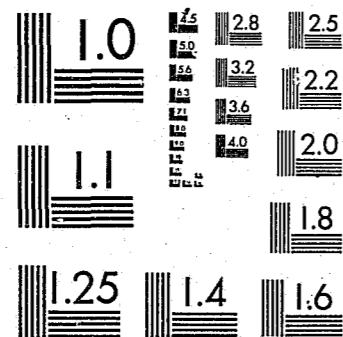


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



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United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

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12/28/81

The Judiciary • State of Hawaii • Annual Report • July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

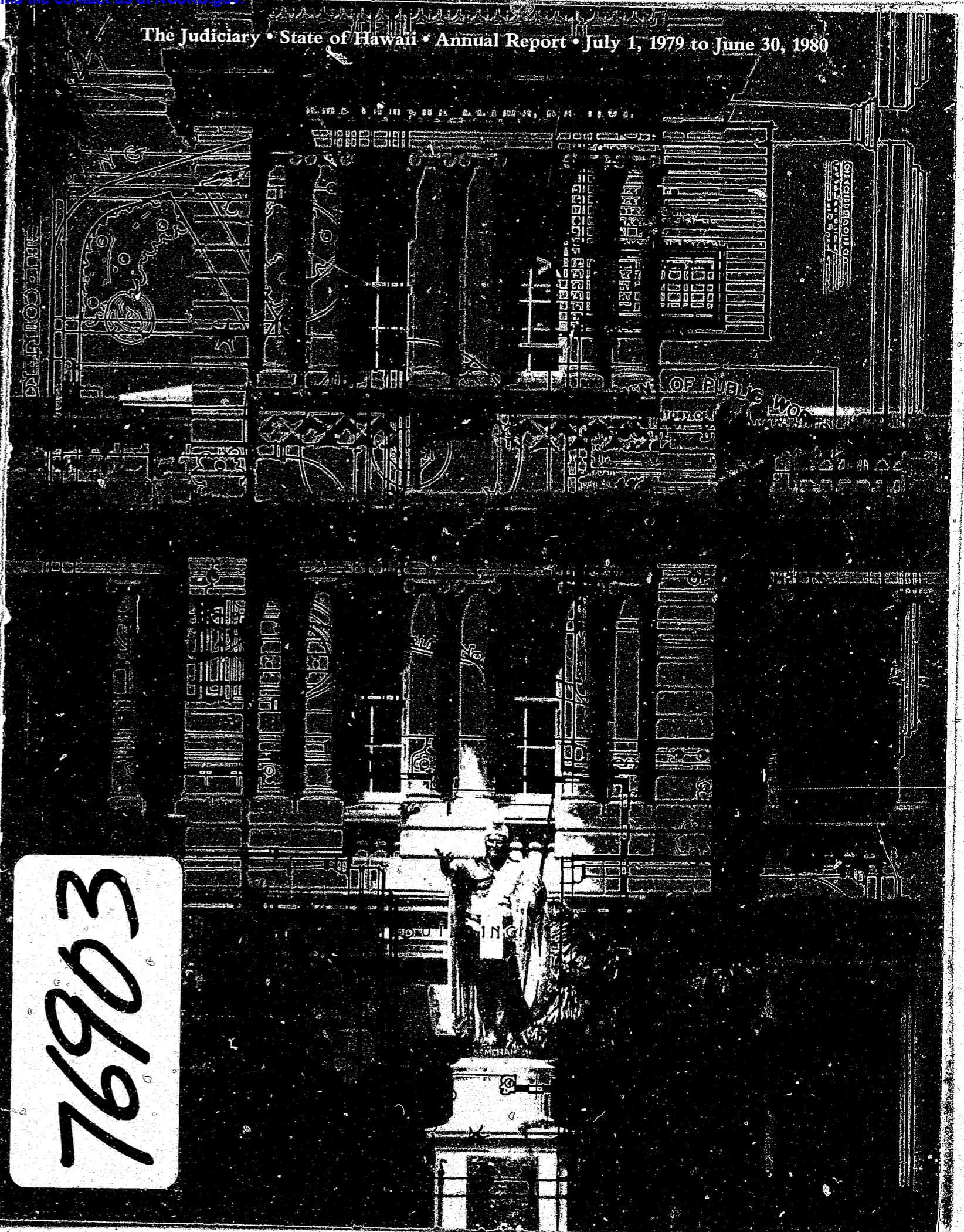


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To the Honorable Members of the Eleventh Legislature and the Public

The 1979-80 fiscal year was one of many improvements in the Hawaii Judiciary, some the result of changes from the 1978 Constitutional Convention.

The Judiciary began the year with 16 vacancies among its 51 authorized judgeships, including two on the Supreme Court. By the end of the fiscal year, all but a few vacancies in the District Courts had been filled—and these vacancies were created by the elevation of District Court judges to the Circuit Courts.

The Judiciary owes much appreciation to the Judicial Selection Commission for its diligent work.

The new Intermediate Court of Appeals was sworn in on April 18, 1980, and their work has already significantly reduced the backlog of appellate cases.

Also, completed was the first phase of the restoration of Ali'ioli Hale, with the second phase to begin when the new State Judicial Complex is completed in 1983.

Ground was broken in October 1979 for the new Honolulu District Court Building and construction is well underway.

During the present session the Judiciary will be requesting you to review the level of judicial salaries, to provide manpower to implement Act 303 mandating a juvenile intake center in Family Court and for additional judgeships to meet the ever growing caseload.

I would like to thank you for your past support, and ask for your continued kokua during the present session. We feel Hawaii has developed one of the best judicial systems in the United States, and, with your help, we can continue to improve the quality in the administration of justice.

NCJRS

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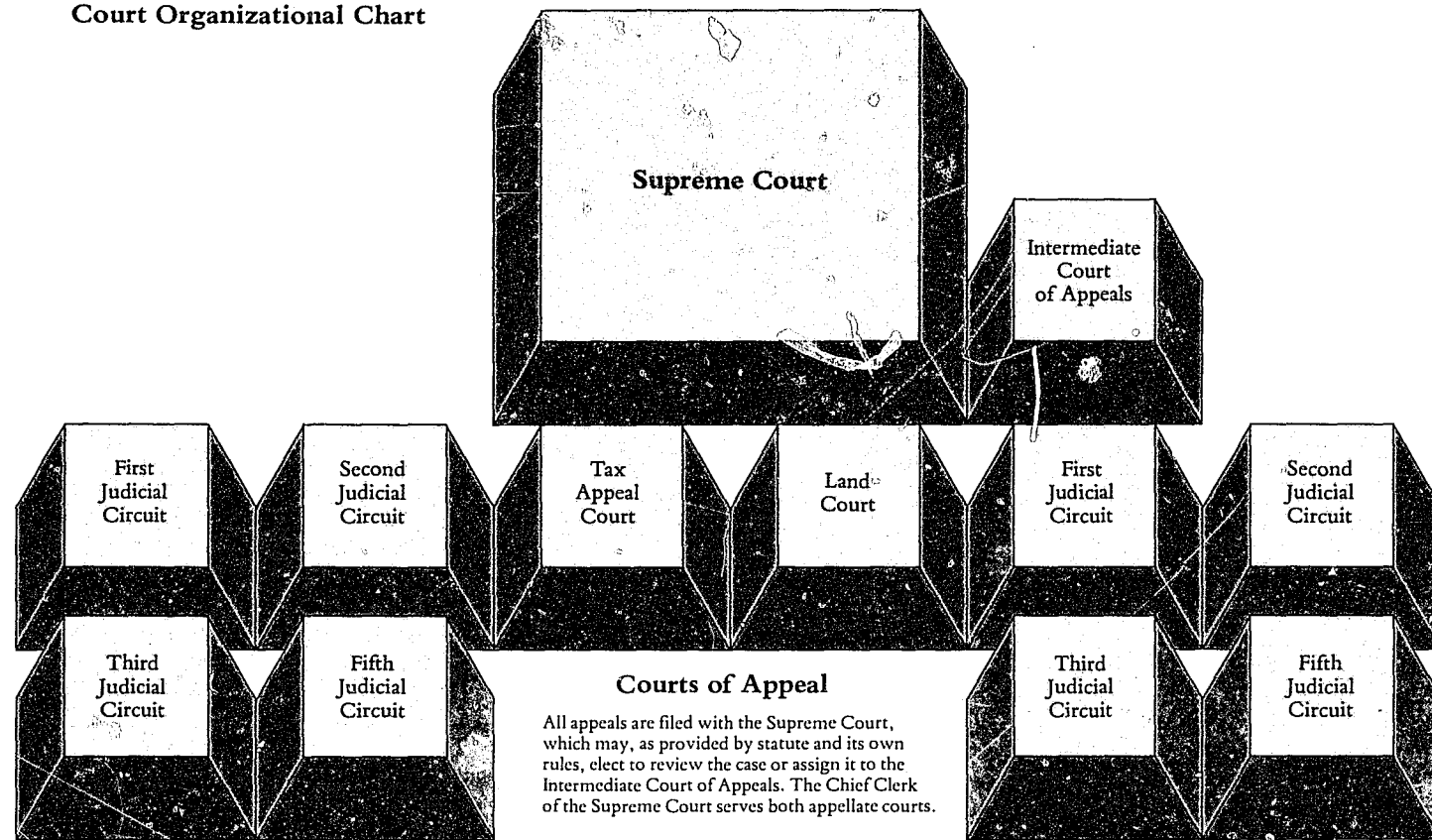
ACQUISITION

With warmest regards and Aloha,

William S. Richardson

William S. Richardson
Chief Justice of Hawaii

Court Organizational Chart



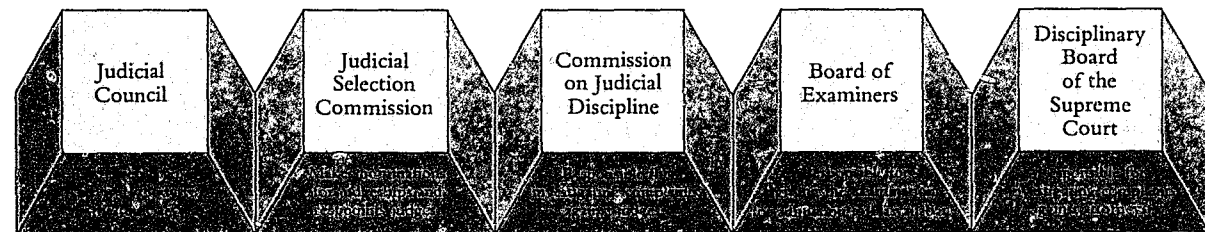
Courts of Appeal
 All appeals are filed with the Supreme Court, which may, as provided by statute and its own rules, elect to review the case or assign it to the Intermediate Court of Appeals. The Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court serves both appellate courts.

Circuit Courts
 Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction. The Family Court is a division of the Circuit Courts.
 In criminal cases, Circuit Courts have jurisdiction in all felony cases, and in all misdemeanor cases in which a jury trial is requested.
 In civil cases, Circuit Courts have unlimited jurisdiction above \$1,000.
 All jury trials are held in Circuit Courts.
 In the First Circuit Court, the Adult Probation is a separate division. In the other three judicial circuits, adult probation is assigned to the Family Court staff.

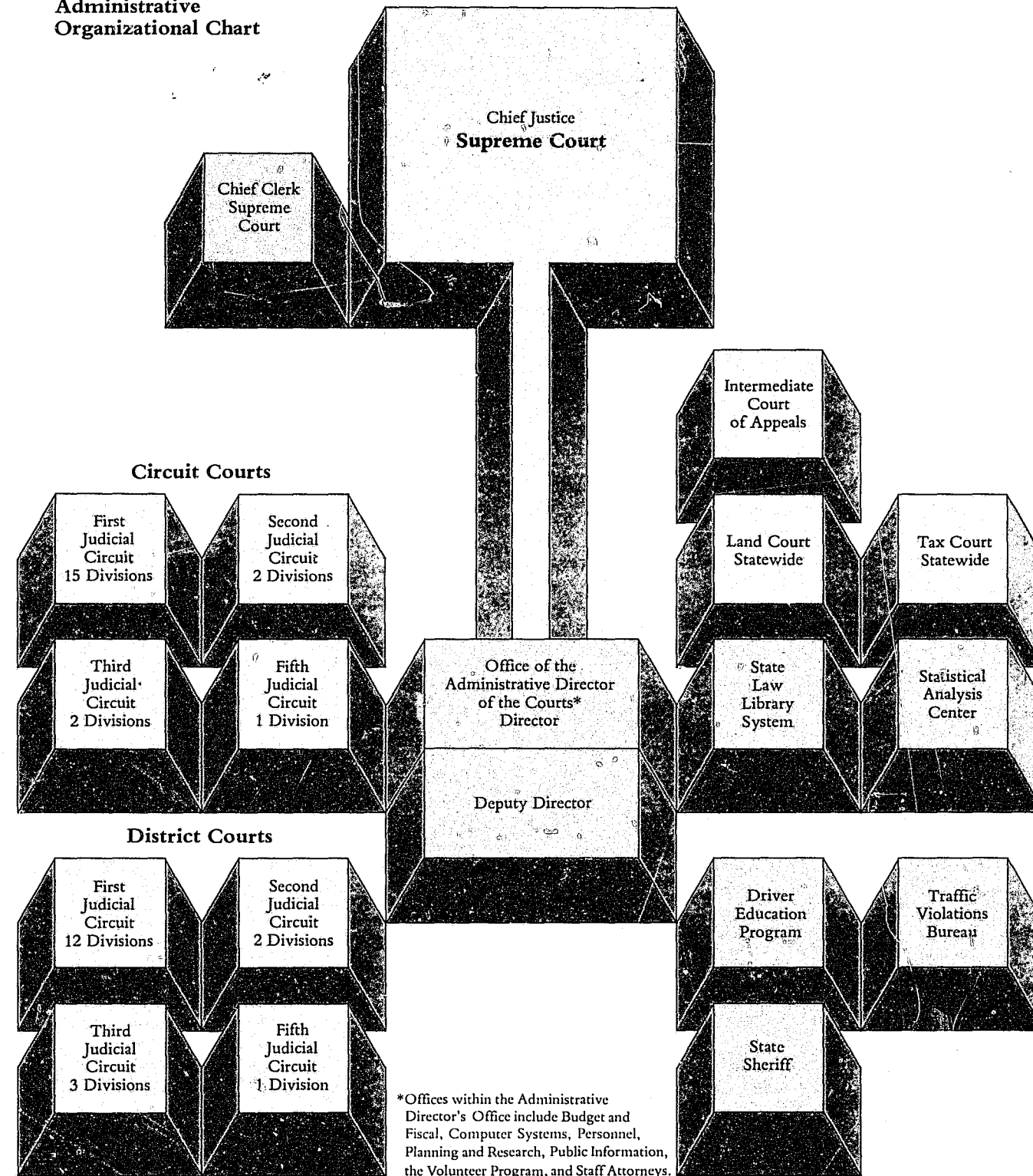
Tax Appeal, Land Courts
 The Tax Appeal and Land Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction.
 The Tax Appeal Court has original jurisdiction in all disputes between the tax assessor and taxpayer.
 The Land Court administers the Torrens System of Land Registration. It has original jurisdiction in all matters involving legal title to fee simple land and easements.

District Courts
 District Courts are courts of limited jurisdiction.
 District Courts have jurisdiction in all criminal misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors and all traffic cases. Preliminary hearings in felony cases are held in the District Court in the Judicial Circuit where the offense was committed.
 In regular civil cases, District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in actions where the contested amount is not in excess of \$1,000, and concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in cases where the contested amount is between \$1,000 and \$5,000, and Small Claims Courts hear cases where the contested amount is not in excess of \$1,000.

Appointed Boards and Commissions attached to the Judiciary for administrative purposes.



Administrative Organizational Chart



*Offices within the Administrative Director's Office include Budget and Fiscal, Computer Systems, Personnel, Planning and Research, Public Information, the Volunteer Program, and Staff Attorneys.

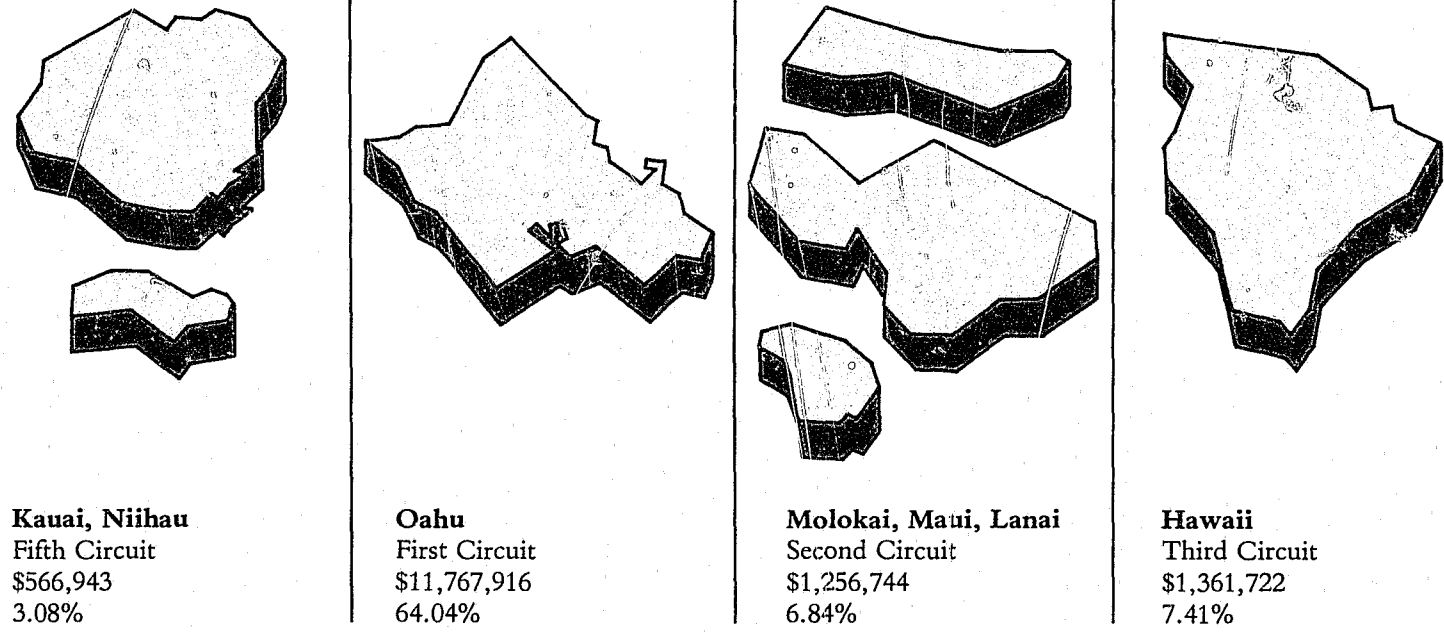
The Judiciary

State General Fund Appropriations by amount and percent of total, Fiscal Year July 1, 1979-June 30, 1980.

Statewide Operations

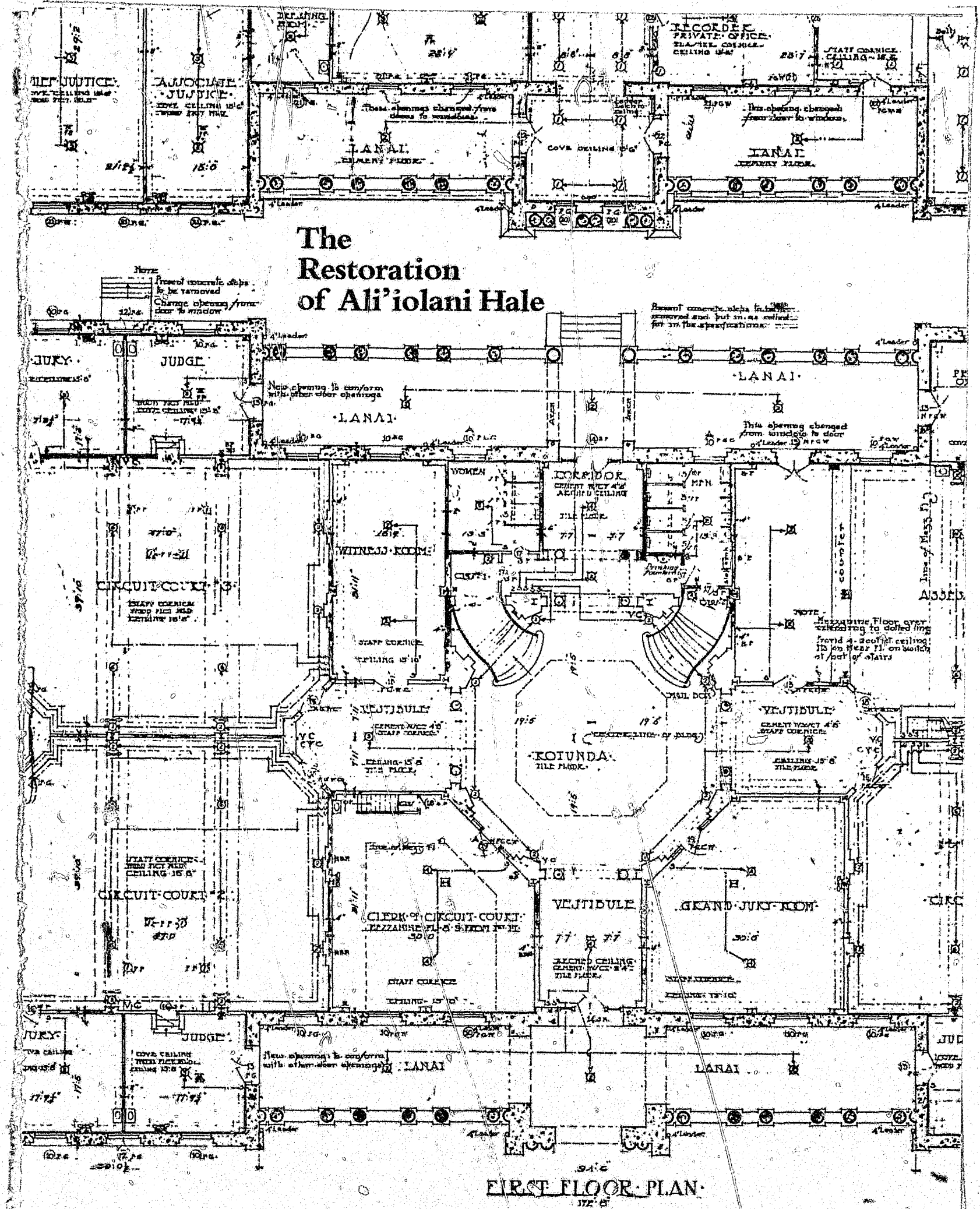
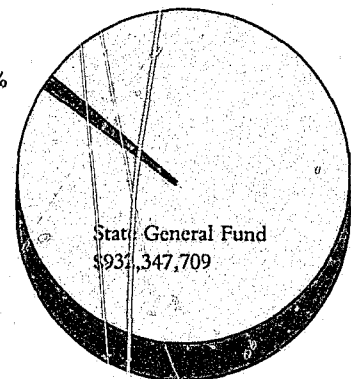
Courts of Appeal	\$ 973,683	5.30%
Land Court/Tax Court	68,787	.37%
Administrative Director Services	1,816,862	9.89%
Law Library	362,431	1.97%
SAC	201,906	1.10%

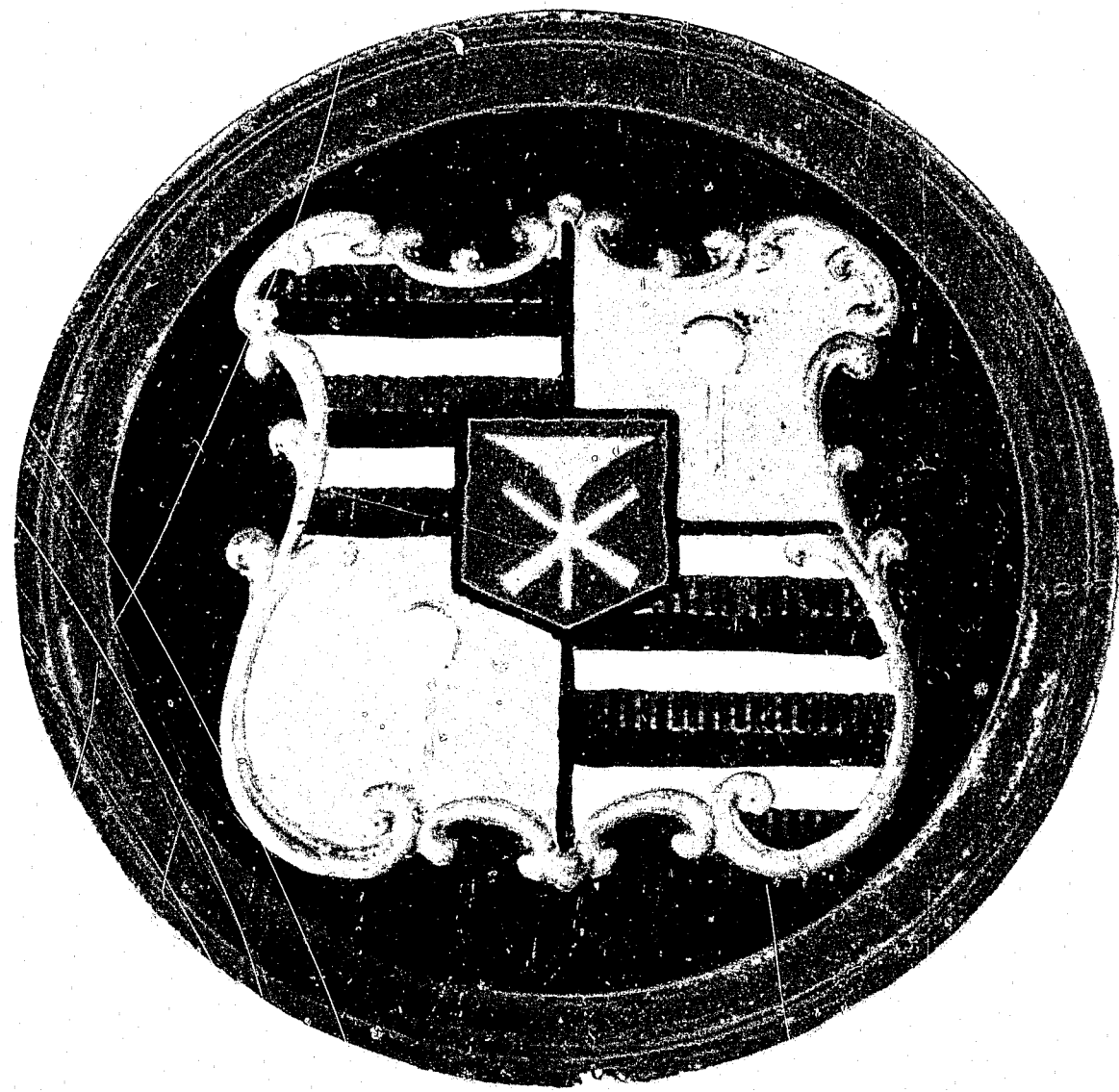
Appropriation for both Circuit Courts and District Courts



The Judiciary
State General Fund
Appropriations by amount
and percent of total,
Fiscal Year 1979-80

The Judiciary \$18,376,994 1.97%





Restoration of Ali'iolani Hale

The first phase of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale—the first major governmental building constructed by the Hawaiian monarchy and the continuous home of the Hawaii Supreme Court for 106 years—has been completed.

The first phase of the restoration project included construction of new offices for the justices of the Hawaii Supreme Court on the second floor of the original wing.

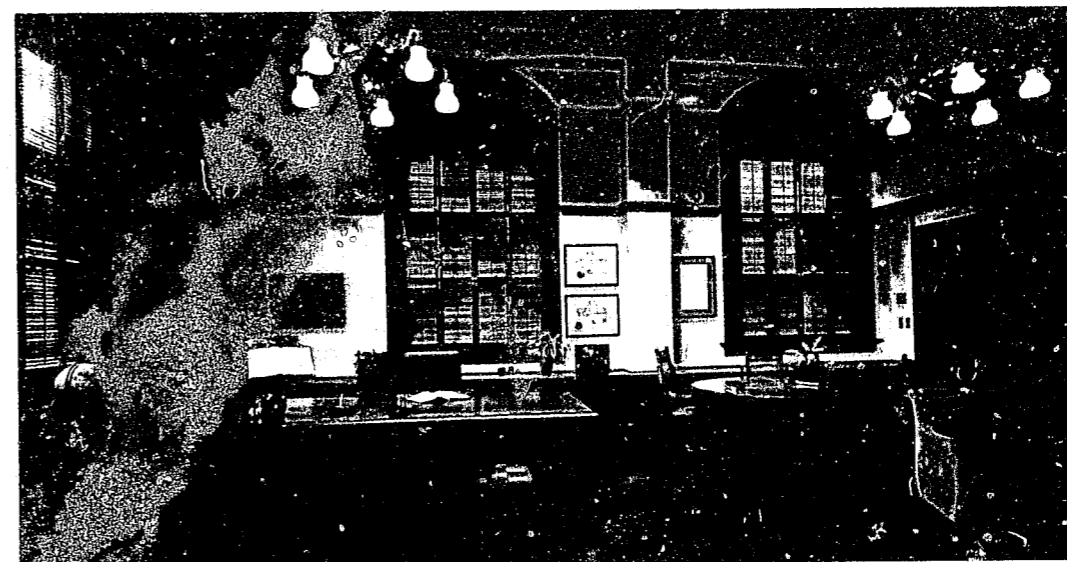
Phase II, which is scheduled to begin in 1983, will include the Supreme Court Courtroom and the first floor of the original wing.

Historically, Ali'iolani Hale is one of the most important buildings in Hawaii.

- It has been the home of the Hawaii Supreme Court since May 27, 1874.
- It was the home of the monarchical government's Legislative Assembly, which included the House of Nobles and the House of Representatives, from 1874 until 1892.
- It was on the steps of Ali'iolani Hale that the Committee of Safety proclaimed the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani and the establishment of the Provisional government.
- It was the first building, in 1893, to fly the American flag.
- It was the site of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 which wrote the constitution which was to govern the new Republic.
- It was the home of the Territorial Government from 1901 until 1926, when the Territorial Office Building was completed.

Rotunda Area

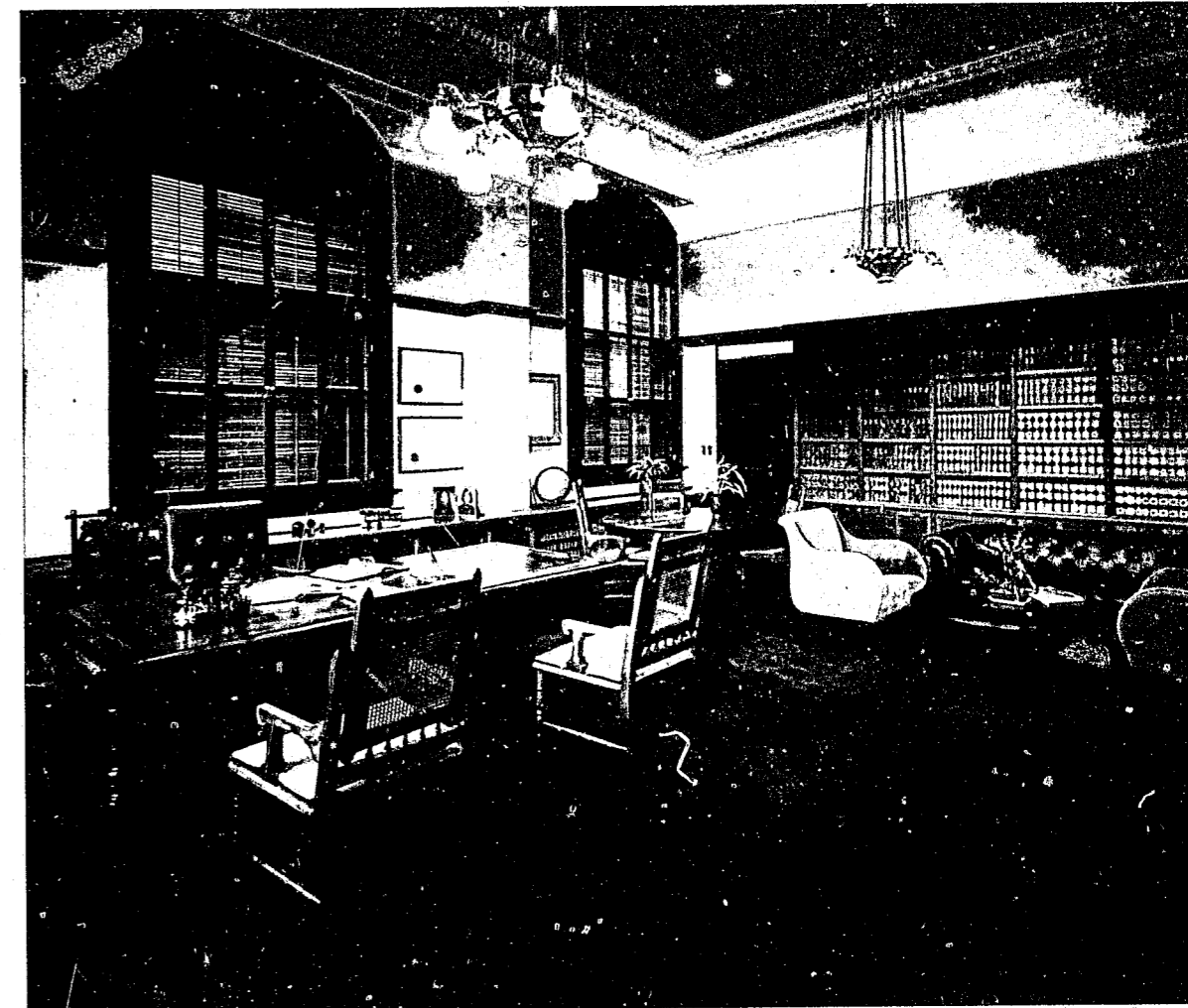
The rotunda, dominated by the beautiful stained glass ceiling, was installed during the 1911 renovation. Note the squared doric columns. The light fixtures are the original electrical fixtures installed just prior to the beginning of the 20th Century.



Chief Justice's Chambers

The showcase of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale is the Office of the Chief Justice. Note the 15-foot high ceilings, the massive windows with their wooden shutters and the warm oak bookshelves. The brass light fixtures were specially-fabricated from photographs of the period. The room is dominated by the Chief Justice's massive koa desk, which was originally presented to King Kalakaua by students at Lahainaluna School. The desks in the offices of the Associate Justices, which were constructed as part of the restoration, follow the style of the period.

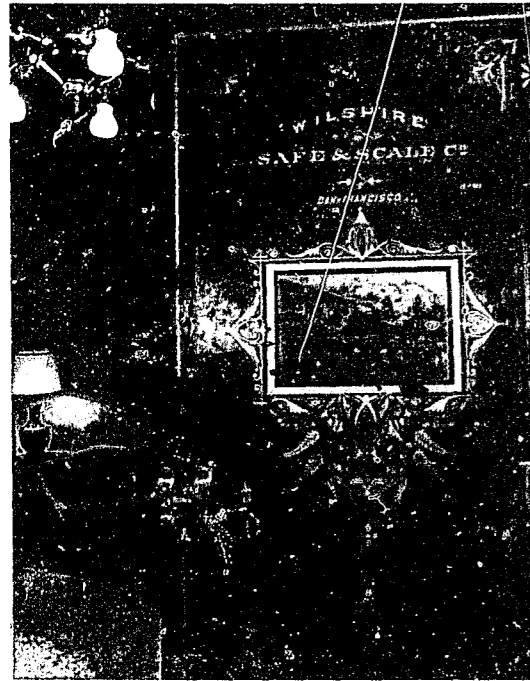
The round, koa table in the corner of the room was in common use in offices prior to 1911. The round desk, early photographs show, was used as the main desk with a roll-top desk placed against the wall as a credenza. The wooden chairs around the round table are originals and appear on a 1900 inventory of furniture owned by the Judiciary.



Visiting Justices' Chamber

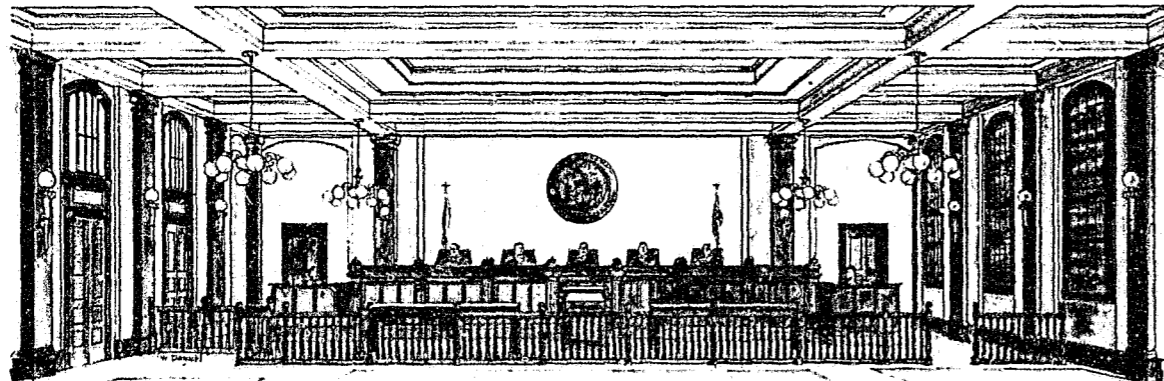
Although not part of the original building, the Restoration Committee included a Visiting Justices' chamber as part of the project to provide an idea of what early offices in Ali'iolani Hale looked like.

In the late 1800s, the floors of offices were covered with sisal on which was placed a Persian rug. The chairs and bookshelves are duplicates of those actually used in offices during the late 1800s. The round stairwell leads to the clock tower of Ali'iolani Hale.



Safe Door

This safe door was installed during the 1911 renovation of Ali'iolani Hale when a vault was constructed. It is now the entrance to the Visiting Justices' Chamber.



Supreme Court Courtroom

This is an artist's rendering of the restored Supreme Court Courtroom, which will be part of the second phase of the project.

Construction History: The original wing of the building, a two-story structure fronting on King Street, was begun in April of 1872. Total construction costs was approximately \$85,000, or \$25,000 more than the original estimate.

The first open house of Ali'iolani Hale was held on April 17, 1874, when the first session of the Legislative Assembly to be held in the new building was convened at noon.

In 1911, the first major renovation of the building was undertaken. During the renovation the rotunda, with its stained-glass skylight and graceful, curving stairwells, were installed, and the neo-classic architecture of the interior, featuring modified doric columns, was added.

In 1941, after a successful fight to keep Ali'iolani Hale from being torn down, the ground-floor story of the Queen Street wing was constructed.

The second story was added in 1948.

Restoration Theme: In 1976, Chief Justice William S. Richardson appointed an 17-member Ali'iolani Hale Restoration Committee to guide the project.

After completing its research, the committee recommended that the 1911 period be followed as the theme for the restoration of the interior of the building and that the exterior of the building be restored to the 1874 period.

In addition, the committee recommended the installation of a Visiting Justice's Chamber which would be an authentic re-creation of a typical office of the building's earliest period.

Primarily, the interior restoration involved returning the ceilings to their original 15-foot heights, restoring the doric architecture of the ceilings and interior walls, and duplicating furniture and light-fixtures in common use during the theme period.

The exterior restoration involves two main objectives. The first was to restore the original 12-panes to the massive windows of the building and to install wooden shutters on the interior of the windows which was completed during Phase I.

The second, which will be accomplished during the second phase, will involve cleaning and repairing the exterior concrete facade.

Phase II. When the State Judicial Complex is completed in 1983 and occupied by the offices of the First Circuit Court now housed in Ali'iolani Hale, the second phase of the restoration project will be undertaken.



Offices of the Associate Justices

The offices of the Associate Justices are similar to that of the Chief Justice, only smaller, and each is located on the exterior wall of the building. Each office has a small built-in kitchen and restroom, and each has a private entrance separate from its main entrance.

Phase II will include restoring the Supreme Court Courtroom to the 1911 period and renovation of the first floor of the original wing.

When Phase II is completed, the second floor will house the Supreme Court, and the first floor the Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts and the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

The two-story Queen Street wing will house the Supreme Court Law Library, which now occupies the first floor.

In Honor of A King: Construction of Ali'iolani Hale was begun during the reign of King Kamehameha V, who died in December of 1872.

The first session of the Legislative Assembly to meet in what was then known as the Government Building voted to name the structure Ali'iolani Hale in honor of Kamehameha V.

Ali'iolani Hale was one of the names given to the king at his birth, and it means "house of

heavenly kings" or "one of heavenly birth."

With the overthrow of the monarchy, the Provisional government—apparently anxious to be shed of any reminder of the monarchical government—renamed Ali'iolani Hale the Judiciary Building and the Iolani Palace, to which it moved the executive offices, the Executive Building.

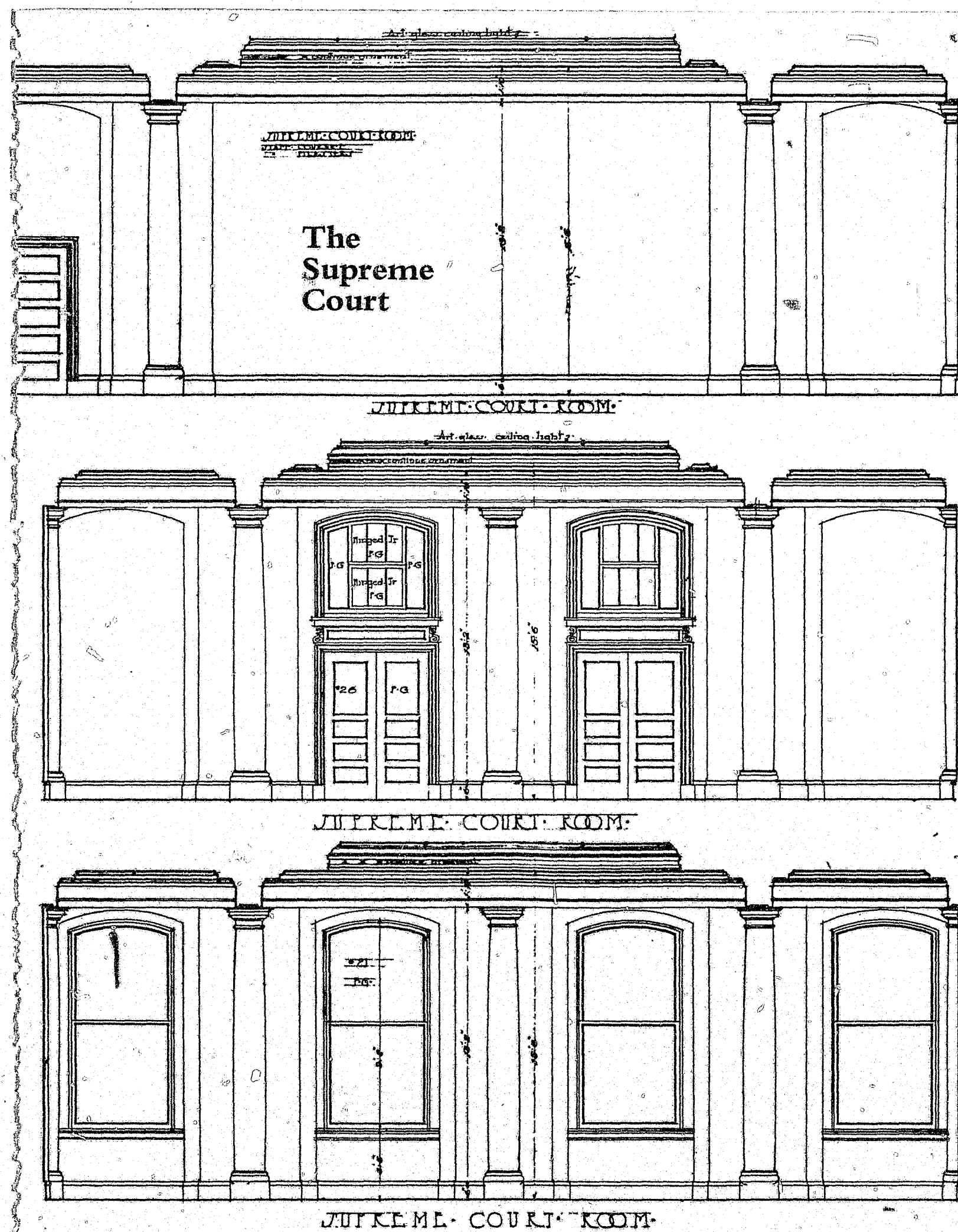
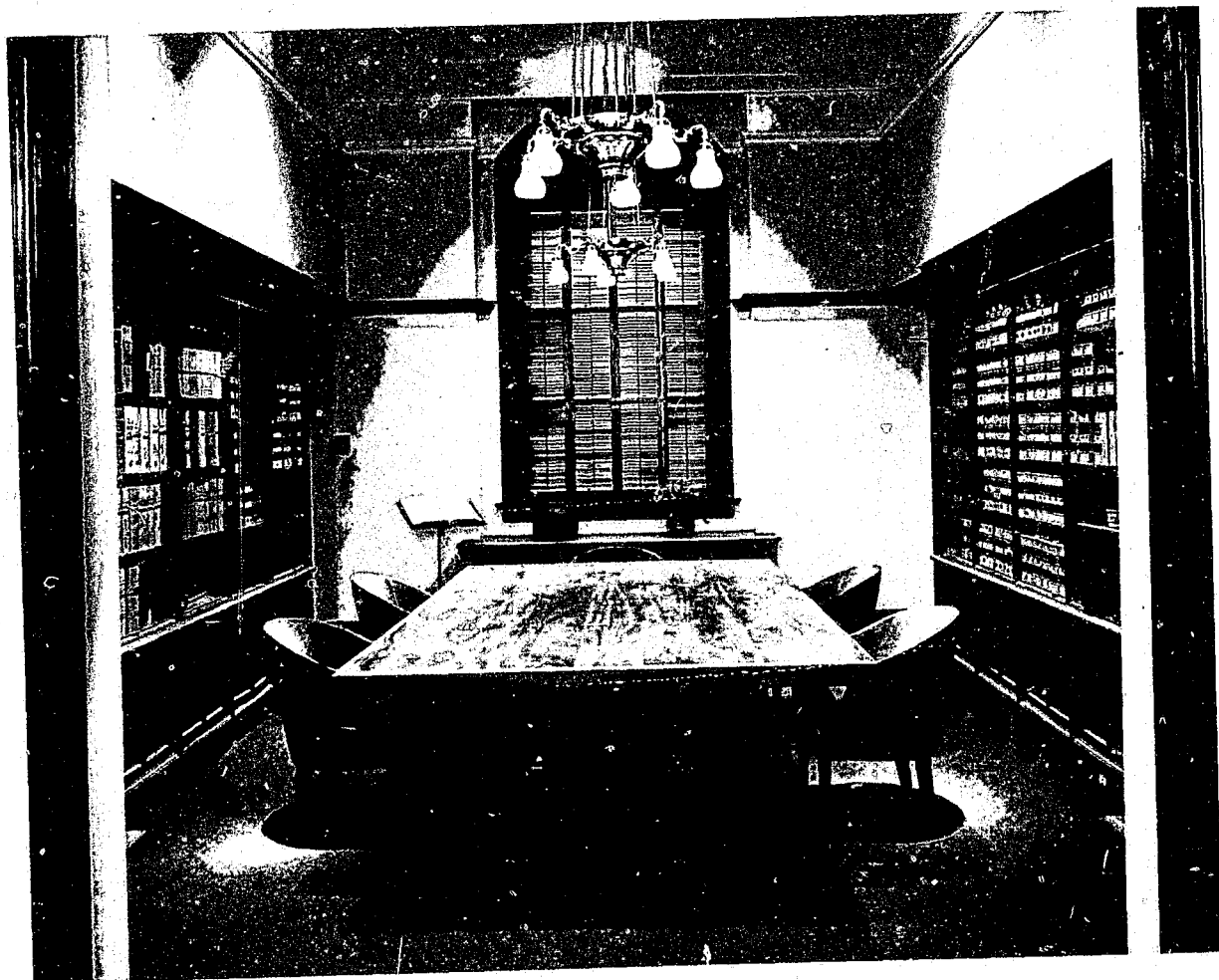
The original names of the buildings were later restored.

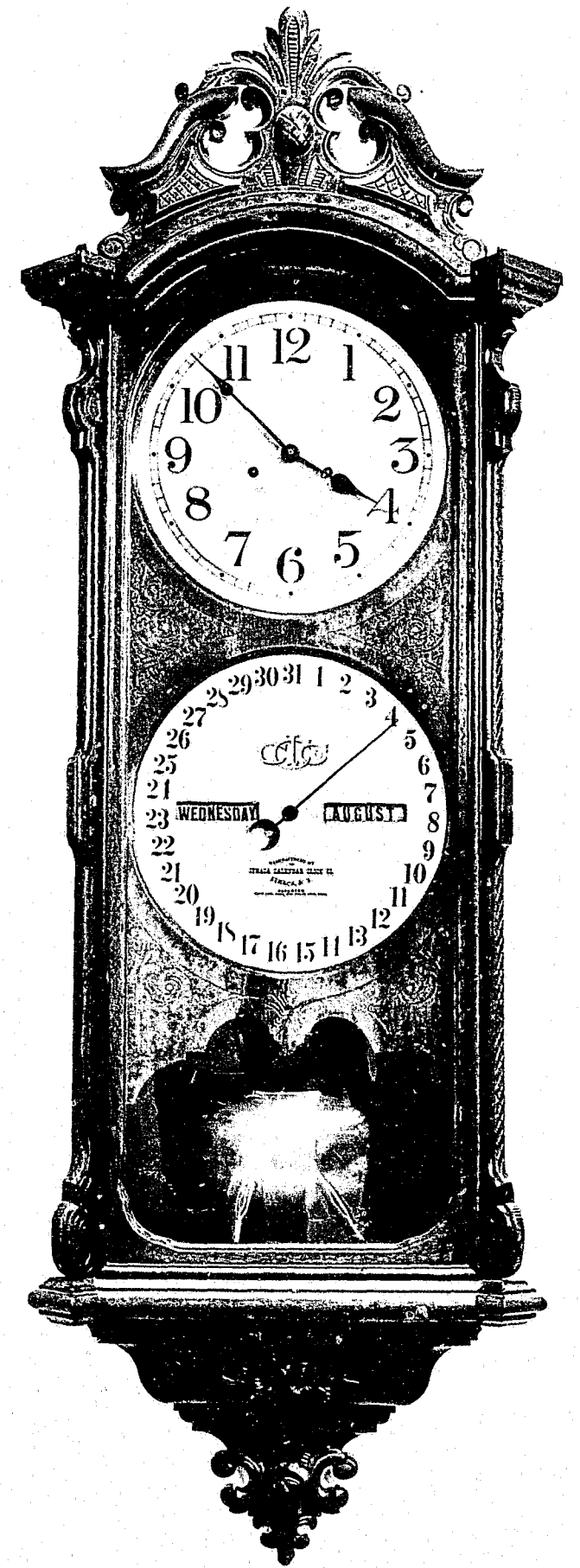
Law Museum: When the second phase of the project is completed, it will include a Museum to the Law in Hawaii, which will have continuously changing exhibits on the development of the law from monarchical times.

As part of the first phase, the portraits of past chief justices, which date from King Kamehameha III—named the first Chief Judge of the Supreme Court in 1840—were restored and now hang on the second floor.

Conference Room

This is the new conference room for the Supreme Court, where it meets to make decisions. The huge conference table is of koa, and it was donated to the restoration project by the Department of Land & Natural Resources.





Chief Justice
William S. Richardson



Supreme Court

Justice Thomas S. Ogata



Justice Benjamin T. F. Menor

Justice Herman Lum



Justice Edward H. Nakamura



Courts of Appeal

Hawaii has two appellate courts, the Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals.

All appeals are filed with the Supreme Court, where the Chief Justice or his designee make the assignment of the case to either the Supreme Court or the Intermediate Court of Appeals.

In determining whether a case or matter involves a question of such importance it should be assigned to the Supreme Court, the assignment judge may consider the following criteria:

- (1) whether the case involves a question of first impression or presents a novel legal question; or
- (2) whether the case involves a question of state or federal constitution interpretation; or
- (3) whether the case raises a question of law regarding the validity of a state statute, county ordinance, or agency regulation; or
- (4) whether the case involves issues upon which there is an inconsistency in the decisions of the Intermediate Court of Appeals or of the Supreme Court; or
- (5) whether the sentence in the case is life imprisonment without possibility of parole.

The assignment judge may also take into con-

Chief Judge Yoshimi Hayashi



sideration the workload of the two appellate courts.

Filing Mechanism: All appeals are filed with the Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court and a single filing fee is charged.

The assignment judge, by Court Rule, must assign the case within 20 working days after the filing deadline and the Clerk is then required to serve the order of assignment upon parties involved.

The filing deadline is defined as the "deadline for the last document permissible to be filed," thus, in most cases, after the reply brief to the initial action.

Time Limit: Act 111 passed by the 1979 Legislature required that the Supreme Court and Intermediate Court establish time limits for disposition of cases.

The Supreme Court Rules were subsequently amended. Rule 33 requires the issuance of a decision insofar as practical within one year after oral argument. If the case is decided by briefs, the time limit applies from the time oral argument was waived.

The Intermediate Court of Appeals Rule 21 establishes a six month time limit under the same conditions.

Intermediate Court of Appeals

Judge James S. Burns



Judge Frank D. Padgett



Associate Justice Herman Lum leaves for court.



Associate Justice Edward H. Nakamura at swearing in ceremony.



The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Hawaii, and in addition to its appellate function, the Court has the administrative and rule making authority for all courts in the State.

Appeals from all Circuit, Family, District Courts, and the Land and Tax Courts are filed with the Supreme Court. However, as provided by statute and Court Rule, the Supreme Court may assign the case to the Intermediate Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court hears all questions of law, or mixed law and fact, brought before it. It has both appellate and original jurisdictions. The Court may issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus and all other necessary and proper writs.

The Supreme Court also has the responsibility for examining and granting licenses to attorneys, for disciplining attorneys, and for disciplining judges.

Justices: The Chief Justice and four associate justices are appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, to 10-year terms.

Hawaii's Constitution provides that applicants for vacancies on the Supreme Court be reviewed by the Judicial Selection Commission, which submits a list of six nominees for each vacancy to the Governor. Members of the Court seeking reappointment must apply to the Selection Commission, which is the reappointing authority.

New Appointments: From a list submitted by the Selection Commission, the Governor filled two vacancies on the Supreme Court which had existed since December of 1978 and January of 1979.

The Honorable Herman Lum, 53, who had served as a First Circuit Court judge since 1967, was sworn in as an Associate Justice on Jan. 28, 1980.

The Honorable Edward H. Nakamura, 57, a prominent attorney specializing in labor law, was sworn in on March 24, 1980.

Administration: The Chief Justice is the chief administrative officer of the Hawaii judicial system. He is responsible for appointing administrative judges in each Judicial Circuit and for assigning judges to the various calendars.

To assist the Chief Justice with the operation of the judicial system, he appoints, with the approval of the Supreme Court, an Administrative Director of the Courts.

The Chief Justice is the appointing authority for District Court judges, District Family Court and per diem judges.

Cameras in the Courtroom: In September of 1979, the Chief Justice requested the Hawaii Bar Association to appoint a committee of lawyers and media representatives to study the question of allowing live coverage of trials.

A 16-member committee held its first meeting in November.

New Rules: In November of 1979, the Supreme Court promulgated Rules of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, effective January 2, 1980.

Amendments were made to a majority of the existing Rules, including Rules of the Supreme Court, to reflect changes from enabling legislation passed to implement provisions of Hawaii's new constitution.

Actions Filed: In fiscal year 1979-80, 1,213 cases were filed, surpassing the record set in fiscal year 1978-79. The increase was 26.0 percent over a year ago, and 171.4 percent from five years ago.

It was the eighth consecutive year that the number of cases filed has increased.

The Court's caseload, which included the 800 cases pending on July 1, 1979, rose to 2,013 cases, a one year jump of 20.1 percent.

As of June 30, 1980, the Court had a backlog of 709 cases, 91 fewer than at the end of last fiscal year.

Terminations: During the fiscal year 1,304 cases were disposed of or transferred to the Intermediate Court of Appeals.

At year's end, 281 cases were transferred to the Intermediate Court of Appeals. If these cases are excluded, the number terminated was 1,023 or 16.8 percent more than the number disposed last year.

The Supreme Court terminated 141 cases by written opinion.

Status of Pending Cases: At the end of the fiscal year 709 cases were pending in the Supreme Court. Of this number, 344 or 48.5 percent were being briefed, 273 or 38.5 percent were ready, 71 or 10.0 percent had been argued, and 21 or 3.0 percent were set for hearing.



As part of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale, the clock tower atop the building is being repaired. It was installed in 1874 at the cost of \$400, and the clock still has its original works.

Intermediate Court of Appeals

Governor George T. Ariyoshi appointed three members to the new Intermediate Court of Appeals, pursuant to Act 111 of the 1979 Legislature establishing a three-member court.

The three were sworn in on April 18, 1980. They are:

The Honorable Yoshimi Hayashi, 57, who had served eight years on the bench, two as a First District Court judge and six as a First Circuit Court judge.

The Honorable James S. Burns, 42, who had served as a First Circuit Court judge since May of 1977.

The Honorable Frank D. Padgett, 57, a prominent attorney who has been in private practice since 1948.

First Session: The Intermediate Court held its first session at 1:30 p.m. on April 28, 1980, in the Supreme Court Courtroom.

The Court issued its first decision, a three-paragraph opinion which upheld a petty misdemeanor harrassment conviction in District Court—two days later, on April 30.

Cases Assigned: The Intermediate Court was assigned 281 cases in 1980, and two petitions for rehearing were filed.

As of June 30, 1980, the Court had terminated 42 cases: 35 appeals and seven supplemental proceedings, including the two petitions for rehearing.

Of the 42 cases terminated, 28 were by written opinion, two were by an order granting a motion for dismissal, six were withdrawn or discontinued, and six by an order issued by the Court.

Status of Pending Cases: At the end of the fiscal period, the Intermediate Court had 241 cases pending.

Of that number, 199 cases were ready for hearing, 30 cases were scheduled for hearing, and 12 cases had been argued and were awaiting a decision.

The Court held hearings on 41 cases, with argument on merit presented in 40 of the actions.

Facilities: The Intermediate Court was temporarily housed in commercial office space and it is holding its hearings in the Supreme Court Courtroom.

When the old federal building is renovated sometime in early 1981, the Intermediate Court will move to quarters in that building and it will have its own courtroom.

Chief Clerk

The Office of the Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court serves as the filing point for all appeals cases and it provides staff support to both the Supreme Court and Intermediate Court of Appeals.

The office serves as custodian of all Court records, processes all documents for both courts, and maintains the calendars for both courts, plus providing assistance to attorneys and the general public.

In November of 1979, the registration of attorneys, which has been the responsibility of the Clerk's office since the annual registration began in 1974, was transferred to the Office of the Disciplinary Counsel.

Publications: The Clerk's Office is responsible for the publication of Hawaii Reports, a publication containing all written opinions of the Supreme Court, which is distributed by the clerk's office.

Subscribers to the publications are furnished individual advance printed copies of each opinion, and furnished a bound copy of the opinions at a later date.

The opinions of the Intermediate Court are also being offered on a subscription basis prior to publication of the Hawaii Appellate Reports.

Attorney Licensing: The Clerk's Office provides staff services for the Board of Examiners, which is responsible for administering the Hawaii Bar Examination and certifying applicants for the bar to the Supreme Court.

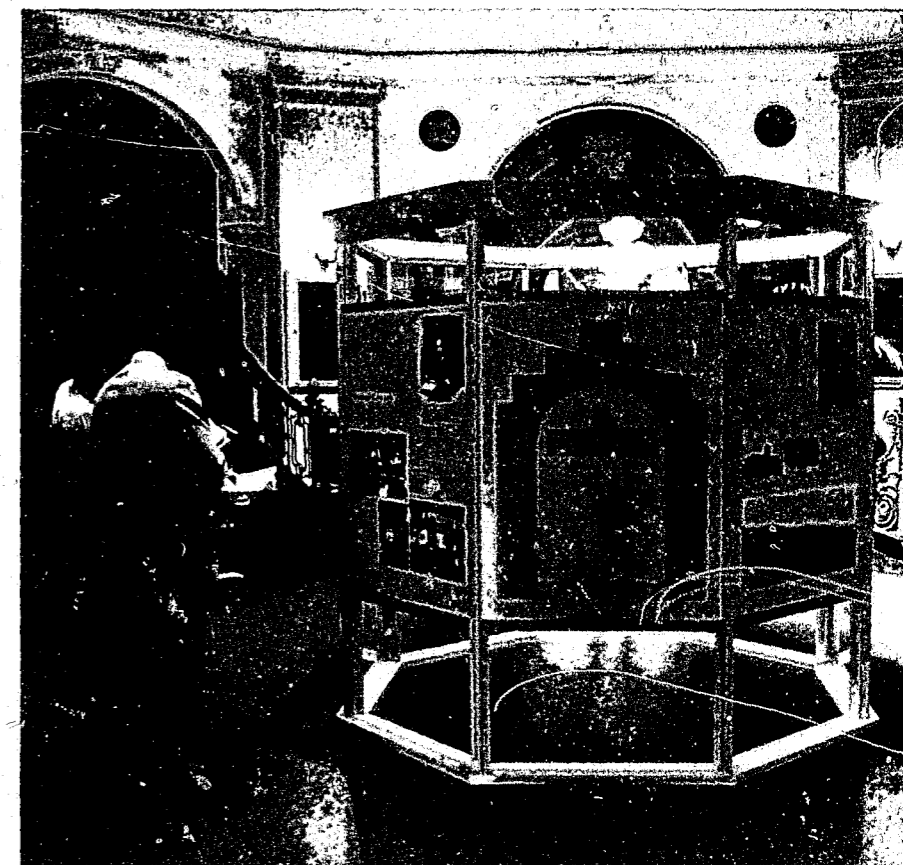
The Bar Examination is given twice a year, to accommodate summer and winter law school graduates.

The Clerk's Office processed 269 applications for the bar exam. A total of 240 individuals took the examination, with 232 or 96.7 percent passing. Subsequently, 215 of those who passed were licensed to practice.

The Clerk's Office also issues Certificates of Registration for law corporations.



Deputy Supreme Court Chief Clerk Samuel Makekau looks up a file.



A display explaining the history of Ali'iolani Hale and the Hawaii Judiciary has been placed in the rotunda of Ali'iolani Hale.

The three members of the new Intermediate Court of Appeals congratulate each other after being sworn in. Left to right are: Judge James S. Burns, Chief Judge Yoshimi Hayashi and Judge Frank D. Padgett.



Land Court

The Land Court is a statewide court of record based in Honolulu with exclusive original jurisdiction over all applications for the registration of title to land and easements held in fee simple.

All applications for original registration of title must be approved by the Land Court before they can be recorded by the Bureau of Conveyances of the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

A judge of the First Circuit Court is assigned to preside in the Land Court. A registrar and deputy registrar serve the Court as ex officio clerks.

If the party or parties involved in an application for registration of title disagree with the decision of the Court, they may appeal the decision for jury trial in the Circuit Court.

If the jury finds against the applicant, the decision may then be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The three member Land Court staff also serves as the staff for the Tax Appeal Court. In addition to their official duties, the Land Court staff provides assistance in preparing applications and research assistance to attorneys, real estate brokers and financial institutions.

Actions Filed: In fiscal year 1979-80, 3,426 ex parte petitions were filed with the Land Court, a one-year increase of 10.6 percent.

In addition, 104 contested land cases and original registrations were filed, including 70 cases which were reinstated.

The caseload of contested land cases and original registration cases was 114, including 10 cases pending at the beginning of the year.

Tax Appeal Court

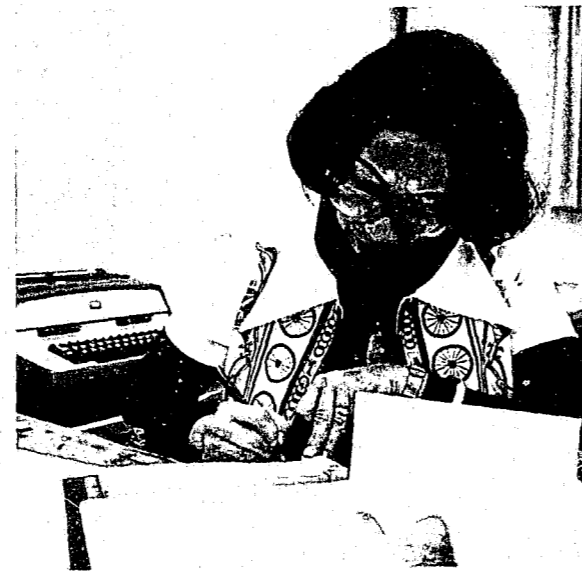
The Tax Appeal Court is a court of statewide jurisdiction based in Honolulu with original jurisdiction in all disputes between the tax assessor and the taxpayer.

A First Circuit Court judge is assigned to preside over the Tax Court. The Land Court staff serves the Tax Court.

During fiscal year 1979-80, 34 cases were filed, a decrease of 25 cases from the previous year.

The Court's caseload, including 27 cases pending at the beginning of the year, was 61.

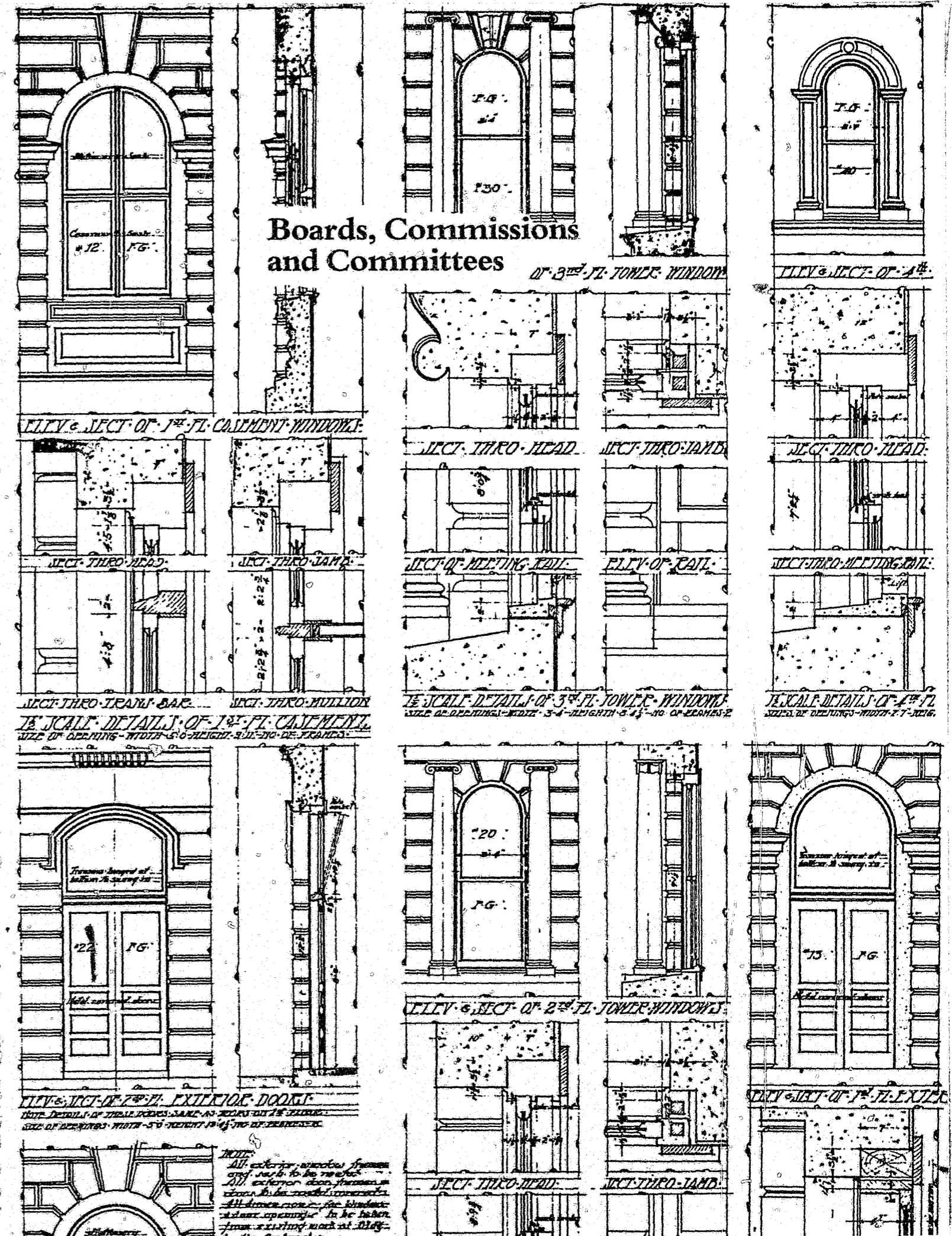
Twenty-one cases were terminated, and 40 cases were pending as of June 30, 1980.

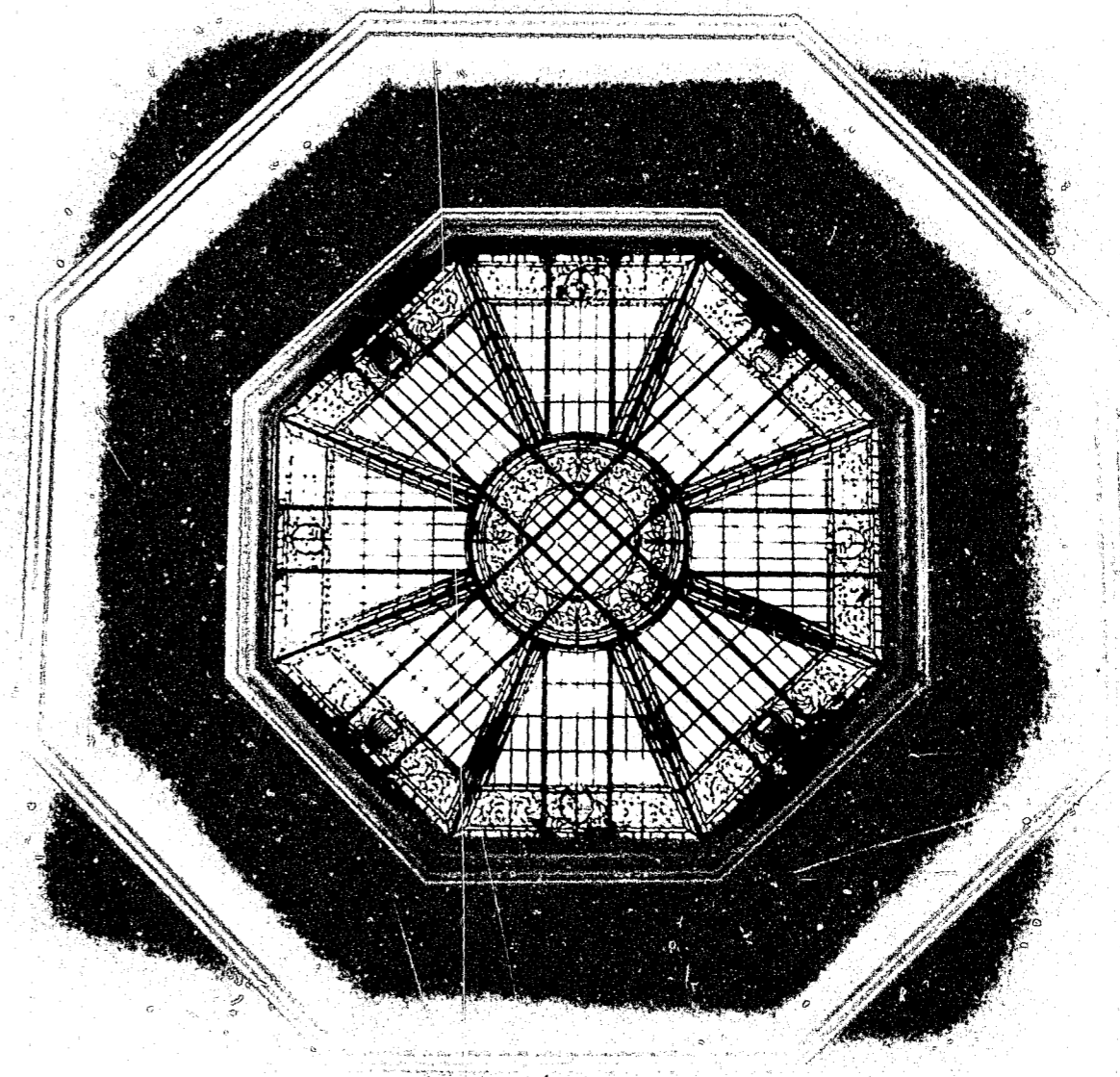


Deputy Registrar Juanita K. Post of the Land Court.



Chief Justice William S. Richardson is presented a proclamation naming him as the first honorary member of the University of Hawaii School of Law by Stanford Manuia, association president.





Judicial Council

A 16-member Judicial Council serves as an advisory body to the Hawaii Supreme Court and it is comprised of community and business leaders, practicing attorneys and judges.

A subcommittee of the Council has prepared a report for submission to the 1980 session of the Legislature a recommendation to raise judges compensation. In preparing the report, the Council surveyed the incomes of attorneys in private practice to determine levels of income based on the number of years in practice. The report will be resubmitted to the 1981 Legislature.

The Honorable William S. Richardson, Chief Justice, Hawaii Supreme Court, chairman.

Dr. Mary Bitterman, associate director for broadcasting, International Community Agency (Voice of America).

Wilson P. Cannon, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer, Bank of Hawaii. (Subsequently died in July 1980).

Dr. Hung Wo Ching, chairman, Aloha Airlines; trustee, Kamehameha Schools-Bernice P. Bishop Estate.

Walter G. Chuck, attorney-at-law.

Herbert C. Cornuelle, chief executive officer, Dillingham Corp.

Honorable Masato Doi, retired judge of the First Circuit Court.

Reverend Stephen K. Hanashiro, campus minister, OFF Center, United Church of Christ.

The Honorable H. Baird Kidwell, retired associate justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Eddie Lapa, vice president, ILWU.

The Honorable Masaji Marumoto, retired associate justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Dr. Fujio Matsuda, president, University of Hawaii.

Hideki Nakamura, attorney-at-law.

The Honorable Dennis E.W. O'Connor, chairman, State Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Tenth Legislature.

Henry A. Walker, Jr., chairman of the board, AmFac, Inc.

The Honorable Dennis R. Yamada, chairman, State House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary, Tenth Legislature.

Judicial Selection Commission

Created by the 1978 Constitution, the Judicial Selection Commission reviews all applicants for the bench and submits a list of six candidates to the appointing authority when a vacancy exists.

The Governor is the appointing authority for Circuit and Intermediate Court judges and Supreme Court justices, with the consent of the Senate, and the Chief Justice is the appointing authority for all District Court judges.

The Selection Commission is also the reappointing authority for judges.

Sworn in on April 2, 1979, the Commission's first major accomplishment was to promulgate its rules and regulations. Once this was done, it turned its attention to interviewing candidates for judicial vacancies.

Vacancies: Anticipating a change in the judicial selection method by the Constitutional Convention, only two judicial vacancies were filled in 1978, one by a temporary appointment to the Circuit Court and a full-time appointment to the District Court.

Other vacancies were left to be filled under the new procedure proposed by the Constitutional Convention.

Consequently, at the beginning of the 1979-80 fiscal year, the Judiciary had 16 vacancies among its 51 authorized judicial positions: two on the Supreme Court, three on the Intermediate Court of Appeals, five in the Circuit Courts, one in the District Courts, and five on the First Circuit Family Court.

The five Family District Court judges terms had expired, but Hawaii law allows a judge whose term has expired to continue to serve until a decision is made on reappointment.

Despite the large number of vacancies, the Chief Justice kept all of the courts operational by using his power to assign judges from the District and Circuit Courts to temporarily serve on higher courts, and using per diem District Court judges to absorb the workload of District Court judges temporarily serving on the Circuit Courts.

Vacancy List: During the fiscal year, the Judicial Selection Commission submitted lists of candidates for a total of 20 judicial vacancies and made decisions on the reappointment of eight sitting judges.

Courts of Appeal: Two associate justices of the Supreme Court and three Intermediate Court of Appeals judges were named from lists submitted by the Commission, and all were confirmed by the State Senate.

One First Circuit Court judge was elevated to the Supreme Court and two to the Intermediate Court, thus creating three additional vacancies.

Circuit Courts: Nine Circuit Court judges were appointed from lists submitted by the Commission, eight in the First Circuit and one in the Fifth Circuit; all were confirmed by the Senate.

Two of the First Circuit vacancies were created by the 1978 Legislature and never filled, three resulted from retirements and three from appointments to the appellate courts.

District Courts: Two District Court judges were appointed from lists submitted by the Commission, and four vacancies—all in the First Judicial Circuit—remained to be filled at the end of the fiscal year.

One appointment was in the Third District Court to fill a vacancy created by a retirement and

another was in the Fifth District Court, where the District Court judge was appointed to the Circuit Court.

District Family Court: Four District Family judges were appointed in the First Circuit.

Three appointments were made to fill vacancies created by judges who were not retained, and a fourth was appointed when one of the original appointments was named to the Circuit Court.

Reappointments: On July 11, 1979, the Commission announced its first reappointment decisions. It retained two of the District Family Court judges, and voted not to retain two others. The fifth judge was ruled ineligible for reappointment by the Hawaii Supreme Court since he had never been licensed to practice in Hawaii, a condition set forth in the new Constitution.

During the fiscal year, four judges—two from the First Circuit Court and two from the District Courts—petitioned the commission for reappointment, and the Commission appointed all four to another term.

Governor George Ariyoshi addresses Supreme Court during swearing in ceremony.



Members of the Commission on Judicial Discipline at work.



Honorable Kazuhisa Abe, chairman of the Commission on Judicial Discipline.



Commission on Judicial Discipline

On June 1, 1980, the Commission on Judicial Discipline observed its first anniversary. Mandated by the 1978 Constitution, the Commission was created by Rule 26 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

The Commission is responsible for investigating complaints of judicial misconduct and/or physical or mental disability against judges, and for recommending appropriate action to the Supreme Court.

In its first year of existence, the Commission received a total of 25 complaints and disposed of all but two. Nineteen complaints were dismissed because the Commission felt no action was warranted, three were dismissed because they did not fall in the jurisdiction of the Commission, and one complaint was not investigated because the judge named in the allegation was retiring.

At the request of the commission, Supreme Court Rule 26.2 was amended on Dec. 5, 1979, to clarify the Commission's exclusive jurisdiction regarding the disciplining of judges. The purpose of the amendment was to eliminate any confusion regarding jurisdiction between the Commission and the Disciplinary Board, which has the responsibility for investigating complaints against attorneys.

The seven-member Commission is appointed by the Supreme Court and Rule 26.1 specifies that three members are to be attorneys and four members are to be citizens who are not retired judges or attorneys.

Members included:

Honorable Kazuhisa Abe, former associate justice and attorney-at-law, Chairman,

Robert L. Stevenson, retired president, First Insurance Co. of Hawaii, Vice-Chairman.

Yoshiaki Nakamoto, first deputy with the Corporation Counsel, City and County of Honolulu.

Jackie Mahi Erickson, deputy with the Attorney General's Office.

Wilson P. Cannon, Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank of Hawaii.

Reverend Charles T. Crane, pastor of the Church of the Holy Nativity.

J.W.A. Buyers, president and chief executive officer of C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

Members are appointed by the Supreme Court.

Disciplinary Board

The Disciplinary Board of the Hawaii Supreme Court investigates complaints against Hawaii attorneys. The Board was created in 1974 by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court assesses annual license fees payable by all Hawaii attorneys. The money raised from these fees is used for the operation of the Disciplinary Board.

Prior to the 1979-80 fiscal year, these license fees were collected by the Supreme Court Clerk's Office. That responsibility was transferred to the Board in November of 1979. The number of attorneys licensed to practice in Hawaii has increased from 1,394 in 1974 to 2,200 as of June 30, 1980.

The Board is comprised of fifteen lawyers and three non-lawyers, all of whom are appointed by the Supreme Court. Hawaii was one of the first states to have non-lawyers on its Disciplinary Board. The presence of non-lawyers insures that members of the public have an important voice in the Hawaii attorney discipline system.

The members of the Disciplinary Board are: non-lawyers: Dorothy Ching, Dr. Stanley F. H. Wong, and Allen C. Wilcox, Jr.; lawyers: C. Frederick Schutte, chairman; James H. Kamo, vice chairman; C. Jepson Garland, secretary; Edward Y. C. Chun; Helen W. Gillmor; John Jubinsky; Ivan M. Lui-Kwan; Linda K. C. Luke; B. Martin Luna; Marjorie Higa Manuia; Noboru Nakagawa; Clifford L. Nakea; Dwight M. Rush; James F. Ventura; and Michiro Watanabe.

Disciplinary Counsel: The Office of Disciplinary Counsel is the operational arm of the Disciplinary Board. It is staffed by Daniel G. Heely, chief disciplinary counsel; Gerald H. Kibe, assistant disciplinary counsel; and secretaries, Helen Katahira and Beverly Helmer. During the fiscal year 1979-80, 156 complaints were received against Hawaii attorneys, approximately 23 more than the number received the previous fiscal year.

From January, 1978, until June 30, 1980, six Hawaii attorneys have been disbarred, three have been suspended for disciplinary reasons, two others have been suspended for psychiatric causes, one was restrained from practicing due to a felony conviction, 10 have received private reprimands by the Supreme Court or by the Disciplinary Board, and 26 have received informal admonitions by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel.

In addition to disciplining lawyers, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel writes a monthly ethics article for the "Hawaii Bar News," provides speakers for the University of Hawaii Law School, for the Continuing Legal Education seminars and to other interested groups, and issues written and oral ethics opinions to Hawaii's attorneys. These educational efforts are designed to help Hawaii's attorneys avoid ethics problems.

Board of Examiners

The 20-member Board of Examiners is responsible for testing and certifying all applicants for the Hawaii Bar.

The four-day bar examination is given twice a year, in February and July.

Attorney James Koshiba serves as chairman of the Bar Examiners and attorney Daral G. Conklin as vice chairman.

Jury Commissions

Each Judicial Circuit has a five-member Jury Commission, pursuant to Section 612-10 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, which has the responsibility for, by random selection, preparing a master list of names from which prospective jurors are selected.

Once the list is prepared, the Commissions mail to each person on the list a juror qualification form. After reviewing the forms, the Commissions prepare a certified list of individuals subject to jury service for the calendar year as of January 15.

Both trial jurors and grand jurors are qualified for service by the Commissions. Once qualified, individuals on the certified list may be summoned for service at any time during the calendar year.

Annually, the initial qualification form is mailed to in excess of 39,000 individuals, 30,000 of them on Oahu.

The Chief Clerks of each Circuit Court serve as chairmen for the four commissions.

Commission members are:

First Circuit Court: Gunji Izumoto, chairman; Hilda C. Bond, Manuel L. Gomes, Marian Taketa and Janet Bergstein.

Second Circuit Court: Robert M. Monden, chairman; Catherine Bolton, Jack Gushiken, Carolyn Ogawa and Tai Sung Yang.

Third Circuit Court: Lester D. Oshiro, chairman; Rita Atiz, Norma Carlson, Robert Brooks and April Atebara.

Fifth Circuit Court: Doris Nakamura, chairman; Grace Blake, Mabel Haas, Abraham Palacay, and Moriyoshi Ganeko.

Restoration Committee

The restoration of Ali'iolani Hale, completed in 1874 and the continuous home of the Hawaii Supreme Court since November of that year, is being guided by a 16-member Restoration Committee appointed by the Supreme Court.

Members of the committee are:

Mrs. Evanita Midkiff, chairman; Members: Clinton R. Ashford, Mrs. Gladys A. Brandt, Mrs. Carol Dodd, Charles Heen, Robert Klein, Mrs. Eileen K. Lota, James Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Kamaile Shultz, Mrs. Elaine Takenaka, David K. Trask, Jr., Thurston Twigg-Smith, Mrs. Janet Wimberly, John C. Wright, Lester E. Cingcade and Mrs. Margaret Setliff.

Judiciary Arts Committee

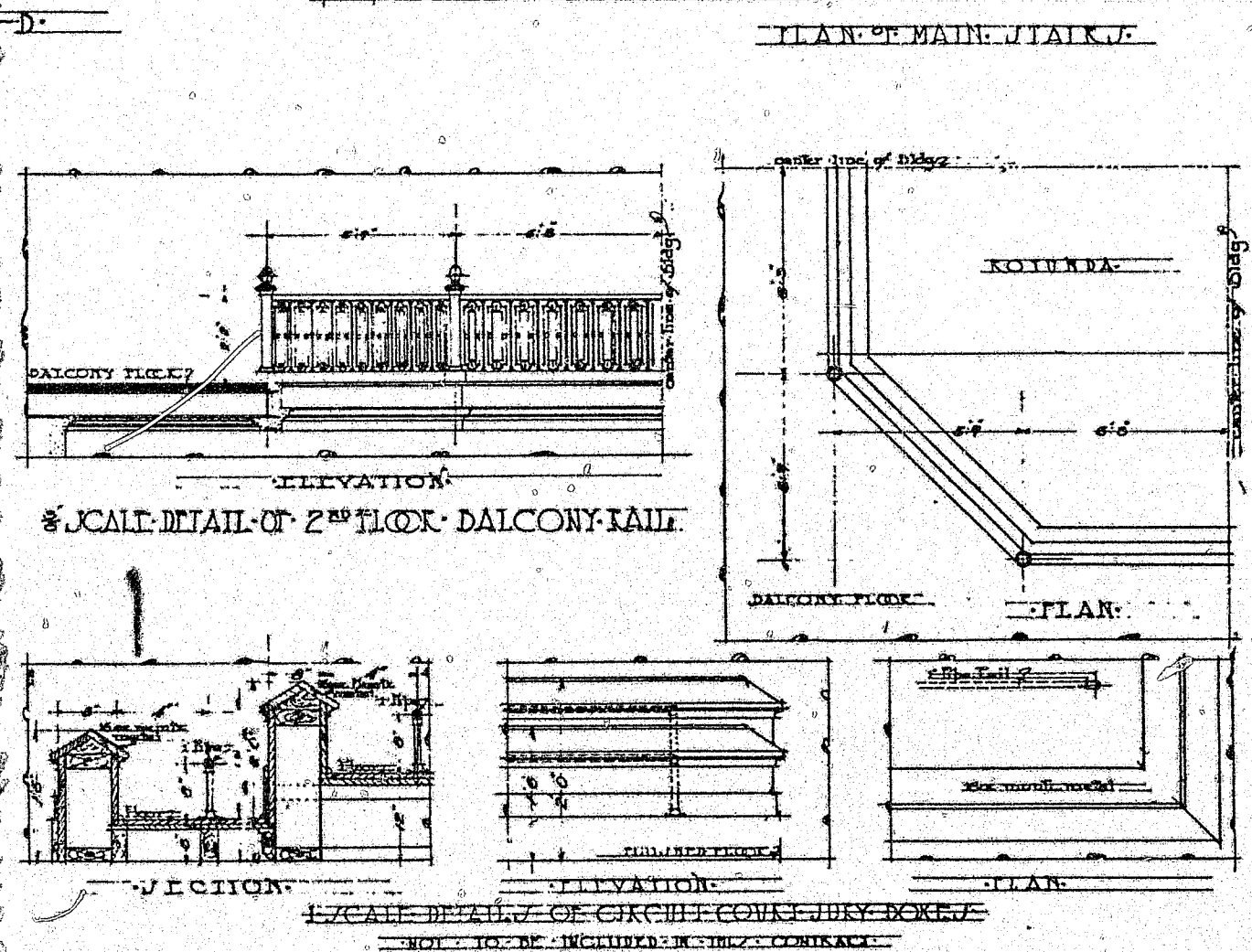
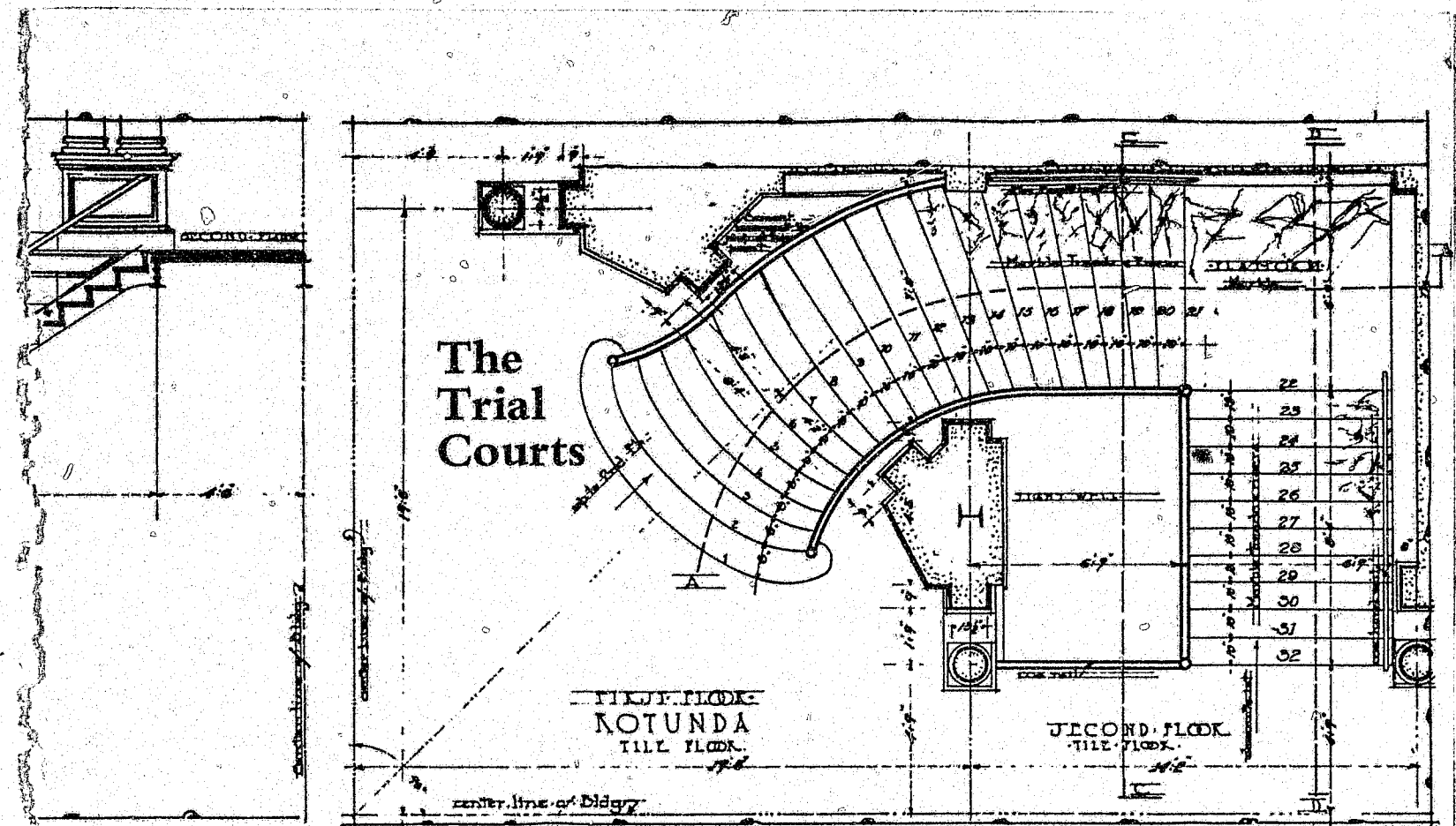
A seven-member Judiciary Arts Committee serves as advisors to the Judiciary for the selection of artworks for the new District Court Building and for the State Judicial Complex.

At the committee's recommendations, the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, has commissioned a mural for the entrance of the District Court Building and a stained glass ceiling for the lobby of the State Judicial Complex.

A number of sculptures have also been selected for the plaza area of the District Court Building.

Members of the committee are:

Alfred Preis, executive director of the State Foundation on the Culture and the Arts (now retired), Mrs. Janet Wimberly, Ms. Harriet Schimmelfennig, Mrs. Russell Kono, Mrs. Marjorie H. Manuia, Mrs. Laurel Kamaile Shultz, the Honorable Helen W. Gillmor, First District Court per diem judge, and Lester E. Cingcade.





All Judicial Circuits

The State of Hawaii has four judicial circuits whose boundaries generally correspond to those of Hawaii's counties.

The population of Hawaii exceeded the one million mark during the fiscal reporting period for the first time in history; de facto population is 1,012,900.

The four judicial circuits are:

First Judicial Circuit: City and County of Honolulu and the settlement of Kalawao on Molokai.

Second Judicial Circuit: The County of Maui.

Third Judicial Circuit: The County of Hawaii.

Fifth Judicial Circuit: The County of Kauai.

The Fourth Judicial Circuit was consolidated with the Third in 1943.

Each judicial circuit has a Circuit and a District Court. The Family Court is a division of the Circuit Courts.

Judges: Hawaii has 51 authorized judicial positions, including the five-member Supreme Court and three-member Intermediate Court of Appeals.

Hawaii has a total of 20 Circuit Court judges, 18 District Court judges, and five District Family Court judges.

The Family Court in the First Circuit is the only one with full-time judges assigned. (The five District Family Court judges and two Circuit Court judges.) In the Neighbor Island Circuits both Circuit and District Court judges hear Family Court cases.

Circuit Courts Proper

Circuit Courts are courts of general jurisdiction and are the courts in which all jury trials are conducted.

The major types of cases filed in Circuit Courts are:

Civil actions, including contract disputes, personal and property damage suits, and condemnation actions.

Probate, which involves Court-approved disposition of estates under the provisions of the Uniform Probate Code, including small estates.

Guardianship cases involving supervision of property held in trust by the Court.

Miscellaneous proceedings, which includes naturalization proceedings, mechanics' and materialman's lien cases, and special proceedings.

Criminal cases, including all felony cases, and all misdemeanor and traffic cases transferred from the District Courts for jury trial.

Supplemental proceedings, which are primarily motions relating to civil, criminal and other cases.

Civil Jurisdiction: Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases in which the contested amount is in excess of \$5,000, and concurrent jurisdiction with District Courts in non-jury trial cases involving between \$1,000 and \$5,000.

Hawaii's Constitution guarantees the right to jury trial in all civil actions involving an amount exceeding \$1,000.

In civil suits, the Hawaii Rules of Civil Procedure require that the party initiating the action file a

Statement of Readiness for trial within one year; if a statement is not filed, the Court dismisses the suit.

Criminal Jurisdiction: Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all felony cases, and in misdemeanor and traffic cases committed from the District Court for jury trial.

A grand jury indictment is required in all felony cases.

However, when an arrest is made prior to a grand jury hearing in a felony charge, the initial proceedings are held in the District Courts to determine bail and probable cause; if the Court determines probable cause exist, the case is committed to the Circuit Courts for a grand jury hearing.

Jury Commissions: Each Judicial Circuit has a five-member Jury Commission which is responsible for preparing a list of prospective jurors for the calendar year.

Prospective jurors in Hawaii are selected at random from a list of eligible voters and licensed drivers above 18 years of age.

After the master jury wheel is prepared, the Commission mails a jury qualification form to each name on the list. Approximately 40,000 initial qualification forms are mailed annually, including 30,000 on Oahu.

When the forms are returned, they are reviewed by the Commission members, who then submit to each Circuit Court a certified list of prospective jurors.

Jurors are then summoned by the individual Courts as required. Both trial and grand jurors are selected from the certified lists.

Juror Duty: Once summoned for *voir dire*, jurors go through one more qualification session. If not dismissed, jurors are subject to be called for duty for 30 calendar days, and they may be called for more than one trial during that period.

To assist jurors, each Circuit Court has a code-a-phone system on which daily all trial schedules are updated, thus allowing jurors assigned to individual cases to telephone nightly and receive instructions.

Naturalization Cases: In the Second, Third and Fifth Circuit Courts naturalization cases are handled. In the First Judicial Circuit, naturalization is conferred through the federal courts.

Judges: Circuit Court judges are appointed by the Governor with the confirmation of the Senate to a

First Circuit Court Small Estates and Guardianship Clerk Gail M. Kim.



10-year term from a list submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission.

To be eligible for appointment, applicants must have been licensed to practice in Hawaii for 10 years.

The Circuit Courts statewide have 20 authorized judgeships, 15 on Oahu, two on Maui, two on Hawaii and one on Kauai.

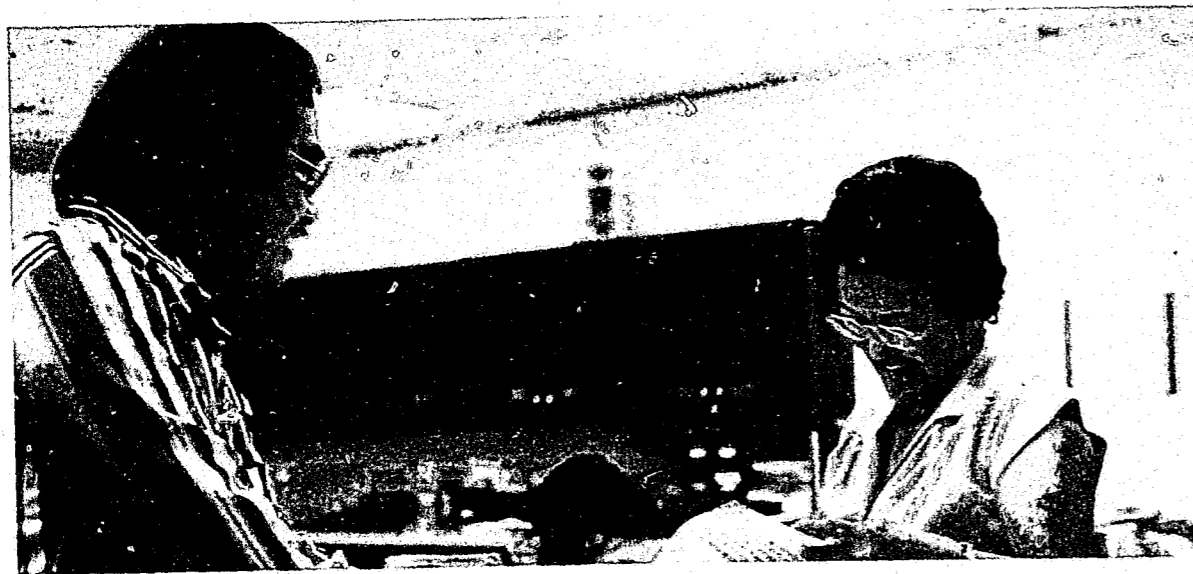
The Chief Justice has the authority to appoint Circuit Court judges to temporarily serve on the Intermediate Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

Office of the Chief Clerk: The Office of the Chief Clerk of each Circuit Court is responsible for accepting the filing of all Circuit and most Family Court cases, for processing and filing all legal documents, for preparing Court calendars, maintaining Court archives, and the financial administration of the Circuit Courts.

Fiscally, the office is responsible for submitting budgets to the Office of the Administrative Director, for collection and distribution of family support payments, for collection and management of funds held in trust by the Court, and in small estate probate cases the clerk may be assigned by the Court as the chief fiduciary officer.

In the Neighbor Island Circuits, the Chief Clerks also have the responsibility for administering the satellite Law Libraries.

Clerk Ann Eguchi assisting an attorney.



Family Courts

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

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

The Family Court staff on Oahu provides supervision services for juveniles, marriage and family counseling, custody investigations and other support services for judges. In addition to these services, the Neighbor Island staffs also provide adult probation and investigation services to the Circuit Court.

The Family Courts in Hawaii came into existence on July 1, 1966, under the authority of Act 232, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1965. Hawaii was the second state in the nation to establish a Family Court and its program is considered a model, especially by other states which later adopted the concept.

Children: The Family Courts have exclusive original jurisdiction over children (persons less than age 18) who are:

- in violation or attempted violation of any federal, state or municipal law;
- neglected, abandoned or subjected to physical or emotional deprivation or abuse;
- beyond the control of their parents or whose behavior is injurious to their own or others' welfare;
- neither attending school nor receiving educational services required by law.

In addition, the Family Courts handle adoption cases, termination of parental rights, consent to marriage, employment or enlistment, treatment or commitment of mentally defective, mentally retarded or mentally ill children to a psychiatric or other appropriate facility, guardianship of a person and all cases arising under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, the Interstate Compact on Juveniles and extradition of minors.

The Family Courts retain jurisdiction over a person until the age of 18 which is the age of majority in Hawaii, and in special cases to age 20 where a judicial determination is made that this is in the best interest of the person and the community.

The Family Courts may, after full investigation and hearing, waive jurisdiction and permit criminal prosecution of any child 16 years of age or older who has allegedly committed a felony and of a person over 18 years of age who has allegedly violated a law before reaching the age of 18.

Adults: The Family Courts have exclusive original jurisdiction over adults in limited kinds of criminal cases such as:

- any offense committed against a child by the child's parent, guardian, legal or physical custodian;
- desertion, abandonment or failure to support for any person in violation of law;
- certain offenses by a spouse against the person of a spouse.

In civil matters the Family Courts' jurisdiction over adults covers:

- divorce, separation, annulment, custody and support proceedings;
- guardianship of a person of an incompetent adult and adoption of certain adults;
- commitment of mentally defective or mentally ill persons to a psychiatric or other appropriate facility;
- Temporary Restraining Order in domestic violence cases.

The Divorce Experience: This program, sponsored by the Family Court of the First Circuit, provides information to families affected by divorce. The sessions include discussions regarding the social and emotional problems of divorce, the legal process involved and services available through the Family Court and other agencies.

Detention Facilities: Hale Ho'omalulu is a facility operated by the Family Court of the First Circuit for children who require secure custody pending disposition of their cases. The facility is located in mid-town Honolulu.

The programs at Hale Ho'omalulu are geared on a multi-disciplined approach to meet the needs of children detained. There is a full-time nurse with physician and other medical services provided by Kapiolani Children's Medical Center. The Department of Education provides two full-time teachers.

The other children's detention facility is the Maui Live-In Center located in the Second Circuit.

District Courts

District Courts are courts of record with limited jurisdiction in criminal, civil and traffic cases. District Courts also adjudicate violations to county ordinances and state agency regulations, and disagreements arising from the Landlord-Tenant Code.

District Court judges may also be assigned to hear Family Court cases.

The types of cases filed in District Courts are:

Civil, including assumpsit cases, non-payment of taxes, tort, summary possession and small claims actions.

Criminal, including petty misdemeanors, misdemeanors and preliminary hearings in felony cases.

Traffic Violations, all traffic and parking tickets issued by police.

Other Violations, including cases arising from the enforcement of county ordinances, state agency regulations and parking tickets issued by state law enforcement agents and private security guards.

Civil Jurisdiction: District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all civil actions where the contested amount is less than \$1,000 and concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in suits where the contested amount is between \$1,000 and \$5,000. All civil actions are heard by the judge.

Small Claims Courts: Small Claims Courts handle cases where the contested amount does not exceed \$1,000. An individual may file a small claims action for a fee of \$5 and may represent themselves. If a second party represents the party initiating the suit, no fees can be charged.

Decisions of the Small Claims Courts cannot be appealed, although the Court can be requested to review its decisions. Judgements by the Court are limited to the contested amount and the Court cannot award punitive damages.

Disputes between landlords and tenants involving security deposits are adjudicated by Small Claims Courts. In security deposit disputes, neither party may be represented by an attorney.

Small Claims Courts can also issue injunctions to enforce provisions of the Landlord-Tenant Code.

The 1980 Legislature increased the ceiling on the dollar amount involved in Small Claims disputes from \$600 to \$1,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

Deputy Administrative Director of the Courts, Tom Okuda and his daughter Tracy.



Rental Property: The 1980 Legislature also increased the jurisdiction of the Small Claims Court by assigning it adjudication of cases for the return of leased or rented personal property worth \$500 where the amount owed does not exceed \$600.

Criminal Jurisdiction: District Courts have jurisdiction in all misdemeanor cases, unless a jury trial is allowed and requested by the defendant.

In felony cases when an arrest is made without a grand jury indictment, the defendant is arraigned and given a preliminary hearing in District Court.

If the judge, during the preliminary hearing, determines probable cause exists to substantiate the charge, the case is committed to the Circuit Court for a grand jury hearing.

Traffic and Violations: Individuals receiving citations for traffic, parking and other violations may appear in court and enter a plea of not guilty. Persons who plead not-guilty have the right to a non-jury trial before a District Court judge.

Judges: Eighteen judges are authorized statewide for the District Courts, with 12 on Oahu, two on Maui, three on Hawaii and one on Kauai.

District Court judges are appointed by the Chief Justice to six-year terms from a list of nominees submitted by the Judicial Selection Commission. Prior to nomination, individuals seeking a District Court judgeship must have been licensed to practice in Hawaii for five years.

The Selection Commission is the reappointing authority.

The Chief Justice may appoint District Court judges to temporarily sit on the Circuit Court.

In the Neighbor Island Circuits, in addition to their regular duties, District Court judges hear a majority of Family Court cases.

On Oahu, five full-time District Family court judges are assigned to the Family Court.

The Chief Justice may also appoint per diem District Court judges who serve on an on-call basis. Per diem judges are not subject to review and they are allowed to practice law in courts other than the District Court.

Per diem judges serving the Judiciary include:

First Circuit: Henry Wong, David Namaka, Peter Lewis, Kenneth Saruwatari, Richard M. C. Lum, Helen Gillmor, Patricia Kim Park, Richard G. MacMillan, M. Gay Conklin, Arnold T. Abe, Ben Kaito, Michael A. Weight, I. Norman Lewis, George T. H. Pai, Vernon Y. T. Woo, Matthew S. K. Pyun, Jr., Rodney Fujiyama, Henry T. Hirai, Gregg G. Young, Sherman S. Hee, Marilyn Carlsmith Van Winkle, Wilfred K. Watanabe

Second Circuit: Eric G. Romanchak

Third Circuit: George S. Yuda

Fifth Circuit: George M. Masuoka

Staff: Statewide, the District Courts have an authorized staff of 325, with 254 on Oahu, 24 on Maui, 26 on Hawaii, and nine on Kauai.

The authorized staff also includes personnel assigned to the First District Court Counseling Service.

The Office of the Sheriff, which comes under the administration of the District Court of the First Circuit, has a full-time staff of 12, including seven security personnel, plus part-time deputy sheriffs on each Island.

The statewide Driver Education and Training Program, which is also administered by the District Courts, has a staff of 42, with 34 on Oahu, two on Maui, four on Hawaii and two on Kauai.

Violations Bureau

The Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) serves as the administrative arm of the District Courts and it is responsible in processing and booking all traffic violations, both moving and parking, and other violations such as dog leash, fish and game, litter, harbors and airport violations, etc.

In Honolulu, the bureau is under the direction

of the bureau manager with headquarters at the District Court Building. On the Neighbor Islands, traffic violations bureau personnel are under the supervision of the Chief Clerks. The deputy administrative director of the courts is responsible for all TVB operations in the State.

The TVB's computer section maintains a record of all citations issued and transactions of the bureau and provides printouts of all delinquent notices, traffic calendars, statistical reports and penal summonses which will be served by the Sheriff's office.

The TVB maintains a centralized statewide traffic record and point system. Traffic abstracts are required to obtain Hawaii's mandatory no-fault insurance.

Services: The Honolulu violations bureau remains open on Monday evenings and Saturday mornings to accommodate the working public. Court sessions are held Monday nights on the second and fourth Monday of each month.

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

Workload: In fiscal year 1979-80, the Violations Bureau processed 597,786 traffic violations. Approximately three-fourths of the violations were disposed of administratively, including 44.9 percent disposed by mail.

Of the 643,670 traffic citations issued by police on Oahu, 74.9 percent were for parking violations.

Statewide, 89.4 percent of all traffic violations filed were on Oahu.

The TVB also disposed of 6,257 non-traffic violations.

Traffic revenues collected on Oahu totaled \$3,366,552. In addition, over \$49,000 was collected for non-traffic violations.

In the twelve-month reporting period, in addition to keeping a record of the 643,670 traffic citations as well as 3,032 arrests for traffic violations, the violations bureau issued 148,469 delinquent notices, prepared 40,071 penal summonses, and 360,630 traffic abstracts.

District Court Conference

A three-day District Court Clerks Conference was held in September of 1979 at Kuilima to review District Court operations.

District Court judges met at the same time, and their agenda included a review of proposed District Court Rules, which were subsequently promulgated by the Hawaii Supreme Court.

In addition to the general sessions—which included a review of new laws affecting the District Court—workshops were conducted for the clerks on the topics of criminal, civil and traffic operations.



Courtesy Notices

In an effort to continue improving service to the public, in April of 1980 the Honolulu District Court began sending courtesy notices to individuals who had received a traffic citation and were eligible to pay their fine by mail.

It is estimated that ten percent of all individuals who receive traffic citations are eligible to pay bail by mail.

The new notice includes the amount of bail and the date payment must be received by.

"We hope the courtesy notice will make life simpler for those individuals who receive traffic citations by saving them a telephone call or a visit to the Traffic Violations Bureau to find out what they are suppose to do," said Tom Okuda, deputy administrative director of the courts.

However, Okuda pointed out, the receipt of a courtesy notice does not mean the individual cannot appear in court to contest the citation.

If a person wishes to have a trial date set, the courtesy notice instructs the individual to "complete the request for trial date in the block on the reverse side of your citation and mail to the traffic violations bureau indicated on your citation."

If an individual does not pay bail by the specified date nor request a trial date, they must appear in court on the date specified on the courtesy notice.

Initially, says Ethel Miyahara, supervisor of the District Court Data Processing Unit, which is responsible for processing and mailing the new courtesy notices, the program will be confined to citations issued in Honolulu. The courtesy notice will be expanded to all of Oahu and the Neighbor Islands when adequate computer capacity has been installed, she said.

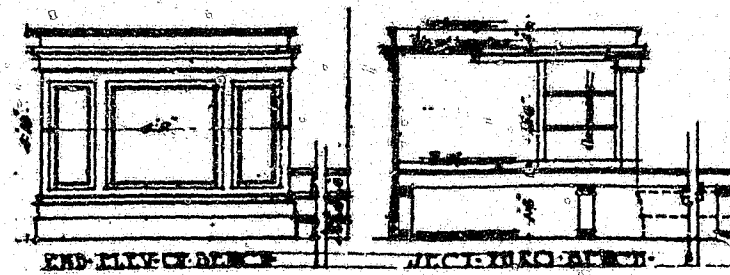
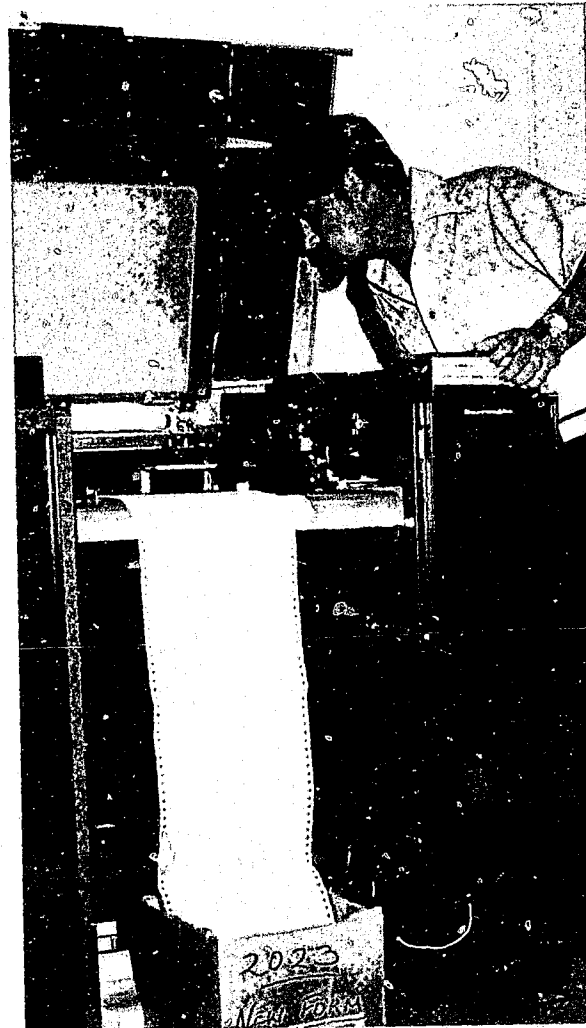
During the last fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1980, 589,598 traffic citations, or 92 percent of the total issued on the Island of Oahu, were given in Honolulu.

Mrs. Harriet Schimmelfennig, Bureau Manager, estimates that approximately ten percent of all individuals issued citations qualify to pay their fines by mail, which means the Traffic Violations Bureau is anticipating that approximately 1,000 courtesy notices per month will be mailed.

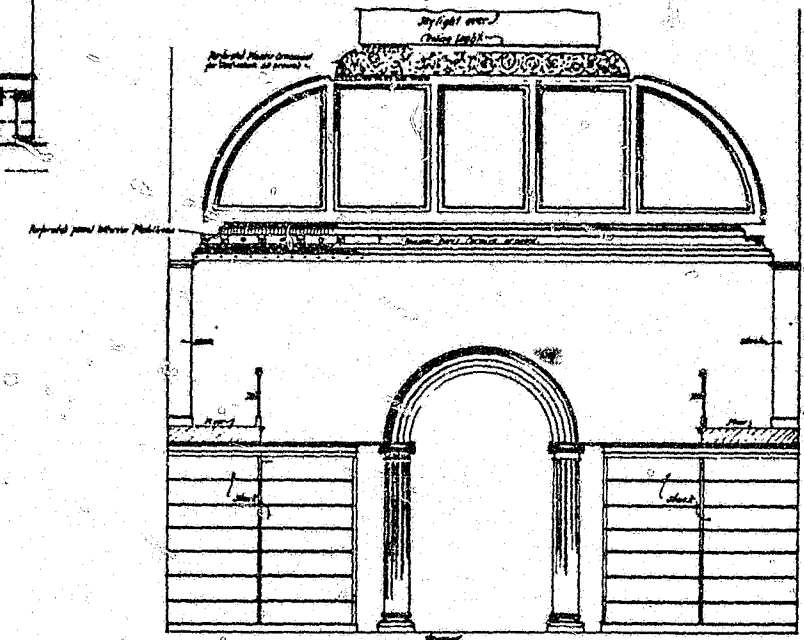
"Only individuals who have not received a traffic ticket for the last six months, not counting parking citations," she said "or individuals who were not involved in a traffic accident at the time they received the citation are eligible to dispose of the citation by paying bail." Juveniles will not receive a courtesy notice. They must still appear at the District Court accompanied by a parent or guardian.

The courtesy notice also informs the individual the number of points assessed against his or her driving record.

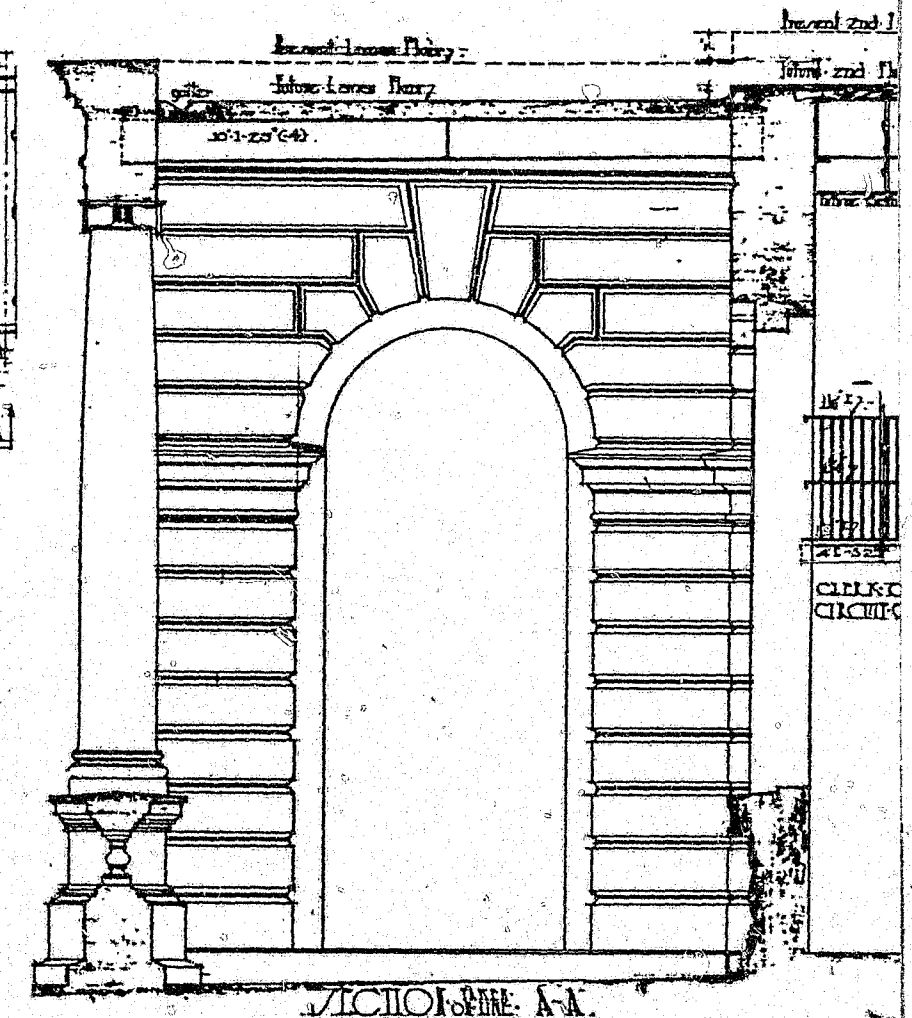
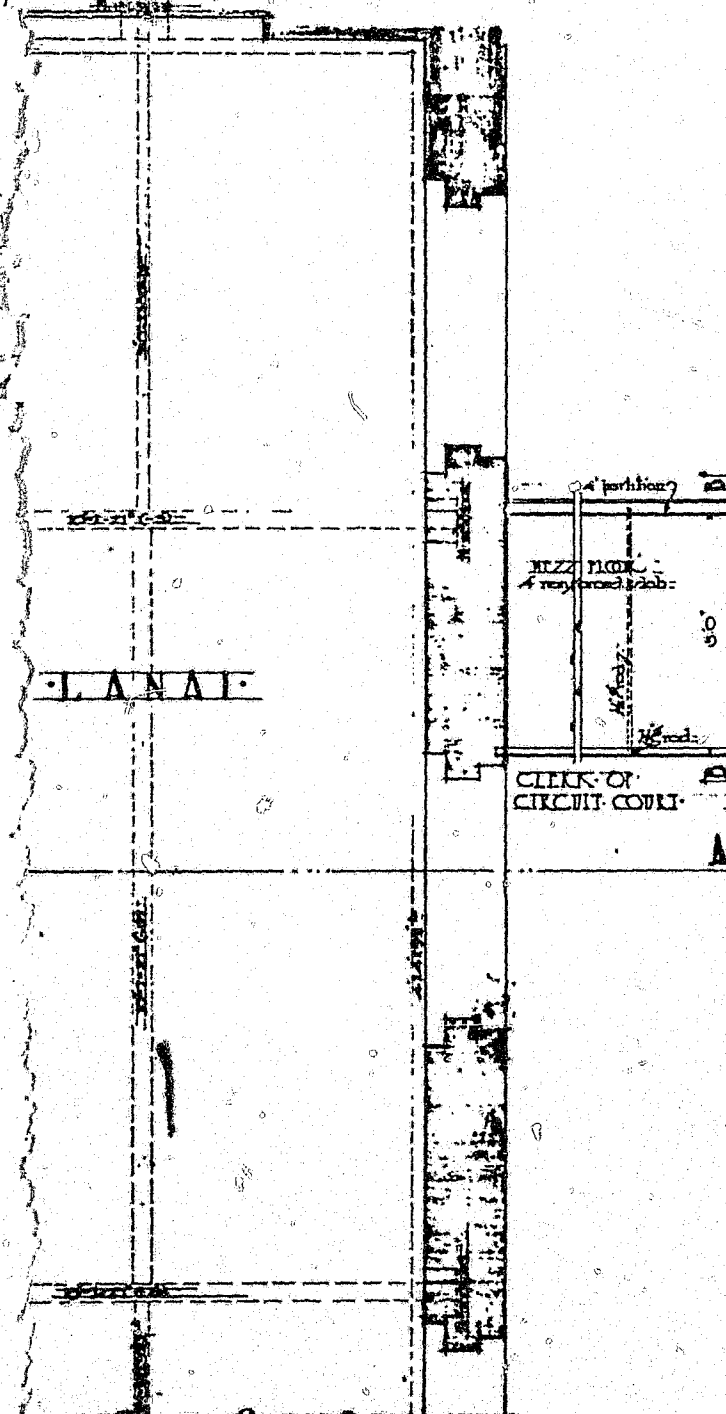
District Court computer operator Haruo Higuchi runs off the new courtesy notices.



The Judicial Circuits



Library looking Study showing Arch Opening.
Judiciary Building.
1910-1911



SECTION: A-A



City
and
County
of
Honolulu
First
Judicial
Circuit

First Circuit Court (15 Authorized Positions)



Toshimi Soderani
Administrative Judge



Judge Yasutaka Fukushima



Judge Robert W. B. Chang



Judge Harold Y. Shintaku



Judge Hiroshi Kato



Judge Arthur S. K. Fong



Judge Philip T. Chun



Judge Ronald B. Greig



Judge Wendell K. Huddy



Judge Richard Y. C. Au



Judge Bertram T. Kanbara



Judge Simeon Acoba

Circuit Family Court



Betty M. Vitousek
Senior Judge



Judge Donald K. Tsukiyama



Judge Paul C. Kokubun

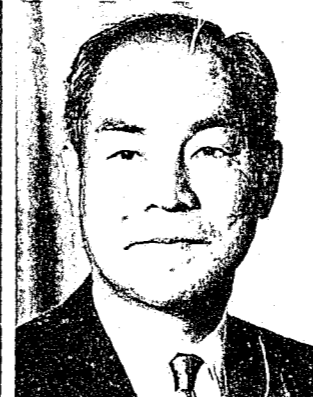


Judge Patrick Yim

District Court (12 Authorized Positions)



Russell Kono
Administrative Judge



Judge Kenneth W. Harada



Judge Frank T. Takao



Judge Andrew J. Salz



Judge James Y. Shigemura



Judge Robert K. Richardson



Judge Edwin H. Honda



Judge Robert G. Klein

District Family Court (5 Authorized Positions)



Judge Richard Y. S. Lee



Judge Michael Anthony Town



Judge John T. West, Jr.
(Retired January, 1980)



Judge Barry J. Rubin
(Term ended, Oct. 1979)



Judge Katsugo Miho
(Term ended, Oct. 1979)

First Judicial Circuit City and County of Honolulu

The First Judicial Circuit includes the City and County of Honolulu, which encompasses the Island of Oahu, and the settlement of Kalawao on Molokai. Oahu has a de facto population of 797,200.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

Cases Filed	1978-79	1979-80	Percent Change
All Courts	750,238	695,930	-7.2
Circuit Court	7,851	8,010	+2.0
Family Court	17,146	17,389	+1.4
District Court	725,241	670,531	-7.5

Circuit Court Proper

Judges: Fifteen Circuit Court judges are assigned to the First Circuit Court proper, including two judges assigned full-time to the Family Court.

During the fiscal year, the following appointments were made to fill vacancies:

Judge Philip T. Chun, 51, formerly a District Court judge, sworn in on April 7, 1980.

Judge Ronald B. Greig, 58, formerly a District Court judge, sworn in on April 7, 1980.

Judge Wendell K. Huddy, 39, formerly a District Court judge who was serving as a temporary appointee to the Circuit Court, appointed and sworn in on April 7, 1980.

Judge Richard Y. C. Au, 51, formerly a District Court judge, sworn in on April 24, 1980.

Judge Bertram T. Kanbara, 54, formerly a District Court judge, sworn in on April 24, 1980.

Judge Donald K. Tsukiyama, 46, formerly a District Family Court judge, sworn in on April 24, 1980.

Judge Simeon Acoba, 36, formerly in private practice, sworn in on June 16, 1980.

James H. Wakatsuki, 50, Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed on Feb. 2, 1980.

The Circuit Court vacancies were created by the retirement of two Circuit Court judges, the appointments of Judge Herman Lum to the Supreme Court, and of Judges Yoshimi Hayashi and James S. Burns to the Intermediate Court of Appeals. Two new judgeships were also created by the 1978 Legislature.

In addition, the Judicial Selection Commission reappointed Judge Betty M. Vitousek, 61, to a second term effective June 1, 1980.

Using new powers granted by the 1978 Constitution, the Chief Justice temporarily assigned District Court judges to fill the vacancies on the Circuit Court.

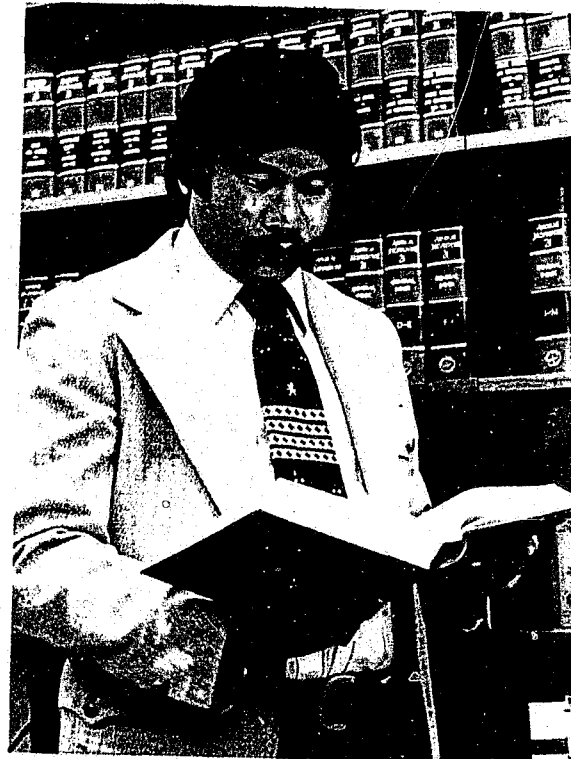
Administrative Judge: Judge Toshimi Sodeani succeeded Judge Arthur S.K. Fong who had served as administrative judge of the First Circuit Court for more than three years. Judge Toshimi Sodeani was also assigned senior judge of the civil calendar.

Judge Wendell K. Huddy was assigned senior judge of the criminal calendar.

Jury Pool: The First Circuit Court completed its second full year of operation under a jury pool system. Each Monday, the number of jurors required for trials scheduled that week are summoned at one time for qualification and *voir dire* by the administrative judge, then the jurors are assigned to individual judges.

The Jury Clerk has the responsibility for notifying jurors when to report, juror orientation and juror payroll. In addition, the Jury Clerk coordinates with the various Jury Commissions the preparation and mailing of material for the initial qualification of jurors required for the forthcoming calendar year.

New Circuit Court Judge Simeon Acoba checks a point of law.



Approximately 39,000 initial qualification forms are mailed annually from the master jury wheel, which is comprised of a list of registered voters and a list of all individuals 18-year-old and above who are licensed to drive.

The First Circuit Court has developed a five-part juror orientation package. A brochure explaining the law regarding jury service is mailed with the initial qualification form, and when jurors are summoned for *voir dire* they receive a brochure containing a map of the downtown civic complex and instructions on where to report.

After *voir dire* each juror receives a brochure explaining their responsibilities and duties of a juror and a brochure explaining how a jury trial is conducted. At the end of service, each juror is given a brochure with a form to fill out evaluating their services.

Jurors are also provided a "Juror Identification" badge and given a Certificate of Juror Service.

Microfilm Unit: The First Circuit Court has a microfilm unit with the statewide responsibility of making a permanent file copy of all court records that are 10 years old.

Two copies are made of each document, one for permanent storage at the State Archives and one

First Circuit Court Judges Ronald Au, Donald Tsukiyama and Bertram Kanbara after being sworn in.



which is available to the public via readers located in each of the four Circuit Courts, and at the Land and Tax Appeal Courts.

Staff: The First Circuit Court has a staff of 169 to serve the public.

The First Circuit Court is organized into the following sections:

Legal Documents Branch, which is responsible for the filing of all legal documents.

Fiscal Branch, which is responsible for the financial management of the First Circuit Court.

Estate and Guardianship Branch, which is responsible for managing all funds held in trust by the Court.

Jury Clerk, which is responsible for the preliminary orientation of jurors, maintaining a record of all jurors and their service and preparing payment vouchers.

Microfilm Section, which is responsible for the microfilming of all court records statewide.

Computerization: The criminal calendar of the First Circuit Court has been computerized, with terminals located in the Chief Clerk's office and in the offices of judges assigned to the criminal calendar.

Circuit Court Judges Philip Chun, Ronald Greig and Wendell Huddy during their swearing in ceremonies.



Facilities: The 1980 Legislature appropriated \$28,930,000 for construction of the State Judicial Complex at Punchbowl and Halekauwila Streets. Funds for land acquisition had previously been appropriated.

The new building will house the offices of the Circuit and Family Courts of the First Circuit, Adult Probation, and the Land and Tax Appeal Courts.

Tentative completion date for the complex is October of 1983.

The building has officially been named Kaahumanu Hale in honor of Queen Kaahumanu, who was the favorite wife of King Kamehameha, *Kuhina Nui* to Kamehameha II and regent to Kamehameha III.

Actions Filed: In the First Circuit Court Proper cases filed in the reporting period increased by 2.0 percent, going above 8,000 for the first time.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	8,010	+ 2.0
Caseload:	24,612	+ 8.5
Terminated:	6,912	+13.8

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and it includes 16,602 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Small Estates and Guardianship Clerk Toshiye M. Kozuki assists a person to file papers.



The number of cases filed exceeded terminations by 1,098, increasing the Court's backlog by 6.6 percent to 17,700.

Caseload Review: Approximately two-thirds of the Circuit Court cases filed statewide were filed in the First Circuit.

The number of civil actions filed increased by 6.4 percent from 3,373 the previous year to 3,589. Probate cases were up by 5.6 percent to 1,110, guardianship cases by 7.5 percent, and miscellaneous proceedings by 6.6 percent.

Criminal actions filed decreased by 16.1 percent from 1,884 filed last year to 1,580.

Civil actions comprised 38.5 percent of the caseload; criminal actions 17.2 percent, probate cases 15.1 percent, guardianship cases 14.9 percent, and miscellaneous and supplemental proceedings 14.3 percent.

Trial Activity: During the twelve-month reporting period, the judges of the First Circuit Court disposed of 1,407 cases by trial or hearing, including 250 by jury trial and 71 by non-jury trial.

Criminal Calendar: The cases listed in the criminal calendar includes cases involving multiple offenses or more than one defendant.



The management team of the First Circuit Court looking over budget figures are, seated, left to right: Vernon Ching, documents branch supervisor; Harold Watase, estate and guardianship branch supervisor; Gunji Izumoto, chief clerk; and, standing, Jonathan Wong, fiscal officer.

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Cases Pending			
July 1, 1979	1,528	259	1,787
New Cases Filed	1,046	321	1,367
Commitment from			
District Court		321	321
By Indictment	1,009		1,009
By Complaint	37		37
Other Cases Filed*	10		10
Total Caseload	2,584	580	3,164
Cases Disposed	892	355	1,247
Cases Pending			
June 30, 1980	1,692	225	1,917

*By remand.

Civil Ready Calendar: Rules of the Circuit Court require that within one-year after a civil case is filed, a statement of readiness be filed. If not, the case is dismissed by the court.

Cases Pending on July 1, 1979	1,231
Statements of Readiness Filed	
July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980	1,079
Total Caseload	2,310
Cases Terminated	
July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980	929
Cases Pending on June 30, 1980	1,381

Adult Probation

Of the adult offenders placed on probation throughout the state, 67.9 percent were being supervised on Oahu.

The Adult Probation supervision population includes adult offenders sentenced in the state as well as those referred under the interstate compact from other states.

The division had 1,107 new cases placed on supervision during the year. Total caseload was 4,095 with 3,443 cases active at the end of the year. The year end active caseload increased by 15.2 percent from last year.

The Presentence Investigation Unit completed investigations of 1,297 cases, including 875 presentence reports, 404 investigations for Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea, and 18 out-of-town inquiries.

The Supervision Unit completed investigations on 175 cases; 129 courtesy supervision investigations, 34 out-of-town inquiries, 9 post sentence investigations, and 3 special investigations.

Family Court

In the First Judicial Circuit, the Family Court is a separate division of the Circuit Court with seven full-time judges, two Circuit Court judges and five District Family Court judges.

New Judges: The following judges were either appointed or reappointed during the fiscal year reporting period.

Judge Paul C. Kokubun, 53, who had served as a Family Court referee and a District Family Court judge since 1960, reappointed as a District Family Court judge effective on June 14, 1979.

Judge Patrick K. S. L. Yim, 38, with the Family Court since 1971, reappointed as a District Family Court judge effective on June 14, 1979.

Richard Y. S. Lee, 32, a private practice attorney, sworn in on December 3, 1979.

Judge Michael Anthony Town, 39, the Director of the Maui Legal Aid Society, sworn in on December 20, 1979.

New Judgeships: Due to a dramatic increase in the caseload of the Family Court of the First Circuit, the Judiciary is requesting the Legislature to create two additional District Family Court judgeships.

In the last five years, the Court's caseload has increased from 20,519 to 28,952 cases, which means the Court had 8,433 more active cases in fiscal year 1979-80 than it did in 1974-75.

Much of the additional workload results from a

Leading a discussion at a meeting of the Family Court Directors is, at right, Mary Jane Lee of the First Circuit. From left to right are: Thomas Nakama, Second Circuit; Stanley Shikuma, Third Circuit; Harold Watanuki, District Court Counseling Services; and Halo Hirose, Adult Probation.



larger number of marital actions being filed. In the last fiscal year, the marital caseload was 10,610 cases, or 3,800 more than five years ago.

The Court has also felt the impact of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement Support agreement. Last reporting period, 1,726 new actions were filed, giving the Court a caseload of 2,291 cases, or 1,694 more than five years ago.

A 1976 change in the law requiring a court hearing before a Family Court judge prior to an involuntary commitment to a mental institution has also increased the Court's workload.

Staff: The Family Court of the First Circuit has an authorized staff of 160 persons, which is divided into the following sections: Court Services, Adult Services, Children and Youth Services, Detention Services and Family Crisis Services.

The Court also has assigned by the Department of Health a psychiatrist and psychologist.

Pursuant to Act 303 passed by the 1980 Legislature, the Family Court is required to establish a Juvenile Intake Agency, which will become the section handling all new juvenile referrals to the Court.

During the next biennium, the Family Court is requesting 17 new positions to establish the intake center.

Actions Filed: Cases filed during the reporting period in the Family Court of the First Circuit increased by 1.4 percent.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	17,389	-1.4
Caseload:	28,952	+4.9
Terminated:	15,650	-2.4

The caseload represents the total number of cases before the Court and it includes 11,563 cases active at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The number of cases filed exceeded terminations by 1,739, thus increasing the Court's backlog by 15.0 percent to 13,302 cases.

Caseload Review: The number of marital actions filed increased by 3.7 percent from the previous year, and marital actions comprised 36.6 percent of the Court's caseload.

The number of juvenile referrals made to the court declined by 3.9 percent. There were fewer law violation and traffic referrals as well as fewer referrals for neglect and abuse. Juvenile cases comprised 24.3 percent of the Court's caseload.

Staff Activity: During the reporting period, 2,171 juveniles were on probation or under supervision by the Family Court staff, with 1,433 cases active at the end of the reporting period.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

Newly sworn in Judge Donald Tsukiyama was assigned to the Family Court.



District Court

The District Court of the First Circuit has 12 authorized judgeships who are headquartered in downtown Honolulu and who also serve five satellite District Courthouses on Oahu.

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

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

The Ewa Courthouse serves the growing communities around Pearl City and court sessions are held four days a week; a judge travels to Waianae the other day of the week.

Vacancies: As of June 30, 1980, the District Court of the First Circuit had four vacancies, created by the appointment of judges to the Circuit Court.

The Court relied heavily upon per diem judges during the reporting period to preside in place of full-time judges who were assigned to temporarily fill vacancies on the Circuit and Family Courts of the First Circuit.

The Honorable Andrew Salz, 65, was reappointed by the Judicial Selection Commission to a second term effective on March 25, 1980.

Staff: The District Court of the First Circuit has an authorized staff of 203, including 34 positions with the Driver Education and Training Program.

The District Court has Criminal and Civil Divisions, with a deputy chief clerk in charge of each division. The Civil Division also handles Small Claims cases.

Other major divisions within the First District Court include:

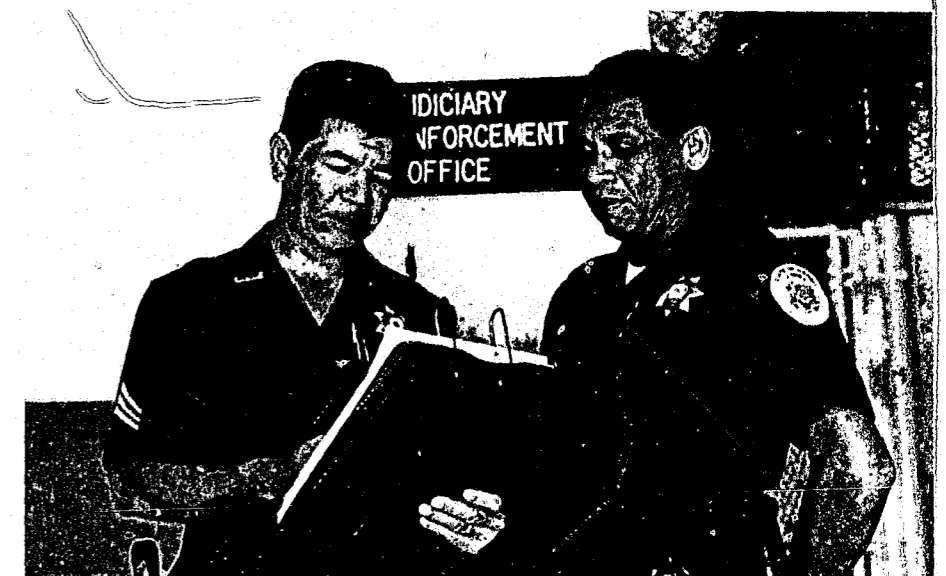
Traffic Violations Bureau, which provides state-wide record keeping for all traffic violations and which processes all citations not requiring a court appearance.

Counseling Services, which provides counseling and supervisory services for misdemeanants.

Driver Education, a program providing counseling and training for both adult and juvenile traffic offenders.

Computer Services, which is the Judiciary's only operational computer unit providing record-keeping for the Violations Bureau and District Court.

Sgt. Ellsworth Yamagata, supervisor of the Judiciary's court enforcement officers, goes over duty roster with Alfred F. Neves, Jr.



Court Officers, which provide court reporters and bailiffs.

Fiscal Division, which is responsible for the financial management of the District Court.

Facilities: Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Honolulu District Court were held on Oct. 16, 1979, at Alakea and Hotel Streets.

The \$24-million, 11-story structure, which will have 18 courtrooms, is scheduled for completion in June of 1982, and it will house all of the offices of the Honolulu District Court, which are now located in five different buildings in downtown Honolulu.

Dillingham, Corp. was awarded the contract for the 200,000 square foot building. The foundation for the structure was poured on March 21, 1980, requiring 4,500 cubic yards of concrete hauled in 35 truckloads and the job took 15 hours to complete.

The new courthouse has been officially named Kauikeaouli (Kau-i-ke-aouli) Hale, in honor of King Kamehameha III, who was the first Chief Judge of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

The building will front on Hotel Street with a large plaza in the front of the building which will be landscaped and contain several sculptures from the State Foundation on the Culture and the Arts.

The focal point of the building will be a 24-foot ceramic-tile mural on the entrance level. The mural will be executed by three well-known Hawaiian artists: Juliette May Fraser, Mataumu Alisa and David Asherman.

Kamehameha V Post Office: Renovation of the interior of the King Kamehameha V Post Office began in 1980.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources has historically restored the exterior of the building and when the interior portion is finished, the Civil Division of the Honolulu District Court will occupy the building.

Constructed in 1870-71 by the monarchical government as a post office, the building became the main post office when Hawaii became a Territory and a substation when the main post office was moved to King and Mililani in 1922.

In 1946, the building was turned over to the District Court, which occupied the structure until the restoration project began.

Actions Filed: The number of cases filed in the one-year period declined by 7.5 percent to 670,531. It was the first decline in filed cases since 1974-75, when Hawaii, as the rest of the nation, suffered a gasoline shortage.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	670,531	-7.5
Caseload:	761,210	-5.8
Terminated:	640,022	-10.8

The caseload figure represents the number of cases active during the year and it includes 90,679 cases pending at the beginning of the year.

The number of cases filed exceeded terminations by 30,509, increasing the Court's backlog by 33.6 percent.

Caseload Review: Approximately 87 percent of all District Court cases filed statewide were on Oahu.

Civil cases filed increased by 5.5 percent to 9,864, with 8,634 cases terminated. Small Claims cases comprised 10.9 percent of the civil caseload.

The number of criminal cases filed were up by 14.7 percent to 19,220, with 18,660 cases terminated. A total of 758 criminal cases were committed to Circuit Court.

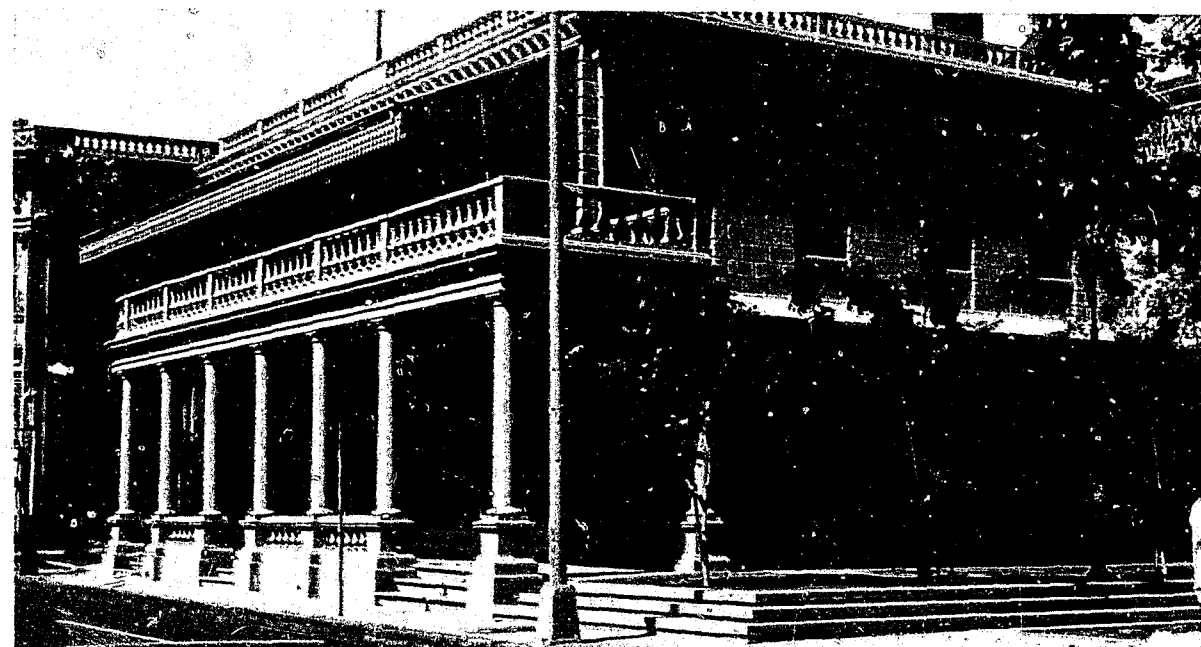
Of the 18,660 criminal cases terminated, 18,226 or 97.7 percent were misdemeanors. Approximately 50 percent of the misdemeanor cases terminated were by conviction.

Traffic: The number of traffic violations filed decreased by 8.1 percent to 636,385.

Of the total cases filed, 17.6 percent were for moving violations, 6.1 percent for non-moving violations, and 76.4 percent for parking.

Of the 612,728 traffic and other violation cases terminated, 64.5 percent were by bail forfeiture and 14.0 percent by conviction.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.



New home for the First District Court civil division, the Kamehameha V Post Office Building.

District Court Groundbreaking

Ground was broken for the new 11-story Honolulu District Court building on Oct. 16, 1979, in a ceremony attended by representatives of the Executive and Legislative Branches of government and the Judiciary's administrators.

Scheduled for completion in June of 1982, the new building will consolidate the operations of the Honolulu District Court into one building.

The blessing was performed by Rev. David Kaupu of Kamehameha School with keynote remarks by Chief Justice William S. Richardson.

Turning ground were Tom Okuda, deputy administrative director of the Courts; the Chief Justice, Hideo Murakami, representing the Governor; Paul I. Banks, president of Hawaiian Dredging Co., and James H. Wakatsuki, who was then Speaker of the House of Representatives.



Counseling Service

The Counseling Service, a division of the District Court, serves as an important adjunct to the administration of justice by providing judges an alternative to traditional punishment. A major goal is to assist the Court in exercising the sentencing power as a positive, constructive force for helping the individual.

Counselors provide three major services: 1. preparing presentence evaluation reports; 2. supervising individuals placed on a Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea (DAGP) or Conditional Discharge status; and 3. counseling individuals who have been referred by the Criminal or Traffic Courts.

In the First Circuit, the Counseling Service is a division within the District Court. In the Third and Fifth Circuits, individual counselors are available to the District Judges. In the Second Circuit, the Family Court staff also serves the District Court.

Presentence Reports: The Counseling Service prepares factual, in-depth reports for misdemeanor offenders referred by the District Court. When requested, evaluation reports are prepared for selected traffic violators. The presentence report provides the judges with a detailed background study of the offender's personal, marital, family, educational, employment, medical-psychiatric history, with any criminal record. These findings assist the Court in determining a fair and equitable disposition.

Supervisory Program: Hawaii's progressive laws authorize DAGP and Conditional Discharges and thus provide judges with an effective alternative disposition for carefully screened first offenders. Under these programs, the judges defer the imposition of any sentence upon the defendants' fulfilling certain conditions. Should the defendants satisfactorily comply with the terms, the Court, upon Counseling Service's representations, dismisses the charge. One of the most effective alternatives managed by the Counseling Service is the Community Service Program, wherein the Court orders the individual to work a set number of hours for a designated community agency.

Counseling and Guidance: Counselors work with individuals who have entered pleas of guilty or have been adjudged guilty of misdemeanor offenses. The judges often refer individuals convicted

of drunk driving, negligent homicide, heedless and careless driving, and repeat traffic offenders. Many times, the counselors see not only the individual but his or her spouse and various family members to try to alleviate the conditions which underlie or contribute to the offense. Problems commonly encountered are marital, family, financial, employment, school, and "culture shock." The services of a psychiatrist and a clinical psychologist are available for consultation. The counselors make use of appropriate community resources and agencies for their clients. Referrals for ongoing psychiatric treatment, drug and alcohol rehabilitation and employment are most common.

Caseload: During fiscal year 1979-80, the Counseling Service had 3,170 referrals.

Approximately three-fourths or 74.9 percent of the referrals were from the criminal division of the District Court; and 12.7 percent were from the traffic division.

The total caseload, including the 1,100 cases pending from the previous period was 4,270. If it is assumed that the caseload was evenly distributed among the nine authorized counselors, the caseload per worker was 474 cases for the entire year or 40 cases per month.

Disposed during the twelve month period were 3,046 cases. This was a one year drop of 609 cases or 16.7 percent. The largest category of cases disposed was 1,364 cases or 44.8 percent where presentence investigations were completed.

Second Judicial Circuit County of Maui

The Second Judicial Circuit includes the County of Maui, which includes the Islands of Maui, Molokai (excluding the settlement of Kalawao), and Lanai. Maui County has a de facto population of 80,900.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

Cases Filed	1978-79	1979-80	Percent Change
All Courts	43,484	53,753	+23.6
Circuit Court	1,244	1,606	+29.1
Family Court	1,707	1,645	- 3.6
District Court	40,533	50,502	+24.6

Judges: Two Circuit Court and two District Court judges are assigned to the Second Judicial Circuit. Both Courts are headquartered in separate buildings in Wailuku, the Circuit in the courthouse and the District Court across the street in the former tax office building.

The Family Court calendar is shared by the Circuit and District Court judges. Circuit Court judges hear a majority of cases filed on Maui and District Court judges hear cases filed on Molokai and Lanai.

Daily District Court sessions are held at the Wailuku District Courthouse.

Judges travel twice-weekly to Lahaina and weekly to Makawao, and they fly to Molokai twice a month and to Lanai monthly.

Staff: An authorized staff of 63 serve the courts in Maui County. The Circuit Court has a staff of 22, the Family Court 18, and the District Court 24, including Driver Education personnel.

The District Court has a staff of three at the Lahaina Courthouse.

Facilities: The Family Court staff moved in June of 1980 into new quarters in the new Hawaii Government Employees Union Building which is adjacent to the Civic Center.

The staff formerly occupied offices in Kahului.

Funds are on deposit for acquisition of additional land to enlarge the civic center in Wailuku for the construction of a new courthouse for the Circuit and District Courts and Family Court staff. It is estimated the total project will cost in excess of \$13

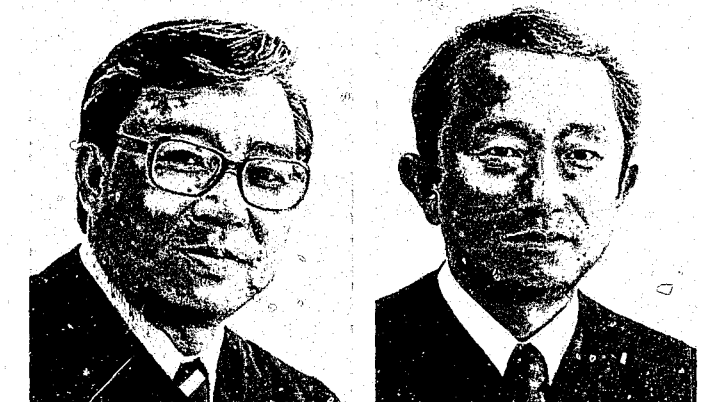
Second Circuit Court



Administrative Judge
Kase Higa

Judge S. George Fukuoka

District Court



Administrative Judge
Richard R. Komo

Judge Arthur T. Ueoka

million, with tentative completion date in September of 1983.

Plans are being prepared for the renovation of the Lahaina Courthouse, which has been the home of the District Court since 1859 when the building was constructed. Construction funds will be requested from the Legislature and tentative completion date for the renovation is September of 1982.

A new court facility is also planned for the Makawao-Paia Civic Center, with a tentative completion date of late 1984, and for Molokai with the tentative completion date in late 1983.

Circuit Court Proper

Cases filed during the one-year reporting period in the Second Circuit Court Proper increased by 29.1 percent with 362 more cases filed than the previous year.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	1,606	+29.1
Caseload:	3,723	+23.1
Terminated:	1,339	+47.5

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and it includes 2,117 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 267, increasing the Court's backlog by 12.6 percent to 2,384.

Caseload Review: The number of Criminal actions filed was up by 4.2 percent. Civil actions filed increased by 23.2 percent.

Civil actions comprised 35.8 percent of the Court's caseload, criminal actions 24.1 percent, probate 12.1 percent, guardianship 9.7 percent, and miscellaneous and supplemental cases 18.3 percent.

Fifty-three percent, or 707, cases were terminated by trial or hearing, including 20 by jury trial and 82 by non-jury trial.

Four hundred thirty-five persons were naturalized in Maui County during the year.

Complete statistics are in the last section of this report.



Judge Richard Komo at Board of Family Court Judges meeting.

Family Court

Cases filed during the one-year reporting period, declined for the second consecutive year by 3.6 percent or by 62 cases.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	1,645	- 3.6
Caseload:	3,223	+11.3
Terminated:	1,595	+21.1

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and includes 1,578 cases active at the beginning of the fiscal year.

New cases filed exceeded terminations by 50, increasing the Court's pending cases by 3.2 percent to 1,628.

Caseload Review: The number of juvenile cases referred to the Court declined from 694 received last year to 593, a decrease of 101.

Juvenile cases comprised 34.6 percent of the Court's workload, and marital actions comprised 36.8 percent.

Family Court Staff: A total of 230 juveniles were under supervision or on probation during the year. On June 30, 1980, 189 juveniles were on active status.

Family Court probation officers supervised a caseload of 916 adult probation cases, or 150 more than the previous year, with 841 cases active at the end of the year.

The staff conducted 254 investigations on adult offenders, of which 83.9 percent were presentence investigations.

Complete statistics are in the last section of this report.

District Court

Cases filed in the District Court increased by 24.6 percent, or by 9,969 cases.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	50,502	+24.6
Caseload:	63,623	+30.2
Terminated:	37,460	+ 4.8

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and it includes 13,121 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 13,042, increasing the Court's backlog to 26,163, or nearly double the backlog of the preceding year.

Caseload Review: It was the fourth consecutive year that the number of cases filed increased.

Criminal actions filed decreased by 8.0 percent to 2,057 with 2,213 terminated. A total of 243 criminal cases were committed to the Circuit court for further proceedings.

Civil cases filed were up by 13.2 percent to 2,037, with 1,908 terminated. Small claims actions comprised 9.5 percent of the civil actions.

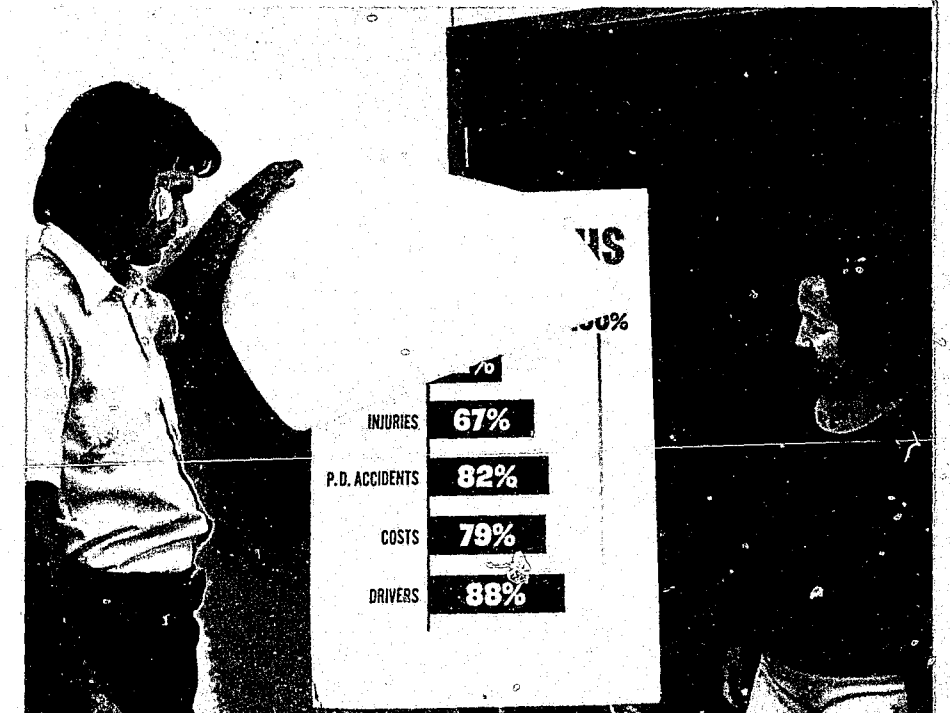
Traffic: The number of traffic cases filed was up by 29.7 percent to a record high of 41,176, reflecting increased enforcement activity by the Maui County Police Department.

Of the 33,339 traffic and other violation cases terminated, 68.1 percent were by bail forfeiture and 13.1 percent were by conviction.

Lahaina: The number of cases filed in the Lahaina division comprised 50.5 percent of filings for the Second Circuit, up from 39.5 percent last year.

Complete statistics are in the last section of this report.

Court Reporter Joanne D. Tavares.



Driver Education Specialist Bruce R. Anderson and Juliette T. Sentinella.

Third Judicial Circuit County of Hawaii

The Third Judicial Circuit includes the County of Hawaii, which has a de facto population of 91,300.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

Cases Filed	1978-79	1979-80	Percent Change
All Courts	28,141	45,597	+62.0
Circuit Court	1,729	1,799	+ 4.0
Family Court	3,125	3,665	+17.3
District Court	23,287	40,133	+72.3

Judges: Two Circuit Court and three District Court judges are assigned to the Third Circuit, which is headquartered at the State Office Building in Hilo.

Because of the increased caseload in the Circuit Court, the District Court judges have the primary responsibility for hearing Family Court cases.

Two District Court judges are assigned to Hilo and they serve the Hamakua, North Hilo, South Hilo, and Puna divisions. A resident judge is assigned to Kona and serves the divisions of Ka'u, North and South Kona, and North and South Kohala.

Judge Mark N. Olds, who was assigned as the first Kona judge, retired in July of 1979. Cyril T. Kanemitsu was appointed to the Kona judgeship and he was sworn in Feb. 5, 1980, by Chief Justice William S. Richardson.

District Court Judge Robert T. Ito, 48, was reappointed to a second term by the Judicial Selection Commission effective on May 8, 1980.

New Judge: The number of cases filed in the Third Circuit Court during the last 10 years has increased by 129.8 percent, doubling the caseload the Court must handle each year.

In the reporting period, the Circuit Court had 4,522 active cases, or 2,260 more than 10 years ago. The Court has especially been impacted by the increased criminal caseload, which in a 10 year period has grown from 150 to 825 active cases annually.

To meet the workload requirements, the Judiciary is seeking to add a Third Circuit Court judgeship on the Big Island and the necessary support staff.

Third Circuit Court



Administrative Judge
Ernest H. Kubota



Judge Shunichi Kimura

District Court



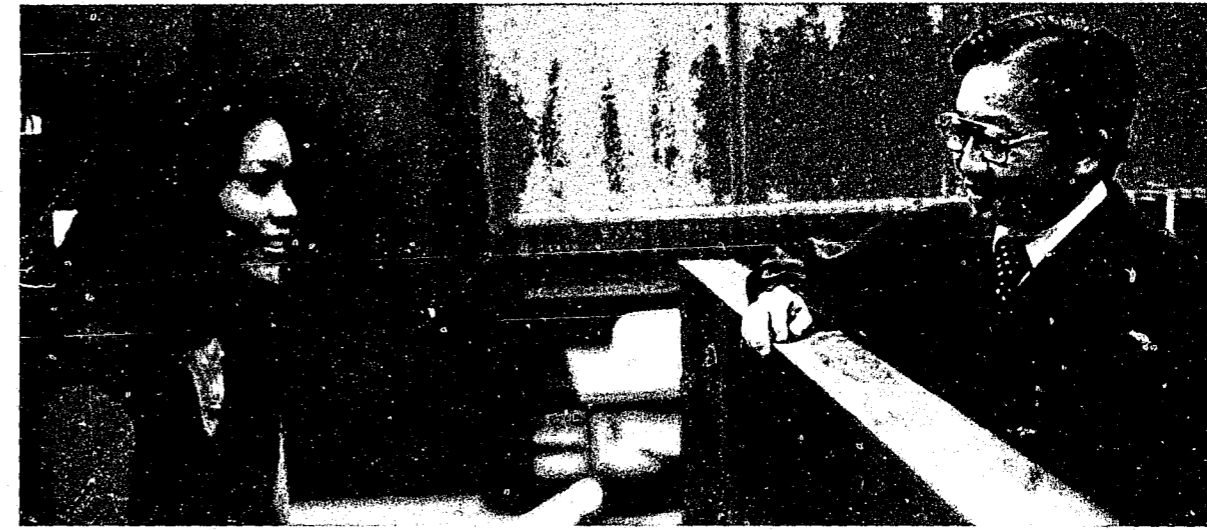
Administrative Judge
Paul deSilva



Judge Robert T. Ito



Judge Cyril Kanemitsu



Court reporter Sharon Souza with District Court Judge Robert Ito.

Staff: The authorized staff for the Big Island courts is 70. The Circuit Court has a staff of 22, the Family Court a staff of 20 and the District Court 28, including four Driver Education personnel.

The District Court has six personnel stationed in Kona, and one clerk at the Waimea Courthouse who services the North and South Kohala and Hamakua Divisions.

With the assignment of the Family Court calendar to the District Court judges, the staff now must provide personnel for Family Court hearings in addition to its other workload.

The District Court staff also prepares its own presentencing reports.

The Family Court has a staff of three stationed in Kona and a probation officer stationed in Waimea.

Facilities: The crowded conditions in the State Office Building in Hilo continue to be a problem for the Courts. The Family Court staff moved in November of 1979 to leased commercial office space, to provide additional space for the Circuit Court staff.

The Department of Accounting and General Services is preparing plans to renovate the building to provide additional space for court offices and other state agencies. However, if the additional Circuit Court judgeship is approved, additional commercial space will be required to house the judge and his staff.

An \$81,000 addition to the Kona Courthouse is being designed and it is scheduled for completion in early 1981.

The Legislature has authorized design funds for a new South Kohala Civic Complex in the Waimea Civic Complex. The estimated cost of construction is \$597,000 and tentative completion date is June of 1986.

Circuit Court Proper

The number of cases filed in the Third Circuit Court Proper increased by 4.0 percent from the previous year.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	1,799	+ 4.0
Caseload:	4,522	+11.0
Terminated:	1,828	+35.3

The caseload figure is the total number of cases active during the year and it includes 2,723 cases pending at the start of the fiscal year.

Cases terminated exceeded cases filed by 29, decreasing the Court's backlog by 1.1 percent to 2,694.

Caseload Review: Criminal actions filed decreased by 30.0 percent from the record 503 cases filed in fiscal year 1978-79 to 352; 349 cases were terminated.

The number of civil actions filed increased by 16.5 percent. Total civil actions filed were 607 with 523 terminated.

Miscellaneous proceedings filed were up by 40.3 percent, largely due to an increase in naturalization cases.

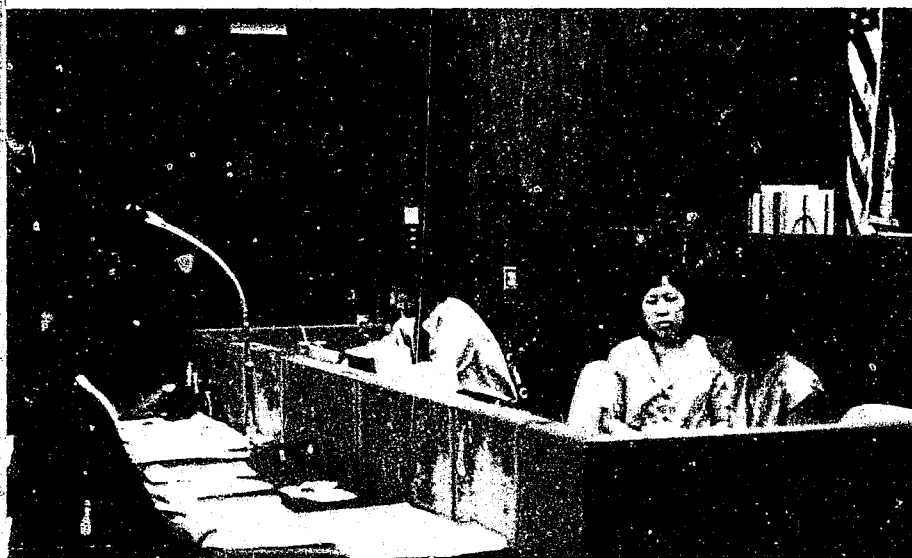
Civil actions comprised 35.1 percent of the total caseload, criminal actions 18.2 percent, probate cases 16.3 percent, guardianship cases 9.6 percent, and miscellaneous and supplemental cases 20.8 percent.

Of the cases terminated, 617 were by trial or hearing, including 32 by jury trial and 36 by non-jury trial.

Two hundred and twenty individuals were granted citizenship.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

Cub Scouts visit Third Circuit Court as part of a tour of the State Office Building in Hilo.



Family Court

The number of cases filed in the Family Court of the Third Circuit increased by 17.3 percent or by 540 from the previous year.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	3,665	+17.3
Caseload:	5,710	+18.7
Terminated:	3,405	+23.1

The caseload figure is the total number of cases active during the year and it includes 2,045 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded the number terminated by 260, increasing the Court's backlog by 12.7 percent to 2,305.

Caseload Review: The number of marital actions filed in the Family Court on Hawaii increased by 17.4 percent, with 89 additional uniform reciprocal support actions filed.

Juvenile referrals rose by 7.8 percent, with 1,461 referrals received during the period.

Marital actions comprised 24.0 percent of the Court's caseload, while juvenile cases comprised 36.4 percent.

Family Court Staff: A total of 371 juveniles were under the jurisdiction of the Court during the year, including 141 new placements, with 230 active cases at the end of the reporting period.

The staff was also responsible for 881 adult probation cases under supervision during the year, of which 200 were new placements.

In addition, a total of 260 investigations on adult offenders were completed, including 217 presentence investigations.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

District Court staff at work.

District Court

Cases filed in the Third Circuit's District Court showed a one-year increase of 72.3 percent or by 16,846 cases.

Review July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	40,133	+72.3
Caseload:	42,847	+70.1
Terminated:	38,785	+72.6

The caseload figure is the total number of cases active during the year, including 2,714 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Caseload Review: Criminal actions filed rose by 7.8 percent to 2,113 with 1,872 cases terminated. A total of 148 criminal cases were committed to the Circuit Court.

Civil actions filed increased by 36.9 percent to 1,138, with 828 cases terminated. Small claims actions comprised 22.3 percent of the civil cases filed.

Traffic: Traffic violations filed more than doubled, from 14,995 filed last year to 30,293.

Of the 36,085 traffic and other violations terminated during the period, 63.2 percent were by bail forfeiture and 8.9 percent were by conviction.

Kona Division: The four big island judicial divisions served by the Kona judge had a total of 11,866 cases filed, or 29.6 percent of the Third Circuit's total, including 44.8 percent of the civil cases, 31.9 percent of the traffic violations and 35 percent of the criminal cases.

Kona, the largest of the four divisions in population, reported 9,780 cases filed or 24.4 percent of the Court's total.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

District Court clerk-typist Aggie Nishihara at computer terminal.



District Court fiscal officer Collin Young.



Fifth Judicial Circuit County of Kauai

The Fifth Judicial Circuit includes the County of Kauai, which includes the islands of Kauai and Niihau, with a de facto population of 43,600.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

Cases Filed	1978-79	1979-80	Percent Change
All Courts	14,088	12,444	-11.7
Circuit Court	467	582	+24.6
Family Court	876	1,019	+16.3
District Court	12,745	10,843	-14.9

Judges: A Circuit and a District Court judge are assigned to the Fifth Circuit; all Family Court cases are heard by the District Court judge.

Both Courts are headquartered at the Lihue Courthouse, where all Circuit Court cases are heard.

The District Court has five divisions on Kauai. Court sessions are held twice a week at Lihue, once a week at Koloa, Kawaihau and Waimea, and every other week in Hanalei.

Judge Kei Hirano, 50, who served as the Dis-

Fifth Circuit Court



Judge Kei Hirano

District Court



Judge Clifford Nakea

trict Court judge since 1971, was sworn in as the Circuit Court judge on April 8, 1980.

Judge Clifford Nakea, 36, was sworn in as the District Court judge on June 27, 1980; he had served as a per diem judge since March of 1979.

Staff: The Fifth Circuit is served by a staff of 25: 11 in the Circuit Court, six on the Family Court staff, and nine on the District Court staff, including one Driver Education specialist.



Yasuo Nakamatsu, standing, acting chief clerk of the Fifth Circuit Court confers with Roy Shiraki of the administrative director's Budget and Fiscal Office.

Judge Kei Hirano receives a lei after swearing in to the Circuit Court.



Circuit Court Proper

Cases filed during the one-year reporting period in the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit increased by 24.6 percent or 115 cases.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	582	+24.6
Caseload:	1,268	+15.4
Terminated:	502	+21.5

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and includes 686 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Cases filed exceeded terminations by 80, increasing the Court's backlog by 11.7 percent to 766.

Caseload Review: Criminal actions filed in fiscal year 1979-80 were up by 68.2 percent to 143, with 98 cases terminated. Major increases in criminal actions filed were in drug offenses and stolen property offenses.

Civil actions filed decreased by 11.4 percent to 140 cases, with 126 cases terminated.

Civil actions comprised 27.5 percent of the caseload; criminal actions 19.8 percent; probate cases 14.5 percent; guardianship cases 11.9 percent; and miscellaneous and supplemental cases 26.3 percent.

The Court terminated 48.0 percent or 241 of its cases by trial or hearing, including 14 by jury trial and 19 by non-jury trial.

One hundred fifty-four persons were naturalized on Kauai during the year.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

Family Court

Cases filed in the Family Court of the Fifth Circuit increased by 16.3 percent or 143 cases.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	1,019	+16.3
Caseload:	1,590	+13.3
Terminated:	875	+5.2

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and includes 571 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal period.

Cases filed exceeded the number terminated by 144, increasing the Court's backlog by 25.2 percent.

Caseload Review: Referrals of juvenile law violation cases increased by 150 referrals to 310 in fiscal year 1979-80, up by 64.2 percent. Juvenile cases comprised 30.0 percent of the Court's workload.

Marital actions filed declined by 1.8 percent. Marital cases comprised 35.2 percent of the Court's caseload.

Miscellaneous proceedings filed increased by 46.9 percent.

Family Court Staff: The Family Court Staff had 154 juveniles on status order during the year, including 74 persons on probation. Forty-seven persons were placed on status orders, and 120 persons remained active at the end of the year.

Adult Probation services were provided to 143 cases during the year, including 31 new cases. At the end of the fiscal year 130 cases were active.

The staff also conducted 35 investigations, including 19 for deferred acceptance of guilty plea.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

Juvenile Community Service: The Community Service Alternative for Minors Program (CSAM) operated by the Fifth Circuit Family Court has expanded its services by accepting referrals from the District Court's driver improvement program for juvenile traffic offenders, as well as Family Court.

The CSAM program, which completed its first year of operation, provides the courts on Kauai a viable community service program for juveniles.

The program has received the cooperation of some 30 government and community agencies.

From June of 1979 to June of 1980, 61 juvenile referrals had been assigned to perform 1,845 hours of community service under the supervision of CSAM monitors.

The program also works closely with the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit (JCPU) of the Kauai Police Department; 33 of its juvenile clients came from the JCPU.

In 1980, the CSAM program implemented a Litter Restoration Project, with juvenile clients picking up litter and helping to restore parks, schools, beach areas and State property.

The project initially was conducted on two Saturdays a month. It has proven so successful, it is planned to conduct the project every Saturday.

The CSAM program plans to initiate a restitution program during the 1980-81 fiscal year by finding employment for juveniles who are ordered by the court to make restitution.

District Court

Cases filed in the Fifth Circuit's District Court decreased by 14.9 percent.

Review July 1, 1979, to June 30, 1980

	Total	Percent Change
Filed:	10,843	-14.9
Caseload:	11,452	-14.6
Terminated:	10,793	-15.7

The caseload figure is the number of cases active during the year and includes 609 cases pending at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Fifty more cases were filed than terminated, increasing the Court's backlog by 8.2 percent to 659.

Caseload Review: In fiscal year 1979-80, criminal cases filed increased by 73 cases from 578 filed in fiscal 1978-79 to 651. Large increases were noted in drug offenses: driving under the influence as well as for narcotic drug offenses. Burglary cases filed more than doubled from 13 filed last year to 29.

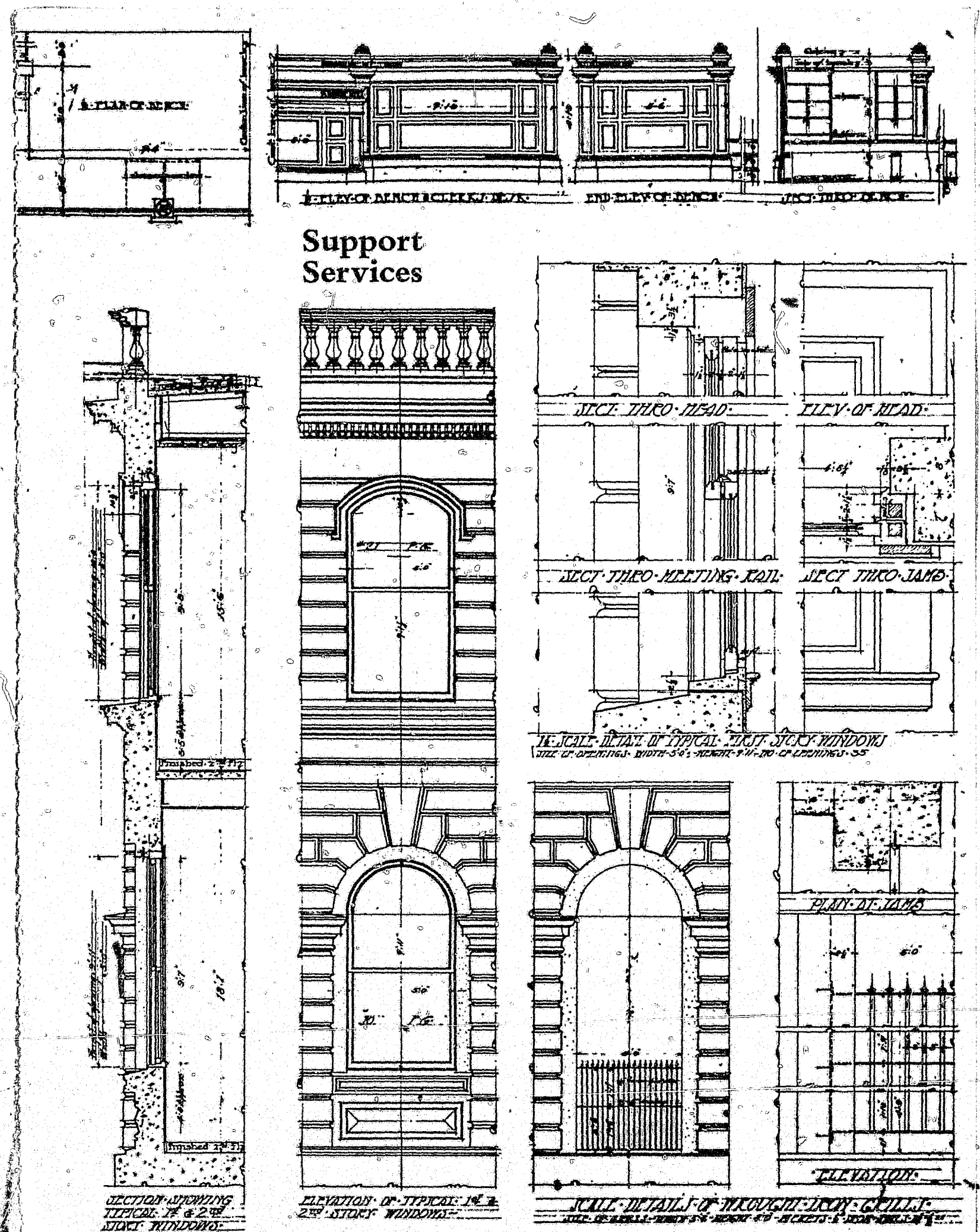
Civil cases filed totaled 559, up by 43.3 percent with 524 cases terminated. Small claims comprised 21.1 percent of the civil actions filed.

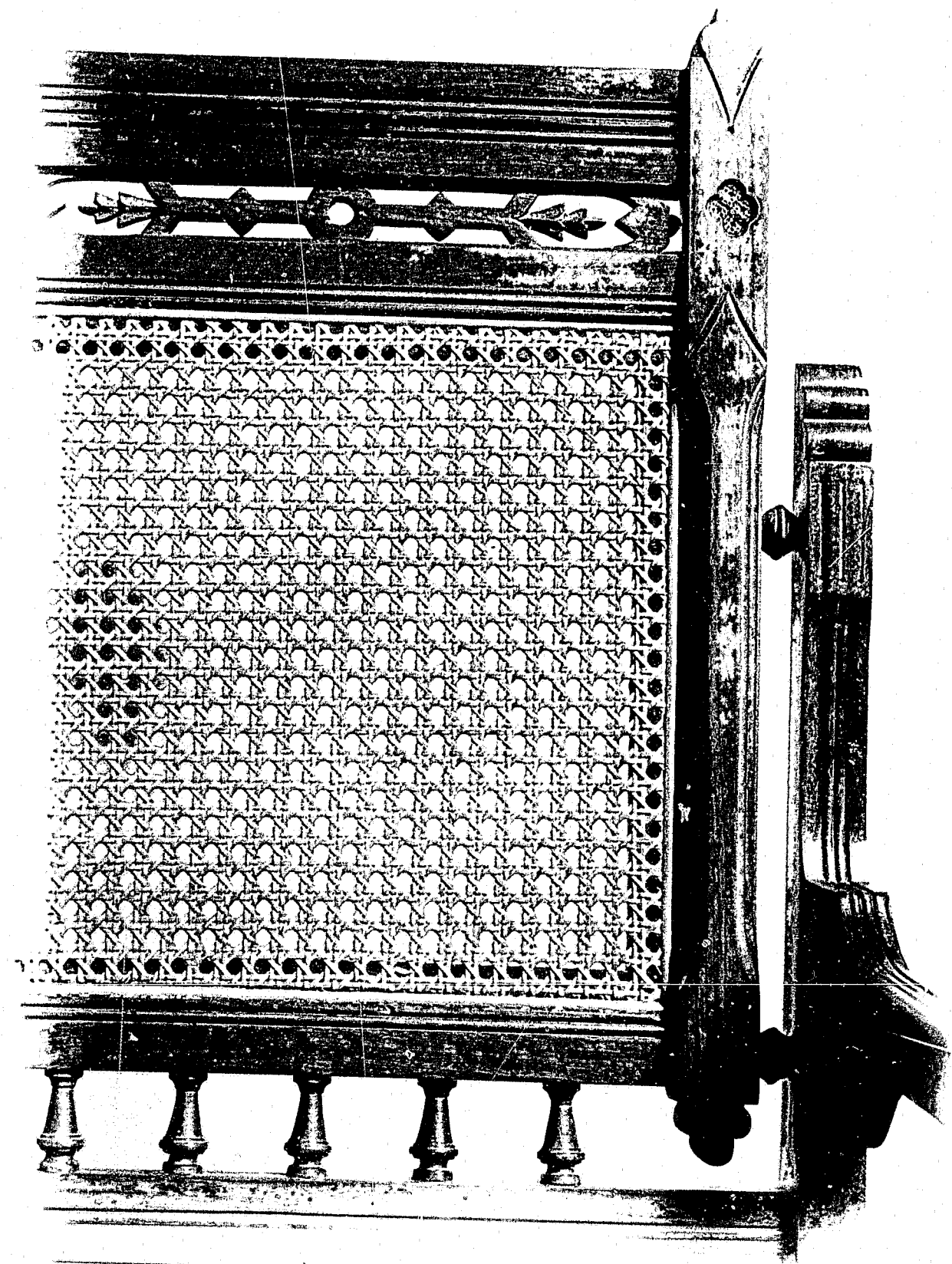
Traffic: The number of traffic violations filed declined by 11.6 percent to 3,873, the second consecutive year that traffic cases dropped.

Of the 9,577 traffic and other violation cases terminated, 78.0 percent were by bail forfeiture and 13.1 percent by conviction.

Complete statistical data is in the last section of this report.

Sidney Nakamoto, Coordinator for the Community Service Alternative for Minors Program.





Support Services

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

The Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts assists the Chief Justice in carrying out his constitutionally-mandated administrative responsibility. The Chief Justice, with the approval of the Supreme Court, appoints the administrative director who is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the courts.

The director is administratively responsible for all the courts except the District Courts, which are the administrative responsibility of the deputy director.

Within the director's office are the offices of budget and fiscal, personnel, planning and research, public information, staff attorney, Judiciary computer services, volunteers, and the Office of the Sheriff.

Attached to the central office are the Supreme Court Law Library and the Hawaii Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center.

The Deputy Director of the Courts administers the District Court, including the Driver Education Program, Counseling Service, Computer Unit and Office of the Sheriff.

He also serves as director of the Traffic Violations Bureau and the Judiciary's Computer Services office is assigned to the deputy director.

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

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

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

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

The administration has a staff of 45.



Administrative Director Lester E. Cingcade, right, with Harvey Sugimoto at a three-day Professional Development for Secretaries workshop sponsored by the Judiciary and coordinated by the Department of Personnel Services' Government Development.

Budget and Fiscal Office

The financial management of The Judiciary is handled by the Budget and Fiscal Office. The office is responsible for disbursing and accounting for appropriated funds; promulgation and monitoring of fiscal rules, purchasing standards and procedures; maintenance of payroll and related records; pre-auditing and vouchering of expenditures; property control; development and maintenance of a financial management information system; control and disbursement of court fines, fees and trust funds; preparation of the budget for submittal to the legislature; conducting program reviews; and establishing and maintaining a system of internal control.

The office consists of three sections: Fiscal, Budget, and a newly established Internal Audit Section.

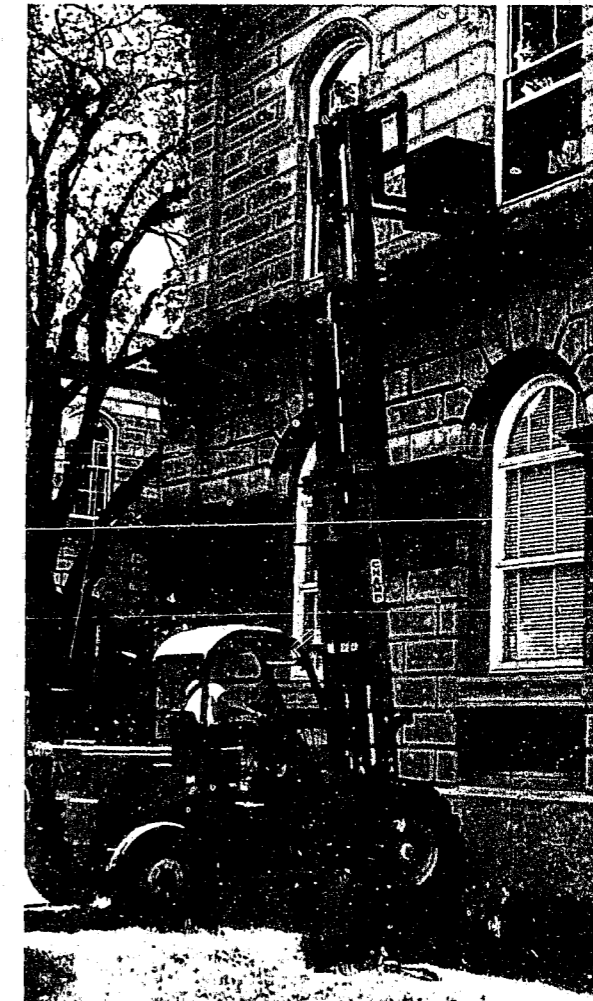
In 1980, the Fiscal Section concentrated on developing uniform procedures in the area of payment of court-related expenses in criminal, civil and family court cases. The first phase, which is directed at expenses in criminal cases was finalized.

Budget: After being fully staffed in January 1980, the initial task of the Budget Section was to review and assess the various budgetary procedures and functional requirements. With the objective of improving efficiency and effectiveness, work is presently underway to correct and improve on the identified deficient areas.

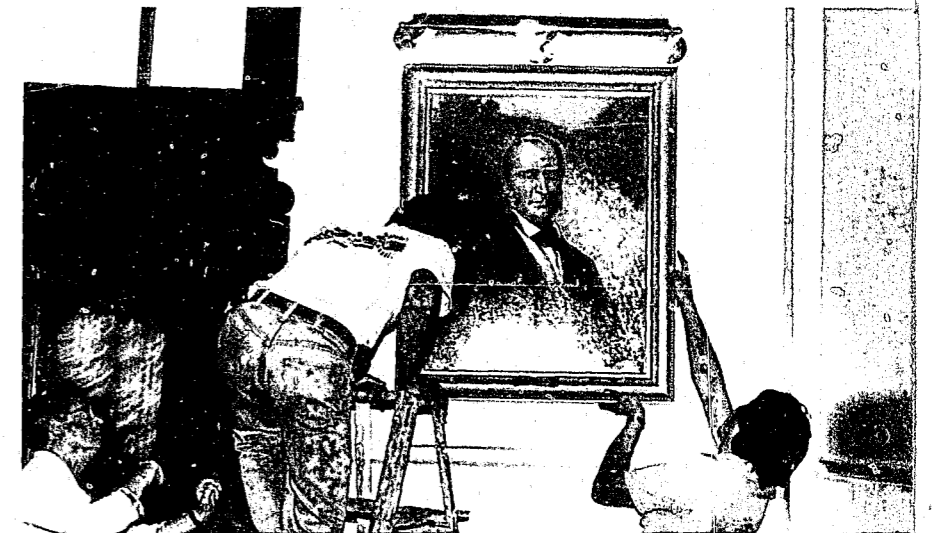
In addition to the above systems work and as mandated by Hawaii budgetary statutes, preparation of the 1981-83 biennial budget began with a significant effort to integrate the Judiciary's planning and budgeting functions. The goals and objectives developed by the various programs for the Judiciary's Plan, have been integrated into the budget document as program objectives. This insures that all budgetary decisions relate to and are in conformance with the intent and purposes of the Judiciary's Plan.

Internal Audit: The Internal Audit Section is a one-person operation. Since its creation, efforts have been largely confined to special internal control reviews and developing and documenting an overall audit work plan for the Judiciary. Once completed, the work plan is expected to define in detail the scope of the internal auditing effort planned for the next five years.

The Budget and Fiscal Office gets a new safe.



Workmen rehang portraits of past Chief Justices of Hawaii as part of the restoration of Ali'iolani Hale.



At right, Chief Justice William S. Richardson present Gunji Izumoto, Chief Clerk of the First Circuit Court, the Judiciary's first Distinguished Service Award. Receiving Meritorious Service Awards are: below right, Karen White of the First Circuit Family Court, and below left, Harriet Schimmelfennig, manager of the Traffic Violations Bureau.



Personnel

The Hawaii Judiciary has its own independent personnel system which came into being in 1977 by virtue of Act 159 passed in 1977.

During the past year, the Personnel office announced close to 50 open competitive examinations for various positions in the Judiciary, and screened, rated and ranked more than 2000 applications from respondents throughout the State. In addition, over 200 internal vacancy announcements were made to fill positions by promotion from within the Judiciary.

The Personnel Office is divided into four sections: administrative services, classification, recruitment and examination, and training and labor relations.

Incentive Awards: The first Distinguished Service Award and two Meritorious Service Award presentations were made by the Chief Justice in early January under the new Incentive Awards Program instituted by the Judiciary.

Cited for making outstanding contributions to improve the efficiency and operations of the First Circuit Court, Administrator Gunji Izumoto was presented the DSA award. Recognized with meritorious awards for superior performance of duty were Harriet Schimmelfennig of the District Court, First Circuit and Karen White of the Family Court, First Circuit.

Employee Training: The Judiciary stepped up its in-house employee training program. In January, 12 employees including division and section chiefs were selected for instructor training. A two-day workshop—(1) to help participants improve their presentation skills, and (2) organize a unified, coherent and convincing presentation—was conducted with assistance from the Office of Governmental Development. Upon completion of training, each instructor then planned individual seminars and workshops for special groups of Judiciary employees. Classes were given on law library orientation, criminal calendar policies and procedures, Supreme Court appeals procedures, etc.

With the initial instructor training provided the management staff, more and more supervisors will be able to give specialized training to their employees, tailored to special needs.

In addition, the Judiciary sponsored workshops and seminars designed for special employee groups. In August, the Judiciary sponsored a two-

day workshop on assertiveness training for social workers and probation officers at the Judiciary. A total of 44 employees from the family courts and probation divisions throughout the State Judiciary participated in the program.

In April, through a cooperative agreement with the Office of Personnel Management, San Francisco Regional Center, the Judiciary sponsored two professional secretary seminars for secretaries, clerical supervisors, executive secretaries, and administrative assistants to judges. A total of 31 employees participated in decision making and problem solving workshops. This was the first time in history that administrative assistants, clerical supervisors, as well as secretaries in the Judiciary, were brought together as a group for intensive training in Honolulu.



Judiciary training officer
Clyde Chena.

Judges' Training: Ten judges attended the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, and three judges of the Intermediate Appellate Court attended the New York University of Law for formal professional training.

An additional 28 judges attended seminars at the University of Hawaii and other conferences and meetings in Honolulu and on the mainland U.S.

Planning and Research

The Office of Planning and Research has the responsibility of developing a master operational plan for the Judiciary and also for statistical gathering and analysis.

In October and November, the Court Planner—as a follow up to a workshop in March of 1979—conducted sessions with individual groups of court administrators to develop goals for inclusion in the Judiciary's publication detailing the method for developing operational master plans.

"Comprehensive Planning in the Judiciary," the publication which will serve as a guide to each program in preparing a long-range plan, was completed in early 1980. The draft was submitted to court administrators for review and also to participants at the annual Conference of State Court Administrators.

The planning guide was scheduled for publication by the end of 1980.

The statistical section of the Planner's Office is responsible for the Judiciary's uniform statistical reporting system, and assist in the preparation of this annual report and the Judiciary's budget documents.

Judiciary statistician
Dorothy Kawamoto.



Staff Attorney

The staff attorney's office provides legal counseling to other staff members.

The office drafts all legislation and testimony presented to the Legislature by the Judiciary.

Information Office

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

The office is also responsible for the production and publication of brochures, manuals, court forms and other material distributed internally, to the general public and to the Legislature.

Support services are provided to all divisions of the Judicial system in the writing, design, typesetting and printing of materials.

The official newsletter of the Judiciary, *'Aha'Iiono*, is written and produced by the Information Office and support services are provided in the production of the Volunteer newsletter, *"Na Poe Malama."*

The typesetting section of the office serves as the forms control center for all court forms, insuring uniform statewide standards, in addition to the setting of type for all Judiciary publications. The typesetting section also maintains a master file of all court forms and other publications and monitors all jobs to ensure timely production.

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

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

Computer Systems Office

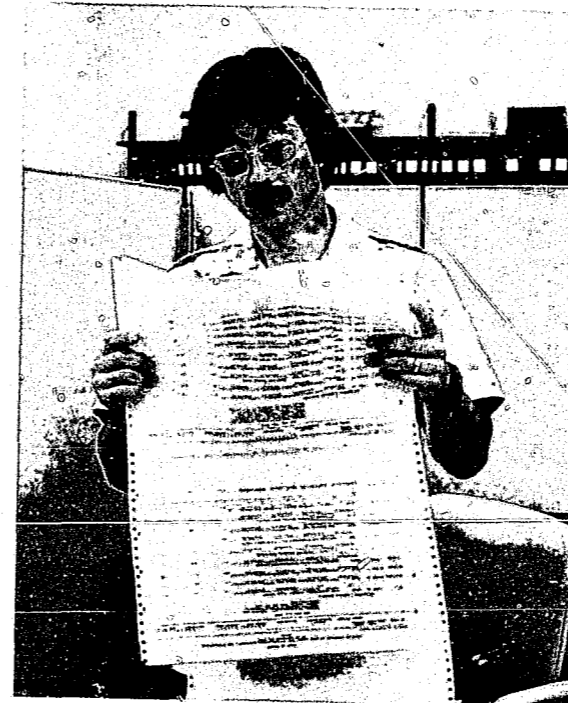
The Judiciary Computer Systems Office is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Hawaii Judicial Information System (HAJIS), a long range program to computerize some of the clerical and record keeping functions of the Judiciary. The office develops specific computer programs to support the activities of various agencies, installs equipment and provides training for court personnel to use the computerized systems.

Circuit Court: During the fiscal reporting period terminals were installed and training was conducted for all divisions assigned to the First Circuit Court criminal calendar.

The criminal court cases program involves two functions: basic record keeping of each case filed in court and the scheduling of cases for trial or hearing.

A program was also started to take over the

Budget Specialist William
Nagashima inspects
computer printout of
Judiciary expenditures.



production of the initial index and docket sheets for all civil and criminal cases filed with the Legal Documents Section of the First Circuit Court. Each time a case is filed four documents are prepared: an index sheet, a docket sheet, an index card for use at the counter, and a master index which is printed monthly and at the end of the year. The new program will require one entry of information into the computer to produce all four documents.

District Court: A program to computerize the District Court of the First Circuit criminal calendar was started and the data entry function was implemented after terminals were installed and training was completed for personnel at the Honolulu District Court.

Traffic: The Traffic Violations Data Processing Unit's, basic program was expanded and terminals were installed in the Traffic Violations Bureau on the first floor of the Honolulu District Court Building. The expanded systems allow clerks to retrieve information from computer files and in some specific areas to directly enter data to update information.

Administration: Using a program developed by the Computer Systems Office, the computer unit initiated a system to produce monthly expenditure reports and computer printouts for the Judiciary's

budget document.

A system to provide the Personnel Office with monthly printouts of the new evaluation form used during an employees annual evaluation was also implemented.

Statistical Analysis Center

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) serves all of the agencies in the criminal justice system and others through the collection, analysis and distribution of statistical information.

Originally begun in 1972 with federal funds, the 1979 Legislature funded the center on a permanent basis.

SAC serves as the liaison agency between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Hawaii's four police departments in the reporting of crime data.

Quarterly and annually the center publishes Uniform Crime Reports based on data collected from the police departments.

OBTS/CCH: Last fiscal year, the OBTS/CCH (Offender Based Transactional Statistics/Computerized Criminal Histories) program was fully implemented statewide. The system is based on 155,000 criminal histories of individuals arrested for a criminal offense in which fingerprints were made.

Each agency in the criminal justice system (the police, prosecution, intake service centers, courts, probation and corrections) has a computer terminal, and the daily status of all active cases is reported by each agency. Thus, in addition to the criminal histories of individuals in the criminal justice system, each agency also has available the status of the case.

Reports: SAC also publishes a Management and Administrative Statistics (MAS) report, which analyzes the resources in terms of manpower, facilities, and money, devoted to each segment of the criminal justice system. The third MAS report is scheduled for publication at the end of 1980.

SAC also published and distributed Comparative Crime Trends in Hawaii: 1970-1978, a nine year compilation of trends in crime and population for the period. A ten year report is also scheduled for publication at the end of the year.

On July 1, 1981, SAC will be transferred to the Office of the Attorney General.

Supreme Court Law Library

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

The system has a collection in excess of 130,000 reference materials, with approximately 80,000 housed in the Judiciary Building. Materials housed in the main library are available to the libraries in the Neighbor Island Circuits.

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

During the reporting period, the main library had some 80,000 users and circulated more than 28,000 items.

New Collections: With the establishment of the new Intermediate Court of Appeals, the Law Library set up a reference collection for the new court and also expanded the collection at the District Court in Kona which was assigned a resident judge.

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

The Law Library expanded its hours of operation in July of 1979, opening on Saturdays.

Volunteer Administrator
Earl Yonehara



Volunteer Program

The Volunteers in Public Service (VIPS) to the Courts is established to facilitate and promote citizen involvement and participation in both the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The program serves as a medium for increasing awareness of the Judiciary and its programs, as well as, helping to improve the level of services to the community and its clientele within all judicial circuits throughout the state.

Volunteer Services: A citizen volunteer program has continued to flourish as an integral part of program activities within the First Circuit. Cutbacks in the funding of four temporary personnel during fiscal year 1978-79 has had a direct impact on the program's ability to maintain a statewide operation during this fiscal year.

Volunteer activities have been drastically reduced in the Second, Third and Fifth Judicial Circuits to almost negligible levels. Activities in the First Circuit, which were previously the responsibility of two coordinators, were assumed by one permanent coordinator position. Despite the reduction in staff, the program experienced only a 13.6 percent decrease in total hours contributed by volunteers.

The chart below shows volunteer activities in the First Circuit.

	1979-80
Volunteer Population	181
Hours Contributed	17,646.5
In-Kind Dollar Contribution	\$86,596.00
Total Donation	\$ 737.00

Court Tours: Since July, 1976 volunteers and program staff have functioned as orientation guides in coordinating student groups and the general public on tours of the Judiciary.

In fiscal year 1979-80, 137 groups (5,833 individuals) were taken on tours of Ali'iolani Hale. The tour includes an orientation on the Hawaii judicial system, and usually, a visit to a jury trial.

Community Service Sentencing: During the fiscal year, the VIPS program became permanently involved in the coordination of a community service sentencing program in the First Circuit. The sentencing program enables a convicted offender to engage in public service work as a condition of his

sentence. It is frequently imposed in place of a fine.

Private non-profit organizations and public agencies provide public service opportunities for convicted offenders.

Client referrals are made to the program by the Adult Probation Division and Family Court staff. VIPS staff members and volunteers screen, place and monitor the individuals to ensure that the conditions of the public service sentencing are fulfilled.

During the one-year reporting period, the number of community service referrals assigned to VIPS increased by 70 percent.

	1978-79	1979-80	Percent Change
Circuit	15	41	+173
District	487	733	+ 51
Family	88	228	+159
Total	590	1,002	+ 70

Staffing Goals: The last session of the Legislature authorized a permanent alternative sentence coordinator for the VIPS program.

The VIPS program plans to assume coordination of all District Court referrals during the next fiscal year.

During the next biennium, the VIPS program, with the approval of the Legislature, hopes to permanently staff coordinator positions in the Neighbor Island Circuits. The new positions would have the dual responsibility of administering a county-wide community service sentencing and volunteer programs.

Office of the Sheriff

The Office of the Sheriff, which is under the administrative control of the District Court, is the arm of the Judiciary responsible for the service of civil processes and for security.

The main office is headquartered in Honolulu and is staffed by over 30 deputies. The civil processes are mostly non-criminal in nature and the deputies are involved only in the delivering of the documents to the defendants for local and mainland attorneys, various state agencies and collection agencies. The Regular and Small Claims Court is also serviced by the deputies, effecting service for the plaintiffs trying to settle disputes without an attorney.

Sheriff James P. Kim



Neighbor Islands: The Neighbor Islands have their own deputies performing the same types of services on Maui, Molokai, Kauai and the Big Island. Each office on the Neighbor Islands works independently, but are supervised by the Honolulu office.

Penal summonses are served through the Penal Summons Division of the Office of the Sheriff housed in offices at the Traffic Violations Bureau. The First Deputy and his deputies serve only penal summonses and are under the supervision of the Sheriff.

Security Force: In June of 1980 the Office of the Sheriff became further involved with the District Court by the passage of Act 167 which permitted the Judiciary to employ state law enforcement officers to assist Judiciary personnel in the protection and security against illegal or criminal acts, to maintain law and order and to protect judges, court personnel, witnesses, jurors, and the general public within the confines of Judiciary buildings. Eight law enforcement officers are now assigned to the security needs of the District Court.

In the next fiscal year, the Legislature will be asked to expand the number of enforcement officers to provide for the security requirements of the other court buildings in downtown Honolulu.

The Office of the Sheriff is headed by the Sheriff, a first and second deputy, secretary and three clerks.

Materials Available

The following publications are available upon request through the Office of the Administrative Director.

The 1979-80 Judiciary-Annual Report.

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

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

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

A Pictorial Glimpse of Bench & Bar in the Hawaiian Monarchy, a booklet pictorially depicting the early days of the Hawaii Judiciary.



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

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

District Court, a pamphlet explaining procedures of the District Court, proper dress and the rights of those appearing in court.

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

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

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

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

Also available in limited quantities are the following publications:

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

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

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

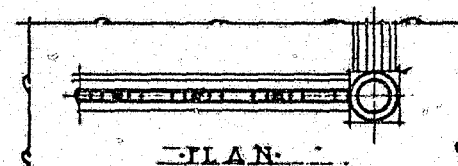
Hawaii's Wiretap Law, an analysis of Hawaii's complicated wiretap law passed by the 1978 Legislature authored by Professor Addison Bowman of the University of Hawaii School of Law.

Hawaii Benchbook, a handbook detailing procedures and forms to be used in all criminal proceedings.

Court Reporters' Manual, a manual establishing uniform statewide standards for court reporters.

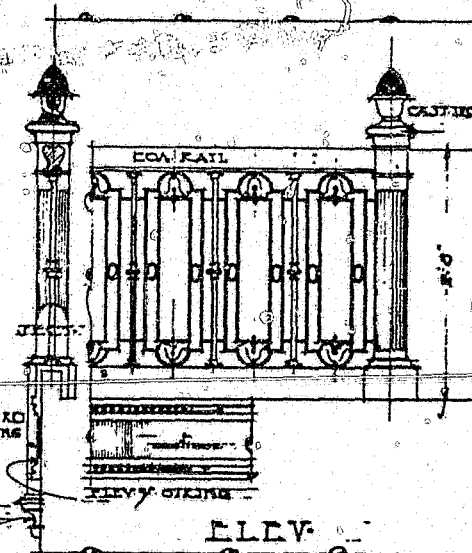
Also available from the Supreme Court Law Library are copies of Rules of Court for all courts statewide, either by subscription service for the entire volume or by purchasing individual bound copies of the various court rules.

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



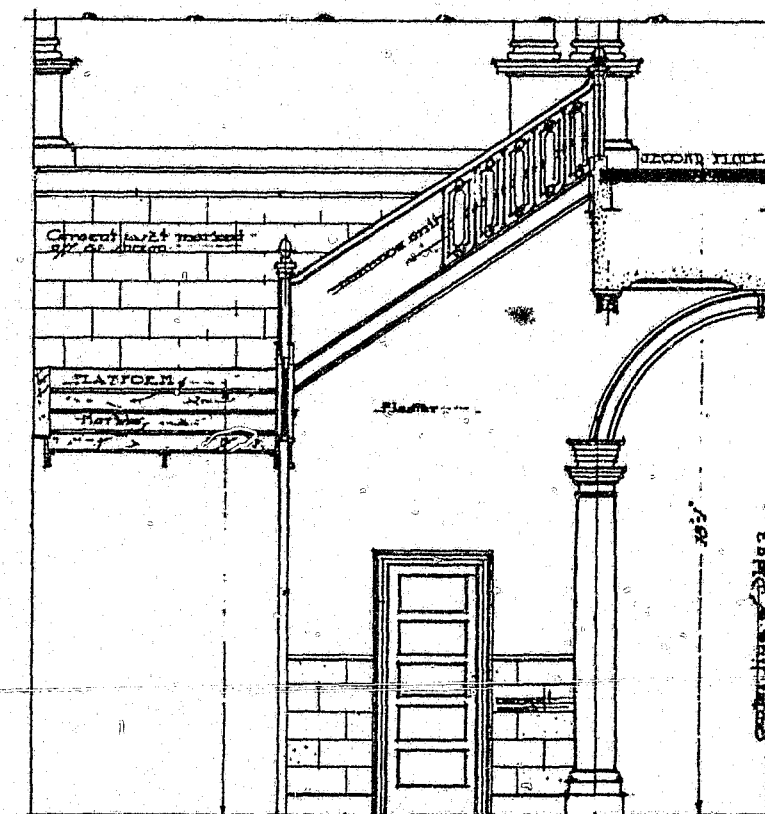
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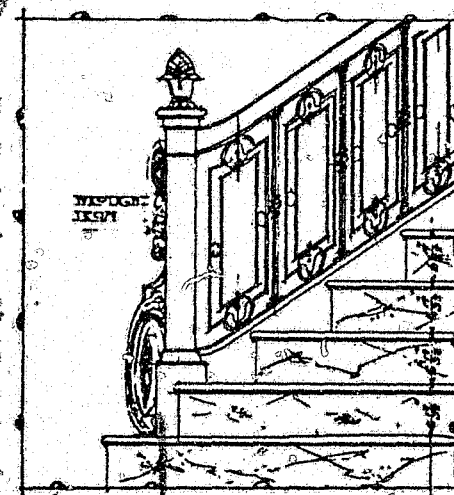


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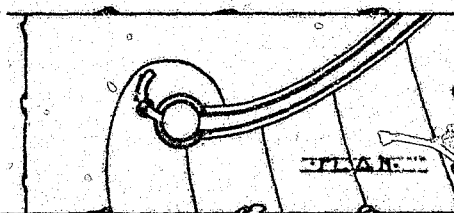
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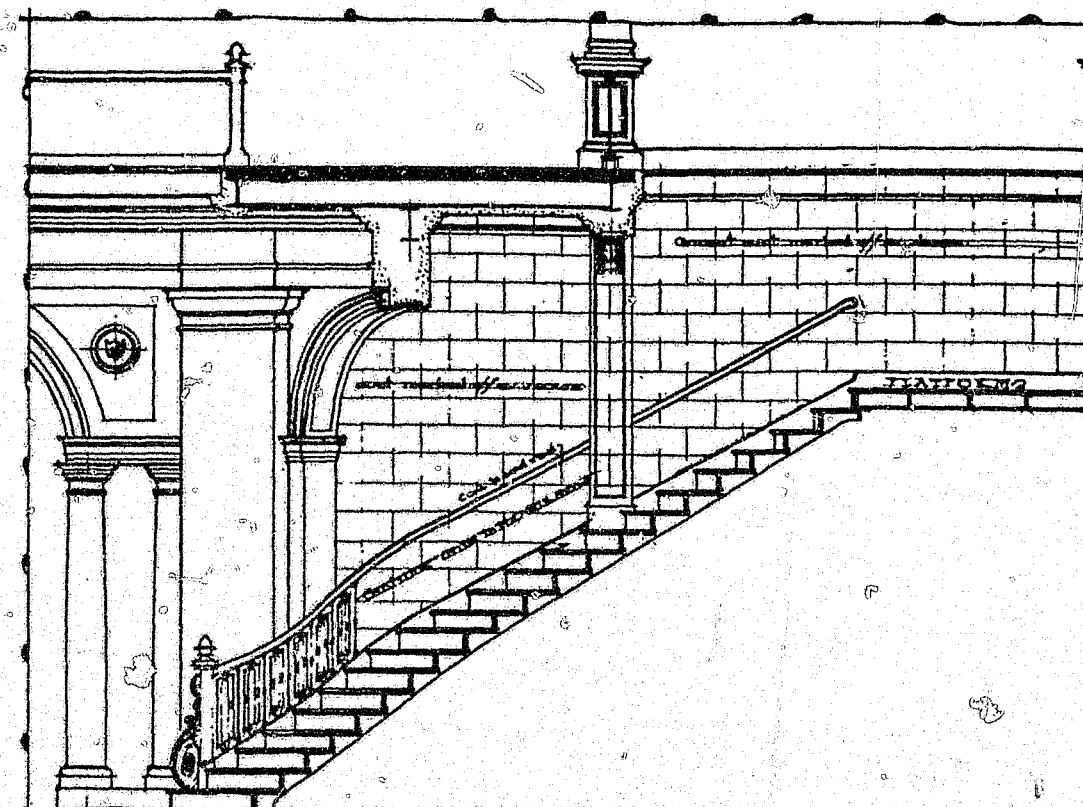
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SECTION



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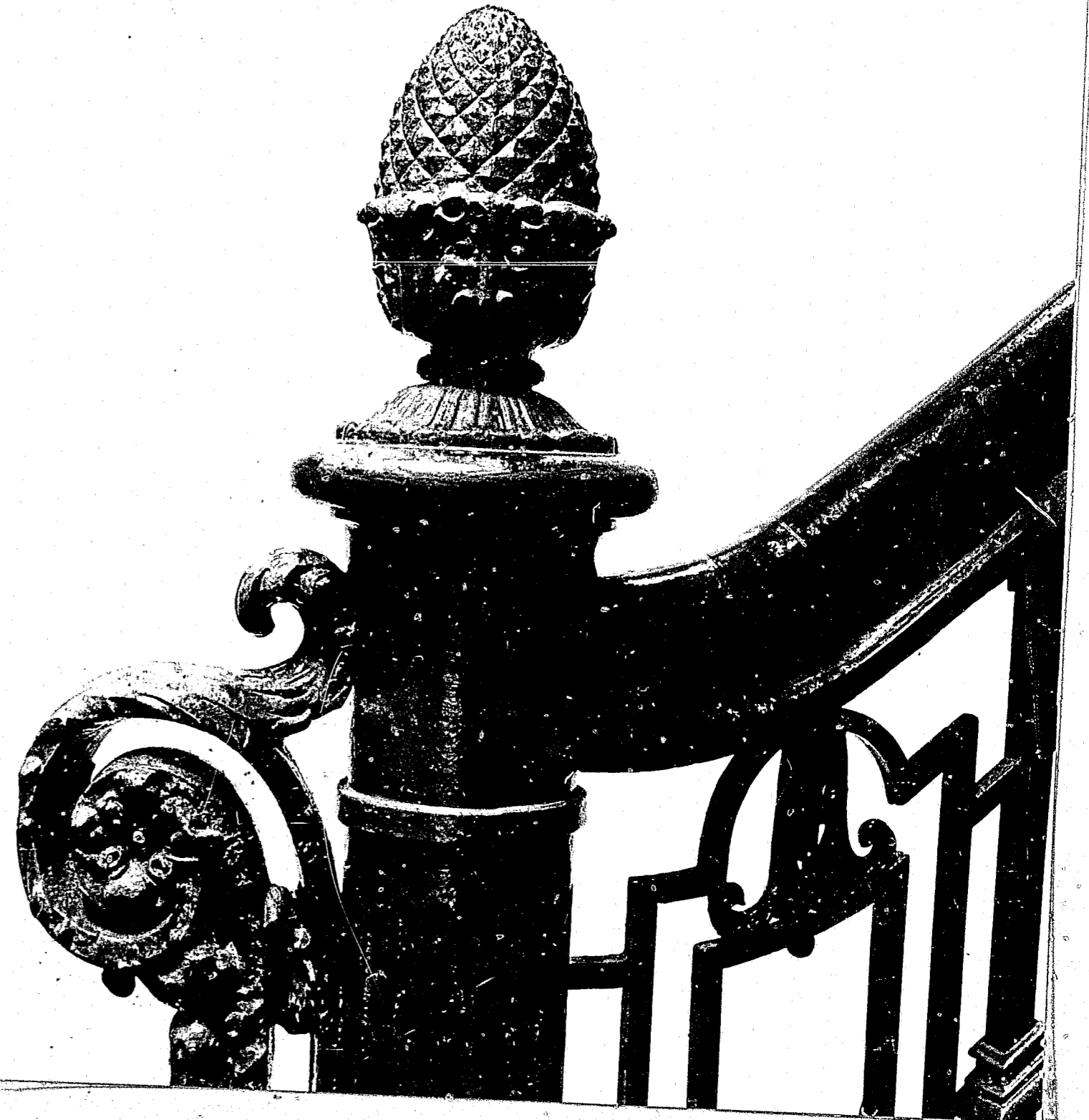


Table 1

COURTS OF APPEAL CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION			
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Opinion Filed	Motion to Dismiss Granted	Withdrawals and Discontinued	Other
TOTAL CASES	800	1,215	2,015	1,065	950	169	7	85	804
PRIMARY CASES	711	416	1,127	292	835	169	6	85	32
Appeals	704	387	1,091	263	828	163	6	83	11
Civil	449	207	656	88	568	33	4	51	
Criminal	235	157	392	171	221	129	2	29	11
Other Appeals	20	23	43	4	39	1		3	
Original Proceedings	7	29	36	29	7	6		2	21
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS	89	799	888	773	115		1		772
Motions	84	780	864	751	113		1		750
Petitions for Rehearing	5	19	24	22	2				22

The Supreme Court and the Intermediate Court of Appeals comprise the Courts of Appeal.

Table 1A

SUPREME COURT CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION				
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Opinion Filed	Motion to Dismiss Granted	Withdrawals and Discontinued	Transferred	Other
TOTAL CASES	800	1,213	2,013	1,304	709	141	5	79	281	798
PRIMARY CASES	711	416	1,127	519	608	141	5	75	262	32
Appeals	704	387	1,091	490	601	135	5	77	262	11
Civil	449	207	656	296	360	26	3	46	221	
Criminal	235	157	392	188	204	108	2	29	38	11
Other Appeals	20	23	43	6	37	1		2	3	
Original Proceedings	7	29	36	29	7	6		2		21
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS	89	797	886	785	101				19	785
Motions	84	780	864	765	99				19	746
Petitions for Rehearing	5	17	22	20	2					20

Table 1B**INTERMEDIATE COURT OF APPEALS CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80**

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION			
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	Opinion Filed	Motion to Dismiss Granted	Withdrawals and Discontinued	Other
TOTAL CASES	0	283	283	42	241	28	2	6	6
PRIMARY CASES	0	262	262	35	227	28	1	6	
Appeals	0	262	262	35	227	28	1	6	
Civil	0	221	221	13	208	7	1	5	
Criminal	0	38	38	21	17	21			
Other Appeals	0	3	3	1	2			1	
Original Proceedings									
SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS	0	21	21	7	14		1		6
Motions	0	19	19	5	14		1		4
Petitions for Rehearing	0	2	2	2	0				2

The Intermediate Court of Appeals was authorized by the Legislature in 1979. The three judges who constitute the Court were installed on April 18, 1980. Caseload activity in this table reflect the work of the court during the two and a half months of the Court's existence.

Table 2**SUPREME COURT CHANGES FY 1978-79 TO FY 1979-80 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS**

	FISCAL 1978-79		FISCAL 1979-80		CHANGE IN 1979-80		CHANGE FROM 74-75	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL FILINGS	963	100.0	1,213	100.0	+ 250	+ 26.0	+ 766	+ 171.4
Primary	338	35.1	416	34.3	+ 78	+ 23.1	+ 222	+ 114.4
Appeals	303	31.5	387	31.9	+ 84	+ 27.7	+ 198	+ 104.8
Original Proceedings	35	3.6	29	2.4	- 6	- 17.1	+ 24	+ 480.0
Supplemental	625	64.9	797	65.7	+ 172	+ 27.5	+ 544	+ 215.0
Motions	607	63.0	780	64.3	+ 173	+ 28.5	+ 538	+ 222.3
Petitions for Rehearing	18	1.9	17	1.4	- 1	- 5.6	+ 6	+ 54.5
TOTAL BACKLOGS	800	100.0	709	100.0	- 91	- 11.4	+ 481	+ 211.0
Primary	711	88.9	608	85.8	- 103	- 14.5	+ 387	+ 175.1
Appeals	704	88.0	601	84.8	- 103	- 14.6	+ 383	+ 175.7
Original Proceedings	7	0.9	7	1.0	0	0.0	+ 4	+ 133.3
Supplemental	89	11.1	101	14.2	+ 12	+ 13.5	+ 94	+ 1,342.9
Motions	84	10.5	99	13.9	+ 15	+ 17.9	+ 94	+ 1,880.0
Petitions for Rehearing	5	0.6	2	0.3	- 3	- 60.0	0	0.0
TOTAL OPINIONS WRITTEN	207		142		- 65	- 31.4	+ 29	+ 25.7
Deciding Cases	197		141		- 56	- 28.4	+ 44	+ 45.4
APPEALS	186	100.0	135	100.0				
Reversals (including remands)	49	26.3	29	21.5				
Affirmances (including reversed in part & modified & affirmed)	127	68.3	103	76.3				
Other Dispositions	10	5.4	3	2.2				
Additional	10		1		- 9	- 90.0	- 15	- 93.8

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

Table 3**CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1978-79 TO FY 1979-80 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS**

	FISCAL 1978-79		FISCAL 1979-80		CHANGE IN 1979-80		CHANGE FROM 1974-75	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE FILINGS								
Both Courts	34,145	100.0	35,715	100.0	+ 1,570	+ 4.6	+ 9,176	+ 34.6
Primary	29,739	87.1	30,672	85.9	+ 933	+ 3.1	+ 7,042	+ 29.8
Supplemental	4,406	12.9	5,043	14.1	+ 637	+ 14.5	+ 2,134	+ 73.4
Circuit Court Proper	11,291	100.0	11,997	100.0	+ 706	+ 6.3	+ 2,343	+ 24.3
Primary	10,203	90.4	10,736	89.5	+ 533	+ 5.2	+ 1,785	+ 19.9
Supplemental	1,088	9.6	1,261	10.5	+ 173	+ 15.9	+ 558	+ 79.4
Family Court	22,854	100.0	23,718	100.0	+ 864	+ 3.8	+ 6,933	+ 40.5
Primary	19,536	85.5	19,936	84.1	+ 400	+ 2.0	+ 5,257	+ 35.8
Supplemental	3,318	14.5	3,782	15.9	+ 464	+ 14.0	+ 1,576	+ 71.4
STATE BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	37,885	100.0	41,494	100.0	+ 3,609	+ 9.5	+ 17,410	+ 72.3
Primary	32,767	86.5	35,766	86.2	+ 2,999	+ 9.2	+ 14,393	+ 67.3
Supplemental	5,118	13.5	5,728	13.8	+ 610	+ 11.9	+ 3,017	+ 111.3
Circuit Court Proper	22,128	100.0	23,544	100.0	+ 1,416	+ 6.4	+ 8,123	+ 52.7
Primary	20,656	93.3	21,849	92.8	+ 1,193	+ 5.8	+ 7,066	+ 48.0
Supplemental	1,472	6.7	1,695	7.2	+ 223	+ 15.1	+ 1,057	+ 157.6
Family Court	15,757	100.0	17,950	100.0	+ 2,193	+ 13.9	+ 9,287	+ 107.2
Primary	12,111	76.9	13,917	77.5	+ 1,806	+ 14.9	+ 7,307	+ 110.5
Supplemental	3,646	23.1	4,033	22.5	+ 387	+ 10.6	+ 1,980	+ 96.4
FIRST CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	24,997	100.0	25,379	100.0	+ 402	+ 1.6	+ 5,251	+ 26.1
Primary	21,465	85.9	21,502	84.7	+ 37	+ 0.2	+ 3,832	+ 21.7
Supplemental	3,532	14.1	3,877	15.3	+ 365	+ 10.3	+ 1,419	+ 57.3
Circuit Court Proper	7,851	100.0	8,110	100.0	+ 259	+ 3.3	+ 1,028	+ 14.7
Primary	7,014	89.3	7,034	87.8	+ 20	+ 0.3	+ 610	+ 9.5
Supplemental	837	10.7	1,076	12.2	+ 239	+ 28.6	+ 418	+ 74.9
Family Court	17,146	100.0	17,269	100.0	+ 123	+ 0.7	+ 4,223	+ 32.1
Primary	14,451	84.3	14,468	83.2	+ 17	+ 0.1	+ 3,222	+ 28.7
Supplemental	2,695	15.7	2,801	16.8	+ 106	+ 3.9	+ 1,001	+ 52.1
FIRST CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	28,165	100.0	31,002	100.0	+ 2,837	+ 10.1	+ 11,989	+ 63.1
Primary	23,983	85.2	26,201	84.5	+ 2,218	+ 9.2	+ 9,430	+ 56.4
Supplemental	4,182	14.8	4,801	15.5	+ 619	+ 14.8	+ 2,539	+ 112.2
Circuit Court Proper	16,602	100.0	17,700	100.0	+ 1,098	+ 6.6	+ 5,812	+ 48.9
Primary	15,468	93.2	16,325	92.2	+ 857	+ 5.5	+ 4,918	+ 43.1
Supplemental	1,134	6.8	1,375	7.8	+ 241	+ 21.3	+ 894	+ 185.9
Family Court	11,563	100.0	13,302	100.0	+ 1,739	+ 15.0	+ 6,177	+ 86.7
Primary	8,515	73.6	9,876	74.2	+ 1,361	+ 16.0	+ 4,532	+ 84.8
Supplemental	3,048	26.4	3,426	25.8	+ 378	+ 12.4	+ 1,645	+ 92.4
SECOND CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	2,951	100.0	3,251	100.0	+ 300	+ 10.2	+ 1,252	+ 62.6
Primary	2,826	95.8	3,029	93.2	+ 203	+ 7.2	+ 1,124	+ 59.0
Supplemental	125	4.2	222	6.8	+ 97	+ 77.6	+ 128	+ 136.2
Circuit Court Proper	1,244	100.0	1,606	100.0	+ 362	+ 29.1	+ 744	+ 86.3
Primary	1,212	97.4	1,568	97.6	+ 356	+ 29.4	+ 731	+ 87.3
Supplemental	32	2.6	38	2.4	+ 6	+ 18.8	+ 13	+ 52.0
Family Court	1,707	100.0	1,645	100.0	- 62	- 3.6	+ 508	+ 44.7
Primary	1,614	94.6	1,461	88.8	- 153	- 9.5	+ 393	+ 36.8
Supplemental	93	5.4	184	11.2	+ 91	+ 97.8	+ 115	+ 166.7
SECOND CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	3,695	100.0	4,012	100.0	+ 317	+ 8.6	+ 2,238	+ 126.2
Primary	3,528	95.5	3,916	97.6	+ 388	+ 11.0	+ 2,290	+ 140.8
Supplemental	167	4.5	96	2.4	- 71	- 42.5	- 52	- 35.1
Circuit Court Proper	2,117	100.0	2,384	100.0	+ 267	+ 12.6	+ 1,083	+ 83.2
Primary	2,090	98.7	2,367	99.3	+ 277	+ 13.3	+ 1,087	+ 84.9
Supplemental	27	1.3	17	0.7	- 10	- 37.0	- 4	- 19.0
Family Court	1,578	100.0	1,628	100.0	+ 50	+ 3.2	+ 1,155	+ 244.2
Primary	1,438	91.1	1,549	95.1	+ 111	+ 7.7	+ 1,203	+ 347.7
Supplemental	140	8.9	79	4.3	- 61	- 43.6	- 48	- 37.8

Table 3 (Continued)

CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1978-79 TO FY 1979-80 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF PRIMARY AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

	FISCAL 1978-79		FISCAL 1979-80		CHANGE IN 1979-80		CHANGE FROM 1974-75	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
THIRD CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	4,854	100.0	5,464	100.0	+ 610	+ 12.6	+ 2,073	+ 61.4
Primary	4,250	87.6	4,688	85.8	+ 438	+ 10.3	+ 1,552	+ 49.5
Supplemental	604	12.4	776	14.2	+ 172	+ 28.5	+ 526	+ 210.4
Circuit Court Proper	1,729	100.0	1,799	100.0	+ 70	+ 4.0	+ 451	+ 33.5
Primary	1,542	89.2	1,594	88.6	+ 52	+ 3.4	+ 344	+ 27.5
Supplemental	187	10.8	205	11.4	+ 18	+ 9.6	+ 107	+ 109.2
Family Court	3,125	100.0	3,665	100.0	+ 540	+ 17.3	+ 1,627	+ 79.8
Primary	2,708	86.7	3,094	84.4	+ 386	+ 14.3	+ 1,208	+ 64.1
Supplemental	417	13.3	571	15.6	+ 154	+ 36.9	+ 419	+ 275.7
THIRD CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	4,768	100.0	4,999	100.0	+ 231	+ 4.8	+ 2,591	+ 107.6
Primary	4,170	87.5	4,342	86.9	+ 172	+ 4.1	+ 2,130	+ 96.3
Supplemental	598	12.5	657	13.1	+ 59	+ 9.9	+ 461	+ 235.2
Circuit Court Proper	2,723	100.0	2,694	100.0	- 29	- 1.1	+ 1,052	+ 64.1
Primary	2,479	91.0	2,463	91.4	- 16	- 0.6	+ 929	+ 60.6
Supplemental	244	9.0	231	8.6	- 13	- 5.3	+ 123	+ 113.9
Family Court	2,045	100.0	2,305	100.0	+ 260	+ 12.7	+ 1,539	+ 200.9
Primary	1,691	82.7	1,879	81.5	+ 188	+ 11.1	+ 1,201	+ 177.1
Supplemental	354	17.3	426	18.5	+ 72	+ 20.3	+ 338	+ 384.1
FIFTH CIRCUIT: FILINGS								
Both Courts	1,343	100.0	1,601	100.0	+ 258	+ 19.2	+ 595	+ 59.1
Primary	1,198	89.2	1,453	90.8	+ 255	+ 21.3	+ 534	+ 58.1
Supplemental	145	10.8	148	9.2	+ 3	+ 2.1	+ 61	+ 70.1
Circuit Court Proper	467	100.0	582	100.0	+ 115	+ 24.6	+ 120	+ 26.0
Primary	435	93.1	540	92.8	+ 105	+ 24.1	+ 100	+ 22.7
Supplemental	32	6.9	42	7.2	+ 10	+ 31.3	+ 20	+ 90.9
Family Court	876	100.0	1,019	100.0	+ 143	+ 16.3	+ 475	+ 87.3
Primary	763	87.1	913	89.6	+ 150	+ 19.7	+ 434	+ 90.6
Supplemental	113	12.9	106	10.4	- 7	- 6.2	+ 41	+ 63.1
FIFTH CIRCUIT: BACKLOGS								
Both Courts	1,257	100.0	1,481	100.0	+ 224	+ 17.8	+ 592	+ 66.6
Primary	1,086	86.4	1,307	88.3	+ 221	+ 20.3	+ 523	+ 66.7
Supplemental	171	13.6	174	11.7	+ 3	+ 1.8	+ 69	+ 65.7
Circuit Court Proper	686	100.0	766	100.0	+ 80	+ 11.7	+ 176	+ 29.8
Primary	619	90.2	694	90.6	+ 75	+ 12.1	+ 152	+ 28.0
Supplemental	67	9.8	72	9.4	+ 5	+ 7.5	+ 24	+ 50.0
Family Court	571	100.0	715	100.0	+ 144	+ 25.2	+ 416	+ 139.1
Primary	467	81.8	613	85.7	+ 146	+ 31.3	+ 371	+ 153.3
Supplemental	104	18.2	102	14.3	- 2	- 1.9	+ 45	+ 78.9

Primary Proceedings are original cases filed, representing direct contact with the public, so their numbers may fluctuate according to variations in population. Supplemental Proceedings arise out of primary proceedings (such as Order to Show Cause for support in matrimonial and paternity cases; proceedings in aid of judgment in civil cases, etc.). They consume a large part of the Courts' caseload activity time, but their numbers do not vary in direct relation to changes in population. Backlogs represent the number of cases pending at the end of a statistical period that must be carried over to become part of the caseload of the succeeding statistical period. Circuit Courts Proper have jurisdiction over adversary cases (such as civil contract and negligence cases and criminal cases) and non-adversary proceedings (such as probate and guardianship, plus naturalization proceedings in all except the First Circuit). Family Courts in each Circuit have jurisdiction in all matrimonial actions, adoptions, juvenile matters, as well as matters involving incapacitated persons.

Table 4

SUPERVISION ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, ADULT PROBATION ALL CIRCUITS

	Pending at Start	New Placements	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	PROBATION EXPIRED		PROBATION REVOKED		DIS-CHARGE		OTHER TERMINATIONS	
						Probation Expired	New Conviction	Technical Violation	Discharge	Good Adjustment	Dismissed Proceedings	Other	
ALL CIRCUITS	4,465	1,570	6,035	850	5,185	308	14	14	24	155	98	237	
First Circuit	2,988	1,107	4,095	652	3,443	201	11	13	23	127	75	202	
Second Circuit	684	232	916	75	841	52	2	1	1	12	2	6	
Third Circuit	681	200	881	110	771	50	1	1	1	9	20	29	
Fifth Circuit	112	31	143	13	130	5				7	1		

Table 5

INVESTIGATION ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, ADULT PROBATION ALL CIRCUITS

	Deferred Acceptance of Guilty Plea	Pre Sentence	Post Sentence	Out-of-Town Inquiry	Courtesy Supervision	Other	Total
ALL CIRCUITS	423	1,321	60	52	162	3	2,021
First Circuit	404	875	9	52	129	3	1,472
Second Circuit		213	41				254
Third Circuit		217	10		33		260
Fifth Circuit	19	16					35

Table 6

CIRCUIT COURT CHANGES FY 1978-79 TO FY 1979-80 A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF STATUS DISPOSITIONS

	FISCAL 1978-79		FISCAL 1979-80		CHANGE IN 1979-80		CHANGE FROM 1974-75	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
STATE PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	2,738	100.0	2,518	100.0	- 220	- 8.0	+ 899	+ 55.5
CCP (Adult Probation)	1,617	59.1	1,570	62.4	- 47	- 2.9	+ 1,055	+ 204.9
FC (Juvenile)	1,121	40.9	948	37.6	- 173	- 15.4	- 156	- 14.1
STATE PENDING								
Both Courts	6,443	100.0	7,157	100.0	+ 714	+ 11.1	+ 3,728	+ 108.7
CCP (Adult Probation)	4,465	69.3	5,185	72.4	+ 720	+ 16.1	+ 3,371	+ 185.8
FC (Juvenile)	1,978	30.7	1,972	27.6	- 6	- 0.3	+ 357	+ 22.1
FIRST CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	1,996	100.0	1,801	100.0	- 195	- 9.8	+ 866	+ 92.6
CCP (Adult Probation)	1,108	55.5	1,107	61.5	- 1	- 0.1	+ 785	+ 243.8
FC (Juvenile)	888	44.5	694	38.5	- 194	- 21.8	+ 81	+ 13.2
FIRST CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	4,465	100.0	4,876	100.0	+ 411	+ 9.2	+ 2,523	+ 107.2
CCP (Adult Probation)	2,988	66.9	3,443	70.6	+ 455	+ 15.2	+ 2,126	+ 161.4
FC (Juvenile)	1,477	33.1	1,433	29.4	- 44	- 3.0	+ 397	+ 38.3
SECOND CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	250	100.0	298	100.0	+ 48	+ 19.2	+ 115	+ 62.8
CCP (Adult Probation)	193	77.2	232	77.9	+ 39	+ 20.2	+ 102	+ 78.5
FC (Juvenile)	57	22.8	66	22.1	+ 9	+ 15.8	+ 13	+ 24.5
SECOND CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	848	100.0	1,030	100.0	+ 182	+ 21.5	+ 645	+ 167.5
CCP (Adult Probation)	684	80.7	841	81.7	+ 157	+ 23.0	+ 574	+ 215.0
FC (Juvenile)	164	19.3	189	18.3	+ 25	+ 15.2	+ 71	+ 60.2
THIRD CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	401	100.0	341	100.0	- 60	- 15.0	- 111	- 24.6
CCP (Adult Probation)	275	68.6	200	58.7	- 75	- 27.3	+ 152	+ 316.7
FC (Juvenile)	126	31.4	141	41.3	+ 15	+ 11.9	- 263	- 65.1
THIRD CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	911	100.0	1,001	100.0	+ 90	+ 9.9	+ 455	+ 83.3
CCP (Adult Probation)	681	74.8	771	77.0	+ 90	+ 13.2	+ 592	+ 330.7
FC (Juvenile)	230	25.2	230	23.0	0	0.0	- 137	- 37.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT: PLACEMENTS								
Both Courts	91	100.0	78	100.0	- 13	- 14.3	+ 29	+ 59.2
CCP (Adult Probation)	41	45.1	31	39.7	- 10	- 24.4	+ 16	+ 106.7
FC (Juvenile)	50	54.9	47	60.3	- 3	- 6.0	+ 13	+ 38.2
FIFTH CIRCUIT: PENDING								
Both Courts	219	100.0	250	100.0	+ 31	+ 14.2	+ 105	+ 72.4
CCP (Adult Probation)	112	51.1	130	52.0	+ 18	+ 16.1	+ 79	+ 154.8
FC (Juvenile)	107	48.9	120	48.0	+ 13	+ 12.2	+ 26	+ 27.7

Status Dispositions represent persons placed on status orders, primarily adult and juvenile probation. Also included are juveniles placed under protective supervision and legal custody. CCP means Circuit Court Proper. FC means Family Court. Pending used in this table indicate persons remaining on status orders at the end of the fiscal year.

Table 9

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Slip. for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others	
TOTAL CASES	2,117	1,606	3,723	1,339	2,384	52	49	6	43	169	41	79	3	19	1	129	6	599	143
Primary Proceedings	2,090	1,568	3,658	1,291	2,367	52	49	6	43	169	41	79	3	19	1	129	6	592	102
Civil Actions	805	526	1,331	392	939	1	49	6	43	168	22	47	3	12	1	5	21	14	
Contract	363	297	660	222	438		49	5	36	77	13	17	1	2	1	4	10	7	
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	129	96	225	58	167				2	46	2	2		3			1	2	
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	119	75	194	44	150				1	27	5	3	1	4			2	1	
Condemnation	30	0	30	5	25							4		1					
Other Civil Action	158	50	208	57	151	1		1	4	13	2	21	1	1		1	8	4	
District Court Transfers	6	8	14	6	8					5				1					
Probate Proceedings	338	114	452	107	345				1							1	95	10	
Regular Probate	282	67	349	43	306				1							1	36	5	
Small Estate Over \$10,000	3	8	11	4	7												4		
Small Estate Over \$2,000	35	34	69	42	27												41	1	
Small Estate Under \$2,000	18	5	23	16	5												14	4	
Guardianship Proceedings	298	63	361	44	317												13	31	
Regular Guardianship	221	57	278	8	270												5	3	
Small Guardianship	48	6	54	7	47												7		
Special	29	0	29	29	0												1	28	
Miscellaneous Proceedings	104	514	618	513	105					6	1					5	463	38	
Land Court	9	0	9	0	9														
Naturalization	33	426	459	441	18												438	3	
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	25	48	73	35	38				4								4	21	6
Other Special Proceeding	37	40	77	37	40				2	1							1	4	29
Criminal Actions	545	351	896	235	661	51				13	31	7	124						9
Part I	186	115	301	100	201	10				5	12	6	66						1
Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	7	5	12	5	7							4							
Negligent Homicide	3	3	6	2	4	1							1						
Forcible Rape	7	5	12	4	6	1							2						
Robbery	11	11	22	13	9				1	2			9						
Aggravated Assault	17	10	27	10	17	1							6						
Burglary	90	52	142	41	101	5			1	4			30						1
Larceny Over \$50	17	14	31	11	20				1	3			7						
Larceny Under \$50	1	0	1	0	1														
Auto Theft	33	15	48	14	34	2							12						
Part II	359	236	595	135	460	41				8	19	1	58						8
Other Assaults	4	4	8	3	5	1													2
Arson																			
Forgery and Counterfeiting	28	19	47	8	39							1							
Fraud	23	22	45	10	35	1						4							
Embezzlement	2	0	2	0	2														
Stolen Property	36	37	73	20	53				1	5		1							
Vandalism	6	6	12	5	7								11						
Weapons	4	4	8	2	6								1						
Prostitution																			
Sex Offenses	8	5	13	3	10	1							2						
Narcotic Drug Laws	165	82	247	51	196	28			3	2			17						1
Gambling	18	0	18	1	17														
Offenses Against Family and Children																			
Driving Under the Influence	3	0	3	0	3														
Liquor Laws																			
Disorderly Conduct	2	1	3	1	2														1
Vagrancy																			
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	58	54	112	30	82	7			4	6			13						
Traffic Offenses	2	2	4	1	3								1						
Supplemental Proceedings	27	38	65	48	17												7	41	
Order to Show Cause	4	4	8	5	3														
Re-opened Prior Case	23	34	57	43	14														

*Corrected

Table 10

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, CIRCUIT COURT PROPER THIRD CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	No Service	No Answer	No Stmt. Readiness	Notice of	Slip. for	By Judge	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed No Trial Held	Contested	Uncontested	Others	
TOTAL CASES	2,723	1,799	4,522	1,828	2,694	139	60		22	105	183	36		29	3	125	49	500	577
Primary Proceedings	2,479	1,584	4,073	1,610	2,463	139	60		22	105	159	30		29	3	125	22	479	437
Civil Actions	979	607	1,586	523	1,063	60			22	101	71	25		8	2	35	9	190	
Contract	406	272	678	242	436	49			15	47	31	9		1	1	15		3	71
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Motor Vehicle	131	106	237	64	173				2	15	4			4					
Personal Injury or Property Damage or Both, Non-Motor Vehicle	83	42	125	40	85				1	15	3			3					38
Condemnation	42	4	46	8	38														1
Other Civil Action	316	181	497	169	328				4	24	33	16		1	4				17
District Court Transfers	1	2	3	0	3	11								1	15				5
Probate Proceedings	488	250	738	332	406				4									1	201
Regular Probate	333	153	486	158	328				2										33
Small Estate Over \$10,000	12	10	22	15	7														1
Small Estate Over \$2,000	111	48	159	121	38														14
Small Estate Under \$2,000	32	39	71	38	33				2										117
Guardianship Proceedings	380	54	434	48	386													1	40
Regular Guardianship	277	43	320	27	293														1
Small Guardianship	103	11	114	21	93														19
Special																			7
Miscellaneous Proceedings	159	331	490	358	132							24						20	229
Land Court																			
Naturalization	16	232	348	221	27														221
Mechanics' and Materialman's Lien	36	24	60	28	32														1
Other Special Proceeding	107	75	182																

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Table 13

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, FAMILY COURT FIRST CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others	
						Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held			Contested
TOTAL CASES	11,563	17,399	28,952	15,650	13,302	17	10	29	1	2	359	2,646	5,574	2,577	4,335
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	8,515	14,468	22,983	13,107	9,876	17	10	29	1	2	359	1,936	5,468	2,677	2,608
Marital Actions and Proceedings	4,043	6,567	10,610	5,977	4,633							494	3,724		1,759
Divorce	3,348	4,730	8,078	4,183	3,895							307	3,554		322
Annulment	13	19	32	15	17							3	12		3
Separation and Separate Maintenance	117	92	209	60	149							3	43		14
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	565	1,726	2,291	1,719	572							184	115		1,420
Adoption Proceedings	509	582	1,091	569	502							7	568		14
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	762	429	1,191	408	783			28	1	1	353				25
Miscellaneous Proceedings	855	1,318	2,173	948	1,225							334	95		519
Criminal Actions	47	57	134	35	69	17	10	1	1	6					
Adults' Referrals	236	548	784	547	237									544	3
Criminal Complaint	20	57	77	66	11									65	1
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)	41	79	120	94	26									92	2
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)	9	6	15	7	8									7	
Social Study	115	317	432	285	147									285	
Other Adult Referral	51	89	140	95	45									95	
Children's Referrals	2,063	4,967	7,030	4,603	2,427							1,101	1,081	2,133	268
Law Violation	1,248	3,193	4,441	2,869	1,572							784	895	998	192
Traffic	31	29	60	36	24							16	11	5	4
Needing Protective Supervision	380	1,206	1,586	1,141	445							47	121	942	31
Needing Services	342	367	709	381	328							254	48	32	47
Other Children's Referral	62	172	234	176	58							6	156	14	
Supplemental Proceedings	3,048	2,921	5,969	2,543	3,426							710	106		1,727
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	1,769	1,340	3,109	1,091	2,018							495	32		564
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	422	422	844	377	467							61	8		308
Order to Show Cause, URES	80	85	165	60	105							38	17		5
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	128	40	168	46	122							34	1		11
Motion	41	7	48	8	40							1	2		5
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	469	1,002	1,471	949	522							72	45		832
Other Supplemental Proceeding	139	25	164	12	152							9	1		2
Status Dispositions*	1,477	694	2,171	738	1,433							56	94		588
Probation, Child	694	312	1,006	435	571							23	61		351
Protective Supervision, Child	425	232	657	173	484							22	26		125
Legal Custody, Child	257	71	328	60	268							9	6		45
Commitment To HYCF	93	74	167	66	101							2	1		63
Other Status	8	5	13	4	9										4
Auxiliary Order*	10,386	1,323	11,709	260	11,449							53	126		81

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 14

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, FAMILY COURT SECOND CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others	
						Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held			Contested
TOTAL CASES	1,578	1,645	3,223	1,595	1,628	2	2	2			33	107	706	543	200
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	1,438	1,461	2,899	1,350	1,549	2	2	2			33	38	614	543	113
Marital Actions and Proceedings	555	630	1,185	522	663			2			27	33	386		74
Divorce	276	443	719	411	308						15	33	353		10
Annulment	0	3	3	3	0								3		
Separation and Separate Maintenance	18	7	25	2	23								2		
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	261	177	438	705	332			2			12		28		64
Adoption Proceedings	79	82	161	102	59								101		1
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	90	10	100	12	88			2			6				4
Miscellaneous Proceedings	143	77	220	60	160							3	20		37
Criminal Actions	4	5	9	2	7	2									
Adults' Referrals	45	64	109	65	44										65
Criminal Complaint	25	20	45	20	25										20
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)															
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)															
Social Study	19	41	60	42	18										42
Other Adult Referral	1	3	4	3	1										3
Children's Referrals	522	593	1,115	587	528							2	107	478	
Law Violation	416	472	888	476	412										
Traffic	5	12	17	6	11										
Needing Protective Supervision	60	71	131	71	60										
Needing Services	6	2	8	3	5										
Other Children's Referral	35	36	71	31	40							2	10	61	
Supplemental Proceedings	140	184	324	245	79							69	92		84
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	60	86	146	126	20										
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	28	57	85	58	27										
Order to Show Cause, URES	18	15	33	20	13										
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	9	2	11	7	4										
Motion	18	1	19	11	8										
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	1	12	13	12	1										
Other Supplemental Proceeding	6	11	17	11	6										
Status Dispositions*	184	66	230	41	189										41
Probation, Child	106	47	153	33	120										
Protective Supervision, Child	27	12	39	7	32										
Legal Custody, Child	27	1	28	1	27										
Commitment To HYCF	3	6	9	0	9										
Other Status	1	0	1	0	1										
Auxiliary Order*	1,284	172	1,456	28	1,428							2	2		24

* Not included in caseload totals

Table 15

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, FAMILY COURT THIRD CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others	
						Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held			Contested
TOTAL CASES	2,045	3,665	5,710	3,405	2,305	4	5	1	1	1	133	270	1,341	572	1,077
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	1,691	3,094	4,785	2,906	1,879	4	5	1	1	1	133	86	1,256	572	847
Marital Actions and Proceedings	521	852	1,373	873	500						4	28	432		409
Divorce	251	483	734	495	239							25	417		53
Annulment	3	4	7	5	2								5		8
Separation and Separate Maintenance	8	9	17	11	6								3		348
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	259	356	615	362	253						4	3	7		
Adoption Proceedings	35	82	117	81	36							6	73		2
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	111	154	265	177	88		3	1		1	120				52
Miscellaneous Proceedings	281	360	641	304	337				1			21	37		245
Criminal Actions	18	37	55	44	11	4	2				9				29
Adults' Referrals	109	148	257	120	137									116	4
Criminal Complaint															
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)															
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)														86	3
Social Study	23	99	122	89	33									30	1
Other Adult Referral	86	49	135	31	104										
Children's Referrals	616	1,461	2,077	1,307	770							31	714	456	106
Law Violation	513	1,109	1,622	1,013	609							29	579	318	87
Traffic	5	15	20	14	6								11	2	1
Needing Protective Supervision	50	134	184	127	57							1	56	65	5
Needing Services	6	63	69	25	44								23	1	1
Other Children's Referral	42	140	182	128	54							1	45	70	12
Supplemental Proceedings	354	571	925	499	426							184	85		230
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	166	237	403	218	185							139	13		66
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	31	22	53	36	17							15	4		17
Order to Show Cause, URES	33	39	72	35	37							1	10		24
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	76	112	188	97	91							16	23		58
Motion	1	0	1	1	0										1
Children's Supplemental Proceeding	4	18	22	16	6								16		6
Other Supplemental Proceeding	43	143	186	96	90							13	19		64
Status Dispositions*	230	141	371	141	230								71		70
Probation, Child	146	96	242	101	141								52		49
Protective Supervision, Child	29	19	48	22	26								12		10
Legal Custody, Child	36	13	49	14	35								7		7
Commitment To HYCF	11	13	24	4	20										4
Other Status	8	0	8	0	8										
Auxiliary Order*	434	152	586	63	523							1			62

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 16

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, FAMILY COURT FIFTH CIRCUIT

TYPE OF ACTION	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION										
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	NON-JURY		JURY		HEARINGS			Counseling Service	Others		
						Nolle Prosequi	Dismissal	Trial	Trial Not Completed	Verdict	Trial Not Completed	No Trial Held			Contested	Uncontested
TOTAL CASES	571	1,019	1,590	875	715							13	123	439	44	253
Primary Proceedings and Referrals	467	913	1,380	767	613							13	103	380	44	224
Marital Actions and Proceedings	229	330	559	288	271								12	179		97
Divorce	71	188	259	191	68								9	166		16
Annulment	2	0	2	0	2											2
Separation and Separate Maintenance	9	7	16	7	9									5		2
Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support	147	135	282	90	192								3	8		79
Adoption Proceedings	19	42	61	49	12								1	46		2
Paternity/Parental Proceedings	19	25	44	26	18							3				10
Miscellaneous Proceedings	78	119	197	94	103								5	23		66
Criminal Actions	1	0	1	0	1											
Adults' Referrals	15	26	41	20	21										19	1
Criminal Complaint	0	3	3	3	0										3	
Marriage Conciliation (Prior to Filing)																
Marriage Conciliation (Court Order)																
Social Study	11	16	27	12	15										12	
Other Adult Referral	4	7	11	5	6										4	1
Children's Referrals	106	371	477	290	187								85	132	25	48
Law Violation	50	310	360	237	123								82	108	15	32
Traffic	8	5	13	11	2								3	3	5	
Needing Protective Supervision	19	18	37	22	15									15		7
Needing Services	6	21	27	6	21									6		
Other Children's Referral	23	17	40	14	26										5	9
Supplemental Proceedings	104	106	210	108	102								20	59		29
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial	55	60	115	62	53								16	35		11
Order to Show Cause, Matrimonial, Concurrent	6	20	26	18	8								4	7		7
Order to Show Cause, URES	9	13	22	10	12									9		1
Order to Show Cause, Paternity	2	9	11	1	10									1		
Motion	21	2	23	10	13									3		7
Children's Supplemental Proceeding																
Other Supplemental Proceeding	11	2	13	7	6									4		3
Status Dispositions*	107	47	154	34	120									5		29
Probation, Child	49	25	74	23	51									3		20
Protective Supervision, Child	17	14	31	3	28											1
Legal Custody, Child	40	2	42	8	34									2		8
Commitment To HYCF	1	6	7	0	7											
Other Status																
Auxiliary Order*	226	66	292	28	264									2		26

*Not included in caseload totals

Table 17

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, DISTRICT COURTS ALL CIRCUITS

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION												
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Conviction	
TOTAL CASES	107,123	772,009	879,132	727,060	152,072	3,672	7,334	812	72,939	8,419	67,348	448,467	119	94,513				
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	102,154	747,968	850,122	703,623	146,495	3,672	7,334	812	72,939	8,419	67,348	448,467	119	94,513				
CIVIL ACTIONS	8,584	13,598	22,182	11,894	10,288	3,672	7,334	812						76				
Regular Civil	8,116	11,462	19,578	10,119	9,459	2,899	6,913	231						76				
Assumpsit	5,068	9,272	14,340	8,410	5,930	2,152	6,113	122						23				
Non-Payment of Taxes	258	3	261	2	259													
Tort	1,509	904	2,413	683	1,730	320	279	54						30				
Summary Possession	1,181	1,038	2,219	898	1,321	367	463	46						22				
Other	100	245	345	126	219	60	56	9						1				
Small Claims	468	2,136	2,604	1,775	829	773	421	581										
Assumpsit	392	1,538	1,930	1,268	662	558	358	352										
Tort	41	350	391	296	95	136	41	119										
Other	35	248	285	211	72	79	22	110										
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	88,749	711,727	800,476	669,033	131,443				72,340	8,197	65,634	429,654	32	93,176				
Moving-Arrest & Citation	30,283	131,803	162,086	130,269	31,817				18,052	1,237	22,592	54,998	19	33,371				
Non-Moving	31,551	60,935	92,486	56,468	36,018				6,214	4,577	14,796	11,840	13	19,028				
Parking	26,915	518,989	545,904	482,296	63,608				48,074	2,383	28,246	362,816		40,777				
OTHER VIOLATIONS	4,821	22,643	27,464	22,696	4,768				599	222	1,714	18,813	11	1,337				
Airport	4,142	13,064	17,206	13,339	3,867				32	17	1,297	11,964		29				
Dog Leash	299	4,028	4,327	3,985	342				61	31	68	3,553		272				
Fish & Game	44	449	493	423	70				45	4	7	155		212				
Harbor Violations	80	477	557	413	144				79	11	19	241		63				
Industrial Safety	2	0	2	0	2													
P.U.C. Violations	194	1,684	1,878	1,608	270				67	35	140	973	1	392				
Weights & Measures	5	8	13	7	6				1	1	2	2		1				
Other	55	2,933	2,988	2,921	67				314	123	181	1,925	10	368				

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY				
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	4,969	24,041	29,010	23,437	5,573	4,818	1,471	2,784	1,694	536	11,201	253	512	168	
PART I	911	3,754	4,665	3,513	1,152	980	182	260	257	48	1,136	196	369	105	
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	6	77	83	77	6							10	65	2	
Negligent Homicide	10	40	50	32	18	3						1	7	5	
Forcible Rape	4	53	57	51	6							9	33	9	
Robbery	23	155	178	146	32							22	102	21	
Aggravated Assault	8	51	59	38	21							13	22	3	
Burglary	54	205	259	197	62							83	74	37	
Larceny-Over \$50	192	692	884	614	270	143	52	59	55	27	170	39	52	17	
Larceny-Under \$50	598	2,420	3,018	2,301	717	808	127	199	202	15	949	1	1	11	
Auto Theft	16	61	77	57	20	6	3	2				19	13	17	
Part II	4,058	20,287	24,345	19,924	4,421	3,858	1,289	2,524	1,437	488	10,065	57	143	63	
Other Assaults	259	1,547	1,806	1,406	400	461	152	89	72	99	519	3	3	8	
Arson	5	17	22	16	6	4	1						10		
Forgery & Counterfeiting	23	82	105	74	31	8	2	6	4	12	11	6	25		
Fraud	111	133	244	151	93	56	31	9	2	6	41	1	3	2	
Embezzlement															
Stolen Property	7	41	48	40	8	8		2			30				
Vandalism	84	390	474	354	120	101	54	22	17	15	137	5	3		
Weapons	95	469	564	446	118	123	41	33	27	28	169	3	16	6	
Prostitution	154	455	609	451	158	67	24	62	46	3	249				
Sex Offenses	30	174	204	144	60	48	5	9	12	4	60	3	1	2	
Narcotic Drug Laws	279	1,371	1,650	1,277	373	386	118	108	99	51	422	25	49	19	
Gambling	567	920	1,487	990	497	281	105	13	49	81	461				
Offenses Against Family & Children	1	3	4	4	0	2	1	1							
Driving Under the Influence	1,283	2,770	4,053	2,625	1,428	156	48	73	91	37	2,220				
Liquor Laws	58	369	427	333	94	65	10	21	35	1	201				
Disorderly Conduct	88	1,130	1,218	1,027	191	242	35	69	114	27	537				
Vagrancy	10	0	10	5	5	5									
All Other Offenses	1,004	10,416	11,420	10,581	839	1,845	662	2,009	867	124	5,007	9	32	26	

Table 18

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, DISTRICT COURT FIRST CIRCUIT

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Commitment to Circuit Court	By Conviction
TOTAL CASES	90,679	670,531	761,210	640,022	121,188	2,834	5,126	600	69,722	4,392	57,456	395,472	81	85,679	
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	86,994	651,311	738,305	621,362	116,943	2,834	5,126	600	69,722	4,392	57,456	395,472	81	85,679	
CIVIL ACTIONS	7,051	9,884	16,915	8,634	8,281	2,834	5,126	600						74	
Regular Civil	6,771	8,293	15,064	7,298	7,766	2,259	4,831	134						74	
Assumpsit	3,981	6,425	10,407	5,811	4,596	1,600	4,134	56						21	
Non-Payment of Taxes	258	0	258	1	257										
Tort	1,404	664	2,268	645	1,623	302	267	46						30	
Summary Possession	1,100	911	2,011	778	1,233	325	402	29						22	
Other	28	92	120	63	57	32	27	3						1	
Small Claims	280	1,571	1,851	1,338	515	575	295	466							
Assumpsit	225	1,036	1,261	862	399	374	243	245							
Tort	24	325	349	281	68	126	41	114							
Other	31	210	241	193	48	75	11	107							
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	79,430	636,385	715,815	607,756	108,059				69,505	4,332	57,294	391,681	7	84,937	
Moving-Arrest & Citation	27,380	111,858	139,238	110,882	28,356				16,678	1,058	19,462	44,704	7	28,973	
Non-Moving	27,865	38,629	66,494	36,681	29,813				5,123	1,153	10,460	4,620		15,325	
Parking	24,185	485,898	510,083	460,193	49,890				47,704	2,121	27,372	342,357		40,639	
OTHER VIOLATIONS	513	5,062	5,575	4,972	603				217	60	162	3,791		742	
Airport	12	57	69	45	24				10	3	2	10		20	
Dog Leash	218	3,358	3,576	3,368	208				54	8	43	3,018		245	
Fish & Game	17	145	162	128	34				9	7	7	45		67	
Harbor Violations	72	396	468	384	84				69	10	19	232		54	
Industrial Safety	2	0	2	0	2										
P.U.C. Violations	178	956	1,134	893	241				54	1	85	477		276	
Weights & Measures	0	4	4	4	0									1	
Other	14	146	160	150	10				21	37	4	9		79	

	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
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Table 19

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, DISTRICT COURT SECOND CIRCUIT

CASELOAD ACTIVITY	TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
TOTAL CASES	13,121	50,502	63,623	37,480	26,183									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	12,721	48,445	61,166	35,247	25,919	414	1,409	85	1,856	64	4,336	22,701	13	4,369
CIVIL ACTIONS	930	2,037	2,987	1,908	1,059	414	1,409	85						
Regular Civil	862	1,844	2,706	1,733	973	324	1,365	44						
Assumpsit	751	1,765	2,516	1,633	883	286	1,316	31						
Non-Payment of Taxes														
Tort	45	15	60	25	35	12	8	5						
Summary Possession	53	53	106	64	42	20	37	7						
Other	13	11	24	11	13	6	4	1						
Small Claims	69	193	261	175	86	90	44	41						
Assumpsit	63	178	241	164	77	81	44	39						
Tort	5	9	14	7	7	6								
Other	0	6	6	4	2									
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	7,568	41,176	48,744	27,881	20,883				1,730	62	3,034	18,984	5	4,058
Moving-Arrest & Citation	2,129	10,503	12,632	9,930	2,702				949	41	914	5,179	5	2,842
Non-Moving	2,745	8,587	11,332	6,506	4,828				440	20	1,501	3,415		1,130
Parking	2,694	22,086	24,780	11,445	13,335				349	1	619	10,390		86
OTHER VIOLATIONS	4,223	5,232	9,455	5,458	3,997				118	2	1,302	3,717	8	311
Airport	4,108	4,054	8,162	4,360	3,802				10		1,279	3,071		
Dog Leash	76	193	269	164	105				7		16	127		14
Fish & Game	15	120	135	106	20				10			28		58
Harbor Violations	5	67	72	24	48				7	1		8		8
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations	6	512	518	517	1				10		6	471	1	29
Weights & Measures	0	3	3	2	1							2		
Other	13	283	296	285	11				74	1	1	10	7	192

CASELOAD ACTIVITY	TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR						FELONY		
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	400	2,057	2,457	2,213	244	647	108	15	108	66	967	125	83	94
PART I	89	369	458	402	56	42	12	8	10	12	112	104	47	57
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2	8	10	8	2							5	2	1
Negligent Homicide	0	2	2	2	0						2	2	3	2
Forcible Rape	1	7	8	7	1							8	14	7
Robbery	2	29	31	30	1						1	4	1	1
Aggravated Assault	0	7	7	6	1							4	1	1
Burglary	33	76	109	92	17						2	48	18	24
Larceny-Over \$50	14	74	88	82	6					6	21	25	8	14
Larceny-Under \$50	28	140	168	146	22					6	84	12	1	8
Auto Theft	9	26	35	29	6						2	21	36	37
Part II	311	1,688	1,999	1,811	188	605	96	9	98	54	855	21	36	37
Other Assaults	48	161	209	180	29						72	21	1	7
Arson	0	2	2	2	0						1			1
Forgery & Counterfeiting	11	23	34	19	15						4			2
Fraud	34	20	54	31	23						11	6		12
Embezzlement														
Stolen Property	2	0	2	0	2						21	3	2	4
Vandalism	6	50	56	50	6						22	9		23
Weapons	7	69	76	69	7									
Prostitution	1	0	1	1	0						1			1
Sex Offenses	3	3	6	5	1						1			1
Narcotic Drug Laws	60	201	261	232	29						87	14	2	3
Gambling	3	196	199	192	7						48	6	1	119
Offenses Against Family & Children	1	1	2	2	0						1			1
Driving Under the Influence	17	137	154	153	1						22	2	1	121
Liquor Laws	3	35	38	38	0						7	1		17
Disorderly Conduct	9	127	136	128	8						39	7		70
Vagrancy														
All Other Offenses	106	663	769	709	60						268	27	5	48

Table 20

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, DISTRICT COURT THIRD CIRCUIT

CASELOAD ACTIVITY	TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
TOTAL CASES	2,714	40,133	42,847	38,785	4,062									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	1,973	38,020	39,993	36,913	3,080	275	480	71	516	3,963	5,556	22,821	21	3,210
CIVIL ACTIONS	250	1,138	1,388	828	560	275	480	71						2
Regular Civil	225	884	1,109	674	435	199	435	38						2
Assumpsit	106	660	766	566	200	154	367	23						2
Non-Payment of Taxes	0	1	1	0	1									
Tort	46	23	69	11	58	5	3	3						
Summary Possession	15	58	73	46	27	19	20	7						
Other	58	142	200	51	149	21	25	5						
Small Claims	25	254	279	154	125	76	45	33						
Assumpsit	14	218	232	141	91	75	34	32						
Tort	7	6	13	0	13									
Other	4	30	34	13	21	1	11	1						
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	1,649	30,293	31,942	29,572	2,370				372	3,803	5,306	17,033	19	3,039
Moving-Arrest & Citation	742	8,006	8,748	8,060	688				149	138	2,216	4,694	6	857
Non-Moving	873	12,357	13,230	11,928	1,302				208	3,404	2,835	3,328	13	2,140
Parking	34	9,930	9,964	9,584	380				15	261	255	9,011		42
OTHER VIOLATIONS	74	6,599	6,673	6,513	150				144	160	250	5,788		171
Airport	17	3,471	3,488	3,448	40				3	14	16	3,410		5
Dog Leash	5	474	479	450	29					23	9	407		11
Fish & Game	12	88	100	93	7				5	4		68		16
Harbor Violations	3	0	3	2	1				2					
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations	10	204	214	188	26					34	49	23		82
Weights & Measures	5	1	6	1	5				1					
Other	22	2,351	2,373	2,331	42				133	85	176	1,880		57

CASELOAD ACTIVITY	TYPE OF TERMINATION													
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR						FELONY		
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	741	2,113	2,854	1,872	982	414	284	271	6	75	727	24	63	10
PART I	152	357	509	309	200	72	37	47		2	102	15	33	1
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	8	8	7	1							1	6	
Negligent Homicide	2	6	8	2	6								1	
Forcible Rape	0	2	2	2	0								2	
Robbery	2	4	6	2	4								2	
Aggravated Assault	2	14	16	5	11								2	
Burglary	16	32												

Table 21

CASELOAD ACTIVITY FY 1979-80, DISTRICT COURT FIFTH CIRCUIT

CASELOAD ACTIVITY	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION								
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	By Discontinuance/Dismissal	By Default/Confession	By Trial	By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction
TOTAL CASES	609	10,843	11,452	10,793	659									
CIVIL, TRAFFIC & OTHER VIOLATIONS	466	10,192	10,658	10,101	557	149	319	58	845			7,473	4	1,255
CIVIL ACTIONS	353	559	912	524	388	149	319	58						
Regular Civil	258	441	699	414	285	117	282	15						
Assumpsit	230	421	651	400	251	112	276	12						
Non-Payment of Taxes	0	2	2	1	1		1							
Tort	14	2	16	2	14	1	1							
Summary Possession	13	16	29	10	19	3	4	3						
Other	1	0	1	1	0	1								
Small Claims	95	118	213	110	103	32	37	41						
Assumpsit	90	106	196	101	95	28	37	36						
Tort	5	10	15	8	4	4		4						
Other	0	2	2	1	1			1						
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS	102	3,873	3,975	3,824	151				725			1,958	1	1,142
Moving-Arrest & Citation	32	1,436	1,468	1,397	71				276			421	1	699
Non-Moving	68	1,362	1,430	1,353	77				443			477		433
Parking	2	1,075	1,077	1,074	3				6			1,058		10
OTHER VIOLATIONS	11	5,760	5,771	5,753	18				120			5,517	3	113
Airport	5	5,482	5,487	5,486	1				9			5,473		4
Dog Leash	0	3	3	3	0							1		2
Fish & Game	0	96	96	96	0				21			14		61
Harbor Violations	0	14	14	3	11				1			1		1
Industrial Safety														
P.U.C. Violations	0	12	12	10	2				3			2		5
Weights & Measures														
Other	6	153	156	155	4				86			26	3	40

CASELOAD ACTIVITY	CASELOAD ACTIVITY					TYPE OF TERMINATION									
	Pending at Start	Filed	Total Caseload	Terminated	Pending at End	MISDEMEANOR					FELONY				
						By Discharge/Dismissal	By Nolle Prosequi	Stricken	By Bail Forfeiture	By Commitment to Circuit Court Jury Trial Demanded	By Conviction	Stricken or Discharged to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Grand Jury	By Commitment to Circuit Court	
CRIMINAL ACTIONS	143	651	794	692	102	173	50	1	37	42	289	75	18	7	
PART I	20	148	168	141	27	26	5		3	7	37	48	10	5	
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	1	1	2	2	0							1	1		
Negligent Homicide	4	3	7	5	2	2				1	1	1			
Forcible Rape	0	3	3	3	0							2	1		
Robbery												5	1	2	
Aggravated Assault	0	9	9	8	1							24	4	1	
Burglary	0	29	29	29	0							11	3		
Larceny-Over \$50	5	30	35	28	7	5	3		3	3		4		2	
Larceny-Under \$50	10	66	76	59	17	18	2		3	3	33				
Auto Theft	0	7	7	7	0	1						4		2	
Part II	123	503	626	551	75	147	45	1	34	35	252	27	8	2	
Other Assaults	15	65	80	64	16	18	11		2	12	19	2			
Arson															
Forgery & Counterfeiting	0	2	2	2	0	1						1			
Fraud	30	22	52	42	10	23	1			5	12	1			
Embezzlement															
Stolen Property	0	4	4	4	0	4									
Vandalism	12	23	35	28	7	7	2		1	1	14	4			
Weapons	7	28	35	27	8	12	2		1		10	1	1		
Prostitution															
Sex Offenses	1	6	7	7	0	5							1		
Narcotic Drug Laws	10	68	78	68	10	17	7	1	1	9	11	16	6		
Gambling	0	2	2	2	0										
Offenses Against Family & Children															
Driving Under the Influence	2	125	127	126	1	7	2		4	2	111				
Liquor Laws															
Disorderly Conduct	4	8	12	11	1	2			1	1	7				
Vagrancy															
All Other Offenses	42	150	192	170	22	51	20		25	5	66	2		1	



END