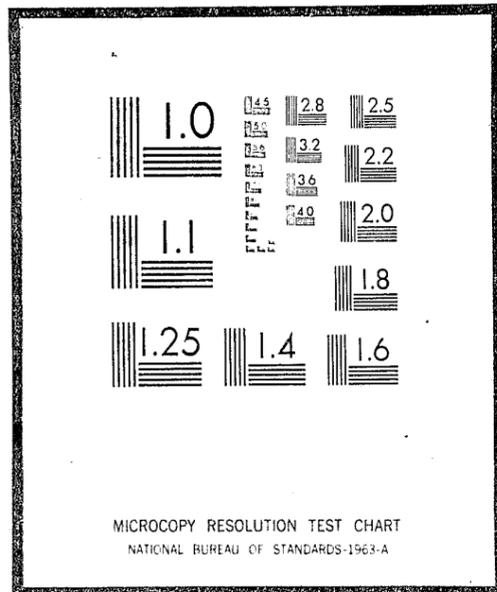


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III. INDIVIDUAL REPORT DESCRIPTION SECTION

III.A PENDING CASE REPORTS

PENDING LISTS

General Format: Listings, by CDR Uniform Case Number, of cases still pending, giving the date and the age of each case at the time of the report; each CDR location number is listed separately with the total number of pending cases given for each location.

Specific Reports:

Circuit Felonies Pending Over 120 Days

County Criminal Cases Pending Over 60 Days

Pending On Absentee Docket (Circuit Criminal and County Criminal)

This report gives the date placed on the Absentee Docket as well as the date filed for those Absentee Docket Cases where the defendant has not appeared in court. The time elapsed since the case was placed on Absentee Docket is given.

Circuit Civil Cases Pending Over 18 Months

County Civil Cases Pending Over 12 Months

Juvenile Cases Pending Over 60 Days

Pending Case Working List

This report lists all cases that are pending, regardless of time pending. All court types are included.

AGE OF PENDING CASES

General Format :Listing, by category of case, of the number of cases pending at the time of the report.

The cases are divided up on the basis of time pending into the following eight time spans for each category.

less than four weeks:

01-03 months,

04-05 months,

07-12 months,

13-18 months,

19-24 months,

25-36 months and

over 36 months.

The number of pending cases on each time span is reported together with the total number of cases. The average time and the median time span are determined for each category.

Specific reports:

Circuit Criminal (regular categories)

Circuit Criminal, using all NCIC codes listed separately

Circuit Civil with the categories for Probate (case type CP), General Civil (case type CA) and Appeals

(case type AP) listed separately.

County Civil with the categories listed for Summary

Procedure (case type SP) and other County Civil (case type CC) listed separately.

Circuit Juvenile

DOCKET STATUS

General Format: A listing by month and cumulative number of filings, dispositions, supplemental actions, trials (hearings in juvenile) and pending by case type, totaled by court type (no category breakdown given). Absentee Docket figures are given for circuit criminal and county criminal (cases on Absentee Docket are not counted as dispositions).

ANALYSIS OF FILINGS

General Format: A listing by category of filing by quarter for the current year, by quarter for the previous year, and by year for the years before these, with quarters totaled for the most current two years. The data is separated by type of filing as described below:

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

For both of the above reports, filings are broken down in the following fashion:

- I. Original Filings (F)
- II. Summation of Supplemental Filings, Post Conviction Relief and Probation Matters (S,X,Y)
- III. Subtotal of above two (F,S,X,Y)

IV. Summation of cases reentering the court after a defendant who previously failed to appear in court has been served with a capias or warrant (G,T,Z)

V. Summation of all filings (F,S,X,Y,G,T,Z)

Circuit Civil

County Civil

Circuit Juvenile

For all three reports above, the filings are broken down into original filings (F), supplemental filings (S) and a summation of these two (F,S).

ANALYSIS OF FILINGS BY CATEGORY OF CASE AND CASE TYPE

General Format: For each case type except juvenile, a listing indicating the number of filings within each case type applicable for that court type. (There is no juvenile report since all juvenile cases have the same case type (CJ).)

The filings are further separated into the types of filings described below:

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal (case type AC,CF)

County Criminal (case type CO,FM,MM,MO)

For both of the above reports, filings are separated into original filings (F), supplemental

filings, post conviction relief and probation matters combined (S,X,Y) and a summation of these four (F,S,X,Y). Cases reentering the system after Absentee Docket time with filing status G,T, or Z after the defendant has been served with a capias or warrant are not included in this report since they are essentially continuations of cases already filed which have yet to be disposed of by the court.

Circuit Civil (case types AP,CA,CP)

County Civil (case types CC,SP)

For the above two reports the filings are separated into original filings (F), supplemental filings (S), and a summation of these two (F,S).

CASES FILED BY TOTAL COUNTS

General Format: A listing of the circuit criminal cases and county criminal cases giving the number of cases for each category with one count, two counts, three counts, four counts, five counts and six or more counts per defendant.

ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS

General Format: A listing by category of case of all cases filed during a specified period, broken down into the applicable CDR disposition codes. In general the Analysis of Dispositions for a given year will be run once for all cases filed prior to 1973 (before the implementation of Article V), once for all cases filed from 1973 to the specified cut-off date for dispositions and once for all cases filed up to the specified cut-off date for dispositions (a summation of the previous two groupings). For each filing category listed the number of dispositions for each of the appropriate CDR disposition codes is listed together with the total number of dispositions. The CDR disposition codes used for each court type are listed below:

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

This report uses the CDR criminal disposition codes 01 through 11 and 16 through 30. The codes 12 -15 apply only to the PM case type in county court and hence, are not used in this report.

County Criminal

This report uses the CDR criminal disposition codes 01 through 25 and 30. The codes 26-29 apply only to the AC case type in circuit court and hence, are not used in this report.

Circuit Civil

County Civil

Both of the above reports use all the CDR civil disposition codes.

Circuit Juvenile

This report uses all the CDR juvenile disposition codes.

ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY MANNER OF DISPOSITION

General Format: A more detailed version of the standard Analysis of Dispositions report. Comments on previously described report apply to this report with this exception, the NCIC codes are listed separately as filing categories for the criminal report. The report gives a separate analysis of the dispositions for each of the manners of disposition described below.

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

The manners of disposition used are jury trial without plea, non-jury trial without plea, plea to all counts, plea to some counts, neither plea nor trial and a summation of the first five which includes all manners of disposition.

County Criminal

The manners of disposition used are identical with those used for circuit criminal. All the manners are listed once for the FM cases in county court and then separately for all other county criminal cases (case types CO,MM,MO).

Circuit Civil

County Civil

Both the above reports use the following manners of disposition: jury trial, non-jury trial, no trial and a summation of these three representing all manners of disposition.

Circuit Juvenile

The manners of disposition used for this report are hearing, no hearing and a summation of these two representing all juvenile dispositions.

III.C TIME ANALYSIS REPORTS

General Comments: Each report in this grouping calculates the time a defendant's case is with the court between the selected events listed. The titles of the individual reports specify the two events between which the time is calculated. For all these reports the cases are divided up on the basis of the time between events into the following time spans for each category:

less than one week,

01-03 weeks,

04-07 weeks,

02-03 months,

04-06 months,

07-12 months,

13-18 months,

19-24 months and

over 24 months.

The number of cases in each time span is reported together with the total number of cases. The average time and the median time are determined for each category.

All of the circuit civil cases are separated into probate cases (case type CP) in one tabulation and all other circuit civil, including appeals, in a second tabulation (case types CA and AP).

As with the Analysis of Dispositions report, the Time Analysis reports for a given year will be run once for all cases filed prior to 1973 (before implementation of Article V), once for all cases filed from 1973 to the specified cut-off date and once for all cases filed up to the specified cut-off date (a summation of the previous two groupings).

The data is separated into the manners of disposition listed under each individual report, with all the above outlined steps performed for all cases in each manner of disposition.

TIME FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

The manners of disposition used are jury trial without plea, non-jury trial without plea, plea without trial, plea with trial, neither plea nor trial and a summation combining all five of the pervious manners, thus accounting for all dispositions.

County Criminal

The manners of disposition used are jury trial without plea, non-jury trial without plea, plea without trial, plea with trial, neither plea nor

trial for county criminal other than FM's not reduced to misdemeanors, FM's not reduced to misdemeanors (hence FM's with criminal disposition codes 12-15) and a summation combining all six of the previous manners.

Circuit Civil

Both of the above reports are separated into the following manners of disposition: jury trial, non-jury trial, and a summation of these manners.

Circuit Juvenile

The manners of disposition used are hearing, no hearing and a summation of these two.

TIME FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION FOR OTHER THAN GUILTY DISPOSITIONS

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

Cases with disposition codes 01 (guilty) and 25 (adjudication withheld) are omitted from this report. The manners of disposition are jury trial, non-jury trial, no trial and a summation of these three.

County Criminal

Cases with disposition codes 01 (guilty), 25 (adjudication withheld) and 12-15 (FM's not reduced to misdemeanors) are omitted from this

report. The manners of disposition are jury trial, non-jury trial, no trial and a summation of these three.

TIME FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION FOR GUILTY DISPOSITIONS

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

Cases with disposition codes 01 (guilty) and 25 (adjudication withheld) are omitted from this report. The manners of disposition are jury trial, non-jury trial, no trial and a summation of these three.

County Criminal

Cases with disposition codes 01 (guilty), 25 (adjudication withheld) and 12-15 (FM's not reduced to misdemeanors) are omitted from this report. The manners of disposition are jury trial, non-jury trial, no trial and a summation of these three.

TIME FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION FOR GUILTY DISPOSITIONS

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

County Criminal

Both of the above reports record only those cases with CDR criminal disposition codes 01

(guilty) and 25 (adjudication withheld). Cases are listed by the criminal category of the most serious offense on which the defendant was found guilty (not by the filing category). The manners of disposition are jury trial without plea, non-jury trial without plea, plea to all counts, plea to some counts and a summation. Cases with both a plea and a trial are placed in the appropriate plea manner of disposition.

TIME FROM FILING TO PLEA and
TIME FROM PLEA TO DISPOSITION

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

County Criminal

Both of the above reports record only those cases with CDR criminal disposition codes 01 (guilty) and 25 (adjudication withheld) and with a plea (of guilty) entered. Cases are listed by the criminal category of the most serious offense on which the criminal was found guilty (not by filing category). The manners of disposition for both reports are plea to all counts, plea to some counts and a summation.

TIME FROM FILING TO TRIAL and
FROM TRIAL TO DISPOSITION

Specific Reports:

Circuit Criminal

County Criminal

The manners of disposition for both of the above reports which only look at criminal cases with trials are jury trial without plea, non-jury trial without plea, jury trial with plea, non-jury trial with plea and a summation.

Circuit Civil

County Civil

The manners of disposition for both of the above reports which look at civil cases with trials are jury trial, non-jury trial and a summation.

Circuit Juvenile

Since all circuit juvenile cases with a trial are hearings, hearing is the only manner of disposition for this report.

IV. FREQUENCY AND PRIORITY SECTION

Relative priorities are assigned to the development of the 1975 CDR programs. Since the Docket Status and Pending Lists have first and second priority, respectively, we would anticipate having computer output for these sooner than we would for reports of lower priority. The Analysis of Dispositions by Manner of Disposition report for instance, is seventeenth on a list of eighteen relative priorities so that we would anticipate a matter of a least three to four months into 1975 before we would have output for this program.

"Freq" denotes frequency with "M" indicating a report produced every month, "Q" a report produced every quarter and "S" indicating a report produced semi-annually.

IV.A PENDING CASE REPORTS

<u>FREQ.</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
		<u>Pending Lists</u>
M	2	Circuit Felonies Pending Over 120 Days
M	2	County Criminal Cases Pending Over 60 Days
Q	15	Pending On Absentee Docket (Circuit and County Criminal)
Q	2	Circuit Civil Cases Pending Over 18 Months
Q	2	County Civil Pending Over 12 Months
M	2	Juvenile Cases Pending Over 60 Days
S	6	Pending Case Working List

Age of Pending Cases

M	5	Circuit Criminal
Q	16	Circuit Criminal listed by all NCIC Codes
M	5	County Criminal
Q	16	County Criminal listed by all NCIC Codes
M	5	Circuit Civil
M	5	County Civil
M	5	Circuit Juvenile

IV.B ANALYSIS OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

<u>FREQ.</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
M	1	Docket Status (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)
Q	9	Analysis of Filings (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)
S	10	Analysis of Filings by Category of Case and Case Type (Criminal, Civil)
Q	18	Cases Filed by Total Counts (Criminal)
Q	3	Analysis of Dispositions (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)
S	17	Analysis of Dispositions by Manner of Disposition (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)

IV.C TIME ANALYSIS REPORTS

<u>FREQ.</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
Q	4	Time From Filing to Disposition (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)
Q	11	Time From Filing to Disposition for Other Than Guilty Disposition (Criminal)
Q	12	Time From Filing to Disposition for Guilty Disposition (Criminal)
Q	13	Time From Filing to Plea (Criminal)
Q	14	Time From Plea to Disposition (Criminal)
Q	7	Time From Filing to Trial (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)
Q	8	Time From Trial to Disposition (Criminal, Civil, Juvenile)

V. FILING AND DISPOSITION CATEGORIES SECTION

V.A CDR FILING CATEGORIES

CIRCUIT COURT CRIMINAL

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>NCIC CODE (S)</u>
Assault	1300,1399
Auto Theft	2400,2411
Burglary & Possession of Tools	2200,2206,2299
Drug	3500,3599
Counterfeiting & Forgery	2500,2599
Fraud	2600,2699
Embezzlement	2700
Homicide & Manslaughter	0900,0910
Larceny	2300,2399
Rape, Sexual Assault	1000,1101,1116,1199
Robbery	1200
Stolen Property	2800
Weapons & Firearms	5200
Beverage Violations	4100
Conservation	6200
Disorderly Intoxication	4200
Disturbing the Peace	5300,5312
Family Offenses	3800
Obstructing Police	4800,4899
Gambling	3900
Flight-Escape	4900
All Others	All other NCIC codes

(Same categories for both AC and CF case types)

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL

Appeals and Certiorari

Bond Validation

Contracts & Indebtedness

Dissolution & Annulment

Eminent Domain

Habeas Corpus

Mental Health

Landlord & Tenant

Mortgage Foreclosures

Auto Negligence

All Other Negligence

Probate

Real Property

Replevin, Liens & Foreclosure

Tax Litigation

Other Complaints

Other Petitions

Support & Custody

Adoption

Guardianship

Trusts

Other Probate

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL - CASE TYPE AP

Appeals & Certiorari

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL - CASE TYPE CP

Mental Health

Guardianship

Probate

Trusts

Other Probate

CIRCUIT COURT CIVIL - CASE TYPE CA

Bond Validation

Contracts & Indebtedness

Dissolution & Annulment

Eminent Domain

Habeas Corpus

Landlord & Tenant

Mortgage Foreclosure

Auto Negligence

Real Property

Replevin, Liens & Foreclosure

Tax Litigation

Other Complaints

Other Petitions

Support & Custody

CIRCUIT COURT JUVENILE

Petition for Adjudication of Delinquency
Petition for Adjudication of Dependency
Petition for Adjudication of CINS
Violation or Modification of Probation
Violation or Modification of Supervision
Dependency Changes or Modifications
Other
Petition to Terminate Probation
Petition to Terminate Supervision
Petition to Terminate Dependency

(all juvenile cases have case type CJ, so the above categories are used for all juvenile reports)

CATEGORY

NCIC CODES (S)

Assault	1300,1399
Auto Theft	2400,2411
Burglary & Possession of Tools	2200,2206,2299
Drug	3500,3599
Counterfeiting & Forgery	2500,2599
Fraud	2600,2699
Embezzlement	2700
Homocide & Manslaughter	0900,0910
Larceny	2300,2399
Rape, Sexual Assault	1100,1101,1116,1199
Robbery	1200
Stolen Property	2800
Weapons & Firearms	5200
Beverage Violations	4100
Conservation	6200
Disorderly Intoxication	4200
Disturbing the Peace	5300,4312
Family Offenses	3800
Municipal Ordinance	9091
County Ordinance	9092
Obstructing Police	4800,4899
Gambling	3900
All Others	all other NCIC codes

(FM and MM case types use all the above categories; MO case type uses only Municipal Ordinance; CO case type uses only County Ordinance)

COUNTY COURT CIVIL

Contract & Indebtedness

Landlord & Tenant

Auto Negligence

All Other Negligence

Real Property

Replevin, Liens & Foreclosure

Small Claims Filed Before 1975

Other Complaints

Other Petitions

COUNTY COURT CIVIL - CASE TYPE SP

Contract & Indebtedness

Landlord & Tenant

Auto Negligence

All Other Negligence

Real Property

Replevin, Liens & Foreclosure

Small Claims Filed Before 1975

Other Complaints

Other Petitions

COUNTY COURT CIVIL - CASE TYPE CC

Contract & Indebtedness

Landlord & Tenant

Auto Negligence

All Other Negligence

Real Property

Replevin, Liens & Foreclosures

Other Complaints

Other Petitions

V.B CDR DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

CDR CRIMINAL COURTS

- 01- Convicted- Guilty, one count or more, including a lesser offense, regardless of disposition of all other counts in the information, indictment or affidavit.
- 02- Acquitted.- Not guilty on any count after trial.
- 03- Dismissed- All counts dismissed.
- 04- Nolle Prossed- All counts nolle prossed.
- 05- Dismissal, Speedy Trial- All counts dismissed because the time frames of the Speedy Trial Rule were not met.
- 06- Acquittal by reason of insanity.
- 07- Mentally or physically unable to stand trial or to participate in the judicial process.
- 08- Probation revoked, terminated, modified, altered or after hearing, unchanged.
- 09- Deferred prosecution program or pretrial intervention- Case inactive due to probation program approved by State Attorney.
- 10- Venue-Change of venue to another court of equal level of jurisdiction.
- 11- Transfer- transfer of a case to a higher or lower court.
- 12- Preliminary hearing waived- Case bound over.

(con't)

- 13- Preliminary hearing- established probable cause.
- 14- Preliminary hearing- Case Dismissed.
- 15- Preliminary hearing- jurisdiction terminated by filing of a direct information (by other prosecution or by indictment of the Grand Jury).
- 16- Post conviction relief granted, denied or dismissed.
- 17- Transfer to another case- consolidation of cases.
- 18- Bond estreature (capias or warrant not issued).
- 19- No information (State Attorney).
- 20- No true bill (Grand Jury).
- 21- Extradition (defendant returned to another state or county for prosecution).
- 22- Fugitive warrant (turned over to another agency).
- 24- Absentee Docket- Defendant unavailable for prosecution, out on capias or warrant.
- 25- Adjudicaiton withheld- on one or all counts.
- 26- Decision reversed- decision of the lower court reversed after appeal (AC case type only).
- 27- Decision upheld- decision of the lower court upheld after appeal (AC case type only).
- 28- Decision remanded- decision of the lower court was modified and remanded to the lower court for further action (AC case type only).
- 29- Appeal denied (AC case type only).
- 30- Decline to prosecute- after a guilty disposition was received on another case having the same defendant or after a co-defendant has given favorable testimony for the state.

CIVIL COURTS

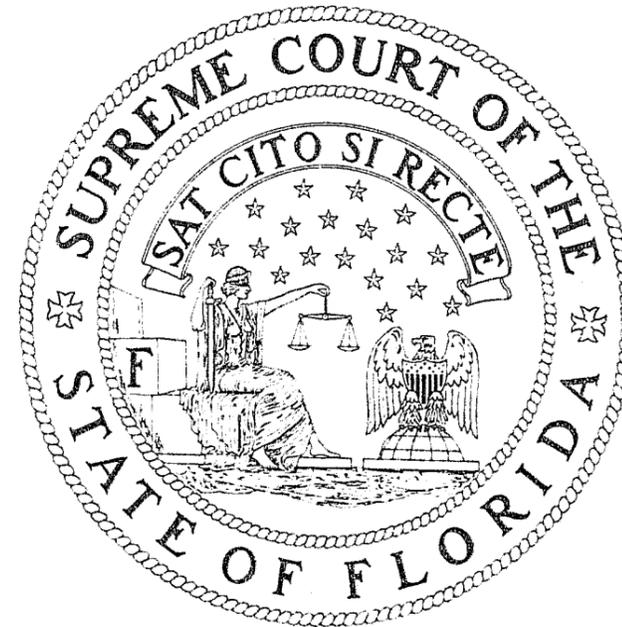
- 01- Final judgments of dismissal, final order of dismissal, ex mere moto.
- 02- Final judgments, final decree, or denial of petition entered (includes final judgments entered after defaults, and entry of certificate of title in foreclosure cases).
- 03- Letters of discharge or final orders for probate, trust and guardianship matters.
- 04- Transfer of action to any other jurisdiction; and change of venue (includes transfer from circuit to county court, or county to circuit, or from either to another jurisdiction.
- 05- Any other final disposition.
- 06- Settled out of court: All actions which did not continue in the judicial process because the parties reached a satisfactory agreement out of court. This category should not be used if the plaintiff has notified the court of a satisfactory settlement.
- 07- Deferred Orders of Dismissal or Stipulation of Dismissal: All Deferred Orders or Stipulations which inactivate a case until the terms of the court are met at which time an automatic dismissal is entered. If the terms are not met, the plaintiff must notify the court, at which time an automatic judgment would be entered against the defendant.

- 08- Consolidated Cases: Cases within the same jurisdiction which are consolidated under one case number.
- 09- Administration Unnecessary: All probate matters where the court deemed that administration of the estate was unnecessary.
- 10- Decision Reversed: The decision of the appealed case is against (reversed) the decision of the court of original jurisdiction.
- 11- Decision Upheld: The decision of the appealed case agreed with (upheld) the decision of the court of original jurisdiction.
- 12- Decision Remanded: The decision of the appeal court modifies the decision of the lower court and returns the case for further action.
- 13- Petition Denied : The decision is not to hear a discretionary appeal such as a writ of certiorari.

JUVENILE COURT

- 01- Dismissal.
- 02- Adjudication of Delinquency.
- 03- Adjudication of Dependency
- 04- Adjudication of CINS.
- 05- Petition Denied.
- 06- Petition Withdrawn.
- 07- Case Bound Over.
- 08- Probation Changed or Terminated.
- 09- Child no longer dependent.
- 10- Transfer.
- 11- Other
- 12- Adjudication Withheld.
- 13- Nolle Prosse.
- 14- Supervision Changed or Terminated.
- 15- Dependency Changed or Modified.

FLORIDA JUDICIAL SYSTEM STATISTICAL REPORT 1973



25253 Dup

Compiled by
**The Office of the
State Courts Administrator**
Supreme Court of Florida

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**OFFICE OF THE STATE COURTS ADMINISTRATOR
FLORIDA SUPREME COURT**

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$5,543.34, or \$5.543 per copy to inform all state and local judicial agencies, or other interested parties, of the nature and extent of the workload(s) in Florida's judicial system.

Introduction

The continuing struggle to provide for the timely and equitable administration of justice, through our court system, remains one of the great challenges facing those in public service in the State of Florida today. The accomplishment of this goal requires the commitment of the citizens of this state as well. Chief Justice James C. Adkins summarized the task at hand in his report to the 1974 Session of the Florida Legislature, when he stated that, "The system of establishing and dispensing justice must be developed to a high point of efficiency and so maintained that the public will have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. Our system of government is no stronger than our courts and our courts are no stronger than the strength of the public's confidence in them."

The citizenry of the State of Florida has not only recognized the need for the improvement in the quality of justice, but on March 14, 1972, they voted to approve the revision of Article V of the State Constitution which essentially resulted in the complete restructuring of a statewide court system as the vehicle for accomplishing that goal. Former Chief Justice B.K. Roberts characterized the passage of Article V when he pointed out that, "In one sweeping move to modernization, uniformity and consolidation, overwhelming voter approval was given to a new court system which already has been heralded as one of the most modern in the nation."

With the advent of a revised Article V and a completely reordered state court system, a myriad of problems and obstacles had to be addressed and overcome by the Judiciary. But with the cooperation of the Florida State Legislature, the Executive branch at all levels of state, county and municipal government, and the dedication and commitment of those in the Judicial branch, tremendous improvements have been seen in all facets of Florida's judicial system which have contributed significantly to the improvement in the quality of justice administered throughout the state.

This first annual report on the state of the judicial system, by the Florida Supreme Court, outlines the work and activities of our new court system, undertaken during the 1973 calendar year. The report will summarize the reform process by which the new court system was established, as well as the manner in which the Case Disposition Reporting System evolved as the vehicle for collecting and analyzing various types of management information used in the administration of the courts. Finally, a detailed analysis of the workload and case-related activities of the appellate and trial courts will be provided.

PART I
THE COURTS
AND
THE CASE DISPOSITION REPORTING SYSTEM
A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1.0 Judicial Reform (The Amendment of Article V)

The passage of Article V followed four years of effort by advocates of judicial reform resulting in the creation of a consolidated court system, uniform in jurisdiction, with simple geographic divisions and clearly defined administrative authority and responsibility. This consolidation not only delineated administrative and jurisdictional authority, but it also created a statewide structure which, for the first time, was realistically manageable.

The reorganization of the court structure in Florida and the concomitant development of a judicial system presently heralded as one of the finest in the nation, took several years and the dedicated efforts of those both in and outside of the Judicial Branch of government. The precise manner in which Article V of the Florida Constitution was to be amended has, however, been a subject of intense debate in the Judicial Branch and the halls of the Legislature for the past five or six years. It also commanded the attention of the citizenry of the State of Florida, in one form or another, in several of the general elections in past years.

In 1965, the Legislature established the Florida Constitutional Revision Commission which was charged with the responsibility of preparing a revised version of the Florida Constitution for action by the 1967 Legislature. While at the latter session amendments to most sections of the Florida Constitution were approved, no action was taken on Article V. During the 1969 Session a joint resolution was passed which placed a proposed revision to Article V on the November 1970 ballot with only slight changes being made to the proposed amendment during the 1970 Session. The proposal, however, went down to defeat in the general election on November 3, 1970. That election had been preceded by a vigorous campaign on the part of those both favoring and opposing the amendment and its defeat left Article V as the only section of the Florida Constitution of 1885 still in effect.

After much debate, no action was taken on preparing a new recommendation for the revision of Article V during the 1971 Session, although study was initiated for the preparation of such an amendment to be addressed by a special session of the Legislature in December of 1971. At the special session, a joint resolution was, in fact, passed and placed on the ballot for approval or rejection by the citizenry of the State of Florida on March 14, 1972. The amendment was overwhelmingly approved at that time by a vote of 969,741 for, to 401,861 against. The changes in the structure and jurisdiction of Florida's court system as mandated in the revision were to be implemented in January of 1973.

Again, the basic provisions of the amended Article involve the creation of a unified state court system which consists of the Florida Supreme Court, four District Courts of Appeal, 20 circuit courts and 67 county courts. The Florida Supreme Court and the District Courts of Appeal were relatively unchanged in the new system, both in terms of their organization and their jurisdiction.

As stipulated in the revised Judicial Article, all trial level jurisdiction was to be vested in the county and circuit courts. Jurisdiction for the two courts was defined uniformly throughout the state with the circuit courts having general jurisdiction and the county courts limited jurisdiction. All Justices of the Peace, county judges' courts, county courts, magistrates' courts, civil, criminal and felony courts of record, small claims' courts and juvenile courts were abolished and replaced by this two-tier trial court structure. The immediate abolishment of metropolitan and municipal courts was left up to the local area, and those courts which were not abolished at the time of the enactment of Article V or during 1973 will continue to function until terminated either by special or general law, by local ordinance, or until January 3, 1977, whichever comes first.

2.0 The Development of a Judicial Administrative System

The implementation of Article V posed a tremendous administrative challenge to the personnel of the state court system. This challenge had to be confronted for the most part by the Supreme Court and its Chief Justice inasmuch as Section II of the revised Article specified that:

"(a) The Supreme Court shall adopt rules for the practice and procedure in all courts including the time for seeking appellate review, the administrative supervision of all courts, the transfer to the court having jurisdiction of any proceeding when the jurisdiction of another court has been improvidently invoked and a requirement that no cause shall be dismissed because an improper remedy has been sought.", and

"(b) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall be chosen by a majority of the members of the Court. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the judicial system."

The Supreme Court realized that modern management and efficient administration of the court system could not be brought about by structural improvement alone. An efficient administrative capability was also needed to promote rational planning for judicial administration, equitable distribution of the scarce judicial resources and uniformity whenever possible in the quality of judicial services rendered within the state. Thus, a system of court administration had to be developed to accommodate the new structure.

Since the passage of Article V in March of 1972, notable efforts have been made in developing the administrative component needed to complement and strengthen the new judicial structure created by Article V. The Supreme Court appointed a State Courts Administrator in July of 1972 to assist the Chief Justice in his capacity as the chief administrative officer of the state judicial system. Shortly thereafter support personnel were employed to assist in the development of the Office of the State Courts Administrator. The administrative services of the Office have facilitated the making and implementation of Supreme Court administrative policies and programs, and have assisted in the development and coordination of similar activities in each of the judicial districts and circuits.

Although the Chief Justice was given ultimate administrative responsibility for the new court system, the responsibility for each district and circuit was delegated to the chief judge. In order to provide administrative support for each chief judge, the Supreme Court encouraged the employment of local administrators. To date, seventeen of the twenty circuits and one of the four district courts of appeal have appointed court administrators.

In reviewing the composite judicial administrative system, it is obvious that the functions and methods of operation would vary with the structure and jurisdiction of the various levels of the courts. The spectrum of administrative responsibilities in the different levels includes such diverse activities as the certification of additional judges; caseload management; the assignment of judges and other court officers; docket control; financial management and budget control; personnel administration; orientation, training and education for judicial and non-judicial personnel; equipment, facilities and space management; jury and witness management and the provision of court reporting resources. Other related responsibilities include the establishment and maintenance of a liaison with other elements of the criminal justice system, the Executive branch, the Legislature and the private sector, in addition to the overriding necessity to satisfactorily plan for and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of all of the aforementioned functions.

It is readily apparent that such a complex system can not be effectively operated unless decisions are based on the collection and analysis of critically needed management information. The Florida Legislature recognized this need and mandated the establishment of an information system to collect such data. Section V of Chapter 72-406 of the Florida Statutes requires that:

"The Supreme Court shall develop a uniform case reporting system including a uniform means of reporting categories of cases, time required in the disposition of cases, and manner of disposition of cases."

The Judicial Council of Florida had, prior to the advent of Article V, been the only resource for the collection of management statistics relative to the activities of the courts. This body was created by the Legislature in 1953 for the purpose of providing a forum for the continuous study of Florida's judicial system, its procedures and its practices. The Council, which is made up of a Justice of the Supreme Court, one circuit and one county court judge, the Attorney General, four members of the Florida Bar and nine lay persons, is also responsible for looking closely at the organization and administration of the courts, and the volume and condition of judicial business, as well as providing recommendations for changes where necessary.

The Council, in discharging its responsibilities in the past, collected monthly reports from Clerks of Court and other court officials on caseload activities and dispositions. However, the lack of adequate resources, the definitional ambiguity in the terms for the different categories of information to be reported, the fragmentation of the court structure itself, the variance in local court jurisdictions and procedures and the inconsistency between what was reported by the Clerks, the State Attorneys and the Public Defenders demonstrated a need for a much more refined and uniform system of information collection and analysis.

A logical place for the development and administration of such a system was the Office of the State Courts Administrator. In response to the mandate of the Florida Legislature, the Office of the State Courts Administrator, with the cooperation and help of various groups and individuals, including the Florida Association of Court Clerks, judges at all levels and the trial court administrators, undertook the task of designing and implementing a system for the uniform collection and analysis of judicial information. The result of the endeavor was the Case Disposition Reporting (CDR) System which became operational January 2, 1973.

The two basic objectives considered in the design of the CDR System were to provide for the collection and analysis of the data and information needed to perform management and planning

functions of the Judicial branch of government, and to provide for meaningful, accurate and informative reporting of court activities and requirements to the State Legislature, the Executive branch and other organizations. Since the establishment of the system in January of 1973, the objectives toward which it has been directed have been defined in much more specific terms. The goals which, it is hoped, will be accomplished through the long-range development of the system in terms of assisting the local courts include:

1. The provision of information necessary for sound case decisions. (On a case-by-case basis, it is imperative that the Judiciary have access to relevant information including any prior criminal history, driver history, probation or correctional data, necessary sociological data and information regarding the matter to be adjudicated.)
2. The provision of information necessary for sound administration of the non-judicial functions of the trial courts of general and limited jurisdiction, including calendaring, courtroom management, paper-flow management and other administrative tasks of the chief judge and his administrator.

The state level objectives for the Case Disposition Reporting System are more numerous and include:

1. Insurance of the availability of information necessary for proper legislative decisions with regard to the need for increased judicial manpower.
2. The development of a capability for sound analysis of the criminal justice process and related judicial functions.
3. The provision of guidance, coordination and assistance to local units of government in the development of court information systems.
4. The provision of information necessary for decision making relative to the proper allocation of available resources, particularly for use by the Chief Justice as administrator of the entire system.
5. Coordination with and representation of the Judiciary in state and national information systems.

Another major goal at both the state and local levels for developing a meaningful management information system is the establishment of a capability to perform long-range planning. In recent years the Judiciary has sought to apply sound management practices to the court system by providing judicial administrators with the information necessary to operate the courts on the basis of sound long-range plans and projections as opposed to ex post facto or day-to-day crisis decision making. Moreover, new emphasis is being placed on the ongoing evaluation of court activities and programs in light of such plans. The Court Disposition Reporting System, collecting case information of the circuit and county courts, has provided the first reliable information for use in performing both of these critical functions.

3.0 The Development of the Case Disposition Reporting System

The initial planning phase for what is now the Case Disposition Reporting System was begun in the early summer of 1972, shortly after the citizens of Florida approved the amendment of Article V in the general election in March of that year. At that time, a small professional staff was employed by the Office of the State Courts Administrator to develop and formulate a system for the collection and analysis of the most critically needed case-related management information and data. These individuals designed the necessary collection forms and procedures, and through a number of regional meetings throughout the state with those who would have to implement the system, refined them to be most compatible with local needs, conditions and circumstances.

Following the finalization of the collection system, the staff of the Office of the State Courts Administrator was expanded to include a number of information analysts and statisticians, who collectively would guide and coordinate the implementation of the system from the state level. Additionally, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement was contacted to process the CDR data in a service bureau capacity.

The system became operational on January 2, 1973, after extensive in-service training sessions had been completed for the new staff and the CDR System orientation sessions had been conducted in the twenty judicial circuits for reporting personnel. Completed during the latter part of 1972 and the first few months of 1973 were the computer software for capturing, editing and updating the data base, as well as the programs used for analyzing and reporting the various types of statistical information.

Shortly after the implementation of the CDR System, a number of meetings with local court administrators, as well as visits to the reporting sites themselves, were conducted to gain feedback as to any implementation problems for the purposes of streamlining the system. The first statistical reports were generated some three or four months after the system became operational. In turn, the response to and feedback on those reports was used to modify and improve the later reports generated by the CDR System.

By June of 1973 the regular generation of reports for use by the local courts and the State Court Administrator had begun. Thirteen reports were initially made available to the trial courts, including among them pending civil, juvenile and criminal caseload status information; criminal, civil and juvenile case statistics; the analysis of dispositions; and the analysis of the time elapsed between filing, the beginning of trials and termination of cases. The latter reports were generated for civil, criminal and juvenile cases since the system calls for the reporting of activities relative to each of the three types of cases on a daily basis. Additionally, the CDR System has made possible the generation of a number of special reports including among others, comparisons of felony caseloads across circuits, the analysis of statewide percentages of drug abuse-related cases, and the incidence of special crimes such as murder and rape on a county-by-county basis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973.

Finally, it should be noted that this first annual report is designed to serve as a "follow-up" to the report of the Judicial Council. The Office of the State Courts Administrator anticipates that in the future the CDR System will be used to generate comparative reports on both a fiscal and calendar year basis in conjunction with the Executive Director's Office of the Judicial Council.

PART II

THE 1973 ANNUAL REPORT

1.0 Summary

1.1 Source of the Data

As indicated earlier, the data collected through the CDR System is reported manually on a daily basis for all civil, criminal and juvenile cases by the Clerks of the circuit court in the various counties. Where the computer capabilities exist, courts can submit CDR case information weekly on pre-edited magnetic tapes. Although several local areas are in the process of developing their computer capability, as of January, 1974, only three circuits were following this procedure for reporting either all or a portion of the caseload statistical information required by the CDR System.

Reporting on cases to the CDR System is initiated when cases are filed or re-filed and updated information is provided at the time a case is disposed. Filings and disposition information on a case is linked through a system of assigning a uniform case number to each case. With the help of the Florida Association of Court Clerks, this uniform case number was devised so as to provide a unique number for every case within a given jurisdiction. Filing and re-filing information includes, in addition to the uniform case number, the year of the filing, type of case, type of court handling the case, date filed and, if applicable, the most serious statute violation charged or offense code in criminal cases and the nature of the case in civil and juvenile cases. The trial and disposition information reported includes the number of defendants being tried in the case, the type of trial and trial date, plea information, the most serious statute or offense code on which the defendant was found guilty, the date of termination and the disposition.

1.2 Limitations of the Report

Many improvements and adjustments have been made in the CDR System during the first year of its operation, however, it should be noted that the CDR System can only be regarded as the first step in the development of a truly responsive Judicial Management Information System. The data and statistics generated by the system have only begun to meet the information needs which exist at all levels of court management.

Although the trial court information generated by the CDR System is more comprehensive and accurate than data available in the past, certain events and situations must, by necessity, limit the scope of this first report. Some of the limitations on the report are as follows:

1. The Florida Supreme Court and the Office of the State Courts Administrator are attempting at this time to design a system for the collection and analysis of traffic related data; no such information is presently available for such analysis. Thus, a large portion of the workload of the county courts can not be included in this report.
2. The presentation of data and its contingent analyses is limited by the fact that this initial effort at CDR was limited to collecting information relating only to the key events in the judicial process, i.e. filing, trial, plea and disposition. More detailed facts about arraignments, motion practices and hearings, pre-trial conferences and hearings, the diversion of or intervention in cases, offenses other than the most serious charged, as well as many other types of information are needed to facilitate more detailed planning, management and evaluation efforts.
3. The capacity to forecast and predict trends for any of the various types of court-related activities is restricted by the inability to correlate CDR data with pre-Article V information. This is due both to the fact that certain data is being collected for the first time and also because the complete restructuring of the courts' jurisdictions dictates that no comparable figures on courts with the same jurisdiction prior to 1973 is available, thus there are no figures to be compared to 1973 data.
4. Variances between local courts as to court procedures and administrative policies will directly influence how information is reported to the CDR System. For instance, the number of preliminary hearings for a given county will vary according to the degree the States Attorney in the county follows the practice of filing a felony charge directly with the circuit court, thus by-passing the need for a preliminary hearing.
5. As in any new undertaking comparable in size to the CDR System which involves over 250 persons responsible for supplying daily information, there exists the possibility that all involved will not uniformly interpret reporting definitions nor understand all nuances of the system. Especially during the first few months of 1973 when clerks were just becoming familiar with the system, some variances in interpretations on reporting procedure were uncovered and immediately corrected. Monitoring the reports submitted to the CDR has always been of top priority, hopefully limiting the amount of invalid data not uncovered to minuscule proportion.

6. Many analyses in the trial courts statistical sections of this report (Sections 4.0, 5.0 and 6.0) do not include figures on the courts of the 11th Circuit. Statistics on the caseload information of the 11th Circuit were available, but not always in the format necessary for certain of the more detailed analyses. Thus, those charts which analyze the specific nature of cases filed and/or terminated, or which portray specific types of dispositions will not include the 11th Circuit's figures. Any chart which does not include figures from the 11th Circuit will state this fact in a footnote. Therefore, unless such a footnote appears it can be assumed that the 11th Circuit's figures are included.

The inability to analyze the data of the 11th Circuit on certain of the analyses was due to a problem resulting from the interfacing of the automated reports from the 11th Circuit. As the 11th Circuit has the largest caseload of any area of the state both in its circuit and county courts, the exclusion of its figures, unfortunately, greatly affects the state totals. The source of the problem has been corrected and caseloads statistics for the 11th Circuit will be available in any future reports.

1.3 The Report Format

The statistical portion of the first annual report for calendar year 1973, in addition to using data provided through the CDR System for the circuit and county courts, incorporates information relative to the appellate courts as collected by the Florida Supreme Court and the Judicial Council of Florida. The remainder of the report is divided into five statistical sections and appendices, involving detailed information in five main areas. The statistical sections present data and information relative to the activities of the Supreme Court (Section 2), the four District Courts of Appeal (Section 3), the two trial courts considered together (Section 4), the Circuit Courts (Section 5) and the County Courts (Section 6). The Appendices are made up of the number of trial court judges found in each jurisdiction and a corresponding list of each judge in both the circuit and county court; definitions used by the CDR System as to the type of case, the category of case, and the type of disposition; and finally, a section presenting individual court statistics for each circuit court and county court in regards to filings and dispositions.

2.0 SUPREME COURT

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The Supreme Court, Florida's highest court, serves as the state's court of last resort. It has original jurisdiction in writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, quo warranto, prohibition and certiorari in a limited class of cases. It hears appeals from final judgements imposing the death penalty, from judgments or decrees passing on the validity of a state statute or a federal statute or treaty, or construing a provision of the state or federal constitution and from final judgments or decrees in proceedings for the validation of bonds or certificates of indebtedness. It may also review by certiorari decisions of a district court of appeal that affect a class of constitutional or state officers, decisions that pass upon a question certified by a district court of appeal to be of great public interest, or a decision that is in direct conflict with a decision of any district court of appeal or of the Supreme Court on the same question of law. The Court also reviews rulings and decisions of various administrative boards and agencies established by law such as the Industrial Commission, and has the power to discipline Judges, upon recommendation of the Judicial Qualifications Commission, and attorneys, upon recommendation of The Florida Bar.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. The Chief Justice is the chief administrative officer of the state's judicial system, and is chosen by a majority of the Justices for a two-year term.

Supreme Court Justices are elected state-wide for a six-year term in non-partisan elections and vacancies are filled by the Governor from recommendations submitted by a non-partisan Judicial Nominating Commission. Each justice must devote full-time to his judicial duties and is eligible for office if he is, and has been for the preceding ten years, a member of the Florida Bar.

The judicial membership of the Supreme Court for 1973 was as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICE

The Honorable Vassar B. Carlton

Associate Justices

The Honorable B. K. Roberts
The Honorable Richard W. Ervin
The Honorable James C. Adkins, Jr.
The Honorable Joseph A. Boyd, Jr.
The Honorable David L. McCain
The Honorable Hal P. Dekle

¹ Caseload statistics presented in this section were compiled and graciously supplied by the Judicial Council of Florida.

During 1973 the business of the Supreme Court continued the steady increase exhibited in past years. Comparing the number of filings in the first six months of 1973 to the same six months in 1972 there was found to be a 21.6% increase in the number of filings. Including petitions for rehearing, the total number of cases filed in 1973 was 1,992 cases. These cases together with the 567 cases pending at the beginning of the year created a total caseload of 2,599 cases for 1973. Of this total caseload, 1,984 cases, of which 369 were petitions for rehearings, were terminated during the year leaving 575 cases pending on December 31, 1973, or only eight more cases than were pending on the same date the previous year.

Listed below in Figure 2.1 is the status of the pending cases before the Court as of December 31, 1973. In spite of the fact that the Supreme Court of Florida has the largest caseload per judge for state Supreme Courts, the Court's docket is current. Thus, of the 575 cases listed below as still pending on December 31, 1973, only six of these cases were over one year old.

Fig. 2.1. STATUS OF CASES PENDING 12-31-73—SUPREME COURT

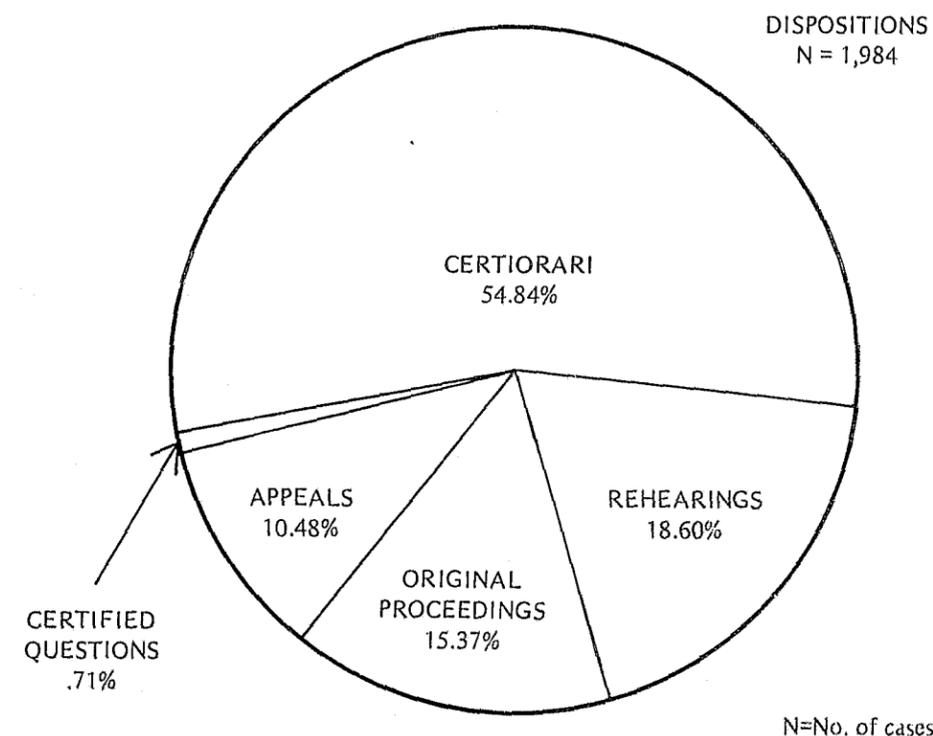
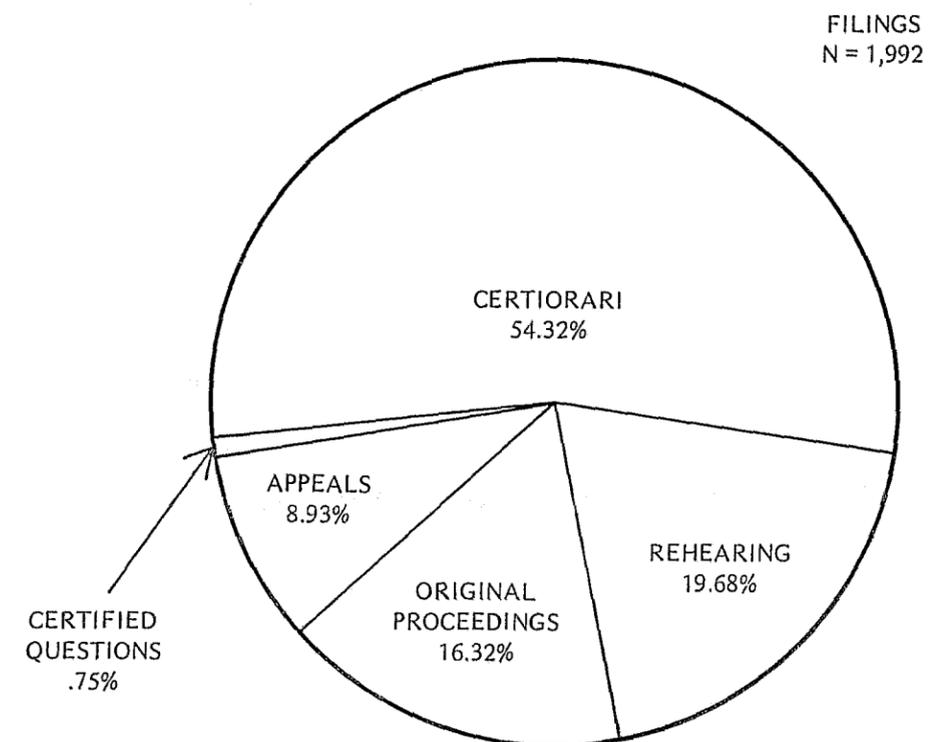
	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Not Perfected	244	42.43%
Ready for Consideration	28	4.87%
Under Consideration	229	39.83%
Petition for Rehearing	74	12.87%
Total Pending	575	100.00%

The caseload of the Supreme Court for 1973 is depicted in chart form and graphically in Figures 2.2 and 2.3 with the number of filings and dispositions divided into five general categories. The fact that there is a difference of only eight cases between the total number of filings (1,992) and total number of dispositions (1,984) attests to the fact that the Supreme Court maintains a current docket and thereby does not allow a backlog to develop.

Fig. 2.2. CASELOAD BY CATEGORY OF CASE—SUPREME COURT

CATEGORY OF CASE	NUMBER OF FILINGS	PERCENT OF FILINGS	NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS	PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS
Writs of Certiorari	1,082	54.32%	1,088	54.84%
Rehearing	392	19.68%	369	18.60%
Original Proceedings	325	16.32%	305	15.37%
Appeals	178	8.93%	208	10.48%
Certified Questions	15	.75%	14	.71%
Total	1,992	100%	1,984	100%

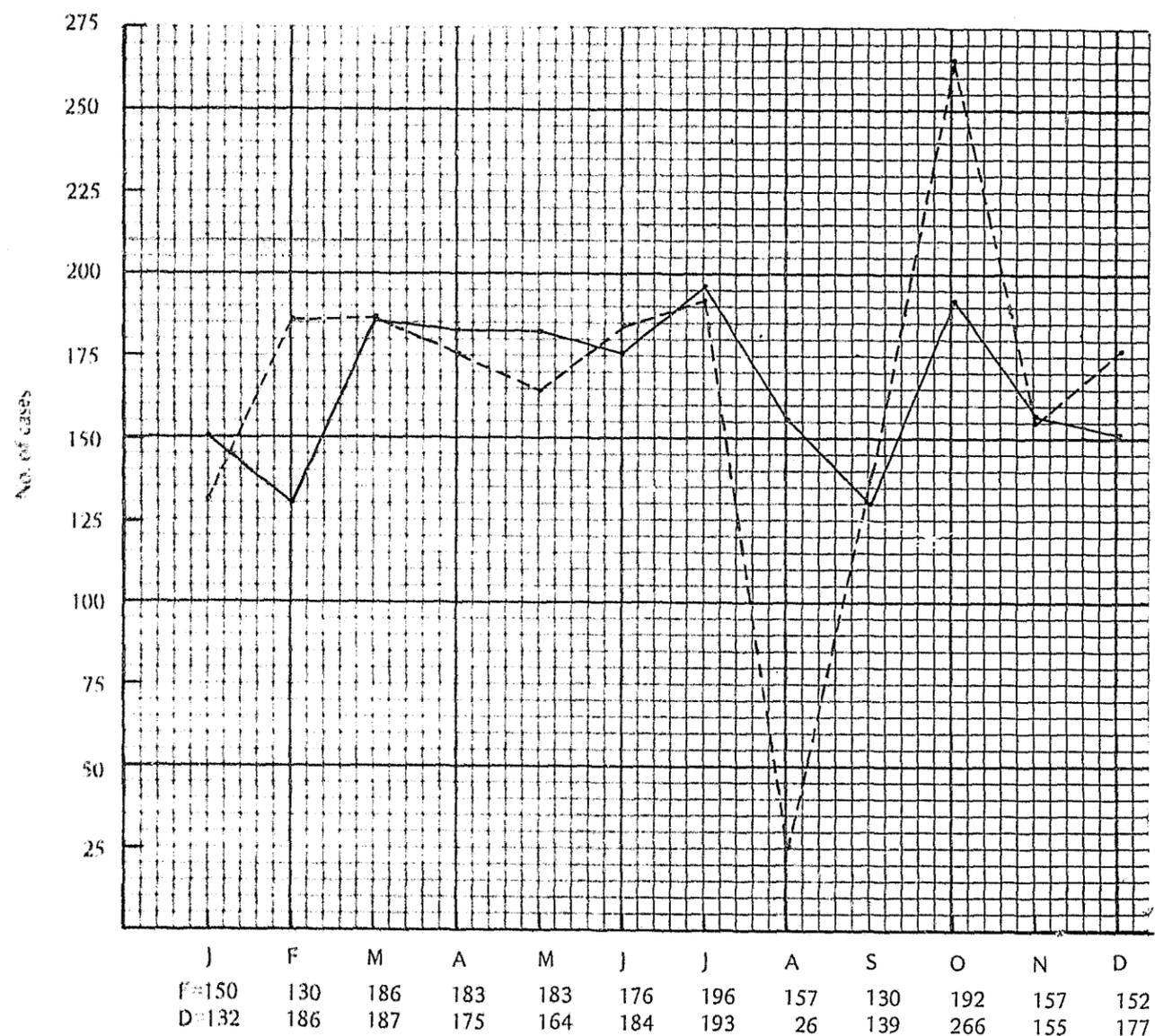
Fig. 2.3. CASELOAD BY CATEGORY OF CASE—SUPREME COURT



N=No. of cases

The number of cases filed and terminated during each month of 1973 are compared in Figure 2.4. As can easily be seen the caseload, especially the number of dispositions, drops markedly during the month of August reflecting the fact that the Court is closed during this month.

Fig. 2.4. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—SUPREME COURT



TOTAL FILED= 1,992
TOTAL DISPOSED=1,984

FILED ———
DISPOSED - - - -

The source of cases filed with the Supreme Court and those the Court terminated during the year is depicted in Figure 2.5. The chart, broken down into the five categories, shows, if applicable, where the matter originated.

Appeals are listed by whether the case was first heard by a District Court of Appeals, by a circuit court or by some other court, for example, a county court or a court not now in existence. Petitions for Writs of Certiorari are classified as to what court or agency the writ refers, and Original Proceedings are divided into either the type of proceeding or the agency the proceeding was against.

Fig. 2.5 CASELOAD BY SOURCE OF CASE—SUPREME COURT

	FILINGS		DISPOSITIONS	
	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
APPEALS:				
District Court of Appeal	57	2.86%	45	2.27%
Circuit Court	103	5.17%	129	6.50%
Other	18	.90%	34	1.71%
Total	178	8.93%	208	10.48%
PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF CERTIORARI:				
District Court of Appeal	788	39.56%	801	40.37%
Circuit Courts	1	.05%	2	.10%
Industrial Relations Commission	258	12.95%	250	12.60%
Florida Public Service Commission	35	1.76%	35	1.77%
Total	1,082	54.32%	1,088	54.84%
ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS:				
Habeas Corpus	75	3.77%	76	3.83%
Florida Bar	67	3.36%	56	2.82%
Florida Board of Examiners	61	3.06%	57	2.87%
Mandamus	43	2.16%	43	2.17%
Prohibition	30	1.51%	28	1.41%
Other	49	2.46%	45	2.27%
Total	325	16.32%	305	15.37%
CERTIFIED QUESTION:	15	.75%	14	.71%
REHEARINGS:	392	19.68%	396	18.60%
Grand Total	1,992	100.00%	1,984	100.00%

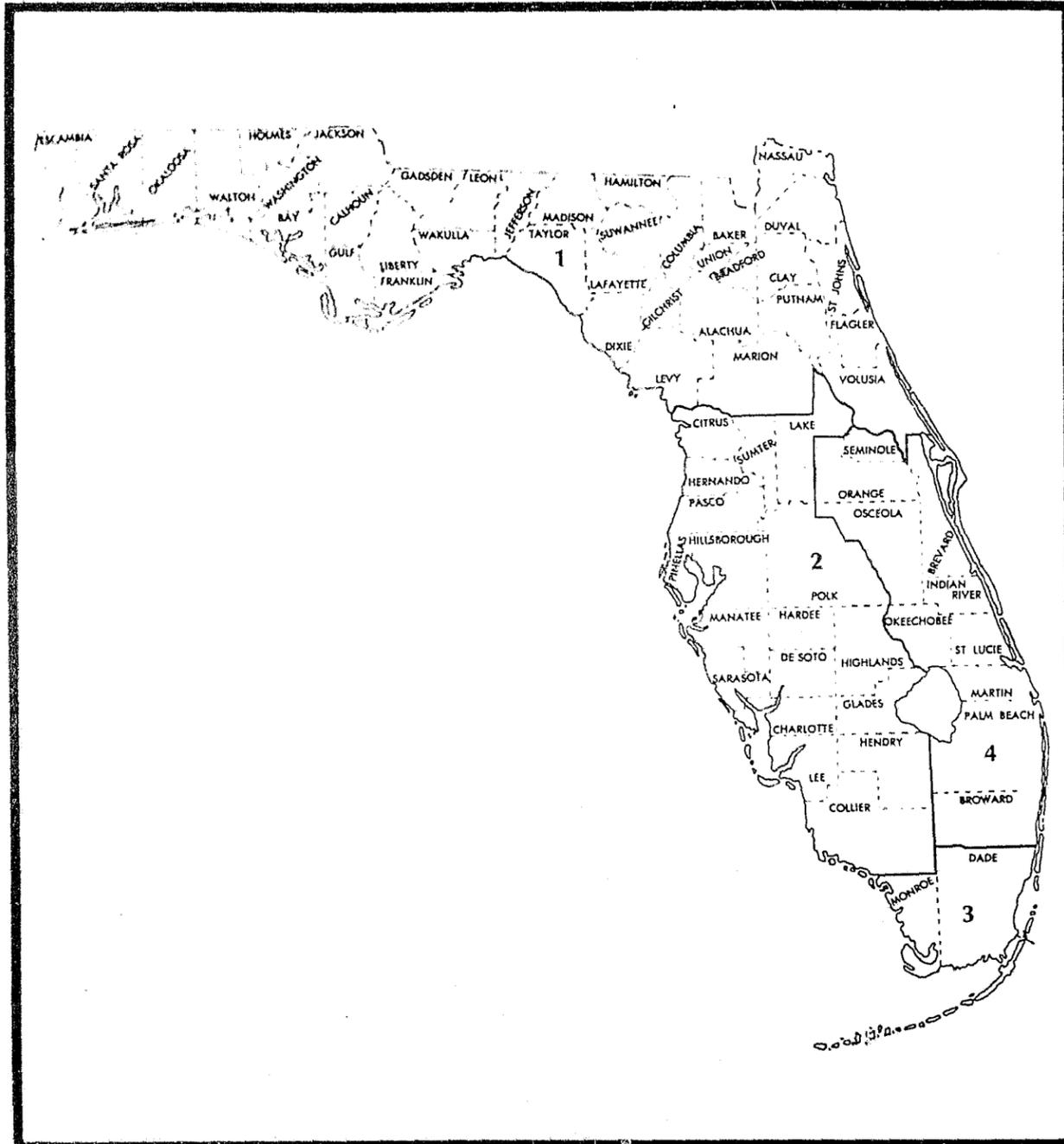
Considering the 1,984 cases terminated by the Supreme Court during 1973, Figure 2.6 depicts the manner of disposition, i.e. whether there was a written opinion, a per curiam opinion, disposition by orders or disposition on a rehearing. The total number of cases disposed of in each manner and the percent of the total dispositions is presented. As the graph shows, by far the largest number of cases (60.03%) are those "Disposed of by Orders." This manner of disposition will include varying situations and will be used to classify any disposition other than those where a formal opinion is written.

Fig. 2.6. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY MANNER—SUPREME COURT

MANNER OF DISPOSITION	TOTAL CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL CASES
Written opinions	277	13.96%
Per curiam opinions	147	7.41%
Cases disposed of by orders	1,191	60.03%
Dispositions on rehearings	369	18.60%
Total	1,984	

3.0 DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

Appellate Districts



The district courts of appeal are Florida's intermediate appellate courts. They have appellate jurisdiction from final judgments and decrees of trial courts, which may be taken as a matter of right, that are not directly appealable to the Supreme Court or to a circuit court, and in certain other cases prescribed by statute. Additionally, such courts may issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari.

The State is divided into four appellate districts of contiguous counties prescribed by the Legislature, with a district court of appeal in each district (See map on preceding page). The Constitution requires a minimum of three judges for each district court of appeal although at present each court has five judges. Three judges sitting en banc must consider each case, and the concurrence of two judges is necessary for a decision. A chief judge for each court is chosen by a majority of judges thereof for a two-year term and is responsible for the administrative supervision of the court.

District court of appeal judges are elected for six-year terms in non-partisan elections, and vacancies in office are filled by the Governor from recommendations submitted by non-partisan Judicial Nominating Commissions. Each judge must devote full-time to his judicial duties and is eligible for office if he is, and has been for the preceding ten years, a member of the Florida Bar. Additionally, each judge must reside in the territorial jurisdiction of his court.

The four district courts had the following judicial make-up during the 1973 calendar year:

First District Court of Appeal

- The Honorable John S. Rawls—Chief Judge
- The Honorable Tyrie Alvis Boyer (Assumed Office 11-20-73)
- The Honorable D. K. Carroll (Resigned 9-28-73)
- The Honorable Dewey M. Johnson
- The Honorable Sam Spector
- The Honorable John T. Wigginton

Second District Court of Appeal

- The Honorable Robert T. Mann—Chief Judge
- The Honorable Edward F. Boardman
- The Honorable Stephen Henry Grimes (Assumed Office 10-15-73)
- The Honorable T. Frank Hobson, Jr.
- The Honorable Woodie A. Liles (Resigned 10-1-73)
- The Honorable Joseph P. McNulty

Fourth District Court of Appeal

- The Honorable William C. Owen, Jr.—Chief Judge
- The Honorable Spencer C. Cross
- The Honorable James C. Downey (Assumed Office 9-30-73)
- The Honorable Gerald Mager
- The Honorable John A. Reed (Resigned 7-31-73)
- The Honorable James H. Walden

Third District Court of Appeal

- The Honorable Thomas H. Barkdull, Jr.—Chief Judge
- The Honorable Charles A. Carroll
- The Honorable Robert Metcalfe Haverfield
- The Honorable Norman Hendry
- The Honorable Tillman Pearson

¹ The caseload statistics reported in this section were either compiled and supplied by the Judicial Council of Florida or were the results of a special study conducted by the Supreme Court.

The four district courts of appeal had a combined total of 3,363 cases pending at the beginning of 1973, of which 224 were petitions for rehearings. These pending cases together with the 5,300 filings, and 1,002 petitions for rehearings, created a caseload of 9,748 cases for the year. During the calendar year the four courts disposed of 6,173 cases of which 1,002 were dispositions on rehearing petitions, thus leaving 3,575 cases still pending on December 31, 1973, or an increase of 6.3% over the number pending at the end of 1972.

Listed below in Figure 3.1 is the status of the 3,575 cases pending as of 12-31-73. As can be seen, the largest percentage of the pending cases, (57.45%), are categorized as "Not Perfected" and thus are not matured for consideration by the court. The next largest condition of pending cases are those "Ready for Consideration" or those cases which are matured but either have not yet been argued or have not been sent to the Court. The final condition of pending cases, excluding petitions for rehearings, are those "Under Consideration". Here, the pending cases are those on which the Court has heard oral argument or they have been submitted to the Court on their merits.

Fig. 3.1. STATUS OF CASES PENDING 12-31-73—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

	NUMBER OF CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Not Perfected	2,054	57.45%
Ready for Consideration	682	19.08%
Under Consideration	615	17.20%
Petition for Rehearing	224	6.27%
Total Pending	3,575	100.00%

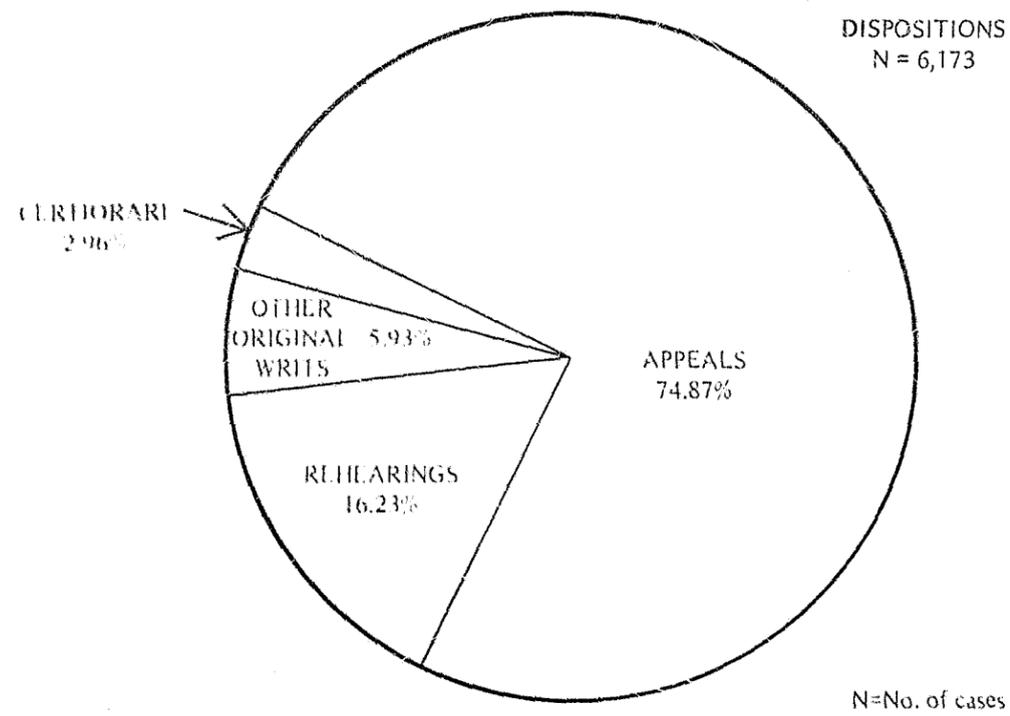
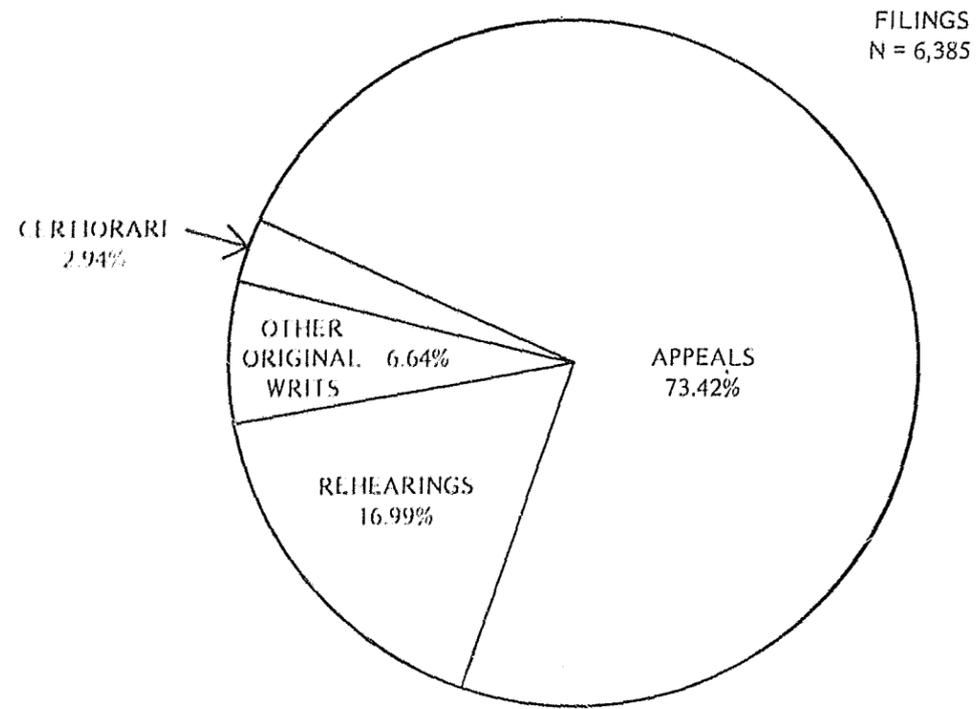
The category of the cases in regards to the filings and dispositions in the four district courts of appeal during 1973 is examined in the next four figures. Figure 3.2 gives the number of filings and dispositions for four categories, appeals, writs of certiorari, other original writs, and rehearings, and the percentage of total filings or dispositions for each district court and for all courts combined.

First the filings and then the dispositions for each of the four categories are graphically represented for the combined state figures in Figure 3.3. A similar representation on the filings by the four categories for each individual district court is presented in Figure 3.4 and the individual district court's termination for each of the four categories are represented in Figure 3.5.

Fig. 3.2. CASELOAD BY CATEGORY OF CASE — DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

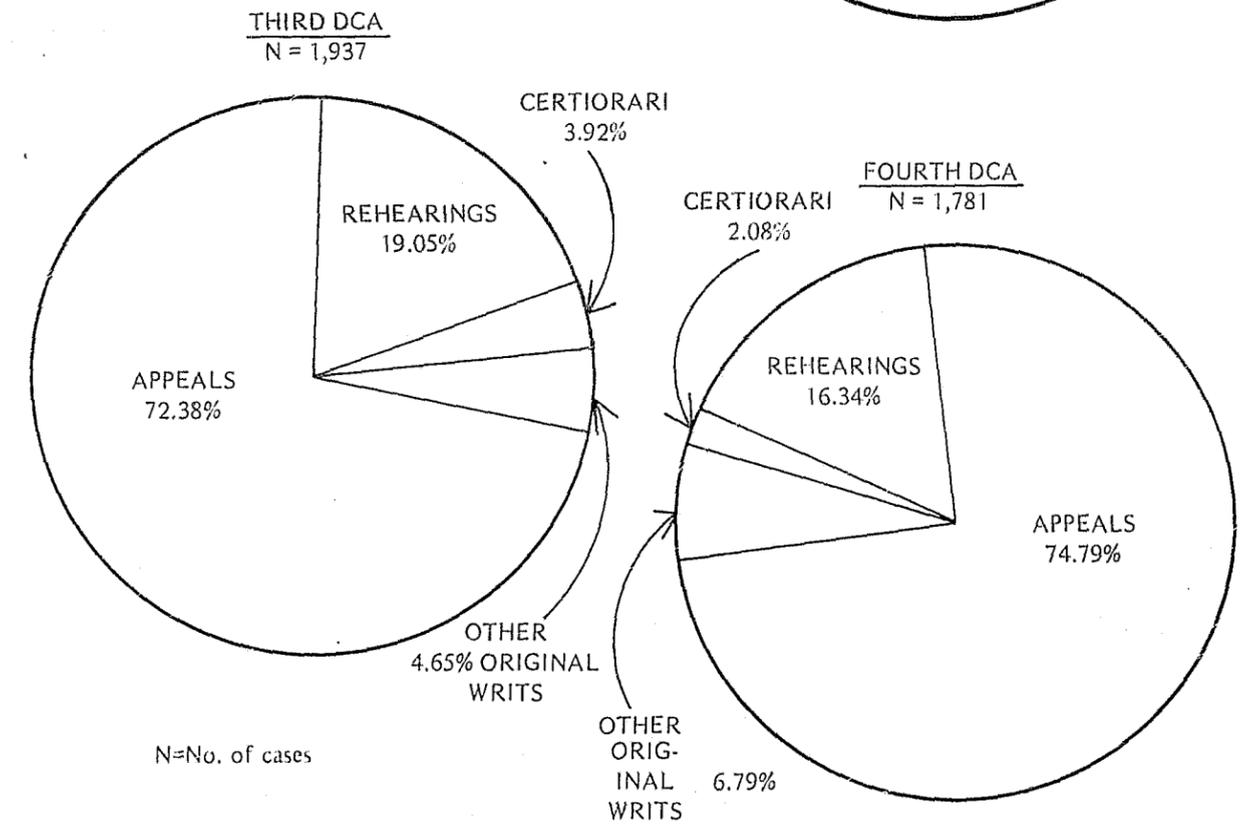
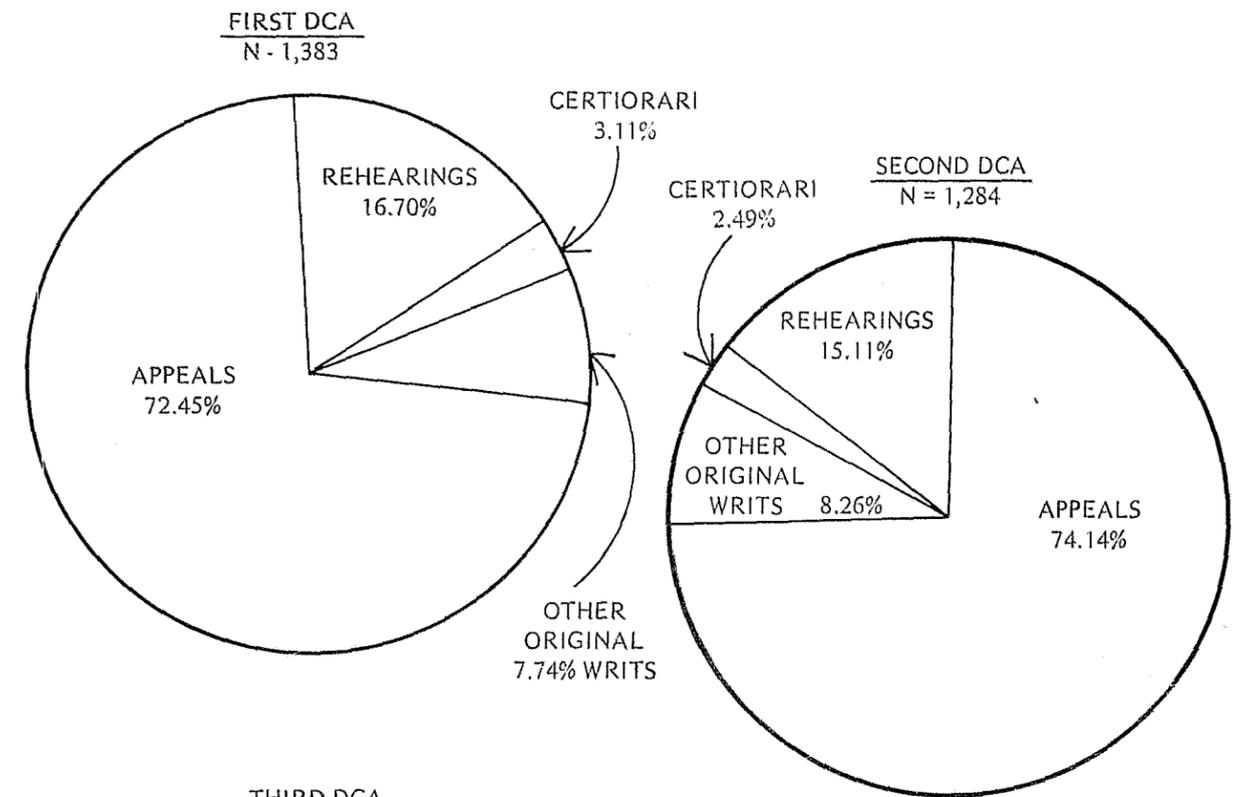
DISTRICT	CATEGORY OF CASE	NUMBER OF FILINGS	PERCENT OF FILINGS	NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS	PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS
FIRST	Appeals	1,002	72.45%	956	74.45%
	Certiorari	43	3.11%	33	2.58%
	Other Original Writs	107	7.74%	89	6.93%
	Rehearings	231	16.70%	206	16.04%
	Total	1,383	100.00%	1,284	100.00%
SECOND	Appeals	952	74.14%	951	76.02%
	Certiorari	32	2.49%	38	3.04%
	Other Original Writs	106	8.26%	88	7.03%
	Rehearings	194	15.11%	174	13.91%
	Total	1,284	100.00%	1,251	100.00%
THIRD	Appeals	1,402	72.38%	1,419	73.56%
	Certiorari	76	3.92%	79	4.10%
	Other Original Writs	90	4.65%	74	3.83%
	Rehearings	369	19.05%	357	18.51%
	Total	1,937	100.00%	1,929	100.00%
FOURTH	Appeals	1,332	74.79%	1,296	75.83%
	Certiorari	37	2.08%	33	1.93%
	Other Original Writs	121	6.79%	115	6.73%
	Rehearings	291	16.34%	265	15.51%
	Total	1,781	100.00%	1,709	100.00%
STATE TOTALS	Appeals	4,688	73.42%	4,622	74.87%
	Certiorari	188	2.94%	183	2.96%
	Other Original Writs	424	6.64%	366	5.93%
	Rehearings	1,085	16.99%	1,002	16.23%
	Total	6,385	99.99%	6,173	99.99%

Fig. 3.3. CASELOAD BY CATEGORY OF CASE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL: STATE TOTALS



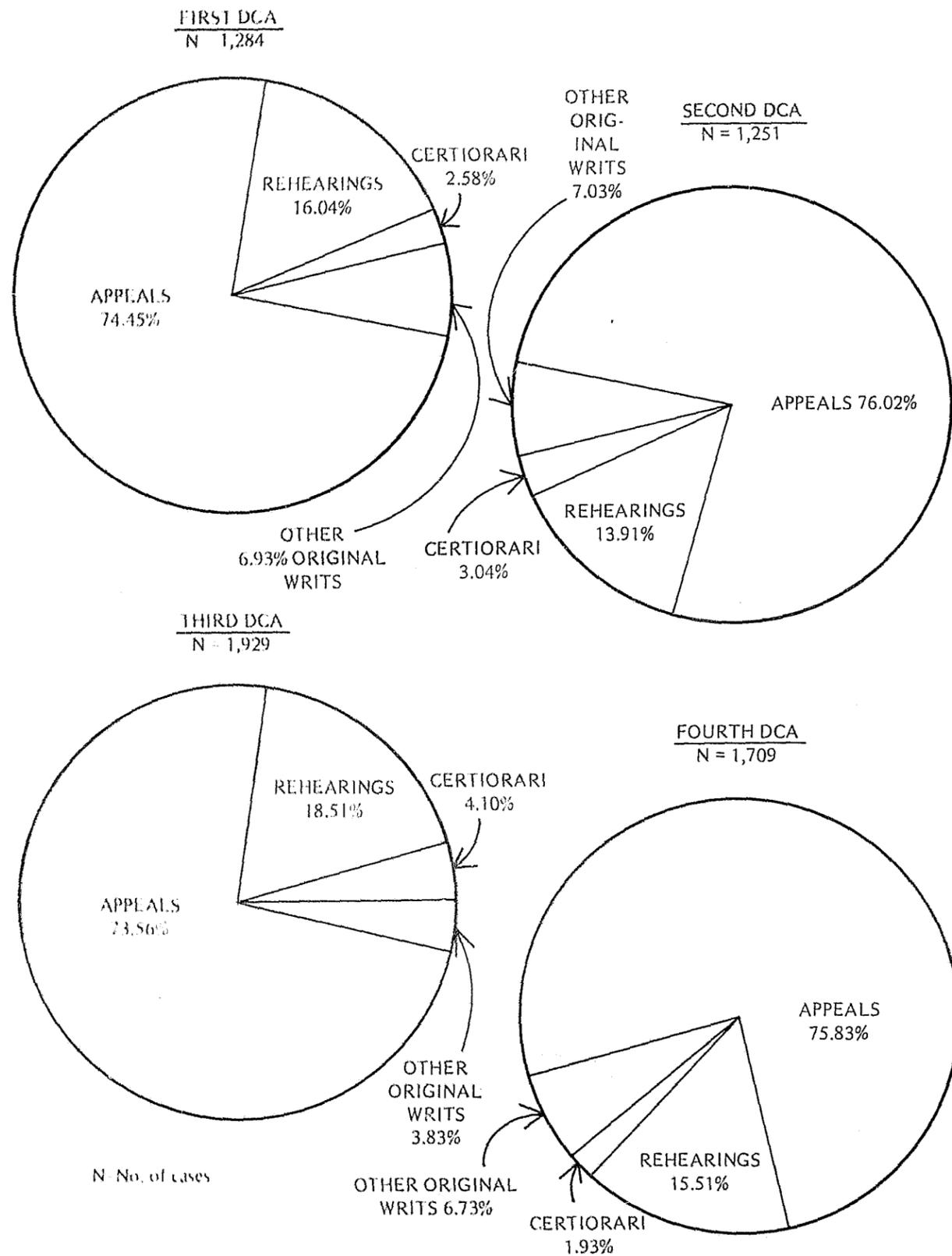
N=No. of cases

Fig. 3.4. CASE FILINGS BY CATEGORY OF CASE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL



N=No. of cases

Fig. 3.5. CASE DISPOSITIONS BY CATEGORY OF CASE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

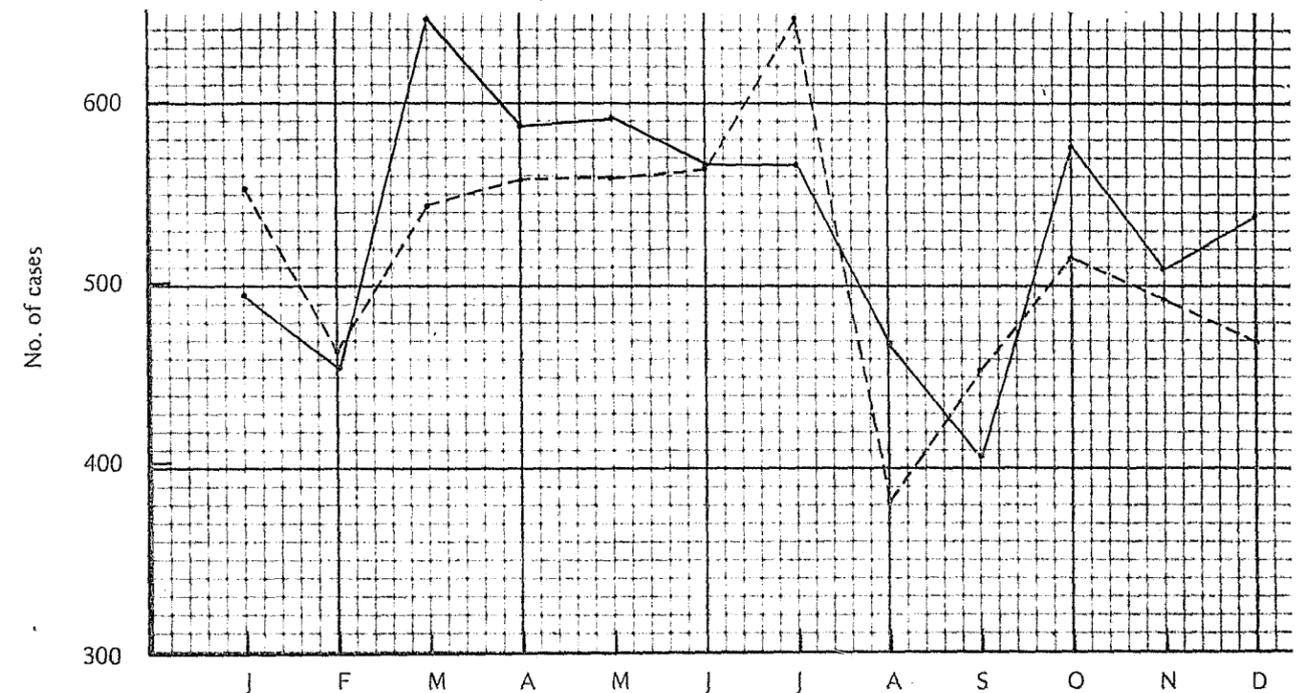


N No. of cases

A comparison between the number of cases filed and the number of cases terminated during a given month in 1973 is provided in the next two charts. Fig. 3.6 plots the total cases filed and disposed of each month for the four district courts combined. The fact that August is the month when many judges take their yearly vacation is clearly exhibited in the large drop in the number of dispositions during August.

Graphs similar to Figure 3.6 showing the monthly filings and dispositions during 1973 for each individual Court of Appeal are shown in Figure 3.7.

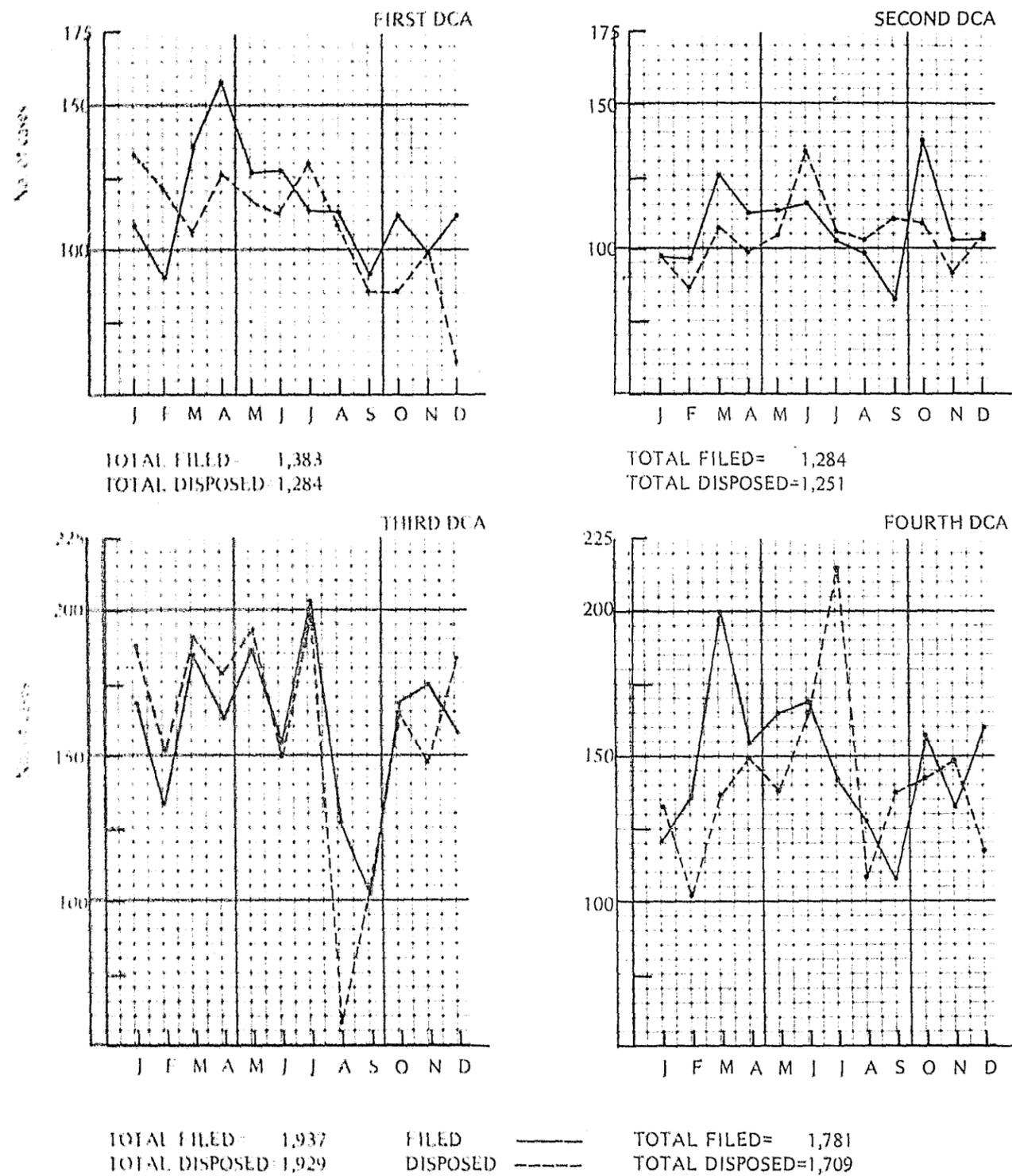
Fig. 3.6. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL: STATE TOTALS



TOTAL FILED= 6,385
TOTAL DISPOSED=6,173

FILED ———
DISPOSED - - - -

Fig. 3.7. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL



All of the preceding caseload data on the four District Courts of Appeal was supplied by the Judicial Council of Florida which obtains information on a uniform reporting form submitted monthly by the District Court Clerks. The following information on the District Courts of Appeal results from a detailed analysis of 1973 District Court Docket and Court Minute data conducted by the Supreme Court. Discrepancies between the information presented in the preceding figures and the data that follows arises from differences in the method of data collection and definition. The primary differences are: 1) rehearings were counted by the Council, but not in the detailed study; 2) the Council reported all cases, whether or not consolidated, whereas the detailed study treated all consolidated cases as one case when they were consolidated under a single District Court docket number; 3) in the detailed study, habeas corpus treated as belated appeals were counted as criminal appeals and not as habeas corpus petitions.

A detailed analysis of 1973 filings by the type of case is presented in Figure 3.8. The number in each of thirteen different types of filings are presented for each District Court and the four District Courts of Appeal combined, along with the percentage of each type as compared to the total cases filed in each court.

Fig. 3.8. CASE FILINGS BY TYPE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

TYPE CASE	FIRST DISTRICT		SECOND DISTRICT		THIRD DISTRICT		FOURTH DISTRICT		STATE TOTALS	
	Number of Filings	Percent of Total Filings	Number of Filings	Percent of Total Filings	Number of Filings	Percent of Total Filings	Number of Filings	Percent of Total Filings	Number of Filings	Percent of Total Filings
Civil Appeals	473	42.16%	452	41.51%	851	54.27%	700	47.20%	2476	47.05%
Criminal Appeals	394	35.12%	373	34.25%	273	17.41%	432	29.13%	1472	27.97%
Rule 3.850 Appeals	34	3.03%	48	4.41%	52	3.32%	57	3.84%	191	3.63%
Interlocutory Appeals (Criminal)	4	.36%	19	1.74%	5	.32%	7	.47%	35	.67%
Interlocutory Appeals (Civil)	53	4.72%	54	4.96%	214	13.65%	130	8.77%	451	8.57%
Certified Questions	3	.27%	7	.64%	2	.13%	3	.20%	15	.28%
Certiorari (Administrative)	30	2.67%	15	1.38%	18	1.15%	10	.67%	73	1.39%
Certiorari (Other)	19	1.69%	18	1.65%	62	3.95%	27	1.82%	126	2.39%
Prohibition	15	1.34%	17	1.56%	32	2.04%	24	1.62%	88	1.67%
Habeas Corpus	72	6.42%	76	6.98%	53	3.38%	84	5.66%	285	5.42%
Mandamus	23	2.05%	9	.83%	5	.32%	7	.47%	44	.84%
Quo Warranto	1	.09%	1	.09%	0	0%	0	0%	2	.04%
Constitutional Stay	1	.09%	0	0%	1	.06%	2	.13%	4	.08%
Total Filings	1122	100.01%	1089	100.00%	1568	100.00%	1483	99.98%	5262	100.00%

Figure 3.9 analyzes the types of filings in the District Courts of Appeal in regards to the percentage of the total for each type that an individual District had during 1973. For example, the 26.77% by "Criminal Appeals" under the First District means that 26.77% of all "Criminal Appeals" filed in the state were filed in the First District. The bottom row of percentages provides the percent of the state filings in 1973 that each District had.

Fig. 3.9. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FILINGS BY TYPE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

TYPE CASE	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT	FOURTH DISTRICT	TOTAL FILINGS FOR ALL DCA'S
Civil Appeals	19.10%	18.26%	34.37%	28.27%	(2476)
Criminal Appeals	26.77%	25.34%	18.55%	29.35%	(1472)
Rule 3.850 Appeals	17.80%	25.13%	27.23%	29.84%	(191)
Interlocutory Appeals (Criminal)	11.43%	54.29%	14.29%	20.00%	(35)
Interlocutory Appeals (Civil)	11.75%	11.97%	47.45%	28.82%	(451)
Certified Questions	20.00%	46.67%	13.33%	20.00%	(15)
Certiorari (Administrative)	41.10%	20.55%	24.66%	13.70%	(73)
Certiorari (Other)	15.08%	14.29%	49.21%	21.43%	(126)
Prohibition	17.05%	19.32%	36.36%	27.27%	(88)
Habeas Corpus	25.26%	26.67%	18.60%	29.47%	(285)
Mandamus	52.27%	20.45%	11.36%	15.91%	(44)
Quo Warranto	50.00%	50.00%	0%	0%	(2)
Constitutional Stay	25.00%	0%	25.00%	50.00%	(4)
Total Filings	21.32%	20.70%	29.80%	28.18%	(5262)

The next two charts present the number of dispositions for eleven types of cases found in the District Courts according to the type of disposition, i.e. per curiam opinion, signed opinion or dismissal. Figure 3.10 presents a numerical breakdown for each of the four District Courts into the above mentioned dispositions. Also, the bottom line presents the percentage of the total dispositions in the District for each type of disposition. A comparable breakdown to Figure 3.10 is presented for the state totals in Figure 3.11.

Fig. 3.10. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

TYPE CASE	FIRST DCA				SECOND DCA				THIRD DCA				FOURTH DCA			
	PER CURIAM	SIGNED OPINION	DIS- MISSED	DCA TOTAL												
Civil Appeals	104	114	125	423	100	100	100	400	120	120	120	440	200	200	200	800
Criminal Appeals	235	35	32	322	30	30	30	352	25	25	25	300	300	40	40	400
Rule 3.850 Appeals	4	1	14	24	7	12	0	39	1	1	0	17	9	7	0	16
Interlocutory (Civil)	4	4	0	8	10	6	0	16	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	8
Interlocutory (Administrative)	11	11	21	43	16	16	0	32	26	26	55	175	50	12	3	63
Certified Questions	9	1	0	10	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	3
Certiorari (Administrative)	5	9	10	24	1	5	5	11	1	1	4	16	2	1	6	9
Certiorari (Other)	15	3	2	20	9	9	5	23	6	6	22	67	18	8	6	32
Prohibition	4	3	2	9	14	0	2	16	1	1	24	35	22	1	0	23
Habeas Corpus	18	0	3	21	58	1	0	59	1	1	21	34	69	1	1	71
Mandamus	0	0	1	1	8	0	1	9	0	0	4	4	5	0	0	5
Total Cases	484	181	228	893	511	232	243	1006	184	184	447	1456	754	163	430	1347
Percent of Total Dispositions	54.2%	20.3%	25.5%	100%	52.8%	23.1%	24.1%	100%	12.6%	12.6%	30.7%	100%	56.0%	12.1%	31.9%	100%

Fig. 3.11. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL: STATE TOTALS

TYPE CASE	STATE TOTALS			
	PER CURIAM	SIGNED OPINIONS	DISMISSED	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
Civil Appeals	1037	429	820	2286
Criminal Appeals	1005	176	314	1495
Rule 3.850 Appeals	41	21	14	76
Interlocutory (Civil)	17	16	0	33
Interlocutory (Administrative)	171	65	79	315
Certified Questions	3	3	2	8
Certiorari (Administrative)	19	16	25	60
Certiorari (Other)	81	26	35	142
Prohibition	50	5	28	83
Habeas Corpus	157	3	25	185
Mandamus	13	0	6	19
Total Cases	2594	760	1348	4702
Percent of Total Dispositions	55.2%	16.2%	28.6%	100%

The types of dispositions are listed in Figure 3.12 according to the percent each District had of the total dispositions of that type in the state. For example, the 31.8% across from "Per Curiam" which is under "Third District" relates the fact that 31.8% of all "Per Curiam" dispositions were found in the third circuit. The bottom row of percentages represent the percent of the total state dispositions each District had.

Fig. 3.12. PERCENT OF TOTAL DISPOSITIONS—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

TYPE DISPOSITION	FIRST DISTRICT	SECOND DISTRICT	THIRD DISTRICT	FOURTH DISTRICT	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS FOR ALL DCA'S
Per Curiam	18.6%	20.5%	31.8%	29.1%	2594
Signed Opinions	23.8%	30.5%	24.2%	21.5%	760
Dismissed	16.9%	18.0%	33.2%	31.9%	1348
Total Dispositions	19.0%	21.4%	31.0%	28.6%	4702

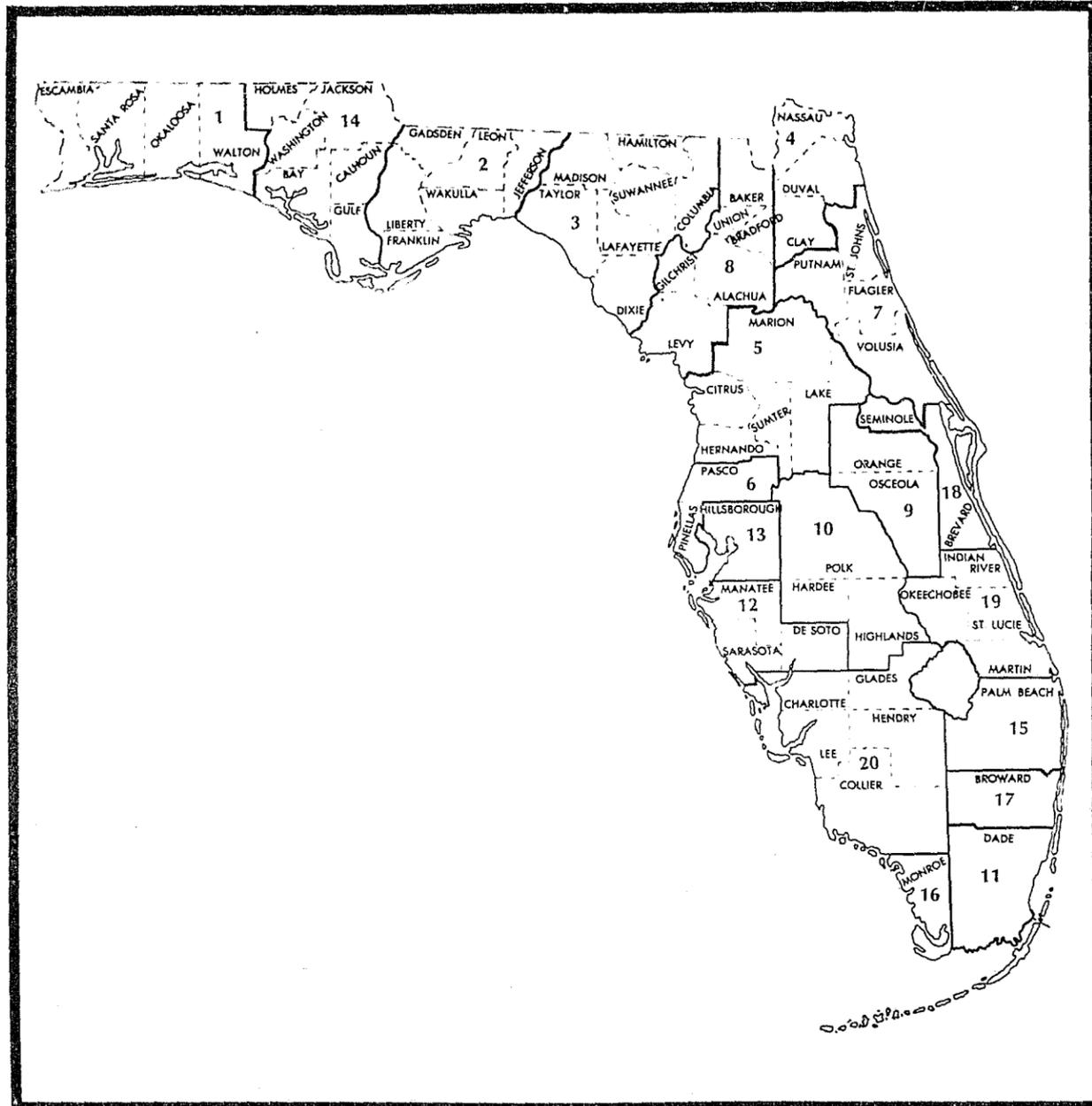
The disposition totals reported in Figure 3.10 and 3.11 have been further broken down by the following mechanical approach. Per curiam dispositions, other than dismissals, were separated into three categories: 1) form dispositions ["Affirmed", "Reversed", "Disposed on Authority of One or More String Citations", or *Anders* form dispositions]; 2) short opinions [text less than ¼ of column in the Reporter]; 3) long opinions [text ¼ of one column or more]. Signed opinions were separated into "short" or "long", again according to length of text. Form opinions on mandate were not included. The results are presented in Figure 3.13, where the number of each kind of opinion, broken down again by length is given, as is the percent of the state total each category represents.

Fig. 3.13. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF OPINION—DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL

OPINION	TYPE	FIRST DISTRICT		SECOND DISTRICT		THIRD DISTRICT		FOURTH DISTRICT		STATE TOTALS	
		No.	% of State	No.	% of State	No.	% of State	No.	% of State	No.	% of State
PER CURIAM	Form	379	19.7%	474	24.7%	439	22.9%	629	32.7%	1921	100%
	Short	65	16.9%	36	9.4%	183	47.7%	100	26.0%	384	100%
	Long	40	13.8%	21	7.3%	203	70.2%	25	8.7%	289	100%
	Total	484	18.7%	531	20.4%	825	31.8%	754	29.1%	2594	100%
SIGNED	Short	12	11.4%	61	58.1%	12	11.4%	20	19.1%	105	100%
	Long	169	25.8%	171	26.1%	172	26.3%	143	21.8%	655	100%
	Total	181	23.8%	232	30.5%	184	24.2%	163	21.5%	760	100%

4.0 STATE TRIAL COURTS

Judicial Circuits



4.0 STATE TRIAL COURTS

With the implementation of the revised judicial article, the fourteen varying types of trial courts which had existed were replaced by a uniform two-tier trial system of circuit and county courts. The circuit and county court jurisdiction replaced all Justices of the Peace, county judges' courts, county courts, magistrates' courts, civil, criminal and felony courts of record, small claims courts and juvenile courts. The one exception in the consolidation scheme was the metropolitan and municipal courts which were allowed to continue until terminated by special or general law, by local ordinance, or until January 3, 1977, whichever comes first. Many municipalities elected to abolish their court, and as of January 1, 1974, there were approximately 260 such courts still in existence.

The state is divided into twenty judicial circuits, following county lines, as prescribed by the Legislature (See map on preceding page). Five of Florida's 67 counties encompass an entire judicial circuit, while the remaining 15 judicial circuits encompass two or more counties. Although a circuit court judge might not reside in each county within the state, there is a circuit court in and for every county and for each of the 67 counties, there is a county court with at least one judge. As of January 1, 1974, there were 262 circuit court judges and 162 county court judges authorized for the state. (For a listing of the number of judges per circuit and county, see Appendix A.1)

Under the Florida Rules of Procedure established by the Supreme Court and as cited in Article V of the Constitution, the Chief Judge of each circuit is established as the chief administrative official for all courts within his circuit. He is responsible for the supervision of all judicial and non-judicial activities which occur in any of the courts within his respective circuit. During 1973 the Chief Judges of the circuits were as follows:

The Honorable Woodrow M. Melvin	1st Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Ben C. Willis	2nd Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Royce Agner	3rd Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Charles Cook Howell, Jr.	4th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable John W. Booth	5th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable William A. Patterson	6th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable James T. Nelson	7th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable John J. Crews	8th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Claude R. Edwards	9th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable A. H. Lane	10th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Thomas E. Lee, Jr.	11th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Robert E. Hensley	12th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Robert W. Patton	13th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Robert L. McCrary	14th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable James R. Stewart	15th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Bill G. Chappell	16th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable John G. Ferris	17th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Dominick J. Salfi	18th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable D. C. Smith	19th Judicial Circuit
The Honorable Harold S. Smith	20th Judicial Circuit

A comprehensive examination of the workload in the first year of operation for the two state trial courts is presented on the next several pages. Charts and graphs which are applicable to both circuit and county courts are contained within this section (Section 4), whereas more specific analysis of the circuit courts and county courts are found in Section 5 and Section 6 respectively. All of the graphic representations in this report reflect a statewide outlook but more specific information on individual counties and circuits can be found in Appendix E.

In its first year of operation, the two-tier trial court structure received 676,215 new or refiled cases and disposed of 604,332 cases. An analysis of the filings and dispositions for the trial court is provided in Figure 4.1 with the listing by the kinds of cases found in each court.

Fig. 4.1. CASELOAD ANALYSIS—STATE TRIAL COURTS

	NUMBER OF FILINGS	PERCENT OF COURT FILINGS	NUMBER OF DISPOSITIONS	PERCENT OF COURT DISPOSITIONS
CIRCUIT COURT:				
Criminal	64,489	20.98%	51,404	18.28%
Civil	196,613	63.95%	183,788	65.36%
Juvenile	46,328	15.07%	45,988	16.36%
Circuit Court Totals	307,430	100.00%	281,180	100.00%
COUNTY COURT:				
Criminal	222,475	60.33%	200,199	61.95%
Civil	146,310	39.67%	122,953	38.05%
County Court Totals	368,785	100.00%	323,152	100.00%
STATE TRIAL COURTS TOTALS	676,215	100.00%	604,332	100.00%

Figure 4.2 provides a graphic illustration of the make-up of the filings received by the circuit and county courts during 1973. Below the top circle which shows the number and percentage of cases in both courts are representations giving the number and percentage of the kind of cases within each court. The circuit courts handled three major kinds of cases, criminal, civil, and juvenile with the great portion, (63.95%), being civil matters. Although the circle representing the county courts shows only civil and criminal cases totaling 368,785 cases, it must be remembered that traffic is not included and thus a large portion of the courts workload is not represented.

Figure 4.3 further breaks down three of the general kinds of cases into more specific types of cases. These types of cases are those utilized by the CDR system and a brief explanation of each code is beside the appropriate circle. This caseload breakdown was unavailable for Circuit 11, so the Figures in Fig. 4.3 do not include cases in Circuit 11, although Circuit 11 composite figures are footnoted on the figures.

It should be noted that there is no circle for juvenile or criminal cases heard in the circuit court. This is due to the fact that there is only one CDR code for these cases (CF — criminal and CJ — juvenile) and hence no need for a breakdown as all criminal cases will be CF and all juvenile matters CJ. (For a more detailed explanation on the codes, see Appendix B)

In reviewing Figure 4.2 and 4.3, it may be noted that circuit civil cases comprised 63.95% of all circuit cases and since general civil actions are 78.54% of the civil matter filed in circuit court, general civil actions make up a fraction less than half of all cases of the circuit court.

Similarly, criminal filings were 60.33% of all cases filed in the county court and since 82.29% of all criminal filings were misdemeanor violations of Florida state statutes approximately half of all county cases were such misdemeanor violations.

Fig. 4.2. FILING ANALYSIS—STATE TRIAL COURTS

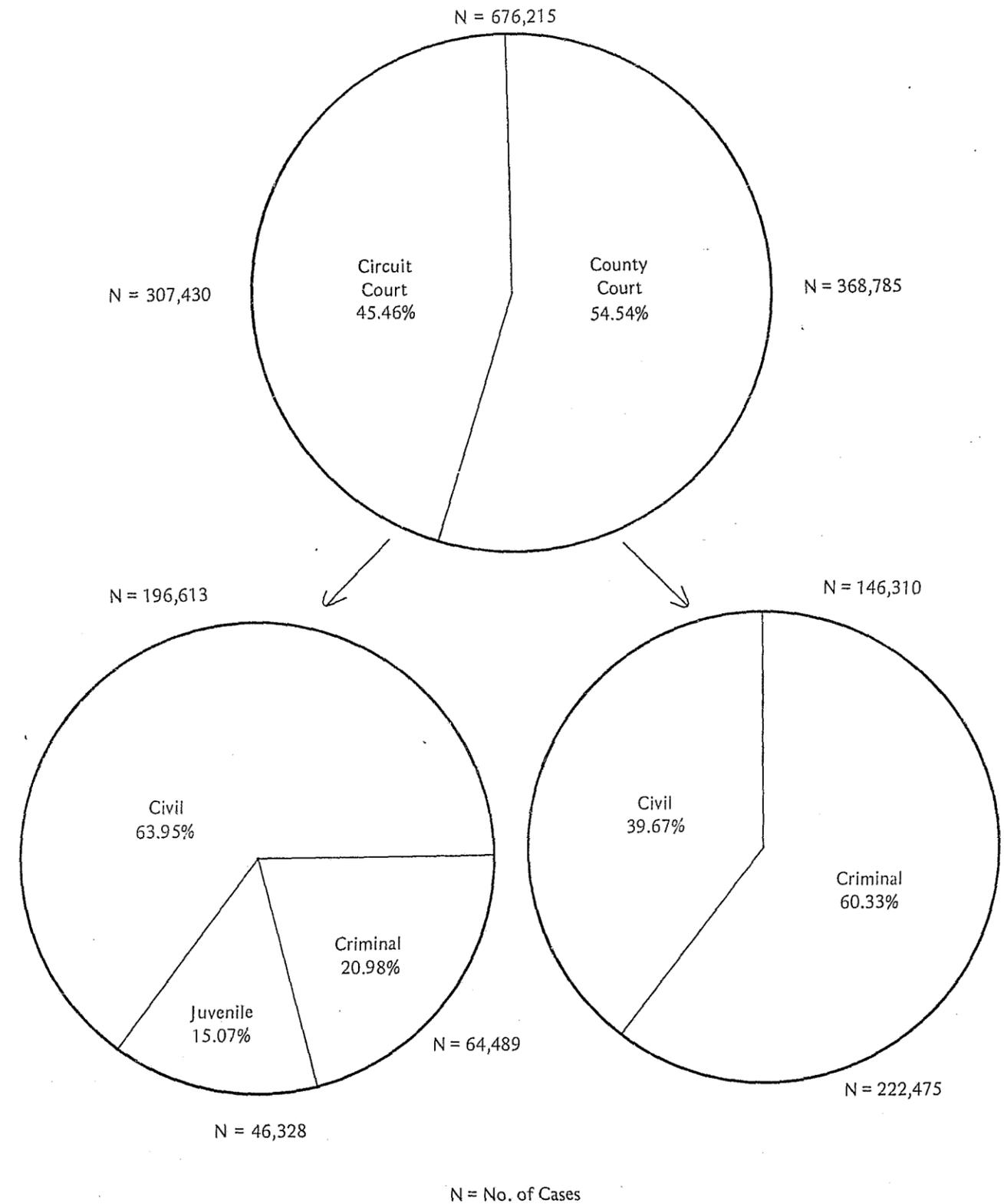
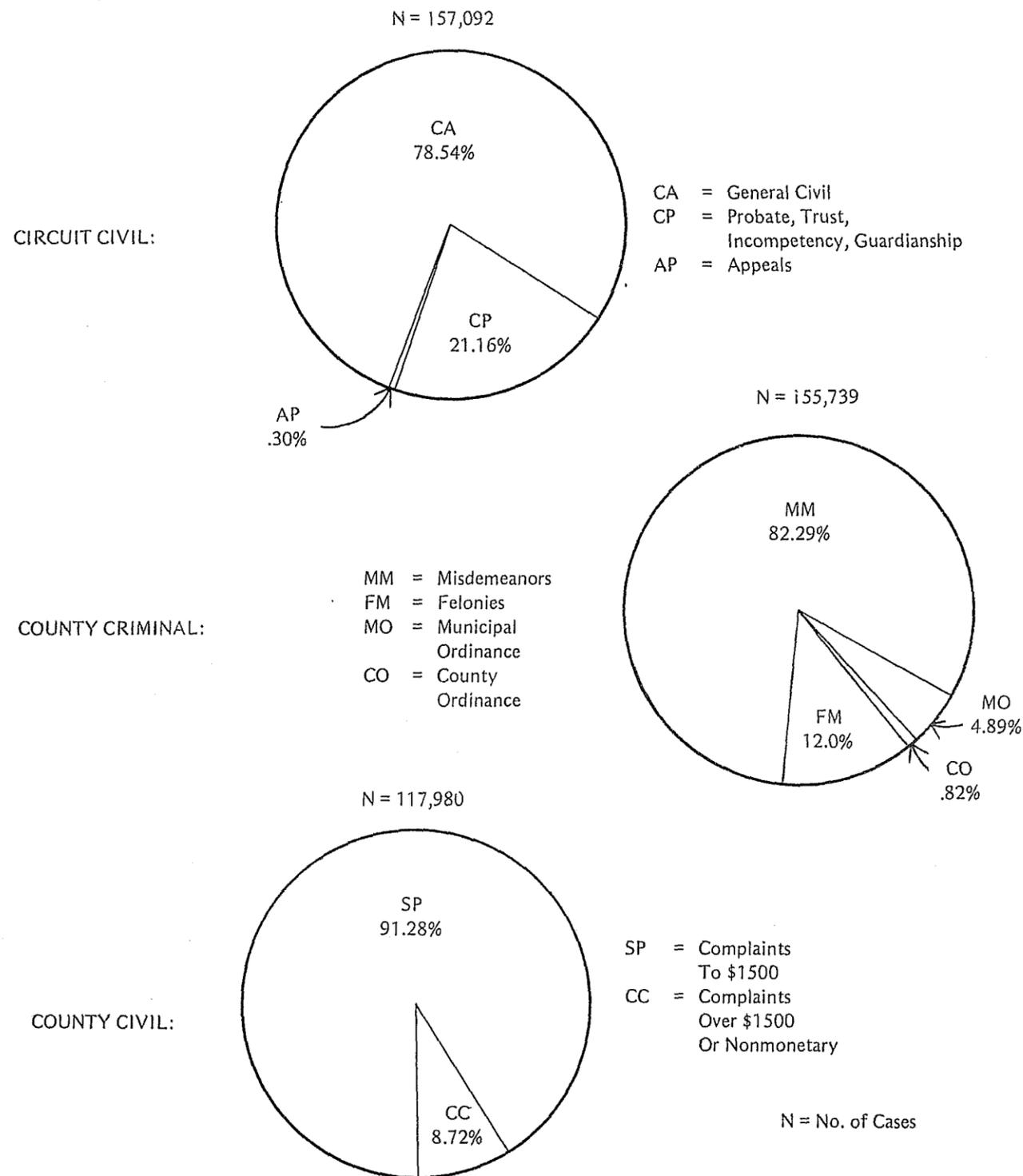


Fig. 4.3. FILING ANALYSIS BY TYPE OF CASE – STATE TRIAL COURTS*



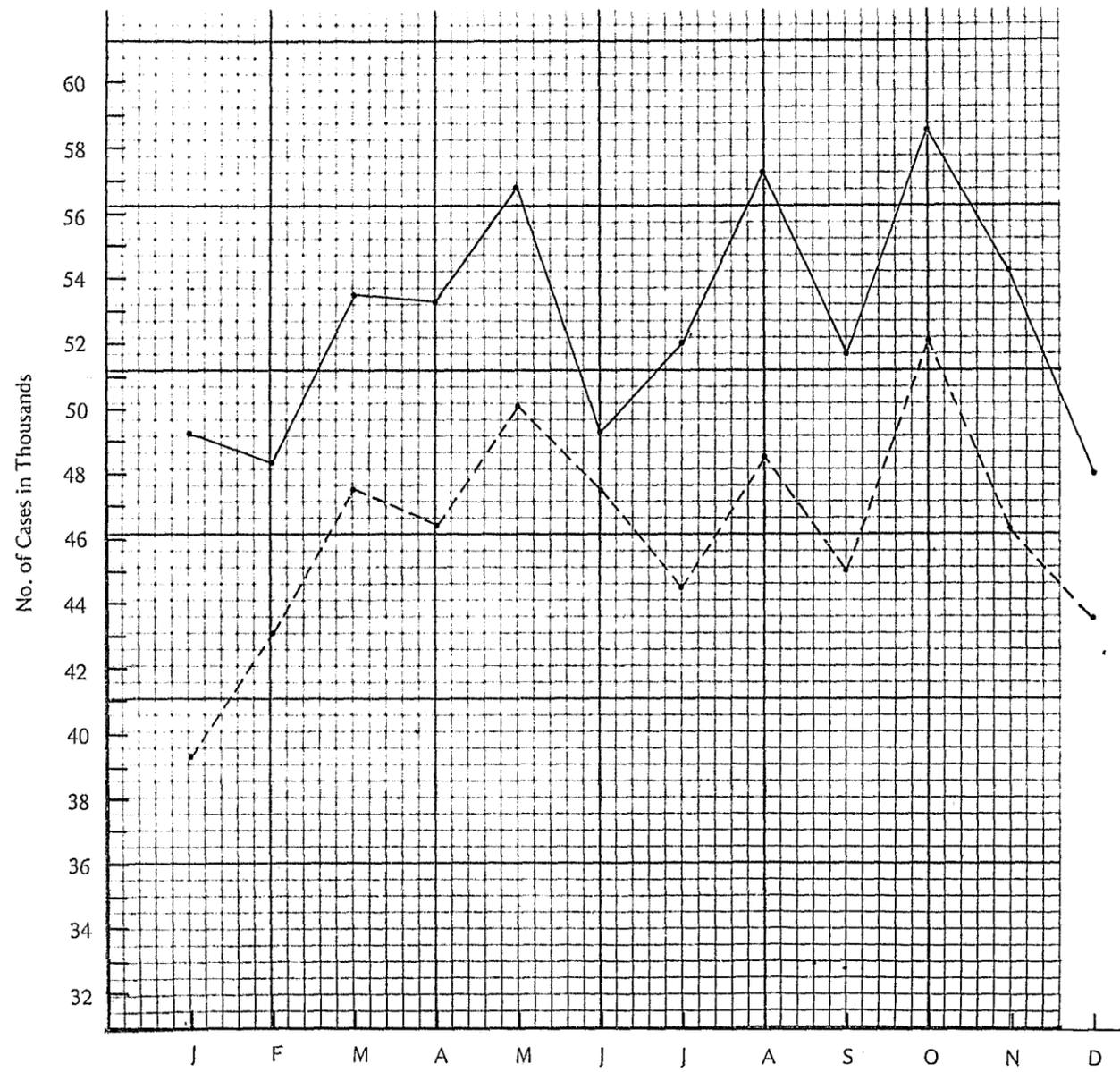
*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 39,521 filed in Circuit Civil, 66,736 filed in County Criminal, and 28,330 filed in County Civil.

The remaining graphs in this section are analyses of the number of filings and dispositions for a given time period. The information represented on all of the graphs (Figures 4.4 — 4.7) is contained on the detailed breakdown of filings and dispositions found in Figure 4.8 at the end of this section. On all of the following circuit court analyses (Figure 4.4 — 4.6), the civil cases of the 11th Circuit could not be included because the information was not available in the necessary form. It was reported that the 11th Circuit had a total of 39,521 civil case filings, and 44,570 dispositions of civil cases in the circuit court, although a monthly or quarterly breakdown was not available. Each graph where it was not possible to include the figures of the 11th Circuit is so noted.

Two graphs (Figures 4.4 and 4.5) represent a comparison between the number of filings and the number of dispositions during 1973 on a monthly basis. Figure 4.4 includes both trial courts considered together and Figure 4.5 shows first, the monthly comparison for circuit court cases and then for cases of the county court. These graphs are primarily included to show the existence and extent of any backlog, i.e. the preponderance of filings over dispositions, which may have been developing in the state during 1973. Additionally, the seasonal nature in the filing and disposition of cases can be investigated. It should be noted that the low number of dispositions in January and February of 1973 may possibly be attributed not to the time of year as much as the fact that these were the first months of the newly structured court system and many participants in the judicial process were not yet accustomed to the new structure.

A comparison of the caseload for 1973 on a quarterly basis is presented in Figure 4.6 for the kinds of cases in the circuit courts and in Figure 4.7 for cases in the county courts. Once again these graphs can be used to note the possible build up of a backlog in comparing the number filed and terminated within a given quarter and can point out more clearly in which kind of case the backlog is developing. Further, the given quarters can be compared to note any large variances in either the number of filings or the number of dispositions from quarter to quarter.

Fig. 4.4. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS – STATE TRIAL COURTS*

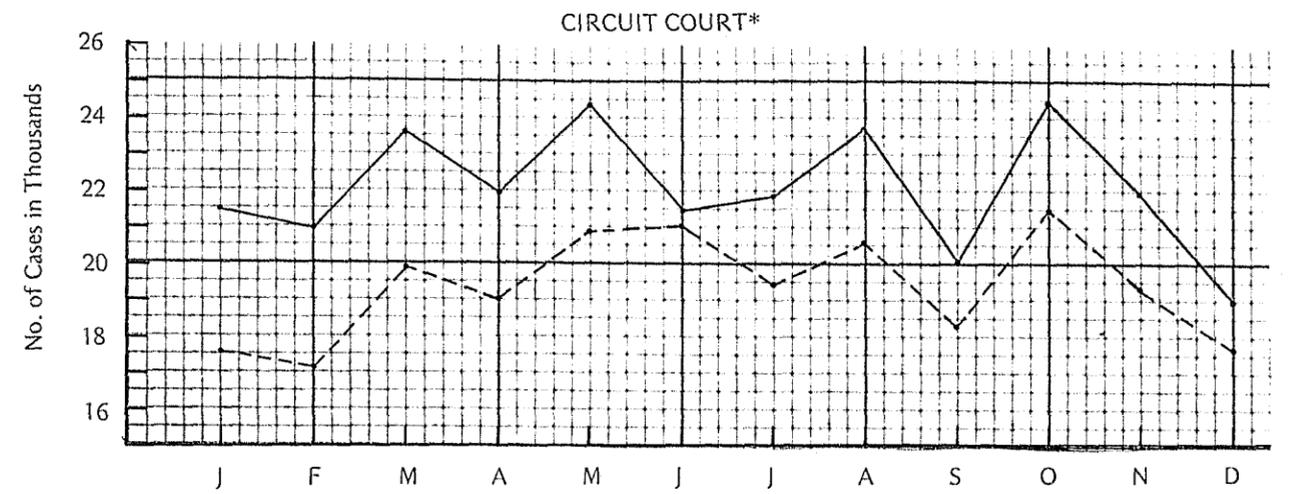


TOTAL FILED= 636,694
TOTAL DISPOSED=559,762

FILED ———
DISPOSED - - - -

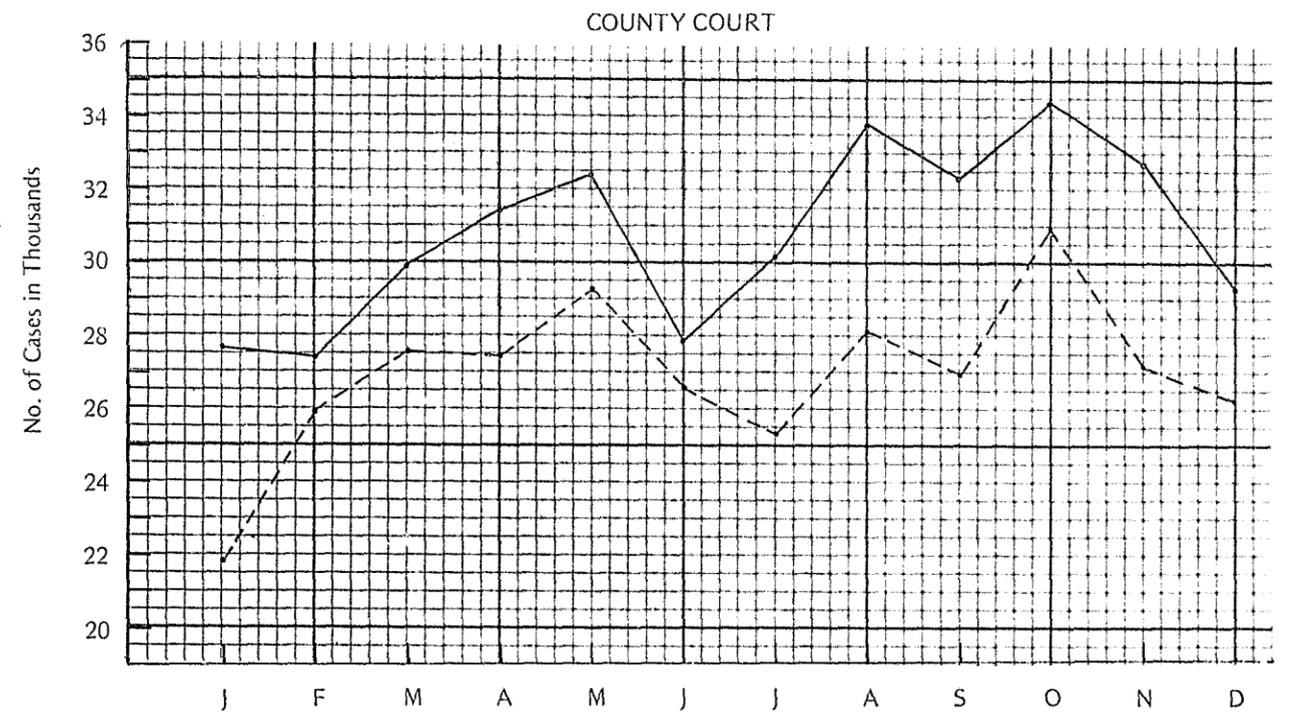
*Does not include Circuit Civil cases for Circuit II. Circuit II reported 39,521 filed, 44,570 disposed.

Fig. 4.5. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS -- CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS



TOTAL FILED= 267,909
TOTAL DISPOSED=236,610

*Does not include Circuit Civil for Circuit II. Circuit II reported 39,521 filed, 44,570 disposed.



TOTAL FILED= 368,785
TOTAL DISPOSED=323,152

FILED ———
DISPOSED - - - -

Fig. 4.6. QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS – CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND JUVENILE

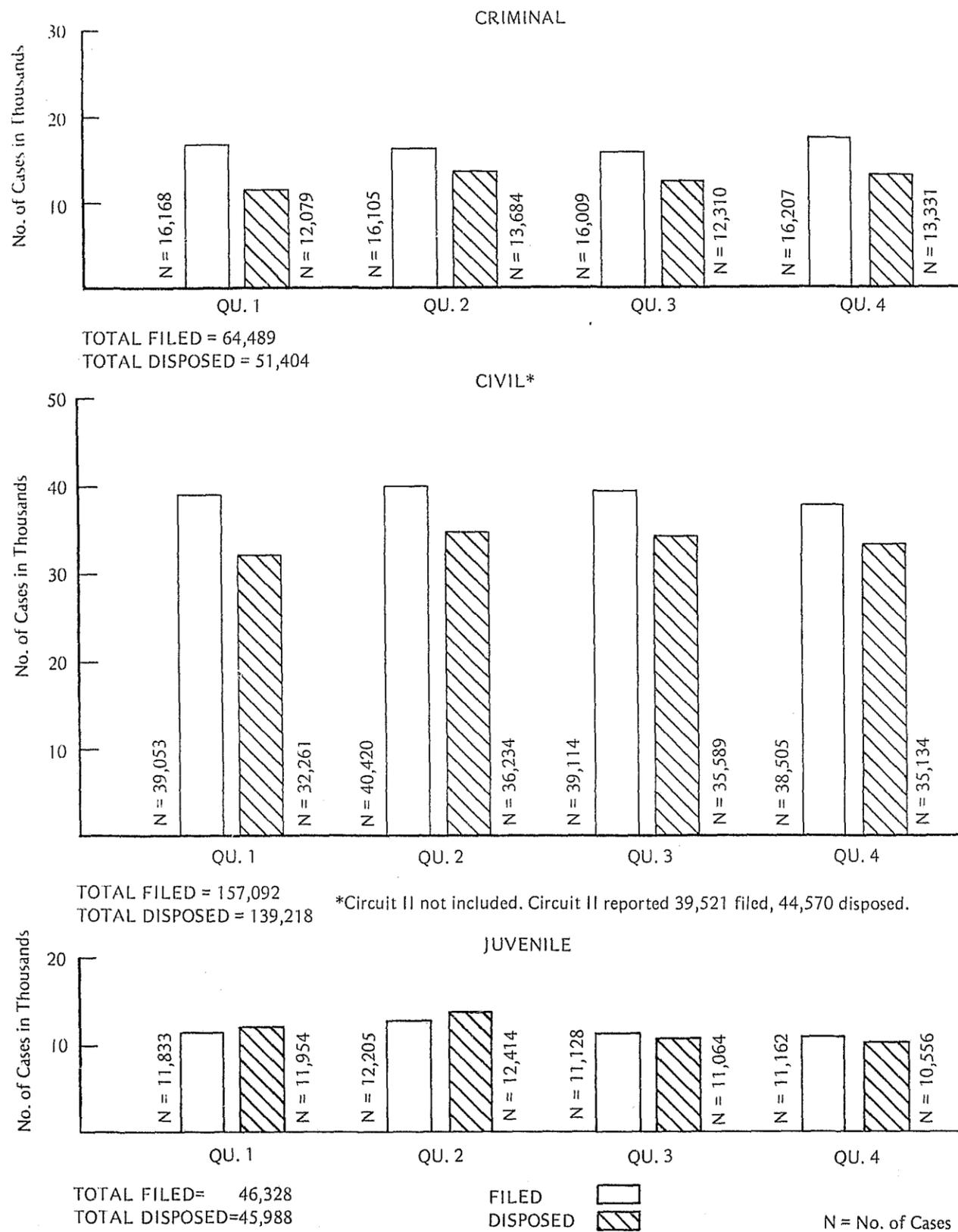
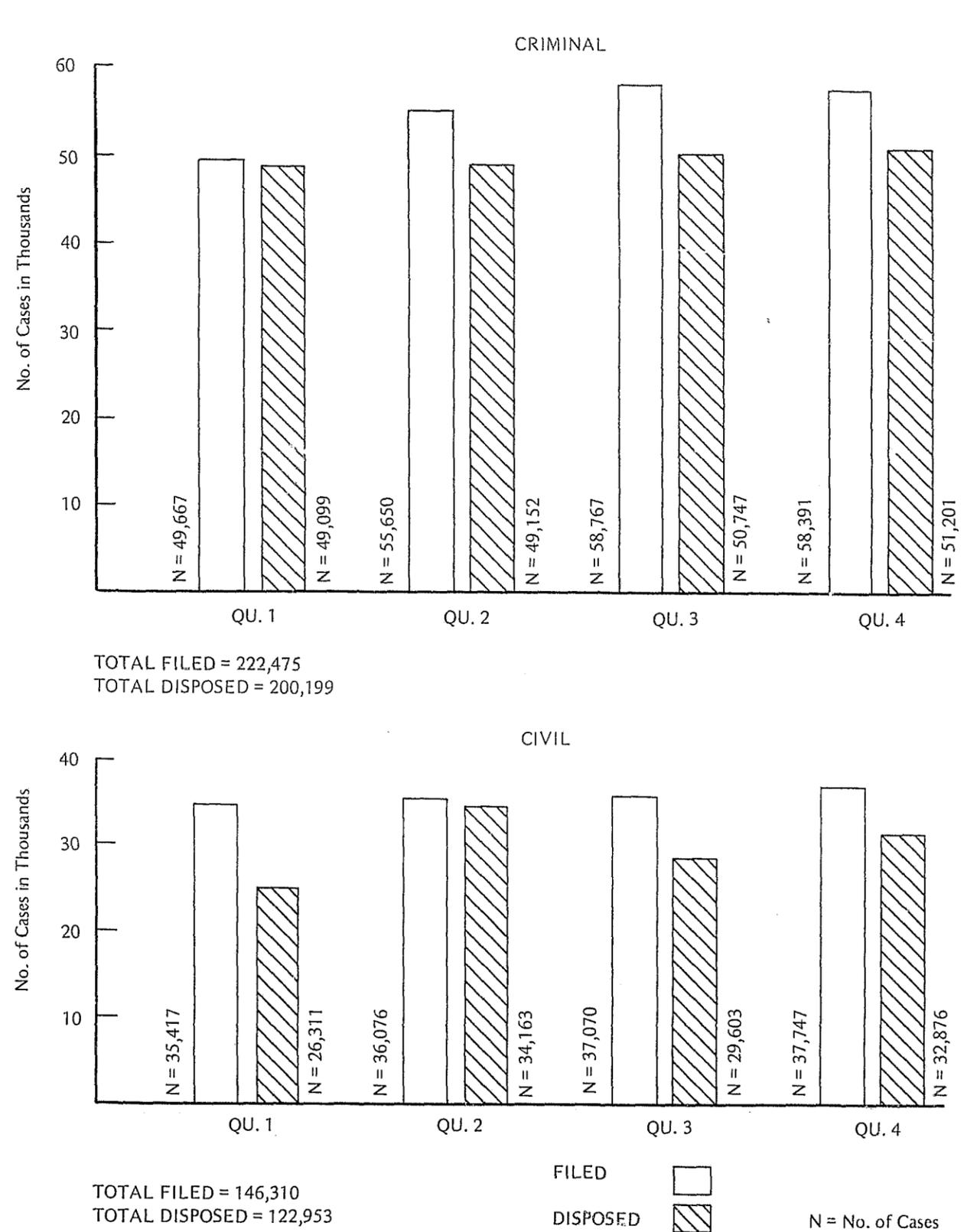


Fig. 4.7. QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS – COUNTY COURT: CRIMINAL AND CIVIL



As was mentioned earlier, Figure 4.8 provides a detailed breakdown on the filings and dispositions in the trial courts of Florida (for definitions of CDR case type, see Appendix B). Two points should be noted:

1. 11th Circuit figures for civil cases of the circuit court are not included.
2. Although county criminal totals include 11th Circuit figures, it was not possible to include them in the detailed breakdown into the CDR codes, i.e. MM, FM, MO, CO; thus the figures given for the four codes will not add up to the county criminal total.

Fig. 4.8. ANALYSIS OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY MONTH, QUARTER AND CASE TYPE—STATE TRIAL COURTS

CASE TYPE		J	F	M	QU. I			QU. II			QU. III			QU. IV			CALENDAR YEAR TOTALS	
		TOTAL	A	M	J	TOTAL	J	A	S	TOTAL	O	N	D	TOTAL				
CIRCUIT CRIMINAL TOTAL	F	5,102	5,316	5,750	16,168	5,328	5,865	4,912	16,105	5,268	5,814	4,927	16,009	5,711	5,443	5,053	16,207	64,489
	D	4,133	3,719	4,227	12,079	4,444	4,588	4,652	13,684	4,090	3,958	4,262	12,310	4,550	4,665	4,116	13,331	51,404
*CP	F	2,651	2,613	2,960	8,224	2,615	2,930	2,673	8,218	2,646	2,911	2,388	7,945	2,929	3,223	2,697	8,849	33,236
	D	2,081	2,190	2,565	6,836	2,337	2,720	2,981	8,038	2,611	3,151	2,579	8,341	2,894	2,523	2,577	7,994	31,209
*CA	F	10,423	9,452	10,961	30,736	10,225	11,360	10,502	32,087	10,451	11,229	9,370	31,050	11,422	9,821	8,269	29,512	123,385
	D	8,076	7,840	9,457	25,373	8,773	9,689	9,658	28,120	9,382	9,801	8,001	27,184	9,999	8,908	8,153	27,060	107,737
*AP	F	27	29	37	93	27	51	37	115	43	44	32	119	56	46	42	144	471
	D	15	17	20	52	18	26	32	76	21	25	18	64	34	24	22	80	272
*CIRCUIT CIVIL TOTAL	F	13,001	12,094	13,958	39,053	12,867	14,341	13,212	40,420	13,140	14,184	11,790	39,114	14,407	13,090	11,008	38,505	157,092
	D	10,172	10,047	12,042	32,261	11,128	12,437	12,671	36,234	12,014	12,977	10,598	35,589	12,927	11,455	10,752	35,134	139,218
JUVENILE TOTAL	F	3,769	3,850	4,214	11,833	4,112	4,512	3,626	12,250	3,689	3,880	3,514	11,083	4,436	3,547	3,179	11,162	46,328
	D	3,905	3,861	4,188	11,954	4,066	4,378	3,970	12,414	3,643	3,781	3,640	11,064	4,172	3,424	2,960	10,556	45,988
*CIRCUIT COURT TOTAL	F	21,872	21,260	23,922	67,054	22,307	24,718	21,750	68,775	22,097	23,878	20,231	66,206	24,554	22,080	19,240	65,874	267,909
	D	18,210	17,627	20,457	56,294	19,638	21,401	21,293	62,332	19,747	20,716	18,500	58,963	21,649	19,544	17,828	59,021	236,610
**MM	F	8,921	9,080	10,435	28,435	10,397	11,511	10,784	32,692	10,616	12,238	10,146	33,000	12,338	11,735	9,951	34,024	128,152
	D	7,608	8,961	8,809	25,378	8,256	9,640	8,369	26,265	8,549	9,426	8,434	26,409	10,173	9,355	7,974	27,502	105,554
**FM	F	1,108	1,039	1,471	3,618	1,491	1,715	1,706	4,912	1,648	1,810	1,604	5,062	1,753	1,664	1,686	5,103	18,695
	D	1,220	1,355	1,434	4,009	1,289	1,761	1,484	4,534	1,773	1,650	1,434	4,857	1,663	1,345	1,423	4,431	17,831
**MO	F	689	811	707	2,207	636	555	446	1,637	459	433	528	1,420	602	673	1,069	2,344	7,608
	D	641	698	676	2,015	513	509	421	1,443	436	350	402	1,188	480	533	912	1,925	6,571
**CO	F	37	28	36	101	64	76	90	230	128	112	112	352	133	107	361	601	1,284
	D	142	71	13	226	41	32	47	120	62	92	94	248	115	103	80	298	892
COUNTY CRIMINAL TOTAL	F	16,560	16,278	16,829	49,667	19,439	19,650	16,561	55,650	18,550	20,922	19,295	58,767	20,124	20,047	18,220	58,391	222,475
	D	15,365	17,279	16,455	49,099	15,990	17,929	15,233	49,152	15,244	18,101	17,402	50,747	19,088	16,540	15,573	51,201	200,199
CC	F	8,978	8,913	10,602	28,493	9,475	10,115	9,024	28,614	9,391	10,493	9,999	29,883	11,176	9,710	8,418	29,304	116,294
	D	4,981	6,615	8,524	20,120	9,003	8,578	8,001	25,582	7,635	7,590	7,623	22,848	9,562	7,975	7,515	25,052	93,602
SP	F	2,151	2,243	2,530	6,924	2,520	2,702	2,240	7,462	2,349	2,354	2,484	7,187	3,034	2,858	2,551	8,443	30,016
	D	1,478	2,096	2,617	6,191	2,471	2,773	3,337	8,581	2,434	2,465	1,856	6,755	2,179	2,603	3,042	7,824	29,351
COUNTY CIVIL TOTAL	F	11,129	11,156	13,132	35,417	11,995	12,817	11,264	36,076	11,740	12,847	12,483	37,070	14,210	12,568	10,969	37,747	146,310
	D	6,459	8,711	11,141	26,311	11,474	11,351	11,338	34,163	10,069	10,055	9,479	29,603	11,741	10,578	10,557	32,876	122,953
COUNTY COURT TOTAL	F	27,689	27,434	29,961	85,084	31,434	32,467	27,825	91,726	30,290	33,769	31,778	95,817	34,334	32,615	29,189	96,138	368,785
	D	21,824	25,990	27,596	75,410	27,464	29,280	26,571	83,315	25,313	28,156	26,881	80,350	30,829	27,118	26,130	84,077	323,152
TRIAL COURT TOTAL	F	49,561	48,694	53,883	152,138	53,744	57,185	49,575	160,501	52,387	57,647	52,009	162,043	58,888	54,695	48,429	162,012	636,694
	D	40,034	43,617	48,053	131,704	47,102	50,681	47,864	145,647	45,060	48,872	45,381	139,313	52,478	46,662	43,958	143,098	559,762

F = CASES FILED
D = CASES DISPOSED

* Circuit 11 not included. Circuit 11 reported 39,521 civil cases filed in Circuit Court, 44,570 disposed.
**Circuit 11 not included.

5.0 CIRCUIT COURTS

5.0 CIRCUIT COURTS

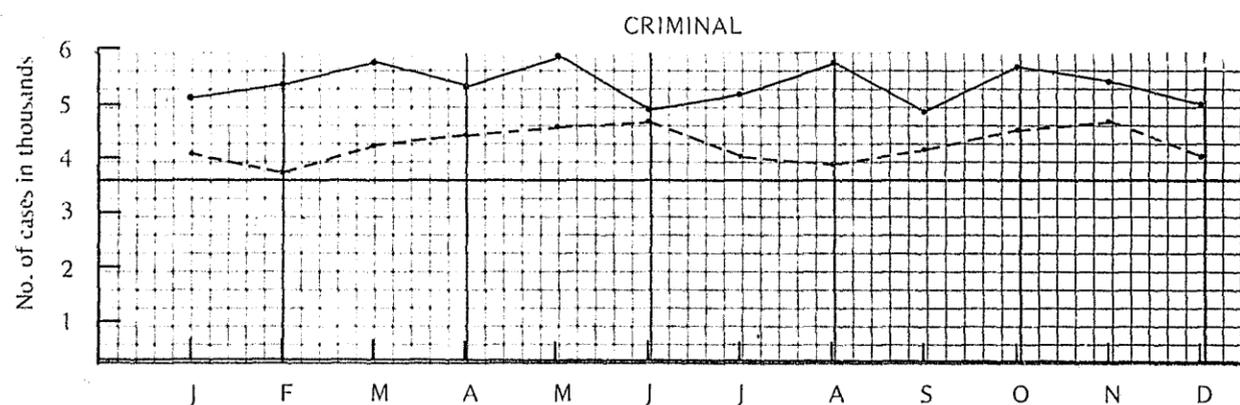
Circuit courts are Florida's trial courts of general jurisdiction and have exclusive original jurisdiction in all actions of law not cognizable by county courts. This includes jurisdiction of all felonies and of any misdemeanors arising out of the same circumstances as a felony which is also charged; of all proceedings relating to probate, guardianship, incompetency and equity; of all juvenile proceedings except traffic cases and of all other civil cases involving amounts in excess of \$2,500. Such courts also have appellate jurisdiction from county courts and municipal courts, except for appeals which may be taken directly to the Supreme Court, and may also issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, certiorari, prohibition and habeas corpus.

Florida contains twenty judicial circuits (See map, Section 4) with a circuit court located in each of the 67 counties. The number of circuit court judges for each judicial circuit is established by the Legislature upon certification by the Supreme Court. As of January 1, 1974, there were 263 circuit court judges authorized for the 20 judicial circuits. The smallest judicial circuit (Sixteenth) which has a population of 55,090, has two judgeships authorized and the largest judicial circuit (Eleventh), which has a population of 1,342,475, has 46 judgeships authorized. (See Appendix A.2 for complete listing of circuit judges.)

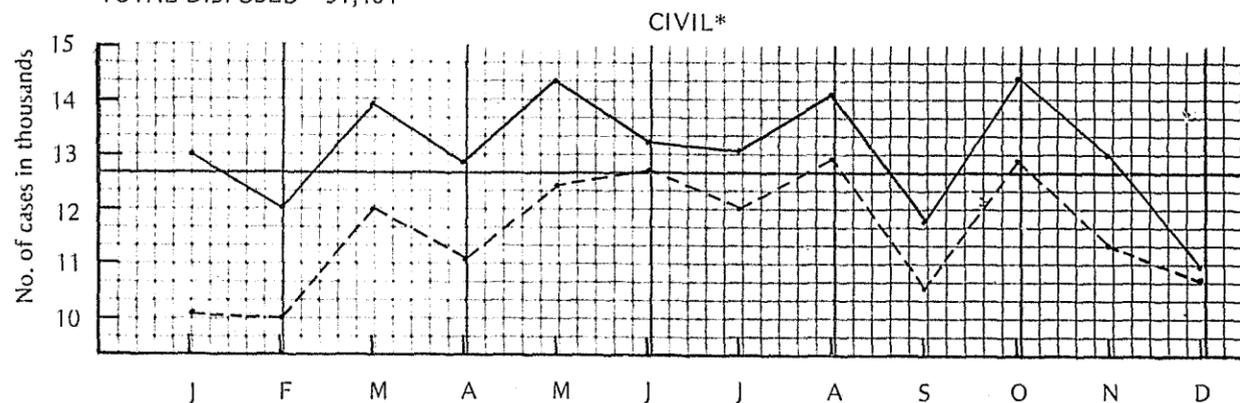
Circuit court judges are elected circuit-wide for six year terms in non-partisan elections. Vacancies are filled by the Governor from recommendations submitted by non-partisan Judicial Nominating Commissions found in each circuit. A judge must devote full-time to his judicial duties and is eligible for office if he resides in the territorial jurisdiction of his circuit and is, and has been for the preceding five years, a member of The Florida Bar.

The circuit courts of Florida had a total of 307,430 cases filed in their courts during 1973 and in turn terminated 281,180 cases (See Fig. 4.1). Generally, the matters handled by the circuit court are of three basic kinds; criminal, civil and juvenile. Figure 5.1 presents a comparison between the monthly filings and dispositions for each of these three kinds of cases. Information on civil cases in the 11th Circuit was not available on a monthly basis, thus the circuit civil graph does not include the 39,521 cases filed and the 44,570 cases terminated in the 11th Circuit.

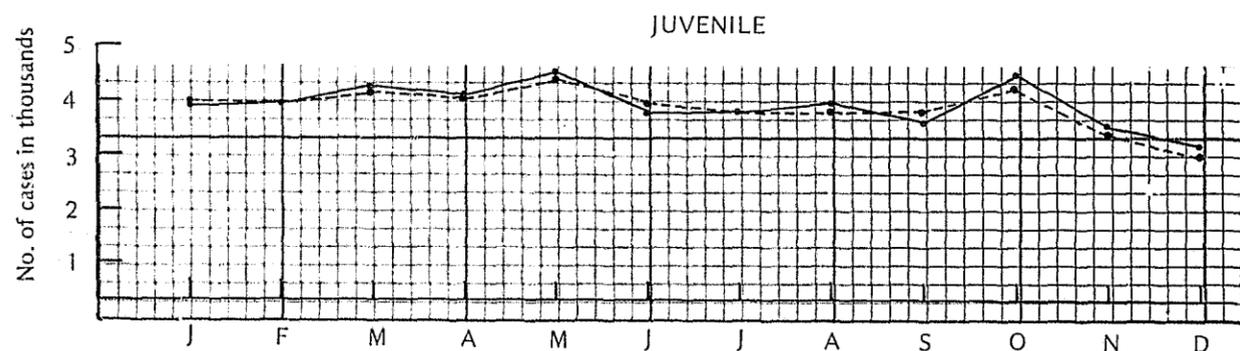
Fig. 5.1. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS —
CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND JUVENILE



TOTAL FILED = 64,489
TOTAL DISPOSED = 51,404



TOTAL FILED = 157,092 *Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 39,521 filed, 44,570 disposed.
TOTAL DISPOSED = 139,218



TOTAL FILED = 46,328
TOTAL DISPOSED = 45,988

FILED ———
DISPOSED - - - -

Case information collected by the CDR system provides a detailed breakdown on the nature of each case filed with the trial courts. In the criminal area, this includes, at the most detailed level, the exact listing of the most serious charge against a defendant by the Florida Statute violation charged. Additionally, a code number (NCIC Code) is provided for violations of statutes similar in nature and is reported on each case. Although 55 such NCIC codes are utilized in the CDR system, for purposes of this report, codes assigned to like crimes have been grouped into 13 major categories at the circuit court level. (For complete listing of corresponding Florida Statutes, NCIC Codes and criminal categories, see Appendix C.1)

Figure 5.2 shows the number of criminal cases filed in the major categories ranked from most prevalent violation to the least and gives the percentage of each category in comparison to the total filings. As can easily be seen, criminal cases filed most often with the circuit courts are those dealing with drug violations, almost 1/5 of all cases filed, followed by cases charging burglary and/or possession of burglary tools. These two categories taken together comprised over 1/3, (34.85%), of all the cases filed with the circuit courts of the state during 1973.

By way of clarification, "Probation and Post-Conviction" refers either to actions for post-conviction relief or to those actions to terminate, modify or revoke probation. It does not mean that the defendant was placed on probation following a conviction. Also, "All Other Categories" includes numerous miscellaneous violations where no one grouping of similar charges represented over 1% of the total filings. Figures on the category of case filings were not available for the 11th Circuit although there were a total of 10,141 circuit criminal cases filed in the 11th Circuit.

Civil and Juvenile case filings in the circuit court are categorized and ranked in Figure 5.3 with figures on the civil portion not available for the 11th Circuit. The CDR system has defined seventeen different civil categories for the circuit court of which six, comprising 87.79% of all filings, are listed and ranked on the top portion of Figure 4.3, with the remaining categories included in "All Other Categories". By far the largest percentage of cases, 51.15%, were filed in 1973 as "Domestic Relations" cases, which by definition includes "Dissolution of Marriage; Annulment; Separate Maintenance; Reciprocal Support; Custody, Support and Visitation; and Adoption". (For a detailed explanation of Civil Categories, see Appendix C.2)

The seven categories ranked for juvenile cases in Figure 5.3 are all of the categories reported to the CDR system. Since the category of a juvenile case is determined by the content of the petition filed, each category on Figure 5.3 refers to the nature of the filed petition. Thus, it can be seen that there were almost twice as many petitions filed for adjudication of delinquency in 1973 as there were for the next most numerous classification, petition of adjudication of dependency.

Two juvenile categories which may need further clarification are "Probation" and "Change in Dependency—Supervision". The category listed as "Probation" refer to actions relating to probation such as terminations, modifications and extensions, not to the fact that a juvenile may be placed on probation. "Change in Dependency—Supervision" refers to actions regarding the termination, modification, extension or other change in dependency or supervision. (For a complete listing of CDR Juvenile Categories, refer to Appendix C.3)

Fig. 5.2. CASE FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RANK – CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL*

CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS
Drug Violations	10,797	19.87%
Burglary & Possession of Burglary Tools	8,143	14.98%
Fraud & Embezzlement	4,396	8.09%
Larceny	4,214	7.75%
Assault	4,011	7.38%
Robbery	3,122	5.74%
Auto Theft	2,678	4.93%
Counterfeiting & Forgery	2,391	4.40%
Probation & Post-conviction	2,327	4.28%
Weapons & Firearms	2,195	4.04%
Homicide & Manslaughter	2,014	3.71%
Stolen Property	1,654	3.04%
Rape & Sexual Assault	1,115	2.05%
All Other Categories	5,291	9.74%
TOTAL FILINGS	54,348	

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 10,141 filed.

Fig. 5.3. CASE FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RANK – CIRCUIT COURT: CIVIL AND JUVENILE

CIVIL*		
CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS
Domestic Relations	80,357	51.15%
Probate – Trust	24,045	15.31%
Contract – Indebtedness	10,572	6.73%
Incompetency – Guardianship	9,273	4.92%
Auto Negligence	7,733	5.90%
Mortgage Foreclosure	5,937	3.78%
All Other Categories	19,175	12.21%
TOTAL FILINGS	157,092	

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 39,521 filed.

JUVENILE		
CATEGORY	TOTAL CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS
Delinquency	19,608	42.33%
Dependency	10,739	23.18%
Supervision	7,241	15.63%
Probation	4,390	9.47%
Change in Dependency Supervision	2,680	5.78%
Other Action	1,632	3.53%
Bindover	38	.08%
TOTAL FILINGS	46,328	

The next three graphs illustrate the types of dispositions employed during 1973 for criminal, civil and juvenile cases of the circuit court. Figures could not be provided in the correct format from the 11th Circuit for any of the three kinds of cases thus the number of dispositions for the 11th Circuit should be added to the totals on the graphs to get a true picture of the number of dispositions in the circuit court. Total number of dispositions for the 11th Circuit are: Criminal — 8,533; civil — 44,570; and juvenile — 6,407.

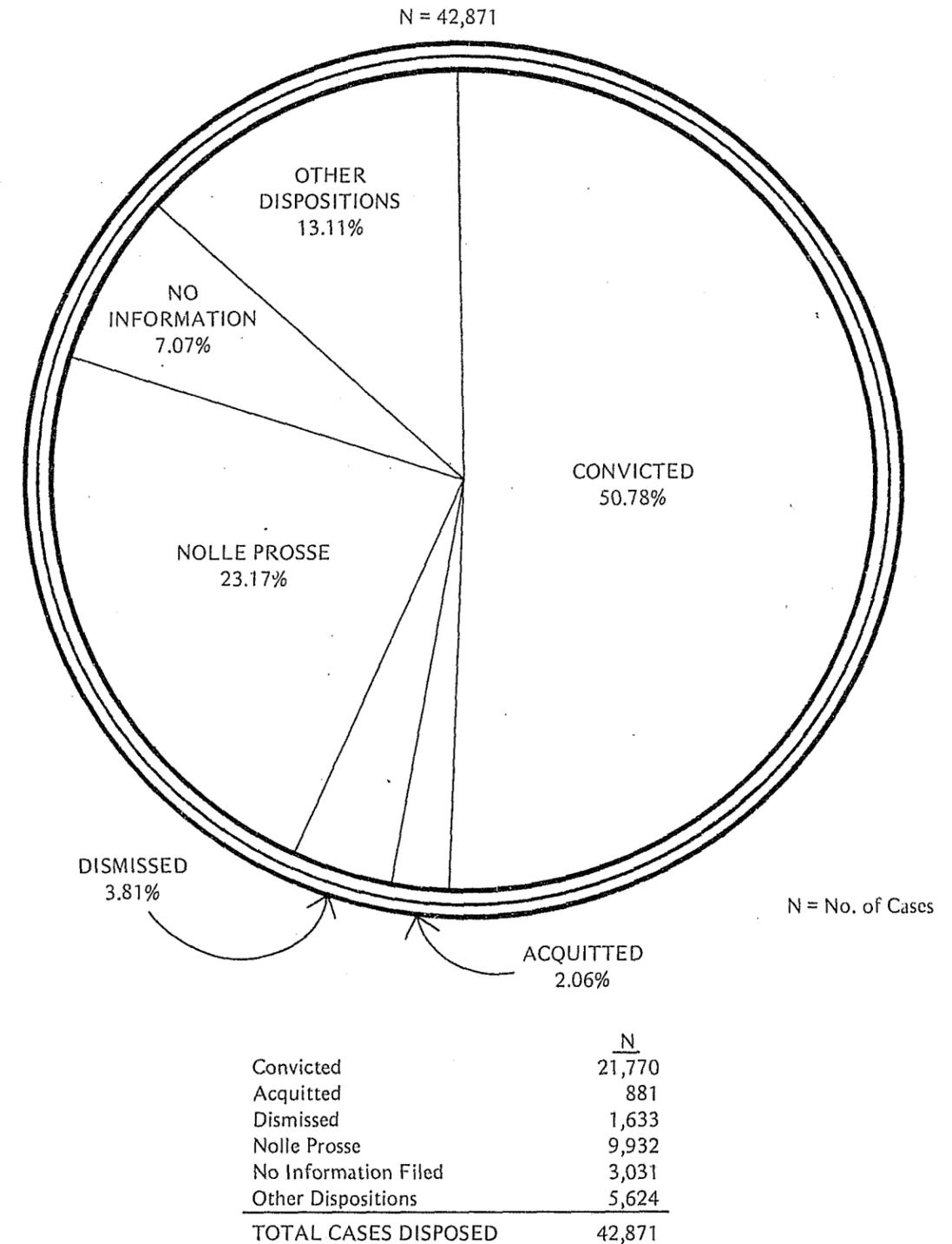
Figure 5.4 views the type of disposition in circuit criminal cases for cases disposed in 1973. The CDR system has defined 22 different types of disposition, but Figure 5.4 shows that five of these codes comprise 86.89% of all dispositions, therefore the remaining 17 codes have been combined together in "Other Dispositions" on the graph. (See Appendix D.1 for complete listing of Criminal Dispositions)

According to Figure 5.4, in over half of the cases disposed, 50.78%, the defendant was convicted, either of some count on the original charge filed or of a lesser included offense. This reflection on convictions is according to the CDR system, and one fact which must be taken into account in any interpretation of this figure is that the disposition type "Convicted" utilized by the CDR system also includes, by definition, dispositions where adjudication is withheld.

The types of dispositions for civil cases are presented in Figure 5.5. These five types of dispositions are all of those employed by the CDR system. (See Appendix D.2 for definitions of Civil Dispositions) For civil cases disposed in 1973, Figure 5.5 shows that slightly over half, (52.60%), were closed by the entry of a final judgment, final decree or denial of the petition. It should be noted that the second most numerous type of disposition, "Dismissed", includes not only those cases where a final judgment or final order of dismissal was entered, but also cases voluntarily dismissed and those settled out of court.

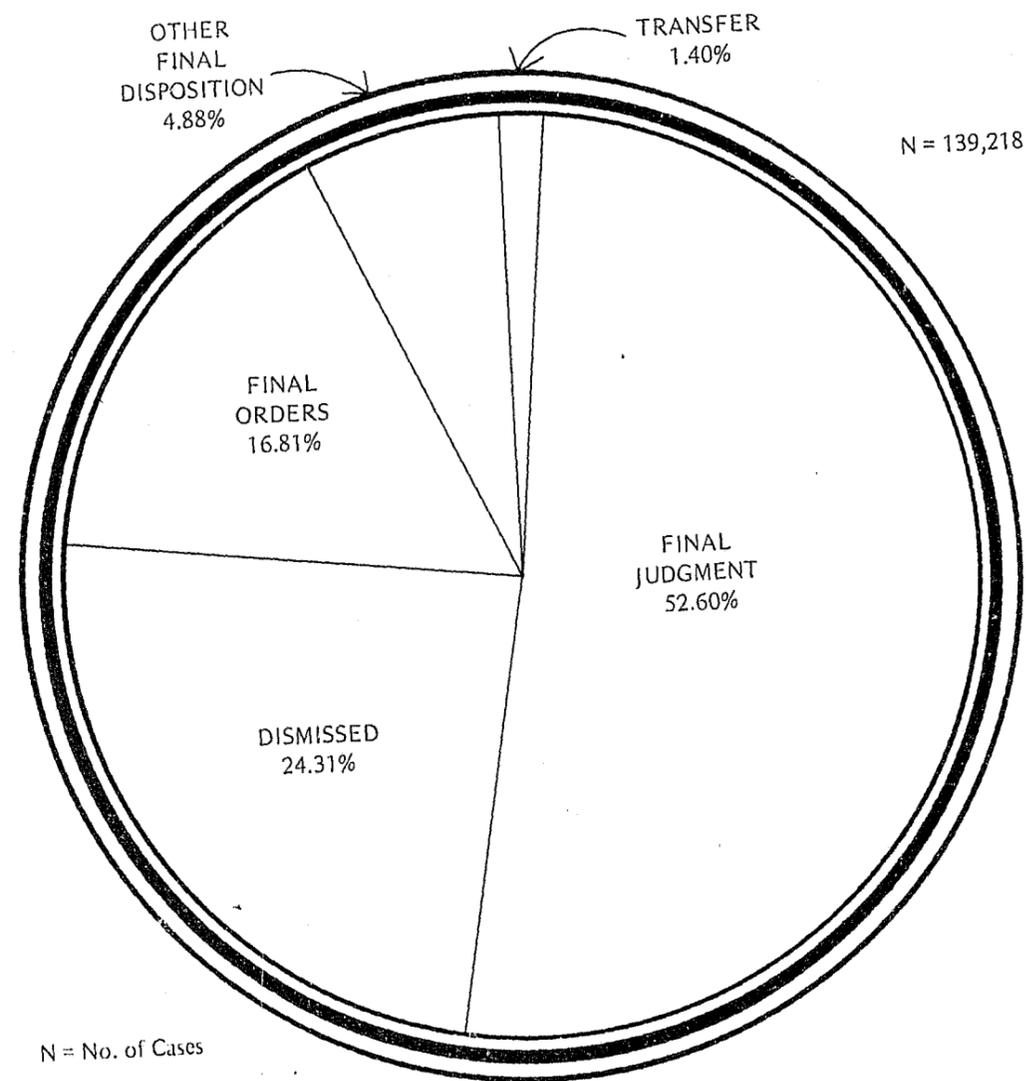
Figure 5.6 presents an analysis of the types of juvenile dispositions. The CDR system has defined eleven types of dispositions for juvenile matters, with the six comprising over 85% of the total dispositions individually identified on the graph and the other five included under "Other Dispositions". (For complete listing of Juvenile Dispositions, see Appendix D.3) Although Figure 5.6 shows that the disposition "Adjudicated Delinquent" is the most prevalent with 21.56% it is interesting to compare this figure with the category of case filings listed in Figure 5.3 where 42.33% of the cases filed were petitions for adjudication of delinquency. Although this would seem to show that almost half of the petitions alleging delinquency have some other adjudication, a definitional problem with the CDR codes in the early months of 1973 may account for some of the large disparity. It was found that in several instances when a juvenile was adjudicated delinquent and then placed on probation, the disposition of this matter was reported to the CDR system as being a "probation matter". Thus, a certain portion of those cases listed as being disposed by "Probation Matters" in fact should appear as a statistic under "Adjudicated Delinquent". This problem has been corrected and hopefully the instances of this happening are not too significant and interpretations of the graph can still be meaningful.

Fig. 5.4. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE — CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL*



*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 8,533 disposed.

Fig. 5.5. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE – CIRCUIT COURT: CIVIL*



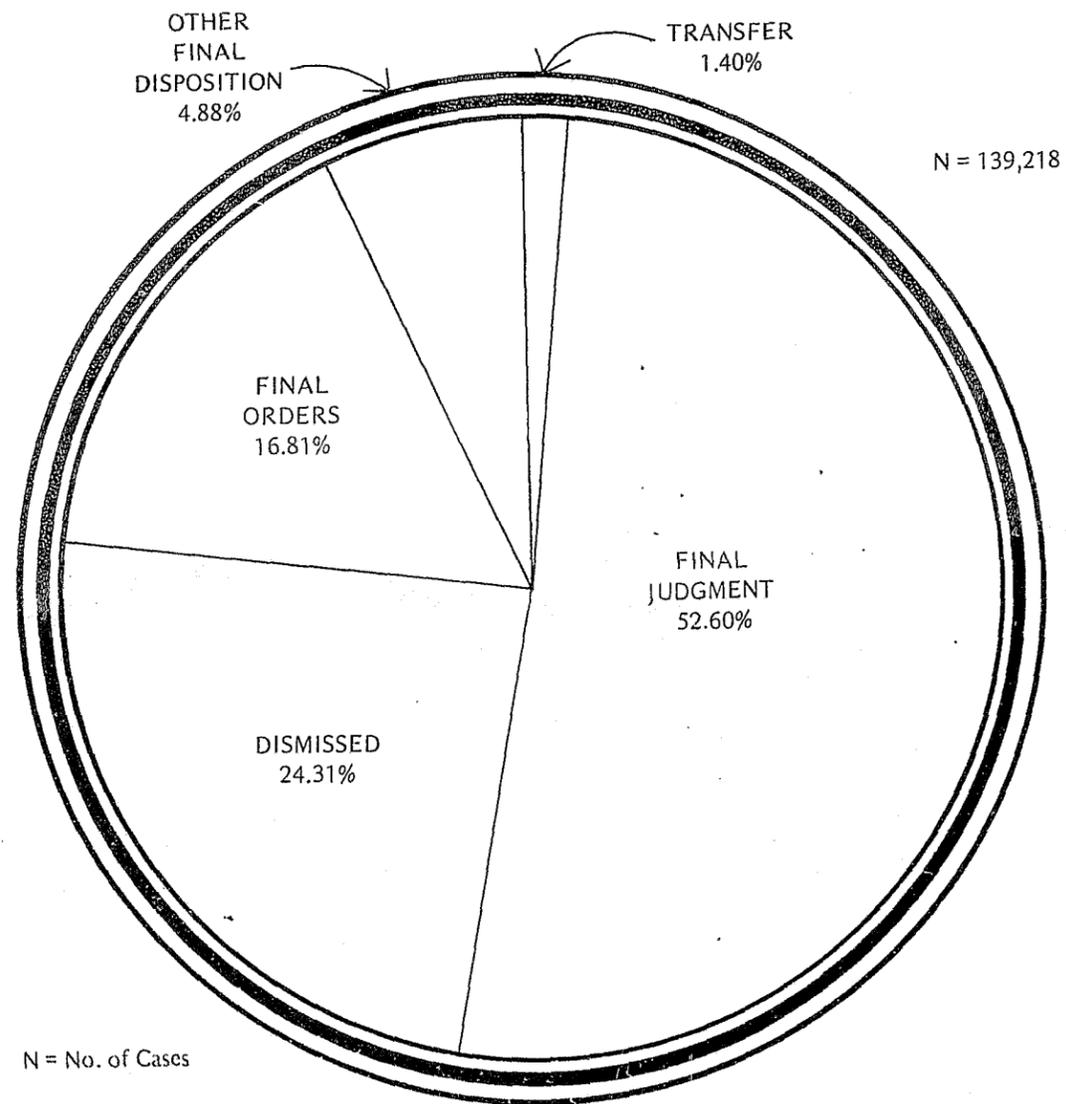
	N
Dismissed	33,843
Final Judgment	73,225
Final Orders	23,409
Transfer	1,954
Other Dispositions	6,787
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED	139,218

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 44,570 disposed.

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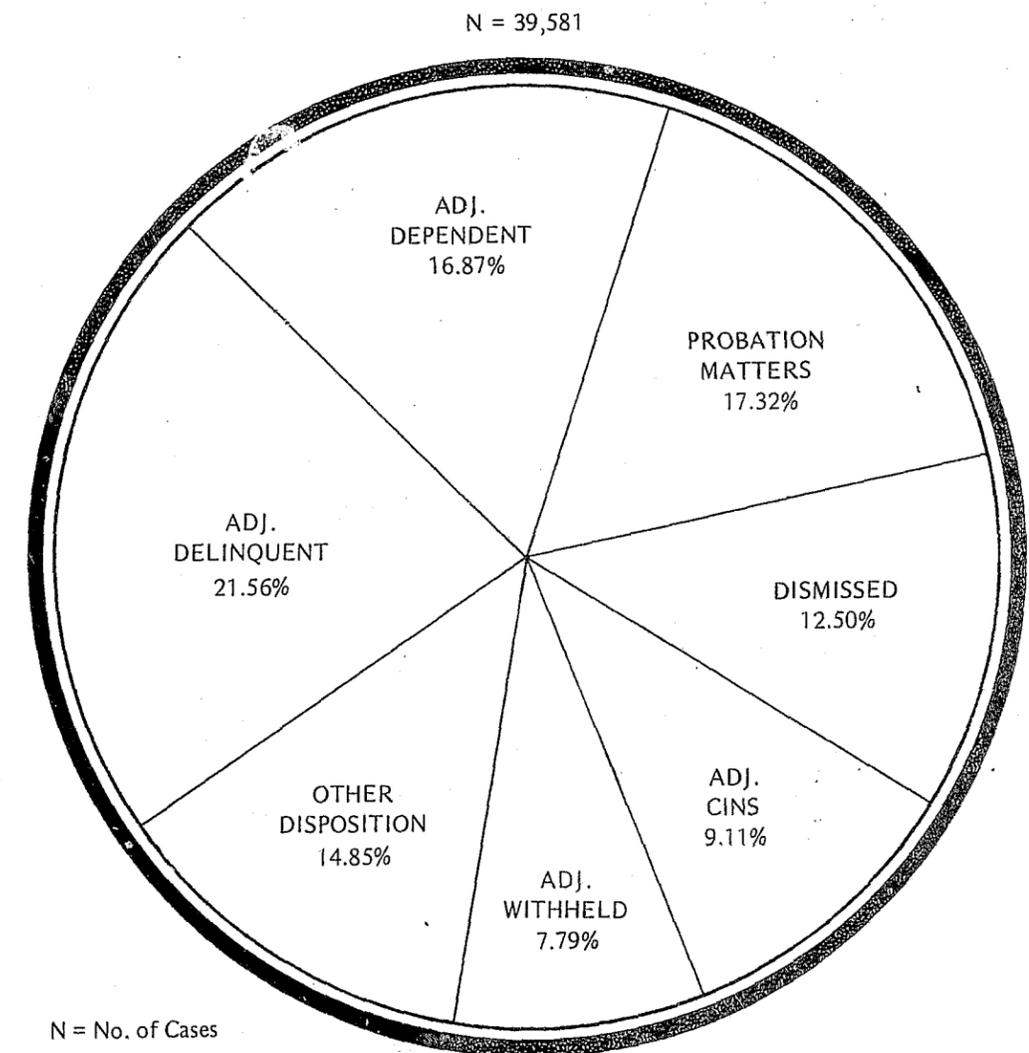
Fig. 5.5. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE – CIRCUIT COURT: CIVIL*



	<u>N</u>
Dismissed	33,843
Final Judgment	73,225
Final Orders	23,409
Transfer	1,954
Other Dispositions	6,787
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED	139,218

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 44,570 disposed.

Fig. 5.6. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE – CIRCUIT COURT: JUVENILE*



	<u>N</u>
Adjudicated Delinquent	8,529
Adjudicated Dependent	6,680
Probation Matters	6,854
Dismissed	4,949
Adjudicated Child in Need of Supervision (CINS)	3,607
Adjudication Withheld	3,082
Other Disposition	5,880
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED	39,581

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 6,407 disposed.

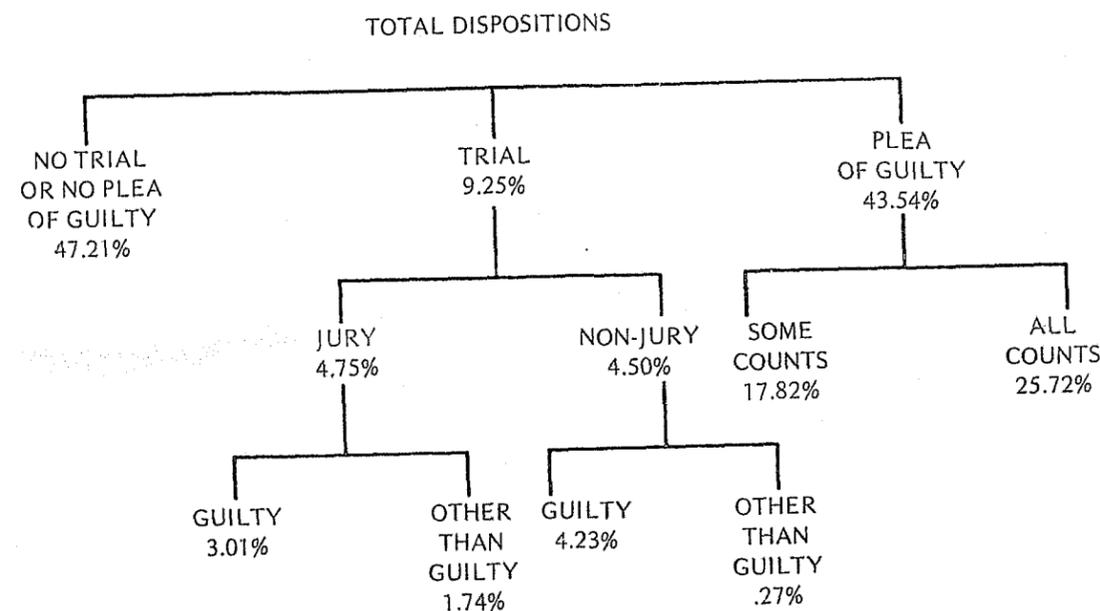
Another way of viewing the criminal cases disposed in 1973 by the circuit court is exhibited in Figure 5.7. This graph takes the total dispositions and portrays the manner in which they were disposed, that is whether the case went to trial for disposition, the defendant entered a plea of guilty or the case was terminated without a trial or a plea of guilty.

Almost half of all cases disposed, 47.21%, fell into the category of having "No Trial or No Plea of Guilty". These cases could encompass many types of dispositions, for example, dismissals, nolle prosequere, change of venue, transfer, but will never include any cases where the defendant was convicted.

The second most numerous manner of disposition, "Plea of Guilty" included almost as many cases with 43.54% of the total, as did those that did not go to trial or plea guilty. Figure 5.7 further breaks down cases that pled guilty into those where the defendant only pled to some of the counts on the original charge or to a lesser included offense, (Some Counts) and into those where the defendant pled guilty as charged (All Counts).

The third manner of disposition reflecting the percentage of trials involved, represents a small portion of the total dispositions with only 9.25% of the cases terminated. The chart separates those cases that did go to trial into the type of trial, jury or non-jury, and, finally, separates the guilty dispositions from other dispositions for each type of trial. It should be noted that throughout this chart percentages are based on total dispositions, thus, the 3.01% found under "Guilty" reflects the fact that 3.01% of all cases disposed in 1973 were found guilty after a jury trial.

Fig. 5.7. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY MANNER—CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL*



The final graphs in this section are concerned with analyses of the average length of time the different kinds of cases take to proceed through the judicial system. Two sets of graphs have been included, one including cases filed in 1973 (Figure 5.8) and one for cases filed prior to 1973 (Figure 5.9). Although both graphs reflect dispositions which occurred during 1973, the separation by filing date was necessary so as not to portray a false picture of how long it was taking the courts to process cases. Also, since January 2, 1973 was the date the new judicial system became operational, cases filed under this system needed to be separated from those cases pending on January 2, 1973 for any analysis on the effectiveness of the new structure.

Although many of the cases pending at the beginning of 1973 were truly active cases, it was found that a large portion were not. Before the effective date of the revised Article V each court was required under Transition Rule 2 issued by the Supreme Court to perform a complete audit of pending cases it would have in its jurisdiction. This audit uncovered in excess of 500,000 pending cases, some of them "pending" for over 50 years. Although the Supreme Court of Florida issued Transition Rule 14 in July of 1973 which would allow for mass dismissal of many of these cases without entry into the CDR system, certain areas had already taken action on these cases to clear their docket and thus the cases were entered into the CDR system. To alleviate the great distortion which would result in considering all dispositions of 1973 regardless of filing date the two graphs have been prepared.

Another precaution which was taken to prevent unduly inflated case life averages was the exclusion from these calculations of cases which were at some point in their duration classified as inactive due to unavailability of the defendant for prosecution. Thus, "total dispositions" on these figures will be less than the actual total number of cases disposed by the courts in 1973.

One important fact which should be noted is that the charts do not use the same time intervals, thus a visual comparison is not possible. Due to the much larger times found in cases filed prior to 1973, a much smaller interval had to be used for the display of pre-1973 cases. Thus, because of the different interval used, the graphs for pre-1973 cases (Figure 5.9) would make it seem that these cases had a shorter "life" whereas, in actuality, the time involved was many times longer. Actual case life averages are noted alongside each bar in both figures for accurate comparison.

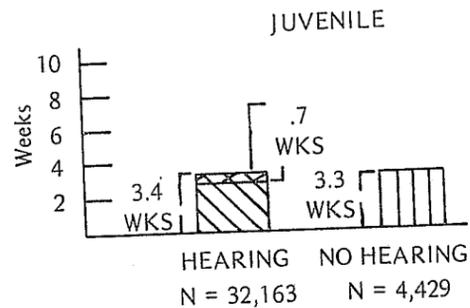
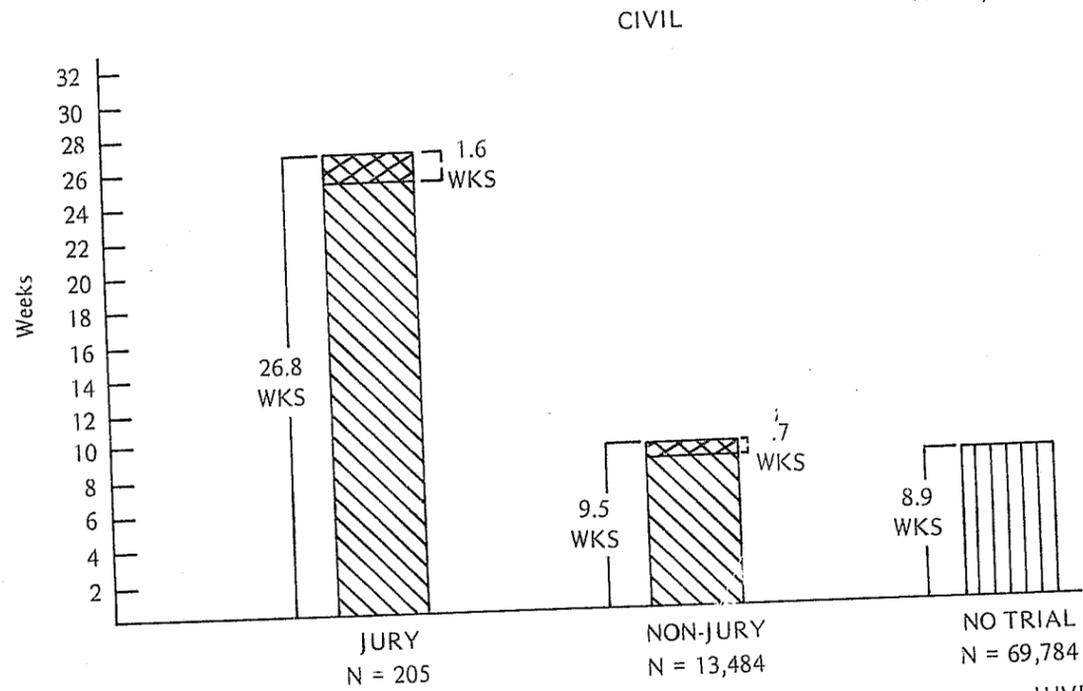
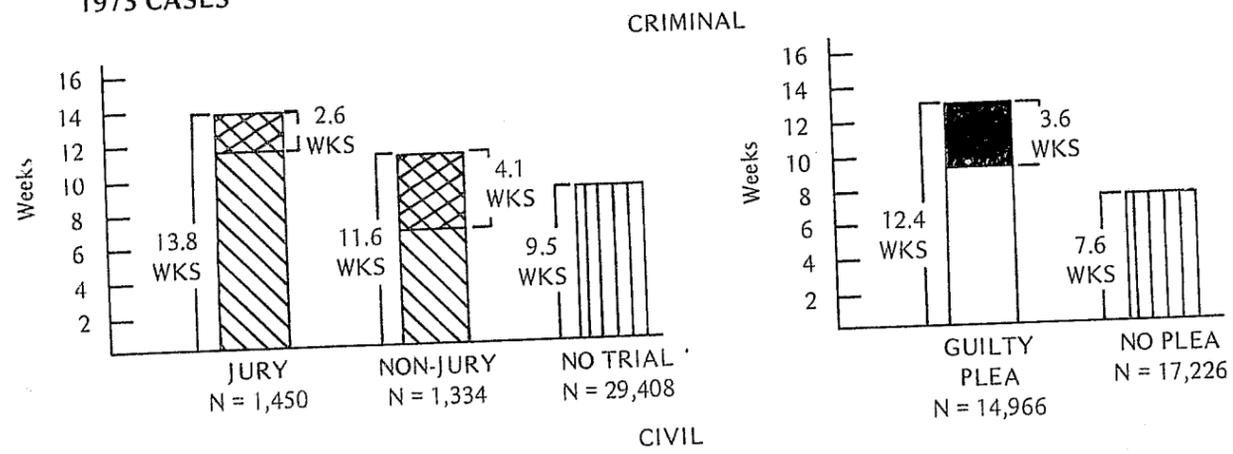
Both Figures 5.8 and 5.9 consider the three kinds of cases found in circuit courts, criminal, civil and juvenile, and look at the effect trials and guilty pleas have on the length of processing time. There are two sections to the criminal display, both representing the total number of dispositions. On the left, the total dispositions are categorized according to whether there was a jury trial, a non-jury trial, or no trial, and on the right, all dispositions are grouped by whether they did or did not plead guilty. Civil cases are considered by whether there was a jury trial, a non-jury trial, or no trial and juvenile cases simply by whether there was a hearing or not. It was impossible to include Circuit 11 data in these calculations since a corresponding breakdown was not possible.

Each bar in its entirety found in Figures 5.8 and 5.9 represents the average length of time in weeks it takes to process a case from the date of filing to the date of termination, with the number of cases involved listed under each bar. Filing and termination dates have been uniformly defined in the CDR system and are as follows:

1. Filing Date
 - a. Criminal cases: date the accusatory instrument, whether complaint, information or indictment, is recorded in the clerk of court's office.
 - b. Civil Cases: date the complaint or petition is recorded in the clerk of court's office.
 - c. Juvenile Cases: date the petition is recorded in clerk of court's office.
2. Termination Date
 - a. Criminal Cases: date of sentencing or placement on probation if defendant is found guilty; and date of the disposition of last count against defendant if not found guilty.
 - b. Civil Cases: date of recording of the orders or judgments disposing of cases.
 - c. Juvenile Cases: date of recording of the orders or judgments disposing of cases.

Wherever applicable the bars in Figures 5.8 and 5.9 are divided at the point where either a trial or hearing is initiated or a plea of guilty is taken. Thus, it is possible to see the length of time from filing to trial or hearing, and from filing to plea and, also, the time from trial, hearing or plea to termination.

Fig. 5.8. CASE LIFE AVERAGES—CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND JUVENILE—1973 CASES *

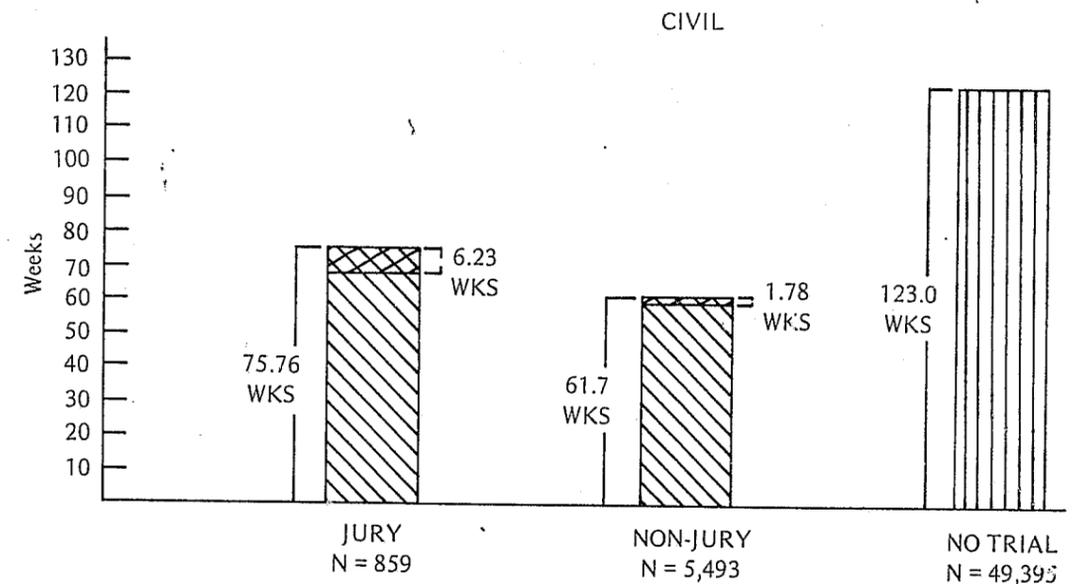
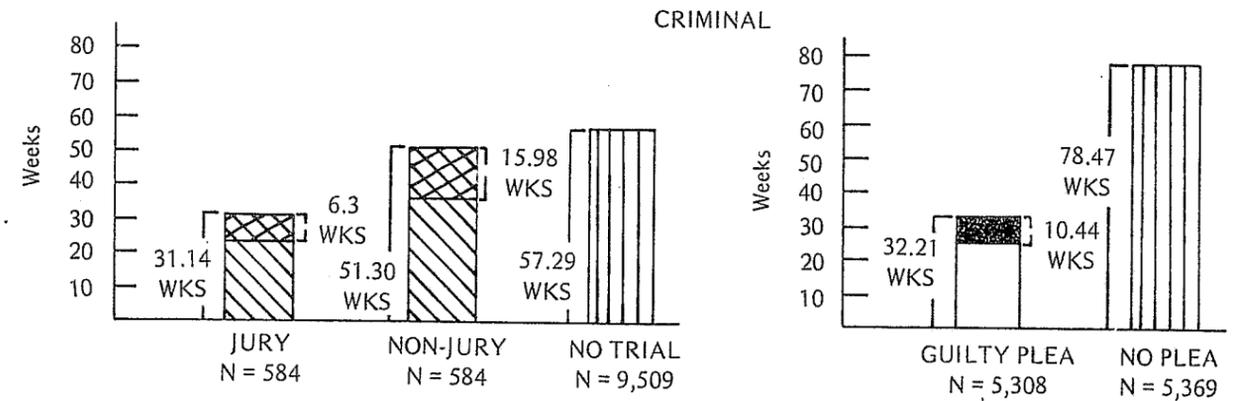


- Indicates time from filing to trial or hearing.
- Indicates time from trial or hearing to termination.
- Indicates time from filing to plea.
- Indicates time from plea to termination.
- Indicates time from filing to termination if no trial or no plea.

N=No. of cases

*Circuit II not included

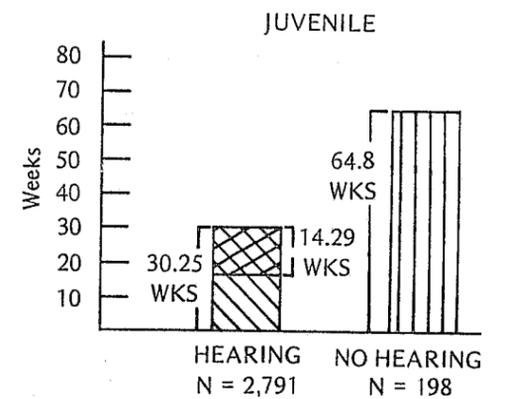
Fig. 5.9. CASE LIFE AVERAGES—CIRCUIT COURT: CRIMINAL, CIVIL, AND JUVENILE—PRE-73 CASES*



- Indicates time from filing to trial or hearing.
- Indicates time from trial or hearing to termination.
- Indicates time from filing to plea.
- Indicates time from plea to termination.
- Indicates time from filing to termination if no trial or no plea.

N=No. of cases

* Circuit II not included.



6.0 COUNTY COURTS

6.0 COUNTY COURTS

County courts are Florida's trial courts of limited jurisdiction. Such courts have original jurisdiction in all criminal misdemeanor cases not cognizable by the circuit courts, of all violations of municipal and county ordinances, of all actions at law in which the matter in controversy does not exceed the sum of \$2,500 exclusive of interest and costs, except those within the exclusive jurisdiction of the circuit courts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in landlord and tenant cases involving claims in amounts which are within its jurisdictional limitations. Judges of county courts are committing magistrates and are also coroners unless otherwise provided by law or by rule of the Supreme Court.

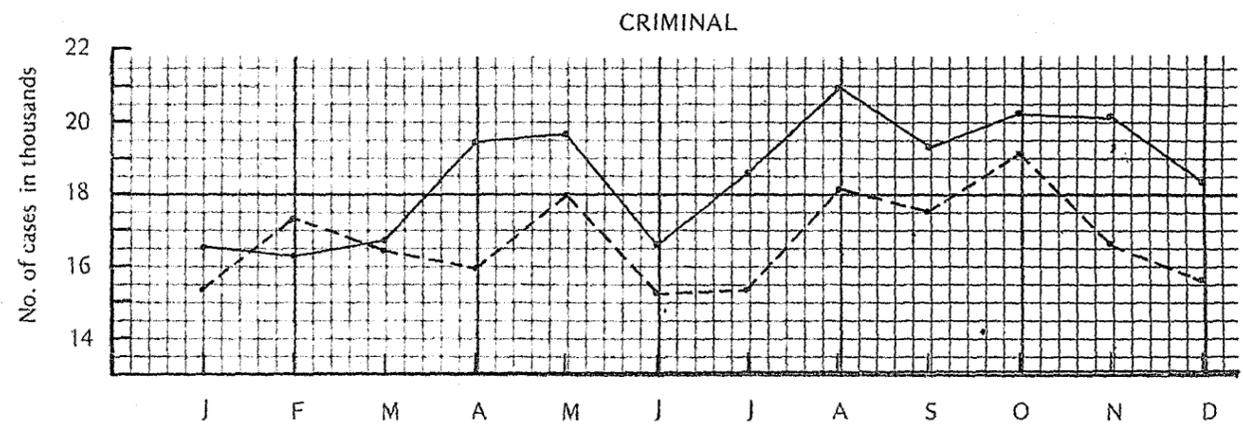
For each of the 67 counties in Florida, there is a county court and at least one judge, with additional judges for each county court established by the Legislature upon certification by the Supreme Court. As of January 1, 1974, there were 162 county court judges authorized by the Legislature, with 27 counties having two or more county court judges. Dade County, which has a population of 1,342,475, has the highest number of judgeships authorized (27). (For a complete list of county court judges see Appendix A.3)

County court judges are elected for four-year terms in nonpartisan elections; vacancies in office are filled by the Governor from recommendations submitted by nonpartisan Judicial Nominating Commissions. Each judge must devote full time to his judicial duties and is eligible for office if he is a member of the Florida Bar and resides in the territorial jurisdiction of his court. However, for county court judges in any county having a population of less than 40,000, membership in The Florida Bar is not required.

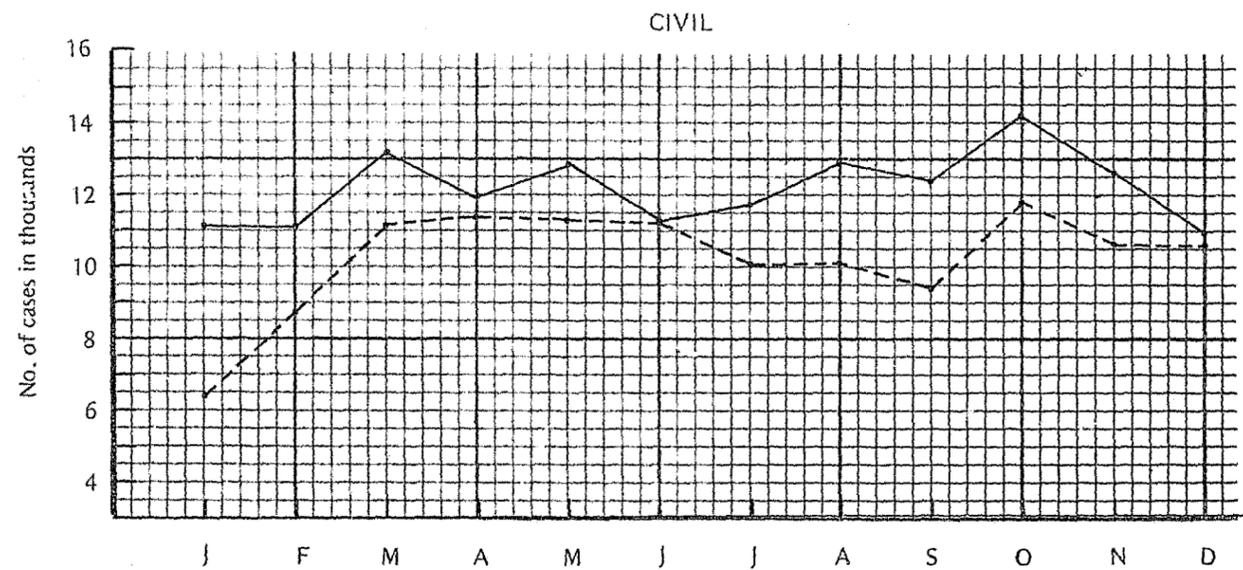
During the first year of operations as a part of Florida's unified court system, the county courts disposed of 323,152 criminal and civil cases against 368,785 such cases filed with the court. This reflects only a portion of the county courts total caseload since traffic cases, the largest single kind of case handled, is not included. Throughout this section on county court statistics it should be remembered that some two million traffic cases are not a part of any analysis and thus no graph will accurately reflect the total caseload of the county courts.

The first graph, Figure 6.1, presents a monthly comparison between the number of filings and dispositions for both criminal and civil cases. In only one month, February for criminal cases and June for civil cases, did the number of dispositions exceed the number of filings for the state as a whole, indicating that a backlog in the county courts is developing. The extent of the backlog can be determined by the difference between the total filings and dispositions, or the space between the solid line graphing the filings and the dashed line representing the dispositions.

Fig. 6.1. MONTHLY COMPARISON OF FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS— COUNTY COURT:
CRIMINAL AND CIVIL



TOTAL FILED= 222,475
TOTAL DISPOSED=200,199



TOTAL FILED= 146,310
TOTAL DISPOSED=122,953

FILED ———
DISPOSED - - - -

Using the information reported to the CDR system on the most serious charge against a defendant in criminal cases and on the category of the petition or complaint in civil cases, Figure 6.2 presents criminal and civil categories listed according to the frequency of filings. Figures for the 11th Circuit were not available in this format, thus, 66,736 criminal cases and 28,330 civil cases from the 11th Circuit should be added to the totals on Figure 6.2 to derive state totals.

Although the exact statutory violation is reported to the CDR system for criminal cases, along with a corresponding code (NCIC code) which groups statutes concerning similar violations, the codes have been consolidated for this report into fourteen general categories. These criminal categories are listed on the top portion of Figure 6.2 and together represent 86.75% of all criminal cases reported. The remaining cases, representing some 34 miscellaneous types of cases are collectively presented under "All Other Categories". (For a total listing of criminal categories, NCIC codes and Florida Statutes, see Appendix C.1)

To ensure complete comprehension of the criminal chart, certain categories presented must be explained. "Miscellaneous Offenses" corresponds to a code which was included in the CDR system as a "catch all" including 250 different statutory violations, none of which alone comprise any significant caseload. Taken together on a statewide basis, violations of these 250 statutes do comprise a significant 12.84% of the total filings. The category "Family Offenses" includes crimes committed by or to members of the family institution such as bigamy, cruelty to children, contributing to the delinquency of a minor and desertion. Two other codes which need further explanation are "Municipal Ordinances" and "County Ordinances". These categories do not necessarily reflect all violations of municipal or county ordinances committed in the state since those reporting to the CDR system have been instructed to report the equivalent Florida state statute for cases involving such violations wherever possible. The municipal and county ordinance violations which have an equivalent state statute could appear in any of the categories, so the number of municipal and county ordinance violations shown on Figure 6.2 should only be those without a state statute equivalent.

The bottom portion of Figure 6.2 ranks the categories of civil cases according to the number filed in each category. There are eight CDR categories applicable for county civil cases with four specified in the chart and the remaining four represented together under "All Other Categories". As would be assumed, "Small Claims" accounts for the largest portion of all cases, (84.45%). This code is to be used in any civil action where the claim involved is \$1,500 or less. Thus, the nature of the complaint is not reported, but the fact that Rules of Summary Procedure are used and the claim does not exceed \$1,500 is noted by the "Small Claims" code. (For a complete listing of all civil categories, see Appendix C.2)

Fig. 6.2. CASE FILINGS BY CATEGORY AND RANK – COUNTY COURT: CRIMINAL AND CIVIL

CATEGORY	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS	
	TOTAL CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS
Disorderly Intoxication	26,773	17.19%
Fraud & Embezzlement	22,588	14.50%
Miscellaneous Offenses	19,998	12.84%
Assault	10,722	6.89%
Petit Larceny	10,114	6.50%
Drug Violations	8,507	5.46%
Municipal Ordinance	7,606	4.88%
Disturbing the Peace	6,939	4.45%
Burglary & Trespassing	6,645	4.27%
Conservation	5,813	3.74%
Weapons & Firearms	3,228	2.07%
Family Offenses	2,630	1.69%
Beverage Violations	2,262	1.45%
County Ordinance Violations	1,283	.82%
All Other Categories	20,631	13.25%
TOTAL FILINGS	155,739	

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 66,736 cases filed.

CATEGORY	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS	
	TOTAL CASES	PERCENT OF TOTAL FILINGS
Small Claims	99,629	84.45%
Contracts-Indebtedness	11,034	9.35%
Landlord-Tenant	4,534	3.84%
Auto Negligence	801	.68%
All Other Categories	1,982	1.68%
TOTAL FILINGS	117,980	

**Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 28,330 cases filed.

The type of dispositions employed by the county court in criminal and civil matters is shown in Figures 6.3 and 6.4 respectively. It was not possible to include figures from the 11th Circuit in either graph, thus, to obtain the total number of dispositions in the state, the 11th Circuit's figures, 69,351 criminal dispositions and 28,884 civil dispositions, must be added to the appropriate figures presented.

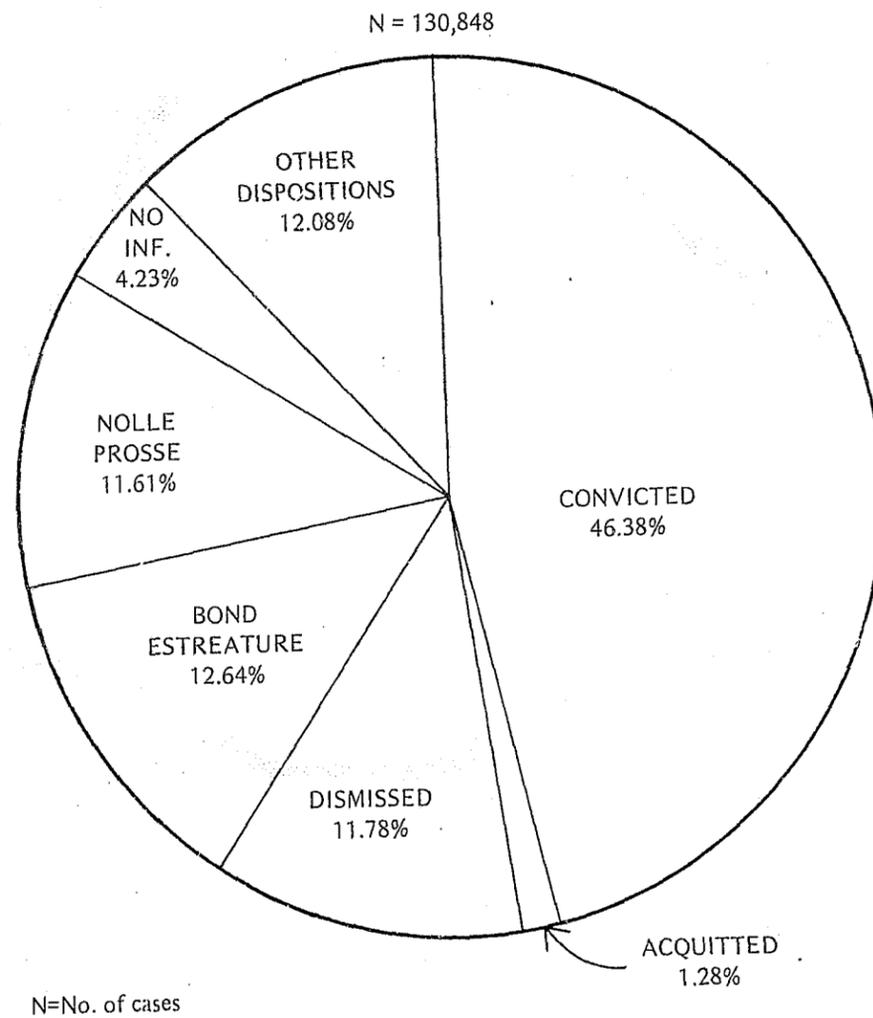
The principal criminal dispositions in the county court and the portion of each employed in 1973 is graphically represented by Figure 6.3. Slightly less than half (46.38%) of all cases disposed involved dispositions where the defendant was convicted. As in circuit cases, a certain portion of these would include the situation where adjudication was withheld since this is included in the definition of the CDR code "Convicted". Also, the actual number of dispositions in 1973 where bond was estreated is somewhat higher than shown on Figure 6.3 since this code was added to the CDR system in mid-February, a month and a half after the reporting started. During this period, those cases which would have been coded "Bond Estreature" were coded as "Convicted". The category "Convicted", then, would be somewhat reduced in size and "Bond Estreature" enlarged if the code had been part of the system from the beginning. Finally, the portion of the graph entitled "Other Dispositions" includes 16 varying types of dispositions used by the CDR system. (For a complete listing of the CDR criminal dispositions, see Appendix D.1)

Figure 6.4 represents the five types of civil dispositions to be found in the county court. It should be noted that "Dismissed" not only includes cases where final judgment or orders of dismissal are entered, but also voluntary dismissals and out of court settlements. (For a complete explanation of the civil disposition codes, see Appendix D.2)

An examination of the disposition for a special type of criminal case in the county court is presented in Figure 6.5. As was mentioned earlier, county judges are committing magistrates and due to provisions in Florida's Criminal Rules of Procedure a felony case may be filed in county court for the determination of probable cause. Only about one-half of the 67 counties utilize this procedure to any degree, and Figure 6.5, representing 38,173 felony cases filed in county court, shows the resultant dispositions.

Of the total felony cases disposed by the county court, 60.70% eventually reached the circuit court, either by being bound over with or without a hearing, by the direct filing of an information in the circuit court ("Jurisdiction Terminated") or by being transferred. Additionally 23.07% of the cases were dismissed at the preliminary hearing and thereby exited the judicial system. In the remaining cases, (16.23%), all filing charges were reduced to misdemeanor violations and the case remained in the county court's jurisdiction.

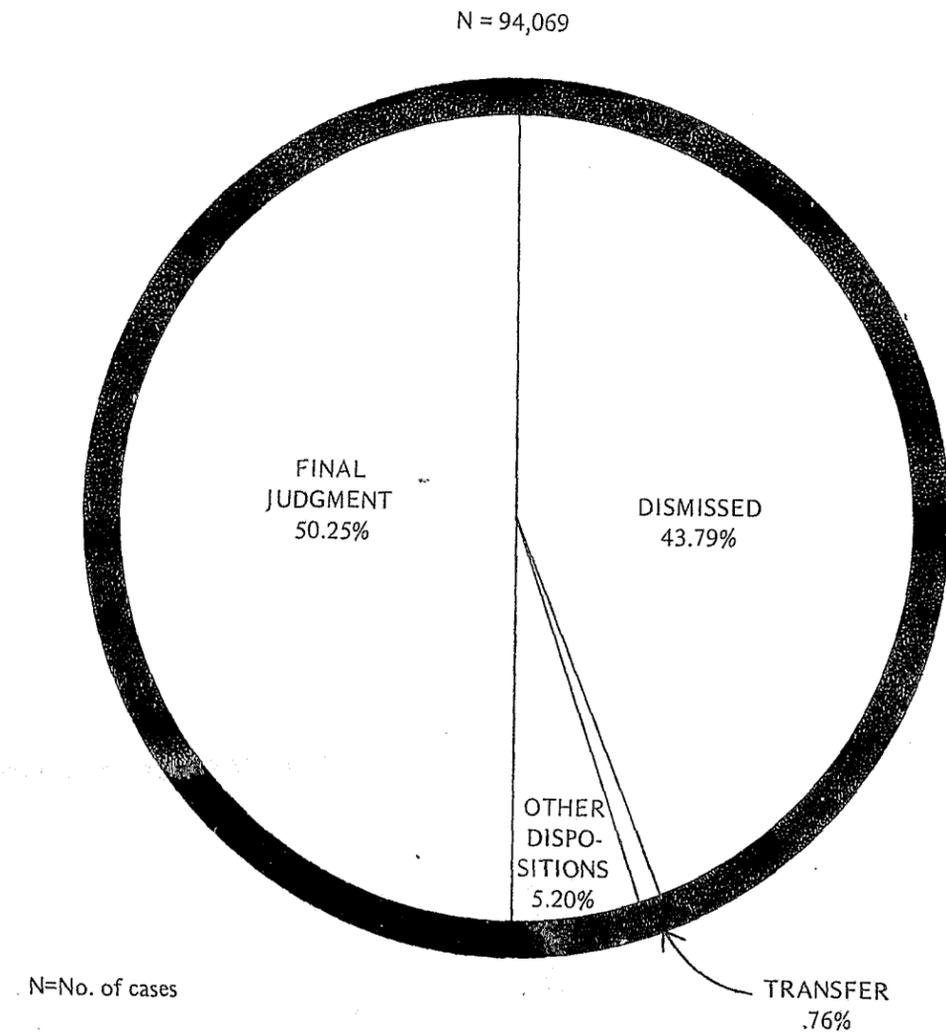
Fig. 6.3. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE—COUNTY COURT: CRIMINAL*



	<u>N</u>
Convicted	60,688
Acquitted	1,677
Dismissed	15,410
Nolle Prosse	15,196
Bond Estreature	16,537
No Information Filed	5,535
Other Dispositions	15,805
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED	130,848

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 69,351 disposed.

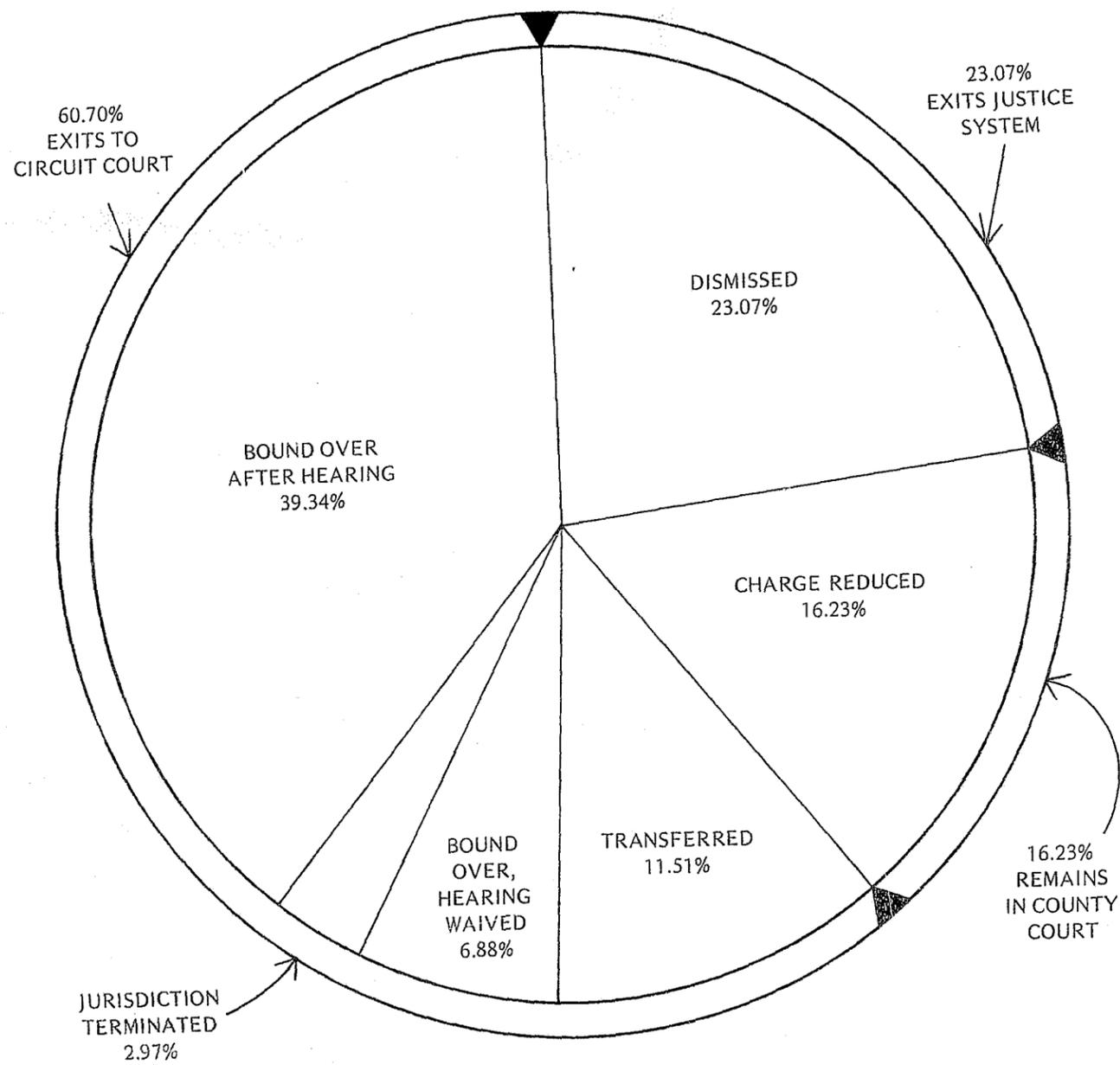
Fig. 6.4. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE—COUNTY COURT: CIVIL*



	<u>N</u>
Dismissed	41,196
Final Judgment	47,261
Final Orders	0
Transfer	717
Other Dispositions	4,895
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED	94,069

*Circuit II not included. Circuit II reported 28,884 disposed.

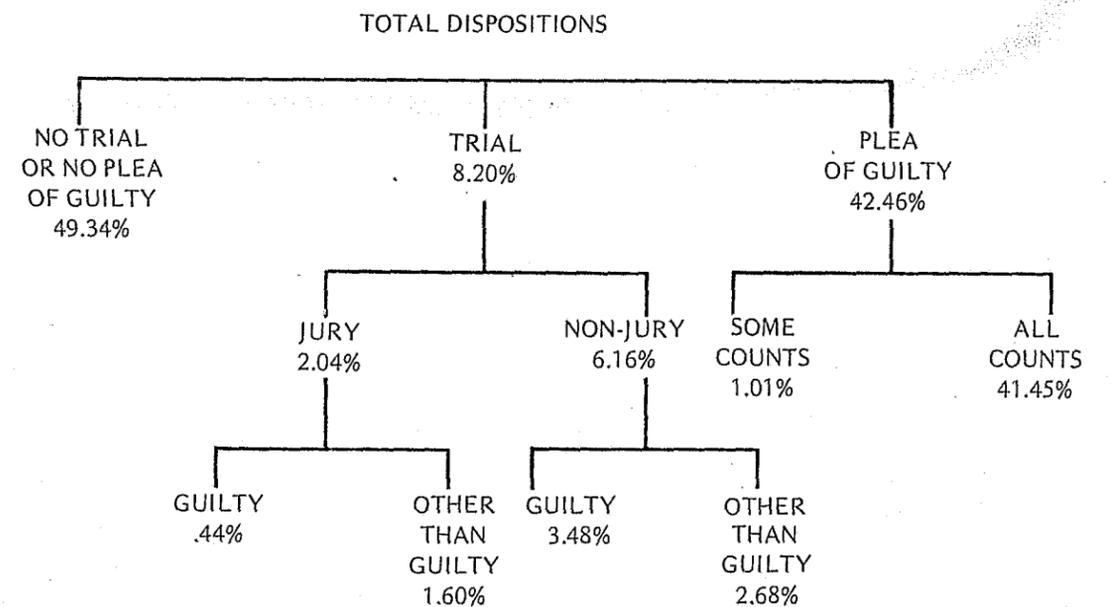
Fig. 6.5. PRELIMINARY HEARING DISPOSITIONS



Bound Over—Hearing Waived	2,628
Bound Over After Hearing	15,016
Dismissed	8,808
Jurisdiction Terminated	1,133
Charge Reduced	6,197
Transferred	4,391
TOTAL CASES DISPOSED	38,173

The chart presented in Figure 6.6 analyzes the total dispositions of criminal cases in the county court by the manner of dispositions, that is, whether the disposition was determined by a trial, the defendant pled guilty, or the case involved neither a trial nor a plea of guilty. Almost one-half, (49.34%), of the dispositions involved neither a plea of guilty nor a trial, and would include such dispositions as nolle prosequere, dismissed, transferred and change of venue. Slightly less, but still a significant proportion involved a plea of guilty by the defendant. On Figure 6.6 this percentage of pleas is then broken down into the two types of guilty pleas recorded by the CDR system, either a guilty plea to all counts as charged, "All Counts", or a plea of guilty to only a portion of the original charges or to a lesser included offense, "Some Counts". Trials, involved in only 8.20% of all criminal cases terminated in 1973 by the county courts, are listed by "Jury" and "Non-Jury" trials and then both of these are divided into cases found guilty and cases where the disposition was something other than guilty. All percentages represent a comparison to the total dispositions, thus, the 41.45% found under "All Counts", reflects the fact that 41.45% of all criminal cases terminated in the county court involved a plea of guilty by the defendant to all charges against him.

Fig. 6.6. ANALYSIS OF DISPOSITIONS BY MANNER – COUNTY COURT: CRIMINAL*



*Circuit II not included.

The final two charts, Figures 6.7 and 6.8, represent the average amount of time it takes for a criminal case and a civil case to proceed through the county court under certain conditions, i.e. with a jury trial, a non-jury trial, a plea of guilty or with no plea or no trial. The average number of weeks from the date of filing to a date of termination is provided for each condition, along with the average number of weeks from either the date the trial began to the date of termination or from the date the plea was taken to the date of termination wherever applicable. Again, it was impossible to include Circuit 11 data in these calculations, since Circuit 11 figures were not available in the necessary form.

Although both charts represent cases terminated in 1973, Figure 6.7 represents cases filed in 1973 and Figure 6.8 cases filed prior to January 2, 1973. Primarily, cases were separated by filing year due to the fact that January 2, 1973, was the date the judicial article creating a revised court structure for Florida became effective. (For a more detailed explanation, see discussion proceeding Figures 5.8 and 5.9 in Section 5 of this report) It is important to note that the two charts can not visually be compared since different intervals are used on the two figures. This was necessary due to the huge disparity between the average case life for cases filed prior to 1973 and those filed in 1973. Because of the use of different intervals, visually, cases filed prior to 1973 appear to have a shorter case life average than those filed in 1973 whereas in actuality the time is several times longer.

The top portion of the graphs examine the case-life averages of criminal cases in the county court. In order to avoid unreasonable inflation of case life averages, cases which were at some point classified as inactive due to unavailability of the defendant for prosecution are not included in these figures. Thus, total dispositions will not match the actual number of criminal cases disposed by the county courts. The "total dispositions" (113,287 for cases filed in 1973, and 17,557 for pre-1973 cases) are presented on the left by whether there was a jury trial, a non-jury trial or no trial, and on the right by whether there was a plea of guilty or no plea. For cases filed in 1973, cases with a jury trial averaged the longest amount of time (10.7 weeks from filing to termination) and for pre-1973 cases, cases where there was neither a guilty plea nor a trial took the longest (160.7 weeks and 129.5 weeks respectively). These two categories, no guilty plea and no trial, are not mutually exclusively and will contain information on the same cases if the case did not go to trial and the defendant did not enter a guilty plea. The long average time for pre-1973 cases is due largely to the fact that the county courts, upon implementation of Article V, disposed of many "pending" cases on which they had acquired jurisdiction from the abolished courts such as Justice of the Peace and magistrates' courts. Many of these cases were several years old and inclusion of these cases greatly increased the average caselife.

Wherever applicable the bars in Figures 6.7 and 6.8 are divided at the point where either a trial is initiated or a plea of guilty is taken. Thus, it is possible to see the length of time from filing to trial and from filing to plea and, also, the time from trial or plea to termination.

The bottom portion of the graphs presents the case-life of civil dispositions according to those involving a jury trial, a non-jury trial, or no trial. A civil case filed in 1973 which had a jury trial averaged the longest time, 15.8 weeks on the average. This situation was also the longest time for pre-1973 cases with civil cases having a jury trial averaging 59.76 weeks.

Fig. 6.7. CASE LIFE AVERAGES—COUNTY COURT: CRIMINAL AND CIVIL—1973 CASES*

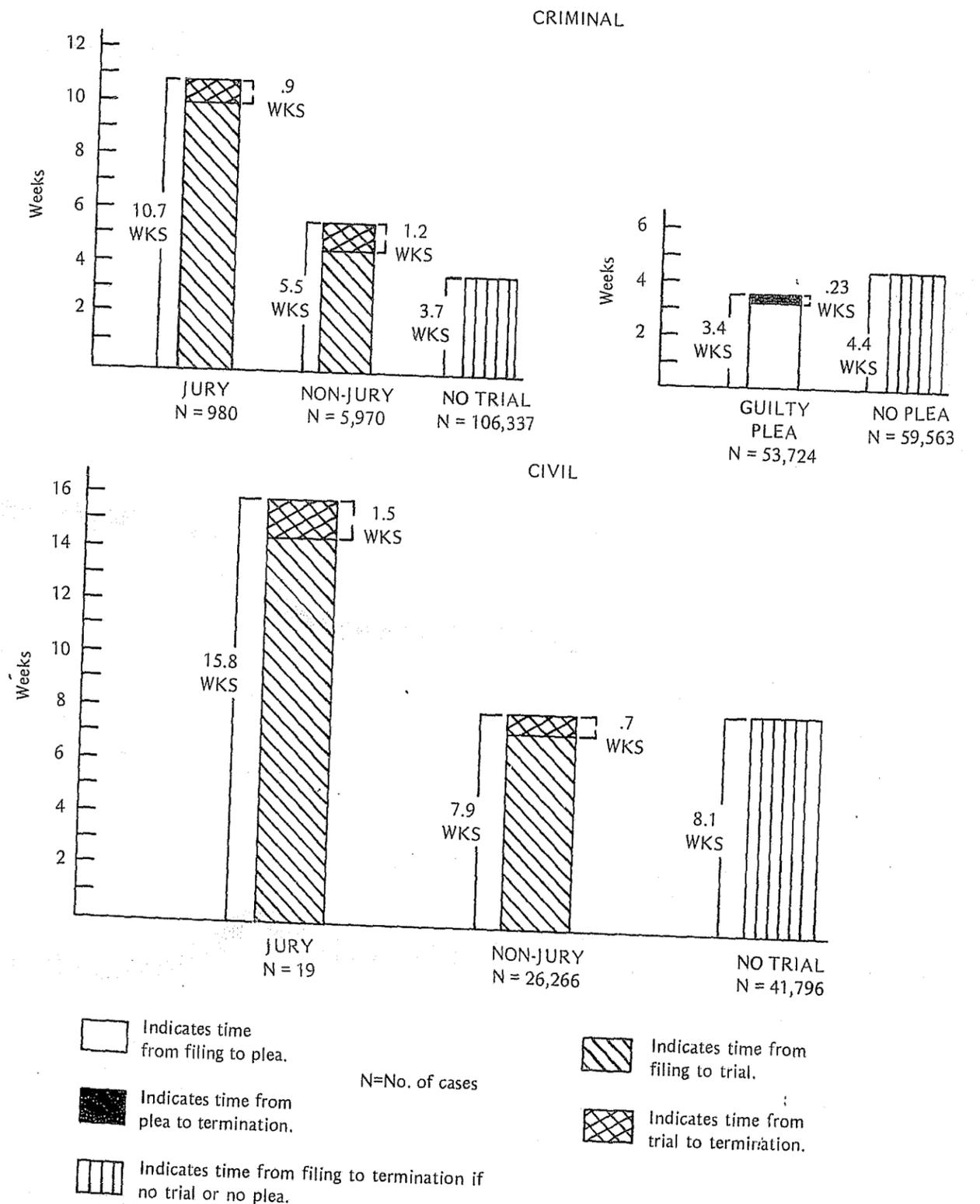
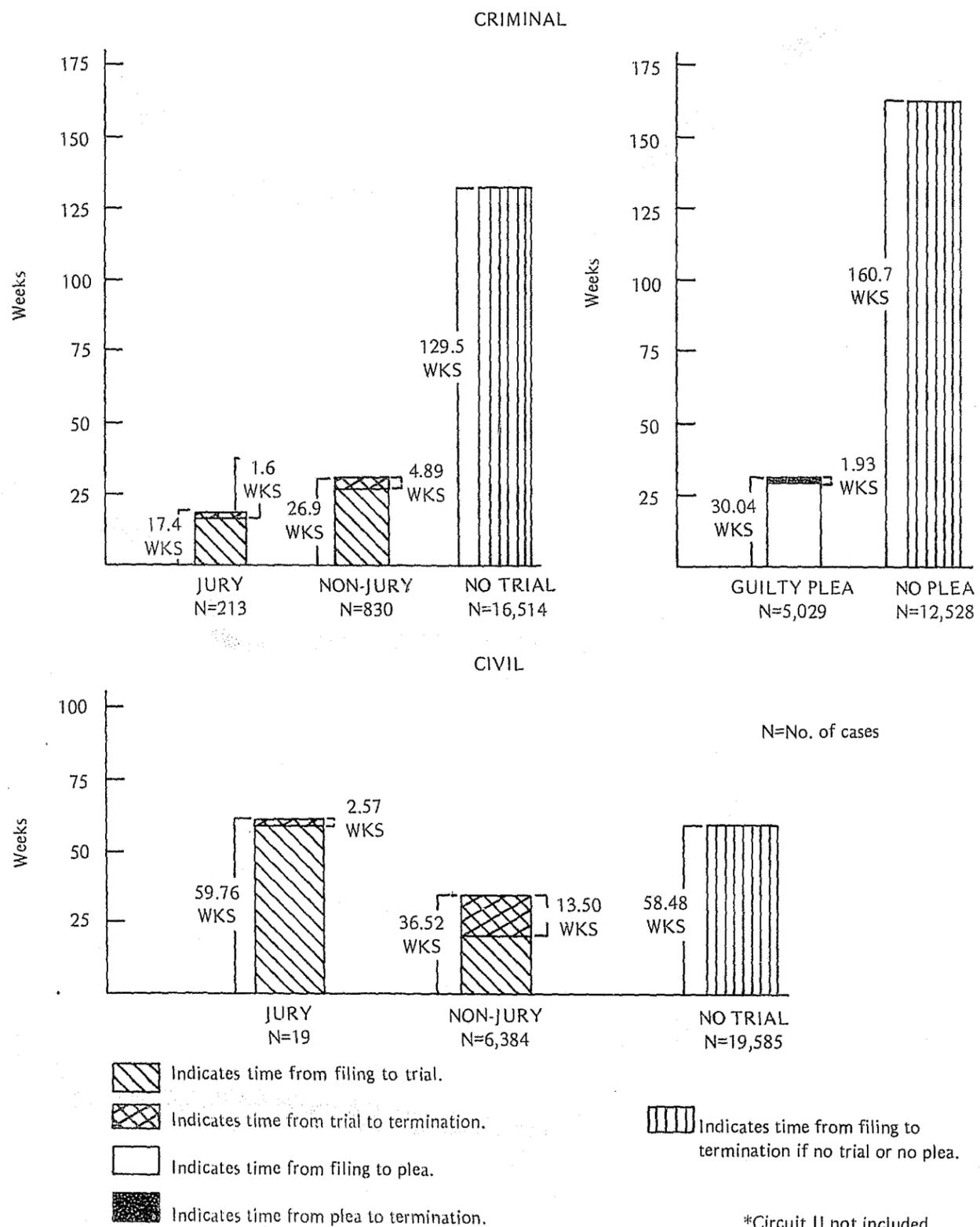


Fig. 6.8. CASE LIFE AVERAGES—COUNTY COURT: CRIMINAL AND CIVIL—PRE-73 CASES*



APPENDICES

SECTION A
TRIAL COURT JUDGES

APPENDIX A.1
 FLORIDA TRIAL COURT JUDGES
 PER JURISDICTION AS OF DECEMBER, 1973

85

CIRCUIT	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CIRCUIT JUDGES	NUMBER OF COUNTY JUDGES	CIRCUIT	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CIRCUIT JUDGES	NUMBER COUNT JUDGES	CIRCUIT	COUNTY	NUMBER OF CIRCUIT JUDGES	NUMBER OF COUNTY JUDGES
1		13		7	Flagler	9	1	15	Palm Beach	14	6*
	Escambia		5*		Putnam		1	16		2	
	Okaloosa		2		St. Johns		2*		Monroe		2
	Santa Rosa		1		Volusia		3				
	Walton		1	8		6		17		29	
2		8			Alachua		3*		Broward		7
	Franklin		1		Baker		1				
	Gadsden		1		Bradford		1	18		13	
	Jefferson		1		Gilchrist		1		Brevard		3
	Leon		3*		Levy		1		Seminole		2
	Liberty		1		Union		1				
	Wakulla		1	9		15		19		5*	
3		3			Orange		6		Indian River		1
	Columbia		1		Osceola		2*		Martin		2
	Dixie		1	10		10*			Okeechobee		1
	Hamilton		1		Hardee		1		St. Lucie		2
	Lafayette		1		Highlands		1	20		7	
	Madison		1		Polk		4				
	Suwannee		1	11		46			Charlotte		1
	Taylor		1		Dade		27*		Collier		2
4		21		12		8			Glades		1
	Clay		1		DeSoto		1		Hendry		1
	Duval		10		Manatee		2		Lee		2
	Nassau		1		Sarasota		2		State		
5		7		13		21		Totals		263	162
	Citrus		1		Hillsborough		9*				
	Hernando		1	14		5					
	Lake		2		Bay		1				
	Marion		2*		Calhoun		1				
	Sumter		1		Gulf		1				
6		21			Holmes		1				
	Pasco		2		Jackson		1				
	Pinellas		8		Washington		1				

*Escambia—Fifth judge added September, 1973
 Leon—Third judge added August, 1973
 Marion—Second judge added September, 1973
 St. Johns—Second judge added August, 1973
 Alachua—Third judge added August, 1973
 Osceola—Second judge added August, 1973
 Circuit 10—Tenth judge added August, 1973
 Dade—Three judges added August, 1973
 Hillsborough—Ninth judge added August, 1973
 Palm Beach—Sixth judge added September, 1973
 Circuit 19—Fifth judge added September, 1973

APPENDIX A.2
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES
- 1973 -

FIRST CIRCUIT

Woodrow M. Melvin—Chief Judge
Kirke M. Beall
M. C. Blanchard
Theodore F. Bruno
Joseph M. Crowell
Erwin Fleet
William Frye, III
Ernest E. Mason
Ralph M. McLane
Gillis E. Powell
William S. Rowley
Charles A. Wade
Clyde B. Wells

SECOND CIRCUIT

Ben C. Willis—Chief Judge
Kenneth E. Cooksey
James C. Gwynn
James E. Joanos
Guyte P. McCord, Jr.
John A. Rudd, Sr.
Hugh M. Taylor
W. May Walker

THIRD CIRCUIT

Royce Agner—Chief Judge
Arvel Drury
Samuel S. Smith

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Charles Cook Howell, Jr.—Chief Judge
Harold R. Clark
John S. Cox
McKenny J. Davis
Gordon A. Duncan, Jr.
Sam Goodfriend
Marion W. Gooding
Albert W. Graessle, Jr.
Major B. Harding
Charles A. Luckie
Henry F. Martin, Jr.
John M. McNatt
Warren A. Nelson
R. Hudson Olliff
Everett R. Richardson
Martin Sack
John E. Santora, Jr.
Thomas J. Shave, Jr.
Clifford B. Sheppard, Jr.
Roger J. Waybright
Lamar Winegeart, Jr.

FIFTH CIRCUIT

John W. Booth—Chief Judge
Wesley T. Hall, Jr.
L. R. Huffstetler, Jr.
E. R. Mills, Jr.
John W. McCormick
D. R. Smith
Wallace E. Sturgis, Jr.

SIXTH CIRCUIT

William A. Patterson—Chief Judge
Allen C. Anderson
John S. Andrews
Robert E. Beach
Jack E. Dadswell
B. J. Driver
Harry W. Fogle
Richard Kelly
Clyde M. Kissinger
Elizabeth A. Kovachevich
C. Richard Leavengood
Mark R. McGarry, Jr.
Robert F. Michael, Jr.
Richard A. Miller
Ben F. Overton
Jack A. Page
David F. Patterson
Charles M. Phillips, Jr.
David S. Walker
William L. Walker
Robert L. Williams

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

James T. Nelson—Chief Judge
Uriel Blount, Jr.
Warren Cobb
J. Robert Durden
E. L. Eastmoore
Robert E. Lee, Jr.
Howell W. Melton
Leon F. Stewart
W. L. Wadsworth

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

John J. Crews—Chief Judge
R. A. Green, Jr.
John A. Murphree
George L. Patten
Benjamin M. Tench
Theron A. Yawn, Jr.

NINTH CIRCUIT

Claude R. Edwards—Chief Judge
Roger A. Barker
Cecil H. Brown
Richard H. Cooper
Peter M. deManio
George N. Diamantis
Joseph W. DuRocher
William C. Gridley
Richard B. Keating
Thomas E. Kirkland
Parker Lee McDonald
Bernard C. Muszynski
Maurice M. Paul
Frederick Pfeiffer
W. Rogers Turner

TENTH CIRCUIT

A. H. Lane—Chief Judge
Richard A. Bronson
John H. Dewell
Oliver L. Green, Jr.
Clifton M. Kelly
Thomas M. Langston
William K. Love
H. Gunter Stephenson
Robert G. Stokes
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)
Marvin B. Woods

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Thomas E. Lee, Jr.—Chief Judge
H. Paul Barker
John R. Blanton
Dixie H. Chastain
Francis J. Christie
Irwin C. Christie
Edward D. Cowart
Grady L. Crawford
Frank B. Dowling
Harvie S. DuVal
James H. Ernest
Boyce F. Ezell, Jr.
Jack A. Falk
Harold G. Featherstone
Ralph B. Ferguson, Jr.
Milton A. Friedman
John Gale
William E. Gladstone
David Goodhart
Murray Goodman
Rhea Pincus Grossman
William A. Herin
Shelby Highsmith
Arthur E. Huttoo
James W. Kehoe
Edward S. Klein
Francis X. Knuck
John Red Lake
Thomas Edison Lee
Raymond G. Nathan
Joseph Nesbitt
J. Gwynn Parker
David Popper
Ellen M. Rowe
Dan Satin
George E. Schulz
Alan R. Schwartz
Alfonso C. Sepe
Sam I. Silver
Donald E. Stone
Thomas A. Testa
Jack M. Turner
Harold R. Vann
Sidney M. Weaver
Lewis B. Whitworth, Jr.
Gene Williams

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Robert E. Hensley—Chief Judge
Stephen L. Dakan
Roy E. Dean
Evelyn M. Gobbie
Harry C. Parham
Frank Schaub
Lynn N. Silvertooth
Gilbert A. Smith

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Robert W. Patton—Chief Judge
J. B. Bruton, Jr.
Walter N. Burnside, Jr.
James P. Calhoun
Harry L. Coe, III
Carl C. Durrance
Vernon W. Evans, Jr.
Nick J. Falsone
Laurence I. Goodrich
J. G. Hodges
O. D. Howell, Jr.
Phillip L. Knowles
J. A. Lenfestey
Harry G. McDonald
N. C. McMullen
J. S. Moody
Robert W. Rawlins, Jr.
Herboth S. Ryder
Charles H. Scruggs, III
I. C. Spoto
Rene A. Zacchini

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Robert L. McCrary, Jr.—Chief Judge
W. L. Bailey
W. L. Fitzpatrick
Larry G. Smith
Mercer P. Spear

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

James R. Stewart, Jr.—Chief Judge
John Beranek
(Assumed office, Nov., 1973)
Paul T. Douglas
J. C. Downey
(Resigned, Sept., 1973)
Robert S. Hewitt
Lewis Kapner
James R. Knott
Hugh MacMillan
Russell H. McIntosh
Marvin U. Mounts, Jr.
Emery J. Newell
Timothy Poulton
Vaughn J. Rudnick
Thomas E. Sholts
Culver Smith

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Bill G. Chappell—Chief Judge
M. Ignatius Lester

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

John G. Ferris—Chief Judge
Stephen R. Booher
Otis Farrington
Eugene Fischer
Arthur J. Franza
M. Daniel Futch, Jr.
Jose A. Gonzalez, Jr.
Raymond J. Hare
William Clayton Johnson
Stewart F. Lamotte, Jr.
Humes T. Lasher
J. Cail Lee
Paul M. Marko, III
James A. McCauley
John A. Miller
James F. Minnett
Leroy H. Moe
John H. Moore, II
W. Herbert Moriarty

L. Clayton Nance
Franklin A. Orlando
James M. Reasbeck
Thomas J. Reddick, Jr.
George Richardson, Jr.
Russell E. Seay, Jr.
George W. Tedder, Jr.
Robert W. Tyson, Jr.
Lamar G. Warren
Louis Weissing

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Dominick J. Salfi—Chief Judge
Wm. G. Akridge
Virgil B. Conkling
Joe A. Cowart, Jr.
Roger F. Dykes
Anthony J. Hosemann, Jr.
Clarence T. Johnson, Jr.
Robert B. McGregor
Richard B. Muldrew
David Strawn
Foran R. Waddell, Jr.
Volie A. Williams, Jr.
J. Wm. Woodson

NINTEENTH CIRCUIT

D. C. Smith—Chief Judge
James E. Alderman
Royce R. Lewis
(Assumed office, Sept., 1973)
Wallace Sample
C. Pfeiffer Trowbridge

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Harold S. Smith—Chief Judge
James R. Adams
Charles T. Carlton
R. Wallace Pack
John T. Rose, Jr.
William Lamar Rose
Thomas W. Shands

APPENDIX A.3.
COUNTY COURT JUDGES
- 1973 -

FIRST CIRCUIT

Escambia

William H. Anderson
(Assumed office, Sept., 1973)
Frank L. Bell
William W. Henderson, Jr.
Walter B. Lagergren
Billy G. Ward

Okaloosa

Jack Courtney
Howard W. Gill

Santa Rosa

Mahlon C. McCall

Walton

Joe Dan Trotman

SECOND CIRCUIT

Franklin

Eldon F. McLeod

Gadsden

H. Y. Reynolds

Jefferson

Charlie Anderson

Leon

Hayward V. Atkinson
Hal S. McClamma
Charles D. McClure
(Assumed office Aug., 1973)

Liberty

J. Rayburn Peddie

Wakulla

George L. Harper

THIRD CIRCUIT

Columbia

Alva Duncan

Dixie

Ike C. Harmon

Hamilton

John W. Peach

Lafayette

Foye W. O'Steen

Madison

Don Davis

Suwannee

Thomas J. Kennon, Jr.

Taylor

Declan O'Grady

FOURTH CIRCUIT

Clay

Thomas J. Rivers

Duval

Susan Harrell Black
Louis C. Corbin
Morton A. Kesler
Jesse H. Leigh
John M. Marees
Dawson A. McQuaig, Sr.
E. Ambrose Olliff, Jr.
Raymond L. Simpson
Louise Walker
Edward P. Westberry

Nassau

J. E. Weatherford

FIFTH CIRCUIT

Citrus

Leonard A. Damron

Hernando

Monroe W. Treiman

Lake

Ernest C. Aulls, Jr.
W. A. Milton, Jr.

Marion

William T. Swigert
(Assumed Office, Sept., 1973)
Clyde G. Trammell

Sumter

Jack Drawdy

SIXTH CIRCUIT

Pasco

Dan C. Rasmussen
William H. Seaver

Pinellas

Michael N. Athanason
Archie Clement
Burton C. Easton
Philip A. Federico
James B. Sanderlin
Robert J. Shingler
Grable Stoutamire
Maynard F. Swanson, Jr.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Flagler

Duane A. Deen

Putnam

William E. Warren

St. Johns

John E. Hankal
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)
Charles C. Mathis, Jr.

Volusia

Darrell Carnell
Harrison D. Griffin
Norton Josephson

EIGHTH CIRCUIT

Alachua

Ira J. Carter, Jr.
Chester B. Chance
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)
J. Emory Cross

Baker

B. R. Burnsed

Bradford

Elzie S. Sanders

Gilchrist

Miller Lang

Levy

Albert C. Simmons
(Retired Sept., 1973)
Woodrow O. Beauchamp, Jr.
(Assumed office, Nov., 1973)

Union

A. L. Diggers

NINTH CIRCUIT

Orange

Ted P. Coleman
Lee C. Conser
Frank N. Kaney
John H. King
Sylvan McElroy
C. M. Tucker

Osceola

Alex D. Hall, Jr.
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)
Russell S. Thacker

TENTH CIRCUIT

Hardee

Joel Evers

Highlands

Mark H. Richardson, Jr.

Polk

G. Bowden Hunt
Gordon MacCalla
William A. Norris, Jr.
Tim Strickland

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT

Dade

Louie Bandel
Frederick N. Barad
Mattie Belle Davis
Robert M. Deehl
Richard S. Hickey
Bernard R. Jaffe
Gerald J. Klein
Dominic Koo
Arthur Maginnis
Calvin R. Mapp
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)

Fred Nesbitt

Edmund W. Newbold

Thomas G. O'Connell

Henry L. Oppenborn, Jr.
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)

Morton Lee Perry

William J. Piquette

James S. Rainwater

Meek B. Robinette
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)

C. P. Rubiera

Sidney Segall

Arden M. Siegendorf

Stuart Simons

John H. Smith

Ruth L. Sutton

Ed Swanko

John A. Tanksley

Arthur Winton

TWELFTH CIRCUIT

Desoto

Vincent T. Hall

Manatee

Clafin Garst, Jr.

Roberta P. Knowles

Sarasota

Edwin W. Cumber

Robert H. Stahlschmidt

THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT

Hillsborough

George E. Edgecomb
(Assumed office, Aug., 1973)

Morton J. Hanlon

Bob M. Johnson

Michael N. Kavouklis

Richard E. Leon

John D. Menas

Arden Mays Merckle

Thomas A. Miller, Sr.

Henry O. Wilson

FOURTEENTH CIRCUIT

Bay

Larry A. Bodiford

Calhoun

J. L. Godwin

Gulf

Sam P. Husband
(Deceased, Nov., 1973)

Holmes

Robert Earl Brown

Jackson

W. A. Dykes

Washington

A. K. Shuler

FIFTEENTH CIRCUIT

Palm Beach

Don T. Adams

James T. Carlisle

F. A. Currie

Howard H. Harrison, Jr.

Edward Rodgers

(Assumed office, Sept., 1973)

W. C. Williams, III

SIXTEENTH CIRCUIT

Monroe

Paul E. Esquinaldo

Lew E. Schlegel

SEVENTEENTH CIRCUIT

Broward

Morton L. Abram

Barbara J. Bridge

Bobby W. Gunther

James R. Holmes

Stanton S. Kaplan

Laurence J. Meyer

(Resigned office, Jan., 1973)

B. Paul Pettie

(Assumed office, Jan., 1973)

H. A. Soper

EIGHTEENTH CIRCUIT

Brevard

Martin Budnick

Daniel F. Citak

Kenneth B. Morton

Seminole

Wallace H. Hall

Harold F. Johnson

NINETEENTH CIRCUIT

Indian River

Graham W. Stielether, Jr.

Martin

Dwight L. Geiger

David Harper

Okeechobee

G. E. Bryant, Jr.

St. Lucie

E. P. DeFriest

William G. Tye

TWENTIETH CIRCUIT

Charlotte

John P. Shannon

Collier

Lynn Hixon Holley

Tom Trettis

Glades

A. E. Wells

Hendry

Broward N. Parsons

Lee

William J. Nelson

David L. Orosz

SECTION B
CDR CASE TYPES—CODES AND DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX B
CDR CASE TYPES

B.1. County Court Criminal Cases:

MM—All county court misdemeanor cases. This code is also used for county and municipal violations for which there are statutory equivalents. Does not include any traffic violations.

FM—All county court cases with a felony count, usually filed in county court for the determination of probable cause. If a felony in the county court is later reduced to a misdemeanor charge, this designation is not changed.

MO—All municipal ordinance violations that do not have state statutory equivalents.

CO—All county ordinance violations that do not have state statutory equivalents.

B.2. County Court Civil Cases:

SP—All complaints and statements of claim seeking damages up to and including \$1,500.00, exclusive of costs and fees.

CC—All complaints demanding damages above \$1,500.00, up to and including \$2,500 or any Non-Monetary civil cases.

B.3. Circuit Court Criminal Cases:

CF—All felony cases filed in circuit court.

B.4. Circuit Court Civil Cases:

CP—All probate, incompetency, guardianship and testamentary trust cases.

AP—All appeals from county or municipal courts which fall within the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit court where notice of appeal is required to vest jurisdiction.

CA—All other civil litigation including, but not limited to, civil actions where the demand for damages exceeds \$2,500.00; all petitions, including those for injunctions and writs; declaratory judgment actions; divorces; trust cases not in probate.

B.5. Circuit Court Juvenile Cases:

CJ—All juvenile case actions.

SECTION C
CDR CASE CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX C.1.
CDR CRIMINAL CASE CATEGORIES

CATEGORY	NCIC CODE (OFFENSE)	FLORIDA STATUTE
ASSAULT	1) 1300 (Assault)	784.02, .03; 785.01, .02, .03
	2) 1399 (Aggravated Assault)	784.01, .04, .045, .06 944.42
AUTO THEFT	1) 2400 (Auto Theft)	814
	2) 2411 (Unauthorized Use of Vehicle)	814.04
BURGLARY & TRESPASSING (COUNTY)	1) 2200 (Burglary)	810
	2) 2206 (Burglary-Tool Possession)	810.06
	3) 2299 (Burglary-Trespassing)	821
BURGLARY & POSSESSION OF TOOLS (CIRCUIT)	1) 2200 (Burglary)	810
	2) 2206 (Burglary Tools-Possession)	810.06
	3) 2299 (Burglary-Trespassing)	821
CONSERVATION	1) 6200 (Conservation)	370; 372; 373; 376; 379; 387; 590
COUNTERFEITING & FORGERY (POSSESSION & UTTERANCE)	1) 2500 (Forgery & Counterfeiting)	831
	2) 2599 (Counterfeiting)	319.33, .34, .35; 320.061, .25, .26, 320.261; 322.212, .32, .33
COUNTY ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS	1) 9092 (County Ordinance)	Not Applicable
DISORDERLY INTOXICATION	1) 4200 (Disorderly Intoxication)	856.01, .011
DISTURBING THE PEACE	1) 5300 (Public Peace)	256; 779; 870; 871; 876; 944.45
	2) 5312 (Disturbing The Peace)	877.03
FAMILY OFFENSES	1) 3800 (Misc. Family Offenses)	799; 805.03; 828.031, .04, .041, .042, .20, .201, .21; 856.04
FLA. DRUG ABUSE & DANGEROUS DRUGS	1) 3500 (Dangerous Drugs)	398
	2) 3599 (Fla. Drug Abuse)	404
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	1) 2600 (Fraudulent Activities)	509.151; 513.12; 817; 818
	2) 2699 (Fraud)	832
	3) 2700 (Embezzlement)	812
HOMICIDE & MANSLAUGHTER	1) 0900 (Homicide)	782.04, .05, .06
	2) 0910 (Manslaughter)	782.07, .09, .11, .12, .13, .14, .15
LARCENY	1) 2300 (Grand Larceny)	811.021(2), .03 through .15, .27(A), .30
	2) 2399 (Petit Larceny)	811.19, .021(3), .27(B) .29
BEVERAGE VIOLATIONS	1) 4100 (Liquors)	561; 562; 568; 569
MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE VIOLATIONS	1) 9091 (Municipal Ordinance)	Not Applicable
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES	1) 7000 (Miscellaneous Offenses)	All other Florida statutes not specifically provided for

PETIT LARCENY	1) 2399 (Petit Larceny)	811.19; .021(3), .27(B) .29
PROBATION & POST-CONVICTION RELIEF	1) 9480 (Probation)	Not Applicable
	2) 9481 (Post-Conviction Relief)	Not Applicable
RAPE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	1) 1100 (Sex Assault)	800
	2) 1101 (Forcible Rape)	794.01
	3) 1116 (Statutory Rape)	794.05
	4) 1199 (Sex Assault)	794.06
ROBBERY	1) 1200 (Robbery)	813
STOLEN PROPERTY	1) 2800 (Stolen Property)	811.16, .17, .18; 812.11
WEAPONS & FIREARMS	1) 5200 (Weapons & Firearms)	552.101, .22; 790; 806.111
OTHER	1000 (Kidnapping)	Miscellaneous Statutes
	1400 (Abortion)	
	2000 (Arson)	
	2100 (Extortion)	
	2900 (Damage to Property)	
	3600 (Sex Offense)	
	3700 (Obscene Material)	
	3900 (Gambling)	
	4000 (Commercialized Sex)	
	4800 (Obstructing Police)	
	4899 (Obstructing Police)	
	4900 (Escape)	
	5000 (Obstructing Judiciary, Congress, or Legislature)	
	5001 (Bail—Secured Bond)	
	5003 (Perjury)	
	5100 (Bribery)	
	5500 (Health—Safety)	
	5599 (Health—Safety)	
	5700 (Invasion of Privacy)	
	5900 (Election Laws)	
	6300 (Vagrancy)	
	9481 (Post Conviction Relief)	

APPENDIX C.2
CDR CIVIL CASE CATEGORIES

APPEALS AND CERTIORARI REVIEW: All appeals from county and municipal courts; all certiorari petitions from administrative boards and agencies. Used only in Circuit Court.

AUTO NEGLIGENCE: All matters relating to liability suits for damages sustained as the result of auto-connected death, auto connected personal injury, or auto-connected damage to property; includes insurance-related suits and claims as well as third party litigation arising out of auto-connected negligence; includes claims for statutory relief on account of injury or death.

BOND VALIDATION: All matters relating to validity of bonds of state and local governments and agencies, including notice, elections, validation requirements and marketability; industrial development bonds. Used only in Circuit Court.

CONTRACTS & INDEBTEDNESS: All contract actions and all actions relating to promissory notes and other debts, including those arising from sale of goods; uniform commercial code litigation.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE; ANNULMENT; SEPARATE MAINTENANCE; RECIPROCAL SUPPORT; CUSTODY; SUPPORT AND VISITATION; ADOPTION: All matters relating to dissolution of marriage, custody, visitation, support, adoption and alimony matters. Used only in Circuit Court.

EMINENT DOMAIN: All matters relating to taking of private property for public use, including inverse condemnation, by state agencies, political subdivisions and public service corporations. Used only in Circuit Court.

HABEAS CORPUS: All matters relating to petition for writ of habeas corpus, whether testing detention by penal authorities or by private individuals. Used only in Circuit Court.

INCOMPETENCY & GUARDIANSHIP: All matters relating to determination of status; contracts and conveyances of incompetents; their maintenance, custody and control; restoration of rights, appointment and removal of guardians, custody and management of wards and their property interests; includes Baker Act litigation of actions. Used only in Circuit Court.

LANDLORD & TENANT: All matters relating to summary removal of tenants, landlords' liens, distress proceedings, defaults, sales of distrained property, unlawful detainer actions; common law actions for damages connected with landlord and tenant.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE: All matters relating to the involvement of legal and equitable liens against real property including mechanics' and materialmen's liens, including foreclosures and sales. Used only in Circuit Court.

OTHER COMPLAINTS: All other civil complaints not listed, or when subject matter cannot be determined.

(ALL) OTHER NEGLIGENCE: All matters relating to all other forms of liability suit involving negligence-related death, injury or damage to property or property interests; including claims for statutory relief on account of death or injury.

OTHER PETITIONS: All other equitable matters and petitions not listed above, or when subject matter cannot be determined.

PROBATE & TRUSTS: All matters relating to the validity of wills and their execution; distribution; management, sales, transfers and accounting of estate property; ancillary administration; all matters relating to the creation, validity, administration of trusts, the disposition of trust assets, accountings and creditors' claims; includes all trusts whether testamentary or not. Used only in Circuit Court.

REAL PROPERTY: All matters relating to possession, title and boundaries to real property, including purchase, partition, quieting title and removing encumbrances, sales, reformation, rescissions and cancellations and ejectment actions. Used only in Circuit Court.

REPLEVIN, STATUTORY LIENS & CHATTEL FORECLOSURES: All matters relating to enforcement of statutory liens on chattels, chattel mortgage acts and foreclosures and replevin actions.

SMALL CLAIMS: All actions undertaken under the SUMMARY CLAIMS RULES regardless of whether or not another category could be appropriate. Used only in County Court.

TAX LITIGATION: All matters relating to assessment and levy of taxes and tolls on all kinds of property and property interests, including real, personal, tangible and intangible property. Used only in Circuit Court.

APPENDIX C.3
CDR JUVENILE CASE CATEGORIES

BINDOVER: Petition for an adjudication for bindover to the criminal division for prosecution as an adult offender.

CHANGE IN DEPENDENCY—SUPERVISION (DEP.-SUP.): Petitions, motions, applications or other requests for adjudications, regarding the termination, modification, extensions or other changes in supervision or dependency.

DELINQUENCY: Petition for adjudication of delinquency.

DEPENDENCY: Petition for adjudication of dependency.

OTHER ACTION: All other juvenile actions.

PROBATION: Petitions, motions, applications or other requests for adjudications relating to probation. This includes terminations, modifications, and extensions and revocations of probation.

SUPERVISION (CINS): Petition for adjudication of child in need of supervision.

SECTION D
CDR DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS

APPENDIX D.1

CDR CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS

ACQUITTAL BY REASON OF INSANITY—Defendant found not guilty on all counts due to insanity.

ACQUITTED—Not guilty on any count after trial.

BOND ESTREATURE—Final disposition of case by forfeiture of bond. Only used in County Court.

CONVICTED—Guilty one count or more, including a lesser included offense, regardless of disposition of all other counts in the information, indictment or affidavit. Includes a finding of guilty with adjudication withheld.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION PROGRAM—Case temporarily or permanently inactive.

DISMISSAL-NOLLE PROSSE—Some counts dismissed and the balance nolle prossed.

DISMISSED—All counts dismissed or discharged.

EXTRADITION—Case terminated because defendant is surrendered to another state where he has violated some criminal act.

FUGITIVE WARRANT—Turned over to another agency: Used when defendant is surrendered to another agency within the state.

INCOMPETENT—Defendant found incompetent to stand trial.

NOLLE PROSSED—All counts nolle prossed.

NO INFORMATION FILED—Case was initiated upon filing of a complaint but the State's Attorney did not file an information.

NO TRUE BILL (GRAND JURY)—Case was initiated upon filing of a complaint but the Grand Jury did not hand down an indictment.

POST CONVICTION RELIEF—Petition of convicted individual granted, denied or dismissed.

PROBATION MATTERS—Probation of convicted individual revoked, terminated, modified, altered or, after a hearing, unchanged.

TRANSFER—Transfer of case to higher or lower court.

TRANSFER TO ANOTHER CASE—Case consolidated with another case where two or more cases involving different defendants are consolidated, or where two or more cases involving the same individual are consolidated.

VENUE—Change of venue to another court of equal level.

THE FOLLOWING CODES ARE USED IN COUNTY COURT TO DESCRIBE PRELIMINARY HEARING OUTCOMES:

PRELIMINARY HEARING—Hearing waived, case bound over to Circuit Court.

PRELIMINARY HEARING—Case bound over to Circuit Court after preliminary hearing.

PRELIMINARY HEARING—Case dismissed

PRELIMINARY HEARING—Jurisdiction terminated by the filing of a direct information by other prosecution or by indictment of the grand jury.

APPENDIX D.2

CDR CIVIL CASE DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS

DISMISSED—Final judgment of dismissal or final order of dismissal entered. Includes voluntary dismissal and settlements out of court.

FINAL JUDGMENT—Final judgment, final decree, or denial of petition entered. Includes mandates entered on appeals, final judgments entered after defaults, and entry of certificate of title in foreclosure cases.

FINAL ORDERS—Final orders or letters of discharge. Used only in probate cases.

OTHER DISPOSITIONS—Any other final disposition.

TRANSFER—Transfer of action to any other jurisdiction; and change of venue (includes transfer from circuit to county court, or county to circuit, or from either to another jurisdiction).

APPENDIX D.3

CDR JUVENILE CASE DISPOSITION CODES AND DEFINITIONS

ADJUDICATED CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION—(CINS)—Juvenile adjudicated child in need of supervision.

ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT—Juvenile adjudicated delinquent.

ADJUDICATED DEPENDENT—Juvenile adjudicated dependent.

ADJUDICATION WITHHELD—Court withholds adjudication indefinitely.

BOUND OVER—Juvenile bound over to adult court for prosecution or indicted by grand jury.

DISMISSED—Matter dismissed.

CASE CLOSED—Child no longer a dependent child.

OTHER—Any other disposition.

PETITION DENIED—Court denied petition.

PETITION WITHDRAWN—Matter filed against juvenile withdrawn.

PROBATION MATTERS—Probation or supervision terminated, modified or revoked or unchanged after hearing.

TRANSFER—Matter transferred to another jurisdiction, i.e., to a different circuit, county or state.

SECTION E
INDIVIDUAL COURT STATISTICS

Appendix E.1.a.
CIRCUIT COURT CASELOAD STATISTICS—
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY CASE TYPE

COUNTIES	CF		CP		CA		AP		CJ		TOTALS	
	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
ESCAMBIA	3,070	2,202	862	1,014	4,916	4,854	8	10	3,919	3,710	12,775	11,790
OKALOOSA	278	209	175	264	1,878	1,475	5	3	499	412	2,835	2,363
SANTA ROSA	251	200	92	62	633	467	1	2	196	179	1,173	910
WALTON	227	165	136	159	323	187	2	2	148	152	836	665
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	3,826	2,776	1,265	1,499	7,750	6,983	16	17	4,762	4,453	17,619	15,728
FRANKLIN	46	40	36	12	91	54	0	0	28	25	201	131
GADSDEN	213	173	88	71	322	224	0	0	170	186	793	654
JEFFERSON	41	41	63	12	640	525	2	1	38	33	784	612
LEON	1,017	894	329	203	1,991	1,503	9	8	422	355	3,768	2,963
LIBERTY	19	14	13	4	74	53	0	0	12	7	118	78
WAKULLA	65	40	26	13	110	86	0	0	13	5	214	144
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	1,401	1,202	555	315	3,228	2,445	11	9	683	611	5,878	4,582
COLUMBIA	676	448	149	104	474	342	0	0	311	257	1,610	1,151
DIXIE	181	123	17	8	77	65	2	1	39	32	316	229
HAMILTON	114	125	32	22	76	63	2	0	55	60	279	270
LAFAYETTE	53	34	11	1	36	16	0	0	9	9	109	60
MADISON	263	160	46	115	172	196	1	1	81	107	563	579
SUWANNEE	242	185	71	39	318	395	0	0	109	96	740	715
TAYLOR	455	344	93	74	212	176	2	1	91	94	853	689
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	1,984	1,419	419	363	1,365	1,253	7	3	695	655	4,470	3,693
CLAY	234	193	87	66	642	618	0	1	252	222	1,215	1,100
DUVAL	6,238	5,570	34	78	11,433	9,809	56	29	3,434	4,442	21,195	19,928
NASSAU	209	185	69	86	364	287	0	0	44	30	686	588
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	6,681	5,948	190	230	12,439	10,714	56	30	3,730	4,694	23,096	21,616
CITRUS	223	229	158	216	501	374	1	1	105	96	988	916
HERNANDO	269	207	129	129	440	392	1	0	185	177	1,024	905
LAKE	855	695	534	569	1,403	1,183	0	0	327	319	3,119	2,766
MARION	928	788	522	357	1,368	1,149	1	1	378	280	3,197	2,575
SUMTER	249	226	66	44	331	274	2	3	153	154	801	701
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	2,524	2,145	1,409	1,315	4,043	3,372	5	5	1,148	1,026	9,129	7,863
PASCO	1,063	688	656	835	1,503	1,309	3	2	926	829	4,151	3,663
PINELLAS	6,179	3,398	5,520	5,414	9,569	8,881	29	6	4,241	3,625	25,538	21,324
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	7,242	4,086	6,176	6,249	11,072	10,190	32	8	5,167	4,454	29,689	24,987
FLAGLER	106	84	42	20	198	204	1	0	43	45	390	353
PUTNAM	355	284	190	199	758	465	0	0	161	107	1,464	1,055
ST. JOHNS	392	357	206	301	512	509	6	3	170	164	1,286	1,334
VOLUSIA	1,580	1,214	1,796	1,513	3,398	3,109	31	6	1,491	1,276	8,296	7,118
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	2,433	1,939	2,234	2,033	4,866	4,287	38	9	1,865	1,592	11,436	9,860
ALACHUA	1,278	980	680	354	1,938	1,546	6	0	701	697	4,603	3,577
BAKER	90	53	36	30	170	157	0	0	17	11	313	251
BRADFORD	217	157	36	19	277	213	1	1	34	36	567	426
GILCHRIST	65	52	19	11	48	44	0	0	21	20	153	127
LEVY	96	113	65	188	252	183	2	1	51	61	466	546
UNION	94	58	13	1	128	89	0	0	14	2	249	150
CIRCUIT 8 TOTALS	1,936	1,493	1,831	1,586	3,633	3,112	9	2	818	827	6,411	5,077

COUNTIES	CF		CP		CA		AP		CJ		TOTALS	
	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
ORANGE	3,616	2,582	2,309	2,325	8,976	8,259	29	17	2,622	2,615	17,552	15,798
OSCEOLA	265	236	208	207	739	706	2	2	358	299	1,572	1,450
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	3,881	2,818	2,517	2,532	9,715	8,965	31	19	2,980	2,914	19,124	17,248
HARDEE	110	96	94	78	442	419	1	0	56	69	703	662
HIGHLANDS	272	200	269	361	674	580	0	0	261	259	1,476	1,400
POLK	3,068	2,902	1,203	898	5,093	4,417	54	24	1,721	2,138	11,139	10,379
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	3,450	3,198	1,566	1,337	6,209	5,416	55	24	2,038	2,466	13,318	12,441
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE											
DESOTO	182	118	116	78	167	160	1	0	53	54	519	410
MANATEE	735	479	846	768	2,037	1,919	7	2	922	864	4,547	4,032
SARASOTA	1,162	953	1,231	1,025	2,549	2,483	9	19	1,065	979	6,016	5,459
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	2,079	1,550	2,193	1,871	4,753	4,562	17	21	2,040	1,897	11,082	9,901
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	2,786	2,195	2,583	2,421	11,776	8,936	31	12	3,778	3,194	20,954	16,758
BAY	826	529	381	306	1,622	1,569	5	5	785	763	3,619	3,172
CALHOUN	70	34	18	0	131	78	0	0	46	14	265	126
GULF	80	72	24	47	160	157	0	0	26	40	290	316
HOLMES	303	186	28	13	203	170	0	0	89	75	623	444
JACKSON	501	398	98	82	453	398	0	0	142	127	1,194	1,005
WASHINGTON	44	23	29	11	128	127	0	0	102	89	303	250
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	1,824	1,242	578	459	2,697	2,499	5	5	1,190	1,108	6,294	5,313
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	3,860	3,162	2,441	2,260	10,863	9,057	60	39	2,292	1,994	19,516	16,512
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	685	632	308	201	973	844	4	2	449	413	2,419	2,092
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	3,255	2,943	4,130	3,648	15,650	13,760	63	39	2,734	2,427	25,832	22,817
BREVARD	1,109	1,328	732	772	4,473	4,579	2	9	1,751	1,586	8,067	8,274
SEMINOLE	820	764	312	252	1,880	1,464	8	4	380	376	3,400	2,860
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	1,929	2,092	1,044	1,024	6,353	6,043	10	13	2,131	1,962	11,467	11,134
INDIAN RIVER	227	230	321	276	753	580	3	3	403	363	1,707	1,452
MARTIN	384	316	320	300	731	737	2	0	264	222	1,701	1,575
OKEECHOBEE	144	116	46	158	165	181	0	2	82	80	437	537
ST. LUCIE	409	363	395	409	994	878	2	0	663	635	2,463	2,285
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	1,164	1,025	1,082	1,143	2,643	2,376	7	5	1,412	1,300	6,308	5,849
CHARLOTTE	116	94	366	320	576	618	0	0	91	71	1,149	1,103
COLLIER	541	414	327	243	969	724	9	6	327	241	2,173	1,628
GLADES	29	29	34	23	45	71	0	0	33	34	141	157
HENDRY	87	71	40	26	320	299	0	0	84	77	532	473
LEE	730	474	928	1,094	2,267	2,095	5	4	1,277	1,171	5,207	4,838
CIRCUIT 20 TOTALS	1,503	1,082	1,695	1,706	4,177	3,807	14	10	1,812	1,594	9,202	8,199
STATE TOTALS	54,348	42,871	33,236	31,209	123,385	107,737	471	272	41,744	39,581	253,184	221,670

F = CASES FILED
D = CASES DISPOSED

Appendix F.1.b.
CIRCUIT CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTY	CONVICTED	ACQUITTED	DISMISSED	NOLLE PROSSE	NO INFORMATION	OTHER	TOTAL
EMERSON	1,042	2	4	574	0	413	2,292
FRANKLIN	140	1	4	13	0	3	200
SANTA ROSA	142	4	1	47	1	5	240
WALTON	89	1	4	60	2	27	183
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	1,364	8	13	697	3	448	2,776
FRANKLIN	26	5	1	4	0	1	44
GADSDEN	131	1	6	19	0	10	178
JEFFERSON	21	2	1	4	0	8	41
LEON	482	22	12	178	123	77	894
LIBERTY	9	0	0	3	0	2	14
WAKULLA	22	5	1	12	0	0	40
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	693	41	21	230	123	98	1,206
COLUMBIA	114	20	78	68	148	20	448
DIXIE	29	5	10	25	44	10	123
HAMILTON	55	7	9	51	0	3	125
LAFAYETTE	12	0	6	0	16	0	34
MADISON	41	2	5	21	56	35	160
SUWANNEE	54	12	8	37	67	7	185
TAYLOR	62	11	16	96	123	36	344
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	367	57	132	298	454	111	1,419
CLAY	108	1	0	82	0	2	193
DUVAL	2,701	72	177	1,811	0	809	5,570
NASSAU	115	2	0	64	0	6	185
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	2,922	75	177	1,957	0	817	5,948
CITRUS	101	1	0	124	0	3	229
HERNANDO	68	2	5	50	75	7	207
LAKE	182	8	5	204	103	103	694
MARION	301	6	35	295	97	54	788
SUMTER	80	1	16	57	47	25	226
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	732	18	61	730	322	192	2,144
PASCO	247	7	51	32	125	226	688
PINELLAS	1,818	48	116	193	965	258	3,398
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	2,065	55	167	225	1,090	484	4,086
FLAGLER	47	1	0	8	24	4	84
PUTNAM	162	3	0	110	0	9	284
ST. JOHNS	169	2	17	154	1	14	357
VOLUSIA	879	16	21	291	2	5	1,214
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	1,257	22	38	563	27	32	1,939
ALACHUA	302	15	13	578	35	37	980
BAKER	13	2	5	26	1	6	53
BRADFORD	90	1	5	57	0	4	157
GILCHRIST	30	3	5	9	2	3	52
LEVY	51	1	2	53	0	6	113
UNION	54	0	0	4	0	0	58
CIRCUIT 8 TOTALS	540	22	30	727	38	56	1,413

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COUNTIES	CONVICTED	ACQUITTED	DISMISSED	NOLLE PROSSE	NO INFORMATION	OTHER	TOTAL
ORANGE	1,026	42	278	486	347	402	2,581
OSCEOLA	129	7	11	72	6	11	236
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	1,155	49	289	558	353	413	2,817
HARDEE	64	8	4	12	0	8	96
HIGHLANDS	129	5	1	34	0	31	200
POLK	1,254	75	259	320	5	989	2,902
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	1,447	88	264	366	5	1,028	3,198
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE						
DESOTO	80	0	13	23	0	2	118
MANATEE	296	3	15	81	0	84	479
SARASOTA	528	15	21	233	0	156	953
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	904	18	49	337	0	242	1,550
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	1,765	31	2	187	0	210	2,195
BAY	229	18	14	75	103	90	529
CALHOUN	20	0	1	9	1	3	34
GULF	28	2	16	25	0	1	72
HOLMES	34	2	5	31	86	28	186
JACKSON	159	7	34	49	115	34	398
WASHINGTON	14	0	0	7	0	2	23
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	484	29	70	196	305	158	1,242
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	1,697	87	61	950	0	367	3,162
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	130	5	39	239	194	25	632
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	1,820	106	66	532	0	421	2,945
BREVARD	571	49	35	374	0	299	1,328
SEMINOLE	426	23	38	216	9	52	764
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	997	72	73	590	9	351	2,092
INDIAN RIVER	137	10	5	73	0	5	230
MARTIN	136	16	4	72	84	4	316
OKEECHOBEE	46	9	4	25	24	8	116
ST. LUCIE	231	17	3	88	0	24	363
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	550	52	16	258	108	41	1,025
CHARLOTTE	73	1	3	17	0	0	94
COLLIER	215	5	16	151	0	27	414
GLADES	14	0	1	10	0	4	29
HENDRY	39	5	6	20	0	1	71
LEE	344	5	22	94	0	9	474
CIRCUIT 20 TOTALS	685	16	48	292	0	41	1,082
STATE TOTALS	21,770	881	1,633	9,932	3,031	5,624	42,871

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Appendix E.1a
CIRCUIT CIVIL CASES DISPOSED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTIES	DISMISSED	FINAL JUDGMENT	FINAL ORDERS	TRANSFER	OTHER	TOTAL
ESCAMBIA	1,607	3,033	269	242	703	5,879
OKALOOSA	979	523	232	9	8	1,742
SANTA ROSA	74	396	58	3	0	531
WALTON	28	195	103	5	12	348
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	2,679	4,152	667	259	723	8,500
FRANKLIN	14	40	7	1	4	66
GADSDEN	47	176	66	1	5	295
JEFFERSON	40	473	11	8	6	538
LEON	366	1,110	202	35	1	1,714
LIBERTY	13	41	2	1	0	57
WAKULLA	17	62	12	4	4	99
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	497	1,902	300	50	20	2,769
COLUMBIA	50	302	91	0	3	446
DIXIE	29	42	3	0	0	74
HAMILTON	33	32	18	1	1	85
LAFAYETTE	5	10	1	1	0	17
MADISON	193	78	31	10	0	312
SUWANNEE	256	132	36	9	1	434
TAYLOR	59	124	65	3	0	251
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	625	720	245	24	5	1,619
CLAY	151	453	65	12	4	685
DUVAL	2,383	6,648	5	205	675	9,916
NASSAU	206	151	7	8	1	373
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	2,740	7,252	77	225	680	10,974
CITRUS	70	290	135	14	82	591
HERNANDO	115	280	98	7	21	521
LAKE	182	953	350	45	223	1,753
MARION	284	839	355	27	2	1,507
SUMTER	42	226	42	9	2	321
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	693	2,588	980	102	330	4,693
PASCO	416	776	650	99	205	2,146
PINELLAS	3,170	5,603	5,200	94	234	14,301
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	3,586	6,379	5,850	193	439	16,447
FLAGLER	41	156	20	6	1	224
PUTNAM	108	345	199	6	6	664
ST. JOHNS	169	310	287	33	14	813
VOLUSIA	945	2,121	1,140	48	374	4,628
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	1,263	2,932	1,646	93	395	6,329
ALACHUA	374	1,232	294	0	1	1,901
BAKER	42	123	19	0	3	187
BRADFORD	195	10	15	12	0	232
GILCHRIST	15	26	7	5	2	55
LEVY	154	155	49	4	10	372
UNION	5	84	1	0	0	90
CIRCUIT 8 TOTALS	785	1,630	385	21	16	2,837

COUNTIES	DISMISSED	FINAL JUDGMENT	FINAL ORDERS	TRANSFER	OTHER	TOTAL
ORANGE	3,157	4,953	1,761	2	728	10,601
OSCEOLA	422	266	205	9	13	915
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	3,579	5,219	1,966	11	741	11,516
HARDEE	70	339	78	8	2	497
HIGHLANDS	134	440	361	6	0	941
POLK	1,311	3,081	898	32	15	5,337
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	1,515	3,860	1,337	46	17	6,775
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE					
DESOTO	71	87	74	2	4	238
MANATEE	284	1,388	390	229	398	2,689
SARASOTA	856	1,600	721	43	307	3,527
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	1,211	3,075	1,185	274	709	6,454
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	2,159	7,113	1,966	82	49	11,369
BAY	595	1,019	237	14	15	1,880
CALHOUN	7	69	0	2	0	78
GULF	55	102	42	3	2	204
HOLMES	23	146	11	1	2	183
JACKSON	90	245	72	9	62	478
WASHINGTON	13	113	8	4	0	138
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	783	1,694	370	33	81	2,961
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	2,020	7,374	1,545	113	304	11,356
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	280	559	89	6	113	1,047
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	5,441	9,154	2,242	166	444	17,447
BREVARD	1,324	2,287	579	35	1,135	5,360
SEMINOLE	413	968	126	82	131	1,720
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	1,737	3,255	705	117	1,266	7,080
INDIAN RIVER	155	443	195	11	55	859
MARTIN	223	464	293	50	7	1,037
OKEECHOBEE	158	73	108	2	0	341
ST. LUCIE	339	686	245	12	5	1,287
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	875	1,666	841	75	67	3,524
CHARLOTTE	275	656	0	6	1	938
COLLIER	228	443	121	31	150	973
GLADES	53	19	20	1	1	94
HENDRY	59	218	12	7	29	325
LEE	760	1,367	840	19	207	3,193
CIRCUIT 20 TOTALS	1,375	2,703	993	64	388	5,523
STATE TOTALS	33,843	73,225	23,409	1,954	6,787	139,218

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Appendix E.1.d.
JUVENILE CASES DISPOSED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTIES	DISMISSED	ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	ADJUDICATED DEPENDENT	ADJUDICATED CINS	PROBATION MATTERS	ADJUDICATION WITHHELD	OTHER	TOTAL
ESCAMBIA	571	729	559	374	1038	146	293	3,710
OKALOOSA	48	57	19	50	104	89	45	412
SANTA ROSA	24	90	51	7	0	0	7	179
WALTON	3	12	46	8	41	13	29	152
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	646	888	675	439	1,183	248	374	4,453
FRANKLIN	11	2	2	8	0	1	1	25
GADSDEN	24	34	13	22	63	0	30	186
JEFFERSON	2	16	0	10	3	0	2	33
LEON	42	97	68	18	51	28	51	355
LIBERTY	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
WAKULLA	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	79	149	86	64	118	30	85	611
COLUMBIA	57	32	40	24	6	61	37	257
DIXIE	6	3	9	3	3	7	1	32
HAMILTON	13	5	3	8	15	9	7	60
LAFAYETTE	1	3	1	0	0	3	1	9
MADISON	74	10	6	0	13	0	4	107
SUWANNEE	9	15	12	6	2	39	13	96
TAYLOR	31	6	7	3	5	15	27	94
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	191	74	78	44	44	134	90	655
CLAY	13	75	32	12	33	31	26	222
DUVAL								4,442
NASSAU	11	4	6	5	4	0	0	30
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,694
CITRUS	8	26	19	11	8	13	11	96
HERNANDO	5	38	27	12	25	5	65	177
LAKE	16	44	29	28	34	97	71	319
MARION	30	83	56	12	33	45	21	280
SUMTER	32	23	18	22	30	7	22	154
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	91	214	149	85	130	167	190	1,026
PASCO	98	133	89	35	335	100	39	829
PINELLAS	173	968	1,167	306	177	468	366	3,625
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	271	1,101	1,256	341	512	568	405	4,454
FLAGLER	0	11	11	0	0	7	16	45
PUTNAM	3	38	14	9	22	0	21	107
ST. JOHNS	7	57	26	9	17	4	44	164
VOLUSIA	136	435	165	137	139	124	140	1,276
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	146	541	216	155	178	135	221	1,592
ALACHUA	103	129	85	34	195	77	74	697
BAKER	1	0	2	0	1	0	7	11
BRADFORD	11	6	5	3	8	0	3	36
GILCHRIST	3	1	4	1	0	4	7	20
LEVY	7	5	21	2	0	4	22	61
UNION	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
CIRCUIT 8 TOTALS	136	142	117	40	204	85	113	827

COUNTIES	DISMISSED	ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT	ADJUDICATED DEPENDENT	ADJUDICATED CINS	PROBATION MATTERS	ADJUDICATION WITHHELD	OTHER	TOTAL
ORANGE	467	340	575	254	272	0	707	2,615
OSCEOLA	125	22	9	10	7	3	123	299
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	592	362	584	264	279	3	830	2,914
HARDEE	8	1	4	6	40	7	3	69
HIGHLANDS	13	77	72	7	28	4	58	259
POLK	362	626	239	86	465	238	122	2,138
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	383	704	315	99	533	249	183	2,466
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)								FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE
DESOTO	15	20	11	6	0	1	1	54
MANATEE	64	214	113	94	213	68	98	864
SARASOTA	38	278	119	74	207	76	188	980
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	117	512	243	174	420	145	287	1,898
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	394	501	1,111	534	85	412	157	3,194
BAY	139	63	81	32	103	82	263	763
CALHOUN	4	2	1	4	3	0	0	14
GULF	2	8	6	19	3	0	2	40
HOLMES	5	22	15	10	5	5	13	75
JACKSON	14	28	47	4	4	13	17	127
WASHINGTON	2	6	34	18	14	7	8	89
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	166	129	184	87	132	107	303	1,108
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	167	661	147	252	489	30	248	1,994
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	23	86	51	76	0	40	137	413
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	298	687	346	314	483	98	201	2,427
BREVARD	297	236	97	167	354	246	189	1,586
SEMINOLE	24	48	80	32	52	63	77	376
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	321	284	177	199	406	309	266	1,962
INDIAN RIVER	26	104	35	50	86	17	45	363
MARTIN	12	78	18	34	14	11	55	222
OKEECHOBEE	0	40	18	15	0	0	7	80
ST. LUCIE	61	186	37	105	167	14	65	635
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	99	408	108	204	267	42	172	1,300
CHARLOTTE	3	17	4	0	0	25	22	71
COLLIER	12	77	33	51	8	35	25	241
GLADES	4	1	9	2	5	5	8	34
HENDRY	11	22	10	10	9	0	15	77
LEE	100	218	178	112	251	153	159	1,171
CIRCUIT 20 TOTALS	130	335	234	175	273	218	229	1,594
STATE TOTALS	4,263	7,857	6,115	3,563	5,773	3,051	4,517	39,581

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Appendix E.2.a
**COUNTY COURT CASeload STATISTICS—
 FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY CASE TYPE**

COUNTIES	MM		FM		MO		CO		SP		CC		TOTALS	
	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
ESCAMBIA	10,258	6,522	2	12	284	189	50	59	3,116	2,584	644	176	14,281	9,722
OKALOOSA	1,381	1,229	7	70	25	24	11	7	1,081	776	82	85	2,587	2,190
SANTA ROSA	838	790	0	0	0	0	0	0	622	453	15	8	1,475	1,251
WALTON	1,006	1,066	0	0	1	1	0	0	333	384	15	12	1,355	1,268
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	13,483	9,607	9	82	235	213	61	66	5,154	4,002	756	481	19,698	14,431
FRANKLIN	595	531	86	74	0	0	0	0	164	143	0	0	845	748
GADSDEN	773	707	0	0	0	0	4	4	418	303	18	10	1,213	1,024
JEFFERSON	362	263	80	66	1	1	0	0	96	51	0	0	539	381
LEON	5,579	4,954	23	321	6	4	34	4	4,083	2,464	266	167	9,991	7,914
LIBERTY	308	250	1	1	0	0	0	0	57	21	3	1	369	273
WAKULLA	446	464	0	3	0	0	1	0	82	55	2	2	531	524
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	8,063	7,169	190	465	7	5	39	8	4,900	3,037	289	180	13,488	10,864
COLUMBIA	1,807	1,441	390	409	0	0	0	0	384	416	29	24	2,610	2,290
DIXIE	936	853	34	26	2	2	0	0	107	93	1	0	1,080	974
HAMILTON	461	424	159	145	0	0	0	0	70	60	3	2	693	631
LAFAYETTE	141	125	57	44	0	0	0	0	47	29	0	0	245	198
MADISON	629	527	1	1	0	0	0	0	274	195	7	4	911	727
SUWANNEE	838	724	119	105	0	0	0	0	426	293	11	6	1,394	1,128
TAYLOR	791	847	6	29	2	2	0	0	195	125	12	4	1,006	1,007
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	5,603	4,941	766	759	4	4	0	0	1,503	1,211	63	40	7,939	6,955
CLAY	583	465	3	0	0	0	0	0	275	187	6	2	867	654
DUVAL	20,030	14,475	90	72	1,254	925	0	0	9,985	6,245	762	443	32,121	22,160
NASSAU	805	813	0	0	0	0	3	1	258	252	11	5	1,077	1,071
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	21,418	15,753	93	72	1,254	925	3	1	10,518	6,684	779	450	34,065	23,885
CITRUS	668	666	285	253	0	0	0	0	888	925	29	23	1,870	1,867
HERNANDO	927	1,147	69	267	0	0	2	6	1,131	1,412	33	21	2,162	2,853
LAKE	816	846	19	144	0	1	0	0	1,411	1,712	68	36	2,314	2,739
MARION	1,966	2,310	977	1,044	65	0	6	5	2,270	1,289	83	3	5,367	4,651
SUMTER	611	560	170	182	6	6	0	0	190	133	5	3	982	884
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	4,988	5,529	1,520	1,890	71	7	8	11	5,890	5,471	218	86	12,695	12,994
PASCO	1,280	1,066	1	2	1	0	13	11	553	384	123	67	1,971	1,530
PINELLAS	11,671	8,695	0	1	281	107	31	21	4,696	3,576	783	776	17,462	13,176
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	12,951	9,761	1	3	282	107	44	32	5,249	3,960	906	843	19,433	14,706
FLAGLER	203	441	6	5	2	2	0	1	140	133	8	11	359	593
PUTNAM	856	745	229	145	0	0	0	0	831	512	49	23	1,965	1,425
ST. JOHNS	670	551	462	420	3	2	58	51	707	1,020	85	61	1,985	2,105
VOLUSIA	2,821	2,330	4,089	3,496	2	1	61	36	5,427	5,631	185	100	12,585	11,594
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	4,550	4,067	4,786	4,066	7	5	119	88	7,105	7,296	327	195	16,894	15,717
ALACHUA	1,381	2,176	214	176	341	234	67	48	4,406	3,430	223	94	6,632	6,158
BAKER	424	400	103	66	0	0	0	0	75	46	2	1	604	513
BRADFORD	420	318	43	22	0	0	0	0	353	446	1	1	817	787
GILCHRIST	174	140	3	3	0	0	0	0	169	131	3	2	349	276
LEVY	440	359	18	22	1	0	0	0	179	155	4	1	642	537
UNION	267	233	9	5	0	0	0	0	62	38	0	0	338	276

COUNTIES	MM		FM		MO		CO		SP		CC		TOTALS	
	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
ORANGE	2,894	4,787	9	651	2	1	20	16	6,527	8,000	626	915	10,078	14,370
OSCEOLA	955	814	24	22	0	0	0	0	397	275	20	13	1,396	1,124
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	3,849	5,601	33	673	2	1	20	16	6,924	8,275	646	928	11,474	15,494
HARDEE	907	961	29	28	0	0	17	8	263	269	11	8	1,227	1,274
HIGHLANDS	780	692	405	348	0	0	2	0	920	845	33	28	2,140	1,913
POLK	4,677	3,877	651	637	315	265	6	5	4,526	4,533	402	147	10,577	9,464
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	6,364	5,530	1,085	1,013	315	265	25	13	5,709	5,647	446	183	13,944	12,651
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE													
DESOTO	528	451	0	0	0	0	1	0	236	189	6	6	771	646
MANATEE	2,101	1,582	0	0	11	8	48	29	640	1,031	164	98	2,964	2,748
SARASOTA	1,594	1,305	0	0	0	0	135	105	2,286	2,090	178	108	4,193	3,608
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	4,223	3,338	0	0	11	8	184	134	3,162	3,310	348	212	7,928	7,002
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	6,574	5,530	6,229	5,450	4,991	4,736	444	300	6,677	5,149	2,276	1,173	27,191	22,338
BAY	1,559	1,391	317	279	0	0	0	0	2,316	1,178	71	27	4,263	2,875
CALHOUN	479	339	9	8	5	3	13	8	244	116	0	0	750	474
GULF	288	171	135	70	0	0	0	0	230	47	9	7	662	295
HOLMES	842	598	0	4	0	0	0	0	111	117	7	5	960	724
JACKSON	1,478	1,293	3	6	4	4	0	0	1,528	1,299	36	17	3,049	2,619
WASHINGTON	554	399	80	42	10	4	0	0	111	77	8	5	763	527
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	5,200	4,191	544	409	19	11	13	8	4,540	2,834	131	61	10,447	7,514
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	2,536	2,173	31	21	2	2	52	44	7,922	5,539	492	455	11,035	8,234
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	1,212	1,000	136	106	0	0	56	42	440	302	39	21	1,883	1,471
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	3,623	1,646	0	0	0	0	21	10	15,431	10,256	1,470	1,704	20,545	13,616
BREVARD	3,442	2,490	1,136	1,065	20	15	9	8	3,731	3,231	212	312	8,550	7,121
SEMINOLE	1,387	1,351	695	653	7	6	19	16	1,274	1,068	175	80	3,557	3,174
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	4,829	3,841	1,831	1,718	27	21	28	24	5,005	4,299	387	392	12,107	10,295
INDIAN RIVER	1,722	1,377	1	0	0	0	4	2	583	367	56	28	2,366	1,774
MARTIN	792	641	56	43	0	0	33	20	607	396	92	30	1,580	1,130
OKEECHOBEE	782	626	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	170	23	24	1,019	820
ST. LUCIE	1,819	1,599	765	599	0	0	6	7	1,222	970	2	0	3,814	3,175
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	5,115	4,243	822	642	0	0	43	29	2,626	1,903	173	82	8,779	6,899
CHARLOTTE	682	492	0	0	1	0	11	5	325	156	32	53	1,051	706
COLLIER	2,514	1,967	212	167	9	5	25	16	596	407	95	25	3,451	2,587
GLADES	711	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	1	1	721	625
HENDRY														

Appendix E.2.b.
COUNTY CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTIES	CONVICTED	ACQUITTED	DISMISSED	NOLLE PROSSE	BOND ESTREATURE	NO INFORMATION	OTHER	TOTAL
ESCAMBIA	4,569	35	433	758	501	52	413	6,761
OKALOOSA	576	10	422	92	229	0	0	1,329
SANTA ROSA	318	5	229	67	167	0	4	790
WALTON	274	2	88	56	592	53	2	1,067
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	5,737	52	1,172	973	1,489	105	419	9,947
FRANKLIN	218	0	131	0	215	0	41	605
GADSDEN	144	4	0	60	492	0	11	711
JEFFERSON	161	0	22	2	52	16	77	330
LEON	2,938	50	1,324	472	220	126	153	5,283
LIBERTY	116	1	41	16	48	1	28	251
WAKULLA	216	2	145	5	77	21	1	467
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	3,793	57	1,663	555	1,104	164	311	7,647
COLUMBIA	505	40	461	162	279	14	389	1,850
DIXIE	306	5	36	117	385	10	22	881
HAMILTON	108	13	68	23	221	26	110	569
LAFAYETTE	43	0	50	5	24	7	40	169
MADISON	103	5	60	89	222	19	30	528
SUWANNEE	188	8	112	33	385	5	98	829
TAYLOR	165	17	390	78	200	6	22	878
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	1,418	88	1,177	507	1,716	87	711	5,704
CLAY	255	4	32	62	106	0	6	465
DUVAL	9,757	94	427	4,085	855	4	250	15,472
NASSAU	180	0	10	234	390	0	0	814
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	10,192	98	469	4,381	1,351	4	256	16,751
CITRUS	340	10	114	71	120	33	230	918
HERNANDO	280	18	665	121	243	2	91	1,420
LAKE	481	13	53	145	122	42	135	991
MARION	909	9	149	1,244	287	70	691	3,359
SUMTER	297	4	24	81	142	25	175	748
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	2,307	54	1,005	1,662	914	172	1,322	7,436
PASCO	494	22	73	18	326	109	37	1,079
PINELLAS	6,840	59	260	232	651	771	11	8,824
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	7,334	81	333	250	977	880	48	9,903
FLAGLER	127	1	19	255	17	25	5	449
PUTNAM	246	0	36	272	146	77	113	890
ST. JOHNS	265	10	161	48	165	45	330	1,024
VOLUSIA	813	44	217	388	73	2,411	1,917	5,863
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	1,451	55	433	963	401	2,558	2,365	8,226
ALACHUA	1,762	17	47	321	114	111	262	2,634
BAKER	165	1	89	27	122	0	62	466
BRADFORD	137	1	42	55	87	1	17	340
GILCHRIST	35	6	14	28	38	13	9	143
LEVY	126	4	144	24	67	0	16	381
UNION	152	0	29	0	50	1	6	238
CIRCUIT 8 TOTALS	2,377	29	365	455	478	126	372	4,202

COUNTIES	CONVICTED	ACQUITTED	DISMISSED	NOLLE PROSSE	BOND ESTREATURE	NO INFORMATION	OTHER	TOTAL
ORANGE	1,011	72	3,108	400	105	492	267	5,455
OSCEOLA	457	2	118	58	143	37	21	836
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	1,468	74	3,226	458	248	529	288	6,291
HARDEE	545	21	62	49	290	0	30	997
HIGHLANDS	548	8	40	62	76	0	306	1,040
POLK	2,449	157	349	289	557	9	974	4,784
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	3,542	186	451	400	923	9	1,310	6,821
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)	FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE							
DESOTO	289	4	39	35	82	0	2	451
MANATEE	797	37	34	186	529	0	36	1,619
SARASOTA	741	19	286	153	167	0	44	1,410
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	1,827	60	359	374	778	0	82	3,480
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	6,985	353	1,520	692	881	22	5,563	16,016
BAY	829	22	139	220	137	38	285	1,676
CALHOUN	272	2	16	28	10	3	27	358
GULF	125	5	17	14	14	23	43	241
HOLMES	183	5	189	5	206	8	6	602
JACKSON	438	25	47	231	397	145	20	1,303
WASHINGTON	113	3	61	11	205	20	32	445
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	1,960	62	469	509	969	237	413	4,619
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	1,298	111	176	310	250	1	94	2,240
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	509	15	23	435	7	71	88	1,148
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	984	68	29	423	142	0	10	1,656
BREVARD	1,589	75	544	376	52	4	938	3,578
SEMINOLE	530	28	183	237	218	209	619	2,024
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	2,119	103	727	613	270	213	1,557	5,602
INDIAN RIVER	745	22	217	176	214	0	5	1,379
MARTIN	352	12	85	147	66	11	31	704
OKEECHOBEE	347	8	60	30	176	2	3	626
ST. LUCIE	666	16	365	157	420	271	310	2,205
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	2,110	58	727	510	876	284	349	4,914
CHARLOTTE	277	3	25	110	75	0	7	497
COLLIER	976	14	287	279	317	71	211	2,155
GLADES	228	0	118	23	236	1	11	617
HENDRY	211	9	48	93	296	0	10	667
LEE	1,585	47	608	221	1,839	0	5	4,305
CIRCUIT 20 TOTALS	3,277	73	1,086	726	2,763	72	244	8,241
STATE TOTALS	60,688	1,677	15,410	15,196	16,537	5,535	15,801	130,844

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Appendix E.2.c.
COUNTY CIVIL CASES DISPOSED BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

COUNTIES	DISMISSED	FINAL JUDGMENT	FINAL ORDERS	TRANSFER	OTHER	TOTAL
ESCAMBIA	1,841	1,068	0	48	3	2,960
OKALOOSA	614	220	0	26	1	861
SANTA ROSA	171	290	0	0	0	461
WALTON	79	118	0	4	0	201
CIRCUIT 1 TOTALS	2,705	1,696	0	78	4	4,483
FRANKLIN	91	32	0	0	20	143
GADSDEN	312	1	0	0	0	313
JEFFERSON	45	4	0	0	2	51
LEON	815	1,388	0	1	427	2,631
LIBERTY	5	14	0	0	3	22
WAKULLA	16	41	0	0	0	57
CIRCUIT 2 TOTALS	1,284	1,480	0	1	452	3,217
COLUMBIA	211	227	0	2	0	440
DIXIE	45	48	0	0	0	93
HAMILTON	33	29	0	0	0	62
LAFAYETTE	16	13	0	0	0	29
MADISON	109	89	0	1	0	199
SUWANNEE	190	109	0	0	0	299
TAYLOR	42	85	0	2	0	129
CIRCUIT 3 TOTALS	646	600	0	5	0	1,251
CLAY	92	97	0	0	0	189
DUVAL	2,759	3,763	0	4	162	6,688
NASSAU	144	113	0	0	0	257
CIRCUIT 4 TOTALS	2,995	3,973	0	4	162	7,134
CITRUS	686	260	0	2	0	948
HERNANDO	885	544	0	2	2	1,433
LAKE	855	888	0	4	1	1,748
MARION	458	834	0	0	0	1,292
SUMTER	67	68	0	0	1	136
CIRCUIT 5 TOTALS	2,951	2,594	0	8	4	5,557
PASCO	239	205	0	4	3	451
PINELLAS	1,751	2,526	0	74	1	4,352
CIRCUIT 6 TOTALS	1,990	2,731	0	78	4	4,803
FLAGLER	84	52	0	0	8	144
PUTNAM	286	245	0	3	1	535
ST. JOHNS	794	278	0	9	0	1,081
VOLUSIA	3,069	2,630	0	31	1	5,731
CIRCUIT 7 TOTALS	4,233	3,205	0	43	10	7,491
ALACHUA	2,158	1,355	0	11	0	3,524
BAKER	25	22	0	0	0	47
BRADFORD	295	150	0	0	2	447
GILCHRIST	79	51	0	3	0	133
LEVY	115	41	0	0	0	156
UNION	28	10	0	0	0	38
CIRCUIT 8 TOTALS	2,700	1,628	0	14	2	4,344
COUNTIES	DISMISSED	FINAL JUDGMENT	FINAL ORDERS	TRANSFER	OTHER	TOTAL
ORANGE	2,530	2,478	0	0	3,907	8,915
OSCEOLA	136	144	0	8	0	288
CIRCUIT 9 TOTALS	2,666	2,622	0	8	3,907	9,203
HARDEE	125	110	0	2	40	277
HIGHLANDS	390	362	0	0	121	873
POLK	2,130	2,544	0	5	1	4,680
CIRCUIT 10 TOTALS	2,645	3,016	0	7	162	5,830
CIRCUIT 11 TOTALS (DADE)						
FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE						
DESOTO	120	75	0	0	0	195
MANATEE	839	280	0	4	6	1,129
SARASOTA	944	1,230	0	22	2	2,198
CIRCUIT 12 TOTALS	1,903	1,585	0	26	8	3,522
CIRCUIT 13 TOTALS (HILLSBOROUGH)	1,745	4,443	0	133	1	6,322
BAY	634	533	0	7	31	1,205
CALHOUN	40	75	0	1	0	116
GULF	49	5	0	0	0	54
HOLMES	45	74	0	2	1	122
JACKSON	615	701	0	0	0	1,316
WASHINGTON	31	51	0	0	0	82
CIRCUIT 14 TOTALS	1,414	1,439	0	10	32	2,895
CIRCUIT 15 TOTALS (PALM BEACH)	2,311	3,537	0	146	0	5,994
CIRCUIT 16 TOTALS (MONROE)	149	174	0	0	0	323
CIRCUIT 17 TOTALS (BROWARD)	4,410	7,472	0	78	0	11,960
BREVARD	1,487	2,036	0	18	2	3,543
SEMINOLE	680	433	0	35	0	1,148
CIRCUIT 18 TOTALS	2,167	2,469	0	53	2	4,691
INDIAN RIVER	170	225	0	0	0	395
MARTIN	177	224	0	5	20	426
OKEECHOBEE	96	97	0	1	0	194
ST. LUCIE	255	609	0	1	103	970
CIRCUIT 19 TOTALS	698	1,155	0	7	125	1,983
CHARLOTTE	203	5	0	1	0	209
COLLIER	206	214	0	5	7	432
GLADES	5	3	0	0	0	8
HENDRY	69	25	0	1	2	97
LEE	1,101	1,192	0	11	13	2,317
CIRCUIT 20 TOTALS	1,584	1,439	0	18	22	3,063
STATE TOTALS	41,196	47,261	0	717	4,895	94,069

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END