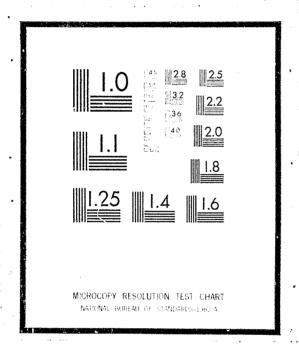
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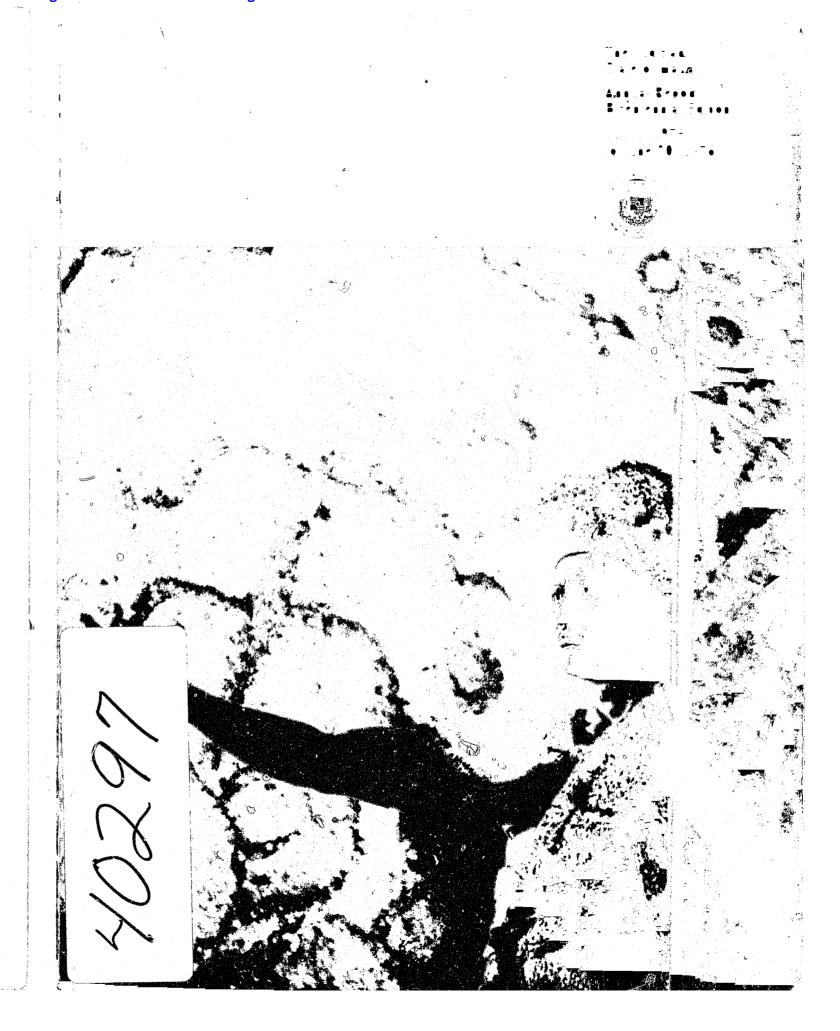


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

> 10/19/77 Date filmed,



"A Judiciary that discloses what it is doing and why it does it will breed understanding.
"Confidence based on understanding is more enduring than confidence based on awe."

U. S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas



NCJRS
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ACQUISITIONS

To the Honorable Members of the Ninth Legislature

It seems appropriate that in this annual report coinciding with the nation's Bicentennial we take a look at our roots and assess some significant steps forward.

This historical inventory is not only a means of measuring progress, but helps us compare where we once were with where we are and where we should be heading. By documenting the goals and struggles of our forbears we renew our vigor to refine and improve the Judiciary process.

The 1975-76 reporting year, an integral part of that process, has been one of considerable thrust. A record number of filings in the Supreme Court follows a national upward trend in appellate caseloads. Hawaii's filings have skyrocketed; indeed they have more than doubled in the last five years. And although appellate case terminations were up 28 per cent over last year, the continuing backlog calls for some hard decisions about the future.

In both the circuit and district courts a slight decrease in criminal actions filed was obliterated by an increase in the number of cases brought to trial.

An articulate citizenry demanding its day in court effected significant accelerations in civil actions where terminations not only lagged behind filings, but dropped below last year's total. Full impact of the new Probate Code and penal procedures revisions augurs more of the same.

In the Family Courts a sharp increase in divorce actions was accompanied by a spiraling number of children's law violations. Acutely aware of the impact of early home attitudes on subsequent respect for the law, the Judiciary views with alarm the disintegration of today's family.

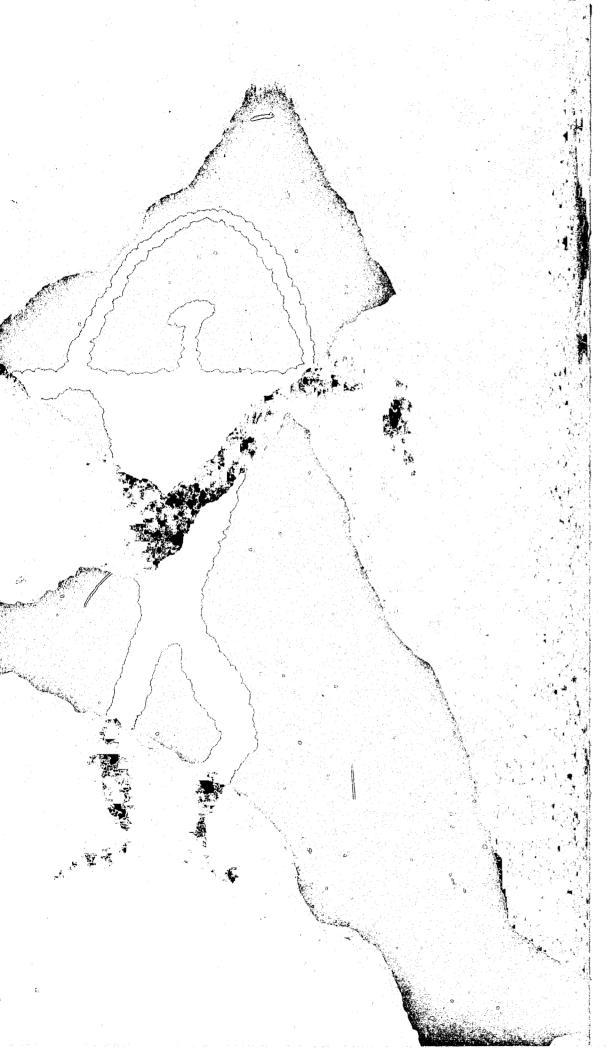
Court programs documented in this report try to take up the slack. They are viable; most are meeting with success.

However, in order to keep pace with what appears to be a downright upheaval in today's value systems, we shall need the vigilance, the imagination, the continued energy and resources of both the Legislature and the Judiciary.

Respectfully yours,

William & Vachardson

William S. Richardson Chief Justice of Hawaii



Yesterday: The Legacy

When British explorer Captain James Cook stepped off the H.M.S. Resolution in 1778, he found himself among Polynesians living in a Stone Age culture under a centuries-old feudal system.

In old Hawaii, where the people lived simply from sea and soil, the law emanated from powerful chiefs—or alii—who owned and ruled the several small kingdoms. Chiefs apportioned land among their followers and favorites, who in turn reapportioned it among theirs.

Although each chief acted as law giver, judge and executioner, a substantial body of custom, or common law grew among the people. Decrees relating to such basic civil matters as fishing and water rights were passed verbally from father to son.

Criminal offenses were treated variously. Retaliation by friends of the "injured parties" was common but could be thwarted if the offender escaped to sanctuaries known as "cities of refuge." Thieves might be forced to return stolen goods; assault often was punished by breaking a limb; murder, by death.

Law of the Splintered Paddle

In this social setting, therefore, it is not surprising that an incident in the early stages of Kamehameha's campaign to unite the islands took on momentous import. The event was not only a landmark in Hawaii's past, but was to become an integral part of the people's philosophy.

Crucial Encounter

Legend has it that one morning five fishermen in the Puna district on the Island of Hawaii were paddling to shore with their night's catch when suddenly Kamehameha's menacing war canoes bore down on them. Fearing for their lives and their catch, the fishermen quickly beached their boat, shouldered their nets and tried to flee. Three escaped successfully, but two were overtaken by the lone Kamehameha who had waved his soldiers back.

While struggling to wrest the coveted net from one fisherman, the king's foot wedged in a lava crevice and he fell. Seizing a huge canoe paddle, the second fisherman struck a stunning blow to the trapped chieftain's head, splintering the paddle and nearly killing the king. The warriors rescued their fallen leader and captured both fishermen.

Act of Mercy

When Kamehameha recovered, the fishermen were brought before him, certain of harsh sentences. After



Historic law emerged from violent incident.

questioning them, however, the king acknowledged his own guilt in the fracas, and decided the men had acted only to protect their property. His ruling countered the philosophy that no property rights existed except those of the king. In an act of great statesmanship and mercy, Kamehameha not only freed the fishermen, but granted them parcels of land which would be theirs and their children's forever.



Kina Kamehameha



Early violators sought sanctuary in 'cities of refuge'.

Rest in Peace

The law that emerged from this incident became known as Kanawai Mamala-hoa—Law of the Splintered Paddle. "E hele Ka elemakule a moe i ke ala, e hele Ka luahine a moe i keala, e hele ke keike a moe i ke ala." Eloquent in its simplicity, the Hawaiian edict translates: "Let the aged, the men and women, and the little children lie down (in safety) by the road." Because it established property rights and extended equal protection to all, the law is seen as a cornerstone securing peace and freedom in the emerging united Kingdom of Hawaii.



Queen Kaahumanu

Custom and Kapu

Forbidden Fruit

An incorrigible queen led the first women's rights movement in old Hawaii. Kaahumanu, a strong willed and tempestuous rebel, was also King Kamehameha's favorite among 21 wives. She actively resisted and helped ultimately to shatter the powerful religious kapu (taboo) system that not only permeated every aspect of island life, but reinforced despotism and grossly discriminated against women. Offenders generally were put to death.

The eating kapus were most humiliating. Not only were men prohibited from eating with women, but certain foods were forbidden to females. These inequities most rankled Kaahumanu who saw them as a deterrent to her power. She flaunted the kapus by

secretly eating bananas, pork and shark's meat. In so doing, she was quick to learn the gods did not punish what the chiefs did not discover.

Liholiho Enticed

When Kamehamehamed in 1819 Queen Kaahumanu as high chical assumed the position of kahina nui (premier) with young Liholiho (titled King Kamehameha II). Consequently, she bent every effort to convince him to abandon the kapu system. The feat was accomplished within six months. At a feast planned by Kaahumanu, Liholiho, fortified with liquor, joined the women's dining table and ate with them. This one symbolic gesture known as Ai Noa or "free eating," broke the power of the priests, emancipated women and toppled the entire socio-religious ethic of the islands.



William Little Lee, Hawaii's first Chief Justice.

No Frills in 1845

Compelling the respect of "fundgmens" on the country of the count in 1945 was often discounaged by this fact as observed by first Class Justice William Lee Little:

"The highest court in the land meets h, an old grass house, floored with mats, without benefits, scats or conflores of any kind, with one corner partitioned off with calico for adapts office, circles office, police court and may dom:"

Wave of the Finne

Mission Impossible

Except for proscriptions against crimes of much of theft and adultery, the New England missionaries who arrived on *The Thaddens* in 1820 were unsuccessful in several attempts to influence Plantikar chiefs to replace the ancient lapus with the Ten-Commandments.

Secenteen years of Protestant avangelism coupled with an inflit, of foreign officials, beach disast captains and mercellaneous traders led fravalian scholar David Malo to a prophetic warning in 1837; "If a big wave comes in large and untaralliar fishes will come from duridance or an, and when they could small fishes of the similors they will cat them up."

Birth of the Judiciano

Presence of the hables did indeed create a volatile society. It was inevitable that the chiefs would be torsed by those Malo described as "clever men from the big countries" to consider reconstruction of the government of the kingdom.

Thus, in 1839, a group of missionary educated biavairans or citaling Mile) drafted a Declaration of higher referred to as the Plavairan Magna Charta. Written in the Angle Saxon tradition, it embodied a material policy of reliefens toleration.

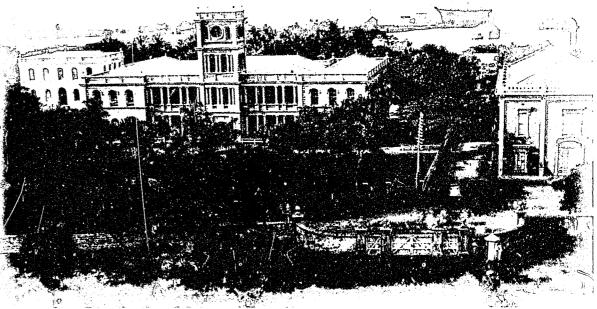
On October S. 1840, King Kamehanicha III prodefined the first Constitution. Formalized government, including a legislature and an independent in lidary, was born in the kingdom.

The Young Lawrence

The first supreme court consisted of the king, the kahina-nui and four other judges appointed by the legislature's lower branch. There were still no attorneys in the islands. Thus when John Ricord, a 32 year-old lawyer with a somewhat questionable past, arrived in the islands in 1844 he was snapped up within 19 days to become attorney general of the kingdom.

Attention William Little Lee, a consumptive from New York sceking a geographical health cure in Oregon, came ashere for a stopover in 1846 and stayed to be named the first chief justice of the supreme court. He was still in his 20's.

Both young lawyers were capable and energetic. Transformations in the government would have been delayed without their efforts. Ricord is remembered for 1817 legislation refining the Judiciary; Little, for the Criminal Code of 1850, the Constitution of 1852, and the first volume of the Hawaii Reports published in 1857.



Judiciary Building was completed in 1874.

Metamorphosis

the New Republic

The Hawaii Judiciary is unique in that it is the only one in the nation to survive four forms of government, monarchy, republic, tenitory (including martial law) and statehood. The constitutional monarchy ended with the bloodless overthrow of Queen Lilioukalani, 1892, and the new republic a year later adopted a constitution providing for a supreme court appointed by the republic's president (Sanford Dole) with the advice and consent of the Senate. Circuit judges were named in the same manner. The provisional government lasted six years until annexation to the United States in 1898.

Territorial Tensions

Justice by remote control some 6,000 miles away in Washington, D.C., did not always auger well for Hawaii's Territorial Judiciary. Judges not only served at the pleasure of the United States president, but their compensation was cut in half. Vacancies on the bench were allowed to continue for as long as two years. At one point, a supreme court justice died in office and the court did not sit for 18 months.

Adding insult to injury, martial law was imposed after Pearl Harbor and the courts were closed altogether for the duration of the war. Alleged criminals languished in prisons without trial, disgraceful testimony to the fact that "justice delayed is justice denied." Needless to say, the frustrating condition in

the Judiciary was a prime mover in the long and adduous campaign for statehood

Nine Year Vigil

In 1950 statehood appeared to be just around the corner and a Constitutional Convention was called. The judicial structure under which we function after a century of development was firmly established by the resulting Constitution. However, the hopes of 1950 gave way to nine years of anxious waiting. When statehood finally came in 1959, it was, so far as the Judiciary was concerned, long overdue.

Twelve Good Men and True

In the first law relating to juries passed in 1942, the "hable" population in the isles was acknowledged in rules for the jury's composition. In cases where both parties to a cause were foreigners, the jury was to be composed of foreigners. If both parties were natives, the jury was to be made up of natives. If there was a foreigner on one side and a native on the other, the jury was half and half.

Although a jury was supposed to consist of 12 members, in cases where there were not enough foreigners to make a full panel, a jury was to be reduced in number, but never less than eight.



Today: The Process

When the tumult and shouting subsided after Hawaii became the 50th state, the judicial machine, rusting from federal neglect, ground along for several years with a number of squeaky wheels.

The district courts were factionalized and dependent on separate county funding. Buildings had deteriorated. The roofs often leaked. Documents from court to court varied in size, shape, color and format. Procedures were antiquated and differed from one circuit to the next.

Territorial tyranny had been demoralizing. Prestige was the primary impetus for accepting judgeships, some magistrates presided with little or no education in the law. Civil cases often took up to two years to come to trial. Calendaring was so disorganized that in one court with a heavy docket lawyers might sit an entire afternoon waiting for a case to be called; while in another court the judge was left with time on his hands because of pre-trial settlements or continuances.

Battery Charged

Two positive moves opened the way for subsequent overhaul of judicial machinery. First, a critical survey of the territorial courts was conducted in 1957 by retired Federal Courts Administrator Henry P. Chandler. His findings prompted a concise report that formed the backbone for constitutional and statutory revision. Chandler's recommended legislation was adopted intact and stands today as the basis of a model state court system.

Early Tune up

In a second thrust toward reform, the late Judge Gerald R. Corbett spearheaded efforts of several governmental and private agencies to replace Hawaii's separate Juvenile Court and Domestic Relations Division with a statewide Family Court. Here, all legal problems involved in family disorganization along with the specific problems of child delinquency and child neglect would be centered. Preliminary attempts to exercise the rule-making power of the Supreme Court to establish a family court fizzled, so studies were forwarded to the governor and key members of the legislature. The Family Court Act was adopted in the 1965 session.



Judge Herman Lum welcomes young visitor to Family Court.

No Labels

The words "delinquent," "delinquency," "dependent" and "dependency" were discontinued with inception of the Family Court. These words are seen as "labels" pinned on children, and as a historic rather than a help in treating their problems.



Chief Justice William S. Richardson has guided the Judiciary since 1966.

Decade of Dynamism

Major Overhaul

On July 1, 1966, Chief Justice William S. Richardson, appointed to the Supreme Court by the late Gov. John A. Burns, assumed office. Coupling softsell with quiet persistence to re-vitalize the Judiciary, the Chief Justice appointed an administrative director of the courts and began a major overhaul requiring an unflagging effort to unify, develop, update, streamline, revise, improve and innovate within the Judiciary.

Scoreboard

A tabulation of the decade's major achievements speaks for the process:

- Courts throughout the state were unified by revising existing court rules and promulgating new ones for statewide uniformity. Forms and operating procedures for both adjudicative and administrative services were standardized. A data processing system was initiated.
- The Family Court was created and functions within each circuit court as a full division (1966).
- The Tax Appeals Court was created as a full-time division of the Judiciary (1968).
- District Courts were elevated to courts of record. District magistrates were elevated to full-time judges who could be assigned as necessary among the four circuits (1972).
- Citizens' Conferences on the Administration of

Justice were convened in 1967 and 1972 to bring the community into the judicial process.

- A Judicial Council was named by the Supreme Court. Composed of judges, lawyers and lay people, the Council laid the groundwork for extensive law revision (Penal Code, 1972; Probate Code, 1975).
- Comprehensive training programs for judges, management and professional staff were introduced. Hawaii judges are required to take continuing education courses at the National College of the State Judiciary in Reno, Nev.
- A Driver Improvement Program was started in 1968 on Oahu and has been expanded to offer defensive driving and traffic safety education throughout the state.
- The Hawaii Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center and the Hawaii Judicial Information System were initiated with funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
- An Office of Disciplinary Counsel was created to investigate allegations of lawyers' misconduct (1974).
- New District Court facilities were constructed in Hanalei and Koloa, Kauai; Honokea and North Kohala on the Big Island; and Pearl City on Oahu. Facilities in Lihue and Kona were renovated. Circuit and District Court operations in the Third Circuit moved into the new state office building in Hilo.
- Planning was initiated for Judicial complexes for both district and circuit courts in the First Circuit (Honolulu).

Maintaining Momentum

Thousands of civil, family and criminal cases crying for justice are the *raisons d'etre* of the Judiciary. The year's statistics on these cases in Hawaii are carefully documented for study in succeeding sections of this report.

But behind every rap of the gavel is a story that goes beyond the bench. These stories deal with the process, the people, the programs, the plant—all vital parts of a dynamic, smooth-functioning Judiciary.

Here then, in capsule and pictorial review, are the areas of Hawaii Judiciary concentration during the 1975-76 Bicentennial year.

The Process

Standards and Goals.

The Statistical Analysis Center monitored a grant authorizing a mainland team to scrutinize information systems operations data of police, courts and corrections agencies. At the same time, University of Hawaii analysts investigated prosecution and defense systems to compare them with standards and goals set by the National Criminal Justice Advisory Commission and the National Bar Association.

Movers and Shakers

Tom Okuda was named deputy administrative director and Robert Ueoka assumed expanded responsibilities as business manager in a major reorganization of Administrative Director Lester E. Cingcade's staff. Personne! Officer Emmie Shigezawa completes the court's administrative team.

New Technology

Massive projects to automate civil and criminal activities in the courts, and to computerize traffic violations data storage and retrieval got the green light. Both the Hawaii Judicial Information System (HAJIS) and the National Highway Safety Project made substantial progress in 1975-76.

Video taping and trial recording, available in all circuits, were used routinely in several.

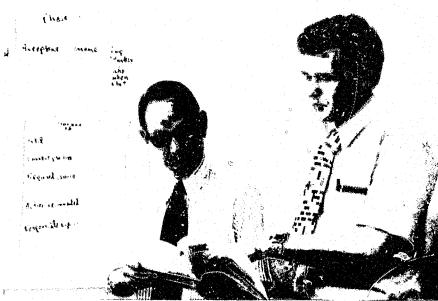
"Dial a Trial" utilized a recorded code-a-phone message in the Second Circuit to inform prospective jurors of trial status.

Statistical Analysis

During the year the Statistical Analysis Center researched Hawaii gambling offenses and related state policies; the Center also provided "early warning" crime indicators to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, supplied the media with Hawaii crime trends and published "Crime in Hawaii—1975, A Review of Unified Crime Reports".



Administrative Director Lester Cingcade confers with Deputy Director Tom Okuda.



Judge Takashi Kitaoka and Consultant Paul Wormley analyze standards and goals.





Planning for automation.

Rules Wrap Up

District Court judges and supervisory personnel met in Kona to make final rules and procedures changes in response to Hawaii's Revised Penal Code.

Parent Trackdown

Family Court trustees and the First Circuit Chief Clerk's office processed mountains of paperwork imposed by federal legislation designed to locate missing spouses in delinquent child support cases.

Do-It-Yourself Divorce

Third Circuit Chief Clerk Terry Kaide saved valuable staff time on the Big Island by putting together a divorce kit for qualified parties seeking divorces where minor children, property distribution and alimony are not involved.

Disciplining Lawvers

In two years of operation, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel received 365 complaints of attorney misconduct. Some 150 cases were terminated with discipline applied in 18 of them. The office received 61 requests from attorneys for advisory opinions on activities that might violate the Code. Eleven formal opinions were published.

The People

New Post

First Circuit Family Court Director Wayne Y. Kanagawa assumed directorship of the Oahu Intake Service Center, a main component of the Hawaii Correctional Master Plan.

Courses and Classes

Judiciary personnel (including 24 judges) completed some 9,800 instruction hours in special education or in-service orientation/training during the fiscal year.

Contingency Management

Maintaining secure custody while practicing therapeutic behavior modification methods challenged staffers at the Honolulu juvenile detention facility. A series of contingency management workshops were conducted to sharpen awareness of personnel who monitor teenage detainees at Hale Ho'omalu. (Daily resident population at the facility averaged 39 during the year.)

Judiciary Tours

More than 3,000 school children visited the Judiciary during the year. Law Library staff provided orientation to the 104 groups who visited the Supreme Court and viewed circuit court trials in progress.

VIP Contributions

Some 217 volunteers in probation (VIPs) served as companions, tutors, case aides, bailiff aides, library helpers, messengers, clerical aides, writers and statisticians for the Judiciary. Volunteers contributed close to 19,000 hours at a savings of almost \$67,000 to the courts. In terms of humanitarian benefits, their contribution was immeasurable.





Guiding student tours.



Neighbor Island volunteer coordinators meet in Honolulu

Teaching defensive driving.

Jury system is analyzed.

The Programs

Jury Study

A national concern of the courts is the wasteful, inefficient and frustrating use of citizens called to jury duty. This concern prompted the Judicial Council to authorize an in-depth study of both grand and petit jury systems in Hawaii by consultants from the National Center for State Courts.

Safety First!

More than 3,000 adult traffic violators throughout the state were referred for driver improvement classes during the year. One out of four referrals was a drunk driver assigned for special instruction and counseling. The remainder took defensive driving courses. An added 850 juveniles were channeled into remedial driving classes.

Life of the Land

Priceless ancient Hawaiian land documents were recorded on microfilm in a late race against time and termites.

Divorce Experience

Divorce bound spouses and their children attended three-part evening seminars dealing with legal, economic, social and emotional problems. First Circuit Family Court judges, psychiatrists and administrative personnel participated, with assistance from outside consultants.

Counseling of parents and children of divorce in the Third Circuit, now in its sixth year, won continuing support.



Microfilming ancient land records.

Stop Thief!

Innovative programs using ex-offenders as counselor-companions were implemented in the First and Third Circuits. Former offenders shared experience, strength and hope with new probationers. The programs are based on successful techniques used in other rehabilitative groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

Partners with Parents

Parents of children involved with the justice system responded positively to First and Third Circuit Family Court Parent Education programs. Parent groups heard explanations of the judicial process, then grappled with the anxiety and emotional turmoil they shared in dealing with problem children.

Crime and Punishment

Some 486 traffic violators and misdemeanants were sentenced by district court judges to perform a total of 9,720 hours of voluntary community service, primarily as litter pickers at City and County parks and beaches.

Wheeling and Dealing

First Circuit Family Court joined a Windward and Kalihi National Youth Program Using Mini-Bikes (NYPUM) sponsored by the YMCA. The juvenile behavior modification program uses mini-bike rides as rewards for disadvantaged youngsters who sign contracts to attend school, perform chores and stay out of trouble. The bikes, donated by Honda, are maintained by the youngsters.



Guiding former offenders as rehabilitation aides.



Judge Betty Vitousek listens to children of divorce.



Explaining judicial process to parents of juvenile offenders.



Picking litter at park sites as an alternative sentence.

Drugs and Deviants

All circuits zeroed in on drug-related crimes by fostering improved liaison with various drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs.

Diversionary Tactics

Intensive intervention projects in all circuits were aimed at keeping first offenders out of court through informal adjustments and referrals to other community agencies. Run-aways in particular gained from diversion programs.

Boy Builders

More than 70 disadvantaged boys from Maui, Lanai and Molokai attended the 27th Annual Boy Builders Unlimited Camp on the Valley Isle. Nine Second Circuit Family Court probation department staffers participated as counselors.

A Closer Walk

A more beneficial relationship between the Family Court and the Department of Education emerged during the year as a result of strong first efforts by the DOE to identify all youngsters not attending school. The new thrust enabled Liaison Officer Beverly Lee to track adjudicated juveniles for follow-up counseling.



Close relations with Department of Education benefits Court.

The Plant

Past Preserved

An advisory committee to preserve historical integrity of Aliiolani Hale was named by the chief justice. The group is monitoring restoration and renovation of the century-old Judiciary Building on King Street.

Smooth Moves

The Administrative Director's staff settled into renovated quarters in the Ii Building at 403 So. Queen St. Administration will be housed in the Judiciary Building with the Supreme Court when remodeling is completed.

Honolulu District Court Civil Division relocated to the eighth floor of the American Savings and Loan tower on the Fort Street Mall.

Driver Education and District Court Counseling Services moved to 119 Merchant St.

Facilities Dedicated

The chief justice took part in dedication ceremonies of new court facilities at Koloa and Waimea, Kauai.

Sites Selected

The mauka-diamond head corner of Hotel and Alakea street was chosen as site for a \$20.4 million Honelulu District Court building scheduled for completion in early 1981. A \$25.2 million First Circuit Judiciary Complex is set for completion in late 1981 and will be located in Kakaako near the new Federal Building.

Multi-Media Room

A former bedroom at the Maui Live-In Center was converted to recreational/instructional quarters. Cassette tapes, records, magazines and books were made available in the new media center.

Interim Facilities

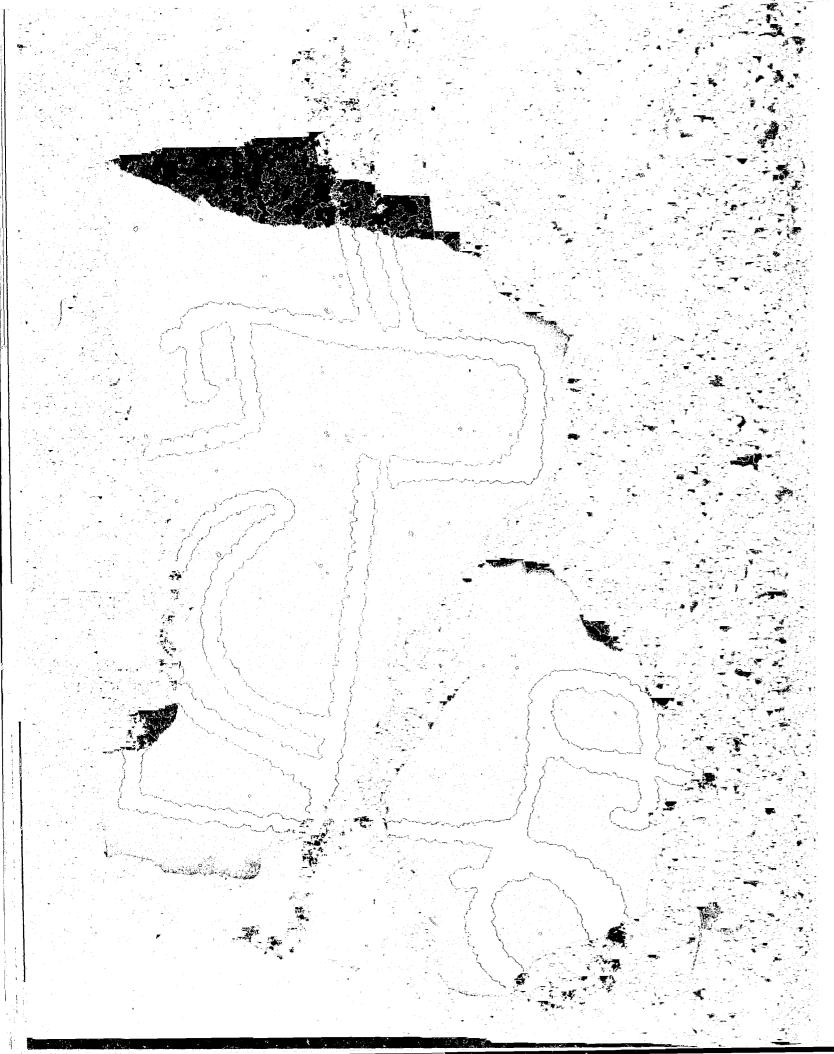
Plans were developed for judicial operations in the Kekuanao'a Building (old Territorial Office Building). Facilities for Family Court adjudication, Adult Probation and Chief Clerk's Office will be provided.



Administrative offices move makai.



Sampling book in multi-media room at Maul Live-In Center.



Tomorrow: The Vision

By JAMES DATOR, Ph.D.

Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii, and Planning Consultant to the Hawaii State Judiciary.

"The law is conservative in the same way in which language is conservative. It seeks to assimilate everything that happens to that which has happened. In an age where change has become exponential, this natural disability of the law is especially marked."

Like almost all of our present-day social institutions and values, the foundations of law and the system for the administration of justice lie in a past where the environment and human behavior was much more stable and predictable than now. In previous history—until perhaps only one or two hundred years ago—most humans lived in societies in which the present was so much like the past, and the future so much like the present, that most problems of the present or future had already been met and solved in the past. Thus, when one faced a problem, the best rule to apply was, "Has this problem been faced before, and, if so, how was it solved? I shall then solve it the same way."

Today, however, while many of our present and future problems are identical with those in the past, many more are not. Thus the past is less obviously a proper and sufficient guide for present and future decisions.

Up to now, one of the bases for much legislation and judicial decision-making has been "community values." In earlier times of stable, sedentary expectations and possibilities—it was so obvious that a community had common values that deviancy from these norms was easily recognized and universally deplored. Thus, acts of punishment and/or conformity were widely supported.

Today, in most parts of the world—certainly in Hawaii—it seems almost impossible to find a common set of values with an accompanying set of specifically operationalized definitions that has mough support to be called "community values." And yet, if there are none, how can there be "law," and how can justice be administered?

I believe we must answer that question, posed within the broader question of what has changed society from the way it was when "law" was born to the way it is now, and what will effect future change, in order to understand anything about the future of law and the administration of justice in Hawaii.

¹Howard Zinn, "The Conspiracy of Law in Paul Wolff," The Rule of Law, 1971, P. 31.



Futurist James Dator

The primary engine of change in our society has been technology. The operation of this engine has been through the expiation of Marshaïl McLuhan's pithy dictum, "We shape our tools, and thereafter our tools shape us." Humans have often created tools (including social institutions) for very narrow purposes or by accident, and then seen these tools assume a life of their own. The consequences have been widespread, unexpected and often unwanted. Moreover, as technological change has become institutionalized in our society, technologically-induced social and environmental change has accelerated until it has indeed achieved the exponential character.

And yet law remains conservative.

It is no wonder that our present system is under such strain or that so many people seek solutions by changing *parts* of the system only to discover that the strain merely has been transferred elsewhere or the solution itself has created a new and unanticipated strain.

In such a situation, it is no wonder that many

people throw up their hands in despair and want either to force a return to the "good old days," or give up and go surfing.

It seems to me highly unlikely that we will return in any significant sense to the good old days anytime soon. Moreover, many people have discovered they cannot avoid the basic problem by surfing because there are all those rowdies on the beach!

So I think most of us are going to have to decide on another way. As individuals who are part of a volatile island community which is part of an equally volatile nation and global system, we must think very carefully of what we actually expect from law and the administration of justice. It is not enough, in my view, to patch and modify our judicial system. Rather, we need to be as bold and imaginative at social invention as the Founding Fathers.

We need to seek to invent a new concept to replace what we mean by "law" in the present and future situation. We need to come up with a totally new social invention which makes sense in an environment where nothing can be expected to last forever, or even for very long; where permanence is no longer a prime value: and where "politics," (meaning flexibility, negotiation, bargaining, adaptability, and a willingness to see oneself and one's society as a dynamic, changing, uncertain thing) replaces "law."

"Law," as we now define it, seeks to create a state of predictability, order, inflexibility, certainty, the belief that there are or can be unchanging principles upon which all else is securely fixed. While many in our society still believe such principles exist, more and more frequently we find individuals differing profoundly about what those principles are, or how they should be operationalized. Hence, the effect on society is the same as if we believed there were no fixed principles. It is within this reality that I believe we must attempt to create a new meaning of law and a new judicial system.

I do not mean to suggest that there is one inevitable future. On the contrary, one of our gravest likely errors is to assume that the future will be essentially like the present—however we define the present. Many who are fixed in the present on certain problems or possibilities, extrapolate them rigidly into the future and try to build policy around them. Such a course, though understandable, seems to me to be folly. For example, if we assume that the "future" we are talking about is some 30 years off, then extrapolating the problems/possibilities of 30 years ago to the present should quickly indicate just how large our margin of error might be. And with the present

accelerating rate of social change our margin raight be greater still. Edward McConnell, executive director of the National Center for State Courts, made such an extrapolation from 25 years ago to the present for the judicial system. He strongly confirmed how very different the judicial world of 1950 was from the one today. If technologically augmented social change continues, I believe we can expect an even-more dynamic and "unsettled" society than we now have and accompanied by an emergence of social and personal problems not yet visible to most of us. We need not seek so much to anticipate what those problems will be per se as to seek to create a more viable system for dealing with them as they arise.

On the other hand, we must also consider the very great probability that the world of the past 30 years (not to say 100-200 years) is even now in the process of coming to an end, that we should not expect more technologically-augmented social change. Indeed, the change in the immediate future may be a consequence of a more or less rapid disintegration of industrial society. This is certainly the implication of "The Limits to Growth" and a flood of other studies warning that our concern should not be focused so much on population growth, in-migration, increased tourism, greater construction and the like, but rather on population decline and stability, a near absence of tourists, and the end to most growth-oriented economic activity that has characterized the postwar period.

I can not guarantee that such a world will or will not occur. But I can say its occurrence has as much probability as that of the growth-oriented option.

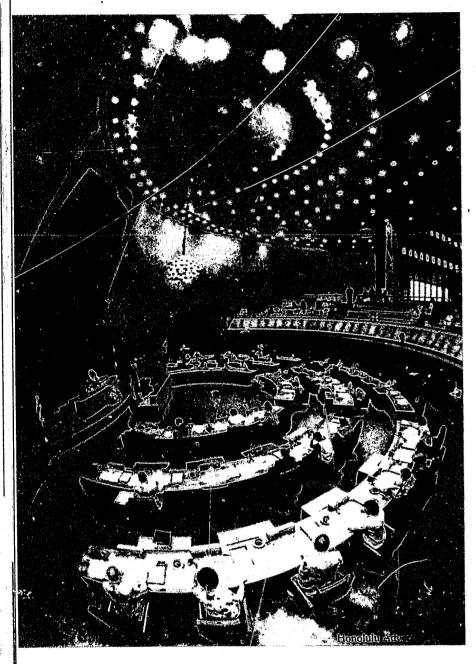
Thus, we need to plan for alternative futures. (I have indicated only two out of many). We need also to recognize the problem as not one for the Judiciary alone to solve. The problem challenges every person and every institution in the State. Thus, while the Judiciary can make a contribution towards the overall solution by thinking through possible alternatives for itself, independent efforts by other public and private groups must be sought as well.

Let us all participate in shaping the future. Let us actively, rather than passively, adapt.

Kenneth Boulding, among the wisest of seers in our society, said "The greatest dilemma of humanity is that all knowledge is about the past and all decisions are about the future." That dilemma is now great indeed, and the dichotomy is widening.

I challenge those persons concerned about the administration of justice in Hawaii to begin a process which will enable us to meet the judicial challenges Honolulu District Court complex will be constructed at this site on Hotel and Alakea Streets.

of the future at least as effectively as we met those of the past. To this end, we need aid from not only those who understand the past, the present, the alternative futures; but those who are capable of unprecedented creativity and imagination. Let us start now.



Impact!

Of 251 measures passed by the 1976 Legislature, nine were drafted or actively supported by the Judiciary.

In recapping action taken by the 1976 Legislature, passage of the Uniform Probate Code is seen as having greatest impact on the court. The Judiciary has had a long standing interest in this revision, beginning with a comprehensive study by a Judicial Council committee in 1972. Its recommendations were first submitted to the Legislature in 1973.

Passage of legislation providing two new judgeships offers welcome relief for burgeoning caseloads. An additional circuit judge in the Second Circuit will serve the tri-island jurisdiction covering Maui, Molokai and Lanai. A new district judge in the First Circuit will hear landlord-tenant and small claims cases.

Two new Mandatory Sentence Acts and a law relating to Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Pleas are expected to have a compelling effect on the criminal court.

The Mental Health Commitment measure is expected to impose a tremendous burden on the court in terms of judge power and ancillary support (clerks and bailiffs) needed for judicial hearings required under the new law for involuntary hospitalization of persons suffering from mental illness or substance abuse.

Following is a digest of 1976 acts which will have special impact on the courts. Asterisks designate legislation submitted or actively supported by the Judiciary:

New Laws

General/Administrative

Act 28. Provides for an appropriation of \$838,000 for immediate construction of interim law school facilities at the University of Hawaii.

Act 56.* Provides for a second judge for the Second Circuit on Maui.

Act 65.* Increases the number of law clerks assigned to the Supreme Court.

Act 76. Amends qualifications required for admission to practice law by deleting the United States citizenship requirement.

Act 82.* Creates the two new positions of deputy administrator of the courts and second deputy sheriff.

Act 131* Provides that costs for criminal defense of indigents by the public defender be paid by that office rather than the Judiciary. Further, the act allows the clerk of any court, rather than only circuit court, to issue witness service statements for certification and payment.

Act 143. Amends provisions of the real estate recovery fund to permit payment from the fund of court costs and fees, in addition to damages.

Act 156. Permits establishment of prepaid legal service plan similar to health plans.

Act 233.* Appropriates \$482,195 in supplementary operating funds for the Judiciary; and \$4.6 million for capital improvement projects for the fiscal year 1976-77.

Family Court

Act 85.* Amends the Family Court Act in various ways to insure specific attention to protection of children's rights. The act also amends parental termination rights to conform with the adoption law (Act 117/75) passed last year.

Act 16.* Provides for the elimination of adoption consent by parents of children brought into the United States as a result of extraordinary circumstances in their homelands if the parents cannot be identified or contacted. This act clears the way for the legal adoption of approximately 30 Vietnamese children brought to Hawaii before the communist takeover last year in South Vietnam.

Act 130. Replaces certain sections of the present law regarding involuntary hospitalization for mental ill-

ness that have been held unconstitutional. Affords an individual the right to a judicial hearing before commitment. (The former law permitted involuntary hospitalization of persons suffering from mental illness, drug addiction or alcoholism on the action of physicians, spouses, relatives, friends or any other responsible person.)

Civil Court

Act 200.* Uniform Probate Code. Under the new code, estates of \$30,000 and under may be handled by informal probate; i.e., there would be no requirement to employ a lawyer.

The court distributes simple forms and instructions to assist lay "personal representatives," a term replacing "executor" or "administrator." If a lawyer is hired, the new code abolishes the statutory table of fees and gives the court discretion in awarding fees on the basis of actual work done.

In other significant innovations the Code regulates multiple bank accounts; states requirements, procedures and obligations of guardians; regulates trust management and trust proceedings, giving beneficiaries the right to go to court to demand an accounting by trustees; raises limit on small estates handled without charge by the court from \$3,000 to \$10,000.

Criminal Court

Act 154. Permits the courts some discretion with first offenders by placing them on probation, (Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea). If probation is successfully met, the judge can discharge the defendant and dismiss the charge.

Act 181. Mandates imprisonment of individuals convicted of repeating the same major felony, with no probation or parole before the sentence is completed.

Act 204. Mandates a prison sentence for any person convicted of using firearms in the commission of a crime.

Traffic Violations Bureau

Act 44. Provides for an additional fine not to exceed \$25 for failure to answer a traffic citation which results in issuance of a penal summons.

Act 238. Clarifies the authority for parking violation convictions to be enforced and collected by the district courts, with fines deposited in the state general fund.











"Judicial power is never exercised for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the judge; always for the purpose of giving effect to the will of the legislature; or, in other words, to the will of the law."

First U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall





























Family

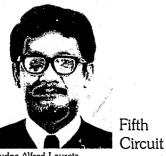


Second





Third







audge Frank T. Takao Administrative Judge

District Court

First Circuit

District Court

Third Circuit

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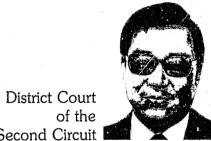












Second Circuit

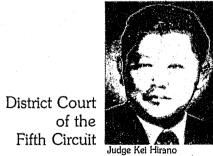






Judge Mark N. Olds Administrative Judge





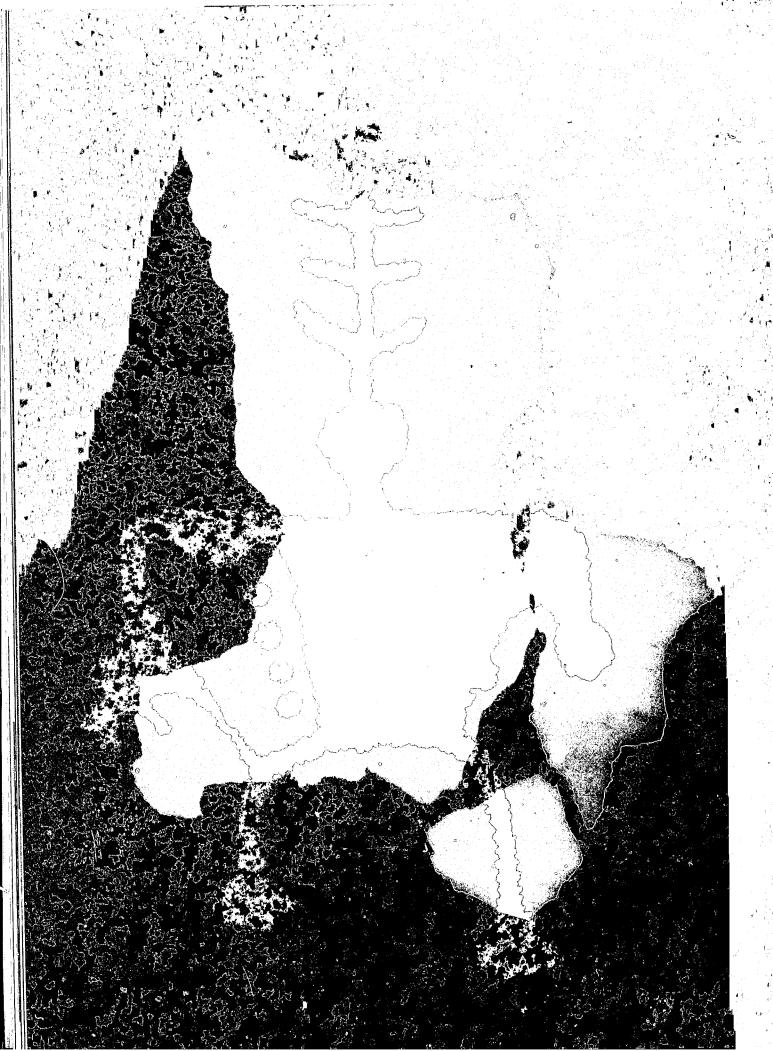


Judge Paul C. Kokubun









The Supreme Court

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

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

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

Justices

A chief justice and four associate justices are appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the State Senate, to 10-year terms. All appointees must be attorneys licensed to practice law before the State Supreme Court for at least 10 years.

On July 1, 1975, H. Baird Kidwell was sworn in as associate justice.

The Chief Justice heads Hawaii's unified court system. He presides over all appeal proceedings and assumes responsibilities for Judiciary operations. To assist him, he appoints, with the approval of the Supreme Court, an administrative director to serve at his pleasure. He also appoints district judges, and has the power to assign circuit judges on temporary assignment to the various circuits or to the Supreme Court to fill vacancies.

Caseload Statistics

The Supreme Court had a record 640 filings during the fiscal year, 193 more than last year's high of 447. Hawaii's filings have more than doubled in the last five years, following a national upward trend in appellate caseloads.

There were 520 cases terminated during the year, highest total for the last seven reporting periods. Terminations were up 115 or 28.4 per cent over last year.

Cases pending at the end of the year totaled 348, an increase of 120 over last year's backlog. Of the total, 151 cases being briefed were primary proceedings; more than a third of the total pending cases were ready for hearing. The remainder had been argued and were waiting the filing of an opinion or were set for hearing.

A total of 84 appeals cases were decided by opin-



Activity in chief clerk's office increases with spiraling case load.

ion. Of these, there were 51 civil, 28 criminal and five tax appeals. Three out of every four opinions issued by the court during the fiscal year were regular opinions, while one of four was a memorandum opinion. An average of 21.8 months elapsed between the date an appeal was filed and the date a regular opinion was filed for civil appeals. Where memorandum opinions were filed, the average time was 17.8 months.

Seven out of ten of the 157 court sessions held during the year were devoted to arguments on merits. The balance were for arguments on motions.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Study Requested

To evaluate options for dealing with the ever spiraling appellate caseload, the Judiciary requested a study of supreme court operations by a consultant from the National Center for State Courts. John E. Mueller, NCSC senior staff attorney, conducted an on-site review of practices relating to case assignments; prehearing preparation; use of staff; oral arguments; opinion preparation and publication of opinions.

Judicial Council's Evanita Midkiff (left) and Law Librarian Margaret Setliff check renovation plans for Aliiolani Hale.



New Rule

Rule 25, related to supervised student practice of law was adopted by the Supreme Court. The rule permits qualified University of Hawaii law student interns, under certain conditions, to appear in court or before legislative or administrative tribunals.

With proper approval and supervision a law student may also counsel and advise clients, interview and investigate witnesses, negotiate claims settlements, prepare and draft legal instruments, pleadings, briefs, abstracts and other documents.

General Functions

The Office of the Chief Clerk maintains custody of Supreme Court records. It provides information and assistance to attorneys and the public on matters relating to appeal procedures, calendars, and use of appeal forms. Copies of Hawaii Reports are distributed to paid subscribers and government agencies by this office. This office has experienced an increase in workload commensurate with the growing caseload.

Bar Examinations

An upward trend in bar applicants continued in 1975-76. Of the 194 examined, 83 per cent passed. Four out of ten applicants received their precollegiate education in Hawaii. Of these, 71 out of 85 were successful.

Approximately one of every eight persons examined was female. Applicants ranged in age from 23 to 54, the average successful applicant being 28.8 years old.

By the close of the fiscal year, 145 of the 161 successful bar applicants had been issued Hawaii licenses.

Judicial Council

The Judicial Council is a special division of the Supreme Court composed of judges, lawyers and lay citizens who volunteer their time and effort to act in an advisory capacity to the courts.

Created in 1959 by statute, the Council has undertaken tasks of major dimensions, often involving years of study and review. Its committees have laid the groundwork for extensive revisions of the law (1972 Penal Code, 1976 Unifrom Probate Code), changes in court rules, and development of court-related programs and institutions such as the University of Hawaii Law School.

Chaired by Chief Justice William S. Richardson, Council members are Kazuhisa Abe; Wilson P. Cannon, Jr.; Hung Wo Ching; Walter G. Chuck; Herbert C. Cornuelle; Judge Masato Doi; The Rev. Stephen K. Hanashiro; Justice H. Baird Kidwell; Dr. Fujio Matsuda; Mrs. Evanita Midkiff; Hideki Nakamura; Rep. Stanley H. Roehrig; Thomas E. Trask and Henry A. Walker, Jr.

Jury Study

During the year a significant statewide examination of Hawaii's grand and petit jury system was authorized by the Council. A subcommittee chaired by retired Justice Kazuhisa Abe is guiding the study being made by consultants from the National Center for State Courts.

Preserving the Past

A citizens' advisory committee was named to preserve the historical integrity of Aliiolani Hale during its renovation. The committee, co-chaired by Council member Mrs. Evanita Midkiff and Mrs. Margaret Kidwell, proposed "History of the Law and Justice in Hawaii" as a theme for restoration of the century-old Judiciary building that will house the supreme court, the law library and administrative offices.

Land Court

The Land Court, which administers the Torrens System of land registration, is a statewide court of record based in Honolulu and exercising exclusive original jurisdiction over the registration of land titles and easements.

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

All appeals go directly to the State Supreme Court.

The Land Court's two judges are assigned by the Chief Justice from among the judges of the First Circuit Court.

Caseload Statistics

There were 2,467 ex parte petitions filed in the Land Court during the fiscal year, a sharp increase of 512 petitions, up 26.2 per cent over the previous year.

In addition, 57 original land registration and contested cases were filed, up 16 per cent.

A total of 46 contested and original land registration cases were terminated, leaving 87 bases pending.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Tax Appeal Court

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

All appeals go directly to the State Supreme Court.

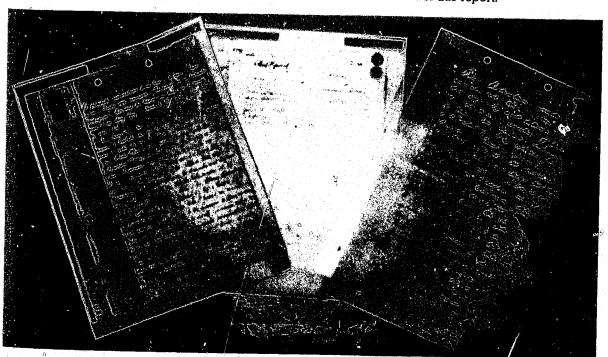
The Tax Court shares the two judges and the staff of the Land Court.

Caseload Statistics

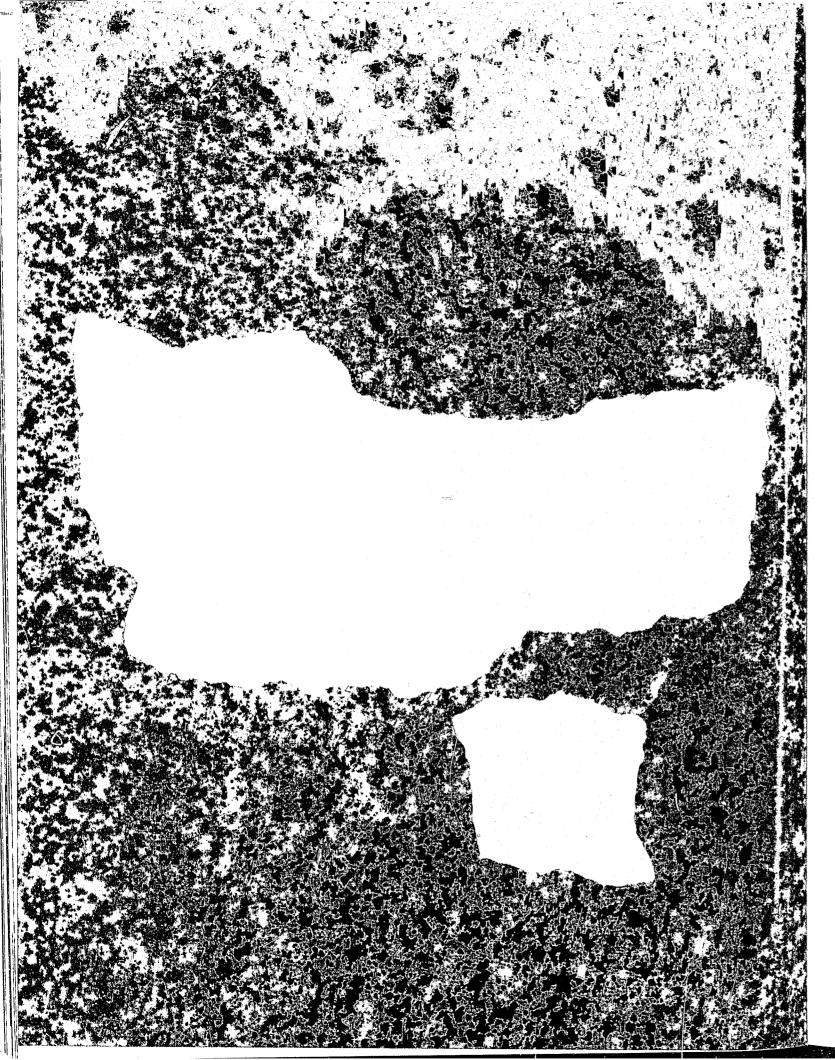
Although the 41 cases filed in the Tax Appeal Court represented a dramatic decrease from the previous fiscal year (148 fewer cases), the total still exceeded that of 1973-74 by 15 cases.

Terminations totaled 58, leaving 30 cases pending at the end of the fiscal year.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



Ancient Hawaiian land records are microfilmed.



Circuit Courts

Four circuit courts in the state correspond to the four counties: City and County of Honolulu, First Circuit: Maui, Second Circuit: Hawaii, Third Circuit: and Kauai, Fifth Circuit. There has been no Fourth Circuit since it was incorporated into the Third in 1943.

General Functions

The circuit courts have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal felony cases; civil suits involving more than \$5,000; probate proceedings and determination of heirs; all jury trials; and—within the family court divisions—cases involving marital actions, juveniles and other domestic matters.

Concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts is exercised in civil matters involving less than \$5,000 but more than \$500.

Appeals are made directly to the State Supreme Court.

Judges.

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

Two circuit court judges are designated by the chief justice to hear Family Court matters in the First Circuit.

Circuit Courts Proper

The circuit courts proper handle all proceedings that are not exclusively reserved to the family court divisions.

Offices of the chief clerk are responsible for processing legal documents, maintaining court archives, acceiving and disbursing post marital support payments, and administering small estates and guardanship funds.

The chief clerks also assist jury commissions anchally in processing the names of thousands of percens as prospective jurors for grand or trial juries.

Saseload Statistics

There were 9,769 cases filed in the circuit courts throughout the state in Fiscal Year 1975-76, an increase of 115 over the previous year.

A significant acceleration was noted in civil actions, up 9.6 per cent. Probate proceedings and supplemental proceedings also showed increases but to a lesser degree. Miscellaneous proceedings decreased more than 30 per cent and criminal actions were down 2.8 per cent from the previous year.



Civil case litigants await trial.

Terminations

A total of 8,094 cases were terminated during the twelve month reporting period. Terminations not only lagged behind filings, but dropped 13 per cent below last year's total. Except for probate and guardianship proceedings, terminations were down in all categories including civil actions and criminal actions.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Family Courts

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

Caseload Statistics

The total number of cases and referrals filed in all Family Courts jumped from 16,885 in Fiscal Year 1974-75 to 18,329 in this reporting period.

Although the past three fiscal years have shown a consistent rise in filings, the increases were small (two to three per cent each year) compared with the sharp 8.6 per cent jump registered for 1975-76. This trend indicates an accelerated filing rate which may affect substantially the Family Court workload during the next few years.

Children's referrals accounted for almost four out of ten cases and referrals filed in all Family Courts. Law violation referrals were up 300 cases over last

Court directors meet monthly.

year to 4,909, a jump of six per cent. There were fewer referrals for children needing services or protective supervision.

Marital actions accounted for the largest and most consistent increases in filings, up 12 per cent from 5,704 to 6,395. Divorce showed the largest absolute gain, exceeding last year's total by 575 cases, a 12 per cent increase.

Although annulments were up 41 per cent, this figure represents a real gain of only 11 cases. More significant is the 15 per cent increase in uniform reciprocal enforcement of support cases. This gain followed on the heels of Federal legislation to assist in locating missing parents, and can be expected to rise even more when the full impact of the law is felt.

Terminations

Terminations increased slightly from 17,015 to 17,256—not enough to offset a larger total caseload combined with sharply increased filings. As a result, pending cases at the end of the fiscal year totaled 9,736, up 12 per cent over the previous fiscal year.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



First Circuit Court

The First Circuit Court serves the entire Island of Oahu and its 745,400 residents. It also retains jurisdiction over the Kalaupapa settlement of Kalawao, Molokai.

Of the circuit's 13 judges, two are assigned exclusively to the Family Court division, and two head the statewide Tax Appeal Court and Land Court in addition to their duties on the civil calendar.

Circuit Court Proper

Case filings rose three per cent from 6,982 last year to 7,190 in 1975-76. Almost half the total filings were civil actions, up nine per cent over the previous period and possibly a reflection of the depressed economy.

Terminations, on the other hand, were down 15.7 per cent. Terminations decreased in all categories except probate proceedings which showed an 11.6 per cent increase over last year.

Civil Actions

A total of 1,313 civil actions were placed on the Civil Ready Calendar during the fiscal year, a relative increase of 3.8 per cent over the previous reporting period.

Terminations did not keep pace with additions to the calendar: placements by filing Statements of Readiness averaged 109 per month while terminations averaged 97 per month, resulting in an 11.3 per cent increase in backlog over last year.

Civil Ready Calendar

Statements of Readiness Filed

auly 1, 1975 intougn aune 30, 1976	
Total Caseload	2.593
Total Gaodidaa miiniiniiniiniiniiniiniiniiniiniiniiniin	2,000
Cases Terminated	
July 1, 1975 through June 30, 1976	1,168
Cases Pending on June 30, 1976	
sases rending on buttle 50, 1970	1,450

Cases Pending on July 1, 1975 1,280

July 1 1075 Abassah June 20 1076

	74-75	75-76	Change	in 75-76
SR filed	1,265	1,313	+ 48	+ 3.8%
ිases Term.	1,388	1,168	-220	-15.9%
Cases Pend.	1,280	1,425	+145	+11.3%

Criminal Actions

The criminal calendar report indicated 1,139 new criminal cases filed involving 1,403 defendants, New



Processing small estates under Probate Code.

criminal filings were down slightly, a little over one per cent. Case dispositions, on the other hand, decreased by more than one-third, leaving a backlog of 1,261 at the end of the year.

Criminal Calendar

	Felony	Misder	near .	Total
		Traffic	Other	
Cases Pending				
July 1, 1974	765	14	139	918
New Cases Filed	900	47	192	1,139
Commitments-				
District Court		47	191	238
By indictment	888			888
By information	12		1	13
Cases Reactivated	3		2	5
Total Caseload	1,668	61	333	2,062
Cases Disposed	661	46	94	801
Cases Pending				The second second
June 30, 1975	1,007	15	239	1,261

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Adult Probation

More than 80 per cent of all adult probation activity occurs in the First Circuit, necessitating the operation of an adult probation department as a separate division. In neighbor island circuits all probation cases are handled by the family courts.

In 1975-76 the supervision caseload totaled 1,895 probationers. There were 578 new placements, an increase of 256 over last year up approximately 80 per cent over the previous year. Investigative activity was up 23 per cent, with 658 presentence investigations conducted.

Family Court

The Family Court of the First Circuit constitutes the largest single court division in the state. Its four branches—Court Services, Children and Youth Services, Detention Services and Adult Services—have an annual total caseload of approximately 21,000 matters involving juvenile and domestic actions.

Caseload Statistics

The number of cases and referrals filed in the First Circuit Family Court rose from 13,166 in 1974-75 to 14,198 this year. This eight per cent increase not only continued but exceeded the trend set during the last three reporting periods. An even greater increase in filings can be expected in the future if this trend continues.

Since 37 per cent of the cases filed were marital action cases, a 15 per cent jump in this category substantially influenced the total gain.

Divorces increased 14 per cent, up from 4,038 to 4,588, a gain of 550 filings. Uniform reciprocal enforcement of support cases rose from 467 to 590, up 26 per cent and reflecting federal legislation to locate missing parents who have abdicated their responsibilities.

The total caseload for the First Circuit Family Court was 21,323, four per cent greater than that reported last year.

Terminations decreased slightly more than one per cent, leaving a 14 per cent increase in the number of cases pending at the end of the year.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Children's Referrals

The consistent increases in all types of marital action filings were partially offset by decreases in the number of children's referrals filed during the year. Referrals dropped from 5,210 to 4,859, a seven per cent decrease. The number of children referred for law violation declined only slightly compared to other types of children's referrals. For example, children needing protective supervision decreased from 1,308 to 1,017, a difference of almost 300, down 22 per cent. Filings for children needing services de-

creased 23 per cent. Children's traffic referrals declined 13 per cent during the fiscal year, but the percentage is based on a difference of only seven referrals.

Detention Service

Hale Ho'omalu, located in mid-town Honolulu, is maintained by the Family Court as a temporary detention facility for children who require secure custody pending court disposition of their cases.

The emphasis is on a secure, yet therapeutic and constructive environment. Medical treatment is provided through a part-time nurse as well as on-call teams of medical specialists. Classroom instruction is supervised by the State Department of Education.

Extra-curricular programs in personal grooming, music, dancing, drawing, painting, crafts and gardening showed significant therapeutic results.

During the fiscal year, there were 1,817 admissions to Hale Ho'omalu, 19 fewer than last year. Almost four out of 10 residents were females. The daily population ranged from a low of 22 in September to a high of 60 in April. Average daily population was 39. Detainees stayed an average of eight days.



Gardening project at Hale Ho'omalu

Second Circuit Court

The Second Circuit serves the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, and their aggregate population of 62,100.

The Second Circuit is the state's only circuit whose jurisdiction entails regular inter-island travel. Court proceedings are held in Wailuku, Maui, with at least semi-annual sessions scheduled on Lanai and Molokai.

Circuit Court Proper

Caseload Statistics

Case filings were down by 3.5 per cent from the previous year. This drop occurred primarily in naturalization proceedings, statistically nullifying gains in civil actions, probate, guardianship and supplemental proceedings. Criminal actions decreased by slightly under two per cent from last year.

Terminations were down by less than one per cent. Here again the decrease in naturalization cases accounted for the decline, despite increases in civil, probate and criminal terminations. In fact, miscellaneous proceedings (which includes naturalization) was the only classification showing decreased terminations.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Family Court

Caseload Statistics

For the second consecutive period filings in the Second Circuit increased. There were 1,319 filings in 1975-76, 182 more than last year's total of 1,137, representing a 16 per cent increase. Children's referrals comprised more than half the total number of filings, jumping 24 per cent. Children's referrals for law violation increased by 100 cases; referrals of children needing protective supervision by 23 cases.

Marital actions remained relatively stable, registering an overall increase of two per cent. There was, however, an eight per cent increase in divorce filings.

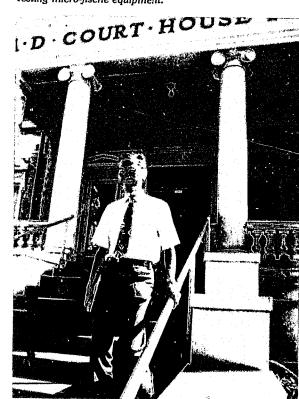
Although terminations increased by 15 per cent this year, the rise was not sufficient to offset a backlog resulting from two years of declining termination rates. Consequently, the number of cases pending at the end of the year was up 26 per cent over last year. This second consecutive period of sharp increase in backlog will bear close monitoring. Children's re-

ferrals were the primary contributor. Two-and-one-half times as many juvenile law violation referrals were pending at the close of the present year compared to 1974-75.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



Testing micro-fische equipment.



Family Court director leaves Walluku Courthouse.

3

Third Circuit Court

The Third Circuit covers the entire Island of Hawaii serving its 80,600 residents. From the courthouse in Hilo, judicial officers and staff commute hundreds of miles regularly for sessions scheduled in Honokaa, Kamuela, Kohala, Kona and Ka'u courthouses.

Circuit Court Proper

Caseload Statistics

Total filings increased over last year by 14 cases or one per cent. Criminal actions showed the greatest total increase, up 53 cases or 22.4 per cent. Supplemental proceedings rose more than 31 per cent. On the other hand, fairly sizeable decreases were noted in probate and miscellaneous proceedings filings.

Case terminations were down by 3.5 per cent from the previous fiscal year. Like the Second Circuit, terminations increased in civil actions, guardianship proceedings, criminal actions and supplemental proceedings. Miscellaneous proceedings was the only classification showing a marked decrease from the previous year. However, unlike the Second Circuit, there was no change in the number of probate proceedings terminated.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.





Chief clerk is off to conduct probate auction.

Family Court

Caseload Statistics

Filings rose eight per cent above last year's all-time high. This year's increase from 2,038 to 2,209 marks the third consecutive year that filings have risen. A 29 per cent increase in the number of children's referrals for law violation was major. These referrals jumped from 504 to 648. Although there was an accompanying three per cent decrease in juvenile traffic referrals and only small increases in other types, the total number of children's referrals rose from 1,222 to 1,355. This total was 11 per cent above that filed in 1974-75.

Adult referrals also showed an increase (14 per cent) over last year. The greatest gain was in the area of social studies.

Although total marital actions declined slightly (1.2 per cent) divorce was up two per cent.

Terminations increased 10 per cent over last year. Some 2,293 cases were terminated compared with 2.095 in 1974-75, reducing by 11 per cent the number of cases pending at the end of the year.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Fifth Circuit Court

The Islands of Kauai and Niihau with a total population of 36,500 are served by the Fifth Circuit Court.

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

Circuit Court Proper

Caseload Statistics

The total number of cases filed was down 16.7 per cent from last year. Of the 385 cases filed, those in the miscellaneous proceedings classification decreased most notably. However, criminal actions and probate proceedings also declined.

Terminations declined this year by almost 25 per cent with a net decrease of 108 cases. Pending cases totaled 628. Miscellaneous proceedings terminations were down 50 per cent; guardianship proceedings, 48 per cent; criminal actions, 43 per cent; and probate proceedings, 16 per cent. On the other hand, supplemental proceedings terminations nearly doubled, up from 14 last year to 26 in 1975-76. Civil actions terminations also increased, up 19 cases or 20 per cent.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



Chief clerk must be versatile in neighbor island circuits.



Family Court stenographer needs diversified skills

Family Court

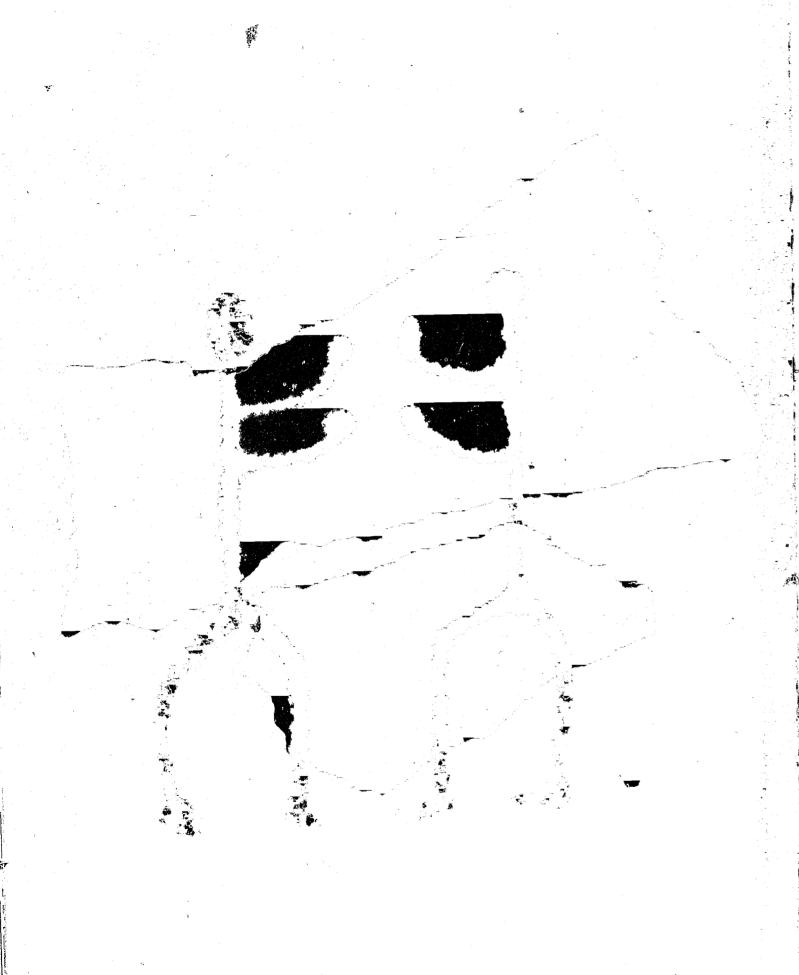
Caseload Statistics

The year's filings rose to 603, an 11 per cent increase over last year's total of 544. Children's referrals comprised 41 per cent of all cases filed. Fewer than 10 referrals were filed for children needing protective supervision or services. Children's law violations, however, jumped to 190, a gain of 46 referrals, representing a 32 per cent increase.

There was no significant change in the number of marital actions filed. Although there were fewer divorces this year (five per cent) the percentage represents a decline of only nine cases. At the same time, however, uniform reciprocal enforcement of support cases increased by eight per cent to 41 cases.

While terminations increased measurably from 489 to 538, a gain of 10 per cent, the backlog rose by 65 cases over last year, up 22 per cent. Children's referrals showed the greatest increase with 113 pending referrals, 79 per cent above last year. Even more alarming is the percentage increase in the backlog of law violation referrals. Based on a difference of 43 referrals, there were more than twice as many law violation referrals pending at the close of this year as in 1974-75.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



District Courts

As the courts that come closest to the people, the district courts are important to the good order and contentment of the Islands' population.

General Functions

Each of the four judicial circuits in Hawaii has a district court which functions as a court of first instance with limited jurisdiction. District courts exercise exclusive jurisdiction in civil matters involving less than \$500; small claims cases; traffic and other violations; and criminal misdemeanors. They also conduct the initial criminal proceedings in felony cases that originate within their districts.

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

Hawaii's district courts are courts of record, with all appeals made directly to the Supreme Court.

Judges

Sixteen full-time judges served Hawaii's district courts in 1975-76. Appointed for six-year terms by the Chief Justice, they must be attorneys with a minimum of five years' experience as members of the Hawaii bar.

A 12th judgeship was funded by the Eighth Legislature to become effective July 1, 1976 in the District Court of the First Circuit. The additional judge is provided to hear small claims cases in an attempt to establish uniform practice and set precedents for decisions.

In Hawaii's unified court system, district judges may be assigned from one circuit to another when needed.

Rules Revision

Eleven district court judges along with selected Judiciary personnel from across the state met in April, 1976 to wrap up revision of court rules on penal procedures and update the criminal division manual. The project was federally funded.

Counseling Services

As an integral part of the public services performed by the district courts, the Counseling Service prepares presentence investigations, supervises adult misdemeanants referred either by sentence or Deferred Acceptance of Guilty pleas, and provides casework services to misdemeanants and their families. The First Circuit has a separate counseling section; the Second and Fifth Circuits utilize family court social workers; and the Third Circuit has a case worker federally funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Caseload Statistics

The district courts reported an increase in both the number of cases filed and terminated during the fiscal year. A total of 603,038 cases were filed, up five per cent over 1974-75. Although terminations increased more than three per cent to 597,583 cases, the total did not keep pace with the increase in filings.

Civil actions, which comprise only two per cent of all district court filings, declined by approximately five per cent from 12,189 cases in 1974-75 to 11,633 in this reporting period.

There was a 10 per cent decrease in the number of criminal actions, down from 19,117 in 1974-75 to 17,018 this year.

Leading specific offenses were larceny (under \$50) and drunk driving, followed by assault and cambling.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Violations Bureau

The Violations Bureau is an arm of the court that prepares and processes citations for traffic and other violations. It accounts for a vast amount of terminations since the majority of violators forfeit bail via a postage-paid citation form developed by the Bureau. These return mail citations are uniform and operative in all circuits, with central records maintained in the Bureau's Honolulu offices.

Traffic and Other Violations

Offenses relating to traffic, air pollution, airport ramps, packaged goods, weights and measures, animal complaints, fish and game, harbor boating; industrial safety, etc. numbered well over a half million matters for the fifth consecutive year. Cases totaled 574,387, a jump of 13 per cent over 1974-75.

Driver Improvement

The only statewide program in the nation to be run by a judiciary, the Driver Improvement Program is a major preventive effort directed at both adult and juvenile traffic offenders. Defensive driving, remedial driving, and prevention of driving while intoxicated are targeted in classroom instruction and counseling.

District Court of the First Circuit

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

General Functions

The main courthouse in downtown Honolulu serves as headquarters for 11 judges who also preside over satellite courtroom proceedings in the six rural divisions of Ewa, Koolauloa, Koolaupoko, Waianae, Wahiawa and Waialua.

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

TRAFFICATION OF THE COURT CHARLES HAVE BEEN SET BY THE COURT CHALL BAIL SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN SET BY THE COURT CLERKS IN THIS OFFICE MAY NOT ALTER. REDUCE OR CHALL CLERKS IN THIS OFFICE MAY NOT ALTER. REDUCE OR CHALL CLERKS IN THIS OFFICE MAY NOT ALTER. REDUCE OR CHALL CLERKS IN THIS OFFICE MAY NOT ALTER. CLERNS IN THIS OFFICE MAT AUT ALTERIAL OUT OF THE BUREAU. OUT OBEY TRAFFIC LAWS AND STAY OUT OF THE BUREAU.

Processing traffic citations.

A 12th judgeship was funded by the 1976 Legislature to become effective at the beginning of the next fiscal year.

Counseling Services

In the ten years from 1966 to 1976, Counseling Services criminal case referrals have increased by 700 per cent from 271 in 1966 to 2,167 in 1975-76. The latter total was up 38 per cent from the previous reporting period.

Dispositions numbered 1,478 cases, including 972 cases where pre-sentence reports were completed and 483 supervision cases discharged.

Counseling Services also monitored 356 alternative community service sentences during the fiscal year.

Caseload Statistics

A total of 531,264 cases in all categories were filed in the District Court of the First Circuit this year, comprising 88 per cent of the total filings in all district courts.

Filings increased by more than 20,000 cases, up four per cent from the prior reporting period. Decreases in civil and criminal filings were offset by increases in both traffic and other violations.

Terminations for the fiscal period fell short of filings in all major categories increasing the total number of pending cases to 51,981, up more than 3,000 from last year.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

Violations Bureau

Although more than 554,000 traffic citations were issued by enforcement agencies during the fiscal year, the total was less by 2,900 than in the previous reporting period.

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

Of 545,000 traffic citations terminations, eight out of ten were disposed of outside traffic court. Almost half of the dispositions were from bail by mail.

Revenues collected by the Violations Bureau exceeded \$2.4 million during the period.

The Driver Improvement Program is a core project of the Violations Bureau with outreach to all neighbor island circuits.

District Court of the Second Circuit

The District Court of the Second Circuit serves the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

General Functions

Two judges extend judicial services from the main courthouse in Wailuku, Maui to satellite courtrooms in Lahaina, Paia, Hana and on Molokai and Lanai.

Population increases in the rural Kula and Pukalani areas are expected to require additional services there.

In addition to their regular duties district judges presided over all family court matters in the Second Circuit for the second consecutive fiscal period.

Caseload Statistics

Case filings declined by nine per cent from 25,268 in 1974-75 to 22,981 in this reporting period.

Traffic offenses were down by more than 3,000 cases (a sizeable 17 per cent), offsetting a 39 per cent increase in other violations. Criminal filings also decreased. Civil filings registered the only increase, rising by 21 per cent during the year.

The number of terminations decreased 11 per cent, down from 24,680 in 1974-75 to 21,926 this year

Declines in terminations were registered in traffic violations and criminal offenses, while gains were noted in civil actions.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



Chief clerk monitors court activities.



Helping citizens file small claims.

Judge Robert Ito

Lines form early for business with court.

District Court of the Third Circuit

Headquartered in Hilo, the District Court of the Third Circuit, with two judges, serves the entire Island of Hawaii.

General Functions

Judges travel thousands of miles annually to preside in divisions maintained in South Hilo, North Hilo, Kau, Puna, Hamakua, North and South Kohala, and Kona.

A striking advantage of Hawaii's unified court system is again evident in the district court on the Big Island where the Chief Justice has designated district judges to assist in adjudicating family court cases.

Caseload Statistics

The District Court of the Third Circuit experienced significant gains in both filings and terminations during this reporting period. Filings increased from 31,211 in 1974-75 to 41,541 this year, a gain of 33 per cent.

The largest increase in filings was found in traffic violations which jumped to 24,958, up 9,063 filings or 57 per cent. There was a 10 per cent increase in other violations filings.

Criminal filings increased 10 per cent during the fiscal year, while civil filings showed the only decline, down 156 cases or 18 per cent.

Terminations during the fiscal year followed a pattern similar to filings, increasing from 30,901 to 41,195 for a gain of 33 per cent over the last reporting period.

Violations terminations registered the largest increase—38 per cent over last year;—while criminal terminations rose by 10 per cent.

Civil terminations reflected the decline in civil filings during the year, dropping 15 per cent based on a 130 case difference between totals for the two fiscal periods.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.

District Court of the Fifth Circuit

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

Facilities

During the reporting period a new courtroom in the Waimea Neighborhood Center and a long-sought courthouse in Koloa were opened with dedication ceremonies.

Caseload Statistics

Both filings and terminations showed an increase in Fiscal Year 1975-76.

Civil and traffic violations filings dropped, but the reduction was offset by a 38 per cent increase in other violations.

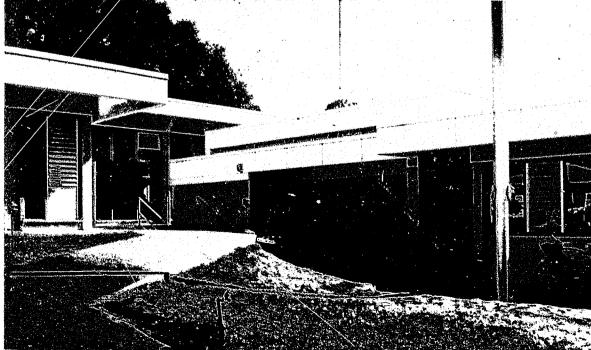
Criminal filings showed an increase of less than one per cent. Although drug arrests and drunk driving led in the criminal actions category, these violations dropped below last year's totals.

Terminations were up 503 cases from 6793 in the previous year to 7,296 in Fiscal 1975-76, an increase of nine per cent.

Caseload activity is detailed in the Statistical Data section at the end of this report.



Judge Kei Hirano



New court facility in Waimea, Kauai.

Support Services

Lending support to the judicial process by developing innovative programs and adopting modern management practices is a function of the Office of the Administrative Director.

Office of the Administrative Director

Appointed by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Supreme Court, the administrative director heads a central office with responsibility for statewide programming, budgeting, personnel and management operations of the Judiciary.

He is assisted by a deputy administrative director who, in addition to administering the District Court of the First Circuit, coordinates management of the rest of the state's district courts and assists in developing Judiciary policy.

A 1975-76 operating budget of \$12.6 million (1.71 per cent of the total State General Fund) was administered by the central office. Centralized budgeting, purchasing and accounting procedures are employed to upgrade Judiciary functioning and promote uniformity.

State Judiciary capital improvement projects are planned by the central office and will total approximately \$54 million over the next five years.

Facilities

During the fiscal year new court facilities in Waimea and Koloa, Kauai were dedicated, and planning proceeded for a Kaneohe district court.

Processing began for site acquisition, and an architectural firm was selected to design the Honolulu District Court building to be located at Hotel and Alakea Streets.

Site for a new First Circuit judicial complex in Kakaako was considered, with land acquisition targeted in 1976-77.

Administrative offices moved from Aliiolani Hale to the I'i building at 403 So. Queen St. where they will remain until extensive renovations to the Judiciary building are completed.

Personnel and Management

As the central personnel office for some 700 employees of the Judiciary, the Office of the Administrative Director administers all non-judicial personnel. Processing new hires, preparing payroll, and developing training programs are among functions performed.

This past year the office sponsored several inservice training programs for staff of all circuits, including seminars on communications and effective decision making for Unit 13 (Professional and Scientific) personnel.

Public Information Office

An information arm of the Judiciary, this office provides educational and information materials about court operations, services and programs for distribution to the general public, the Legislature, government and private agencies, and court personnel.

A public information officer answers writen and telephoned information requests and complaints; edits a Judiciary newsletter; prepares media releases and assists the Chief Justice and Administrative Director in the preparation of public addresses and official reports, chief among them the Annual Report.

Volunteer Services to the Judiciary

This program, now in its fifth year, serves not only to meet shortages of personnel in probation counseling and other services in the family and district courts, but enhances citizen understanding of Judiciary aims by promoting personal participation (some 840 volunteers) in its program.

In December, 1975, the program became an operational part of all the courts in the state with the addition of five full time assistant coordinators hired



Administrative Director Lester E. Cinccade

through temporary funding by the State Comprehensive Employment Training program. During the past fiscal year 217 volunteers contributed 18,556 hours at a savings to the Judiciary of almost \$67,000.

Research and Development

The central office administers a number of federally funded projects designed to benefit the Judiciary. Chief among them are operations computerization, criminal statistics analysis, jury system studies, and various family court programs.



Law Library

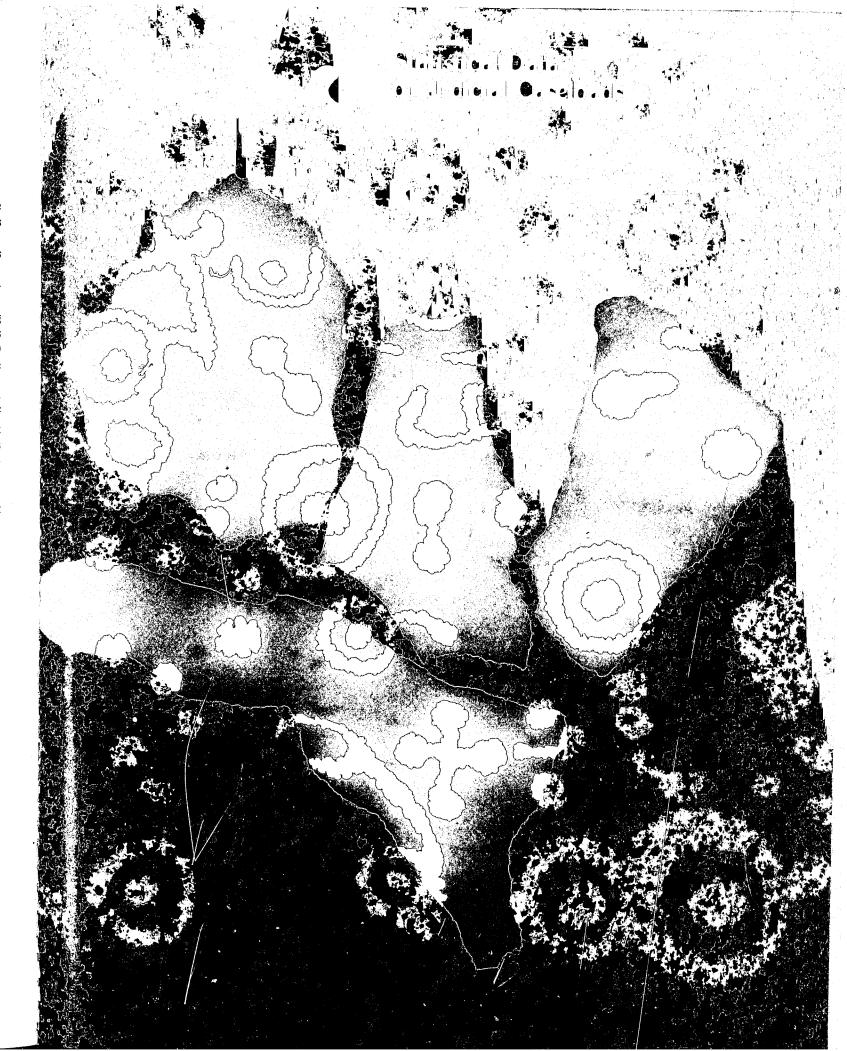
The Supreme Court Law Library and its satellite collections in the Second, Third and Fifth Circuits constitute the State Law Library System.

Although its first responsibility is to provide judges and staff of all courts with information and material, it also serves as a primary resource for the community.

More than 49,000 people used the library during the fiscal year. At the central library, which maintains the major portion of the collection of 123,000 books, the combined reference and circulation use in 1975-76 totaled 116,672 instances.

The central library performs the budgeting, planning and purchasing for the entire system. Its staff performs its own cataloguing, indexing and book restoration. The staff this year bound 430 volumes and prepared 500 periodicals for commercial binding.

A two-year effort to catalog neighbor island collections was completed and installed by the assistant law librarian.



Information Officer Corinne Opsahl

SUPREME COURT CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76

		C/	ASELOAD ACTIV	'ITY		2	TYPE OF TER	MINATION	
	Fynding at Start	? Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Opinion Filed	Motion to Dismiss Granted	Withdrawals and Discontinued	Other
TOTAL CASES	228	640	868	520	348	95	14	51	360
PRIMARY CASES	221	265	486	166	320	89	14	51	12
Appeals Civil Criminal Other Appeals	218 143 62 13	253 150 99 4	471 293 161 17	155 97 50 8	316 196 111 9	84 51 28 5	14 12 2 0	50 31 16 3	7 3 4 0
Original Proceedings	3	12	15	11	4	5	0	1	, 5
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS Motions Petitions for Rehearing	7 5 2	375 360 15	382 365 17	354 339 15	28 26 2	6 5 1	0	0 0 0	348 334 14

Table 2

SUPREME COURT CHANGES FY 1974-75 TO FY 1975-76 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1 Number	974-75 Percent		FI: Numb	SCAL 197 Jer	5-76 Percent			N	CHAN temper	IGE IN 1		76 ercen
				7		-//p							
TOTAL FILINGS	447	100.0		640		100.0			+	193		+	43,2
Primary	194	43.4		265		41,4			+	71		+	36.6
Appeals	189	42.3		253		39.5			+	64		+	33,9
Original Proceedings	5	1.1		12		1.9			+	7		+	140.0
Supplemental	253	56.6		375	9	58,6			+	122		+	48.2
Motions	242	54.1		360		56.3				118		+	48.8
Petitions for Rehearing	11	2.5		16		2,3			+	4		+	36,4
TOTAL BACKLOGS	228	100.0		348		100,0		4.3	+	120		+	52.6
Primary	221	96.9		320		91.9			+	99		+	44.8
Appeals	218	95.6		316		90,8	0		+	98		+	45.0
Original Proceedings	3	1.3	. 9	4		1.1			+	1		+	33,3
Supplemental	7	3.1		28		8.1			+	21		+	300.0
Motions	5	2.2		26		7.5			+	21		+	420.0
Patitions for Rehearing	. 2	,9		2		.6							0,0
TOTAL OPINIONS WRITTEN	113			104					_	1	7		8,0
Dealding Cases	97	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3	95		*******	**********	-	***	<u>,</u>	<u> </u>		2.1
APPEALS	94	100.0	**************************************	84	*************************	100.0	*********	********	•••	**********	********	******	*********
Reversals (including remands)	32	34.0		27		32.1	A .						
Affirmances (including reversed in part	UZ.	3410		41		32.1							
& modified & affirmed)	56	59.6		52		61.9							
Other Dispositions	6	6.4		5		6.0							
Additional	16 =	75 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 	<u> </u>	9			**********	*******		7	*********	******	43.8
										•			70.0

Primary Proceedings are original cases filed with the Supreme Court, including Appeals (Civil, Criminal and others) and Original Proceedings, most of which are Writs.

Supplemental Proceedings arise out of primary proceedings, and consist of Motions and Patitions for Reheating.

Backlogs represent the number of cases pending at the end of a statistical period which must be carried over to become part of the caseload activity of the succeeding period.

CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1974-76 TO FY 1975-76 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

STATE FILINGS			FISCA Number	L 1974-75 Percent	FISCAL Number	1975-76 Percent	CHANGE IN Number	1975-76 Percen
Both Courts								
Printary 23,630 89.0 24,822 88.3 1,192	STATE FILINGS							
Supplemental 2,000 11.0 3,276 11.7 3.67 11.7 3.67 11.7 3.67 11.7 3.67 11.61	Both Courts							+ 5,9
Clicult Court Proper 9,864 100.0 9,768 100.0 + 116	Primary							+ 5,0
Primary 8,951 92,7 9,951 92,7 100 100 152 152	Supplemental							+ 12.6
Supplemental 703	Circuit Court Proper		9,654	100.0	9,769			+ 1,2
Family Court 18,885 100.0 18,329 100.0 14,444 1444 1447	Primary		8,951	92.7	9,051	92.7	+ 100	+ 1.1
Family Court 18,885 100.0 18,220 100.0 + 1,444 1,444 1,447 1,4	Supplemental		703	7.3	718	7.3	+ 15	+ 2.1
Primary 14,079 86.9 15,771 86.0 + 1,092			16,885	100.0	18,329	100.0	+ 1,444	+ 8.6
Supplemental 2,068 13.1 2,568 14.0 352 552 554 552 554 552 554 552 5			14,679	86.9	15,771	86.0	+ 1,092	+ 7.4
STATE BACKLOGS Both Courts 24,084 100.0 28,832 100.0 4 2,748 Primary 21,373 88,7 22,797 88,7 42,424 Supplemental 2,711 11,3 3,035 11,3 4,324 Circuit Court Proper 18,421 100.0 17,096 100.0 +1,676 Primary 14,763 68,7 16,271 95,2 +1,608 Supplemental 68,4,3 82,5 48 +1,67 Supplemental 68,610 76,3 7,526 77,3 4,916 Supplemental 2,093 22,7 2,10 22,7 +167 Primary 8,610 76,3 7,526 77,3 +916 Supplemental 2,093 23,7 2,210 22,7 +167 Primary 8,610 76,3 7,526 77,3 +916 Supplemental 2,093 23,7 2,210 22,7 +167 Primary 1,167 Supplemental 2,093 2,17 1,188 Supplemental 2,478 12,3 2,781 12,9			2,206	13,1	2,558	14.0	+ 352	+ 16.0
Bah Courts								
Printary 21,373 88.7 22,797 89.7 42,424			24.004	100.0	2022	100.0	# 2.7/B	+ 11.4
Supplemental 2,711 11,3 3,035 11,3 4,324 1,6761 1,676								+ 11,3
Circuit Court Proper 15,421 100.0 17.096 100.0 1.1,675	· ·							+ 12.0
Primary 14,763 95.7 16,271 95.2 +1,608 supplemental 668 4.3 825 4.8 + 167 Family Court 8,863 100.0 9,736 100.0 +1,073 Primary 6,610 76.3 7,7526 77.3 + 916 Supplemental 2,063 23.7 2,210 22.7 + 167 Supplemental 2,478 12.3 2,761 12.9 + 203 Supplemental 558 8.0 55.7 100.0 + 203 Primary 6,424 82.0 5,653 92.5 + 203 Primary 11,246 85.4 11,197 44.3 + 728 Supplemental 1588 8.0 65.7 7.5 - 21 Supplemental 1588 8.0 65.7 7.5 - 21 Supplemental 1588 8.0 65.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 1588 8.0 65.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 1588 8.0 65.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 1588 8.0 85.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 15.7 8.5 8.0 85.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 15.7 8.5 8.0 85.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 15.7 8.5 8.0 8.0 85.7 7.5 - 23 Supplemental 15.7 8.5 8.0 8.0 85.7 7.5 8.0 95.8 95.8 95.8 95.8 95.8 95.8 95.8 95.8								+ 10.9
Supplemental 1008 1,00				100,0				
Supplemental Supp				.″ 95.7				
Primary 6,610 76.3 7.526 77.3 + 916 Supplemental 2,053 23.7 2,210 22.7 + 167				4,3				+ 25.4
Supplemental 2,053	Family Court							+ 12.4
FIRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS	Primary							+ 13.9
Both Courts	Supplemental		2,053	23.7	2,210	22.7	+ 157	+ 7.1
Primary 17,670 87.7 18,627 87.1 + 967 Supplemental 2,478 12.3 2,761 12.9 + 223 Grewit Court Proper 6,882 100.0 7,180 100.0 + 208 Primary 6,424 92.0 6,653 92.5 + 229 Supplemental 558 8.0 537 7.5 - 21 Femily Court 13,166 100.0 14,198 100.0 + 1,032 Primary 11,246 85.4 1,1974 84.3 + 728 Supplemental 1,920 14.6 2,224 15.7 9.04 Supplemental 1,920 14.6 2,224 15.7 9.04 FIRST CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS 80th Courts 19,013 100.0 21,351 100.0 4 2,338 Supplemental 2,262 11.9 2,540 11.9 4 2,338 Primary 11,6751 88.1 18,811 88.1 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.1	FIRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS							
Primary 17,870 87,7 18,827 87,1 957 957 958	Both Courts		20,148	100.0	21,388	100.0	+ 1,240	+ 6.
Supplemental 2,478 1.3 2,761 12.9 + 283 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 12.0 12.0 + 203 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 12.0 + 203 +		4		87.7	18,627	87.1	+ 957	+ 5.
Circuit Court Proper 6,982 100.0 7,190 100.0 4,208 1208			2.478	12.3	2,761	12.9	+ 283	. + 11.
Primary 6,424 92.0 6,663 92.5 + 229 229						100.0	+ 208	+ 3.
Supplemental 1588 8.0 1537 7.5 - 21						92.5	+ 229	+ 3.
Family Court 13,165 100.0 14,188 100.0 + 1,032 Primary 11,248 85.4 11,974 84.3 + 728 Supplemental 1,920 14.6 2,224 15.7 + 304 FIRST CIRCUIT; BACKLOGS Both Courts 19,013 100.0 21,351 100.0 + 2,338 Primary 16,751 88.1 18,811 88.1 + 2,080 Supplemental 2,262 11.9 2,540 11.9 + 278 Circuit Court Proper 11,888 100.0 12,569 95.6 + 1,262 Supplemental 481 4.1 588 4.4 + 107 Family Court 7,125 100.0 8,094 100.0 + 969 Primary 5,344 75.0 6,142 75.9 + 798 Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171 SECOND CIRCUIT; FILINGS Both Courts 1,989 100.0 2,151 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 882 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 96.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 96 6.1 94 7.1 25 Supplemental 97 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 98 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 Supplemental 99 6.1 94 7.1 42 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 7.7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 14 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 7.7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 1,415 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 7.7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 1,415 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 7.0 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 1,415 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 7.0 Circuit							- 21	3.
Primary								+ 7.
Supplemental 1,920							700	
Both Courts								+ 15.
Primary 16,751 88.1 18,811 88.1 + 2,080			40.040	400.0	04.254	100.0	1 2 228	+ 12.
Supplemental 2,262 11.9 2,540 11.9 + 278								+ 12.
Circuit Court Proper 11,888 100.0 13,257 100.0 + 1,368 Primary 11,407 96.0 12,669 95.6 + 1,262 Supplemental 481 4.1 588 4.4 + 107 Family Court 7,125 100.0 8,094 100.0 + 969 Primary 5,344 75.0 6,142 75.9 + 798 Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171 SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,151 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 95.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS Both Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,280 98.4 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1,66 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1,66 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 1237 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 348 73.2 448 80.2 + 132 Primary 348 73.2 478 80.2 + 132 Primary	· · · · ·							
Primary 11,407 96.0 12,669 95.6 + 1,262 Supplemental 481 4.1 568 4.4 + 107 Family Court 7,125 100.0 8,094 100.0 + 969 Primary 5,344 75.0 6,142 75.9 + 798 Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171 SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,151 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 96.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068	Supplemental							,
Supplemental 481 4.1 588 4.4 107 Family Court 7,125 100.0 8,094 100.0 4 969 969 97 989	Circuit Court Proper		11,888	100.0				+ 11.
Family Court 7,125 100.0 8,094 100.0 + 969 Primary 5,344 75.0 6,142 75.9 + 798 Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171 SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,151 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4,7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 95.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2,9 28 3.4 + 3 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 Supplemental 56 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 Supplemental 7.301 100.0 1.415 100.0 + 1414 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132	Primary		11,407	96.0				+ 11.
Family Court 7,125 100.0 8,094 100.0 + 969 Primary 5,344 75.0 6,142 75.9 + 798 Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171 SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,151 100.0 + 152 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 96.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2,9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 83.9 1,225 92.9 + 167 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 Supplemental 7,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Frimary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court Proper 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 2473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132	Supplemental		481	4.1	588	4.4		+ 22.
Primary 5,344 75.0 6,142 75.9 + 798 Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171 SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,151 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 96.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Fmilly Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS 96.1 94 7.1 + 25 Supplemental 1,826 91.7			7,125	100.0	8,094	100.0	+ 969	+ 13.
Supplemental 1,781 25.0 1,952 24.1 + 171				75.0	6,142	75.9	+ 798	+ 14.
Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,161 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 95.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS 8 8.3 1 100.0 + 237 Both Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7<						24.1	+ 171	+ 9.
Both Courts	**************************************	pasaulturija apalatirib jediog ttor pidas 1990 to	***********	****		************************************		*********
Both Courts 1,999 100.0 2,161 100.0 + 152 Primary 1,905 95.3 2,029 94.3 + 124 Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28 Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30 Primary 837 97.1 804 95.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS 8 8.3 1 100.0 + 237 Both Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7<						400.0	1 450	+ 7.
Supplemental 94 4.7 122 5.7 + 28					2,151			
Circuit Court Proper 862 100.0 832 100.0 - 30	Primary							+ 6.
Primary 837 97.1 804 98.6 — 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS Both Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 8.3 141 7.0 — 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 696 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132	Supplemental							+ 29,
Primary 837 97.1 804 98.6 - 33 Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS 80th Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1,6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 <td< td=""><td>Circuit Court Proper</td><td></td><td>862</td><td>100.0</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>~ 3.</td></td<>	Circuit Court Proper		862	100.0				~ 3.
Supplemental 25 2.9 28 3.4 + 3 Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS 8 8 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 696 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132			837	97.1	804	96.6		- 3,
Family Court 1,137 100.0 1,319 100.0 + 182 Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 157 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS Both Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 696 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132			25	2.9	28	3.4	+ 3	+ 12.
Primary 1,068 93.9 1,225 92.9 + 167 Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25 SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS Both Courts 1,774 100.0 2,011 100.0 + 237 Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132							+ 182	+ 16.
Supplemental 69 6.1 94 7.1 + 25							+ 157	+ 14.
Both Courts	•							+ 36
Primary 1,626 91.7 1,870 93.0 + 244 Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7 Circuit Court Proper 1,301 100.0 1,415 100.0 + 114 Primary 1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112 Supplemental 21 1,6 23 1,6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132			4 774	100.0	2 011	100.0	+ 237	+ 13
Supplemental 148 8.3 141 7.0 - 7								+ 15
140 100.0 1,415 100.0 114 114 114 115								+ 10 4
1,280 98.4 1,392 98.4 + 112								+ 8
Supplemental 21 1.6 23 1.6 + 2 Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132			1,301					+ 8
Family Court 473 100.0 596 100.0 + 123 Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132							, ,	
Primary 346 73.2 478 80.2 + 132								+ 9
The state of the s	Family Court							+ 26
	Primary							+ 38
Supplemental 127 26.8 118 19.6 - a	Supplemental		127	26.8	118	19.8	- 9	- 7

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CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1974-75 TO FY 1975-76 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

			CAL 1974-75	e -	. gree	AL 1975-76	3		OHAMO	GE IN 1975-76
		Numbe			Number	Percent		N	umber	Percen
eria de la comunicación de la c	······································									
THIRD CIRCUIT: FILINGS										
Both Courts	- 23	3,386	100.0		3,571	100.0		0 +	185	+ 5.5
Primary		3,136	92.6		3,264	91.4		+	128	+ 4.
Supplemental		250	7.4	. 65	307	8.6		+	67	+ 22.
Circuit Court Proper		1,348	100.0		1,362	100.0		+	14	+0 1.0
rimary		1,250	92.7		1,233	90.5			17	- 1.
Supplemental		98	7.3		129	9.5		+	31	+ 31.
amily Court		2,038	100.0	45	2,209	100.0		÷	171	+ 8.
rimary		1,886	92.5		2,031	91.9		+	145	+ 7.
Supplemental		152	7.5		178	s. 8.1		+	26	+ 17.
==>			. 2		**	· ·		- 4		
HIRD CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS		2,408	100.0		2,478	100.0		. +	70	○ _{+ 2,}
Soth Courts	A									
rimary		2,212	91,9		2,239	90.4		+	27 43	
upplemental		198	8.1		239	9.6		+		
ircuit Court Proper		1,642	100.0		1,796	100.0		+	154	+ 9.
rimary		1,534	93,4		1,628	90.7		+	94	+ 6.
upplemental		108	6.6		168	9.3		+	60	+ 55.
amily Court		766	100,0		682	100.0		·		- 11.
rimary		678		. 13	911	89.6			٠.	- 9.
Supplemental		88	11.5	*****	71	10.4	2)	-	17	- 19,
FIFTH CIRCUIT: FILINGS			b ·							
Both Courts		1,006	100.0		988	100.0		-	18	- 1.0
rimary		919	91.4		902	91.3		5 <u></u>	17	- 1,
Supplemental		. 87			86	8.7			1	1.
Circuit Court Proper		462			385	100.0		_	77	16.
rimary		440			361	93.8	9.5		79	- 18,
Supplemental		22			24	6.2	3,	+	2	÷ 9.
amily Court		544			603	100.0		. +		+ 10.
rimary		479			541	89.7		4	_	+ 12.
Supplemental		65			62	10.3			3	- 4.
		00	11.0						•	
FIFTH CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS										
Both Courts		889			992	100.0		+	,	+ 11.
rimary		784			877	88.4		+		
Supplemental		105			115	11.6		+		+ 9.
Sircuit Court Proper		590			628	100.0		+		+ 6.
rimary		542			582	92.7		+		+ 7
upplemental		48			46	7,3		-	_	- 4.
amily Court		299	100.0		364	100.0		+ +		+ 21.
rimary		242			295	81.0				+ 21.
Supplemental		57	19.1		69	19.0		1	12	+ 21.

Primary Proceedings are original cases filed, representing direct contect with the public, so their numbers may fluctuate according to variations in population.

Supplemental Proceedings arise out of primary proceedings (such as Order to Show Cause for support in matrimonial and paternity cases; proceedings in aid of judgment in civil cases, etc.). They consume a large part of the Courts' caseload activity time, but their numbers do not vary in direct relation to changes in population.

Backlogs represent the number of cases pending at the end of a statistical period that must be carried over to become part of the caseload activity of the succeeding statistical

Backlogs reprasent the number of cases pending at the end of a statistical period.

Circuit Court Proper have jurisdiction over "adversary" cases (such as civil contract and negligence cases and criminal cases) and "non-adversary" proceedings (such as probate and guardianship, plus naturalization proceedings in all except the First Circuit).

Family Courts in each circuit combine the jurisdiction of the former Domestic Relations Court (Divorce, Annulment, Separation, and Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support proceedings), and the jurisdiction of the former Juvenile Court.

Table 4

CAPPLAGE	ABTILITY TO	ADDE TO ADDITE	T DOODATION AT	CALMADUTA
CASELVAD	ACHVILLE	18/0-/0, AUUL	T PROBATION • AL	L CINCUIIS

		j.	6		4	PROBATION EXPIRED		ENSION ASIDE		ATION OKED	DISCHARGE		IER IATIONS
	Pending at Start	New Placements	Total Caseford	Terminated	Pending at End	Probation Expired	Whereabouts	Good Adjustment	New Conviction	Technical Violation	Discharge	Good Adjustment	Other
ALL CIRCUITS First Circuit Second Circuit Third Circuit Fifth Circuit	1,814 1,317 267 179 51	888 678 195 98 17	2,702 1,895 462 277 68	764 636 60 30 29	1,939 1,259 393 247 39	550 472 39 12 27	22 22 0 0	8 7 0 0	7 4 3 0	7 6 0 1	31 31 0 0	114 78 19 16	25 16 8 1

Table 5

INVESTIGATION ACTIVI	TY FY 1975-76, ADULT F	ROBATION - ALL CIRCUIT
HAA POSING LIGHT WOLLAS	: (: (: 1 1910-10, MD(1L) 1	LODALION . WET CIUCOLI

	вов		Reduction of Bail	 DAGP		Pre-Sentence	Post-Sentence	Out-of-Town Inquiry	Courtesy Supervision	" Total
ALL CIRCUITS	478		212	85	-	907	86	6	29	1,803
First Circuit	478*		212*	78		658	8	6	26	1,468
Second Circuit Third Circuit	0	: (3)	0	4		149	75	0	0	228
Fifth Circuit	0		0	0	0 -	81 19	1	0	0	89 20

^{*}Includes reports covering the period January 1 through June 30, 1976; no reports received for first half of fiscal year.

Table 6

CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1974-75 TO FY 1975-76 - A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATUS DISPOSITIONS

		F Numbe	SCAL 1974-75 r Percent		CAL 1975-76 Percent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	CHANGE IN 1 Number		
()	c		**						
TATE FILINGS							. 3		
oth Courts		1,61	100.0	1,770	100.0		+ 151	+ 9	
CP (Adult Probation)		51					+ 373	+ 72	
C (Juvenile)					50,2				
e tenterner		1,10	4 68.2	882	49.8		- 222	- 20	
TATE BACKLOGS					* 1 to 1 t			4	
oth Courts		3,42	100.0	3,601	100.0		+ 172	+ 5	
CP (Adult Probation)		1,81	4 52.9	1,938	53.8		+ 124	+ 6	
C (Juvenile)	©	1,61	5 47.1	1,663	46.2		+ 48	+ 3	
IRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS		······				·			
oth Courts		93	5 100.0	1,060	100.0		+ 125	+ 13	
CP (Adult Probation)	D	32			54.5		+ 256	+ 79	
C (Juvenile)					45.5				
- •		61	3 65.6	482	40.0		- 131	- 21	
IRST CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS	1							No. of the con-	
oth Courts	. 1	2,35	3 100.0	2,382	100.0		+ 29	+ 1	
CP (Adult Probation)	- 5	1,31	7 56.0	1,259	° 52.9		- 58	4	
C (Juvenile)		1,03	B 44.0	1,123	47.1		+ 87 -	+ 8	
COND CIRCUIT: FILINGS				· ·		# **		ana andro gia andia	
oth Courts	1	18	3 100.0	261	100.0		+ 78	+ 4:	
CP (Adult Probation)		13			747 1		+ 65	. + 50	
C (Juvenile)	. 1	5			25,3		+ 13	+ 2/	
			20.0	00	£0,0		, 10		
ECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS		. ".			0	0.5			
oth Courts	1	38			100.0		+ 155	+ 40	
CP (Adult Probetion)		26					+ 126	+ 4	
C (Juvenile)			8 30.6	147	27.2		+ 29	+ 24	
HIRD CIRCUIT: FILINGS		. (.				o			
oth Courts		45	2 160.0	410	100.0		- 42	₹ €	
CP (Adult Probation)	8	4				٥ 🙀	+ 50	¥ 10	
C (Juvenile)		40				11	- 92	- 2	
HIRD CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS		,-	•		, -,,	4000	***		
					460.6		+ 23	+ 1	
oth Courts	- 1	54			100.0		and the same		
CP (Adult Probation)	η	17			43.0		+ 68 ~	17 30	
C (Javenile)	1	36	7 67.2	327	57.0		40	† 30 11	
IFTH CIRCUIT: FILINGS									
oth Courts		4	9 100.0	39	100.0		- 10	20	
CP (Adult Probation)		(1	5 30,6	17	43.6		+ 2	+ 1	
C (Juvenile)			4 69,4				- 12	- 3	
IFTH CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS		∦ n F	v	`	- 1 A				
oth Courts		14	5 ~~00,0		100.0		- 40	- 2	
CCP (Adult Probation)	n						- 12	- 20	
	τ [1 1	5						20 20	
C (Juvenile)		9	4 64.8	⊕ 66			2R	2	

Status Dispositions are not included in the courts' oiseload statistics. The data represent persons placed on status orders, primerily adult and juvenile probation. Also included are juveniles placed under protective supervision and legal custody.

Filings represent persons admitted or pleased on status order.

CCP means Circuit Court Proper.

FC means—Eamily Court.

Backlogs as used in this table indicate persons remaining on status orders at the end of the fiscal year.

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER ALL CIRCUITS

			<u></u>		7,50	.,,50,	.,)	
		CASE	OAD AC	TIVITY							TYP	E OF	TERM	IINAT	ION				
		4					:		DIS	MISSA	AL :	NO		JU	RY		HEA	RINGS	
				70			,								_			2	
YPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Stip. for	By Judge	Triat	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others
OTAL CASES	15,421	9,769	25,190	8,094	17,096	512	600	68	375	950	502	264	. 9	304	33	1,005	125	1,409	1,938
rimary Proceedings	14,763	9,051	23,814	7,543	16,271	512	600	68	375	950	492	261	9	302	33	1,005	93	1,363	1,480
ivil Actions	5,539	4,204		3,462	6,281	52		68	375	907	312	173	7	102	6	360	-	54	446
contract ersonal Injury or Property Damage or	1,494	1,513	3,007		1,778	17	442	15	136	247	59	63	2	Q3	3	53		24	1,55
Both, Motor Vehicle ersonal Injury or Property Damage or	1,404	816	2,220	844	1,376	18	60	4	86	287	121	16	1	28		176		1	46
Both, Non-Motor Vehicle Condemnation	813 135	482 68	1,295 203	398 70	897 133	"	17	4	25	139 4	69	17	4	37	1	57	1	1	23 53
Other Civil Action	1,599	1,239	2,838	858	1,980	14	80	35	122	209	56	71		20	2	62		26	161
District Court Appeal	94	86	180	63	117	ļ	·······	10	3	21	7	4	u u	1		9	<u> </u>	··········	8
Probate Proceedings Regular Probate	2,908 2,181	1,714 938	4,622 3,119	1,618 807	3,004 2,312		· 6	١.		25 15							17 17	946 761	630
Small Estate Over \$700	471	443	914	475	439			,	١.	9		-				Ì	"	92	14 374
Small Estate Under \$700	256	333	589	336	253					1								93	242
uardianship Proceedings	3,959	427	4,386	364	4,022					18							4	169	173
egular Guardianship	2,693	334	3,027	206	2,821					13		·	٠.		- 		4	131	58
mall Guardianship pecial	930 336	92 1	1,022 337	134 24	888 313					5				-: -:				30 8	99
fiscellaneous Proceedings	574	718	1,292	461	831						97	7			*********		72	194	91
and Court	85	57	142	46	96	ŀ				٠	3			18			17,	. 25	- 4
laturalization	. 94	187	281	98	183			1. 5.						,	ý	ŀ		98	
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien Other Special Proceeding	87 308	204 270	291 7578	160 157	131 431				ŀ		60 34	5					28 27	20 51	50 40
Criminal Actions	1,783	1,988	3,771	1,638	2,133	.160				-	83	81	2	200	27	645		**********	140
Part I	635	864	1,499	654	845	124					14	27	2	106	10	335			36
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	29	23	52	26	ີ 26	4		-				1	- 9	15		- 7			
Vegligent Homicide	9	18	27	10	17	٠								5		- 4			1
Forcible Rape Robbery	17 107	29 151	46 258	19 105	27 153	16						1 4		8		8			9
Aggravated Assault	. 42	72	114	61	53	8					2	4	1	21 15	2	50 23			9
Burglary	253	388	641	282	359	66					7	11	1	23	6	156			12
Larceny Over \$50	90	82	172	71	101	10					2	2		10	1	43			3
Larceny Under \$50 Auto Theft	14 74	4 97	18 171	3 ⁻ 77	15 94	16					2	5		9		43	1		2
Part II	1,148	1,124	2,272	984	1,288	336					69	54		94	17	310			104
Other Assaults	40	37	77	35	42	8					7			"	"	0 3			107
Arson	2	2	4	2	2	Ιĭ				**	•	2	-6	. "		2	ļ		' '
Forgery and Counterfeiting	67	55	122	53	69	14					1	2		١.		35	1		1
Fraud Embezzlement	39 6	31	70 25	33 4	37 2 21	8			`		1	1		4		18			2
Stolen Property	19	100	O ¹¹⁹	44	75	9		-			. 2	4		5	. 1	19			4
/andalism	9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~~~14	6	8	3						İ	G		2	1	-		
Veapons Prostitution	49 22	43` 3	92 25	50 6	42 19	16		-	٠		2	7		4	1	19			1
ex Offenses	65	29	94	52	42	16				4 -	1 2	3		4		5			23
Varcotic Drug Laws	410	279	689	285	404	85					10	14		25		127	1		17
Sambling	27	29	56.	21	35	14					1	6		1					
Offenses Against Family and Children Priving Under the Influence	8	10	. 0 18	9	. 0	2								2		2			3
iquor Laws	7	0	7	7	0	7							0	`		• *			,
Disorderly Conduct	5	4	9	3	6	2													1
Vagrancy All Other Offenses (Ex. at Traffic)	1 247	143	1	247	1	140					. نر -				_				
All Other Offenses (Ext. b) Traffic) Traffic Offenses	347 25	442 36	789 61	347 27	442 34	146					41	15		34	.5	74			32 14
Supplemental Proceedings	658	718	1,376	551	825						10	3		2	***********		32	46	458
Order to Show Cause	67	10	77	5	72							1				[3	1
Re-opened Prior Case	591	708	1,299	546	753	ł		j	l		10	1 2		2		13	32	43	457

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER FIRST CIRCUIT .

		CASEL	OAD AC	TIVITY							TY	PE OF	TERM	TANI	ION	9			
	· .								DI	SMISS	AL	JU NO	N- RY	JU	RY		HEA	INGS	
TYPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice o()	Stip. for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others
TOTAL CASES	11,888	7,190	19,078	5,821	13,257	292	490	68	318	682	411	167	3	o 247	26	705	60	762	1,585
rimary Proceedings	11,407	6,653	18,060	हे,ज्यू	12,669	292	490	68	318	682	407	167	8	247	26	705	55	748	1,178
ivil Actions Contract	4,458 1,041	3,292 1,046	7,750 2,087	2,733 862	5,017 1,225	51 17	490 347	68 15	318 99	661 156	281 39	117 41	6	81 9	5 2	318 32	ē.	5 2	332 102
ersonal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle ersonal Injury or Property Damaga or	1,190	682	1,872	705	1,167	18	59	4	77	209	113	9	1	21		175			1!
Both, Non-Motor Vehicle Condemnation Other Civil Action District Court Appeal	656 111 1,366 94	398 62 1,020 84	//1,054 173 2,386 178	331 57 716 62	723 116 1,670 116	13	16 1 67	35 10	22 3 114 3	95 2 179 20	54 7	13 50 4	4	30 2 18 1	1	57 45 9		1 2	1 4 13
Probate Proceedings	2,106 1,539	1,249 688	3,355 2,227	1,177 577	2,178 1,650			••••		16 13		-			·••		6	575 555	580
Small Estate Over \$700 Small Estate Under \$700	371 196	317 244	688 440	361 239	Ø 327 201					3	******	<u> </u>			************			8	350 22
iuardianship Proceedings legular Guardianship mall Guardianship ipecial	3,147 2,203 646 298	302 244 52	3,449 2,447 703 299	249 130 95 24	3,200 2,317 608 275	-				8 4 1							1	104 92 4 8	13 3 5
Aiscellaneous Proceedings	/70 76	407 57	777 133	227 46	550 87						63 3	6					48 17	64 25	4
Naturalization Nechanics' and Materialman's Lieu Other Special Proceeding	0 40 254	0 126 224	166 478	75	0 91 372		· •				30 30	1 5					10 21	5 34	2
Criminal Actions . Part I	1,326 503	1,403 8/614	2,729 1,117	1,005 447	1,724 670	241 75					63 12	44 14	2 2	166 98	21 10	387 212			8 2
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter Negligent Homicide Forcible Rapa	21 8 13	19 13 19	40 21 32	20 9 13 86	20 12 19 135	1					2	3	1	14 5 6 21	2	5 3 6 40			c
Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny Over \$50	90 33 181 26	131 48 248 61	221 81 429 146	43 456 63	38 273 83	12 2 39 9					1 6	4 2	1	15 18 10	1 6 1	18 74 37	, v		
Larceny Under \$50 Auto Theft Part II	12 60 823	71 789	16 131 1,612	2 55 558	14 76 1,054	1 10 166					2 51	5 30		9	11	1 28 176			5
Other Assaults Arson Forgery and Counterfelting	36 2 42	: 19 إير	55 3	20 2 2	35 1 45	1 10					7	2		5		2 2 22			
raud imbezzlement tolen Property	17 4 3	8 17 54	79 25 21 57	9 2	16 19 43	2					1	1		2 1 4		3 1 4			
Vandalism Veapons Prostitution	41 22	3 23 3	25	1 32 6	6 32 19	10					1	5		4 2		10			
ex Offenses larcotic Drug Laws Sambling Offenses Against Family and Children	26 292 20 0	22 149 28 0	441 48			13		o G			8	6		12		66 66			1
riving Under the Influence Iquor Laws	7 7 4	6 0 2	13 7	5 7	0	7								1		1			
Aprancy All Other Offenses (Except Traffic) Traffic Offenses	1 273 22	388 29	661	0 241		1			0		29 1	12		29 4	4	59 2			1
Supplemental Proceedings	481	537	1,018	439	588	1	********	******			4						5	14	40
Order to Show Cause Re-opened Prior Case	37, 444		47 971					***********			4				4 7-48- 4-4-			2	40

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER SECOND CIRCUIT

YPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start								D	ISMISS	AL		ON- RY	1	URY		HEA	RINGS	Π
Alangan	Pending at Start		:			.1			1			1 .		1		1	1		1
OTAL GARRE	Pen	77	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	ice	wer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Stip. for	By Judge		Trial Not Completed	រុទ្ធ	Trial Not Completed	rial	Contested	Uncontested	
OTAL CACES	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Filed	 	Ten	Pene	No Service	No Answer	No S Reac	Noti	Stip	By J	Ti	Fria P M	Verdict	Com of	No Trial Held	S	υ Σ	Š
OTAL CASES	1,301	832	2,133	718	1,415	112	32		23	115	37	17	1	25	3	133	17	142	6
rimary Proceedings	1,280	804	2,084	692	1,392	112	32		23	110	34	17	1	25	3	133	6	138	5:
vil Actions ontract	349	318	667	193	474		32		23	104	1	9	1	7	1	4		8	:
rsonal Injury or Property Damage or	124	140	264	82	182		28		17	28		3	1		1	2		2	
Both, Motor Vehicle ersonal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	87	57	144	52	92				2	41		3		3				1	:
andemnation ther Civil Action	84	44 5	128 6	36 0	92 6				2	27	1	3		3					
istrict Court Appeal	53 0	70 2	123 2	22 1	101 1		4	٧.	2	27				1		2		5	
obate Proceedings egular Probate	252	166	418	104	314					7	•••••		*********				2	93	2
mail Estate Over \$700 mail Estate Under \$700	186 36 30	94 41 31	280 77 61	39 30 35	241 47 26					1 5 1							2	35 25 33	1
uard)anship Proceedings	275	49	324	29	295				 	4	•••••						*********	33 19	i 77 (
gular Guardianship nall Guardianship	155	45	200	17	183					4								7	(C)
acial dusidianship	90 30	4 D	94 30	12 0	82 30									7				12	
iscellaneous Proceedings and Court	91	44 0 0	135	41	94						17						4	18	2
aturalization	9 57	" O	9 57	0	9 57														
echanics' and Materialman's Lien ther Special Proceeding	19 6	32 12	51 18	34 7	17 11					•	17						2	14 4	1
iminal Actions	313	227	540	325	215	112		********		**********	16	8		18	2	129	1	**********	40
ert I urder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	77 3	111	188 5	96 3	92 2	17					2	2		4		69			2
egligent Homicide proible Rape	. 1	2	3	0	3											2			
obbery	. 1 8	5 10	6 18	9	2 9	t	O-							2		7			1
gravated Assault	2 4	7 54	11 97	5 54	6 43	8					1	2		2		2 43			. 1
rceny Over \$50 rceny Under \$50	3 2	21 0	24	8	16	-,1					1	-		.4		6			
uto Theft	12	10	22	1 12	ា	1 5										7			
## ## ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** *	236	116	352	229	123	95			. :	1.525	14	6		14	2	60			38
ther Assaults	3	2	5 0	4	1	2								· t			100		1
orgary and Counterfelling	18	7	25	8	17	3										5			100
nbezziement	12 2	6 0	18 2	5	13	2	0 :							1		2			
olen Property Indalism	7	22 1	29 5	16 5	13	3					1			,1		10	1.04		. 1
apons	0	3	3	2	0	3						Û		0	1	1 2			
extitution (a)	38	0 4 <	0 42	0 36	0	13					-							0	3.2
rcotic Drug Laws	79	42	121	59	62	17								10	• •]	31			23
imbling fenses Against Family and Children	6	1 0	7	. 7	0	0		, ,			1	0							
lving Under the Influence	. 1	2	3	2	1	1					- 1					1		1	
quor Laws sorderly Conduct	0 1	0	0 2	0	0	1							4.					1	
grancy l Other Offenses (Except Traffic) affic Offenses	0 62 3	0 23	0 85	0 79	0. 6	47				0	12			1	1	7			11
pplemental Proceedings	~~	2 28	5 49	5 26	23	3			••••••		3	*******				1	44		1
der to Show Cause	5	0	5	0	5	*******				*******		e e					11	4	8

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER THIRD CIRCUIT

PARTICION 1	upplemental Proceedings		,			***************************************			,	1									*************	1
PARTICION 1	raffic Offenses	.0	3	3	1	2												S.		1.
PAGE OF ACTION The control of the	agrancy II Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	. 11	23	34	24	10	9						3			0	8			ľ
PER OPACTION	Isorderly Canduct	0	1	1	1	0	1													ŀ
PEOPACTION Part Pa	riving Under the Influence						1,						100							
PEOPACTION				,	-															
PEOPACTION	arcotic Drug Laws	18	83	101	71	30	F				:	1	Б		2					
PER OPACTION								3		(a)		G				1	2			-
PE OF ACTION	eapons	5	15	20	14	6	6		(4	1		1					7			-
PE OF ACTION							3						1				5			
PEOPACTION	nbezzlement °	0	. 2	2	2	" O	1				<i>y</i> .				"		1			1
PE OF ACTION											5	. 1								
PE OFACTION	son	0	1	1	0	10	4					٠.	2		2			A		
PEOPACTION Feature Peopaction Peopact		100										3	1		1	3	73			1
PE OFACTION							1 .		100	1		_			_					1
PEOP ACTION	rceny Under \$50	0	0	0	0	0													ander Synthesis	1
PEOPACTION							16						1		3		36			1
PEOPACTION	gravated Assault	3	10	13	10	3	3						2						4 1 7	
PEOPACTION								1.						ę						1
PEOPACTION	gligent Hornloide						2				6				1		1		4,	1
PEOPACTION											÷.,		3			والمصد	50			1
PEOPACTION Format Peoparty Damage or Both North-Vehicle Peoparty Damage or Peopart	minal Actions	85	290	375	252	123	85					3	14		11	3	123			T
PE OF ACTION							L			L					L]
PE OF ACTION Fig.	chanics' and Materialman's Lien	17	34	61	419	10		G ,				11						10		1
PE OF ACTION							1							1.19					47	
PE OF ACTION	scellaneous Proceedings	74	206	280	125	155	1					15				Ţ.		14	56	ſ
PE OF ACTION		". 1		. 1																
PE OP ACTION The operation nall Guardianship	128	24				1											3		1	
PE OP ACTION																		1		
PE OF ACTION							 			 					 		ļ	ļ		+
PE OF ACTION						49					٠.								59	
DISMISSAL NON- JURY HEARINGS PROPACTION To be a serior of the content o	guler Probate																	1	4.0	-
PE OF ACTION The or action	bate Proceedings	410	235	FAF	272	379	1			1	1	*******				******			9ec	†
PE OF ACTION										"	143	-	"				"		19	1
DISMISSAL NON- JURY HEARINGS Paragraphic Paragra							,	<u>.</u>		F	19	•	1 -		1 .				Ť	
DISMISSAL NON- JURY HEARINGS PROPACTION	Both, Non Motor Vehicle		23		18	48		. 43			6		1		4					-
PE OF ACTION The contract DISMISSAL	Both, Motor Vehicle	99	61		68	92				6	23	7	3		4		1			
PE OF ACTION The content of the c		263	240	503	226	277		47		15	41	20	13	4	2		18		20	-
PE OF ACTION Trial Vol. Verdict Vol. Vol.	il Actions	566	447	1,013	420	593	1	55		26	83	29	30		12		36		41	-
PE OF ACTION THE OF	mary Proceedings	1,534	1,233	2,767	1,139	1,628	86	55		26	93	47	44		23	3	159	26	394	1
Pending at Start a Savice No Struct Andrewer No Struct Andrewer No Struct Completed Completed Completed Andrewer Completed Andrewer Completed Andrewer Andrew		1,642	1,362	3,004	1,208		86 2	55		26	93	49	47		L	3	159	40	422	-
DISMISSAL NON- JURY HEARINGS	and the second s	***************************************							,313-1			a.								1
DISMISSAL NON- JURY HEARINGS		Pend	Filed	Casel	Term	Find Find	Servi	No Answ	No Si Read	Notic	Stip.	By Jr	Trial	Prial Pomple	Verd	S H	No T	Conte	C/O	
DISMISSAL NON- JURY HEARINGS	PE OF ACTION	ng at		peq	inated	ng at	g,	e L	mt. ness	o a	ō	ago		Not	병	Not	<u>.</u>	sted	nteste	
NON-												:		7					773	T
							1			eDit) (YI (33)	ML	JU	RY	100	IN F		HEAL	nuvua	ı
CASELOAD ACTIVITY TYPE OF TERMINATION										nis	Mice	۸۱ .	N	ON-	۱.,	DV.			TIMES.	1

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER FIFTH CIRCUIT

				ΓΙΥΙΤΥ							ire.	OF TERMINA	41101	¥				
							. 02		DI	SMISS	AL	NON- JURY	JU	RY		HEA	RINGS	
#	<u>.</u>			8	=			6				72		72		_	pg .	
PE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Stip. for	By Judge	Trial Trial Not Completed	Verdict	iai Not implete	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	
	ឌីភ	iC	⊬೮	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	žő	žĀ	žč	ž	Ñ	<u> </u>	FFδ	> I	-8 	ŽĬ	පි	ž	_
TAL CASES	590	385	975	347	628	22	23	· .	8	60	5	33	7	1	8	8	83	8
mary Proceedings	542	361	903	321	582	22	23		8	60	4	33	7	1	8	6	83	-
ril Actions	166 66	147 87	313 153	116 59	197 94		23 20		8	59 22	1	17 6	2 2		2			
sonal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	28	16	44	19	25		1		1	14	1	1						
rsonal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	30	17.	47	13	34		1		1	11								-
ndemnation her Civil Action	5 37	27	5 64	22	2 42	32/	1	٠,	1	2 10		1 9			1			١.,
strict Court Appeal	0	. 0	0	0					<u> </u>					} (<u> </u>			_
pular Proceedings	140 110	64 27	204 137	64° 26	140					1							23 23	. 4
nall Estate Over \$700 nall Estate Under \$700	21 9	20 17	41 26	25 13	16 13	1				1	-						-	
ardianship Proceedings	138	21	159	17	142				1								4	T
gular Guardianship nali Guardianship ecial	65 66 7	14 7 0	79 73 7	8 9 0	71 64 7												4	
scellaneous Proceedings	39	61	100	68	32						2	1			 	6	56	T
nd Court turalization Ichanics' and Materialman's Lien her Special Proceeding	0 18 11 10	0 46 12 3	0 64 23 13	0 54 10 4	0 10 13 9				2	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2	1				6	54 2 :	
iminal Actions	59	68	127	56	71	22		********	†		1	15	5	1	6			-
rt I Irder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	20	34 0	54	22	32 1	6						80		. •	4			
gligent Homicide roible Rape	0	2 2	2 5	õ	2 4		•					1						
opavated Assault	4	5	9	4	5							1 2						
rglary	9	13	22	12	6. 10	5	· .					4			3	G		
rceny Over \$50 rceny Under \$50	0	0	0	0	0													
ito Theft rt II	30	5 34	6 73	2	4 	16					1	,	_	1	1			
her Assaults	1	7	8	3)1					•		1	•	1			
son organy and Counterfeiting	0	0	0	0	,	• (
aud nbezziement	4	0	4	2	Gr):-						-			1			
olen Property Indalism	7	9	18 1	5	(字) 1	2				. 5		2		1				
iapons.	3	2	. 5	2	3	έ	0					2						
ostitution × Offenses	0	0	0	1	0	1												
rcotic Drug Laws Imbling	21 0	5 0	26 0	16 0	10	11					- 1	3	1					
fenses Against Family and Children iving Under the Influence	0	0	0	0	0				-				1					
quor Laws	0	0	0	0	O													
sordarly Conduct Igrancy	0	0		0	0													
l Other Offenses (Except Traffic) affic Offenses	1 0	8 2	9	3	6	1							2					
pplemental Proceedings	48	24	72	26	46			***********	-		1	ļ		,	 	2		-

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, FAMILY COURTS ALL CIRCUITS

		CASEL	OAD ACTI	VITY					TYPE (OF TEF	MINATIO	NC		
								NON- JURY	JURY		HEAR	INGS		
YPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Counseling Service	
TOTAL CASES	8,663	18,329	26,992	17,256	9,736	26	9	8	19	112	1,775	8,762	3,821	2,72
rimary Proceedings and Referrals	6,610	15,771	22,381	[©] 14,855	7,526	26	9	8	19	112	1,185	7,857	3,821	1,81
Marital Actions and Proceedings	2,962	6,395	9,357	6,268	3,08/					39	476	4,349		1,40
Divorce	2,494	5,507	8,001	5,409	2,592			1.		25	312	4,147		. 9
Annulment	27	38	65	43	22				1		1	28		
Separation and Separate Maintenance	101	116	217	125	92				1		9	56	1	
Jniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	340	734	1,074	691	383					14	154	118		4
Adoption Proceedings	420	749	1,169	760	409						14	720		
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	130	256	386	88	298			8		65				
Miscellaneous Proceedings	286	528	814	280	534				17		33	144		
iminal Actions	20	40	60	45	15	26	9		2	8				*****
Adults' Referrals	276	661	937	653	284	-						1	632	
Criminal Complaint	37	43	80	58	22	1		1]			. 1	55	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	80	132	212	126	86	l		1	7 - 1	1			124	
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	9	. 19	28	. 12	16				5	1	1	0	12	
Social Study	100	372	472	352	120						ľ	T)	339	
Other Adult Referral	50	95	145	105	40								102	******
Children's Referrals	2,516	7,142	9,658	6,761	2,897						662	2,643	3,189	
Law Violation	1,677	4,957	6,634	4,513	2,121				1		610	1,917	1,803	
Traffic	171	650	821	751	70						8	333	391	
Needing Protective Supervision	446	1,227	1,673	1,212	461			1	1 1	1	23	253	901	
Needing Services	157	153	310	160	150				Į.		21	113	14	
Other "	65	155	220	125	95				<u> </u>			27	80	
Supplemental Proceedings	2,053	2,558	4,611	2,401	2,210					ļ	590	905	ļ	.,
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	883	1,015	1,898	882	1,016						440	148	1 1 2	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	328	517	845	490	355			1			113	80		
Order to Show Cause, URES	125	50	155	54	101	1					12	22		
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	68	34	102	26	76			1	1		15 5	3	0	5
Motion	69	55	124	48	76						5	614	0	
Children's Supplemental Proceeding Other Supplemental Proceeding	433 167	871 16	1,304 183	855 46	449 137	1			1		5	35		1"
	<u> </u>					\vdash	-	 	 	-	-		 	
Status Dispositions*	1,615	882	2,497	834 453	1,663 907						3	421 283		
Probation, Child	814	546	1,360		907 310			1			3	283 95		•
Protective Supervision, Child Legal Custody, Child	326 369	109	435 435 -	125 76	359	1		1		1	1	39		
	.369	66				1		£	1	1	1 1	39		
Cegal Custody, Child Other Status	106	161	267	180	87	1 .		1	1 .	1	i	4	1 .	

^{*}Not included in caseload totals

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, FAMILY COURT FIRST CIRCUIT

		CASELC	OAD ACTIV	/ITY				Т	YPE OF TER	MINA	TION			
								NON- JURY	JURY		HEAR	INGS		
TYPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	<u> </u>	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial S Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Counseling Service	,
TOTAL CASES	7,125	14,198	21,323	13,229	8,094	24	7	8	16	58	1,584	6,613	2,768	2,15
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	5,344	11,974	17,318	11,176	6,142	24	7	8 _{(i}	16	58	1,096	5,835	2,768	1,36
Marital Actions and Proceedings	2,406	5,303	7,709	5,132	2,577				*************************	2	441	3,501	····	1,18
Divorce	2,121	4,588	6,709	4,473	2,236					2	279	3,382		810
Annulment	25	32	57	40	17						1	25		1
Separation and Separate Maintenance	86	93	179	108	7.1	1	1.2			1	9	47		5
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	174	590	764	511	253	<u> </u>					152	47		31
Adoption Proceedings	326	578	904	575	329						13	542		20
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	112	231	343	78	265			8		56				14
Miscellaneous Proceedings	183	444	627	219	408				16		24	127		5
Criminal Actions	14	30	44	31	13	24	7							
Adults' Referrals	214	529	743	498	245	"						, ;	495	;
Criminal Complaint	18	34	5/2	41	11			}		1			41	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	79	128	207	121	86	1					Ī		120	
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	9	19	28	12	16							3	12	
Social Study Other Adult Referral	68 40	259 89	327 129	233 91	94 38								231 91	
Only Court Hossian			125		30				*********	ļ			91	*******
Children's Referrals	2,089	4,859	6,948	4,643	2,305						618	1,665	2,273	8
Law Violation	1,420	3,569	4,989	3,353	1,636						577	1,331	1,382	6
Traffic CO	49	46	95	57	. 38						4	28	24	
Needing Protective Supervision Needing Services	425 142	1,017 123	1,442	1,016	426						17	202	780	1
Other	53	104	265 157	124 93	141 64						20	87 17	14 73	
44.000.00 P. 4.000.00 p. 0.000.00 q. 0.000.00 p. 4.000.00 p. 4.000		104	107					ļ	*************			17	73	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Supplemental Proceedings	1,781	2,224	4,005	2,053	1,952				*********		488	778	,,==+,=-,=++,= -+=-	78
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	735	836	1,571	692	879						366	105		22
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	296	442	738	417	321					1	95	58		26
Order to Show Cause, URES	64	31	95	32	63					ŀ	9	10		1:
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	60	33	93	25	68				100	. ,,	15	2		
Motion Children's Supplemental Proceeding	40 430	45	85	41	44					l "	2	1		31
Other Supplemental Proceeding	430 156	829 8	1,259 164	810 36	449 128						1	569 33		24
Status Dispositions*	1,036	482	1,518	395	1,123	 				-	3	272		120
Probation, Child	515	348	863	271	592						3	191		7
Protective Supervision, Child	226	72	298	66	232						"	55		1
Legal Custody, Child	268	41	309	51	258					1		25		2
Other Status	27	21	48	7	41						-	1		

^{*}Not included in caseload totals

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, FAMILY COURT SECOND CIRCUIT *

		CASEL	OAD ACTI	VITY			T	YPE OF TER	MINATI	ON	
							NON-	JURY		HEARINGS	0
			,,,,,, ,,,,,,,,			÷					
<u></u>	Ħ		_	ted	at	, <u></u>	E 2	. <u> </u>		Contested	g
YPE OF ACTION	튪	77	- So	nina	g.	e equ	N Se	P S E	<u>=</u>	l g g	Counsel
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Nolle Prosequí Dismissal	Trial Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Counseling Service
OTAL CASES	473	1,319	1,792	1,196	596				33	43 586	441
rimary Proceedings and Referrals	346	1,225	1,571	1,093	478				33	18 546	441
Narital Actions and Proceedings	165	389	554	384	170			-	29	13 318	****************
Divorce	112	336	448	331	117				18	13 289	5 B
Annulment	0	Ø	0	0	· 0		1		1		1
eparation and Separate Maintenance	8	7	15	3	12		1.	1		3	1
Jniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	45	46	91	50 	41	ļ	4		11	26	
Adoption Proceedings	51	70	121	78	43				1	78	
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	,13	13	26	4	22				4		
Aiscellaneous Proceedings	11	30	41	17	24	и	1.5			3 7	
Criminal Actions	0	0	0	0	0						
Adults' Roferrals	24	45	69	53	16				T		49
Criminal Complaint	16	7	23	12	11		1 1 2 1		1		10
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	. 1	4	5	5	0				1	1.	4
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0	1		с			
Social Study Other Adult Referral	7	33 1	40 1	35 1	5 0						34 1
Children's Referrals	82	678	760	557	203		**************	\		2 143	392
Law Violation	65	550	615	447	168		.,		*	1 112	322
Traffic	3	6	9	. 7	2			1	1	3	3
Needing Protective Supervision	6	90	96	78	18			1	1	12	66
Needing Services	7	. 12	19	. 14	5					1 12	
Other	1	20	21	11	10				.	4	1
Supplemental Proceedings	127	94	221	103	118					25 40	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	62	54	116	62	54					12 24	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent Order to Show Cause, URES	14 18	26 7	40 25	26 7	14 18				- 0	8 9	
Order to Show Cause, DRES Order to Show Cause, Paternity	8	1	9	1	8	1				1	
Motion	18	4	22	4	18					2 1	
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	1	: O	. 1	1	0	7				1	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	6	2	8	2	6		<u> </u>			1	
Status Dispositions*	118	66	184	37	147		U.			36	
Probation, Child	70	46	116	23	93	1			1	23	
Protective Supervision, Child	17	12	29	3	26	1				3	
Legal Custody, Child Other Status	. 0	8	39	11 0	28 0		100		1	10	
			. U	U.		4 1 1	. 1		1	1	1

Not included in caseload totals

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, FAMILY COURT THIRD CIRCUIT

				T(IIII)							2			
	,	CASE	LOAD ACT	IVITY	Ŋ				TYPE OF TE	RMINA	TION	,		
								ION- URY	JURY		HEA	RINGS		-
				קי			T	-	_			2	_	
TYPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Notte Prosequi	Uismissai Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Counseling Service	c step
TOTAL CASES	766	2,209	2,975	2,293	682	2	2		3	18	111	1,308	517	333
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	678	2,031	2,709	2,098	611	2	2		3	18	48	1,236	517	272
Marital Actions and Proceedings	265	494	759	650	209					6	13	381		150
Divorce	181	425	606	447	159					4	13	346		8
Annulment Separation and Separate Maintenence	2 4	5 7	7 11	3 7	4		- -	-				3.		
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	78	57	135	93	42					2		29		62
Adoption Proceedings	27	68	95	71	24				. ;			66		E
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	. 5	6	11.	5	6					4				1
Miscellaneous Proceedings	79	42	121	40	81			**********	1		4	9		26
riminal Actions	. 6	10	16	14	2	2	2		2	8	1-1	linessus i mp up		
Adults' Referrals	14	56	70	57	13							***************************************	52	
Priminal Complaint	0	0	0	1	0								-	
Narriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	0	0	. <u>√</u> 6 0	0				-	-	\mathbb{N}			
Social Study	14	54	68	55	13		l						52	;
Other Adult Referral	0	2	2	2	0	· 					9	- 1-1 11-1-4-1-1-1-1-1	J	
children's Referrals	282	1,355	1,637	1,361	276						31	780	465	8
aw Violation Fraffic	155	648	803	566	237						21	427	71	4
Needing Protective Supervision	108 13	580 100	688 113	670 101	18 12						6	301 39	349 42	.14
Needing Services	1	9	10	8	2						•	7		
Other	5	18	23	16	7							6	3	
Supplemental Proceedings	88	178	266	195	71					(j	63	72		60
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	51	92	143	101	42						49	0 14		38
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	12	. 34	46	34	12		ł				10	7		1
Order to Show Cause, URES Order to Show Cause, Paternity	17 0	7 0	24 0	9	15 0		-		1		1	5		:
Motion	1	1	2	1	1					ļ	1			
Children's Supplemental Proceeding Other Supplemental Proceeding	2 5	42 2	44 7	44 6	0						2	44		2
Status Dispositions*	367	312	679	352	327		W	Ð		- 4	1	112		239
robation, Child	172	137	309	119	190		-	-				68		51
Protective Supervision, Child	75	25	100	50	50							37	-	13
Legal Custody, Child Other Status	41 79	10 140	51 219	10 173	41 46	`					1	4		. E
		174		113								,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		·1/L
Auxiliary Order*	164	57	221	30	191		İ			l		1		29

Not included in caseload totals

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, FAMILY COURT FIFTH CIRCUIT *

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						r							
		CASELO	AD ACTI	VITY			٠. ٦	YPE OF TE	RMINA	rion			
							NON- JURY	JURY		HEAR	INGS		(h ear-sa
TYPE OF ACTION	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Fending at End	Nolle Prosequi Dismissal	Trial Trial Not Completed	Verdict Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Counseling Service	e de
TOTAL CASES	299	603	902	538	364				3	37	255	96	148
rimary Proceedings and Referrals	242	541	783	488	295				3	23	240	95	12
Marital Actions and Proceedings	126	209	335	202	133				2	9	149		4:
livorce	80	158	238	158	80	1	ļ	l	1	7	130		2
Annulment	0	1	1	0	1		1		1	1	44		
Separation and Separate Maintenance	3	. 9	12	7	5,	l	1		1	1	3		
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	43	41	84	37	47	ļ			1	2	16	ļ	1
Adoption Proceedings	16	33	49	36	13					1	34	ļ	
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	0	6	6	1	5				1			ļ	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	13	12	25	4	21					2	. 1		
Criminal Actions	0	0.	0	0	0		_				, 		
Adults' Referrals	24	31	55	45	10						1.	36	
Criminal Complaint	3	2	5	5	0	1					. 1	4	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	0	0	0	0	0				1	i		1	
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	0	0	0	0	0	1		1		1		1	
Social Study	11	26	37	29	- 8		1	1	!	1		22	
Other Adult Referral	10	3	13	11	2	<u> </u>				ļ		10	
Children's Referrals	63	250	313	200	113					11	55	59	2
Law Violation	37	190	227	147	80	1 -		ļ		11	47	28	(
Traffic	(/11	18	29	. 17	12	1		1			1	15	
Needing Protective, Supervision	2	20	22	17	5	1	1			1	_	13	
Needing Services	· 7	9	16	14	2			ŀ	1		7		
Other	6	13	19	5	14			<u> </u>		ļ		3	
Supplemental Proceedings	57	62	119	50	69					14	15	ļ	
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	35 6	33 15	68 21	27 13	41 8	ľ		1		13	5 6		
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	6	5	11	6	- 5		1		1	1	3		
Order to Show Cause, URES Order to Show Cause, Paternity	0	0	'ò	0	0	1 "	A.		1	1	-	1	
Motion	10	5	15	2	13	1	.		1	1	. 1	1	
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	0	ő	0	ō	0	1		1		1		1	
Other Supplemental Proceeding	ő	4	4	2	2					1			-
Status Dispositions	94	22	116	50	66						1		,
Probation' Child	57	15	72	40	32		1			1	1		
Protective Supervision, Child	₽.	0	8	6	2					1		1	
Legal Custody, Child	29	. 7	36	4	32		1 * "		ĺ	1			
Other Status	0	0	₂ 0	0	0								, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Auxiliary Order*	83	24	107	7	100	\				1		1	٠.

*Not included in caseload totals

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, DISTRICT COURTS ALL CIRCUITS

		,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ALL		h								
		CASEL	OAD ACTI	VITY					TYPE O	F TERMI	INATION			e)
	c						CIVIL			TRAF	FIC & OTI	HER VIOL		
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/ Dismissal	By Default/ Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial	By Conviction
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	47,352	586,020	633,372	581,174	52,198	3,188	7,119	646	13,860	4,913	50,281	432,587	15	68,565
CIVIL ACTIONS Regular Civil Assumpsit Non-Payment of Taxes Tort Summary Possession Other Small Claims Assumpsit Tort Other	5,493 5,021 3,333 275 787 570 56 472 373 39 60	11,633 10,245 8,597 59 813 644 132 1,388 758 323 307	17,126 15,266 11,930 334 1,600 1,214 188 1,860 1,131 362 367	10,953 9,560 8,170 82 638 547 123 1,393 727 331 335	6,173 5,706 3,760 252 962 667 65 467 404 31	339 289	7,119 6,746 6,201 45 239 202 59 373 256 65 52	646 285 156 60 56 13 361 139 107 115		1/		þ		***************************************
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Moving Arrest & Citation Non-Moving Parking	41,460 26,210 14,678 572	549,317 145,819 48,612 354,886	590,777 172,029 63,290 355,458	545,340 142,607 47,968 354,765	45,437 29,422 15,322 693				12,456 7,618 2,660 2,178	3,870 1,678 1,009 1,183	49,986 29,956 11,256 8,774	411,353 56,834 19,253 335,266		67,662 46,508 13,790 7,364
OTHER VIOLATIONS Airport Dog Leash Fish & Game Harbor Violations Industrial Safety	399 28 139 32 24	25,070 18,007 3,464 511 469	26,469 18,035 3,603 543 493	24,881 17,954 3,368 501 439	588 81 235 42 54			S 5	1,404 963 107 22 35	1,043 798 6 37 3	295 62 78 6 13	21,234 16,107 2,919 257 346	2	903 24 268 179 42
P.U.C. Violations Weights & Measures Other	147 27	774 41 1,804	921 41 1,831	788 41 1,790	133 41				68 209	32 15 152	112 11 13	336 2 1,267	2	240 13 147
		CASELO	AD ACTIV	ITY	EXPENSES				TYPE OF	TERMIN	NATION		***********	
		Ø:						MISDI	EMEANO	R		ı	ELONY	
	Pending at Start	Filed .:	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfe <u>i</u> ture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial	Demanded By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment To Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	3,702	17,018	20,720	16,409	4,311	3,500	Ø 891	1,125	1,097	392	8,666	231	312	195
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter Negligent Homicide Forcible Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Larceny-Under \$50 Auto Theft Part II Other Assaults Arson Forgery & Counterfeiting Fraud Embezzlement Stolen Property Vandalism Weapons Prostitution Sex Offenses Narcotic Orug Laws Gambling Offenses Against Family & Children Driving Under the Influence Liter Camburg	56 7 7 20 10 30 56 410 10 3,147 311 1 5 37 14 42 50 105 22 205 235 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236 236	42 36 105 45 152 376 1,989 44 14,209 1,293 2 54 187 478 375 478 375 471,077 1,286 301 301	2,689 - 323	2,616 40 34 26 89 41 137 339 1,766 43 13,894 1,301 3 53 163 44 161 449 343 41 1,068 1,167	7 9 9 36 14 45 363 11 3,462 303 61 75 137 28 214 354 4 819 12 12	111 46	38 92 4 756 104 3 24 4 20 65 22 2 158 44	2 972 113 1 21 3 10 26 49 1 59 11 117 9	10 131 956 65 3 6 29 16 4 44 69	9 1 1 380 45 1 15 12 23 8	1,144 990 57,522 593 1 41 20 82 159 78 13 480 539 1,546 187	21 8 133 233 48 300 7 48 10 6 6 7 21	15 56 26 1 11 124	7 1 3 3 3 3 3 14 5 8 120 1 1 15 9 4 3 3
Disorderly Conduct Vagrancy All Other Offenses	157 1 1,155	837 45 6,098	994 46 7,253	842 38 6,039	152 8 1,214	176 2 1,455	40 7 191	∂ 78 1 472	68 1 568	4 34	471 27 3,285	0 4	18	5 12

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, DISTRICT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT

		CASE	OAD ACT	IVITY					TYPE OF	TERMIN	NATION			
						(CIVIL		. 1	RAFFIC	& OTHER	VIOLATI	ons	
	Pending at Start	Filed	Fotal Caseload	Terminated	Pending at. End	By Discontinuance/ Dismissal	By Default/ Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial	Demanded By Conviction
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	44,767	518,581	563,348	515,013	48,335	2,677	5,353	537	9,084	2,707	46,964	385,211	5	61,47
CIVIL ACTIONS Regular Civil Resumpsit Non-Payment of Taxes Tort Summary Possession Other Small Claims Assumpsit Tort	4,637 4,275 2,694 274 730 541 36 362 270	9,082 7,938 6,464 56 758 586 74 1,144 529 314	13,719 12,213 9,158 330 1,488 1,127 110 1,506 799 346	8,567 7,376 6,113 80 609 501 73 1,191 635 325	5,152 4,837 3,045 250 879 626 37 315 264 21	2,677 2,091 1,414 36 329 279 33 586 261	5,353 5,073 4,592 44 224 184 29 280 168 61	537 212 107 56 38 11 325 106 105				grade and grade		0
Other TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Maving-Arrest & Citation Non-Moving Parking	39,799 26,422 13,820 557	301 505,090 124,823 41,876 338,391	361 544,889 150,245 55,696 338,948	331 502,111 122,074 41,719 338,318	30 42,778 28,171 13,977 630	166	51	114	8,899 6,023 1,697 1,179	2,652 1,005 791 856	46,745 27,865 10,536 8,345	382,923 46,285 16,013 320,625	5 5	60,88 40,89 12,68 7,31
OTHER VIOLATIONS Airport Dog Leesh Fish & Game Harbor Violations Industrial Safety P.U.C. Violations Weights & Measures Other	331 139 24 23 2 136	4,409 20 2,906 221 443 732 24 63	4,740 20 3,045 245 466 2 868 24 70	4,335 17 2,846 220 415 748 24 65	405 3 199 25 51 2 120		ann a mha Pann a mh		185 5 69 17 30 50	55 6 1 2 32 6 9	219 75 5 13 112 11	3,288 7 2,490 124 337 319		58 20 7 3 23
		CASELO	AD ACTIV	ITY					TYPE OF		NATION	F	ELONY	oglespoorden over
	Pending at Start	₹ 1	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Notle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial	Demanded By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment To Grand Jury	By Commitment
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	3,116	12,683	15,799	12,153	3,646	2,849	351	1,027	802	329	6,403	169	210	1
Part I Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter Negligent Homicide Forcible Rapa Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Larcany-Under \$50 Auto Theft	471 5 6 6 20 7 11 37 374 5	2,155 24 24 11 85 32 58 246 1,659	2,626 28 34 17 105 39 67 283 2,033	1,914 26 28 16 74 30 56 223 1,444	712 2 6 1 31 9 11 60 589	53 382	49 17 32	147 1 15 130	125 8 117	11 8 1 1	890 8 98 781 3	128 18 8 10 32 19 17 20	8 42 11 39 11	
Part II Othor Assaults Arson Forgery & Counterfeiting Fraud Embezzlement Stolen Property	2,645 262 24	10,528 (33 2 26 58	13,173 1,195 2 26 82 44	10,239 943 2 25 39	2,934 252 1 43	344 1 16	302 40 1 7	99 3	677 61 3 5	318 20 3	5,513 370 10 17 40	41 9	85 1 16	. 1
Vandalism Weapons	6 25 28	38 98 325	123 353	92 301	31 52		18	19	14	. 12	108	- 6	14	
Vandalism	25	98				112 178 7 80 225	18 22 1 26 17 22	19 49 1 45 11 101 5	14 13 3 13 28 23 25		106 76 6 133 501 1,011		7 19	6 14 7 2 19 35

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, DISTRICT COURT SECOND CIRCUIT

		CASELUA	D ACTIVIT	ı					11750	FTERMIN	MIUN	 		
							CIVIL			TRAFFIC	& OTH	ER VIOLA	TIONS	
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/ Dismissal	By Default/ Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial	Demanded By Conviction
IVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	1,444	21,067	22,511	20,046	2,465	191	1,010	51	931	40	548	15,182	5.	2,088
CIVIL ACTIONS Regular Civil Assumpsit Oon-Payment of Taxes Fort Summary Possession Other Gmail Claims Assumpsit Fort	357 333 278 1 36 16 2 24 18 6	1,416 1,315 1,251 26 34 5 101 97	1,773 1,648 1,529 1 61 50 7 125 115 9	1,252 1,187 1,146 15 23 3 65 62 2	521 461 383 1 46 27 4 60 53	191 176 167 7 1 1 15 14	1,010 979 964 6 7 2 31 30	51 32 15 2 15 19 18 1					itm.	
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Moving-Arrest & Citation Non-Moving Parking	1,029 352 664 13	1 15,545 5,278 2,546 7,721	16,574 5,630 3,210 7,734	1 14,740 4,890 2,129 7,721	1,834 740 1,081	1	9444-i	· .	859 641 203 15	34 30 3	530 44 94 392	11,384 2,600 1,477 7,287	3	1,95 1,57 35
OTHER VIOLATIONS Airport Dog Leash Fish & Game Harbor Violations Industrial Safety	58 25 8 1	4,106 3,329 449 93 24	4,164 3,354 449 101 25	4,054 3,328 413 88 22	110 26 36 13 3		***************************************		72	6 0 1	18 15 2 1	3,818 3,303 387 51 8	2	13
Pu.C. Violations Weights & Measures Other	11 13	41 170	52 183	39 164	13 19				18	4		\$7 52	2	8
	**************************************	CASELOAL	D ACTIVIT						TVD	OF TER	AINIATIO	nai		
		CASELOAI	D ACTIVIT	1				MISDI	MEANO		WIIIAII	·	ELONY	
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequí	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	Ħ.	By Commitment
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	325	1,914	2,239	1,880	359	326	114	12	194	23	1,021	31	76	
Part I Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	50	224			*******	***	estant statement	***************************************	*****					8
Negligent Homicide Forcible Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Larceny-Under \$60 Auto Theft Part II Other Assaults Arson Forgery & Counterfeiting	1 1 2 14 14 15 3 275 31 1 5	10 4 8 13 4 34 62 77 12 1,690 128	274 10 5 9 13 6 48 76 92 15 1,965 159 1	200 6 4 9 11 2 34 55 71 8 1,680 132 1 8 80	74 4 1 2 4 14 21 7 7 285 27	2 14 1 309 21	3 4 1 106 31	1 11 2	2 4 188 3	1 1 22 1 1	70 1 21 48 951 74	25 3 1 10 8 3 6	46 4 2 5 11 1 11 9 1 2	2 1 1 5
Negligent Homicide Forcible Rape Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Auto Theft Part II Other Assaults Arson Forgery & Counterfeiting Fraud Embezzlement Stolen Property Vandalism Waspons Prostitution Sex Offenses Narcotic Drug Laws Gambling Offenses Against Family & Children Driving Under the Influence Liquor Laws Disorderly Conduct Vagrancy	1 2 14 14 15 3 275 31 1	10 4 8 13 4 34 62 77 12 1,690 128	10 5 9 13 6 48 76 92 15 1,965 159 1	6 4 9 11 2 34 55 71 8 1,680 132	4 1 2 4 14 21 7 285 27	2 14 1 309 21	3 4 1 106 31	1 11	2 4 188	1 22 1	1 21 48 951 74	3 1 10 8 3 6	4 2 5 11 1 11 9 1	- 1

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1975-76, DISTRICT COURT THIRD CIRCUIT

CASELOAD ACTIVITY						TYPE OF TERMINATION										
	7					. 0	IVIL			TRAFFIC	& OTHE	R VIOLATI	ONS)		
	Pending at Start	12 12	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/ Dismissal	By Default/ Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Notte Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment s) Circuit Court oury Trial	Demanded By Conviction		
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	774	39,599	40,373	39,292	1,081	177	523	37	3,155	2,162	2,739	26,862	4	3,633		
CIVIL ACTIONS Regular Civil Assumpsit Non-Payment of Taxes Tort	254 227 193	733 651 554	987 878 747	737 655 579	250 223 168	177 147 121	523 479 434	37 29 24								
Summary Possession Other Small Claims Assumpsit Tort Other	10 17 27 27	17 53 82 75 4	27 70 109 102 4 3	18 47 82 78 3	23 27 24 1	7 17 30 30	9 28 44 40 3	2 2 8 8			•					
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Moving-Arrest & Citation Non-Moving Perking	510 372 136 2	24,958 14,364 3,088 7,506	25,468 14,736 3,224 7,508	24,703 14,248 2,997 7,458	765 488 227 50				2,060 722 368 970	1,182 641 215 326	2,683 2,031 615 37	15,224 7,755 1,363 6,106	4	3,550 3,095 436 19		
OTHER VIOLATIONS Airport Dog Leash Fish & Game Harbor Violations Industrial Safety	10 3	13,908 12,213 155 2	13,918 12,216 155 2	13,852 12,165 154 2	66 51			-	1,095 950	980 798 34	56 47	11,638 10,356 79 1		83 14 41 41		
P.U.C. Violations Weights & Measures Other	7	15 1,523	15 1,530	15 1,516	14	-	-		145	9 139	9	1,202		6 21		
		CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATI						ON			
6			少					MISE	EMEANO		·		ELON	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment To Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court		
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	230	1,942	2,172	1,903	269	252	360	77	65	20	1,010	23	16	90		
Pert. I	30	366 8 4	396 8 4	341 8 2	55 2	24	67	5	4		169	23 3	7	42 5		
			•	-	. 4		1					- [1		
Rotibery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Larceny-Under \$50 Auto Theft	1 4 5 18 2	7 2 53 57 222 13	7 3 57 62 240 15	4 2 39 50 222 14	3 1 18 12 18		1 16 47 3	1 4	4	**************************************	18 149 2	19	2 5	3 2 18 4 4 5		
Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larcany-Over \$50 Larcany-Under \$50 Auto Theft Part II Other Assaults Arson	4 5 18	2 53 57 222 13 1,576 172	7 3 57 62 240 15 1,776 188	4 2 39 50 222 14 1,662 167	3 1 18 12 18	6 14 4 228 10	16 47 3 293 31	4 72 2	4 51	20 11	149	19		3 2 18 4 4		
Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Larceny-Under \$50 Auto Theft Part II Other Assaults Arson Forgery & Counterfeiting Fraud Embezzlement Stolen Property Vandalism Weapons Prostitution	4 5 18 2 200 16 5 6 8 11 2	2 53 57 222 13 1,576 172 20 47 2 51 100	7 3 857 62 240 15 1,776 188 20 52 8 59 111	4 2 39 50 222 14 1,562 167 20 39 4 43 100	3 1 18 12 18 1 214 21 13 4 16 11	6 14 4 228 10 4 1 3	16 47 3 293 31 3 13	72	4		149 2 841 112 1 9 2 25 32	19	9	3 2 18 4 4 5 48 1		
Robbery Aggravated Assault Burglary Larceny-Over \$50 Larceny-Under \$50 Auto Theft Part II Other Assaults Arson Forgery & Counterfeiting Fraud Embezzlement Stolen Property Vandalism Weapons	4 5 18 2 200 16 5 6 8	2 53 57 222 13 1,576 172 20 47	7 3 857 62 240 15 1,776 188 20 52	4 2 39 50 222 14 1,562 167 20 39 4 43 100 3	3 18 12 18 1 214 21 13	6 14 4 228 10 4 1 1 4 5	16 47 3 293 31 3 13	72 2 1 12	14.	11	149 2 841 112 1 9 2 25 32	19	9	3 2 18 4 4 5 48 1 9 4		

		The state of		i i										
	Þ	CASE	LOAD ACT		1975-76, D CIRCUIT	ISTRICT	COURT	•				. ·	9	
		* / 235												
		CASE	LOAD ACT	IVITY	1				TYPE OF	TERMINA	TION		. U.	
				1	ζ, 3.	9	CIVIL			TRAFFIC	& OTHE	R VIOLA	TIONS	
							ب ندریوب ک ن		 				#	
			₽ 	- 9		nance	> -		/agu			4	Court	. <u></u>
	ng at		oad	Terminated	ing at	ntinu issaf	efault	<u>5</u>	ischa	olle qui	Cen	ail	rouit Trail	manoed Conviction
and the state of t	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Term	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/ Dismissal	By Default/ Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trail	E O
							٥		6					y
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	367	6,773	7,140	6,823	317	143	233	21	690	4	30	4,332	1	1,369
CIVIL ACTIONS	245	402	647	397	250	143	233	21						
Regular Civil Assumpsit	186 168	341 328	527 496	342 332	185 164	115 111	215 211	2 12 10		· c		0		
Non-Payment of Taxes	1.85	. 3	3	2	1	1	". 1			$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^n}$				
Tort Suinmary Possession	3	3 7	17 10	3 5	14 5	2	1 2	1	1000			- F. V.		
Other Small Claims	59	61	1 120	55	1 65	28	18	9						
Assumpsit	58	57	115	52	63	27	18	7	0		:			
Tort Other	4	2 2	3 2	1 2	2	, 1		1						
tracero una seria		0.704	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				-			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS Moving Agest & Citation	122 64	3,724 1,354	3,846 1,418	3,765 1,395	60 23			(ફ)	638 232	2	28 16	1,842 194	1	1,275 950
Non-Moving	58	1,102	1,160 1,268	1,123	37	*			392	<i>j</i> - 1	12	400		319 6
Parking	************	1,268	1,200	1,268	******			************	14			1,248		D
OTHER Y DEATIONS		2,647	2,647	2,640	7		3		52	· · 2	2	2,490		94
Airport Dog Leash		2,445 109	2,445 109	2,444 109	1				1 23	1	1	2,441 42		42
Fish & Game = Harbor Violations		42	42	39	3				2	. 1		3		33
Industrial Safety				φ.				. 0		1.44				4
R.U.S. Violations Weights & Measures		1 2	1 2	1 2								2		1
Other		48	48	45	3				26		. 1	2		15
00	•	CASE	LOAD AC	TIVITY					TYPE OF	TERMINA	TION			
					0			MISI	DEMEAN	OR .	-	\top	FELONY	,
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				8	0 #	arge/			40	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	5 2	Commitmen Grand Jury	Circuit Court
	Pending at Start		Total Caseload	Ferminated	Pending at End	By Discharge/ Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfelture	commircuit Tria	Sonvi	Stricken or Discharged	Commitme Grand Jury	Somn ireult
	Pen	E E	2 2	퉏	E P	By C	₹. £.	Strik	3.6	\$ 3 ± 0	à	Strie	<u>8</u> 8	8 8 0
GRIMINAL ACTIONS	31	479	510	473	37	73	66	۵ 9	46	20	232	8	10½-	9
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Part I Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter (1)	· · · · · · ·	64 1	68 1	60	8 1	5	11		, 6	19:3	15	7	10	6
Negligent Homicide Forcible Hape			, I ₅	1	R.		N.			<i>U</i>		1	1	
Robbery Aggravated Assault		7	7	, y			Ť.	e .				3	3	1
Burgiary	1	9	10	8	2		. ir					2	4	2
Larceny-Over \$50 Larceny-Under \$50	3	11 31	11 34	11 29	5	3 2	2 9		6		3 12	5	1	
Auto Theft 6		4	4	4		0	14 L	' (٠				1	3
Part II Cother Assaults 0		415 60	442 62	413 59	29	68 5	55 2	9	40 1	20 13	217 37	1	•	3
Arson Forgery & Counterfelling			and the second		\$							\$		
Fraud S Embezziement	4	4	5	° 5	es, estate	3	1	2/25		1	2			. 1
Stolen Property	P	6 1	2	2	р		10	سر			1			
Vandalism Wespons	1 2	9 14	10 16	8 14	2 2	1 3	1 4			2	4 6			1.
Prostitution Sex Offenses	ī	2	1 2	1 2	-	1			1					
Narcotic Drug Laws	11.	58	69	53	16	13	19		10	2	1 9	°		
Gambling Offenses Against Family & Children		7	7	7			4				3			
Driving Under the Influence	. 1	86	87	86	1	6	1	. 1	9	ાં	68			
Disorderly Conduct		11	. 11	11		2	2	. 1			6			
Vagrancy						ll			45	100	5	1		

Sources for Design of Hawaiian Petroglyphs

Page 2 Figure, rainbow. Nuuanu, Oahu Page 8 Birdmen. Kukui Point, Lanai

Page 8 Birdmen. Kukui Point, Lanai
Page 18 Enigmatic symbols. Puako, Hawaii.
Page 24 Marchers. Puako, Hawaii
Page 28 Figure with head dress. Kaupulehu, Hawaii.
Page 32 Birth scene. Puako, Hawaii.
Page 40 Boxers. Kalailinui, Maul.
Page 46 Symbol. Puuloa, Hawaii
Page 49 Symbols in a five-foot square. Puuloa, Hawaii

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