975	874	101	224	47	67	79	4	453			
Vagrancy	13	50	63	49	14	14	11		1	1	22			
All Other Offenses	1,244	6,688	7,930	6,786	1,144	1,626	300	373	807	100	3,544	4	23	9

Table 18

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, DISTRICT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	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
TOTAL CASES	59,908	645,922	705,830	623,227	82,603									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	55,849	631,264	687,113	608,313	78,800	2,249	4,660	591	15,601	1,320	84,912	431,618	64	67,268
CIVIL ACTIONS	5,621	8,329	13,950	7,590	6,380	2,249	4,660	591						90
Regular Civil	5,303	7,302	12,805	6,581	8,024	1,889	4,435	171						86
Assumpsit	3,248	5,656	8,904	5,241	3,663	1,277	3,854	78						32
Non-Payment of Taxes	50	61	311	52	259	13	39							
Tort	1,546	811	1,857	655	1,202	327	249	47						32
Summary Possession	729	693	1,422	564	858	236	276	33						19
Other	30	81	111	69	42	36	17	13						3
Small Claims	318	1,027	1,345	1,009	336	360	225	420						4
Assumpsit	255	606	859	616	243	230	182	203						1
Tort	29	232	261	211	50	67	31	110						3
Other	36	189	225	182	43	63	12	107						
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	49,812	617,866	667,678	595,721	71,957				15,339	1,278	84,592	428,004	4	66,504
Moving-Arrest & Citation	29,109	111,864	140,973	111,779	29,194				6,456	388	29,377	42,917	3	32,638
Non-Moving	17,498	54,234	71,732	48,371	23,361				4,710	325	9,944	16,606	1	16,785
Parking	3,205	451,768	454,973	435,571	19,402				4,173	565	45,271	368,481		17,081
OTHER VIOLATIONS	416	5,069	5,485	5,002	483				262	42	320	3,614		764
Airport	2	20	22	22	0				2		1	19		
Dog Leash	218	3,284	3,502	3,296	206				133	32	92	2,633		406
Fish & Game	27	119	146	126	20				9	5	4	61		47
Harbor Violations	44	263	307	262	45				24	2	16	189		31
Industrial Safety	2	0	0	0	2									
P.U.C. Violations	121	1,238	1,359	1,168	191				56		201	702		209
Weights & Measures	0	1	1	1	0							1		
Other	2	144	146	127	19				38	3	6	9		71

	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
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	4,059	14,658	18,717	14,914	3,803	3,819	609	853	1,345	280	7,500	42	356
PART I	841	2,598	3,439	2,840	799	911	60	196	237	50	938	40	200
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	22	22	20	2								20
Negligent Homicide	6	17	23	17	6	1		2		5	2	1	6
Forcible Rape	3	23	26	25	1							2	23
Robbery	19	82	101	81	20							16	65
Aggravated Assault	11	14	25	22	3							8	14
Burglary	8	56	64	59	5							10	49
Larceny-Over \$50	99	313	412	316	96	95	15	31	23	15	109	3	25
Larceny-Under \$50	694	2,063	2,757	2,093	664	815	45	162	214	30	827		
Auto Theft	1	8	9	7	2			1					6
Part II	3,218	12,060	15,278	12,274	3,004	2,908	549	757	1,108	240	6,562	2	148
Other Assaults	256	852	1,108	974	134	397	59	84	71	36	327		
Arson	2	11	13	10	3	3	1	5					4
Forgery & Counterfeiting	1	26	27	25	2	1			1	9		2	12
Fraud	33	19	52	30	22	17	4	1		1			
Embezzlement													
Stolen Property	17	36	53	35	18	13		4	9	1	8		
Vandalism	37	167	204	183	21	62	24	14	11	8	64		
Weapons	59	265	324	240	84	86	29	20	9	9	86		1
Prostitution	179	413	592	392	200	106	32	67	25		162		
Sex Offenses	21	30	51	38	13	15	1	5		3	8		6
Narcotic Drug Laws	257	1,177	1,434	1,265	169	510	43	129	133	55	289		106
Gambling	332	1,024	1,356	990	366	334	126	16	70	37	407		
Offenses Against Family & Children	0	2	2	2	0	1		1					
Driving Under the Influence	865	2,178	3,043	2,083	980	86	35	15	69	29	1,829		
Liquor Laws	38	225	263	215	48	21	19	13	27	4	131		
Disorderly Conduct	110	612	722	655	67	177	24	65	70	3	316		
Vagrancy	1	0	1	0	1								
All Other Offenses	1,010	5,023	6,033	5,157	876	1,081	148	323	613	45	2,923		19

Table 19

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, DISTRICT COURT SECOND CIRCUIT

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	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
TOTAL CASES	4,182	36,621	42,803	34,471	8,332									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	3,830	36,129	39,959	31,965	7,994	358	1,139	98	1,728	15	1,283	24,246	8	3,090
CIVIL ACTIONS	772	1,572	2,344	1,595	749	358	1,139	98						
Regular Civil	688	1,475	2,163	1,483	700	295	1,117	51						
Assumpsit	577	1,373	1,950	1,345	605	257	1,057	31						
Non-Payment of Taxes	1	1	2	2	0		2							
Tort	52	35	87	45	42	15	24	6						
Summary Possession	41	52	93	52	41	11	28	13						
Other	17	14	31	19	12	12	6	1						
Small Claims	84	97	181	132	49	63	22	47						
Assumpsit	79	90	169	126	43	62	19	45						
Tort	5	5	10	5	5	1	3	1						
Other	0	2	2	1	1			1						
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	2,828	28,741	31,369	26,415	4,954				1,538	12	812	21,173		2,880
Moving-Arrest & Citation	814	7,898	8,512	7,466	1,046				800	7	79	4,445		2,135
Non-Moving	1,069	7,078	8,147	6,078	2,069				561	5	352	4,493		667
Parking	945	13,765	14,710	12,871	1,839				177		381	12,235		78
OTHER VIOLATIONS	430	5,816	6,246	3,955	2,291				190	3	471	3,073	8	210
Airport	341	4,932	5,273	3,075	2,198				12		464	2,599		
Dog Leash	58	447	505	452	53				80		1	334		37
Fish & Game	8	96	104	88	16				18	1	1	22	3	43
Harbor Violations	3	25	28	20	8				3			11		6
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations	12	118	130	127	3				14		5	91		17
Weights & Measures														
Other	8	198	206	193	13				63	2		16	5	107

	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
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	352	2,492	2,844	2,506	338	653	118	2	311	29	1,207	44	72	70
PART I	72	311	383	309	74	39	21		2	9	113	39	38	48
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	4	5	9	8	1								4	4
Negligent Homicide	0	4	4	4	0	1					1	2		
Forcible Rape	1	3	4	3	1							2		1
Robbery	3	9	12	11	1							2	5	4
Aggravated Assault	11	6	17	16	1							7	2	7
Burglary	14	52	66	49	17							16	10	23
Larceny-Over \$50	11	55	66	58	10	5	9		1	5	10	6	13	7
Larceny-Under \$50	20	148	168	135	33	25	11		1		98			
Auto Theft	8	29	37	27	10	8	1			4	4	4	4	2
Part II	280	2,181	2,461	2,197	264	614	97	2	309	20	1,094	5	34	22
Other Assaults	26	178	204	165	39	41	17		3	8	93		2	1
Arson	0	3	3	3	0	1	1				1			
Forgery & Counterfeiting	5	24	29	13	11	5	2					1	8	2
Fraud	5	57	62	44	18	16					23		4	1
Embezzlement														
Stolen Property														
Vandalism	7	23	30	25	5	6	2			1	14			2
Weapons	19	41	60	51	9	15	9				20	3	3	1
Prostitution	1	2	3	2	1	1			1					
Sex Offenses	6	8	14	12	2	1	2				3		4	2
Narcotic Drug Laws	67	260	327	267	60	87	14		11	8	125		10	12
Gambling	2	136	138	132	6	7			87		38			
Offenses Against Family & Children	2	0	2	2	0	1	1							
Driving Under the Influence	93	188	211	201	10	35	4		5		157			
Liquor Laws	0	93	93	89	4	9	1			19	60			
Disorderly Conduct	17	142	159	148	11	35	10		8		95			
Vagrancy														
All Other Offenses	100	1,026	1,126	1,038	88	354	34	2	175	3	465	1	3	1

Table 20

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1977-78, DISTRICT COURT THIRD CIRCUIT

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	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
TOTAL CASES	1,346	22,221	23,567	21,668	1,899									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	813	20,352	21,165	19,904	1,261	216	399	71	832	966	2,037	13,098	1	1,364
CIVIL ACTIONS	173	896	889	888	183	216	399	71						
Regular Civil	154	575	729	560	169	162	352	46						
Assumpsit	98	452	550	448	102	107	317	24						
Non-Payment of Taxes														
Tort	37	28	65	22	43	12	4	6						
Summary Possession	8	43	51	33	18	15	10	8						
Other	11	52	63	57	6	28	21	8						
Small Claims	19	121	140	126	14	54	47	25						
Assumpsit	11	97	108	101	7	43	39	19						
Tort	8	23	31	25	6	11	8	6						
Other	0	1	1	0	1									
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	591	13,257	13,848	12,852	996				465	658	1,713	8,758	1	1,259
Moving-Arrest & Citation	288	4,647	4,935	4,384	551				126	183	761	2,573	1	740
Non-Moving	293	3,444	3,737	3,304	433				214	239	764	1,595		492
Parking	10	5,166	5,176	5,164	12				125	236	188	4,588		27
OTHER VIOLATIONS	49	6,399	6,448	6,366	82				367	328	324	5,242		105
Airport	17	3,681	3,698	3,688	10				79	204	200	3,185		20
Dog Leash	0	30	30	28	2				4	5				19
Fish & Game	0	61	61	49	12				2	14		23		10
Harbor Violations	0	5	5	5	0				2		1	1		1
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations	0	7	7	2	5									2
Weights & Measures	0	27	27	12	15					2				10
Other	32	2,588	2,620	2,582	38				280	103	123	2,033		43

	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
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	633	1,869	2,402	1,764	638	444	256	118	35	48	719	30	15	97
PART I	122	362	424	317	107	65	35	19	2	1	135	16	6	38
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	1	1	1	0									1
Negligent Homicide	4	4	8	5	3						3			2
Forcible Rape	0	2	2	2	0		2							4
Robbery	3	4	7	6	1							1	1	4
Aggravated Assault	1	2	3	2	1							1		1
Burglary	8	19	27	21	6							4	2	15
Larceny-Over \$50	8	61	69	58	11	5	12	4			18	8	3	8
Larceny-Under \$50	90	195	285	203	82	56	20	15	2	1	109			
Auto Theft	8	14	22	19	3	4	1				5	2		7
Part II	411	1,567	1,978	1,447	531	379	223	99	33	47	584	14	9	59
Other Assaults	76	231	307	227	80	37	48	6		12	123		1	
Arson														
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	7	7	5	2		1				3			1
Fraud	22	24	46	28	18	19	2			1	6			
Embezzlement														
Stolen Property	0	5	5	5	0	1					4			
Vandalism	24	71	95	61	34	6	12	4	1		34			4
Weapons	15	92	107	90	17	18	15	4	9	4	30	1	2	7
Prostitution	0	7	7	2	5		2							
Sex Offenses	2	5	7	6	1						3	2		1
Narcotic Drug Laws	111	406	517	352	165	99	55	27	9	6	103	9	6	38
Gambling	1	4	5	4	1						1			
Offenses Against Family & Children	1	4	5	2	3						1			1
Driving Under the Influence	19	184	203	165	38	11	16	11	4	2	121			
Liquor Laws	1	27	28	17	11	5	3	1	2		5			
Disorderly Conduct	14	46	60	44	16	3	8	2			31			
Vagrancy	12	50	62	49	13	14	11		1	1	22			
All Other Offenses	113	404	517	390	127	185	47	44	7	21	97	2		7

Table 21

CASELOAD ACTIVITY BY 1977-78, DISTRICT COURT FIFTH CIRCUIT

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Case/Load	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Plea/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
TOTAL CASES	475	10,518	10,994	10,333	631	119	184	23	1,063	4	2	6,112	4	1,858
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	382	9,478	9,896	9,374	482	119	184	23	1,063	4	2	6,112	4	1,858
CIVIL ACTIONS	381	9,443	9,844	9,329	480	119	184	23						3
Regular Civil	220	278	495	271	224	83	188	8						8
Assumpsit	187	290	457	256	201	87	160	8						1
Non-Payment of Taxes	1	0	1	0	1									
Tort	15	3	18	4	14	4	1							1
Summary Possession	6	12	18	11	7		6	1						
Other	1	0	1	0	1									
Small Claims	71	88	139	88	81	28	18	14						
Assumpsit	68	88	136	88	78	26	18	14						
Tort	3	0	3	0	3									
Other														
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	82	5,583	5,855	5,480	175				1,018	1	2	2,851	1	1,806
Moving-Arrest & Citation	51	2,178	2,207	2,152	55				333		2	577	1	1,239
Non-Moving	81	2,009	2,070	1,952	118				661	1		729		561
Parking	0	1,378	1,378	1,376	2				25			1,345		6
OTHER VIOLATIONS	5	3,572	3,577	3,565	12				49	3		3,481		52
Airport	1	3,445	3,446	3,445	1				1			3,444		
Dog Leash	0	10	10	10	0				3			2		5
Fish & Game	0	30	30	29	1				2			5		22
Harbor Violations														
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations	0	7	7	7	0				5					2
Weights & Measures	0	1	1	1	0				1					
Other	4	79	83	78	10				37	3		10		23

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Case/Load	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
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	37	1,041	1,128	858	189	127	342	6	32	133	23	28	13	16
PART I	18	109	124	102	22	18	11	1	5	5	20	24	10	8
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter														
Negligent Homicide														
Forcible Rape														
Robbery	0	5	5	5	0								2	2
Aggravated Assault	0	7	7	7	0								2	4
Burglary	1	21	21	20	1							14	3	4
Larceny-Over \$50	4	12	16	13	3	1	4				1	4	2	1
Larceny-Under \$50	11	61	72	54	18	17	7	1	5	6	19			
Auto Theft	5	3	8	5	0							1	1	1
Part II	72	832	1,004	857	147	108	331	4	27	128	243	5	3	7
Other Assaults	12	49	61	43	18	15	8			11	10			1
Arson														
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	1	1	1	0									
Fraud	8	28	32	13	19	6	2			1	4			
Embezzlement														
Stolen Property	1	0	1	1	0	1								
Vandalism	7	17	24	21	3	10	2		4	1	14			
Weapons	3	22	25	19	6	8	2		1		7			
Prostitution														
Sex Offenses														
Narcotic Drug Laws	13	83	106	74	32	21	16		7	9	12	4		5
Gambling	0	380	380	363	6	11	224			72	88			
Offenses Against Family & Children														
Driving Under the Influence	4	63	67	64	3	4	1		2	2	65			
Liquor Laws														
Disorderly Conduct	5	19	24	27	7	8	5		1	1	11			
Vagrancy														
All Other Offenses	21	233	254	201	53	25	71	4	12	31	64			

END