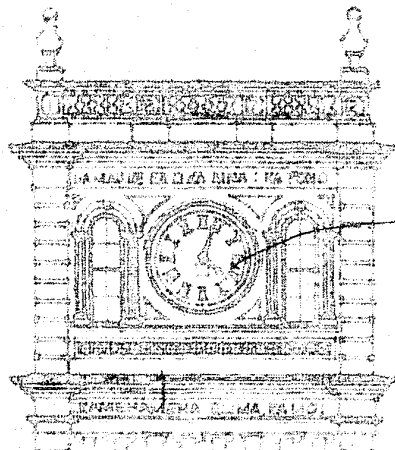


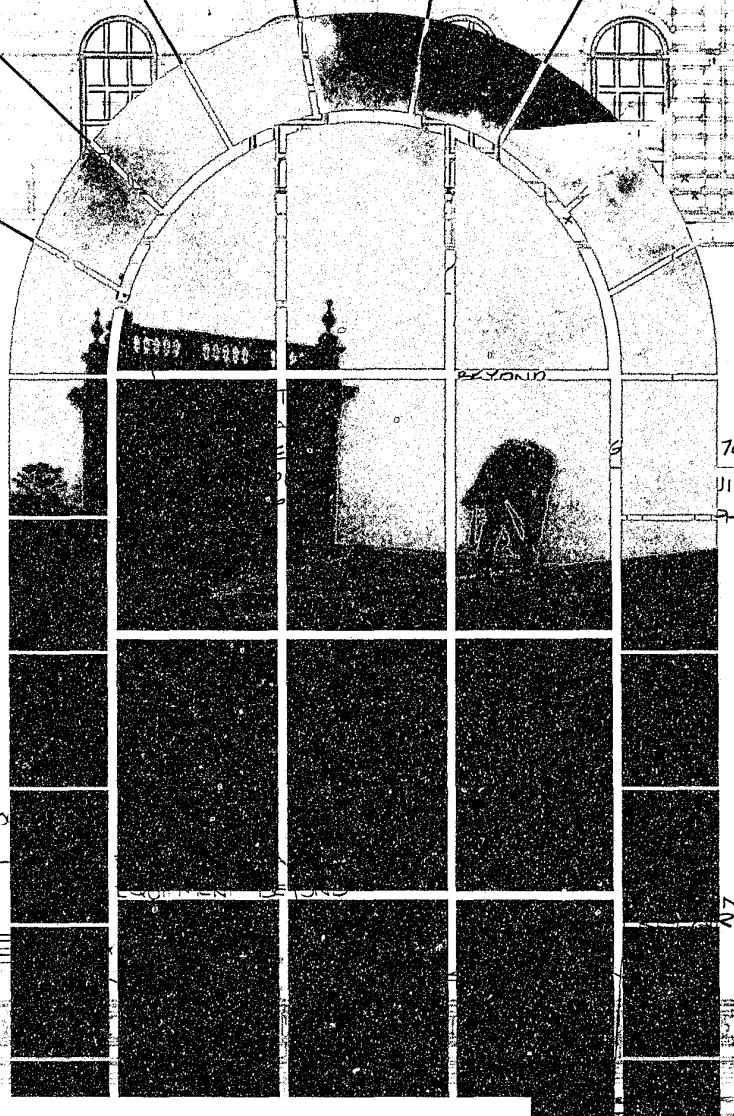
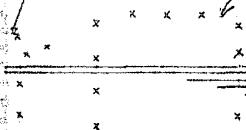
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The Judiciary • State of Hawaii
Annual Report
July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987



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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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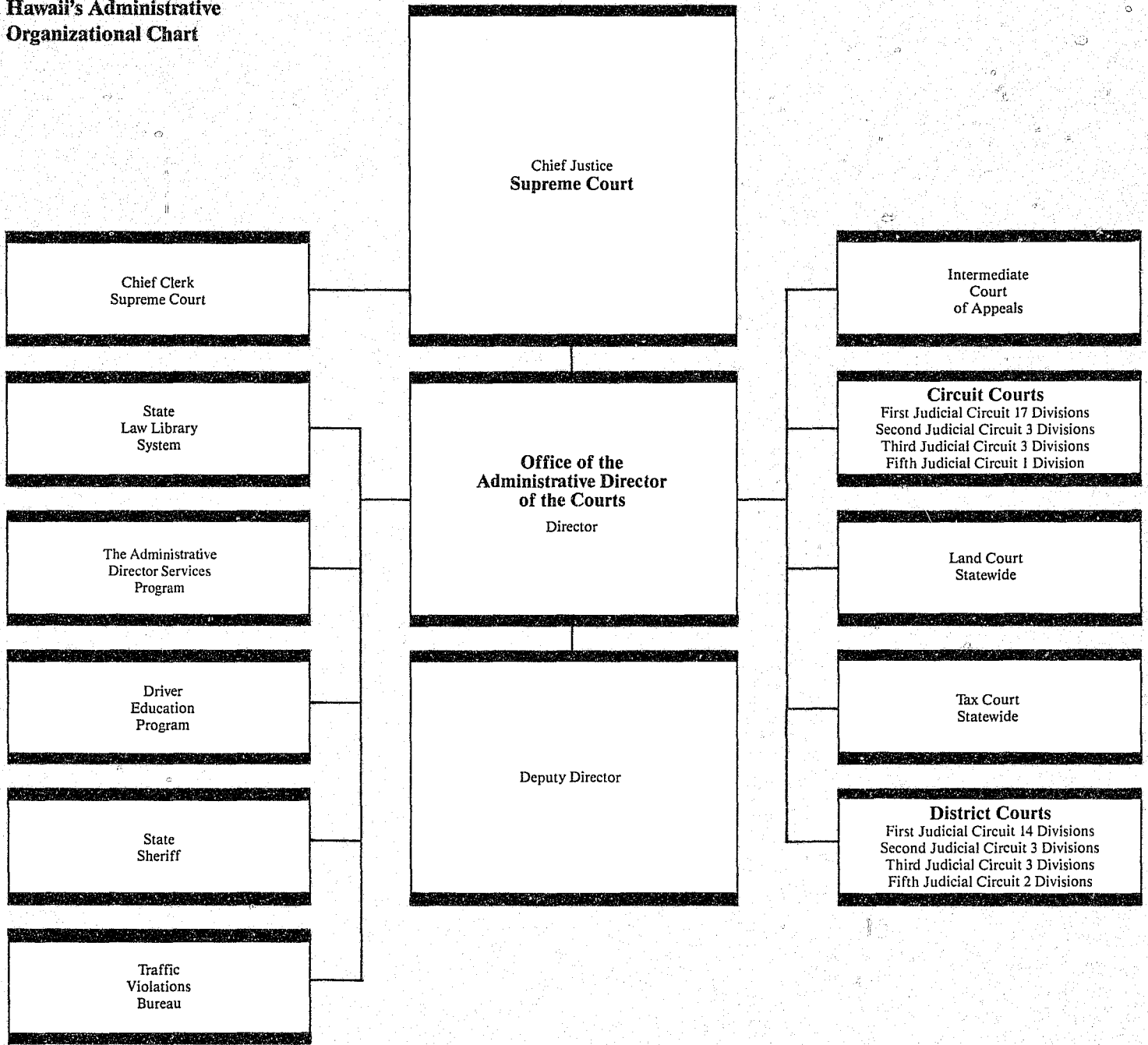
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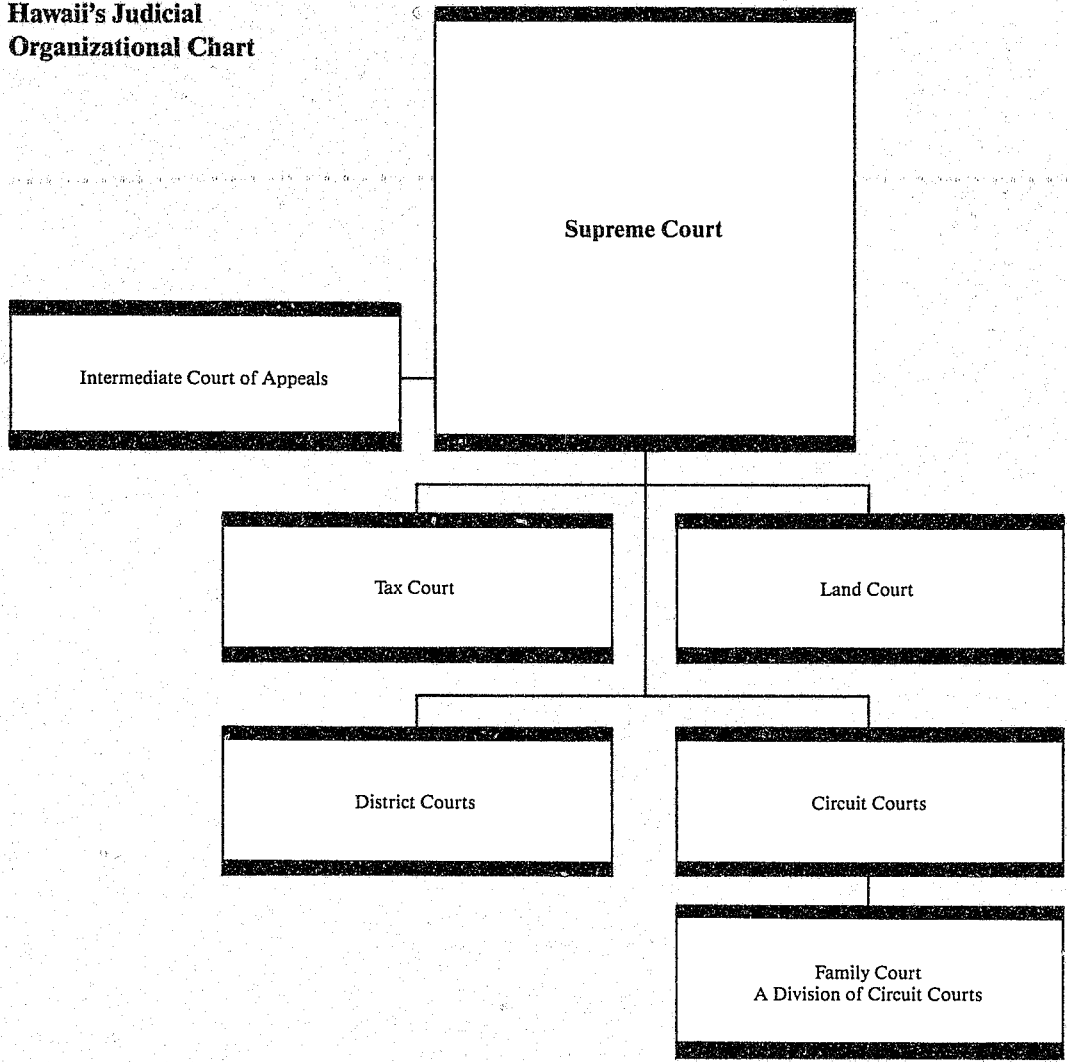
**Hawaii's Administrative
Organizational Chart**



Appointed Boards, Councils and Commissions attached to the Judiciary

<p>Judicial Council Serves as an advisory body to the Judiciary.</p>	<p>Judicial Selection Commission Makes recommendations for judgeships and reappoints judges.</p>	<p>Board of Examiners Administers examinations for admission to the Hawaii State Bar.</p>	<p>Commission on Judicial Discipline Investigates complaints against judges.</p>	<p>Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court Investigates complaints against attorneys.</p>
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**Hawaii's Judicial
Organizational Chart**



Hawaii's judicial system is organized into two levels. The appellate level consists of the Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals (ICA). The trial level consists of the Circuit Courts, the Family Courts (a division of the Circuit Courts), the District Courts, and two specialized courts: the Land Court, which deals primarily with registration of title for fee simple land and easements; the Tax Appeal Court, which handles disputes between the tax assessor and taxpayer. Direct lines of appeal extend to the Supreme Court from all trial level courts. An assignment judge, appointed by the Chief Justice from among those who sit on the Supreme Court and the ICA bench, decides whether the Supreme Court or the ICA will review an appeal.

The Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal felony cases, probate and guardianship cases, and civil cases involving sums of more than \$10,000. All jury trials are held in Circuit Courts.

The Family Courts, established to deal exclusively with children and families, form a separate division of the Circuit Courts.

The District Courts are non-jury trial courts with limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in petty and criminal misdemeanors, traffic violations, and normally, civil cases involving sums of less than \$5,000.

Circuit and District Courts share concurrent jurisdiction in civil matters where the contested amount involves \$5,000-\$10,000.

About the cover:

During the renovation of historic Ali'iolani Hale, a workman installs continuous copper flashing on the slate roofing of the building to prevent water leakage onto a newly installed air-conditioning system. In the past year, the Hawaii State Judiciary has undertaken the initial steps in the rebuilding of its organizational structure, with the intention of preserving the spirit of the past while moving firmly and decisively into the future.

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ACQUISITIONS

Executive Summary



To the Honorable Members of the Fourteenth Legislature and the Public

I am pleased and privileged to transmit herewith the *Annual Report of the Hawaii State Judiciary, Fiscal Year 1986-1987* to you, the Members of the XIVth Hawaii State Legislature, 1988 Session and the People of Hawaii Nei.

As I reflected on the twelve months covered by this Annual Report, I recalled certain sentiments I expressed to the Hawaii State Bar Association—that Fiscal Year 1986-87 had been an important year for the courts, one of reform and rebuilding, of intensive and thoughtful planning and team building, and of laying a foundation to take us into the 1990s and beyond. At the same time, the year was distinguished by considerable progress made without fanfare. In fact, we addressed problems with dedication and skillfully managed their resolution; perhaps an applicable commentary is that we sustained a record of quiet but solid achievement.

Throughout fiscal year 1986-87, we continued to consider new ideas, approaches, technologies and processes which would enable the Judiciary to effectively serve a multi-faceted society. We also assessed existing Judiciary programs to ascertain and determine their relevance to the contemporary realities as well as their potential response to future change. This, in turn, manifested the starting of a series of studies wherein we examine our organization, structure, programs and processes as well as a strategic plan.

On-going programs did not go unnoticed. Each was examined in the context of viability and continued relevance to the survival of the Judiciary. For example, regarding the Alternative Dispute Resolution Program, we began to decide whether or not its value warrants our total, pivotal resolution. Consequently, the Judiciary continued to nurture the Alternative Dispute Resolution Program so that its successes in problem solving naturally evolved outward. Hence, the Center for International Commercial Dispute Resolution (CICDR) was formed, an organization established to address international commercial and trade disputes and to further Hawaii's own regional opportunities by providing such services.

This year, we opted to form a Task Force to evaluate the Capital Improvement needs of the Judiciary in terms of immediate, intermediate, and long-term perspectives. Although time-consuming, we felt this approach would provide a blueprint to help us answer questions regarding what the courtrooms of the future should look like; whether they should be fixed or mobile; and how technological changes will affect the cost as well as the concept of court facility for adjudicatory purposes.

Simultaneously, we are very pleased with the steady pace in the renovation of Ali'iolani Hale. Phase I is expected to be completed before the end of January 1988 with Phase II and III's anticipated completion in 1989. It seems significant that the

principal building of the Hawaii State Judiciary, i.e. Ali'iolani Hale, is being renovated as the Judiciary goes through an organizational rebuilding and operational reforms. Interestingly, our plans call for major operational changes to be in place by 1989—at the same time that Ali'iolani Hale completes its final stages of renovation. You will notice that the pictorial motif of the renovation and renewal of Ali'iolani Hale throughout this document parallels the reform and rebuilding thrust of the Judiciary in fiscal year 1986-87.

Briefly, here is a litany of some areas in the Judiciary where we feel progress has happened:

- The Sheriff's Office now enjoys stability and direction. Their relocation for administrative purposes is still pending legislative action. Moreover, its operation under Sheriff Klattenhoff is much improved.
 - The Driver Education Program continues to furnish the Judiciary with a positive initial contact point with the citizen.
 - The examination of how to energize and efficiently manage the flow of workload with the Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) is completed. The study done by Professor Addison Bowman of the William Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii has been completed. Its context is being reviewed by principals involved in the processing of traffic violations for subsequent decision-making as to legislation required; and, what can be done administratively.
-
- The District Court of Honolulu has initiated an experiment in the use of night court as a public service to handle traffic violation arraignments and pleas. The first rural night court session has been started at the Kaneohe District Court.
 - Despite and perhaps partially due to the excessive workloads being experienced by the Family Court, there have been efforts to manage relatively easy legal activities such as the uncontested divorce case. Hence night court has been established. Further, the Family Court is looking at what can be done to expedite uncontested divorces so that they can be awarded by petition only.
-
- The described activities and programs indicate some of the areas where the Judiciary has experienced progress and refinements—again underscoring that this has been a year of quiet but solid achievement. Progress and accomplishment exist in other parts of the Judiciary. Many more examples are enumerated in the contents of this document.
- I would like to personally and publicly thank those members of the private sector who give countless hours on task forces, commissions, and committees; the people who volunteer their time to organize conferences, lead court tours, offer technical assistance; the dedicated citizens who provide the myriad of in-kind contributions we at the Judiciary receive daily. Furthermore, I personally thank and extend my aloha to the Judiciary work force. They have experienced, at their jobs and in their leisure time, the criti-

cisms which can affect morale and productivity, but have continued to perform with diligence.

In closing, we seek a steady, strong Judiciary to serve the people of Hawaii now and through the 21st Century. We intend it to be programmatically and operationally solid so that the Judiciary is fully responsive to the public as an adjudicatory institution which metes out justice with integrity and compassion; which inspires confidence and trust; and pursues excellence throughout.


This annual report tells the story of the preparatory work in terms of reforms and rebuilding. But it also affirms that the Judiciary continues to be an institution of integrity, competence, compassion and vision. Further, we are not adrift in a sea of uncertainty; we are not simply bobbing in the wind. We are committed to this course of self-improvement; to seeing ourselves for what we will be.

Therefore, I am pleased to forward you this report. May it serve our common cause, namely, the development of a truly responsive, sensitive and responsible Judiciary.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,



Herman T. F. Lum
Hawaii Chief Justice
December 31, 1987



**Accomplishments:
Fiscal Year 1986-87**

Accomplishment: Alternative Dispute Resolution

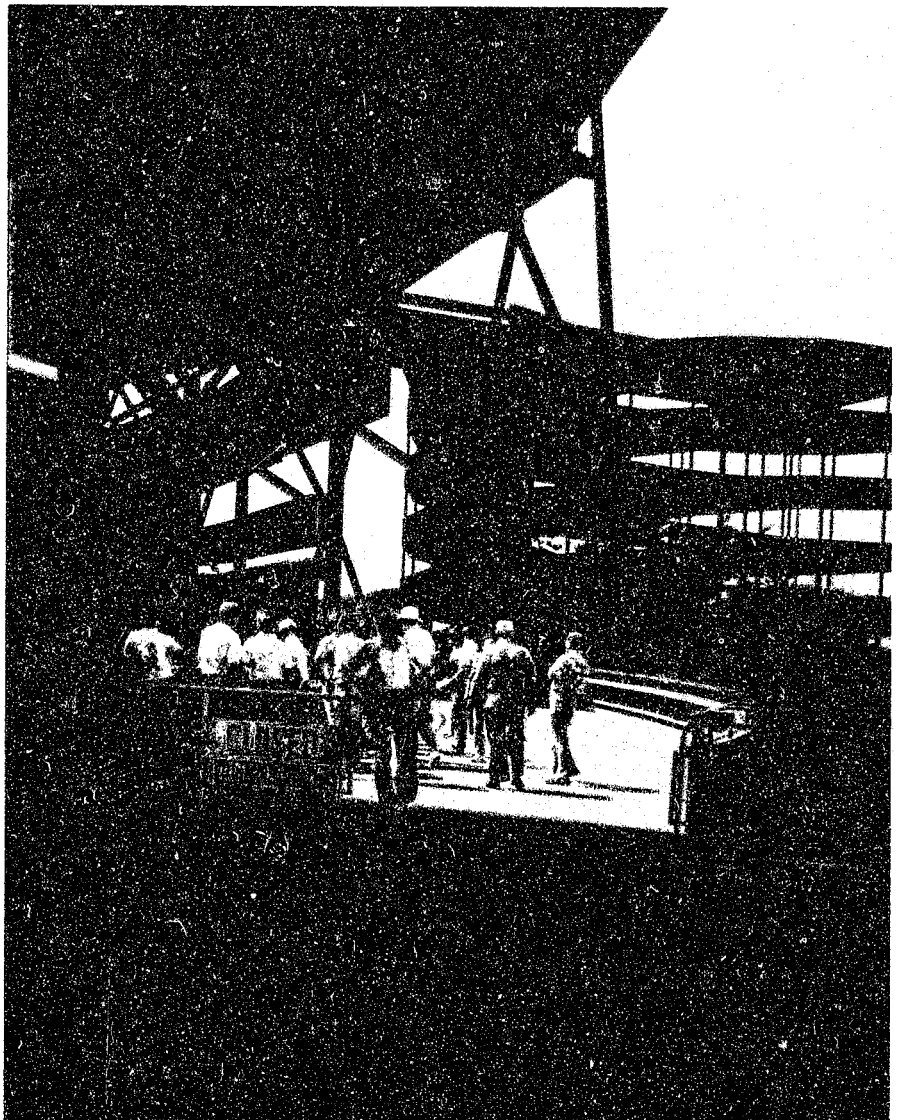
Every day, the courts are asked to take on a greater burden. Caseloads continue to grow and the issues become more complicated, yet the human and technological resources presently seem to remain, at best, the same. This situation prompted the creation of the Program on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in February 1985. A long-term research, planning and program development effort funded by the Hawaii State Judiciary and a grant from the National Institute for Dispute Resolution, the Program on ADR has explored new avenues of mediation,

arbitration and other methods of resolving disputes within the legal system.

This program's successes-to-date underscore the Judiciary's commitment to developing and further expanding ADR as one of its highest strategic priorities. It is clear that merely constructing more courtrooms and hiring more judges to handle the ever-increasing caseload is not the answer, when the total attendant cost for each new Circuit Court judge is between \$50,000 and \$500,000.

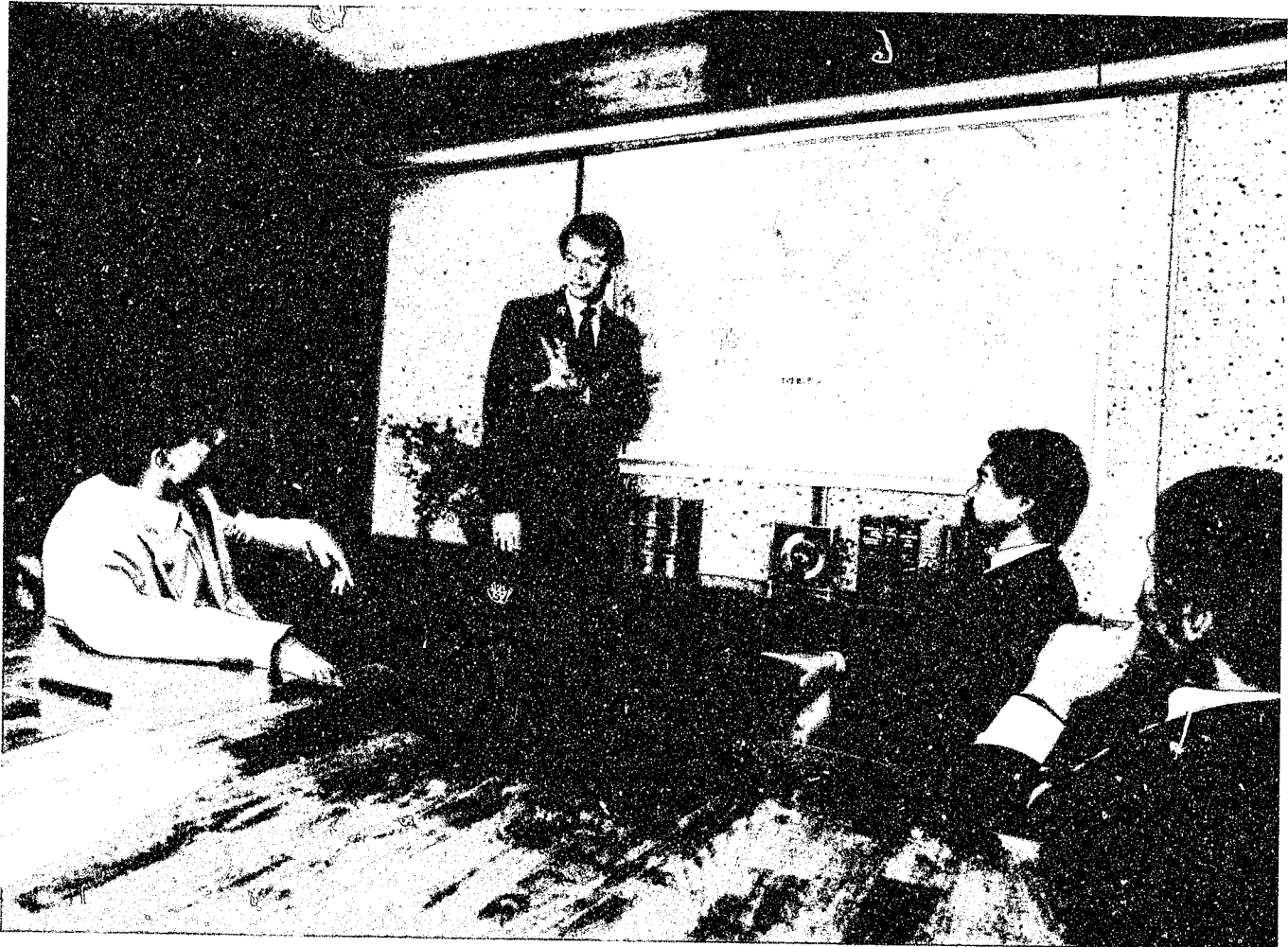
The original intent of ADR has been

During 1987, mediators from the Public Disputes Project (PDP) convened settlement discussions involving lawsuits filed by the State of Hawaii against private contractors and designers of the Aloha Stadium. With \$40 million at issue, PDP provided neutral assessment and mediation services for these proceedings.



During fiscal year 1986-87, a working committee met regularly to organize and establish the Center for International Commercial Dispute Resolution (CICDR). Created to provide Hawaii with a neutral international facility

for the resolution of international commercial and other disputes, the center will be guided in policy and direction by a Board of Governors, with former Hawaii Governor George Ariyoshi as president.



met so that a cost savings exists and ensues to the participating litigants and the public; thus far, 44% of the cases in arbitration have been settled. But ADR has expanded considerably its utility to further benefit the 50th State. In FY 1986-87, the Judiciary provided the assistance which resulted in the formation of the Center for International Commercial Dispute Resolution (CICDR). A non-profit organization, its purpose is to serve as the organization through which Hawaii can advance its role in international commerce and trade through the availability of alternative dispute resolution to international disputants, especially within the Pacific Rim region. Through CICDR, the Judiciary may enhance Hawaii's future as a

meeting ground for international trade and commerce to provide negotiation and arbitration for companies in dispute.

Another innovation has been the Public Disputes Project, which makes available a highly qualified panel of court-approved mediators who are experienced in handling multi-party, multi-issue cases. The project was created to address the problems encountered in complex civil litigation involving the allocation, use and regulation of public resources. Potential disputes could focus on site-specific matters such as the construction of bridges, highways, or other public facilities; others could involve local or regional policy questions that may

affect public environmental and fiscal resources.

Since 1980, Hawaii's Family Courts have championed the experimental use of mediation for various kinds of family disputes including custody, visitation, and juvenile problems. On January 1, 1987, the Family Court of the First Circuit adopted the Presumptive Mediation rule, which requires all divorcing couples to attempt a mediated settlement of their case within 75 days after the time of filing for divorce. To respond to the need for access to family mediators due to this rule, the Program on ADR published *The Directory of Family Mediators*, containing listings for 35 mediators who specialize in family and divorce disputes.

Accomplishment:

NEW ARCHITECTURAL PRE-CAST RAILINGS WERE INSTALLED TO MATCH THE EXISTING RAILINGS OF ALI'IOLANI HALE, AND A LABORER ADDS SOME FINISHING TOUCHES ON A BALUSTRADE ATOP THE OLD BUILDING.



New architectural pre-cast railings were installed to match the existing railings of Ali'iolani Hale, and a laborer adds some finishing touches on a balustrade atop the old building. Throughout the fiscal year, the renovation of Ali'iolani Hale carried on at a steady pace: Phase I is expected to be completed before the end of January 1988 with Phase II and III's anticipated completion in 1989.

Phase 1 of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale, which houses the Supreme Court, the Administrative Director Services Offices and the Supreme Court Law Library, began in November 1986. Work centered on the 1940's addition, with the renovation of the first and second floor interiors of the makai portion, and the building of the hip roof of the top of the building. A rotunda was added in the makai portion in alignment to the one in the mauka portion to allow for eventual connection on the second floor level. An elevator has been installed at the makai entrance, with another planned for the mauka side, to allow for access to the handicapped, and more space and mezzanines have been added to the Law Library.

Ali'iolani Hale, "the House of Heavenly Kings," boasts a colorful history. Ground was broken for this historic structure on Feb. 19, 1872, in the reign

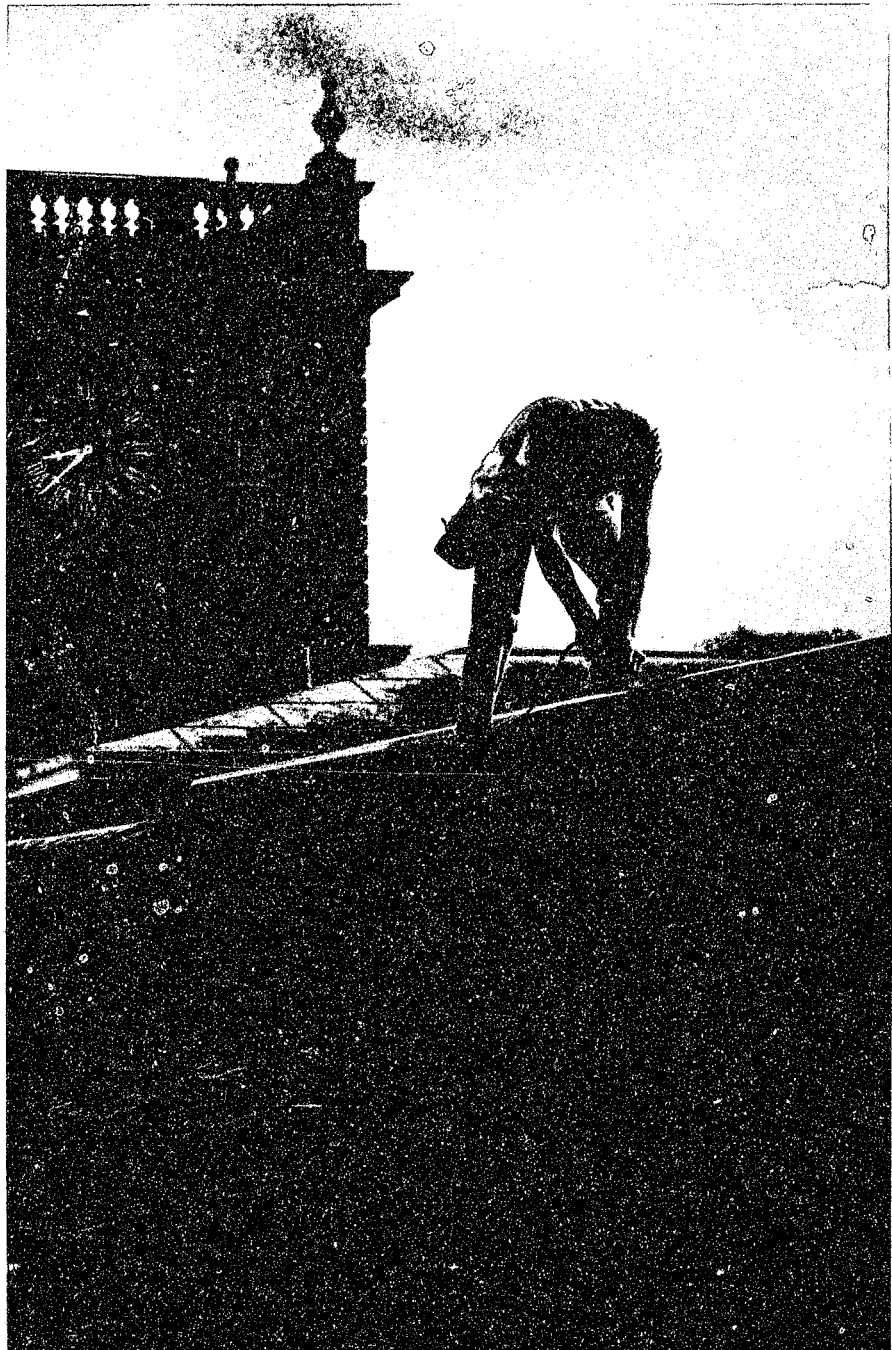
of King Kamehameha V, for whom the building was later named. With the construction of this building, the barracks and the post office, the King hoped to show other nations that Hawaii was a stable, independent kingdom.

The edifice then known as the New Government Building was completed in 1874, seven years before Iolani Palace, and housed the courts and parliament of the executive department. Given its present name by King Kalakaua, Ali'iolani Hale was also used in the evenings for official receptions and dances.

An important chapter in the history of modern Hawaii was staged here on January 17, 1893, when the Committee of Safety marched on the building. Organized to overthrow the monarchy, the group delivered a proclamation on the steps of Ali'iolani Hale deposing Queen Liliuokalani and establishing a

provisional government until terms of annexation were negotiated with the United States. The following year, a Constitutional Convention was convened in the Supreme Court Room, and by 1898, Hawaii was annexed to the United States.

In 1974, Ali'iolani Hale celebrated its 100th birthday by being placed in the National Register of Historic Places. Hawaii's judicial history will be interpreted in film exhibits and publications at the proposed Judiciary History Center, which will be located on the ground floor of the building. Its construction began along with the Phase 1 renovation plans, and is presently scheduled to open in Summer 1989 to coincide with the national meeting of the American Bar Association here in Honolulu. The History Center will be a permanent educational institution that will research, collect, and preserve information and objects relating to Hawaii's judicial past. Efforts for this project began in 1983, when Chief Justice Herman Lum appointed the board for the Friends of the Judiciary History Center. Headed by retired Chief Justice William S. Richardson, the Friends organization reviews plans for the History Center and the renovation of Ali'iolani Hale. In 1987, the Friends of the Judiciary History Center became a public non-profit organization with a public membership.



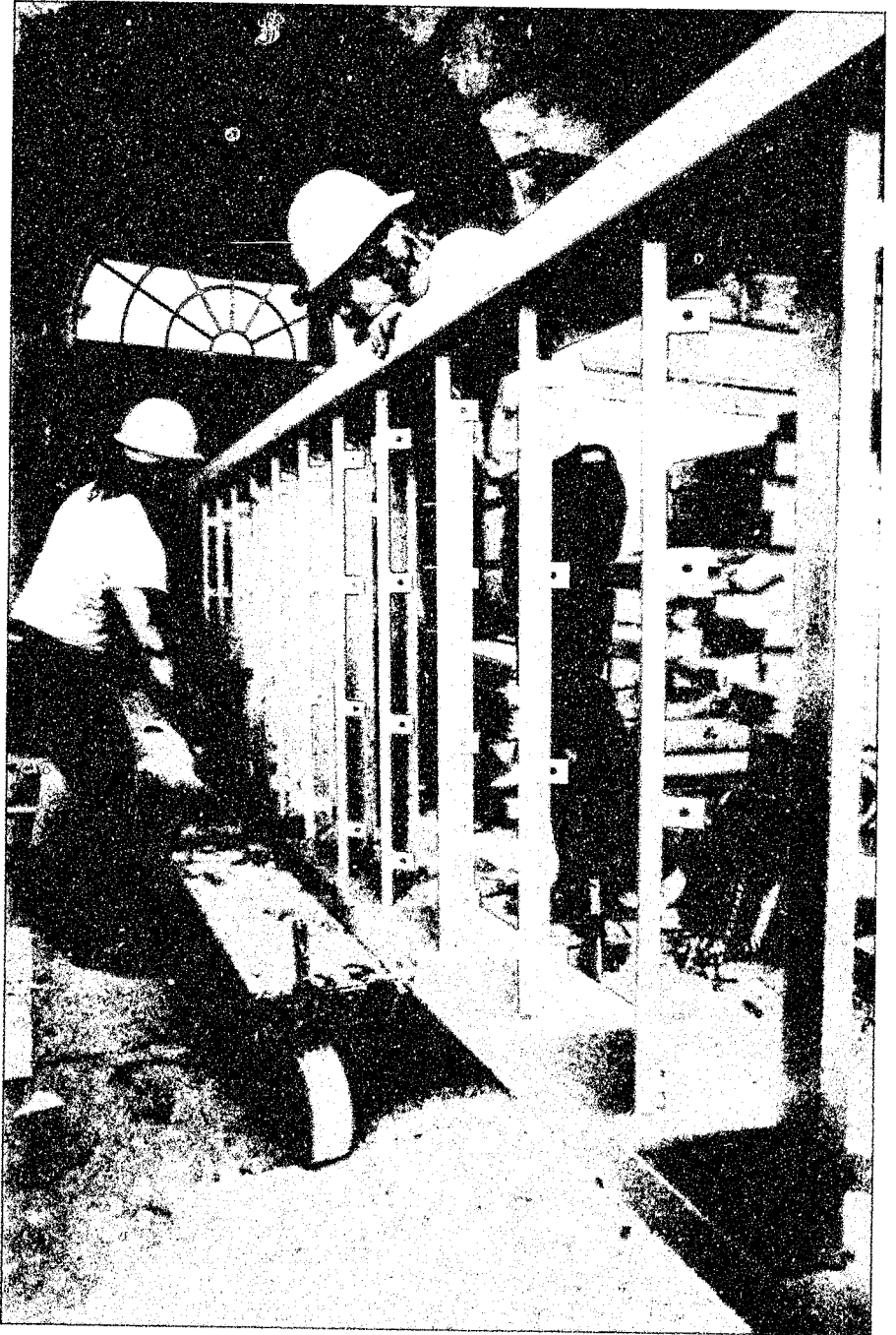
A copper ridge cap is installed on the new slate roof to prevent water leakage onto air conditioning and plumbing equipment. This slate roof protecting mechanical equipment has

been matched to the roofing of the original building as it looked in 1874. The clock visible in the background was added later that same year, at a cost of \$400.

Accomplishment:

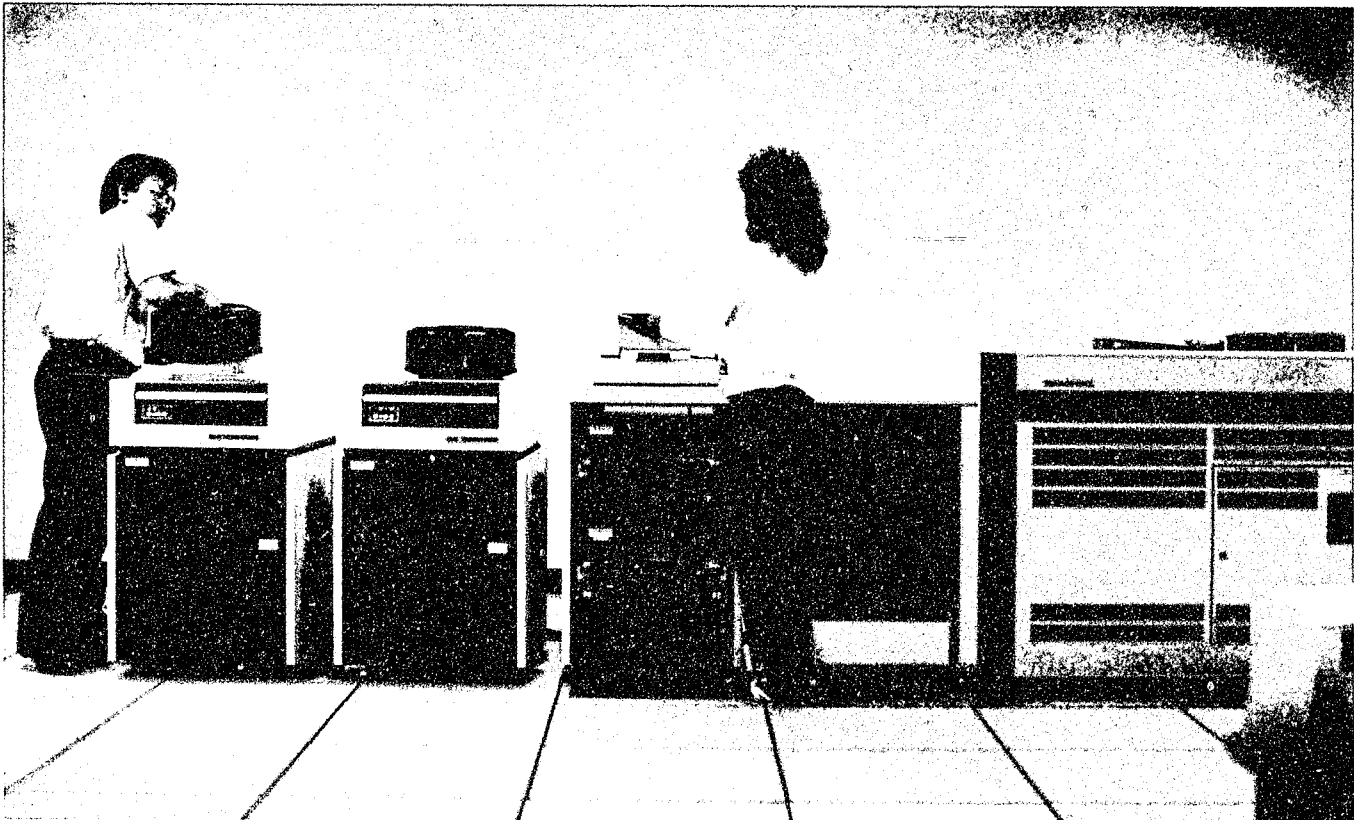
Research and Study the Judiciary

Workmen haul a metal stairway fixture into the newly-remodeled Supreme Court Law Library; two mezzanine levels were later added to accommodate the large volume of books and periodicals. During the last fiscal year, the Task Force on Capital Improvement examined the immediate and long-term needs of the Judiciary, with the intent of helping the courts plan and execute capital improvement projects that are more cost-effective and more adaptable in design and structure to the environment and public use.



The purpose of the Strategic Systems Plan initiated in fiscal year 1986-87 was to establish a schematic framework for the Judiciary's use of computers and information systems in the future. Meant to have a

significant impact over the next five years, the plan does not call for the mere expediency of paper flow, but the marked improvement of both judicial services and the judicial management process.



In fiscal year 1986-87, the Judiciary began a thorough self-examination of its personnel, budget, program and process. A series of studies were initiated on the Judiciary's ability to meet its institutional mission and related objectives through its present organization and structure.

Each study conducted was intended to assist the Chief Justice and Administrative Director of the Courts, as policy makers, to further articulate the direction of the Judicial Branch—especially in terms of planning, programming and budgeting. Research study efforts included:

- "An Agenda for Action: The Strategic Plan of the Hawaii Judiciary (1988-1993), the Judiciary 1987. This study ensures the Judiciary's responsiveness to the multi-faceted aspects of the society it serves.
- The Task Force on Judiciary Capital Improvement, co-chaired by First Cir-

cuit District Court Judge Tany Hong and First Circuit Court Administrator Clyde Namuo. The task force will help the Judiciary effectively address its facility needs so that the planning and execution of capital improvement projects produces designs and structures that are less costly and more adaptable to the environment and public use.

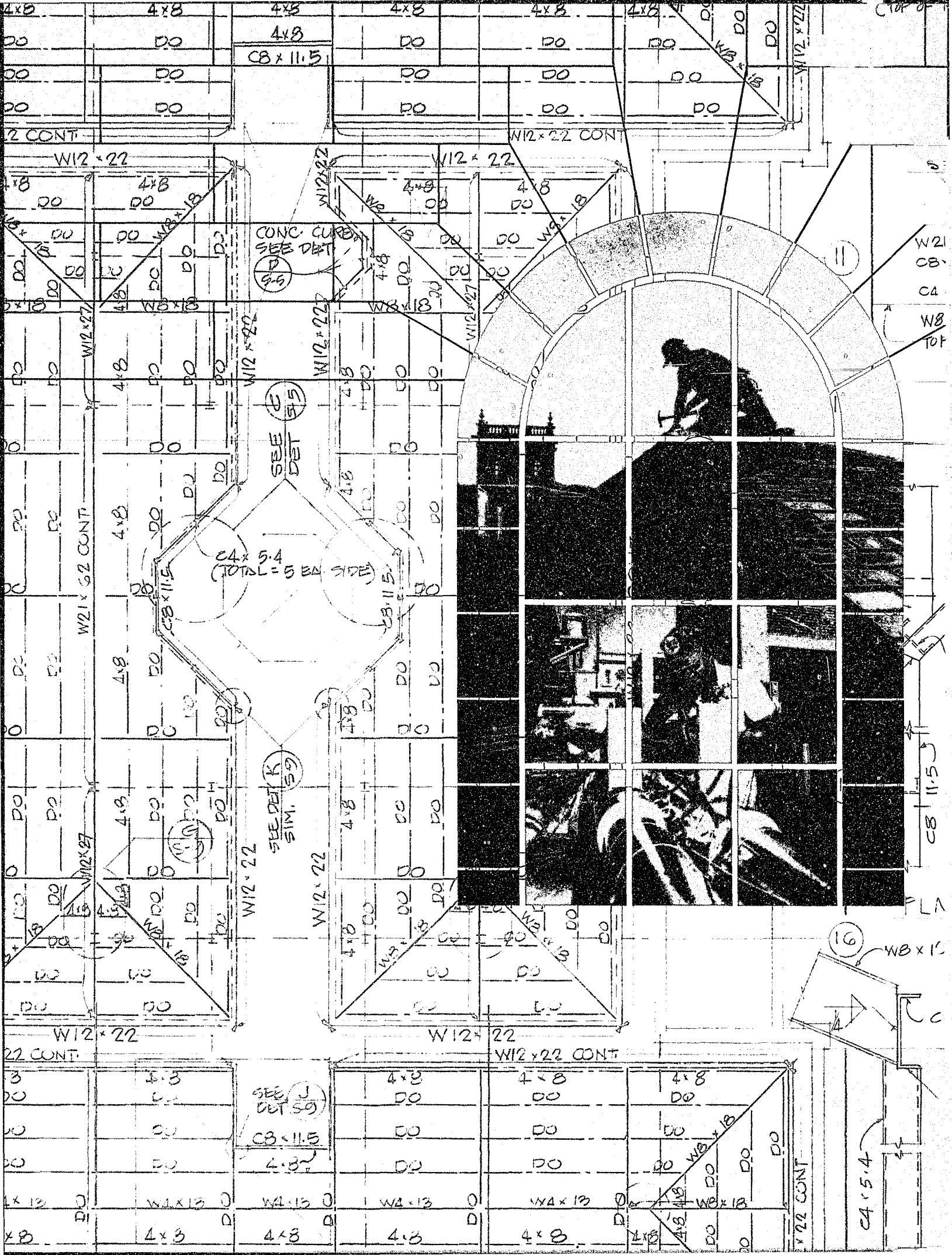
- "The Strategic Systems Plan," by Robert K. Vierck and Ralph H. Sprague, Jr., Decision Support Services, Inc., the Judiciary 1987. This document strives to balance the automation and computerization of the Judiciary, enabling a management information processing system to be modern, timely, relevant and flexible. Such flexibility will be crucial in terms of enabling refinements and newer technologies to be readily incorporated into the Judiciary's automation capability.
- "An Organization Review of Administrative Support Functions," by Arthur

Young, Judiciary 1987. This report recommends an organizational structure of the Judiciary's administration that addresses and corrects previously identified deficiencies and provides for an effective organizational framework for the future.

- Another important study by Prof. Addison Bowman at the William S. Richardson School of Law investigated the decriminalization and administrative adjudication of certain traffic offenses, to offset the caseload handled by the Traffic Violations Bureau at First Circuit's District Court.



The Judiciary





Justices of the Supreme Court

The highest level of the State's court system is occupied by the justices of the Supreme Court, who review appeals from Hawaii's trial courts. Their responsibilities include the making of rules for the courts; determining judicial fitness; and the examining, licensing and disciplining of attorneys.

The Chief Justice and four associate justices are appointed by the Governor, and approved by the Senate, to serve ten-year terms. Each candidate is selected from a list of not less than six names submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission.

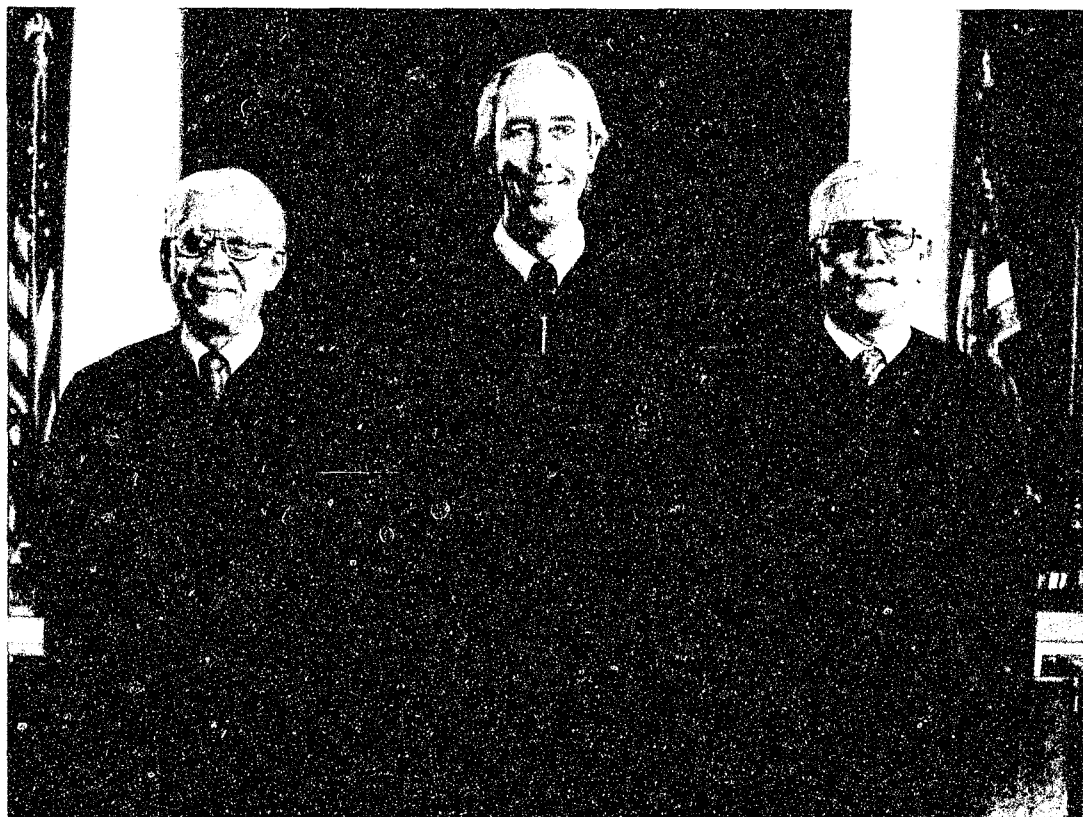
Judges of the Intermediate Court of Appeals

Judges of the Intermediate Court of Appeals have concurrent appellate jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in specially designated cases.

The Governor appoints a Chief Judge and two associate judges to ten-year terms, with the consent of the Senate. Each appointment is made from a list of no less than six names compiled by the Judicial Selection Commission.

The Hawaii State Supreme Court, from l.: Yoshimi Hayashi, Associate Justice, 1982; Edward H. Nakamura, Associate Justice, 1980; Herman E.F.

Lum, Chief Justice, 1983; Associate Justice 1980-83; Frank D. Padgett, Associate Justice 1982; James H. Wakatsuki, Associate Justice, 1983.



The Hawaii State Intermediate Court of Appeals, from l.: Walter M. Heen, Associate Judge, 1982; James S. Burns, Chief Judge, 1982; Associate Judge 1980-82; Harry T. Tanaka, Associate Judge, 1982.



Shortly after his appointment in 1983, Chief Justice Herman Lum ordered the implementation of a master calendaring system for criminal cases at First Circuit Court. Since the inception of this system, criminal terminations have increased in the First Circuit from 986 in fiscal year 1982-83 to 1,333 in fiscal year 1986-87—a net increase of 35 percent.

Judges of the Circuit Courts

Judges at the trial level—circuit, family, district, tax and land courts—serve a total de facto population of 1,178,100 in four judicial circuits.* Circuit Court judges serve at Hawaii's trial court level in all four judicial circuits.

The First Judicial Circuit serves a de facto population of 877,445. The area includes the island of Oahu and the settlement of Kalawao on Molokai.

The Second Judicial Circuit serves a de facto population of 120,100, and includes the islands of Maui, Molokai (excluding the settlement of Kalawao), and Lanai.

The Third Judicial Circuit serves a de facto population of 120,000; Administering Hawaii County, this circuit is divided into the two districts of Hilo and Kona.

The Fifth Judicial Circuit serves a de facto population of 60,500, and includes the islands of Kauai and Niihau.

The Governor appoints circuit judges to a term of ten years, pending approval by the Senate; they are selected from a list of not less than six candidates submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission. An administrative judge for every circuit is appointed by the Chief Justice, except for the First Judicial Circuit, where he has appointed one administrative judge each for both the civil and criminal calendars.

The total number of judgeships legislatively authorized for Hawaii's circuit level is twenty-four.

**De facto* figures refer to the number of persons physically present in an area regardless of their usual place of residence. These figures include visitors but exclude temporarily absent residents. The numbers given are the latest official figures from the Hawaii State Department of Planning and Economic Development.

First
Circuit
Court



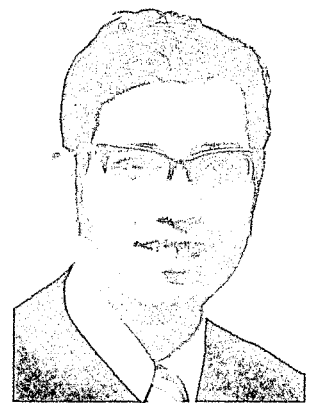
Robert W. B. Chang *
Administrative Judge
Criminal Calendar



Ronald B. Greig



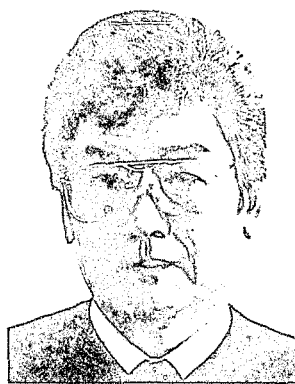
Philip T. Chun
Administrative Judge
Civil Calendar



Wendell K. Huddy



Richard Y.C. Au



Donald K. Tsukiyama



Simeon R. Acoba, Jr.



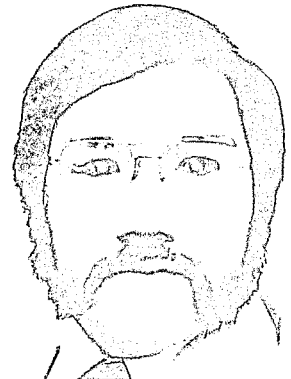
Ronald T. Y. Moon



Leland H. Spencer



Edwin H. Honda



Patrick K.S.L. Yim



Robert G. Klein



Marie N. Milks



Frank T. Takao



Wilfred K. Watanabe



Daniel G. Heely

*Retired 6 /30 /87; Judge Daniel Heely was appointed Admin. Judge, Criminal Calendar effective 7 /1 /87.

Second
Circuit
Court



Boyd F. Mossman
Administrative Judge



Richard R. Komo



E. John McConnell

Third
Circuit
Court



Ernest H. Kubota
Administrative Judge

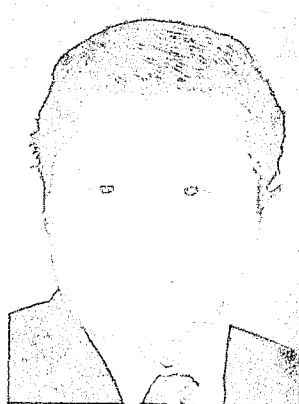


Shunichi Kimura



Paul M. deSilva

Fifth
Circuit
Court



Kei Hirano

Family
Court
First
Circuit



Betty M. Vitousek
Senior Judge

Judges of the District Courts

Also presiding at Hawaii's trial level are the District Court judges. The Chief Justice appoints each judge to a six-year term from a list of six candidates chosen by the Judicial Selection Commission. The Chief Justice also appoints eight District Family Court judges to serve in the First Judicial Circuit, and assigns a district court administrative judge for each circuit.

The Chief Justice is legislatively authorized to appoint twenty-two district judgeships, and also appoints eight Family Court judgeships.

Per diem district court judges are appointed by the Chief Justice as needed, in accordance with the Hawaii State Constitution and the Hawaii Revised Statutes #604.2. There are thirty-six per diem judges statewide, and they include: Bruce S. Ames; Ronald G. S. Au; Joel E. August; Marilyn Carlsmith; Lawrence W. Cohn; Joseph L. Dwight, Jr.; Raymond E. Engle; David L. Fong; Ben H. Gaddis; Albert Gould; Allen K. Hoe; Douglas H. Ige; Walter H. Ikeda*; Mary Blaine Johnston; James R. Judge; George Y. Kimura; Gerald N.Y.C. Lam; Kwan Hi-Lim; Rosalyn Loomis; Colin L. Love; Donald H.C. Low; Leslie W.S. Lum; Melody K. MacKenzie*; George M. Masuoka; David K. Namaka; W. Patrick O'Connor; George T.H. Pai; Susan Kee Young Park; Shackley F. Raffetto; Barbara P. Richardson; Ambrose Rosehill; Andrew J. Sato; William E. Smith; John T. Vail; Henry Wong; George S. Yuda.

*Appointed after the end of FY 1986-87.



Appointed by the Chief Justice to six-year terms, District Court judges hear traffic, petty and misdemeanor cases as well as civil cases involving less than \$5,000. In an effort to decrease the overwhelming traffic caseload in the First

Circuit, night court sessions were initiated at Honolulu's District Court on the second and fourth Monday nights of each month. Night court has since been added at Kaneohe District Court as well, on the first and third Tuesday of the month.

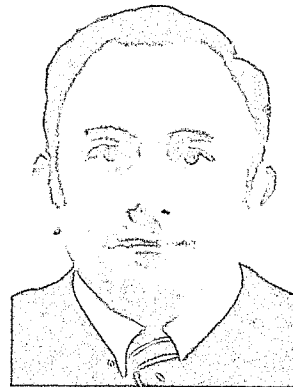
District
Court
of the
First
Circuit



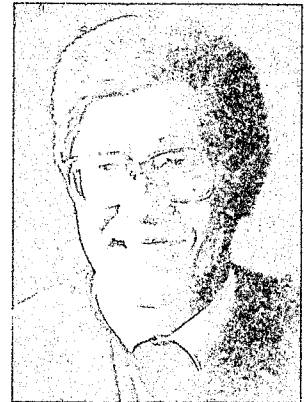
Melvin K. Soong
Administrative Judge



Richard M. C. Lum



I. Norman Lewis



Tany S. Hong



Tenney Z. Tongg



Hiroshi Oshiro



Edwin Sasaki



Marilyn Lee



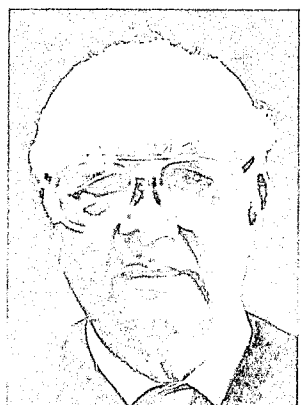
Marcia J. Waldorf



Herbert K. Shimabukuro



James H. Dannenberg



Frederick J. Titcomb



Bambi E. Weil



Francis I. Yamashita

District
Family
Court
Judges



Michael A. Town



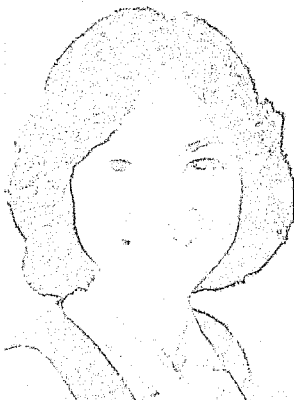
Evelyn B. Lance



Darryl Y.C. Choy



Arnold T. Abe



Marjorie H. Manuia



Frances Q.F. Wong



Togo Nakagawa



Linda K.C. Luke

District
Court
of the
Second
Circuit



Eric Romanchak
Administrative Judge



Douglas S. McNish



Yoshio Shigezawa



Clifford I. Nakea
Administrative Judge

District
Court
of the
Third
Circuit

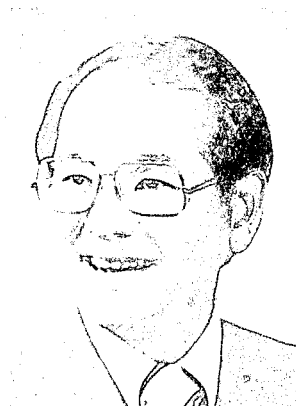


William S. Chillingworth
Administrative Judge



Cyril Kanemitsu

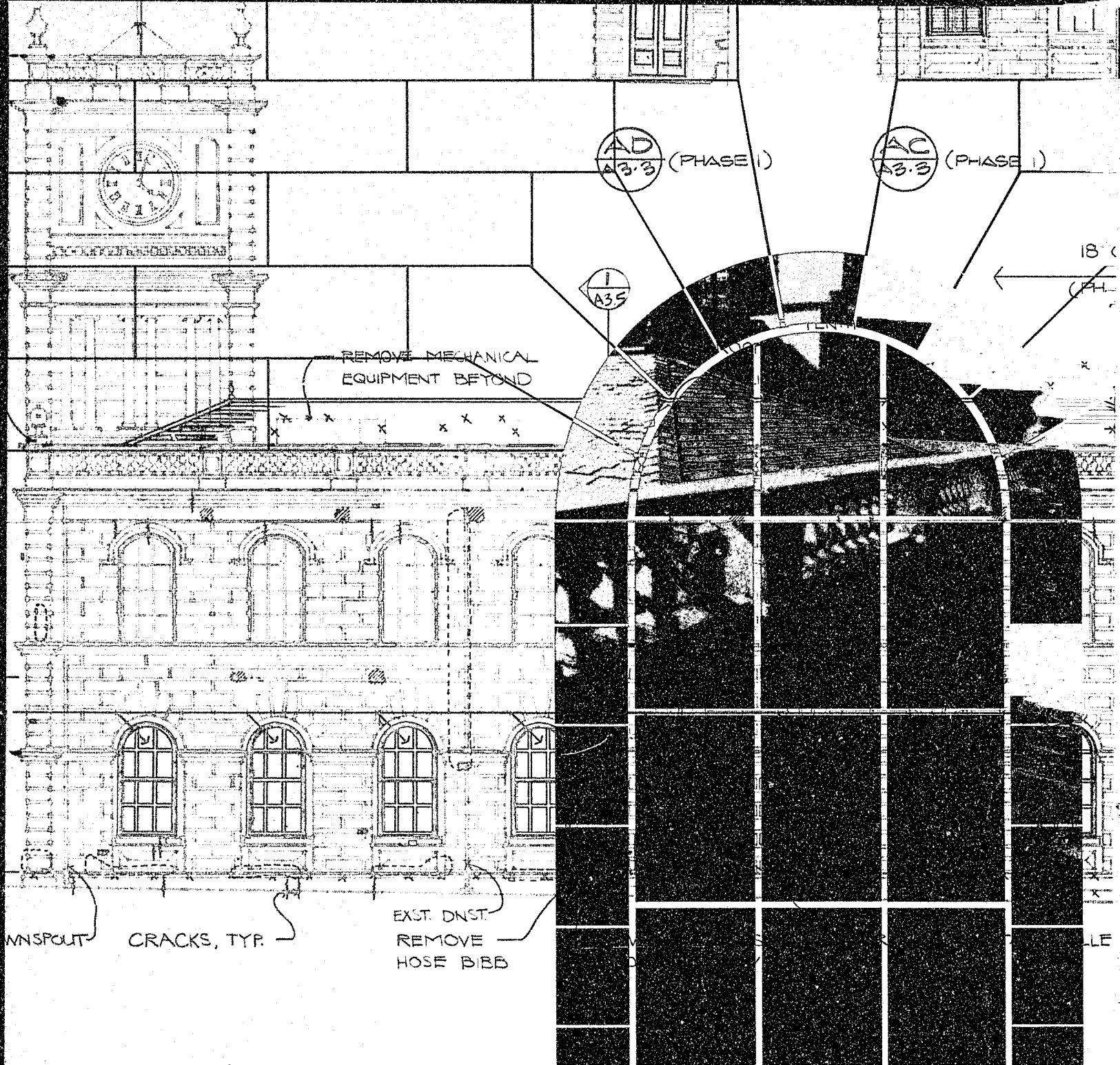
District
Court
of the
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Circuit



Gerald S. Matsunaga



The Courts



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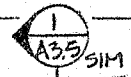


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Courts of Appeal

The Judiciary's appellate level is composed of the Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals (ICA). This level hears appeals from all trial courts and from specific State boards and agencies.

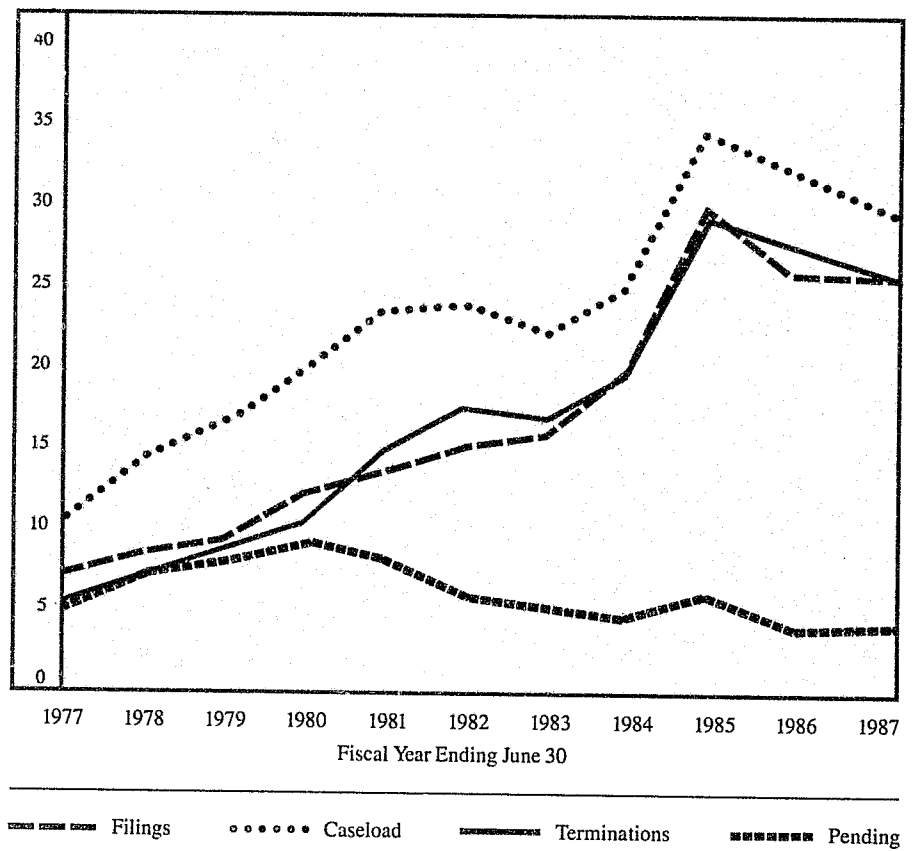
Appeals are filed with the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice appoints an assignment judge from the appellate level, who then assigns the case to either the Supreme Court or the ICA. The Supreme Court generally handles cases that involve the formulation and development of law; the ICA usually reviews cases involving trial court error or the application of settled law.

With rare exceptions, court rules mandate that Supreme Court decisions be rendered within a year of oral argument and that ICA decisions be rendered within six months of oral argument.

An ICA decision may be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon request by any party, although the Supreme Court exercises its discretion in such matters. Fifty-seven such requests were made in fiscal year 1986-87, with ten accepted for review.

Actions Filed: Primary case filings in the Courts of Appeal numbered 750 during the 1986-87 fiscal year—695 appeal filings and 55 original proceedings. This represents a 2% increase in filings from the 1985-86 fiscal year for primary cases which include cases appealed from the trial courts or government agencies and original proceedings.

Figure 1.
Caseload Activity in the Courts of Appeal • Fiscal Years 1976-77 to 1986-87
Number of Cases (In Hundreds)



Supplemental proceedings arise out of primary cases and are motions, special stipulations or applications for certiorari. In fiscal year 1986-87, 1,886 supplemental proceedings were filed in the Courts of Appeal, a 2% decrease from fiscal year 1985-86.

Terminations: The Courts of Appeal terminated 721 primary cases during fiscal year 1986-87, in contrast to 823 primary cases in the previous fiscal year; this reflects a 12% decrease in the termination of primary cases. Terminations of supplemental proceedings decreased by 5%—from 1,989 to 1,899.

Status of Pending Cases: There were 409 primary cases and 8 supplemental proceedings pending in the Courts of Appeal at the end of the fiscal year. Of these 417 pending cases, 59% were being briefed, 21% were ready to be scheduled for a hearing (or in the case of supplemental proceedings, ready and awaiting decision), 4% were set for hearing, and 16% had been taken under advisement and were awaiting decision.

The Supreme Court

As the highest appellate court in the State, the Hawaii Supreme Court hears questions of law from lower trial courts. These cases are reviewed by the Chief Justice or his designee and, depending upon certain factors, may be assigned to either the Supreme Court or the Intermediate Court of Appeals. Such cases may concern interpretation of the state or federal constitution; the validity of state statutes, city ordinances, and agency regulations; issues relating to inconsistent decisions between ICA and the Supreme Court; or a life imprisonment sentence without parole in a criminal case.

Serving on the Supreme Court are four Associate Justices (presently Edward H. Nakamura, Frank D. Padgett, Yoshimi Hayashi, and James H. Wakatsuki) and the Chief Justice (Herman T.F. Lum) who also acts as administrative head of the Judiciary. Each judge is selected from a list of six nominees sent to the Governor for appointment upon consent of the Senate. The term of office for a justice is ten years with mandatory retirement at age seventy.

The Supreme Court hears all questions of law or mixed law and fact, and it has both appellate and original jurisdiction. The Court may issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, and all other necessary and proper writs. In addition to appellate functions, the Supreme Court is responsible for formulating rules for all courts, disciplinary measures for judges and lawyers, and the examining and licensing of attorneys within the State of Hawaii.

Actions Filed: During fiscal year 1986-87, 749 primary cases were filed in the Supreme Court—up by 2% over the prior year; of these, 10 cases previously decided by the Intermediate Court of Appeals were redocketed in the Supreme Court for review. The 1,783 supplemental proceedings filed represent a decrease of 3% from fiscal year 1985-86.

Terminations: Terminations of primary cases decreased 13%, from 821 cases in fiscal year 1985-86 to 712 cases in fiscal year 1986-87. Included in the terminations are the 133 cases assigned to the Intermediate Court of Appeals. The number of opinions terminating appeals also dropped from 374 in fiscal year 1985-86 to 312 in fiscal year 1986-87, a decrease of 17%.

Status of Pending Cases: At the end of the fiscal year, 365 primary cases and 7 supplemental proceedings were pending. Of the primary cases, 244 or 67% were being briefed, 48 or 13% were ready to be scheduled for a hearing, 16 or 4% were set for hearing, 31 or 9% were argued and taken under advisement, and 26 or 7% were taken under advisement without argument. All pending supplemental proceedings were ready and awaiting decision.

The Intermediate Court of Appeals

The second highest court in the state, the Intermediate Court of Appeals (ICA) shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court in reviewing legal matters brought before the Court of Appeals. The ICA is composed of a Chief Judge and two associate judges, each appointed by the Governor for a term of ten years from a list of six nominees submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission.

The Supreme Court may review an ICA decision upon the request of any party, but the Supreme Court employs discretion in assessing the merits of each request.

Actions Filed: A total of 134 primary cases and 107 supplemental proceedings were filed in the Intermediate Court of Appeals in fiscal year 1986-87—an increase of 9% in filings. Primary cases are assigned to the Intermediate Court of Appeals from the Supreme Court while supplemental proceedings may be filed directly with the Intermediate Court of Appeals or transferred from the Supreme Court.

Terminations: During fiscal year 1986-87, 142 primary cases and 107 supplemental proceedings were terminated in the Intermediate Court of Appeals, representing an 11% increase over the prior year.

Status of Pending Cases: Pending at the end of the 1986-87 fiscal year were 44 primary cases, 24% of the total primary caseload for the year, and 1 supplemental proceeding.

Of all pending cases, 2% were being briefed, 76% were ready to be scheduled for a hearing (or in the case of supplemental proceedings, ready and awaiting decision), and 22% had been argued and were awaiting decision.

Trial Courts

Hawaii's trial level is comprised of the Circuit Courts, which include the Family Court; the District Courts; the Land Court; and the Tax Appeal Court. Trial courts function in four judicial circuits that service approximately the same geographic areas as counties. Only the Land and Tax Appeal Courts are located solely in Honolulu to serve the entire State.

The First Judicial Circuit serves the City and County of Honolulu, which includes the island of Oahu and the settlement of Kalawao on Molokai. Seventeen circuit judges, fourteen district judges, eight Family Court judges, and thirty-six per diem district judges—five of these assigned to Family Court—are designated to serve a de facto population of 877,445.

The Second Judicial Circuit consists of Maui County, which includes the islands of Maui, Molokai (excluding the settlement of Kalawao), and Lanai. Three circuit judges, three district judges and four per diem judges are designated to serve a de facto population of 120,100.

The Third Judicial Circuit, divided into the two districts of Hilo and Kona, administers Hawaii County. Three circuit judges, three district judges and five per diem judges are designated to serve a de facto population of 120,000.

The Fourth Judicial Circuit is no longer used as a circuit designation, having merged into the Third Circuit in 1943.

The Fifth Judicial Circuit serves the county of Kauai, which includes the islands of Kauai and Niihau. A circuit judge, two district judges and a per diem judge are designated to serve a de facto population of 60,500.

Actions Filed: A total of 933,300 cases was filed in trial level courts in fiscal year 1986-87, a decrease of 7% from the 1,008,420 cases filed in fiscal year 1985-86. Of the trial level cases filed in the 1986-87 fiscal year, 882,335 cases or 95% were filed in the District Courts; 37,639 or 4% were filed in the Family Courts; 13,213 or 1% were filed in the Circuit Courts; and 113 or less than one percent were filed in the Land and Tax Appeal Courts.

Terminations: During fiscal year 1986-87, 858,247 cases were terminated by trial level courts, a 9% decrease from the 947,575 cases terminated during the previous fiscal year.

Status of Pending Cases: At the end of the fiscal year, a total of 429,327 cases was pending at the trial court level. The majority of these cases, 367,036 or 85% was pending in the District Courts.

First Judicial Circuit**Comparison of Cases Filed,
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87**

Cases Filed	1985-86	1986-87	Percent Change
All Courts	847,002	764,782	- 9.7%
Circuit Court	9,266	8,397	- 9.4%
Family Court	24,064	26,544	+10.3%
District Court	813,672	729,841	-10.3%

Second Judicial Circuit**Comparison of Cases Filed,
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87**

Cases Filed	1985-86	1986-87	Percent Change
All Courts	71,142	80,665	+13.4%
Circuit Court	1,883	1,733	- 8.0%
Family Court	2,893	3,418	+18.1%
District Court	66,366	75,514	+13.8%

Third Judicial Circuit**Comparison of Cases Filed,
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87**

Cases Filed	1985-86	1986-87	Percent Change
All Courts	66,452	62,098	-6.6%
Circuit Court	2,301	2,411	+4.8%
Family Court	5,247	5,598	+6.7%
District Court	58,904	54,089	-8.2%

Fifth Judicial Circuit**Comparison of Cases Filed,
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87**

Cases Filed	1985-86	1986-87	Percent Change
All Courts	23,824	25,755	+ 8.1%
Circuit Court	847	785	- 7.3%
Family Court	1,698	2,079	+22.4%
District Court	21,279	22,891	+ 7.6%

All Judicial Circuits**Comparison of Cases Filed,
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87**

Cases Filed	1985-86	1986-87	Percent Change
All Courts	1,008,420	933,300	- 7.4%
Circuit Court	14,297	13,326	- 6.8%
Family Court	33,902	37,639	+11.0%
District Court	960,221	882,335	- 8.1%

Circuit Courts

The Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters where all jury trials are heard. They maintain exclusive jurisdiction over probate, guardianship, criminal felony trials, and civil cases where the contested amount exceeds \$10,000. In addition, Circuit Courts share concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in civil, non-jury cases involving amounts between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Jurisdiction also extends over mechanic's liens, naturalization, and misdemeanor violations that are transferred from the District Courts for jury trials.

In each Circuit Court, the Administrative Judge supervises the Chief Clerk, who oversees the progress of actions filed in that court; submits the budgets to the Office of the Administrative Director; and collects funds for court trusts. The Chief Clerk, named personal representative in all small estate matters, becomes responsible for all Estate and Guardianship actions.

Placed under the guidance of the Circuit Court, the Court-Annexed Arbitration Program—which became mandatory under the Tort Reform Act passed in the last Legislative Session—processes eighty cases a month; this intake of cases represents an increase of three to four times from the previous year. In preparation for jury trials, a jury commission prepares and certifies lists of prospective jurors for each calendar year. Jurors are selected as needed after an initial screening; they serve on grand juries for one year, and petit juries for one month.

The staff of the First Circuit will begin working on the development and implementation of the one day /one trial system of jury service. In order to start this program, the court will need to design a totally new system of jury service. Forms, selections procedures, summoning, and even the voir dire process need to be revised, evaluated, and updated with new procedures for each step of the process.

Actions Filed: Filings in the Circuit Courts Proper totaled 13,326 cases during fiscal year 1986-87, a slight decrease from the 14,297 cases filed during fiscal year 1985-86. Of the cases filed in fiscal year 1986-87, 5,987 or 45% were civil cases, and 2,932 or 22% were criminal cases.

Terminations: During the fiscal year, 10,604 cases were terminated; this represents 23% of the total caseload.

Status of Pending Cases: At the end of the fiscal year, 34,910 cases were pending in the Circuit Courts Proper, an increase of 7% from the 32,518 cases pending at the end of the previous fiscal year.

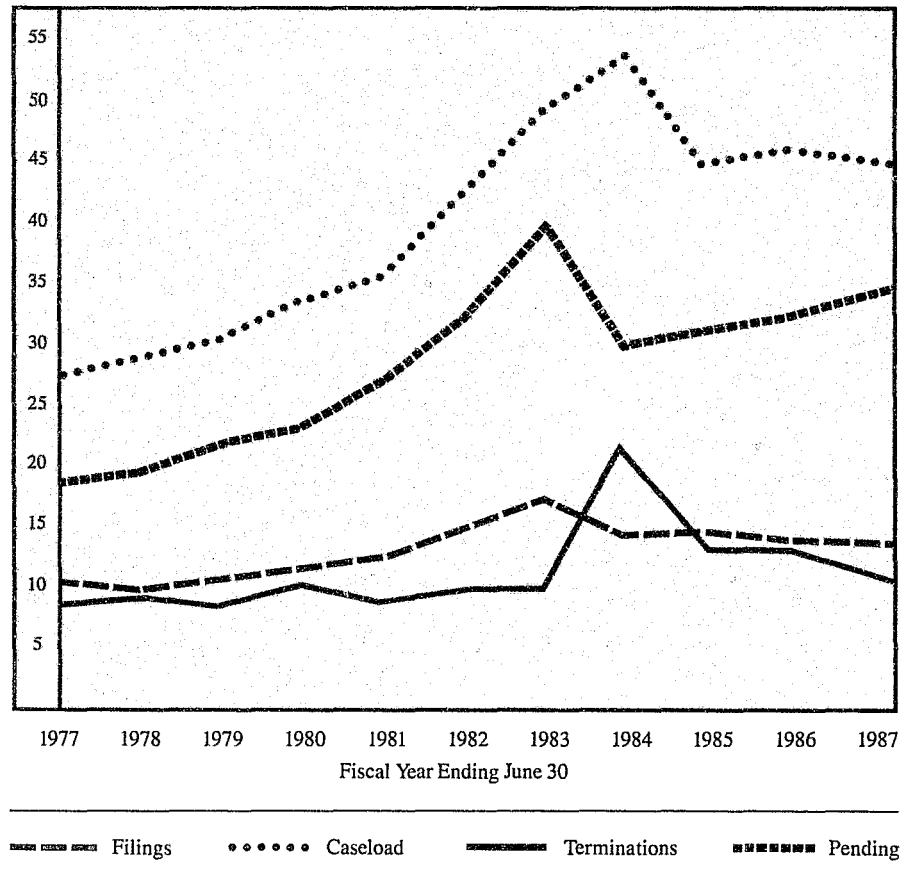
Adult Probation Division

Since 1931, when probation as a disposition for adult felons was first statutorily established, the Adult Probation Division of the First Circuit has grown steadily in size and sophistication. Due to the volume of cases in the First Circuit, the Adult Probation Division operates independently of the Family Court.

The primary functions of the division are the investigations and completion of pre-sentence and predispositional reports for the eight criminal divisions of the First Circuit; and the supervision of all adult felons placed on probation or subject to court-ordered control, including offenders released from the Hawaii State Hospital. The division informs victims of crimes about the parole or suspended sentence of the offender, and of the potential for restitution or criminal compensation.

With the completion of the implementation phase of the management classification system in December 1986, the division established a foundation of management and operations to meet the anticipated challenges of the near future. In the handling of criminal matters, the Adult Probation Division is distinguished by its interface with both law enforcement and correctional components. Thus, developments in electronic surveillance, drug testing, communications, risk control, management information systems and research are expected to present a significant impact on the division, the courts, and corrections.

Figure 2.
Caseload Activity in the Circuit Courts Proper • Fiscal Years 1976-77 to 1986-87
 Number of Cases (In Thousands)



In the fiscal year 1986-87, the division assisted the Hawaii Paroling Authority in implementing a similar management classification system. Reflecting a commitment to address the needs of the offender, the division renewed service contracts with residential treatment programs in the community and helped plan a sex offender treatment program. The projected development of a home detention supervision program (an intensive probation supervision program, authorized in June of 1987, utilizing surveillance devices) is intended to promote a higher degree of public safety.

A significant internal improvement will be the implementation of a risk

prediction instrument developed and validated by the division to objectively determine sentence recommendations. This method will eliminate subjective, individualized decision-making, thus reducing disparities in sentences meted out by the judges. Assuming wide usage of such objectively determined recommendations, the division foresees improvement in both public safety and appropriate use of resources by enabling judges to determine accurately the need of confinement per criminal.

Family Court, A Division of Circuit Courts

The Family Courts were first established to deal specifically with problems arising in the family environment. While directing trials for juvenile criminal offenders, the Family Courts also administer hearings for domestic situations and marital actions. Cases may include truancy and educational neglect, abandonment, spouse and child abuse, divorce, custody, and paternity suits. The Family Courts also encompass Detention Homes and the Juvenile and Family Crisis Services Branch which provides counseling to youths and their families.

A major project is in the planning process that is scheduled to computerize Family Court operations. The Application and Transfer Process, an intensive study attempting to refine the flow of information within the Court, is the essential first step toward the goal of computerization. This process is being coordinated with the Judiciary's plan on technology.

Actions Filed: A total of 37,639 cases was filed in the Family Courts during fiscal year 1986-87, an 11% increase over the previous fiscal year. Total filings consisted of 29,375 primary cases and 8,264 supplemental proceedings.

Terminations: Terminations numbering 40,130 in fiscal year 1986-87 signified an increase of 16% from the fiscal year 1985-86. Terminated primary cases numbered 29,144; terminated supplemental proceedings, 10,986.

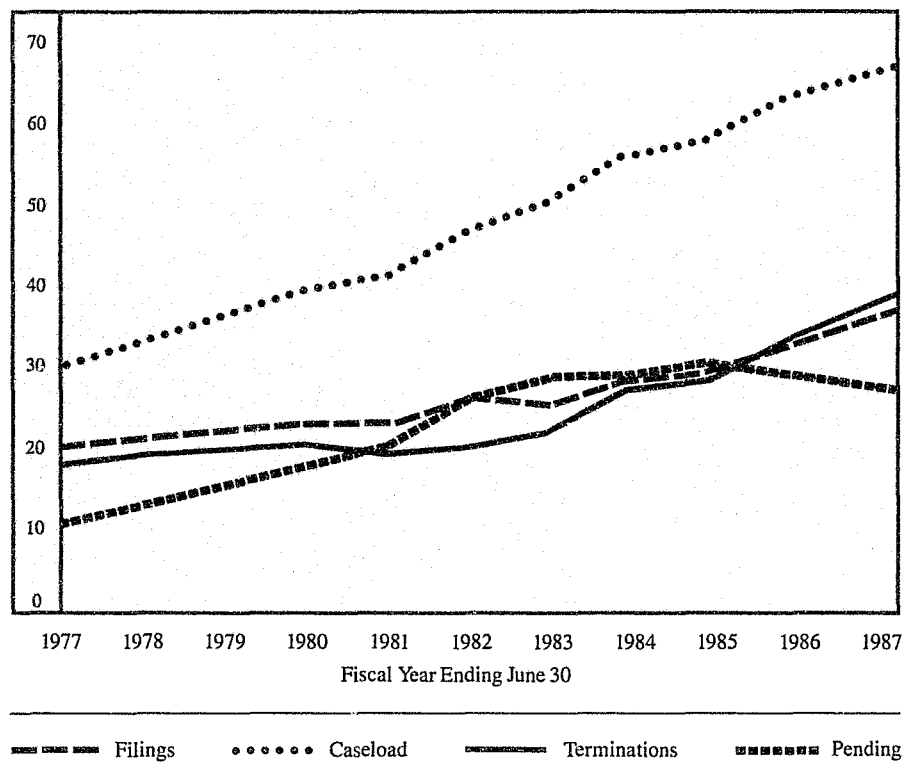
Status of Pending Cases: There were 27,381 cases pending by the end of fiscal year 1986-87, representing an 8% decrease over the previous fiscal year.

The Honorable Richard J. Fitzgerald, a full-time judge, faculty member of the University of Louisville School of Law and renowned authority on permanency planning for

children in foster care, delivered the keynote speech at a conference entitled "A System Adrift No More: Permanent Planning for Children in Substitute Care."



Figure 3.
Caseload Activity in the Family Courts • Fiscal Years 1976-77 to 1986-87
Number of Cases (In Thousands)



The goal of Family Court is to keep the family intact. To this end, the Judiciary's Family Court has facilitated conferences addressing a wide range of topics, from foster care planning to sex

abuse allegations in divorce cases, as well as questions of ethics and propriety in dealing with both child victims and juvenile law offenders.



Senior Judge Betty Vitousek of the First Circuit Family Court, center, participates in a workshop on Family Court issues during the annual Judicial Conference. Each year, justices and judges from all four circuits gather to confer on common topics of legal administration; this conference occurs in tandem with the Hawaii State Bar Association Convention.

District Courts

Operating as non-jury trial courts, the District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in traffic cases, petty and criminal misdemeanors, and most civil cases involving sums of less than \$5000. They have limited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters and share current jurisdiction with Circuit Courts for civil matters where the contested amount involves \$5,000-\$10,000.

Program components of the District Courts include the Traffic Violations Bureau, the Counseling and Probation Services Division, the Division of Driver Education, and the Office of the Sheriff.

The Traffic Violations Bureau processes all traffic violations. Statewide records for traffic violations are maintained at the Honolulu TVB office.

The Counseling and Probation Division has two functions. The first function is to prepare presentence reports and make appropriate recommendations to the District Court judges. During fiscal year 1986-87, 2,351 new presentence cases were added to the 901 cases still open from the previous year. Action was completed on 2,450 of these presentence cases and 802 remained at the end of the fiscal year.

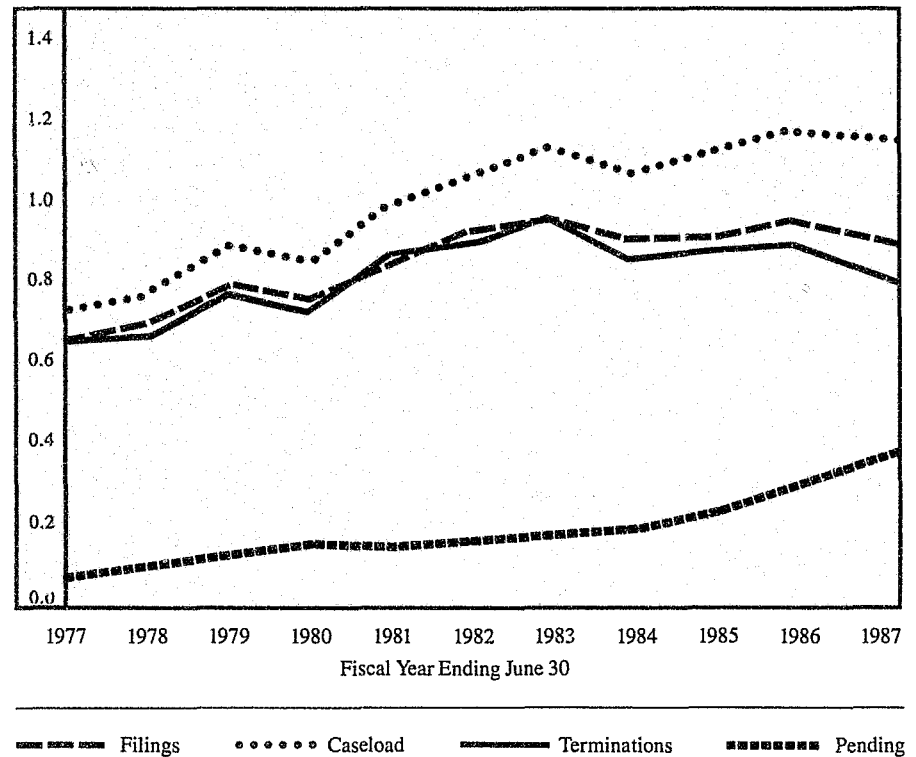
The second function of the Counseling and Probation Division is to aid the victims of crimes and to supervise probationers. There were 4,567 new supervision cases during fiscal year 1986-87 which were added to the 3,707 from the previous year. Of these cases, 3,856 supervision cases were closed and 4,418 cases were still pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Changes have occurred within the penal code as of the last legislative session which are being implemented

Figure 4.

Caseload Activity in the District Courts • Fiscal Years 1976-77 to 1986-87

Number of Cases (In Millions)



for the division. These changes include the implementation of home detention which supplants incarceration with confinement to the home, and the provision of terms and conditions to defendants placed on probation and other forms of release. Classification of probationers is being initiated and on-line access is expected to connect other criminal justice systems with the computer terminal in the division.

Also located at Honolulu's District Court building, the Office of the Sheriff provides security for court buildings and personnel. Deputy sheriffs are responsible for serving court-related documents regarding the judicial system, governmental agencies and attorneys in private practice. Other duties include bailiff services and the transportation of prisoners between the courts and all

State detention facilities, including youth correctional institutions and the Hawaii State Hospital.

The Division of Driver Education was created in 1967 in accordance with the National Highway Act of 1966 to reduce traffic accidents, fatalities, injuries, and property damage. To accomplish these objectives, the division coordinates and administers a comprehensive traffic safety education program. This preventive and rehabilitative educational effort is designed for both adults and juvenile traffic offenders. Services encompass all islands, and include counseling, instruction, public information, and community education.

In the fiscal year of 1986-87, information campaigns focused on the safety-belt laws, drinking and driving problems, pedestrian safety, speeding and other traffic related laws and issues. Community education efforts continued with schools, the military, and various community and business groups having an opportunity to see traffic information and court experience combine for an informative presentation.

While continuing to address the needs of the individual driver through its rehabilitative efforts, the division anticipates the need to develop preventive approaches in facilitating a safer traffic environment for the general public. The implementation of various technological advancements over the next decade should enable the division to better serve court-referred individuals and to reach out into the community.

Actions Filed: During the 1986-87 fiscal year, 882,335 cases were filed in the District Courts, a decrease of 8% from the previous fiscal year. Traffic violation cases constituted the bulk of the filings—90% of all case filings. Civil actions represented approximately 2% of the filings; other violations, 4%; and criminal actions, 4%.

Terminations: A total of 807,513 cases was terminated in the District Courts in the fiscal year. Overall case terminations decreased 10% from fiscal year 1985-86. This reflects an 11% decrease in terminations in traffic

violation cases and a 7% decline in terminations of other violations. Terminations of criminal actions increased by 6% and terminations of civil cases remained at the same level as the prior fiscal year.

Pending Cases: The pending caseload stood at 367,036 cases at the end of fiscal year 1986-87, reflecting an increase of 26% from the beginning of the fiscal year. For each case category, the percent increases were: civil actions, 28%; traffic violations, 26%; other violations, 28%; and criminal actions, 13%.

Land Court

The Land Court is a statewide court of record that has jurisdiction over applications for original registrations of land. The Court also presides over petitions for subdivisions; designations and deletions of easement; erosions and accretions of Land Court estates; and clarifications and updating of the status for Land Court Property.

Land Court registrars serve as court clerks; research and process applications; resolve disputes outside the Court when possible; and offer research assistance to the lay, legal and business communities. With the anticipated computerization of record-keeping at the Bureau of Conveyances, Land Court will be able to access data on land records utilizing a "Modern" linkage. This would eliminate the necessity of having to call upon the Bureau for information necessary in reaching a decision on Ex Parte Petitions.

Actions Filed: In fiscal year 1986-87, 14 contested cases were filed in the Land Court. In addition, 14 original land registration cases and 42 contested cases were pending at the start of the fiscal year, bringing the total caseload of the Land Court to 70 cases in fiscal year 1986-87.

Ex parte petitions, one-party petitions not requiring court action, increased by 17% from 4,746 filings in fiscal year 1985-86 to 5,572 in fiscal year 1986-87.

Terminations and Pending Cases: A total of 13 contested cases was terminated during fiscal year 1986-87, leaving 57 cases—14 original land registration cases and 43 contested cases—pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Tax Appeal Court

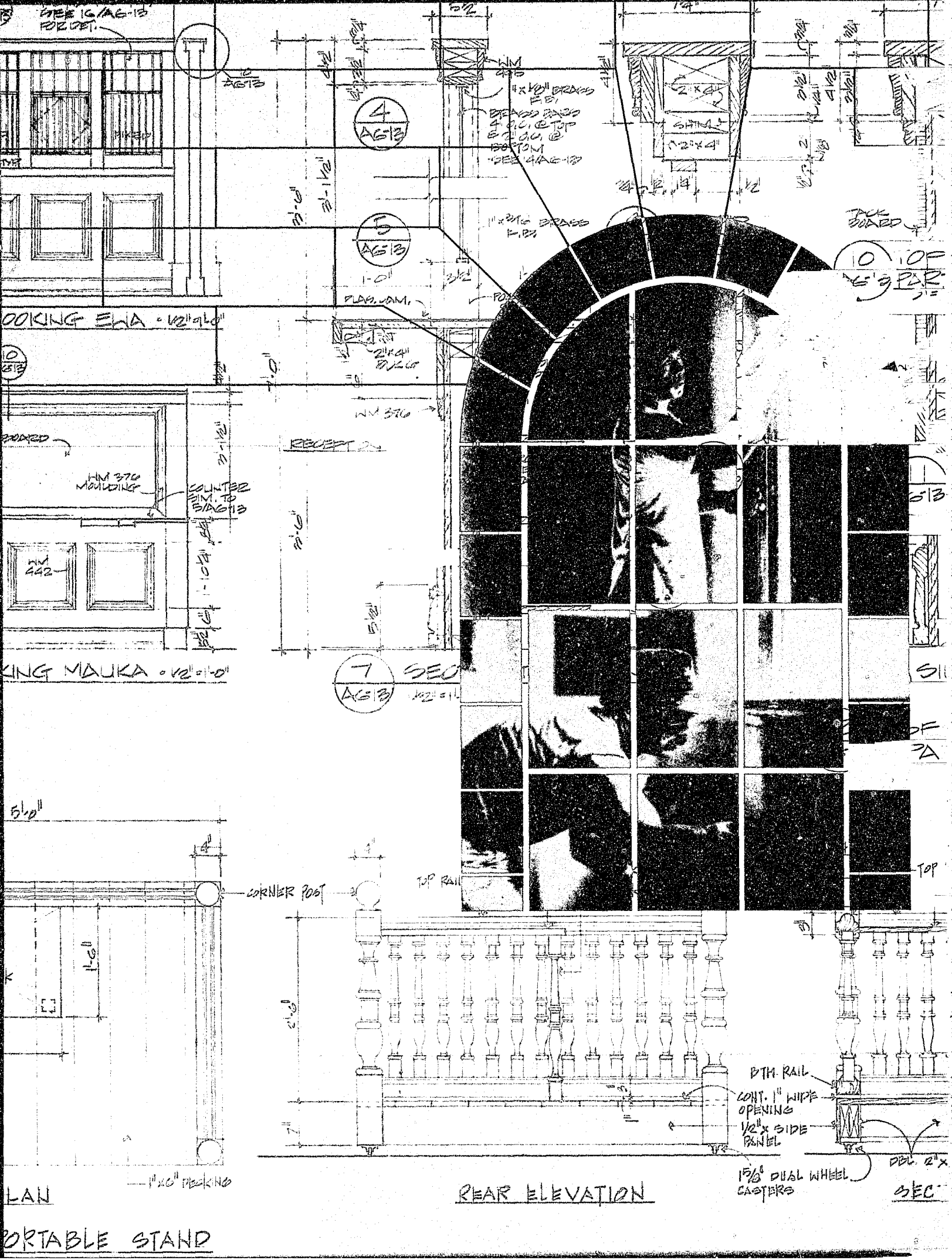
The Tax Appeal Court has jurisdiction in disputes between the tax assessor and the taxpayer that include excise, liquor, income, property and insurance taxes.

Actions Filed: In fiscal year 1986-87, 99 cases were filed in the Tax Appeal Court. Including the 144 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year, there was a total caseload of 243 cases in fiscal year 1986-87.

Terminations and Pending Cases: Sixty-nine cases were terminated during the 1986-87 fiscal year. This represents 28% of the court's total caseload. A pending caseload of 174 cases existed at the end of the fiscal year.



The Support Services



Janice Wolf, the Administrative Director of the Courts, bears responsibility for the daily operations of the Judiciary. As such, she oversees many of the services that support the Hawaii State Judiciary.

The Support Services

Support functions for the Hawaii State Judiciary are provided by the Administrative Director Services Program. Included in this program are the Budget and Fiscal Office; the Children's Advocacy Center; the Computer Systems Office; the Office of the Public Guardian; the Judiciary Museum Project; the Personnel Office; the Planning and Statistics Office; the Program on Alternative Dispute Resolution; the Program Services Office; the Public Information Office (PIO); and the Staff Attorney's Office.

The Administrative Director

The Administrative Director of the Courts is appointed by the Chief Justice, with the approval of the Supreme Court. The Director bears responsibility for the daily operations of the Judiciary.

The duties of the Director include the examination and improvement of Administrative practices, the development of uniform adjudicative and administrative forms and procedures; the implementation of new programs in the Judiciary; the preparation of various court-related reports; and the processing of grant requests.

Program on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The Program on Alternative Dispute Resolution is responsible for researching, planning, and developing dispute resolution procedures. ADR is a comprehensive term for a number of techniques that include mediation, arbitration, fact-finding, structured negotiations, and conferences involving special masters and referees—new tools that are available to judges, decision-makers, and disputants looking for alternatives to traditional litigation.

The staff gathers and disseminates up-to-date information on alternative methods of resolving disputes; explores, tests, and evaluates new uses for ADR methods; helps institutionalize these methods to make the fullest use of their potential wherever appropriate;

and manages various contracts and grants related to alternative dispute resolutions.

During the fiscal year 1986-87, the staff began implementing a program of mandatory, non-binding arbitration for all First Circuit tort cases with a value of \$150,000 or less. The Program also initiated an experimental mediation program for complex, public interest cases which is currently underway and other planning activities related to the establishment of an international Dispute Resolution Center in Hawaii. Other activities included the publication of *ADR Trends and Abstracts*, a quarterly newsletter reporting the latest information on ADR from around the nation, and the *Directory of Family Mediators* for the State of Hawaii.



Budget and Fiscal Office

The Budget and Fiscal Office is responsible for accounting, auditing, and budgeting in the Judiciary.

During the fiscal year 1986-87, the accounting staff made improvements in the central payroll system and purchasing system. The audit staff reorganized and overhauled the financial policies and procedures directing the District Courts of the Second, Third, and Fifth Circuits. The audit staff also conducted a follow-up audit examination of the Office of the Sheriff. And the budget staff coordinated planning/budgeting workshops during the preparations for the 1987-1989 bi-annual budget.

The Office began preparing reorganization of functions and structure to enhance the auditing capability and integrate the budgeting and planning functions.

Computer Systems Office

The Computer Systems Office is responsible for adoption of new technology in Hawaii's court system. During the fiscal year 1986-87, the Office assisted the Chief Justice's Executive Committee in preparing the Judiciary's General Plan on Technology. Meanwhile, the Civil Division automation project at First Circuit Court completed the installation of computer equipment, along with the implementation of a case folder tracking system, a calendar system, a compliance-to-rules monitoring system, and an electronic mail system.

The Office is currently planning for automation of the Family Court of the First Judicial Circuit, a one day/one trial jury system, and further enhancements to the computer systems for the District Courts of the First Circuit.



The Budget and Fiscal Office is responsible for all accounting, auditing and budgeting in the Judiciary. In fiscal year 1986-87, the Budget and Fiscal Office's

accounting staff reorganized the financial policies and procedures of the District Courts of the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits.

Personnel Office

The Personnel Office administers the civil service system for approximately 1,400 Judiciary employees. Each section in the Personnel Office is responsible for a functional area of personnel management: (1) Recruitment and Examination, (2) Administrative Services, (3) Classification and Pay, (4) Labor Relations, (5) Training and Safety, and (6) Special Services.

The Recruitment and Examination Branch, probably the most visible of the personnel functions, recruits employees, develops and administers examinations, and maintains lists of qualified applicants for public employment and for promotional opportunities within the Judiciary.

The Administrative Services Branch ensures that all personnel actions are in compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and union contracts. This section administers programs on employee assistance, performance evaluation, and incentive and service awards; it also maintains information systems on classified and exempt services.

The Classification and Pay Branch maintains the position classification system and a compensation plan for the Judiciary's civil service positions. Position classification categorizes similar positions on the basis of the nature and the level of the work performed. This section develops the class descriptions and the minimum qualification standards for civil service positions. Reallocation and repricing reviews are conducted by this section.

The Labor Relations Branch is responsible for handling grievances, arbitration cases, and contract interpretations. This section ensures a uniform interpretation of contract agreements, dispute settlements, Federal and State laws, and applicable civil service rules and regulations.

The Training and Safety Branch facilitates the development and coordination of training programs. This section also monitors the working conditions and oversees the health and well-being of Judiciary employees.

The Special Services Branch, a new section in the Personnel Office, serves as the troubleshooter for problems and sensitive conditions in the personnel area which require immediate attention.

During the fiscal year 1986-87, the Personnel Office received 4,372 applications for employment consideration and promotional opportunities. Significant changes in the Personnel Office included the recruitment and selection of a new Court Personnel Administrator.

During the past fiscal year, the staff has participated in training seminars and workshops in the areas of examination and development, classification, worker's compensation, and labor relations. Program goals for the upcoming fiscal year include automating the recruitment process, developing more effective examinations, cutting down the response time on classification requests, reduction in the loss of work time and expense in the areas of worker's compensation, and providing more informational sessions and training opportunities for staff development.

Planning and Statistics Office

The Planning and Statistics Office assists management in developing the comprehensive planning capability of the Judiciary. In addition, the Office maintains the Judiciary statistical data system which generates statistics used for a variety of quantitative reports on court caseload activity. Thus, the Office offers management information which helps shape the direction, rate, and character of growth of the Judiciary and the services that it provides to the citizens of the State.

During the fiscal year 1986-87, the Office focused its efforts on research services and administrative support in a variety of areas including, among others, strategic planning and grants management. The Office continues to publish its newsletter, *Nu Hou Kanawai*, which tracks and analyzes emerging issues, trends and research findings. Developed by the futures research component of the Office, this newsletter serves to keep the Judiciary abreast of court innovation alternatives and responsive to the changing judicial needs of the community.

Given the importance and centrality of information in the emerging information economy, the Planning and Statistics Office intends to enhance its research capabilities so as to improve management's ability to direct the complex activities of a modern-day court system. In the long-term, the Office plans to develop various interpretive and quantitative judicial and administrative simulation models which will integrate trend forecasts and goal setting, thus providing a quantum jump in policy-oriented research.

Program Services Office

The Program Services Office is designed to promote citizen awareness and involvement within the judicial system statewide. Citizen participation in the courts is encouraged among a cross-section of the community through five program components.

Volunteers in Public Service to the Courts (VIPS) is the first component, which in fiscal year 1986-87 involved placement of 370 volunteers into thirty positions similar to those held by Judiciary employee counterparts. These volunteers contributed more than 38,600 hours of service, an in-kind equivalence of more than \$287,000.

The second component is an orientation tour of the courts. Over 660 adults and 4,800 students from 168 groups statewide gained exposure to the court system.

A third component, the Community Service Sentencing Program (CSSP), screened and placed 7,742 adult and juvenile offenders to perform public service as a condition of their sentence, generally imposed in lieu of a fine. These offenders were sentenced to a total of 408,629 community service hours. Offenders completed over 370,000 hours in the fiscal year at 520 non-profit or public agency work sites throughout the state. At the minimum wage rate, the in-kind value of the community service amounted to \$1,125,000.

During fiscal year 1986-87, the fourth Program Services component, the Foster Parenting Program (FPP), recruited, screened, and trained 29 new stipended and volunteer parents to meet the foster care needs of adolescents who are under Family Court jurisdiction statewide. A total of 66 volunteer homes and 10 Foster Care Specialists provided care for 84 youths during the year. Length of placements ranged from an average of 102 days for volun-

In Spring 1987, the Judiciary's Program Services Offices launched the Juvenile Monetary Restitution Program with a two-day conference that brought together members of both the legal justice and

business communities. This conference was aimed at making young law violators accountable for losses suffered by their victims, while providing a positive aspect to the violator's probation.



teer homes to 223 days for the specialist homes.

The fifth component is the Volunteer Guardians Ad Litem (VGAL) Program. A statewide total of 133 volunteer guardians were assigned to 196 cases involving 216 minor children who were referred to the Family Court for abuse and/or neglect. VGALs represent the best interests of the minors in court proceedings. They conduct their own investigation and make an independent recommendation to the court concerning the welfare of the minor.

In fiscal year 1987-88, the office will be developing a monetary restitution program component for the Family Court, based on matching grant funds available through the U.S. Justice Department and the State of Hawaii. The project is designed to provide pre-employment training and work placement for juvenile offenders who have been ordered by the Family Court to make monetary restitution payment to their victims.

Public Information Office (PIO)

The primary function of the Public Information Office (PIO) is to educate the general public about Hawaii's courts and to promote greater knowledge of the legal justice system. These objectives are achieved through various means, including seminars, news releases, and publication of brochures and booklets. PIO also publishes an employee newsletter and, with the courts' Planning and Statistics Office, the Judiciary's annual report.

During fiscal year 1986-87, PIO continued to coordinate monthly day-long conferences for Oahu public and private high school students at District and Circuit Courts of the First Circuit. With the assistance of District Court's Division of Driver Education and Circuit Court Administrators, these conferences offered orientation by court personnel, classroom presentations on traffic law, courtroom visitation of actual trials and arraignments and facilitated a variety of activities in celebration of the Bicentennial of the Constitution, including the coordination of a Bicentennial essay contest for Hawaii high school students. In conjunction with the Public/Private Partnership in Law-Related Education, PIO also coordinated a substance abuse poster contest for Oahu high school students. Entitled "The Future is Yours—Build A Good One!," this contest encouraged students to illustrate healthy alternatives to substance abuse in their daily lives.

Each year, the Public Information Office (PIO) helps to coordinate the semi-final and final rounds of the High School Mock Trial Tournament with teams from competing schools

arguing their cases before actual court judges. During fiscal 1986-87, PIO also planned on-site visits to District and Circuit Courts for secondary students and their teachers.



The Cameras in the Courtroom experiment was coordinated by PIO during the past fiscal year as well, receiving and processing applications for extended media coverage and maintaining statistical data on this experiment. On December 7, 1987, the Hawaii Supreme Court amended its rule allowing such media coverage, making Cameras in the Courtroom a permanent condition for the foreseeable future.

Staff Attorney

The Staff Attorney's Office provides legal counsel and related services to the Administrative Director, the administrative support services, and the various state courts.

The Office researches, drafts, and monitors legislation requested by the Judiciary. In addition, the Office drafts most Judiciary testimony given on Judiciary and other bills; monitors, with Family Court assistance, all bills that affect the Judiciary; provides information on bills to affected Judiciary divisions; responds to inquiries on legislation from the Governor and the Department of Budget and Finance; and distributes copies of the Acts enacted by each legislative session.

Located in Ali'iolani Hale, the Supreme Court Law Library provides legal reference materials for the courts and the general public. Renovation efforts during the last fiscal year facilitated the weeding out of older, little-used

publications that will be transferred onto non-book formats. With the completion of Ali'iolani Hale's Phase II renovation, the Law Library will be housed in larger quarters more accommodating to its collection.



Supreme Court Law Library

The Supreme Court Law Library is responsible for providing the courts and their staffs necessary legal reference materials and information. The Law Library also serves as a public outlet for those who have need for legal research and study. The most significant activity during the fiscal year of 1986-87 was the relocation of the entire collection; the office was shifted to different rooms and the basement for temporary quarters. This move assisted in weeding out older but little-used publications that

were to be transferred to the UH Law Library; non-book forms will be replacing these materials. Circulation may have been lower due to the inaccessibility of pre-1986 law material, but reference assistance has increased and overdues have decreased. In addition, the Law Library has installed a Danyl debit card/coin system which permits the patron easier access to the copier. Library collection has increased to a total of 134,018 fiche and 554 tapes, while decreasing hard bound volumes to 77,195.

Before the shifting of Library facilities, a law library was initiated in the Third Circuit in Kona. The nucleus of the collection in Kona was donated by the law firm of Carlsmith, Wichman, Case, Mukai, and Ichiki (6,902 volumes of regional reporters) and attorney Richard Trethway of Kailua-Kona (1,010 volumes of the Pacific Reporter).

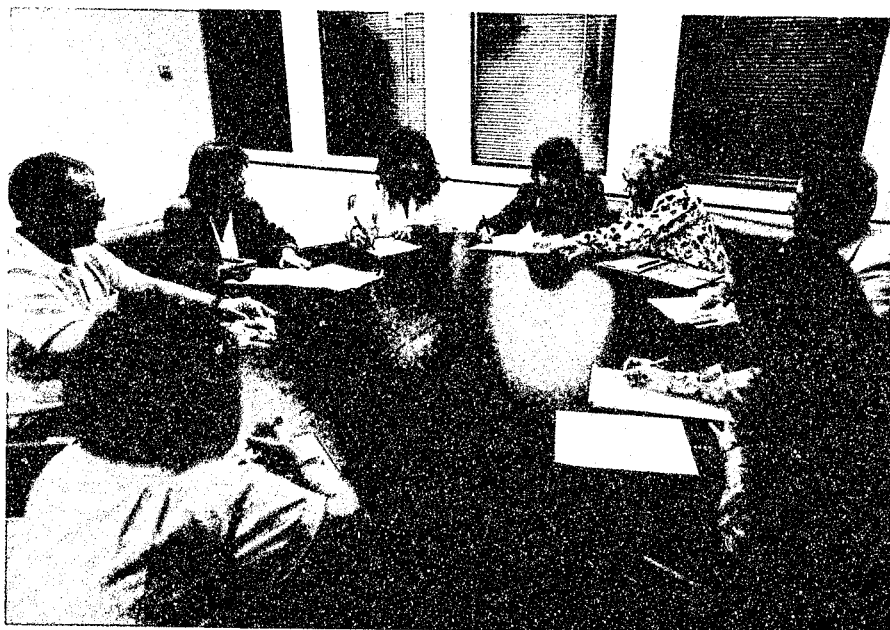
Office of the Public Guardian

The Public Guardian is appointed as personal guardian for mentally incapacitated adults when the Family Court determines that there is no other person, association, partnership, or corporation available which, in the Court's opinion, is both willing and suitable to serve as guardian.

The guardian works closely with the ward's caregiver, case manager, and significant others to maintain a support system which respects the ward's dignity and best interest, and promotes the ward's self-expression and self-determination. Also, as a surrogate decision-maker, the guardian makes decisions conforming as much as possible with the ward's value system. Medical decisions are made after consultation with the attending physician, family members, medical specialists, significant others, and when appropriate, the facility's ethics committee. The guardian makes every attempt to explore the use of limited guardianship and seek the least restrictive alternate support resource.

Members of the Advisory Committee for the Children's Advocacy Center have signed an interagency agreement to meet once a month in planning for the center's future. Agencies represented include the Department of Human

Services, the Honolulu Police Department, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, the Sex Abuse Treatment Center, the Officer of the Attorney General, and the U.S. Armed Services.



Children's Advocacy Center

The 1986 Hawaii State Legislature established the Children's Advocacy Center under the State Judiciary and provided operating funds. Created as a coordinated approach to dealing with child sexual abuse, the Center focuses on the needs of the child rather than on the separate needs of the agencies and professionals involved, and works to prevent the revictimizing of children and families while providing support and linkage with counseling services.

The Children's Advocacy Center has five main purposes: 1) to provide a supportive, homelike setting where children can be interviewed; 2) to minimize the number of interviews and interviewers who speak with the child and provide continuity for the child throughout the lengthy process of their involvement with the system; 3) to provide specialized training for the professionals interviewing children in order to secure a neutral, professional investigation; 4) to coordinate the civil

and criminal court actions; and 5) to coordinate the activities of all the agencies involved with the child.

Cooperating in the planning and operating of the Center are representatives of the Department of Human Services, the Attorney General, the Prosecuting Attorney, the Honolulu Police Department and the Sex Abuse Treatment Center. Comprehensive training packages for social workers, detectives, and judges have been developed for improving skills and sensitivity in working with sexually abused children.

The Center has made available a witness room for children at Kaahumanu Hale, First Circuit Court. Furnished with toys, books, magazines, a television and other accessories, the space was provided to help relieve children's anxiety while awaiting testimony. The Center expects to open its doors in Spring 1988, on a site owned by the Episcopal Church in Nuuanu.

Materials Available

The following brochures, pamphlets, and booklets may be obtained through the Public Information Office.

Informational:

Art in Honolulu's District Court Building, a pamphlet describing works of art that have been placed in District Court by the Art in Public Places Program of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

District Court, a brochure explaining procedures of District Court.

Divorce in Hawaii, You are Still Parents and Children and Divorce, three brochures prepared by the Family Court providing couples in divorce proceedings with a better understanding of their responsibilities.

Drunk Driving, a brochure explaining the procedures and consequences of being arrested for drunk driving.

Foster Parenting, a brochure recruiting volunteers who wish to become foster parents to teenagers through Family Court.

The Guardian Advocacy Program, a pamphlet explaining the Guardian Advocacy Program and the services and resources it provides.

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

Hawaii State Judiciary Appellate Courts, a pamphlet describing the Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals.

Hawaii State Judiciary Circuit Courts, a pamphlet describing the work and jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts, including Family Court.

Hawaii State Judiciary District Courts, a pamphlet explaining the divisions and functions of the District Courts.

Hawaii State Judiciary Map of Buildings, a map showing locations of state courts in downtown Honolulu.

Juror Orientation Package, a series

of three brochures explaining juror duties and responsibilities in the First Judicial Circuit.

License Suspension, a brochure describing the cost and consequences of having a driver's license suspended.

Love Our Children: Volunteer Guardians Ad Litem Program, a brochure recruiting volunteers who wish to assist abused and neglected children.

Moped, a brochure outlining Hawaii's moped laws.

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

Sheriff: Hawaii State Judiciary, a brochure prepared by the Office of the Sheriff informing the public about the work of the office and the recruitment of potential deputy sheriffs.

Small Claims Court, a brochure explaining procedures of the Small Claims Court.

Volunteering in the Courts, a recruitment brochure prepared by the Volunteers in Public Service (VIPS) describing the court's volunteer program.

A Child's Guide to Law, a booklet for elementary students explaining the laws pertinent to their age group.

Law-Related Education Makes It Happen, a brochure prepared by the U.S. Department of Justice explaining the importance of law-related education.

Public/Private Partnership in Law-Related Education, a pamphlet describing the Partnership's programs and activities.

Also available are translations of Circuit Court, District Court and Judiciary Maps and the Drunk Driving brochure in Korean, Vietnamese, Samoan and Filipino languages.

Historical:

A Pictorial Glimpse of Bench & Bar in the Hawaiian Monarchy, a booklet



pictorially depicting the early days of the Hawaii Judiciary.

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

Periodicals:

'Aha'ilono, a bi-monthly Judiciary newsletter reporting current events at the Hawaii State Judiciary.

Na Po'e Malama, a quarterly newsletter prepared by VIPS reporting on activities by and for the courts' volunteers.

Nu Hou Kanawai, a newsletter prepared by the Judiciary Planning Office describing issues, trends and research findings.

Videos:

Videos that may be borrowed from the Public Information Office include the following:

"Hawaii's Criminal Justice System" is an introductory, instructional resource that describes all of Hawaii's State court system and the roles of key support staff members. A case is followed from apprehension by the police, through the State court system and fi-

nally to the U.S. Supreme Court. Also available through the Hawaii Crime Commission. Beta only. 55 minutes.

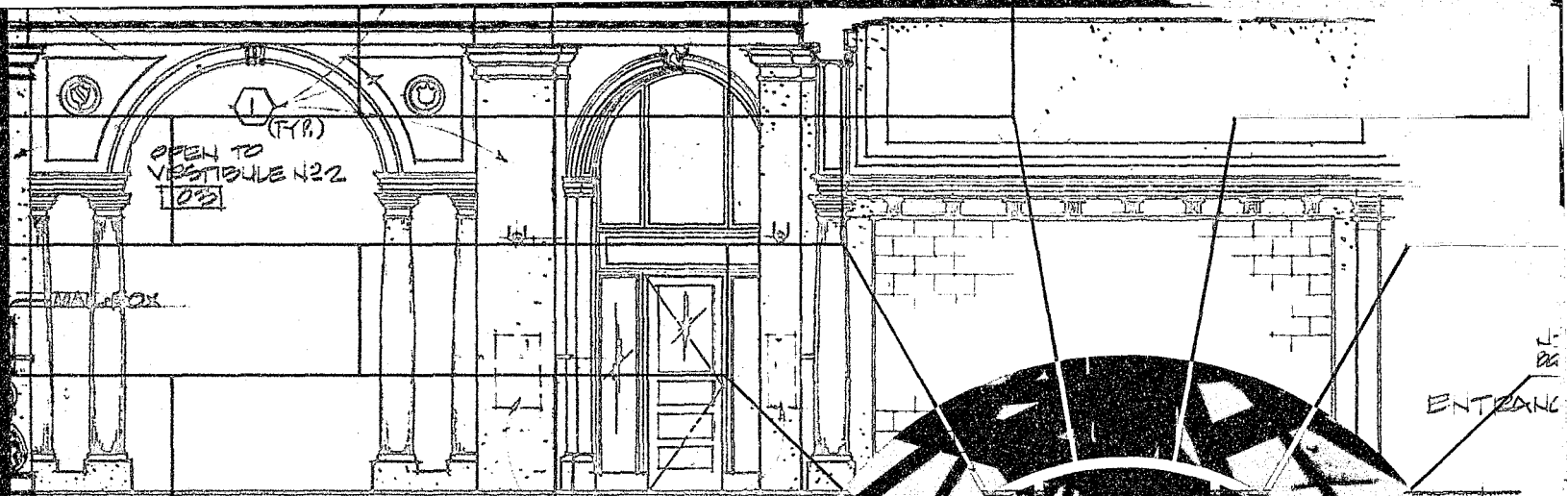
"Responsible Parties" is a fictionalized account of two teenaged shop-lifters and their individual experiences with the legal system. Also described are the Family Court trial process, community service sentencing, law-related education and the Honolulu Police Department's Juvenile Diversion Program and Law and Justice Awareness Program. VHS only. 30 minutes.

"The Trial of John Peter Zenger" is a dramatized account of the trial of Zenger in 1735 that demonstrates the evolution of the American legal and democratic process. Zenger published an independent newspaper that was highly critical of the British Monarchy and he was subsequently imprisoned for libel. Noted lawyer Alexander Hamilton defended Zenger and argued a point of law hinging on truth and fairness rather than sovereign authority. VHS and Beta. 40 minutes.

"The Verdict—Guilty! What Happens Next." This tape reviews sentencing in Hawaii. Beta only. 29 minutes.



**Boards, Councils
and Commissions**

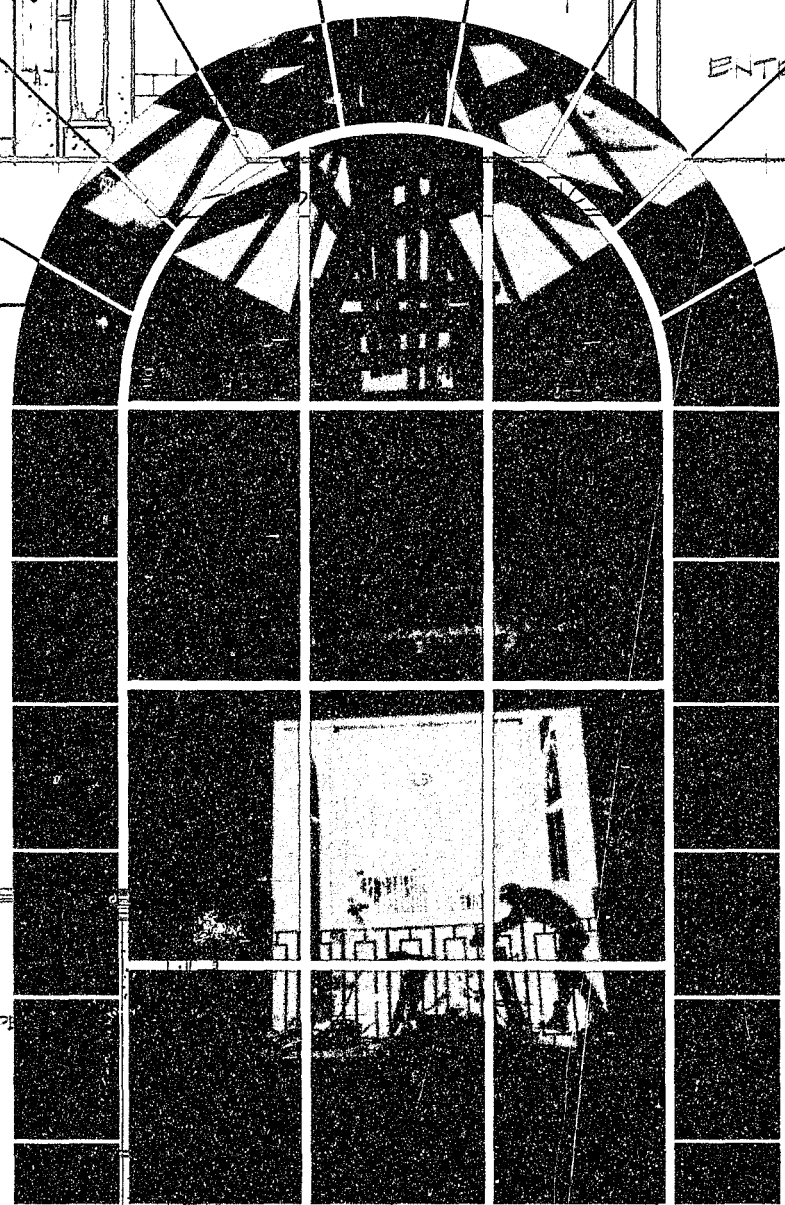
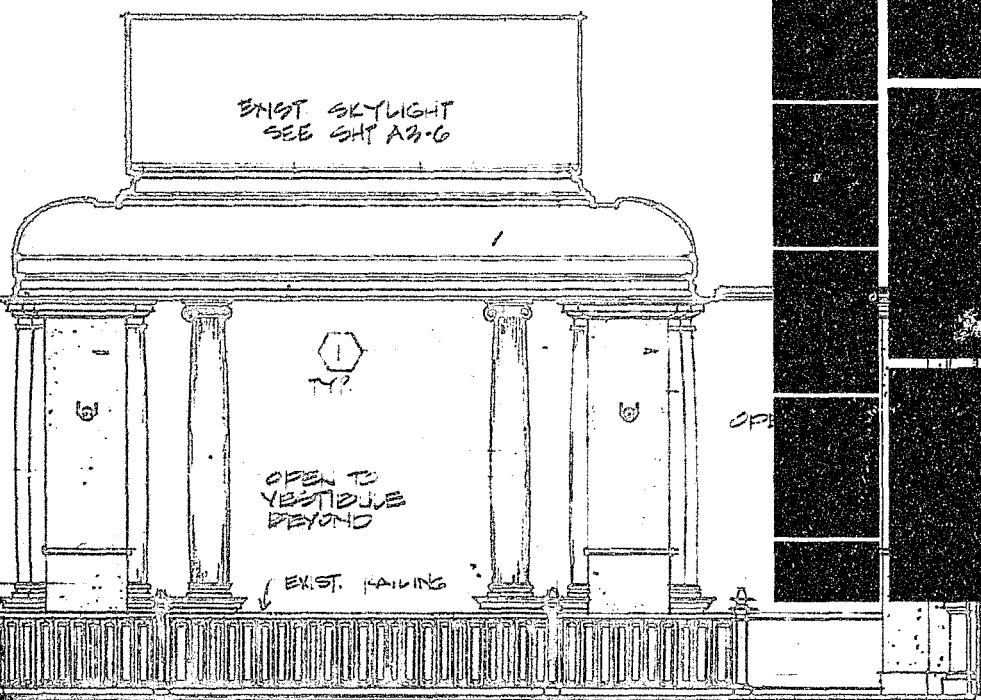


ROTUNDA 101

REMOVE TELEPHONES PATCH WALLS

ENTRANCE

EXIST SKYLIGHT SEE SH1 A3-6



OPEN TO VESTIBULE BEYOND

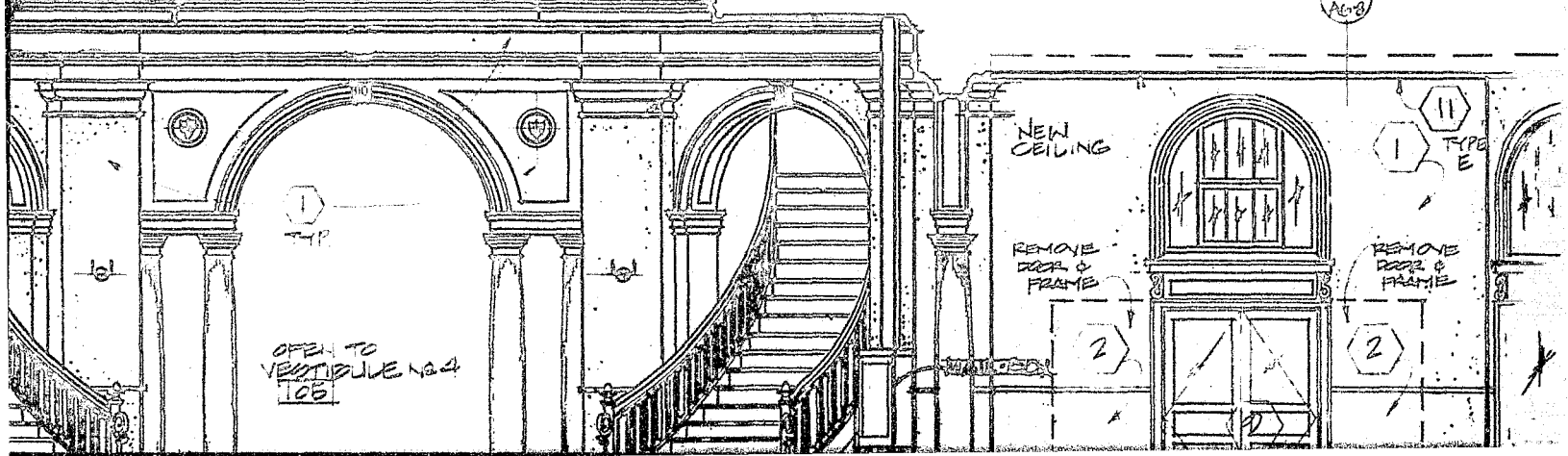
EXIST. RAILING

NEW CEILING

REMOVE DOOR & FRAME

REMOVE DOOR & FRAME

OPEN TO VESTIBULE N24 105





Judicial Council

The Judicial Council serves as an advisory board to the Hawaii Supreme Court, and assists with the administration of the judicial system. The members, who serve staggered three-year terms, represent a cross-section of business, education, government, labor and legal fields. The Chief Justice acts as chairman of the Council.

During fiscal year 1986-87, the Council submitted nominations to the Governor for appointments to the State Ethics Commission. Members are: Herman T.F. Lum, Chairman; Dr. Mary Bitterman; Walter Chuck; Masato Doi; and James E. Duffy.

Judicial Selection Commission

The Judicial Selection Commission, created and operating under the Hawaii State Constitution, reviews applicants for judgeships and submits a list of six nominees to the appointing authority of each vacancy. From this list, the Governor, with Senate consent, appoints Supreme Court Justices, Intermediate Court Judges and Circuit Court Judges. The Chief Justice appoints District Court and District Family Court Judges. The Judicial Selection Commission has sole authority to act on reappointments to judicial office.

Nine members serve on the Commission for staggered terms of six years. Two members are appointed by the Governor, two by the Chief Justice, and one each by the Senate President and House Speaker.

In fiscal year 1986-87, the Commission screened and selected nominees for two vacancies in the District Family Court, First Circuit, two vacancies in the District Court First Circuit, and one vacancy in the District Court of the Third Circuit. The Commission reappointed one District Court, First Circuit Judge and denied retention to two District Court First Circuit Judges. One First Circuit Court Judge retired.

Commission members are: Bert T. Kobayashi, Jr., chairperson; Momi Cazimero, vice-chairperson; Gerard A. Jervis, secretary; William L. Fleming; Harold K.M. Lau; Kenneth Matsuura; Howard I. Mukai; Claudio R. Suyat; James Takushi; Raymond J. Tam; and Tommy Trask.

Jury Commissions

Every judicial circuit has a five member Jury Commission, each of which is chaired by the Chief Clerk of that Circuit. The Commissions are responsible for compiling a master list of randomly selected prospective jurors. The Commissions also review qualification forms and prepare a certified list of persons to serve on juries within the calendar year.

Commissioners of the First Judicial Circuit are Clyde W. Namuo, chairperson; Lilyan C. Tom; Hilda Bond; Anna Stewart; and Henry Wong.

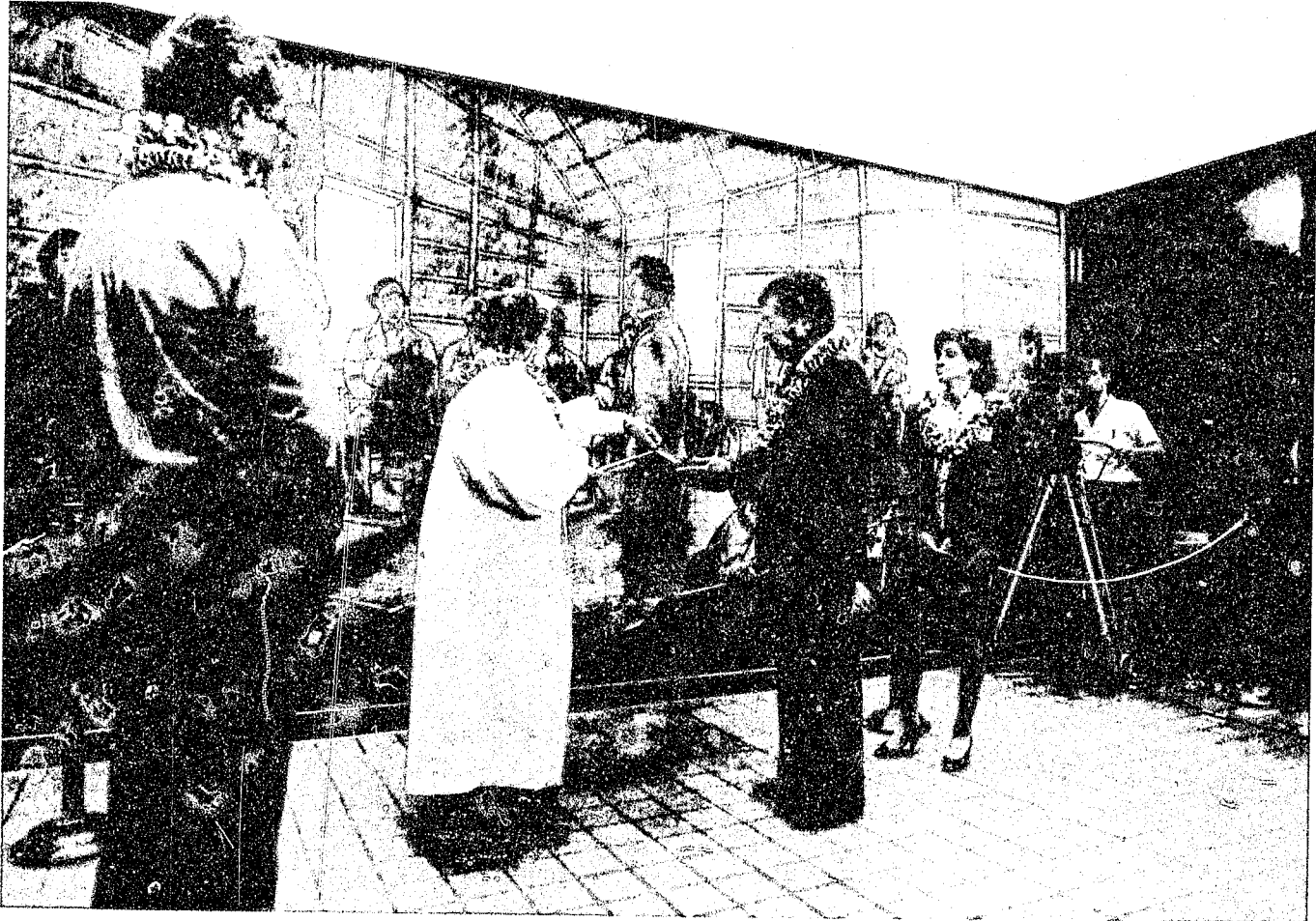
Commissioners of the Second Judicial Circuit are Robert M. Monden, chairperson; Ethel Miyahira; Cynthia Orsted; Ethel Saka; and Diane Carol Siebert.

Commissioners of the Third Judicial Circuit are Eleanor Mirikitani, chairperson; Miki Murashige; Gloria Bartolome; Anne Eguchi; and Masunobu Oga.

Commissioners of the Fifth Judicial Circuit are Steven Okihara, chairperson; George Susterich; George Kruse; Richard Wong; and Emilio Olivas.

Chief Justice Herman Lum and Administrative Director Janice Wolf assist Reverend Mealii Kalama in blessing the newly-installed mural, "Hawaii's First Supreme Court," as artist Mataumu Alisa observes in the foreground. Art for

Judiciary buildings is selected with the advice of the Judiciary Arts Committee, headed by the Judiciary's Administrative Director, and coordinated with the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.



Commission on Judicial Discipline

The Commission on Judicial Discipline was established when responsibility for the disciplining of judges was transferred from the Governor's Office to the Supreme Court. The commission appoints seven commissioners to staggered three-year terms. Rules of the court require that the board seat three licensed attorneys and four "citizens" who are not or have not served as attorneys or judges.

For the 1986-87 fiscal year, 34 complaints were filed against 46 judges. Of the 34, two were forwarded with recommendations for informal action. The rest were dismissed for lack of merit or conclusive evidence, or because they lay outside Commission jurisdiction. Seven cases were pending at the end of the period.

A special session of the Hawaii State Supreme Court is convened in the State Senate Chambers, to admit new members to the Hawaii State Bar. The Office of the Supreme

Court Clerk provides clerical and administrative duties for the Board of Examiners, which administers the Hawaii bar examination twice yearly.

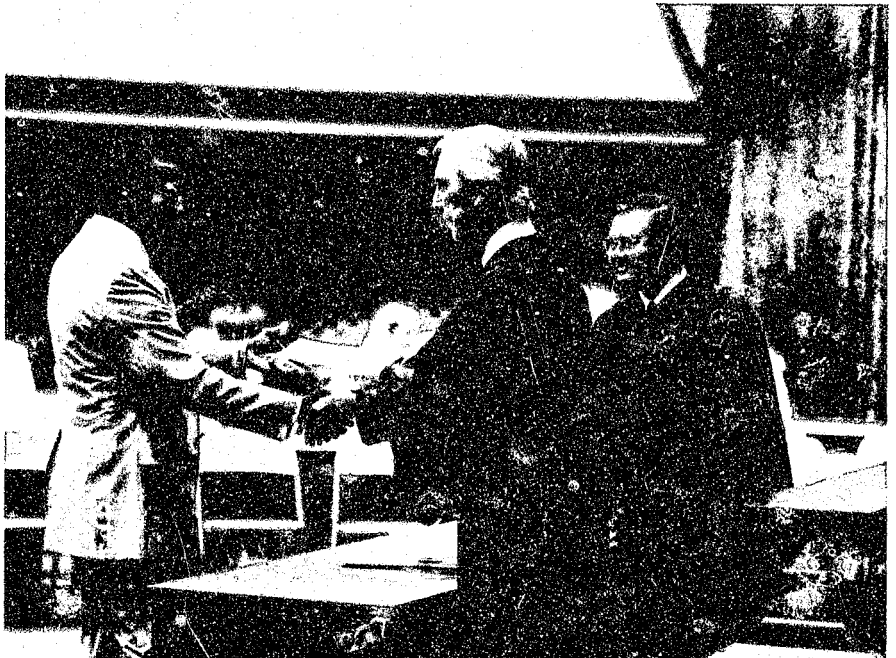
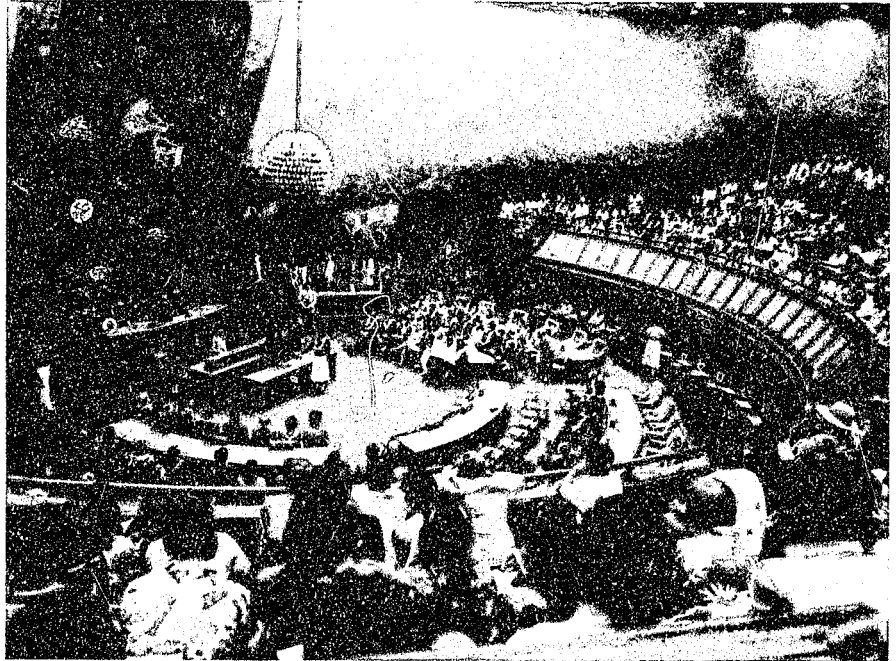
The Disciplinary Board of the Hawaii Supreme Court

The Disciplinary Board, founded by the Hawaii Supreme Court in 1975, investigates allegations of misconduct by attorneys, and upon sufficient evidence, issues disciplinary action when necessary. Gerald H. Kibe, Chief Disciplinary Counsel, heads the Office of Disciplinary Counsel which acts as the operational arm of the Disciplinary Board.

During the fiscal year 1986-87, 239 complaints were submitted while Board investigations resulted in 220 dispositions. At the end of the year, 208 complaints were still pending which included carry-overs from previous years.

The Board's operations are funded entirely by annual license fees paid by the state's practicing attorneys. At the end of fiscal year 1986-87, there were 3,509 such attorneys.

Board members are: C. Frederick Schutte, Chairman; James H. Kamo, Vice-Chairman; C. Jenson Garland, Secretary; Edward Y.C. Chun; Albert C.K. Chun-Hoon, M.D.; Helen Gillmor; John Jubinsky; Ivan M. Lui-Kwan; Linda K.C. Luke; B. Martin Luna; Marjorie Higa Manuia; Noboru Nakagawa; Clifford L. Nakea; Dwight M. Rush; Manuel R. Sylvester; Allen C. Wilcox, Jr.; and Stanley F.H. Wong, D.D.S.



Of the 376 applicants who took the bar examination, 278, or 73.9 percent, passed and 286 were licensed to practice law in Hawaii. Law students can hone their

legal skills before gaining entrance to the bar by representing juvenile clients through the Juvenile Legal Defense Clinic of the Public Defender's Office.

During an actual trial, television, radio and newspaper reporters watch the proceedings in a monitor room nearby. Hawaii's Cameras in the Courtroom experiment has allowed the use of television and still

cameras in the courtroom since its inception in January 1984. By the end of fiscal year 1986-87, 641 applications for extended media coverage had been filed for court proceedings.

Board of Examiners

The Board of Examiners is responsible for testing and certifying all applicants for the Hawaii Bar. Members include: Daniel G. Heely, chairman; Linda K. C. Luke, vice-chairman; Nathan T. K. Aipa; Clifford Arinaga; John R. Aube; Michael L. Biehl; Edward E. Case; Catherine O. Y. Chang; Annette Y. W. Chock; Robert A. Chong; Darryl Y. C. Choy; William F. Crockett; William H. Dodd, Jr.; Helen W. Gillmor; Matthew S. Goodbody; Colleen K. Hirai; Allen K. Hoe; Matthew T. Ihara; Gerald H. Kibe; Robert G. Klein; James E. T. Koshiba; Benjamin A. Kudo; Valri L. Kunimoto; Collin K. C. Lau; Gary B. K. T. Lee; James W. Licke; Laurie A. Loomis; Cora K. Lum; Melody K. MacKenzie; Howard A. Matsuura; William McCorrison; Roy M. Miyamoto; Nola N. Miyasaki; John P. Moon; Michael J. Moroney; Miki Okumura; Seth M. Reiss; Sandra A. Simms; James J. Stone; Stanley D. Suyat; Fa'auuga L. To'oto'o, Ruth I. Tsujimura; Lillian R. Uy; Diana L. Van De Car; Iwalani D. White; Donna M. Woo; Dean M. Yamashiro; Patrick K. S. L. Yim; William W. L. Yuen.

In the fiscal year 1986-87, 420 persons filed applications for the bar examination. Of the 376 who took the bar examination, 278—or 73.9 percent—passed and 286 were licensed to practice law in Hawaii. In order to represent the statewide legal profession, neighbor island examiners from Kauai, Maui, and the island of Hawaii have been appointed to the Board to be an integral part of the bar examination process.



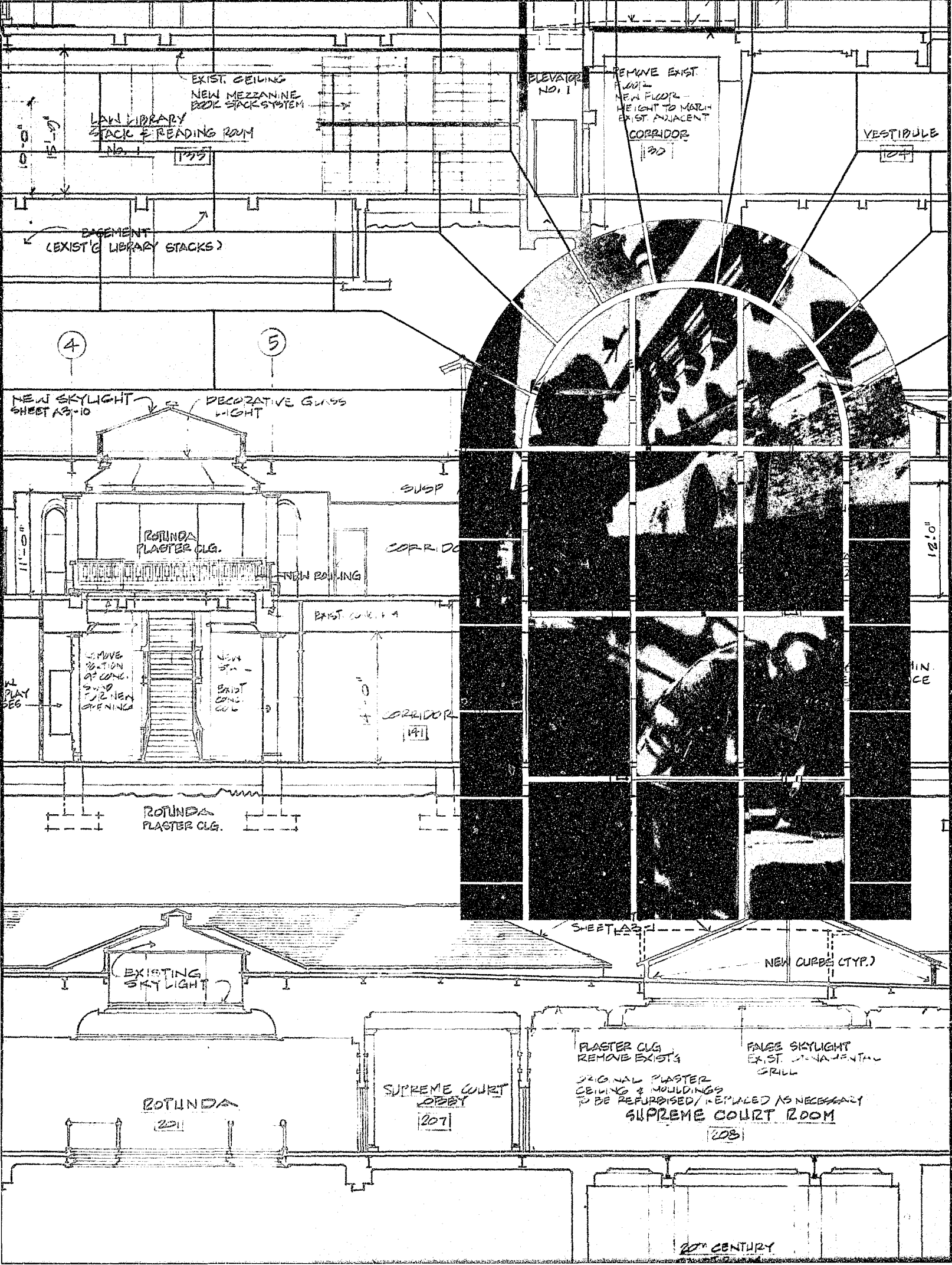
Cameras in the Courtroom Evaluation Committee

The two-year Cameras in the Courtroom Experiment that began in January 1984 has been twice extended to allow cameras into court trials for media and educational purposes. Surveys of participants, including defendants, attorneys, judges, jurors and journalists have been tallied to ascertain the success and benefits of the experiments. The committee will be filing a report with the Chief Justice.

Committee members include: the Hon. Bambi Weil, chairperson; Peter Carlisle; John Darvill; Gerald Kato; Ah Jook Ku; James Manke; Barbara Marshall; the Hon. Edward Nakamura; Matthew S. K. Pyun Jr.; and Gerald A. Sumida.



**Court Financial
Resources**



LAW LIBRARY
STACK & READING ROOM
NO. 1

EXIST. CEILING
NEW MEZZANINE
BOOK STACK SYSTEM

ELEVATOR
NO. 1

REMOVE EXIST
FLOOR
NEW FLOOR
HEIGHT TO MATCH
EXIST. ADJACENT
CORRIDOR

VESTIBULE

BASEMENT
(EXIST'G LIBRARY STACKS)

4

5

NEW SKYLIGHT
SHEET AS-10

DECORATIVE GLASS
LIGHT

SUSP

ROTUNDA
PLASTER CLG.

CORRIDOR

NEW RAILING

EXIST. CONC. F. 4

REMOVE
SECTION
OF CONC.
SOUND
FOR NEW
OPENING

NEW
STAIR
EXIST.
CONC.
COURT

CORRIDOR
141

ROTUNDA
PLASTER CLG.

EXISTING
SKYLIGHT

SHEET AS-11

NEW CURBS (TYP.)

ROTUNDA
201

SUPREME COURT
LOBBY
207

PLASTER CLG.
REMOVE EXIST'G

FALSE SKYLIGHT
EXIST. MONUMENTAL
GRILL

ORIGINAL PLASTER
CEILING & MOLDINGS
TO BE REPAIRS/REPLACED AS NECESSARY
SUPREME COURT ROOM
208

20th CENTURY



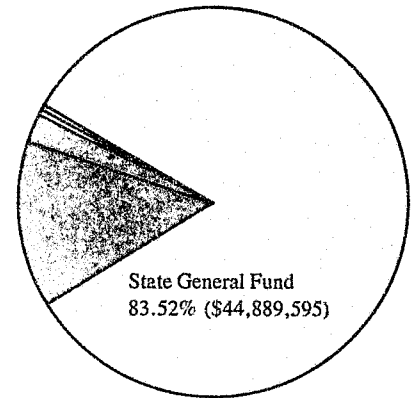
Court Financial Resources

The Hawaii State Legislature makes appropriations for the State Judiciary with the fiscal year beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The Legislature every biennium determines the Judiciary's operating and capital improvements budget with monies allocated from the State General Fund and State Capital Project Fund, respectively. The Judiciary gets more than 97% of its funds from the State General Fund and State Capital Project Fund. Other sources include federal funds, trust funds and special revenue funds such as assessments against each insured motor vehicle.

The Judiciary places monies collected from court costs, fees, fines, and forfeitures into the State General Fund for allocation and disbursement to various State departments through the Legislature. More than 77% of the court's revenues come from fines and forfeitures. The second largest source, more than 19%, is made up of court costs, fees and other charges.

The Hawaii State Judiciary Expenditures by Source of Funding and Amounts July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987

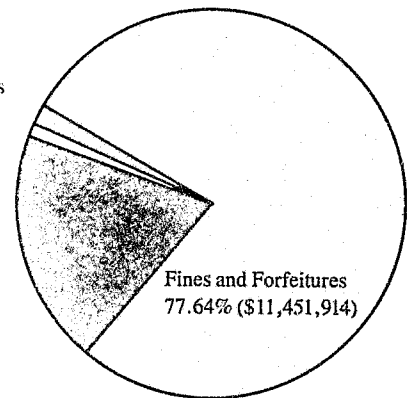
Trust Funds	0.11% (\$58,435)
Federal Funds	0.15% (\$80,985)
State Special Revenue Fund	2.23% (\$1,198,889)
State Capital Project Fund	13.99% (\$7,517,950)
Total	= \$53,745,854



The Hawaii State Judiciary Sources and amounts of revenue with disposition of revenue Fiscal Year 1986-87

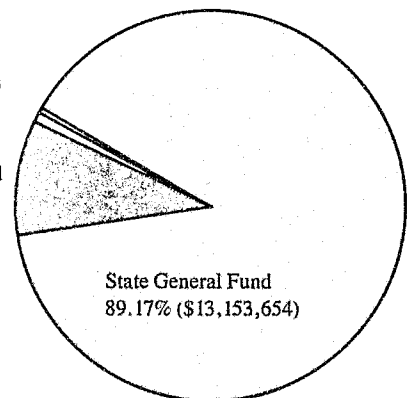
Revenue

Miscellaneous Revenues	1.74% (\$256,999)
Interest	1.06% (\$156,604)
Court Costs, Fees, and Charges	19.56% (\$2,884,424)
Total	= \$14,749,941



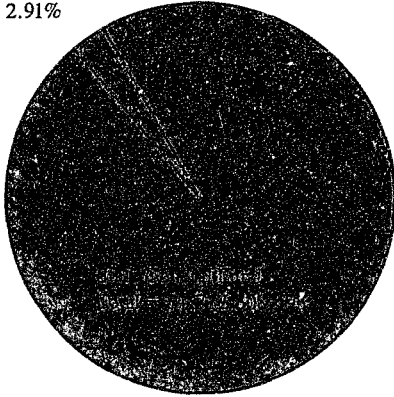
Disposition of revenue

Trust and Agency Funds	0.52% (\$76,241)
State Special Fund Parking Revolving Fund	0.91% (\$134,056)
State Special Fund Driver Education and Training Fund	9.40% (\$1,385,990)
Total	= \$14,749,941

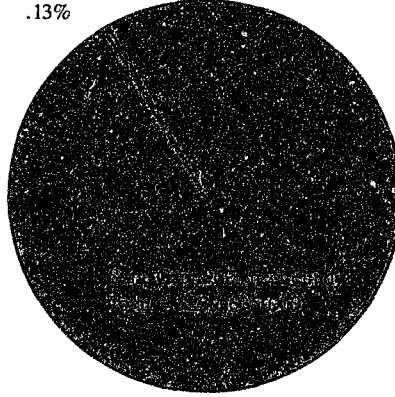


The Hawaii State Judiciary
Appropriations by amount and percent of totals
State General Fund and State Capital Project Fund Fiscal Year 1986-87

The Judiciary
 \$50,335,387
 2.91%



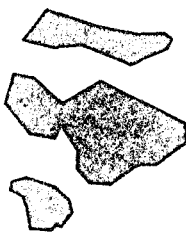
The Judiciary
 \$300,000
 .13%



The Hawaii State Judiciary
Appropriation for both Circuit Courts and District Courts
State General Fund Appropriations by amount and percent of total,
Fiscal Year 1986-87



Oahu
 First Circuit
 \$29,442,880
 58.49%



**Molokai,
 Maui, Lanai**
 Second Circuit
 \$4,347,774
 8.64%



Hawaii
 Third Circuit
 \$3,503,222
 6.96%



Kauai, Niihau
 Fifth Circuit
 \$1,379,285
 2.74%

Statewide Operations

Courts of Appeal	\$ 2,771,846	4.18%
Land Court /Tax Court	164,542	.33%
Administrative Director Services	8,682,249	17.25%
Law Library	713,589	1.41%
Total	\$50,335,387	

The Judiciary's operating State General Fund appropriations for fiscal year 1986-87 was \$50,335,387.

The Judiciary's centralized purchasing, payroll and voucher offices work closely with the State Department of Accounting and General Services to implement the capital improvement projects. Capital improvement expenditures in recent years have been larger than usual because of increased construction and renovation activity. The Legislature appropriated \$300,000 in fiscal year 1986-87 to the Judiciary from the State Capital Project Fund in general obligation bonds.

For further information regarding
the Hawaii State Judiciary, write to
the Public Information Office,
417 S. King Street, Honolulu, HI 96813