



**MICROFILM**

**PART I 1975 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR  
AND THE LEGISLATURE**

**PART II ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA COURTS**

**JANUARY 1, 1975**

40708

# JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

## I

1975 JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT  
*to the*  
GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

## II

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA COURTS



JANUARY 1, 1975

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## CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Judicial Council was originally provided for in Section 1a of Article VI of the State Constitution adopted November 2, 1926. This section was amended November 8, 1960. On November 8, 1966, a revised Article VI was adopted and the provisions of former Section 1a were amended and renumbered as Section 6. As further amended effective 1975, Section 6 reads:

Sec. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.

Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified him for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.

The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.

To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.

The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.

Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

Other constitutional provisions dealing with the Judicial Council or its Chairman are found in Article VI, Sections 15 and 18(e), and in Article XXIV, Section 4. There are also a number of statutory provisions referring to the Judicial Council.\* Rules of practice and procedure adopted by the Judicial Council are published commercially and by the State Printer as the California Rules of Court.

\* Statutory provisions are found in: *Civ. Code* §§ 3259, 4001, 4356, 4363, 4450, 4530; *Code Civ. Proc.* §§ 75, 77, 117j, 117l, 170.6, 170.8, 201(a), 204(b), 204(d), 394, 404, 404.3, 404.7, 404.8, 412.20, 415.30, 422.40, 429.40, 472(a), 482.030, 489.230, 516.010, 516.020, 575, 583, 632, 901, 911, 1034, 1089, 1178, 1710.30; *Evid. Code* § 451; *Gov. Code* §§ 18004, 68070-72, 68110, 68500-12, 68540-48, 68551-52, 68701, 69508, 69752, 69796, 69894.3, 69899.5, 71042, 71180.4, 71601, 71601.3, 71610, 72274, 72450, 72602.14, 72624, 72631, 73105, 73106, 75002, 75003, 75028, 75060.6; *Pen. Code* §§ 853.9, 1029, 1038, 1050, 1053, 1235, 1239, 1241, 1246, 1247k, 1428b, 1432.1, 1468, 1471, 1506, 1507, 13810, 13830, 14003; *Prob. Code* §§ 303, 1232, 1233; *Veh. Code* §§ 40513, 40600; *Welf. & Inst. Code* §§ 569, 570.



# THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA<sup>1</sup>

HON. DONALD R. WRIGHT  
Chief Justice of California  
Chairman of the Judicial Council  
State Building, San Francisco

HON. STANLEY MOSK  
Associate Justice, Supreme Court  
State Building, San Francisco

HON. GERALD BROWN  
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal  
Fourth Appellate District, Division One  
State Building  
San Diego

HON. GORDON L. FILES<sup>2</sup>  
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal  
Second Appellate District, Division  
Four  
State Building  
Los Angeles

HON. WAKEFIELD TAYLOR  
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal  
First Appellate District, Division Two  
State Building  
San Francisco

HON. JEROME H. BERENSON  
Judge of the Superior Court  
Ventura County, Ventura

HON. MELVIN E. COHN  
Judge of the Superior Court  
San Mateo County, Redwood City

HON. ALFRED J. MCCOURTNEY  
Judge of the Superior Court  
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

HON. BRUCE W. SUMNER  
Judge of the Superior Court  
Orange County, Santa Ana

HON. WARREN K. TAYLOR  
Judge of the Superior Court  
Yolo County, Woodland

HON. R. DONALD CHAPMAN  
Judge of the Municipal Court  
San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Court  
District, San Jose

HON. WARREN L. ETTINGER  
Judge of the Municipal Court  
Pasadena Municipal Court District  
Pasadena

HON. MARTIN N. PULICH  
Judge of the Municipal Court  
Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court  
District, Oakland

HON. WARREN C. CONKLIN  
Judge of the Justice Court  
Fifth Justice Court District, Atascadero

HON. CHARLES W. EDWARDS  
Judge of the Justice Court  
Reedley Justice Court District, Reedley

HON. ALFRED H. SONG<sup>3</sup>  
Senator, 26th District  
Monterey Park

HON. JOHN J. MILLER<sup>4</sup>  
Assemblyman, 13th District  
Emeryville

MR. THOMAS M. JENKINS<sup>5</sup>  
Attorney at Law  
San Francisco

MR. FORREST A. PLANT<sup>6</sup>  
Attorney at Law  
Sacramento

MR. RICHARD R. ROGAN<sup>6</sup>  
Attorney at Law  
Burbank

MR. WILLIAM J. SCHALL<sup>5</sup>  
Attorney at Law  
San Diego

MR. RALPH N. KLEPS  
Administrative Director of the Courts and  
Secretary of the Judicial Council  
San Francisco

<sup>1</sup> Except as otherwise indicated, appointed by the Chief Justice on February 1, 1973, for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Appointed by the Chief Justice on September 1, 1973, for a term expiring January 31, 1975, vice Hon. Harold W. Schweitzer, whose membership terminated on his resignation.

<sup>3</sup> Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee on August 7, 1974, pursuant to Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution and Senate Rule 13 of the 1973-74 Regular Session of the Legislature.

<sup>4</sup> Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly on August 7, 1974, vice Hon. Charles Warren pursuant to Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution and subdivision (n) of Assembly Rule 26 of the 1973-74 Regular Session of the Legislature.

<sup>5</sup> Appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1975.

<sup>6</sup> Appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1976.

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES

### *Executive Committee*

Hon. Donald R. Wright, Chairman  
 Hon. Stanley Mosk, Vice Chairman  
 Hon. Gordon L. Files  
 Hon. Wakefield Taylor  
 Hon. Melvin E. Cohn  
 Hon. Martin N. Pulich  
 Mr. Forrest A. Plant  
 Hon. John T. Racanelli <sup>2</sup>

### *Appellate Court Committee*

Hon. Gordon L. Files, Chairman  
 Hon. Stanley Mosk  
 Hon. Gerald Brown  
 Hon. Wakefield Taylor  
 Hon. Warren K. Taylor  
 Hon. Alfred H. Song  
 Mr. Thomas M. Jenkins  
 Mr. Forrest A. Plant  
 Mr. B. E. Witkin <sup>2</sup>

### *Superior Court Committee*

Hon. Jerome H. Berenson, Chairman  
 Hon. Gerald Brown  
 Hon. Alfred J. McCourtney  
 Hon. Bruce W. Sumner  
 Hon. Warren K. Taylor  
 Hon. Alfred H. Song  
 Hon. John J. Miller  
 Mr. Richard R. Rogan  
 Mr. William J. Schall

### *Court Management Committee*

Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman  
 Hon. Alfred J. McCourtney  
 Hon. Bruce W. Sumner  
 Hon. R. Donald Chapman  
 Hon. Warren L. Ettinger  
 Hon. Warren C. Conklin  
 Hon. Charles W. Edwards  
 Hon. John J. Miller  
 Mr. William J. Schall

### *Municipal and Justice Court Committee*

Hon. Martin N. Pulich, Chairman  
 Hon. R. Donald Chapman  
 Hon. Warren L. Ettinger  
 Hon. Warren C. Conklin  
 Hon. Charles W. Edwards  
 Mr. Thomas M. Jenkins  
 Mr. Richard R. Rogan

### *Advisory Committee on Selective Publication of Appellate Court Opinions*

Hon. Raymond L. Sullivan, Chairman <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Thomas W. Caldecott <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Leonard M. Friedman <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Robert S. Thompson <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Bernard E. Witkin <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Robert Formichi, Secretary <sup>1</sup>

### *Advisory Committee on Legal Forms*

Hon. Harry L. Hupp, Chairman <sup>1</sup>  
 Ms. Lucille J. Boston <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Robert V. Campbell <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Robert R. Coffin, Jr. <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Franklin E. Dana <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Paul E. Dato <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. F. Jose de Larios <sup>1</sup>  
 Ms. Elaine K. Frank <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Paul T. Guinn <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. George R. Hutchinson <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Richard A. Lavine <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Jack R. Levitt <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Bruce G. McGregor <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Oliver J. Northup, Jr. <sup>1</sup>  
 Ms. Lura A. Otto <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Lee Palmer <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Harley J. Spitler <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Gary D. Weatherford <sup>1</sup>

### *Advisory Committee for Judicial Weighted Caseload Study*

Hon. Alfred J. McCourtney, Chairman  
 Hon. Melvin E. Cohn  
 Hon. Jean Morony <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Harry W. Low <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. J. Robert O'Connor <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. George R. Perkovich <sup>1</sup>

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL COMMITTEES—Continued

*Advisory Committee on the National  
Center for State Courts' Court of  
Appeal Study*

Hon. Stanley Mosk, Chairman  
 Hon. Murray Draper <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Gordon L. Files  
 Hon. Frank K. Richardson <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Gerald Brown  
 Hon. George A. Brown <sup>1</sup>  
 Hon. Martin Katz <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Robert A. Seligson <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Jack R. Winkler <sup>1</sup>

*Advisory Committee on Branch Court/  
Nonjudicial Staffing Study*

Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman  
 Hon. R. Donald Chapman  
 Mr. Clarence Cabell <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Loren W. Enoch <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Harold M. Frediani <sup>1</sup>  
 Mr. Byron W. Kane <sup>1</sup>

## JOINT COMMITTEE

*Governing Committee of the Center  
for Judicial Education and Research <sup>2</sup>*

Hon. Wakefield Taylor, Chairman <sup>4</sup>  
 Hon. Jerome H. Berenson <sup>4</sup>  
 Hon. Allen E. Broussard <sup>5</sup>  
 Hon. Henry M. Busch <sup>5</sup>

Hon. Warren C. Conklin <sup>4</sup>  
 Hon. William H. Levit <sup>5</sup>  
 Hon. Claude M. Owens <sup>5</sup>  
 Hon. Martin N. Pulich <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Not members of the Judicial Council.<sup>2</sup> Advisory members, not members of the Judicial Council.<sup>3</sup> An advisory committee appointed by the Chairman of the Judicial Council with equal representation from the Judicial Council and the Conference of California Judges.<sup>4</sup> Judicial Council representative.<sup>5</sup> Conference of California Judges representative.



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, EDMUND G. BROWN JR.,  
Governor of the State of California,  
and Members of the Legislature

The 1975 Judicial Council Report is presented herewith, pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of Article VI of the Constitution.

January 1, 1975

HON. DONALD R. WRIGHT,  
*Chairman*

HON. STANLEY MOSK

HON. GERALD BROWN

HON. GORDON L. FILES

HON. WAKEFIELD TAYLOR

HON. JEROME H. BROWN

HON. MELVIN E. COFFMAN

HON. ALFRED J. MCCOURTNEY

HON. BRUCE W. SUMNER

HON. WARREN K. TAYLOR

RALPH N. KLEPS, *Secretary*

HON. R. DONALD CHAPMAN

HON. WARREN L. ETTINGER

HON. MARTIN N. PULICH

HON. WARREN C. CONKLIN

HON. CHARLES W. EDWARDS

SENATOR ALFRED H. SONG

ASSEMBLYMAN JOHN J. MILLER

MR. THOMAS M. JENKINS

MR. FORREST A. PLANT

MR. RICHARD R. ROGAN

MR. WILLIAM J. SCHALL

## 1975 REPORT OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

### INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council in the discharge of its constitutional duty is required to survey the condition of business in the several courts and to report and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature at the commencement of each general session. (Cal. Const., Art. VI, Sec. 6.) This 1975 Judicial Council Report contains the Council's report and its recommendations to the 1975-1976 Regular Session of the Legislature for amendment of certain laws relating to the administration of justice.

Continuing the practice commenced in the Nineteenth Biennial Report, the Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, which is the staff agency serving the Council, is also included. The Annual Report contains summaries of the continuing activities of the Judicial Council and its staff. It also includes detailed statistical data on the volume of business in all the courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974.

\* \* \*

The 1975 Report was produced under the general editorial supervision of Edward P. Hill, staff attorney, Administrative Office of the Courts. Electronic composition assistance was provided by Susan M. Seymour.

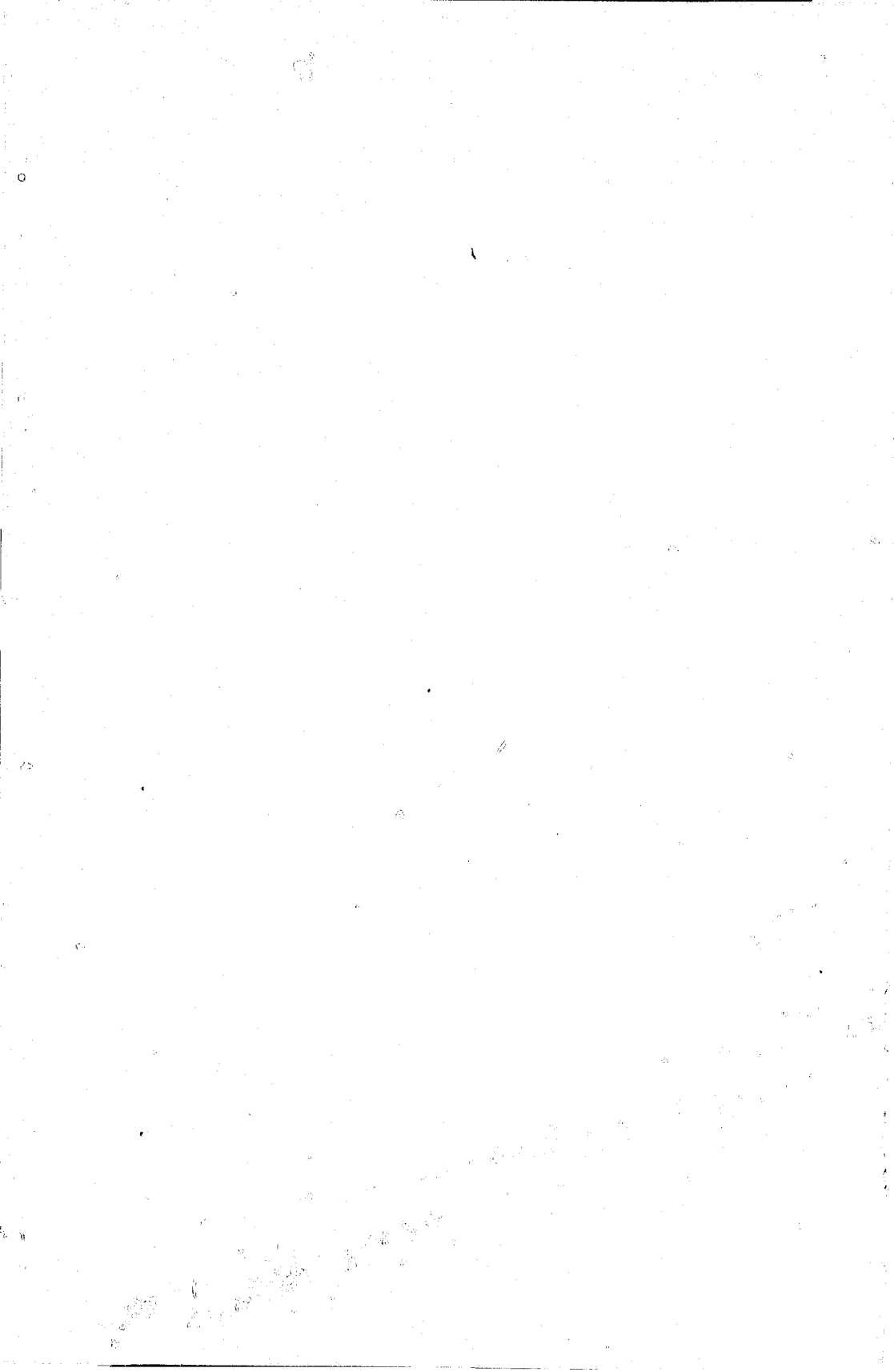
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PART ONE

JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT

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## CHAPTER 1

## STUDY OF COURTS OF APPEAL

The California Courts of Appeal have, in recent years, been the subject of numerous proposals for enlargement, restructuring, and even fundamental change in function.<sup>1</sup> In the light of these proposals, and in view of its own continuing concern with the effective administration of justice at the appellate level, the Judicial Council considered it desirable to have an in-depth study of the Courts of Appeal carried out by an impartial, expert group.<sup>2</sup> At the request of the Council, this study was undertaken by the Western Regional Office of the National Center for State Courts, for the purpose of considering: "(a) the most effective system of intermediate appellate courts; (b) the optimum number of courts and court locations; (c) the desirability of retaining the existing divisional arrangement; (d) the number of judges and research attorneys needed in the recommended structure."<sup>3</sup>

The National Center's full report<sup>4</sup> and its executive summary of the full report<sup>5</sup> have both been widely distributed throughout the state.

In the following pages, the National Center report is summarized for the benefit of those who have not had access to either the full report or the executive summary. Except as expressly noted, the Judicial Council has not yet considered or approved any of the National Center's recommendations, and the views expressed are entirely those of the National Center for State Courts.

The Judicial Council will welcome observations and comments dealing with these proposals, as well as other proposals for improving the administration of justice at the appellate level. Comments and suggestions should be sent to:

Administrative Office of the Courts  
4200 State Building  
San Francisco, California 94102

<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., 1974 Judicial Council Report at 13-22, especially at 19-21; Report of Special Committee of the State Bar of California on Appellate Courts dated March 29, 1973; Report of Governor's Task Force on Appellate Courts' Workload dated September 10, 1973.

<sup>2</sup> 1973 Judicial Council Report 21-22.

<sup>3</sup> "The California Courts of Appeal," National Center for State Courts' Publ. No. R0013 (August 1974) at 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

<sup>5</sup> The California Courts of Appeal (executive summary) National Center for State Courts' Publ. No. R0013a (August 1974).

## SUMMARY, REPORT OF NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS ON THE CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL <sup>6</sup>

The report was prepared under the guidance of an advisory committee consisting of members of the California judiciary, the State Bar, the Legislature, and a representative of the Attorney General's office. All judges of the Courts of Appeal, and many other personnel of the courts, were interviewed, and statistical data was collected and analyzed.

Except when a sentence of death has been imposed, appeals from superior court judgments run to the appropriate Court of Appeal.<sup>7</sup> The Courts of Appeal also have jurisdiction over various petitions for extraordinary writs. The organization of the appellate system is established by the state Constitution and statutes. Procedure in the appellate courts is governed by rules of court adopted by the Judicial Council, by statutes and, to some extent, by the Constitution.

### *A. Monitoring the Appellate Process*

Under present practice, records and briefs are rarely completed within the time limits prescribed by the California Rules of Court. The appellate court should carry a direct responsibility to assure prompt completion of the steps necessary before the court can begin review of the case. The following recommendations are therefore made:

1. Initiating the appeal
  - a. A copy of the notice of appeal should be forwarded to the Court of Appeal as soon as it is filed.<sup>8</sup>
  - b. The fee for filing a civil appeal should be payable at the time the notice of appeal is filed.<sup>9</sup>
  - c. Timely payment of the filing fee should be jurisdictional.<sup>10</sup>
2. Preparation of the record
  - a. Authority to grant extensions for record preparation in civil appeals should be taken from the superior court and vested exclusively in the Courts of Appeal.
  - b. The Government Code should be amended so as to impose the same penalty on a court reporter who is late with a civil transcript as is presently imposed on one who is late with a criminal transcript.
  - c. A court reporter's compensation should be proportionately reduced for a transcript which is late.
3. Briefs
  - a. The authority of the parties to a civil appeal to stipulate an extension of time for briefing should be reduced to a maximum of 30 days per brief.<sup>11</sup>
  - b. Extensions of time for briefs should be granted only upon a showing of good cause supported by affidavit, and should generally be limited. Routine extensions should not be granted, and rules imposing penalties for late briefs should be enforced.

<sup>6</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the views expressed in this summary are those of the National Center for State Courts only, and have not been considered or approved by the Judicial Council of California. For greater detail, see the National Center's Publ. No. R0013 (August 1974).

<sup>7</sup> Death penalty cases are appealed directly to the Supreme Court.

<sup>8</sup> This is already required in criminal appeals (Rule 31(c)), so the National Center's recommendation applies only to civil appeals.

<sup>9</sup> This recommendation was considered and approved by the Judicial Council at its November 1974 meeting, and appropriate legislation will be recommended.

<sup>10</sup> This recommendation was considered and rejected by the Judicial Council at its November 1974 meeting.

<sup>11</sup> This recommendation and a proposal that automatic extensions by stipulation be eliminated entirely were considered and rejected at the Judicial Council meeting of November 1974.

### ***B. Case Assignment***

There should be random rotational assignment of cases to three-judge panels, who can reallocate their workload as needed. There should be enough flexibility to permit a judge to add to or reduce his monthly assignments if this method of case assignment produces an uneven flow of work.

### ***C. Central Staff Research Attorneys***

In addition to the research attorneys assigned to each individual judge, there should be a central research staff in each appellate district. Central staff organizations, where they have been utilized, have resulted in greater court productivity than has the addition of an equal number of attorneys assigned to individual judges. Detailed recommendations for the recruitment, establishment, organization, training and use of a central research staff are given in the full report, and include the following:

1. There should be a principal attorney who is generally responsible for the personnel in the central staff, for the application of uniform criteria for selecting staff work, and for the operations of the staff.
2. In addition to their substantive work on assigned cases central staff attorneys should prepare and maintain indices and files of research memoranda, digests of pending cases, and training materials for new research attorneys, including a research manual. Adequate facilities, including dictating machines and secretarial assistance, should be available for all research attorneys.

### ***D. Classification of Appeals***

Appeals should be examined and categorized according to their degree of complexity, and procedures adopted to assure that the amount of judicial time spent on each case will be roughly proportional to its complexity. This should be accomplished by screening out "routine" appeals in which the preliminary research and a draft memorandum opinion should be prepared by the central research staff. Specific recommendations for this process are as follows:

1. Criteria for screening to identify "routine" cases should be established by members of the court.
2. Tentative screening should be done by the principal attorney, who should examine each appeal as it becomes "ready."
3. Cases selected by the principal attorney as probably "routine" should be assigned to central staff attorneys, who should conduct in-depth research, continually reevaluating the tentative conclusion that the case is appropriate for staff research.
4. If the case continues to appear to meet the court's criteria for a routine appeal, a detailed memorandum and a draft "By the Court" opinion should be prepared by the central staff attorney. If substantial research has been completed, but it appears that the case is not appropriate for "By the Court" treatment, the central staff attorney should preserve his research in the form of a memorandum but should not prepare a draft opinion.
5. Memoranda and draft opinions should be reviewed by the principal attorney before they are forwarded to the members of the court.
6. Cases in which central staff has prepared a memorandum and a draft opinion should be referred to a three-judge panel of the court, one judge having primary responsibility for the case. All three members of the panel should thoroughly review the case, and should not hesitate to modify or reject the draft opinion. Unanimous agreement of the three-judge panel should be required for the case to be disposed of on the basis of an opinion prepared in this manner.

### *E. Court Conferences and Oral Argument*

It is recommended that each panel have regularly scheduled conferences. Separate conferences should be scheduled for cases that will be orally argued and for cases in which argument has been waived. Conferences on cases to be argued should be far enough in advance to permit notification to attorneys of issues the court considers of particular importance. Waiver of oral argument should be suggested where it appears unlikely to be helpful, but argument should always be permitted if not waived. The court should have procedures for informing counsel in advance when there are issues which will be of particular interest at oral argument.

### *F. "By the Court" Opinions*

"By the Court" opinions should not be used in cases which present novel or important legal issues.

### *G. Writs*

1. Writ assignments should continuously rotate among all panels and should be random. Three judges should participate on every writ. Preliminary evaluation responsibility should rotate among them.
2. Writ petitions should initially be reviewed by a judge or an experienced writ attorney to determine if they can be decided without extensive research or a written memorandum. A writ attorney should bear primary responsibility for researching petitions following the initial review.

### *H. Personnel*

Recent court opinion volume and projected future filings were evaluated. Flexible interim workload standards for judges and central staff were developed. It is estimated that each judge should be responsible annually for between 90 and 100 opinions and that approximately one-half of those will be memorandum opinions initially processed by staff. Based upon those factors, the percentage of appeals and writs which will require written opinions and the percentage of memorandum and full-scale opinions, workload equations were developed to estimate future court personnel needs.<sup>12</sup>

### *I. Divisions*

The three largest appellate districts are currently divided into divisions, each of which operates autonomously. Absence of centralized administrative authority precludes development of uniform policies where needed and impedes rapid, consistent resolution of administrative problems. Unification of these courts would help prevent "one man opinions" and forum shopping, would encourage communication between judges, and would reduce intradistrict decisional conflicts. It is therefore recommended that in the Courts of Appeal now having more than one division:

- (a) Permanent divisions should be abolished;
- (b) There should be three-judge panels with annual membership rotation;
- (c) Judges should be assigned to the panels at random;

<sup>12</sup> Personnel recommendations were reviewed by the Judicial Council at its November 1974 meeting. As a result of this review, the Judicial Council is recommending legislation which would increase the size of the Court of Appeal for the First Appellate District by 4 judges, to a total of 16; this legislative recommendation, which would not become effective until January 1976 if adopted, will be reevaluated by the Council at its May 1975 meeting. In the light of the success of a program whereby the First District is receiving the help of four judges assigned temporarily by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council has also voted to authorize the following additional central staff attorneys: for the First Appellate District, 2; for the Second Appellate District, 4; for the Fourth Appellate District, 2.

- (d) The Administrative Presiding Justice should have authority to assign judges within the district to keep each panel at full membership;
- (e) The Administrative Presiding Justice should have authority to transfer matters from one panel to another in such extraordinary circumstances as disqualification or illness and in order to equalize the workload.

#### *J. Court Administrator*

Administrators, specially qualified in court management, should be employed to assist the Administrative Presiding Justices of the Courts of Appeal in administering the nonjudicial functions of the court. The number, qualifications, salaries and duties of these administrators, and their relationship to the clerks of the Courts of Appeal, should be provided for by the Judicial Council. Appointment should only be upon unanimous approval of judges of each court to be served by the administrator.

#### *K. Court Size and Location*

For geographic reasons, and because of the distribution of population in the state, it was concluded that it would not be feasible to have a single statewide Court of Appeal; some geographic districts appear necessary. On the other hand, it was considered undesirable to have numerous small appellate courts because they would be inefficient and excessively expensive (*e.g.*, because of the need to duplicate clerk's office facilities and the like). In addition, the number of separate courts should be determined in the light of the desirability of promoting collegiality within a court, minimizing chances for conflicting opinions, and promoting equal judicial workloads. It is also noted that travel of attorneys and litigants is not as significant in appellate courts as it is in trial courts, since all aspects of an appeal except oral argument are normally handled by mail or telephone. In the light of these factors, it is recommended that instead of the present structure of five appellate districts having permanent court locations in six cities, there should be four appellate districts with permanent court locations in four cities: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Diego. The counties which make up the present Fifth Appellate District should be merged into the Third District. Panels of judges should periodically hear oral argument in cities other than those of the permanent court locations. Specifically, it is suggested that periodic court sittings should be held in Fresno and San Bernardino, which are now the sites of permanent court locations, and in Santa Ana.

#### *L. Representation of Indigent Criminal Defendants*<sup>13</sup>

#### *M. Libraries*<sup>14</sup>

It was found that only the Second Appellate District, which has a professional law librarian and additional library personnel, has adequate library services available for justices and research attorneys. It was recommended that a statewide Court of Appeal law library system be established, directed by an experienced trained law librarian. Library personnel should be available in each appellate district.

<sup>13</sup> A summary of the National Center's recommendations on this subject is omitted here because the Center's conclusions and recommendations substantially parallel the conclusions and recommendations of the Judicial Council, reported in Chapter 2, pages 19-24 of this Annual Report.

<sup>14</sup> This recommendation was approved at the November 1974 Judicial Council meeting. The Council determined that adequate funds should be budgeted so as to permit implementation of this recommendation.



## CHAPTER 2

## APPELLATE PUBLIC DEFENDER SYSTEM

*A. Background*

Providing effective legal representation for indigent criminal defendants at the appellate level has been a continuing problem in recent years, and is a source of growing concern. In 1969, the Court of Appeal justices adopted the following recommendation:

Increasing dispositions in criminal cases requires the services of an adequate number of competent, knowledgeable counsel, particularly including the counsel assigned for indigent appellants. A state-supported professional staff is needed to undertake this work and a State Public Defender's Office should be created to serve that purpose.<sup>1</sup>

Responding to this and other calls for improved appellate representation for indigents, the Judicial Council in 1969 proposed the creation of the post of State Public Defender, to carry the primary responsibility for that appellate defense. A full statement of the Council's analysis of the problem appears in the *1970 Judicial Council Report*, commencing on page 15; that report, briefly summarized, stated:

1. The State is constitutionally required to furnish counsel to indigents on appeal.
2. The cost of providing counsel by individual assignment has steadily increased, both as a result of increasing numbers of appeals and increased rates of compensation.
3. Assigned counsel are frequently inexperienced, and the level of representation furnished by assigned counsel is uneven and frequently only marginally adequate.
4. It appeared doubtful that increasing the level of compensation paid assigned counsel would solve these problems.
5. Serious problems would be encountered in seeking to place the burden of appellate representation on county public defenders.
6. The most feasible and desirable solution of the problem, therefore, is the creation of a State Public Defender system analogous to the Office of the Attorney General.

Proposed legislation to implement the Judicial Council's recommendation received substantial legislative support in 1970, and in 1971 passed both houses of the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor.<sup>2</sup>

*B. Subsequent Developments*

Since the Judicial Council last reported on this subject, two significant developments have occurred: (1) the cost of providing appellate defense by means of assigned counsel has continued to rise, and (2) a pilot project in San Diego has demonstrated that an appellate defense organization, staffed by specialists, is feasible and can in fact eliminate many of the deficiencies which have been noted in the assigned counsel system.

*(1) Increased expense of providing assigned counsel*

In fiscal year 1973-74, \$846,113 was paid to counsel assigned by Courts of Appeal in 1,921 cases, and another \$13,816 was paid in 22 cases where counsel were assigned by the Supreme Court. In the same year, new assignments were made in 2,455 cases in the Courts of Appeal. Considering this increased number of assignments, and a modest increase in the aver-

<sup>1</sup> Statement of Participants' Recommendations, June 1969 Workshop for Court of Appeal Justices. Full text appears in 1970 Judicial Council Report, page 30.

<sup>2</sup> Assembly Bill 1419 and Senate Bill 24, 1971 Regular Session.

age payment per case, it is estimated that in 1974-75, \$1,227,500 will be paid to counsel assigned by Courts of Appeal, and an additional \$16,900 to counsel assigned by the Supreme Court, or a total of \$1,244,400 in that fiscal year.<sup>3</sup>

Despite modest but significant increases in the average payment to assigned counsel, it is the consensus of presiding justices that most of the deficiencies previously noted remain: counsel are frequently inexperienced and representation is, at best, frequently marginal. The result of these deficiencies is not merely to give unequal representation to appellants, but to impose added work upon the Courts of Appeal and upon the Office of the Attorney General. Since it is in the interest of the state to be sure that all reasonable claims of error are adjudicated on the initial appeal, it is the policy of the Attorney General to bring to the court's attention any reasonably arguable claims not presented by defense counsel; and when the defendant's brief is only marginally adequate, this forces the Attorney General's Office to examine the record independently to be sure no points have been overlooked. When the case comes before a Court of Appeal with a marginal brief on behalf of the defendant, the court must independently research the law at greater length than is otherwise necessary to be sure that points favorable to the defendant are fully considered. The deficiencies in the present system of appellate defense are further documented by an independent consultant's report.<sup>4</sup>

## (2) *San Diego Appellate Defender project*

Commencing in the latter half of 1972, a federally funded demonstration project has operated in San Diego serving the First Division of the Fourth Appellate District. This project, which was organized with the assistance of the local bar, provides appellate representation of indigents in two ways: through "panel" attorneys, private practitioners selected by the project director, whose work is closely supervised and edited by staff counsel; and by staff counsel directly.

The Presiding Justice and the Principal Attorney of the Court of Appeal in San Diego have reported:

The briefs filed by staff members of Appellate Defenders are of uniformly high calibre. . . . Unlike past experience with appointed counsel, it is highly unusual for the court to be burdened with ferreting out the appellate issues on its own in appeals handled by Appellate Defenders' staff.

The briefs are concise, well thought out, clearly organized and frame the issues raised with clarity.

The briefs prepared by Appellate Defenders' panel attorneys are also of high calibre. . . .<sup>5</sup>

\* \* \*

Appellate Defenders furthers not only the quality of representation of appellants in criminal cases, but also by the writing of well considered and thoroughly professional briefs, aids this court in the quality of its work and the dispatch with which we get our work out. What we have said in this regard in earlier reports still has validity.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Despite recent increases in fees paid to appointed counsel there is great doubt whether the compensation received is reasonable on a per-hour basis. For example, a recent study in the First Appellate District showed an average payment of \$499.53 per case, with an average of 61 1/4 hours time claimed per case; thus, after allowing for out-of-pocket expenses claimed by counsel, compensation was only \$6.83 per hour.

<sup>4</sup> National Center for State Courts, "The California Courts of Appeal" (August 1974), Chapter IX, particularly at 245-49.

<sup>5</sup> Interim Report, June 1973, of Hon. Gerald Brown and Mr. Edward M. Wright.

<sup>6</sup> Quarterly Report, April 1974, of Hon. Gerald Brown and Mr. Edward M. Wright.



The Assistant Attorney General in charge of criminal appeals in the San Diego area is equally enthusiastic:

Based on my experience in the criminal division in the San Francisco and Sacramento offices I believe the briefs filed by Appellate Defenders in the Fourth Appellate District are, on the average, of higher quality than those of appointed counsel generally. Appellants, of course, benefit. The Attorney General does as well. The task of preparing a respondent's brief is made easier and indeed more interesting when the appellant's brief in question conforms to the rules of court and addresses itself to colorable appellate issues in a lawyer like manner.<sup>7</sup>

The results of the pilot project completely support the view that a specialized appellate defender organization would substantially improve the efficiency with which criminal cases are handled on appeal, commencing with an expedited and simplified process of appointment of counsel and continuing on through the court's consideration of the merits of the case.

### *C. Recommendations*

#### *1. Proposed legislation*

The Judicial Council therefore recommends enactment of legislation to establish the Office of State Public Defender to represent indigent criminal defendants in the appellate courts. The State Public Defender would have the qualifications of a justice of a Court of Appeal, and would be appointed by the Judicial Council, with the assistance of an advisory committee which would include members of the State Bar experienced in criminal law.

The Office of the State Public Defender would be appointed in appropriate cases, except (1) when the State Public Defender refuses to represent a defendant because of conflict of interest or other reason, in which case other counsel would be appointed, (2) when the court concurs in a defendant's request for the appointment of his trial attorney, and (3) in death penalty cases where the Supreme Court determines that other counsel should be appointed.

The existing authority of county public defenders to represent defendants on appeal when they believe a reversal or modification may reasonably be expected would be unchanged.

The State Public Defender would be authorized, subject to Judicial Council and court approval, to contract with nonprofit corporations such as the existing San Diego appellate defense organization for the provision of regional appellate defense services. He would also be authorized to arrange for representation by members of the private bar, much as is done in the pilot project, as well as by full-time deputy defenders. This authorization would permit the State Public Defender to expand his full-time staff gradually, and would permit flexible arrangements in different parts of the state. The State Public Defender would be required to secure the approval of the Judicial Council, and of the appropriate Court of Appeal, of a specific plan for representation in each appellate district.

<sup>7</sup> Memo from Daniel J. Kremer to Jack R. Winkler, February 28, 1974, representing the opinion of the author only, and not necessarily the views of the Attorney General.

## 2. *Staffing and budget*

Although estimates of the capacity of an experienced attorney to handle criminal appeals have run as high as one case per week, or 50 cases per year, experience to date suggests that it is more reasonable to anticipate that staff counsel can properly complete 30-35 cases per year. This estimate is confirmed by experience in the San Diego pilot project, where it has been found that the average number of hours required per case is approximately 58.

Based on estimated salary levels for staff attorneys, and with an allowance of 50 percent for overhead (including supervision), there would be an estimated cost of \$1,000 per case, an estimate which also conforms to experience in states having similar organizations. In fiscal year 1974-75, it is estimated that there will be approximately 2,400 cases in the Courts of Appeal in which counsel will be appointed. The annual operating budget of a state appellate defender, therefore, will be approximately \$2,400,000 and the defender bill should carry an appropriation in this amount.

The Council has authorized the Administrative Director to apply for any available federal funds to assist in the creation and initial operating expense of the State Public Defender's Office and, assuming passage of the recommended legislation, to include adequate provision for its continued operation in the Judicial Council's budget requests.

The following legislation to provide for the establishment of an appellate public defender system is recommended.

*An act to add Article 4 (commencing with Section 68555) to Chapter 2 of Title 8 of the Government Code and to amend Sections 1239 and 1241 of, and to add Section 1240 to, the Penal Code, relating to counsel in criminal cases.*<sup>8</sup>

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Article 4 (commencing with Section 68555) is added to Chapter 2 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

### Article 4. State Public Defender

68555. (a) The Judicial Council shall appoint a State Public Defender who shall serve at its pleasure and have the same qualifications as required by Section 15 of Article VI of the Constitution for a judge of a court of appeal.

(b) The Chairman of the Judicial Council shall appoint an Advisory Committee on the State Public Defender consisting of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, designated by the court; a presiding justice from each appellate district selected by the Chief Justice; and five members of the State Bar of California, designated by its governing body, who shall have substantial experience in the defense of persons accused of crime. The committee shall furnish advice to the Judicial Council with regard to the appointment of the State Public Defender and shall advise him on the conduct of the office.

68556. The annual salary of the State Public Defender shall be fixed by the Judicial Council but shall not exceed that of a judge of a court of appeal.

<sup>8</sup> Based upon AB 1419 (1971 Reg. Sess.) as amended in the Senate.

68557. The State Public Defender may employ such deputies and other employees as he may need for the proper performance of his duties. With the approval of the Judicial Council and the court for which the services are rendered, he may contract with nonprofit corporations organized to furnish defense services to indigents and pay a reasonable sum for those services pursuant to such contracts. He may provide for participation by private attorneys in his representation of indigents. Such private attorneys shall serve under the supervision and control of the State Public Defender and shall be compensated for their services in the manner provided in Penal Code Section 1241. The funds necessary for the Office of the State Public Defender shall be paid out of appropriations for the support of the Judicial Council.

The State Public Defender shall formulate plans for the representation of indigents in the Supreme Court and in each appellate district as provided in this Article. Each plan shall be adopted upon the approval of the Judicial Council and of the court to which the plan is applicable. Any such plan may be modified or replaced by the State Public Defender with the approval of the Judicial Council and of the court to which the plan is applicable.

68558. Upon appointment by the Supreme Court or court of appeal the State Public Defender is authorized to represent any person who is not financially able to employ counsel in the following matters:

(a) An appeal pursuant to the provisions of Section 1237 or 1237.5 of the Penal Code, an appeal taken by the people pursuant to Section 1238 of the Penal Code, or an appeal from a judgment declaring a person to be a ward of the court pursuant to Section 601 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code;

(b) A petition for an extraordinary writ to the Supreme Court or court of appeal following a final judgment of conviction when the person has a right to representation at public expense;

(c) A proceeding of any nature after a judgment of death has been rendered;

(d) A proceeding of any nature where a person is entitled to representation at public expense.

68559. Upon appointment by the Supreme Court or court of appeal, the State Public Defender is authorized to file a petition for rehearing in the court of appeal, a petition for hearing or rehearing in the Supreme Court, or an appeal or petition for certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. He may file such petition or appeal at his discretion when he determines such action is justified, but in a case in which a judgment of death has been rendered he shall file the petition or appeal upon request of the defendant.

68560. A person requesting the appointment of counsel shall make a financial statement under oath in a manner provided by Judicial Council rule.

Sec. 2. Section 1239 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1239. (a) Where an appeal lies on behalf of the defendant or the

people, it may be taken by the defendant or his counsel, or by counsel for the people, in the manner provided in rules adopted by the Judicial Council.

(b) When upon any plea a judgment of death is rendered, an appeal is automatically taken by the defendant without any action by him or his counsel. If the defendant is unable to afford the services of counsel, the Supreme Court shall appoint counsel to represent him in any appeal to the Supreme Court, or any appeal or other review in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 3. Section 1240 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1240. (a) When in a proceeding falling within the provisions of Section 68558 of the Government Code a person is not represented by a public defender acting pursuant to Section 27706 of the Government Code or other counsel and he is unable to afford the services of counsel, the court shall appoint the State Public Defender to represent the person except as follows:

(1) The court shall appoint counsel other than the State Public Defender when the State Public Defender has properly refused to represent the person because of conflict of interest or other reason.

(2) The court may, in its discretion, appoint either the State Public Defender or the attorney who represented the person at his trial when the person requests the latter to represent him on appeal.

(3) A court may appoint a nonprofit corporation with which the State Public Defender has contracted to furnish defense services pursuant to Government Code Section 68557.

(4) When a judgment of death has been rendered the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, appoint counsel other than the State Public Defender or the attorney who represented the person at trial.

(b) If counsel other than the State Public Defender is appointed pursuant to this section, he may exercise the same authority as the State Public Defender pursuant to Sections 68558 and 68559 of the Government Code.

Sec. 4. Section 1241 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1241. In any case in which counsel *other than a public defender* has been appointed by the Supreme Court or by a court of appeal to represent a party to any appeal or proceeding, such counsel shall receive a reasonable sum for compensation and necessary expenses, the amount of which shall be determined by the court and paid from any funds appropriated to the *Judicial Council* for that purpose. Claim for the payment of such compensation and expenses shall be made on a form prescribed by the Judicial Council and presented by counsel to the clerk of the appointing court. After the court has made its order fixing the amount to be paid the clerk shall transmit a copy of the order to the State Controller who shall draw his warrant in payment thereof and transmit it to the payee.

Sec. 5. Sections 68555, 68556, and 68557 of the Government Code, as added by Section 1 of this act, shall become operative on January 1, 1976, and the remainder of this act shall become operative on July 1, 1976.

## CHAPTER 3

METHOD OF OF DETERMINATION OF MOTION FOR  
NEW TRIAL

The Judicial Council recommends the enactment of legislation to require that an order granting a motion for a new trial must be signed by the judge and filed with the clerk within the 60-day jurisdictional period prescribed by Code of Civil Procedure Section 660. The proposed legislation would also delete the existing provision of Section 660 that permits a motion for new trial to be determined by an order entered in the permanent minutes of the court.

This legislative proposal resulted from Judicial Council consideration of a measure sponsored by the State Bar in the 1973-74 Legislature<sup>1</sup> to provide that a motion for a new trial would be determined at the earliest of the following dates: (1) the date any minute order, memorandum of decision or other written decision or order bears; or (2) the date when the decision or order is entered in the minutes or records of the court or department, regardless of the form in which such minutes or records are maintained. The State Bar proposal was formulated because of apparent uncertainty as to what constitutes entry in the "permanent minutes of the court" within the meaning of the present statute.<sup>2</sup> That proposal would avoid the possibility that an oral direction by the court that a new trial be granted might be held ineffective because the clerk's rough minutes were not translated into permanent minutes of the court within the 60-day jurisdictional period.<sup>3</sup>

After a study of the matter,<sup>4</sup> the Judicial Council concluded that the State Bar's proposed legislation would not be a satisfactory solution, and that no useful definition of "permanent minutes" could be drafted because of widely differing practices in the court clerks' offices. Therefore, the Council recommends that, in lieu of the proposal that was sponsored by the State Bar in the 1973-74 Legislature, Code of Civil Procedure Section 660 should be amended to provide that a motion for new trial is determined when an order ruling on the motion is signed by the judge and filed with the clerk. This change would introduce certainty into this procedural area, because there would be only one final date upon which a motion for new trial could be determined, and there would be little if any possibility of confusion regarding the time limit upon the court's exercise of its jurisdiction in this regard.

Following is the text of the proposed legislation.

*An act to amend Section 660 of the Code of Civil Procedure, relating to motions and orders following trial.*

<sup>1</sup> SB 599, as amended January 21, 1974.

<sup>2</sup> *E.g.*, compare *Deshero v. Rhodes* (1969) 1 Cal.App.3d 733, 740-741 and *Fortenberry v. Weber* (1971) 18 Cal.App.3d 213, 219-220.

<sup>3</sup> See *Meskell v. Culver City Unified School District* (1970) 12 Cal.App.3d 815, 820-822.

<sup>4</sup> See 1 California Law Revision Commission Reports (1957) K-1 to K-27; Fourth Senate Interim Judiciary Committee Progress Report to the Legislature (1955-1957), pages 189-192, at 192, 1 Appendix to Senate Journal (1957 Reg. Sess.); 34 State Bar J. 86; 2 California Law Revision Commission Reports (1958) 14; *Siegal v. Superior Court* (1968) 68 Cal.2d 97, 100-101.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section 660 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

660. On the hearing of such motion, reference may be had in all cases to the pleadings and orders of the court on file, and when the motion is made on the minutes, reference may also be had to any depositions and documentary evidence offered at the trial and to the report of the proceedings on the trial taken by the phonographic reporter, or to any certified transcript of such report or if there be no such report or certified transcript, to such proceedings occurring at the trial as are within the recollection of the judge; when the proceedings at the trial have been phonographically reported, but the reporter's notes have not been transcribed, the reporter must upon request of the court or either party, attend the hearing of the motion and shall read his notes, or such parts thereof as the court, or either party, may require.

The hearing and disposition of the motion for a new trial shall have precedence over all other matters except criminal cases, probate matters and cases actually on trial, and it shall be the duty of the court to determine the same at the earliest possible moment.

Except as otherwise provided in Section 12a of this code, the power of the court to rule on a motion for a new trial shall expire 60 days from and after the mailing of notice of entry of judgment by the clerk of the court pursuant to Section 664.5 or 60 days from and after service on the moving party by any party of written notice of the entry of the judgment, whichever is earlier, or if such notice has not theretofore been given, then 60 days after filing of the first notice of intention to move for a new trial. If such motion is not determined within said period of 60 days, or within said period as thus extended, the effect shall be a denial of the motion without further order of the court. A motion for a new trial is not determined within the meaning of this section until an order ruling on the motion ~~(1) is entered in the permanent minutes of the court or (2) is signed by the judge and filed with the clerk. The entry of a new trial order in the permanent minutes of the court shall constitute a determination of the motion even though such minute order as entered expressly directs that a written order be prepared, signed and filed. The minute entry shall in all cases show the date on which the order actually is entered in the permanent minutes but failure to comply with this direction shall not impair the validity or effectiveness of the order.~~

## CHAPTER 4

REPORTING OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN  
THE MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS

Due in part to the unavailability of court reporters in many municipal and justice courts, these courts face a difficult problem in providing an adequate record in appeals from misdemeanor convictions.<sup>1</sup>

In a recent federally funded study conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts, tape recorders were placed in several municipal and justice courts to determine their utility when court reporters were otherwise unavailable. Based upon findings made during the course of that study, the Judicial Council recommends the enactment of legislation permitting the use of tape recorders as a supplement to the present record-keeping process in municipal and justice courts.

Recent decisions recognize the constitutional right of a convicted misdemeanant to an adequate record on appeal. It should be emphasized, however, that the appellate courts have not held that a complete verbatim transcript is absolutely required in every case. Both the United States and California Supreme Courts have recognized that alternative methods of reporting proceedings, such as settled statements on appeal, are permissible if they place before the appellate court an equivalent report of the events at trial from which the appellant's contentions arise.

These general principles have long been applicable in California, but until *Mayer v. Chicago* (1971) 404 U.S. 189, a defendant in California had the burden of showing why alternatives to a full verbatim transcript would not suffice.<sup>2</sup> The significance of *Mayer* in California is that it shifted the burden from the defendant to the state, whenever the grounds of appeal make out a colorable need for a complete transcript, to show that only a portion of the transcript or an "alternative" will suffice for an effective appeal on those grounds.<sup>3</sup>

In *March v. Municipal Court* (1972) 7 Cal.3d 422, the California Supreme Court partially disapproved its earlier decisions that required a

<sup>1</sup> A recent survey revealed that in misdemeanor proceedings the number and percentage of municipal courts routinely providing court reporters were as follows:

	Misdemeanor Arraignment	Misdemeanor Court Trial	Misdemeanor Jury Trial
Courts routinely providing reporters .....	29	23	31
(Percent of total number of municipal courts) .....	(38)	(30)	(41)
Number of judges assigned to courts routinely providing reporters .....	150	176	195
(Percent of total number of assigned judges) .....	(41)	(48)	(53)

Report and Recommendation concerning Alternatives to Court Reporters in Municipal Courts (App. B, p. 33). (Hereafter referred to as "Tape Recorder Study.")

Some courts which experimented with court reporters in misdemeanor cases subsequently discontinued their use in the belief their use did not justify the expense. For example, in the Burbank Municipal Court it was indicated that no transcripts were ordered in such cases during a one-year period that a court reporter was employed. Tape Recorder Study at 38.

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., *Crimes v. Municipal Court* (1971) 5 Cal.3d 643, 646; *Magezls v. Municipal Court* (1970) 3 Cal.3d 54, 57-58.

<sup>3</sup> Attacks upon the sufficiency of the charge or the validity of a statute and rulings on limited evidentiary issues were cited as examples of issues which would permit less than a complete transcript. "[T]he fact that an appellant with funds may choose to waste his money by unnecessarily including in the record all of the transcript does not mean that the State must waste its funds by providing what is unnecessary for adequate appellate review." *Mayer v. Chicago, supra*, 404 U.S. at 195.

more substantial showing by defendants than is required under *Mayer*.

What constitutes a 'record of sufficient completeness' depends on the contentions being urged in the appeal. . . . Under the rule announced in *Mayer*, as soon as an indigent appellant has made the requisite showing of a colorable need for a complete transcript, the burden switches to the state to show that an alternative such as a settled statement will suffice.<sup>4</sup>

It has been shown that a tape recording of a court proceeding can be very helpful to both sides and to the court in the formulation of a settled statement for purposes of an appeal. Tape recordings may also be useful in criminal proceedings where guilty pleas and waivers of constitutional rights are taken. The Judicial Council therefore recommends to the Governor and the Legislature that legislation be enacted that would permit the use of tape recorders as a supplement to the present recordkeeping process in municipal and justice courts.

Following is the text of the proposed legislation.

*An act to add Section 72194.5 to the Government Code, relating to electronic recording of municipal and justice court proceedings.*

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section 72194.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

72194.5. Whenever an official court reporter or a temporary court reporter is not present to report an action or proceeding in a municipal or justice court, the court may order that such action or proceeding be electronically recorded, including all the testimony, the objections made, the rulings of the court, the exceptions taken, all arraignments, pleas and sentences of defendants in criminal cases, the arguments of attorneys to the jury, and all statements and remarks made and oral instructions given by the judge.

Sec. 2. The Legislature finds and declares that in many actions and proceedings presently heard in municipal and justice courts, official reporters are either physically unavailable in a given geographical location or it is not practical from a cost-benefit standpoint to have official reporters continually available for such proceedings. The Legislature declares its intent that electronic recording devices should be used to supplement, not supplant, the present recordkeeping process in municipal and justice courts and that such devices be considered for use in (1) criminal proceedings in which guilty pleas and/or waivers of rights are taken, (2) misdemeanor trials at which official reporters are not presently used, and (3) civil trials which may require a settled statement.

<sup>4</sup>March v. Municipal Court, *supra*, at 428.



## CHAPTER 5

THE AUTHORITY OF MUNICIPAL COURT  
COMMISSIONERS AND TRAFFIC REFEREES

The Judicial Council has conducted a study of the functions, duties and authority of municipal court commissioners and traffic referees with a view toward recommending legislation to improve the processing of traffic cases.<sup>1</sup> Following is a summary of the Council's study, with specific recommendations for legislative action.

*1. Qualifications, Powers and Duties of Commissioners and Traffic Referees*

The qualifications, appointment procedures, powers and duties of municipal court commissioners and traffic referees are prescribed by statute. A commissioner is required to have the same qualifications that the law requires of a municipal court judge, *i.e.*, be a member of the State Bar for a minimum of five years.<sup>2</sup> A traffic referee is required to be a member of the State Bar or have had five years' experience as a justice court judge within the eight years immediately preceding his appointment.<sup>3</sup>

Generally, commissioners and traffic referees are appointed and hold office at the pleasure of the majority of the judges of the court.<sup>4</sup> The appointment of a "traffic trial commissioner"—a specially designated position originally created to conduct a federally funded summary traffic trial project for the Judicial Council—may be made either by the municipal court, with the approval of the Chairman of the Judicial Council or by the Chairman of the Judicial Council, with the approval of the court, to serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. A traffic trial commissioner must have the same qualifications as a municipal court judge and otherwise serves "as a commissioner."<sup>5</sup>

Many of the duties of commissioners and traffic referees tend to merge and overlap. The statutes provide that any commissioner having the qualifications prescribed for a traffic referee may at the direction of the court exercise any of the powers which a traffic referee may exercise.<sup>6</sup> Conversely, a traffic referee possessing the qualifications of a commissioner may be appointed to serve as a commissioner.<sup>7</sup>

Within the jurisdiction of the court and under the direction of the judges, the statutes provide that municipal court commissioners have the powers and duties of commissioners of superior courts and such additional powers as may be prescribed by law.<sup>8</sup> Commissioners are also authorized to conduct arraignments if directed to do so by the presiding judge.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> During 1974, legislation was introduced which would have authorized municipal court commissioners and traffic referees to handle criminal infraction offenses in their entirety, including trial, verdict, and the imposition of sentence (SB 2341 (Ayala and Biddle)). In May 1974, the Judicial Council requested that further legislative action relating to the power and authority of commissioners and traffic referees be deferred pending Judicial Council study. SB 2341 was ultimately retained in the Senate Judiciary Committee. See Senate Weekly History, October 4, 1974, at page 588.

<sup>2</sup> Gov. Code § 72190. (Hereafter, all section references are to the Government Code, unless otherwise noted.)

<sup>3</sup> § 72400.

<sup>4</sup> §§ 72192, 72400.

<sup>5</sup> §§ 72450, 72451.

<sup>6</sup> § 72405.

<sup>7</sup> § 72403.

<sup>8</sup> § 72190.

<sup>9</sup> § 72190.1.

A traffic referee may with respect to any misdemeanor violation of the Vehicle Code fix the amount of bail, grant continuances, arraign the defendant, hear and recommend orders to be made on demurrers and motions other than for continuances, take pleas and set cases for hearing or trial.<sup>10</sup> With regard to most traffic violations, a traffic referee has authority to sentence on pleas of guilty or no contest. In such cases, however, the traffic referee is limited to imposing a fine not to exceed the bail provided for that offense in the county bail schedule and he may also order the defendant to attend traffic school.<sup>11</sup>

On stipulation of the parties litigant, any member of the State Bar may be sworn and empowered to act as a temporary judge upon order of the court.<sup>12</sup> Court commissioners, as well as those traffic referees qualified to act as commissioners, are authorized by statute to sit as temporary judges.<sup>13</sup> Due to a lack of express legislative authorization for commissioners and traffic referees to perform certain functions incidental to hearing ordinary traffic matters, many of them obtain stipulations to sit as temporary judges even in traffic cases. An expansion of their present express authority to permit commissioners and traffic referees to accept guilty pleas in a larger number of misdemeanor cases, to impose certain conditions of probation in such cases, and to have the same jurisdiction as a judge when handling infraction matters would eliminate the present need for them to go through the burdensome formality of obtaining stipulations to sit as temporary judges before so acting.

## *2. Advantages of Commissioners and Traffic Referees in Traffic Matters*

In the Final Report of a federally funded "Summary Traffic Trial Project" sponsored by the Judicial Council, the advantages of using commissioners and referees to handle ordinary traffic matters were summarized as follows:

Many judges, as well as others, feel that the less serious traffic cases do not require services of a regular judge and, of course, by providing commissioners for this purpose, the judges will have additional time for handling more serious matters. Moreover, commissioners by reason of their training and interest, may be able to dispose of traffic matters more effectively than judges.

A commissioner serving for an extended period of time handling traffic cases will gain considerable expertise in the field. Most judges in the larger municipal courts, in contrast, are likely to serve only a relatively short period of time on traffic—perhaps six months—until they are given an opportunity to take another assignment. Moreover, a commissioner may be selected on the basis of his interest and knowledge of traffic matters, while a newly appointed judge is unlikely to have either interest in or knowledge of the traffic court.

The participants at the May 1973 Judicial Council-sponsored Municipal Court Management Conference similarly recognized the advantages of utilizing commissioners or traffic referees in this area:

<sup>10</sup> § 72401 (a).

<sup>11</sup> § 72401 (b).

<sup>12</sup> Cal. Const., Art. VI, § 21.

<sup>13</sup> Code Civ. Proc. § 259a. See also Gov. Code §§ 72403 and 72405. In several courts, commissioners and traffic referees are occupied solely on traffic matters. However, in courts where there is not a sufficient traffic workload to occupy them full time, commissioners frequently are assigned as temporary judges for the purpose of hearing matters other than traffic.

The use of subordinate judicial personnel in conducting arraignments and court trials in minor traffic matters has been of great value to the courts that have employed such personnel. Greater convenience for defendants in such cases is provided, and the judges are freed for more serious judicial assignments. Courts are encouraged, therefore, to employ subordinate judicial personnel to conduct arraignments and to preside over court trials in less serious traffic cases. . . .

It should be noted that the trend nationally has been toward the decriminalization of all but the more serious traffic violations or their designation as infractions. There has also been a movement towards the removal of traffic adjudication from the courts. The Judicial Council's policy, however, has been that adjudication of traffic matters should remain within the court structure.

### 3. Constitutional Authorization—"Subordinate Judicial Duties"

Any proposed legislation describing or enlarging upon the duties performed by a commissioner or traffic referee must be considered in relation to the constitutional provision limiting them to the performance of "subordinate judicial duties."

Article VI of the California Constitution relating to the judiciary was generally revised in 1966. Drafted by the California Constitution Revision Commission and approved by the Legislature, it was ratified by the electorate in November of that year. Section 22 of the revised Article VI, adopted exactly as drafted by the Commission, reads:

The Legislature may provide for the appointment by trial courts of record of officers such as commissioners to perform subordinate judicial duties.<sup>14</sup> (Emphasis added.)

Article VI, Section 22 is not a self-executing provision. Therefore, one source for determining the meaning of the words "subordinate judicial duties" would be the statutes in existence before 1966 as well as those subsequently enacted listing duties which might properly be included in that term. For example, in *Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 351, the California Supreme Court recognized that the phrase was intended by the draftsmen to be broad enough to permit specific details to be later enacted or adopted by the Legislature or rulemaking agencies.<sup>15</sup> The Court examined the powers that commissioners had and were exercising in 1966 and found nothing in the history of the drafting and adoption of Article VI, Section 22 to indicate that the phrase "subordinate judicial duties" should be interpreted as foreclosing or limiting commissioners from exercising powers that the Legislature had conferred upon them prior to 1966.<sup>16</sup> Looking at legislation enacted subsequent to

<sup>14</sup> This section replaced former Article VI, Section 14, which read: "The Legislature may also provide for the appointment, by the several superior courts, of one or more commissioners in their respective counties or cities and counties, with authority to perform chamber business of the judges of the superior courts, to take depositions, and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law."

In comparing the new provision with the old, three substantive changes may be noted: (1) it now applies to all trial courts of record, that is, municipal as well as superior courts; (2) it now applies to "officers such as commissioners," thereby enabling the Legislature to provide by statute for other subordinate judicial positions such as that of traffic referee (see §§ 72400-72406); and (3) it now describes the type of judicial duties which may be assigned to such officers by the phrase "subordinate judicial duties." The latter phrase replaces that which authorized commissioners "to perform chamber business of the judges . . . , to take depositions, and to perform such other business connected with the administration of justice as may be prescribed by law." See *Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.* (1973) 10 Cal.3d 351, 361-362.

<sup>15</sup> *Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.*, *supra*, 10 Cal.3d at 362. See also 1967 Judicial Council Report 90.

<sup>16</sup> *Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.*, *supra*, at 362-365.

1966, the Court also gave weight to the legislative judgment that Article VI, Section 22 authorized the continued assignment to court commissioners of judicial duties that were at least "at the same or comparable levels of responsibility."<sup>17</sup>

Another basis for analyzing the phrase "subordinate judicial duties" is to examine the language itself. According to *Webster's Third New International Dictionary*, the word "subordinate" means "lower or inferior" in class or rank. Thus, the Legislature may provide by statute for the appointment of commissioners or referees who may perform judicial duties that are of a relatively inferior or lower order in importance as compared with those that would normally be performed by a judge.<sup>18</sup>

The general limits of the Legislature's authority in this regard have been defined by the appellate courts. In dicta, the California Supreme Court has indicated that the power to impose punishment that includes imprisonment is "in its nature a judicial power of the highest degree."<sup>19</sup> The Court of Appeal has held that a municipal court commissioner, at least in the absence of express legislative authorization, does not have the authority to accept a misdemeanor guilty plea and to pronounce sentence, including imposition of probation.<sup>20</sup>

On the other hand, the Court of Appeal recognized as valid the legislative grant of authority found in Government Code Section 72401 (b) which permits a commissioner or traffic referee to accept guilty or nolo contendere pleas to a limited number of Vehicle Code misdemeanors and to impose a fine not in excess of the bail provided for that offense in the county bail schedule.<sup>21</sup> Under that statute, payment of the fine or any portion thereof may be suspended and the defendant may be ordered to attend traffic school, but under the present terms of the statute, express conditions of probation may not be imposed.

Appellate courts have also indicated that a commissioner may forfeit the bail of a nonappearing defendant in a criminal case<sup>22</sup> and, if expressly authorized by statute, could punish disobedience of an order as a contempt.<sup>23</sup>

Based upon the authorities cited above, it would seem that if the Legislature should conclude that commissioners or traffic referees could, in an expanded number of misdemeanor violations, appropriately take guilty pleas, impose sentence within specified limitations, and impose designated conditions of probation, the courts would recognize a strong presumption in favor of the Legislature's interpretation that such judicial duties were subordinate in nature.<sup>24</sup>

In addition, it is believed that the Legislature could validly authorize commissioners or referees to hear certain types of contested matters,<sup>25</sup> so

<sup>17</sup> *Id.* at 355-366; see also *People v. Oaxaca* (1974) 39 Cal.App.3d 153, 158, recognizing duties described in § 72401 as subordinate judicial duties; *Estate of Roberts* (1942) 49 Cal.App.2d 71, 77.

<sup>18</sup> See *Opinion of Legislative Counsel*, 1 Assem. J., pp. 1150, 1151 (1970).

<sup>19</sup> *Burns v. Superior Court* (1903) 140 Cal. 11, 13.

<sup>20</sup> *People v. Oaxaca* (1974) 39 Cal.App.3d 153.

<sup>21</sup> *Id.* at 158.

<sup>22</sup> *People v. Surety Ins. Co.* (1971) 18 Cal.App.3d Supp. 1.

<sup>23</sup> See *Marcus v. Workmen's Comp. Appeals Bd.* (1973) 35 Cal.App.3d 598, 603.

<sup>24</sup> *Rooney v. Vermont Investment Corp.*, *supra*, at 366.

<sup>25</sup> *Rooney, supra*, at 365-366, held that the Legislature could assign to such officers duties comparable in responsibility to those exercised by commissioners or referees prior to 1966. Under the juvenile Court Law, referees have long been authorized to "hear such cases as are assigned . . . by the presiding judge of the juvenile court, with the same powers as a judge of the juvenile court." Welf. & Inst. Code § 554. Factually, these cases may be contested and may involve acts which, but for the age of the minor, would be treated as felonies. Except for orders removing a minor from his home, (Welf. & Inst. Code § 555), an order by a juvenile court referee is effective immediately (*id.*, § 556) and may constitute an order appealable to the Court of Appeal (*id.*, § 800). A minor may, however, first seek a rehearing before the juvenile court judge (*id.*, §§ 556, 558).

long as those matters could rationally be determined to be "subordinate" in nature when compared with the full judicial authority exercised by the judge of the court. At the municipal court level, at least, there already exists an appropriate demarcation line by which subordinate duties may be distinguished from those which should be handled only by judges—namely, the line between misdemeanor and infraction litigation.<sup>26</sup>

### *Conclusion*

To assist the municipal courts in the effective use of subordinate judicial personnel, the Judicial Council recommends that the Legislature enact amendments to the Government Code, as follows:

1. Amend Section 72401(b) to expand the number of misdemeanor violations in which a traffic referee or commissioner, subject to certain express limitations, can take a plea of guilty and impose sentence, and also to permit traffic referees and commissioners to impose specific conditions of probation in such cases;

2. Amend Section 72401(c) to permit a commissioner or traffic referee when authorized by the court to have the same jurisdiction as a judge in the handling of infraction matters;

3. Declare that the duties specified in Section 72401 as amended are subordinate judicial duties within the meaning of Article VI, Section 22 of the California Constitution.

*An act to amend Section 72401 of the Government Code, relating to the duties of traffic referees.*

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Section 72401 of the Government Code is amended to read:

○ 72401. At the direction of the court the traffic referee may do any of the following:

- (a) With respect to any misdemeanor violation of the Vehicle Code he may fix the amount of bail, grant continuances, arraign the defendant, hear and recommend orders to be made on demurrers and motions other than for continuances, take pleas and set cases for hearing or trial.

- (b) With respect to any misdemeanor violation ~~falling within the provisions of subdivision (b) of Section 42001 of the Vehicle Code, except violations of Sections 14601, 14601.1, or any misdemeanor violation requiring a violation point count of two points pursuant to Section 12810 of the Vehicle Code, or any infraction~~ he may perform any of the duties set forth in subdivision (a) of this section and in addition he may impose a fine following a plea of guilty or nolo contendere not to exceed the bail provided for that offense in the county bail schedule adopted pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1269b of the Penal Code and he may order that payment of the fine or any portion thereof be suspended but may not impose express conditions of probation, *except as otherwise provided in this section. The traffic referee* ~~He may also order the defendant to participate in a work program in lieu of paying a fine, or to attend a school for~~

<sup>26</sup> See Pen. Code § 19 (punishment for misdemeanors); Pen. Code § 19c; Veh. Code § 42001 (punishment for infractions). Cf. Gordon v. Justice Court (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323, 326, n. 2. If lay justice court judges may hear contested infractions, it seems anomalous that a legally qualified commissioner should be unable to do so.

traffic violators pursuant to the provisions of Section 42005 of the Vehicle Code.

*(c) With respect to any infraction violation a traffic referee may perform any of the duties set forth in subdivision (a) and, if expressly authorized by the court, may also conduct hearings, rule on motions, conduct trial, render a decision, and impose sentence.*

Sec. 2. The Legislature finds and declares that the duties specified in Government Code Section 72401, including but not limited to the hearing and determining of infraction violations, are subordinate judicial duties within the meaning of Article VI, Section 22 of the California Constitution.

## CHAPTER 6

JUDICIAL COUNCIL ACTION RELATING TO  
*GORDON V. JUSTICE COURT*

In *Gordon v. Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323 the California Supreme Court ruled that nonattorney judges may no longer preside over criminal trials of offenses punishable by a jail sentence unless the defendant waives his constitutional right to an attorney judge. The effective date of the *Gordon* ruling was temporarily stayed by the California Supreme Court and a further stay was obtained pending United States Supreme Court action on the California Attorney General's petition for writ of certiorari.

At the time of the *Gordon* decision there were more than 120 single-judge justice courts presided over by nonattorney judges. To provide a temporary means of assisting these courts to meet the impact of the *Gordon* ruling, the Judicial Council sponsored legislation enacted as Chapter 1493 of the 1974 Statutes (1974 Assembly Bill 2260)<sup>1</sup> as standby legislation to become operative if the Attorney General does not succeed in obtaining a reversal of the California Supreme Court's ruling in *Gordon*.

Under this legislation the Governor may appoint as many as 22 new justice court judges in judicial districts where the Judicial Council finds attorney judges are needed. The new full-time judges would travel on "circuit" to assist other justice courts and would receive an annual salary of \$30,000, paid by the counties with reimbursement by the state. In addition, up to 30 incumbent attorney justice court judges may be selected to become full-time judges with the responsibility of assisting other courts as they are needed. These judges also would receive annual salaries of \$30,000, for which the counties would be reimbursed by the state. The new legislation would require that every justice court vacancy be filled by an attorney.

The judgeships created by this standby legislation would expire on January 2, 1977 and the Judicial Council would be required to make recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor on or before June 1, 1975 for a permanent reorganization of the justice courts. The Council is presently preparing a report of its recommendations for submission in the event Chapter 1493 of the 1974 Statutes becomes operative.

<sup>1</sup> Gov. Code §§ 71700-71704.





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**PART TWO**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE  
OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA COURTS**

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## CHAPTER 1

### GENERAL

#### A. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Judicial Council's recommendations, which are described in the preceding section of this report, represent only a small proportion of the work undertaken by the Council. A number of other significant activities were carried on by the Council and its committees and staff, some of which are summarized in this section.

##### *Workshops*

During the past year the Judicial Council organized and presented five management workshops for judges and court personnel and a workshop for traffic commissioners and referees. One of the management workshops was devoted to finding ways of expediting felony cases, another brought together superior court judges from the smaller superior courts to discuss common administrative problems, one involved superior court administrators and two concerned management information and statistical reporting by superior and municipal courts. In chronological order, these workshops were held as follows:

1. Workshop for Superior Court Administrators, San Francisco, February 8-9, 1974
2. Traffic Workshop for Municipal Court Commissioners and Referees, San Francisco, April 19-20, 1974
3. Workshop for Small Superior Courts, Sacramento, May 3-4, 1974
4. Workshop on Expediting Felony Cases, San Francisco, June 7-8, 1974
5. Superior Court Workshop on Reporting of Court Management Information, San Francisco, June 25, 1974
6. Municipal Court Workshop on Reporting of Court Management Information, San Francisco, June 28, 1974

The two judges' workshops were unique, each featuring discussions of major topics involving administrative problem areas. The Workshop on Expediting Felony Cases brought together 41 superior and municipal court judges from the 11 largest counties, as well as 19 prosecutors, defenders, court executives and other nonjudicial personnel for two days of discussion of methods of achieving more effective management and calendaring of criminal cases. At the close of the workshop, the workshop participants issued a consensus statement embodying 10 recommendations for expediting felony cases. These recommendations dealt with calendaring, screening of cases, and steps to promote better interagency action on felony cases.

The Workshop for Small Superior Courts brought together 34 judges from 29 courts with 3 or less judges. Among the topics discussed in the workshop were appropriate fees and procedures for appointing counsel to defend indigent criminal defendants, fees for testamentary trustees and other extraordinary fees, effective utilization of bailiffs, calendar manage-

ment techniques for small courts, federal grants for court projects, and a variety of other common problems. Financed by a federal grant, the workshop produced favorable evaluations from the participants and a unanimous consensus that annual workshops for this unique group of courts should be planned. The participants also voted to explicitly call the next workshop the Workshop for Cow County Judges, rather than the title used for the 1974 program.

The Traffic Workshop for Municipal Court Commissioners and Referees also proved successful. The topics which were discussed included infractions, traffic court procedures, penalties in traffic court, authority of commissioners and referees, public relations and the traffic court, and recurring problems in these courts. The 26 participating commissioners and referees produced a set of recommendations and requested the Judicial Council to sponsor legislation to provide that commissioners and referees be authorized to hear and sentence in all traffic infraction cases, impose conditions of probation where warranted, issue warrants, and punish for contempts arising out of any matter heard before them. They also encouraged greater statewide uniformity in traffic court procedures and administration, including forms, sentencing practices and the conduct of traffic schools.

The Workshop for Superior Court Administrators, held on February 8-9, 1974, consisted of roundtable discussions of court personnel procedures and problems, audio and/or video court reporting, management information systems, ways of procuring federal grants from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, and comments on judicial and nonjudicial workload factors. The 20 administrators present also heard a presentation on appropriate duties and responsibilities of court administrators and exchanged views on Judicial Council statistical reporting problems.

Finally, in the last week in June, workshops were sponsored for superior court and municipal court personnel responsible for reporting court management information and statistics. The Superior Court Workshop attracted 79 participants from 43 of the state's 58 superior courts, while the Municipal Court Workshop brought together 92 participants from 62 municipal courts. Both workshops featured small and large group discussions of current problems in reporting and effective ways of collecting statistics. The discussions produced a considerable exchange of ideas concerning effective ways of collecting accurate statistical data, as well as discussions of appropriate manual and automated methods of compiling statistical data. Since these workshops were the first ever to be sponsored by the Judicial Council on these subjects, there was much interest in the participants' evaluations of the programs. For both workshops, enthusiasm was high and the workshops were adjudged a success.

#### *Liaison and Assistance to the Center for Judicial Education and Research*

Last year, responsibility for three institutes formerly sponsored by the Judicial Council was transferred to the newly-established, federally funded Center for Judicial Education and Research. In order to effectuate a smooth transition, Judicial Council staff formerly responsible for organizing the Sentencing Institutes for Superior Court Judges, the Institutes for

Municipal and Justice Court Judges, and the Institutes for Juvenile Court Judges and Referees, assisted the Center's staff in organizing these programs. While the Center's staff had overall responsibility for the organization and implementation of the programs, aided in each instance by a judges' advisory committee, Judicial Council staff members furnished considerable guidance and administrative assistance.

#### *Public Information Services*

The continuing growth in the volume and scope of services performed by the public information attorney has had a beneficial effect on the reporting and understanding of the function and decisions of the Supreme Court, and the actions of the Judicial Council. There have been a number of press and magazine articles describing the California Supreme Court, its members and its major decisions. Similarly, the activities of the Judicial Council, including special projects, have received more extended coverage and analysis than in previous years.

In 1974 the number of press releases totaled 215, a new high for the decade the public information program has been in operation. Of these, 132 reported Supreme Court decisions or other actions, 52 listed the cases accepted for hearing by the Supreme Court (see *1974 Judicial Council Report*, p. 75), 17 concerned Judicial Council activities, and 14 were related to other judicial matters, such as actions by the Commission on Judicial Appointments, special statements, commendations, appointments, etc. Distribution of each news release is tailored to the "market," so that varying matters are called to the attention of particularly interested media. Thus, distribution may be made among or include legal, statewide and national media and other recipients interested in selected areas of law or judicial administration. Such distribution ranges from 25 to over 250. The Weekly Summary distribution is generally limited to the legal press, since that material is subsequently included in the advance sheets to the Official Reports.

These news releases generate both written and telephone inquiries concerning background data, related legal and judicial procedures, the relevance of the ruling or action to other state or federal decisions, statutes, etc., or the practical effect of the ruling or action.

Beyond this, the public information service responds to numerous inquiries from citizens, legislators, judges, administrators, court personnel, and other agencies regarding the function of the California court system. In 1974, for example, unusual interest was shown in the judicial selection and election process. Participation in programs designed to alleviate friction between the bench and the media is also a related function of the public information attorney.

A bimonthly newsletter is prepared for judges, court personnel and others, including organizations interested in court administration. Distributed nationally, it reaches over 2,000 recipients. The *Newsletter* focuses on reporting Council actions, programs, and publications and proposed and adopted rules, standards and forms. Also noted are judicial appointments, statistics, important legislation and key court rulings.

### *Judgeship Reports*

As in previous years, the Judicial Council prepared statistical reports for the Legislature on the judgeship needs of courts seeking additional judgeships. In the 1974 session, the Council prepared 31 such reports, 21 of which affected municipal courts and 10 of which applied to superior courts.<sup>1</sup>

The Council utilized a weighted caseload system to measure judgeship needs, developed on the basis of time studies of various judicial proceedings.

### *Federally Funded Projects Completed During the Year*

A comprehensive listing of the currently approved federally funded projects is set forth in Section G of this report. The following projects, previously mentioned in the *1974 Judicial Council Report*, were completed last year:

#### 1. *Alternatives to Using Reporters in Municipal Courts*

This project provided funds to install electronic recorders of various types in municipal court departments where shorthand reporters are not utilized. Standards concerning storage, retrieval, retention and security of recorded proceedings were recommended in the project report of July 1, 1974.

#### 2. *Nonjudicial Staffing Requirements, California Courts*

This project developed weighted caseload values as a means for measuring workload requirements and determining nonjudicial staffing needs, other than for bailiffs and reporters, in California trial courts. The final report was made by Arthur Young & Company, the project consultant, in June 1974. A discussion of the recommendations in the final report and the Judicial Council's actions thereon is found in Section H, *infra*, of this chapter.

#### 3. *Study of Operations of Branch Courts*

This project analyzed and evaluated the location and operating efficiency of existing branch courts at the trial court level and recommended criteria for locating future branch courts and for determining the extent and variety of matters to be handled at such branches. The final report was made by Arthur Young & Company, the project consultant, in August 1974.

#### 4. *Judicial Time Study and Update of Weighted Caseload Values*

This project updated the judicial weighted caseload factors and established procedures for future revisions of weights. The report dated May 1974 provides the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Legislature and other interested parties, with a more accurate means of measuring and projecting judicial caseload and staffing needs.

<sup>1</sup>The courts for which judgeship reports were prepared were:

*Superior Courts.* Counties of Tuolumne, Orange, Stanislaus, San Clara, Sacramento, Placer, Butte, San Diego, San Bernardino, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

*Municipal Courts.* Walnut Creek-Danville, Visalia, Compton, Downey, San Antonio, Culver, Desert, San Bernardino, North Orange, West Orange, Modesto, Fresno, Central Orange, El Cajon, Orange County Harbor, Livermore, North County (San Diego), Mount Diablo, Stockton and San Diego.



## B. SUMMARY OF 1974 LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON JUDICIAL COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS AND OTHER SELECTED LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

The Judicial Council recommended 12 measures for enactment by the Legislature during the second year of the 1973-74 Regular Session. One of these measures (concerning arbitration) had been a subject of interim study as a result of legislative action during 1973. Of these 12 measures, 10 received favorable action by the Legislature and the Governor; the arbitration proposal was passed by the Legislature but vetoed by the Governor, and a justice court judge salary equity proposal failed to pass the Legislature.

In addition to its sponsorship of these measures, the Judicial Council was concerned with a number of other legislative measures significantly affecting the judiciary and the administration of justice. This report, therefore, summarizes a few of these other measures that were enacted into law in addition to reporting legislative action on measures sponsored by the Judicial Council. In the material that follows, the Judicial Council measures are summarized first; thereafter, a selected number of Senate and Assembly measures of particular interest to the judiciary are summarized chronologically in the order of their introduction, with Senate measures preceding Assembly measures.

Senator Alfred H. Song and Assemblyman Charles Warren were the legislative members of the Judicial Council at the time these measures were introduced, and they were responsible for handling most of the measures sponsored by the Council.

### JUDICIAL COUNCIL MEASURES

#### *Arbitration*

Senate Bill 1211, introduced by Senator Moscone, would have implemented the Judicial Council's recommendation providing a system for arbitration of civil litigation in superior courts.<sup>2</sup> Following its reference to interim study in 1973,<sup>3</sup> it passed the Legislature in 1974, but was vetoed by the Governor on the stated ground that procedural details of the system should be contained in the statute rather than in rules promulgated by the Judicial Council. The measure was based upon a published study of arbitration made by the Judicial Council under the mandate of Senate Resolution 139 (1971).<sup>4</sup> The study resulted in the Judicial Council's recommending the enactment of an arbitration statute and the adoption of proposed rules designed to detail the form and procedures for arbitration of superior court actions.

Senate Bill 1211 was introduced as a spot bill on May 1, 1973, and was amended five times, originally to incorporate many of the procedural provisions recommended in the *1973 Judicial Council Report*, then to require the Council to provide by rule for a uniform system of consensual

<sup>2</sup> See 1973 Judicial Council Report 110-114.

<sup>3</sup> See 1974 Judicial Council Report 77-78.

<sup>4</sup> See 1973 Judicial Council Report 35-114.

arbitration, once for technical reasons, once to add a provision that a plaintiff could require arbitration in cases where the award would not exceed \$7,500, and once to make the measure operative July 1, 1975.<sup>5</sup>

As passed by the Legislature, the bill would have required the Judicial Council to provide by rule for a uniform system of arbitration in superior court actions at the plaintiff's election if he agrees the award shall not exceed \$7,500 and in other cases on stipulation of all parties.

#### *Retirement Fund*

Senate Bill 1617, introduced by Senator Song, appropriates \$578,636 to augment deficiencies in the Judges' Retirement Fund. The bill was introduced as an urgency measure and enacted without amendment, becoming operative February 28, 1974.<sup>5</sup>

#### *Compensation of Judges*

Senate Bill 1686, introduced by Senator Song, amends Government Code Sections 68703 and 75083 to provide that a retired judge be paid for services as a master for the Commission on Judicial Qualifications on the same basis as a master for the Supreme Court or a Court of Appeal. Due to the pendency of several matters before the Commission in which appointment of masters was necessary, the bill was enacted without amendment as urgency legislation, effective April 4, 1974.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Occupational Safety Orders*

Senate Bill 2164, introduced by Senator Song, repeals and adds Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 6650) to Part 1 of Division 5 of the Labor Code to reenact a revised judicial enforcement procedure for enforcement of occupational safety orders under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973.<sup>7</sup> Numerous provisions of law were revised by the 1973 Act to provide for general regulation of industrial safety and to assess civil penalties in certain circumstances for violation of safety orders.

Senate Bill 2164 was occasioned by a failure to include provisions for exercise of judicial discretion in the original Act. The measure was amended twice to clarify its provisions, and enacted in amended form.<sup>8</sup> Also enacted was Assembly Bill 3335, introduced by Assemblyman Fenton as a general clean-up measure which also reenacts Chapter 8.<sup>9</sup> Although slightly different from Senate Bill 2164, it is not inconsistent and both chapters are effective.

#### *Criminal Records*

Senate Bill 2217, introduced by Senator Song, amends Sections 13125, 13150, 13152, 13153, 13177, and repeals Section 13126 of the Penal Code to specify the criminal history information which must be supplied by courts and others to the Department of Justice and to eliminate provisions which would have permitted the Attorney General to require additional infor-

<sup>5</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 43.

<sup>6</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 149.

<sup>7</sup> Cal. Stats. 1973, Ch. 993, effective October 2, 1973.

<sup>8</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1233.

<sup>9</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1284.

mation to be supplied by administrative action.

This legislation was an outgrowth of a resolution adopted at the November 1973 meeting of the Judicial Council.<sup>10</sup> As originally introduced, Senate Bill 2217 provided for approval by the Chairman of the Judicial Council of any forms on which statistics and data would be accumulated from the courts by the Department of Justice. Following extensive negotiations between staff members of the Attorney General's Office and the Judicial Council, the measure was amended to place the Legislature in control of those criminal history matters which the courts and other agencies would report to the Department of Justice. The bill was then enacted in amended form to become operative July 1, 1978.<sup>11</sup>

#### *Assignment of Judges*

Senate Bill 2289, introduced by Senator Song, clarifies Section 68547 of the Government Code relating to payment of assigned judges. This legislation was made necessary by an Attorney General's Opinion<sup>12</sup> which questioned the long-standing practice by which judges have been given full pay when serving on successive assignments in various courts for continuous periods exceeding 30 days. The bill assures that under such circumstances the judge will be paid on the same basis as a full-time judge, with proper credit for weekends and holidays, regardless of the length of his assignment to any particular court. The measure was amended once for technical reasons and was then enacted as an urgency measure, operative September 6, 1974.<sup>13</sup>

#### *Compensation of Assigned Justice Court Judges*

Senate Bill 2290, introduced by Senator Song, would have effectuated a Judicial Council recommendation for more equitable compensation of justice court judges serving on assignment in municipal and superior courts.<sup>14</sup> The measure would have permitted an assigned justice court judge to receive, under specified conditions, the full salary of the office to which he was assigned in addition to his regular compensation. The bill appropriated an unspecified amount for disbursement to local agencies for the increased costs involved, which the Department of Finance estimated to be approximately \$100,000 per year. After favorable action by the Senate Governmental Organization Committee, the measure failed to receive approval by the Senate Finance Committee.

#### *Assigned Judges for the First Appellate District*

Senate Bill 2291, introduced by Senator Song, appropriates \$325,000 to provide assigned judges and supporting staff to assist the Court of Appeal in San Francisco. This measure was introduced as a spot bill in anticipation of the results of the extensive study of the Courts of Appeal by the National Center for State Courts. Thereafter the amount and purpose of the appro-

<sup>10</sup> See 1974 Judicial Council Report 16-21.

<sup>11</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 790.

<sup>12</sup> 56 Ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 151.

<sup>13</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 679.

<sup>14</sup> See 1974 Judicial Council Report 67-68.

priation was added by amendment. Further technical amendments were made, and the measure was enacted as amended.<sup>15</sup> As a measure which funds usual court expenses, the bill took effect immediately on September 26, 1974.

#### *Infraction Pleas by Mail*

Senate Bill 2295, introduced by Senator Song, amends Section 40519 of the Vehicle Code to permit in-county as well as out-of-county residents to plead not guilty by mail for a traffic infraction. The bill was amended twice to require that a statement informing the defendant of this right appear on citation forms after January 1, 1976, and was enacted as amended.<sup>16</sup>

#### *Penalty Assessments*

Senate Bill 2296, introduced by Senator Song, amends Sections 42006 and 42050 of the Vehicle Code to clarify that the Vehicle Code penalty assessment and the special night court assessment apply to all Vehicle Code offenses (and offenses involving violations of local ordinances "adopted pursuant to" the Vehicle Code, rather than those local ordinances "relating to vehicles or their operators or owners") except offenses relating to parking or registration or offenses by pedestrians or bicyclists or orders for payments under Section 564(3)(c) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

The bill was amended four times, once for technical reasons, once to make similar changes in Section 42006 of the Vehicle Code relating to night court special assessments, once to exempt from such assessments offenses by bicyclists, and once to deny reimbursement to local agencies for any costs involved. The bill was then enacted as amended.<sup>17</sup>

#### *Los Angeles Juror Selection*

SB 2317, introduced by Senator Song, amends Sections 204 and 206, and adds Section 203.3 to the Code of Civil Procedure to provide that in Los Angeles County all trial jurors for the municipal and superior courts will be selected annually on a countywide basis. Jurors summoned for duty in municipal courts need not be residents of the district in which they are summoned to serve, but any juror may exempt himself from service in a court located more than 20 miles from his place of residence or if there is no adequate means of transportation between his residence and the court for which he is summoned. This measure was introduced to resolve certain constitutional questions presented by the jury selection system as applied in the various judicial districts in Los Angeles County, and also as a means of streamlining procedures for selection of jury panels. The bill was amended once to exempt jurors lacking transportation to court, and was enacted as amended.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1429.

<sup>16</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1264.

<sup>17</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1265.

<sup>18</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 806.

### *Justice Court Judges*

AB 2260 (Z'berg) adds Article 3 (commencing with Section 71700) to the Government Code to provide for temporary lawyer judges in justice courts to meet the requirements of the decision in *Gordon v. Justice Court* ((1974) 12 Cal.3d 323). The measure becomes operative on January 7, 1975, or on the date that the *Gordon* decision is final for all purposes, including any review by the United States Supreme Court, whichever is later.

The bill provides for up to 22 circuit justice court judgeships to become operative when the Judicial Council makes a finding of necessity after examination of the workload needs of various justice courts in the state. The circuit judgeships are temporary, with terms expiring on January 2, 1977 (Section 71700). The Judicial Council is required to report its recommendations to the Legislature and to the Governor by June 1, 1975, regarding organization of the justice courts of the state so that judgeships can be filled on a permanent basis at the elections held in 1976 (Section 71703). On or after January 7, 1975, justice court vacancies are to be filled by attorney judges who are residents of the county (Section 71701).

The bill provides that circuit judges must have five years' experience as lawyers, must serve on a full-time basis, and will earn an annual salary of \$30,000 to be paid by the counties and reimbursed by the state from special appropriations or from funds made available to the Judicial Council for assignment of judges generally. The bill also authorizes the Chairman of the Judicial Council to certify up to 30 incumbent justice court judges who meet the foregoing qualifications as acceptable for judicial assignments to other courts after determination of need and available funding; such judges would then be paid the specified \$30,000 salary by their county, subject to state reimbursement. (Sections 71700 and 71702.) The measure also requires the Judicial Council to adopt implementing rules of administration (Section 71704).

This proposal was submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee as an amendment to an existing measure which had passed the Assembly and was awaiting consideration by the Senate. The bill was then approved without further amendment.

An appropriation of \$810,000 was included in the bill to provide reimbursement to counties and administrative expenses. However, this appropriation was deleted by the Governor in anticipation that the act would not become immediately operative due to anticipated United States Supreme Court review of the *Gordon* decision. The measure, without the appropriation, became law as amended.<sup>19</sup>

## OTHER MEASURES

### *Structure of the Judiciary*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 136, introduced by Senator Song, creates a joint committee on the judiciary to study state funding of the judicial system, small claims, the appellate process, and the optimum structure for

<sup>19</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1493.

California's judicial system.<sup>20</sup> Senate Concurrent Resolution 161, introduced by Senator Song, creates an advisory commission to assist the joint committee.<sup>21</sup> One amendment was made to extend the final reporting date of the committee, and to specify its powers and funding. The committee began its work July 2, 1974, and is to report its findings by January 30, 1976.

#### *Judicial Succession Upon Consolidation*

Senate Bill 1511, introduced by Senator Grunsky, amends Section 71080 of the Government Code to provide explicitly that, where consolidation of judicial districts into a newly established municipal or justice court requires an election to select the first judge or judges due to an excess number of eligible incumbents over the number of available judgeships, only eligible judges of the courts to be superseded may appear on the ballot and be elected and the successor is the judge who receives the highest number of votes. The bill was amended once to specify that judges elected in such an election serve until a successor has been elected or appointed, and was enacted as an urgency measure operative January 27, 1974.<sup>22</sup>

#### *Small Claims Courts*

Assembly Bill 2413, introduced by Assemblyman Alatorre, amends Section 117g of the Code of Civil Procedure to require evidence to be presented to prove the claim in small claims default cases. The bill was amended four times, initially to make technical changes, then to insert the proposed change in existing Section 117g and finally to eliminate any alteration of forms. It was then enacted as amended.<sup>23</sup>

#### *Judgments*

Assembly Bill 2829, introduced by Assemblyman McAlister, amends, adds, and repeals various sections of the Code of Civil Procedure to permit enforcement of sister state money judgments (other than support orders subject to the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act) by filing an application with the clerk of the superior court and obtaining immediate entry of a judgment, subject to the judgment debtor's right to file a motion to vacate within 30 days. With certain specified exceptions, execution upon the judgment is stayed until expiration of the time for filing a motion to vacate and until determination of any such motion. The bill was enacted as introduced.<sup>24</sup>

#### *Venue*

Assembly Bill 3439, introduced by Assemblyman Z'berg, revises various sections of the Code of Civil Procedure to permit the court to award the prevailing party his attorney's fees and expenses, which are the personal liability of the attorney, in change-of-venue proceedings where an action

<sup>20</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Res. Ch. 106.

<sup>21</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Res. Ch. 116.

<sup>22</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 3.

<sup>23</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 120.

<sup>24</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 211.

is allegedly commenced in an improper court. The measure also prevents voluntary dismissal of an action when a motion for change of venue is pending. The bill was amended three times, once to clarify that the measure does not apply to cases where venue is changed for the convenience of witnesses, twice to make other clarifying and technical changes, and was enacted as amended.<sup>25</sup>

#### *Lawyers*

Assembly Bill 3688, introduced by Assemblyman Maddy, adds Section 6180 *et seq.* to the Business and Professions Code to provide that, when a lawyer leaves practice without arranging for his pending caseload to be undertaken by substitute attorneys, the court may through appointed counsel supervise the transfer of matters to other legal counsel. The bill was amended once to make clarifying and technical changes, and was enacted in amended form.<sup>26</sup>

### C. CHANGES IN THE CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT DURING 1974

During 1974 the Judicial Council revised a substantial number of appellate and trial court rules and made several changes in its recommended Standards of Judicial Administration. The appellate rule amendments generally concern the form of appellate briefs and applications for extension of time on appeal. The trial court rule changes relate principally to: a standard format for interrogatories, requests for admission and responses; voir dire of prospective jurors in criminal cases; the authority of traffic referees to act as temporary judges; family law confidential counseling statements; and the coordination of civil actions pending in separate courts. New rules were added relating to procedures following bifurcated trials, the reporting of income and transcript production by court reporters, videotaping of court proceedings for approved studies, and the automated maintenance of court indexes. A new rule was also adopted relating to the chairmanship of the Judicial Council.

Amendments to the Judicial Council recommended Standards of Judicial Administration provide suggested guidelines and questions for the conduct of jury voir dire in criminal cases, and clarify existing guidelines for granting continuances in civil cases.

Following is a summary of all the revisions, which became effective July 1, 1974 or January 1, 1975, as indicated below.

#### 1. APPELLATE RULES

##### *Form of Appellate Briefs*

Rules 15, 37 and 44 were amended effective July 1, 1974 to permit briefs prepared by processes of duplication other than printing to use both sides of the paper, subject to certain requirements designed to ensure the quality and legibility of such briefs. In adopting these amendments, the

<sup>25</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 1369.

<sup>26</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 589.

Council recognized the many improvements made in duplication processes in recent years, as well as the need to conserve valuable resources and to reduce the cost of litigation. Previously, the use of both sides of the paper was permitted only in printed briefs.

*Applications for Extension of Time and Other Routine Applications on Appeal*

To simplify the procedures for informing the other parties of an application and order to extend time or for other routine relief on appeal, Rules 43 and 137 were amended, effective January 1, 1975, to require a party who applies for an extension or other routine order to furnish addressed, postage prepaid envelopes and, unless the court has required prior service, additional copies of the application to the clerk for later mailing with the court's order to all other parties.

## 2. TRIAL COURT RULES AND STANDARDS

*Standard Format for Interrogatories, Requests for Admission and Responses*

To resolve the problems that had resulted from having differing local rules regarding interrogatories, requests for admission and responses, Rules 201 and 501 were amended effective July 1, 1974 to prescribe a standard format. The new standardized format provides cross-identification of the questions and answers without duplication or repetition of the questions and answers in the papers presented by either party during discovery. However, the rules require that when an interrogatory, request for admission or response is used in court for any purpose other than impeachment, the question and answer must be set out in a single document for the use of the court and opposing counsel.

*Voir Dire of Prospective Jurors in Criminal Cases*

To prescribe the procedures to be followed by the trial courts when conducting voir dire of prospective jurors in criminal cases, Rules 228 and 516 were amended, effective January 1, 1975, to extend the applicability of these rules to criminal as well as civil cases.

Further, a new Section 8.5 was added to the recommended Standards of Judicial Administration, effective July 1, 1974, to provide suggested guidelines for the conduct of jury voir dire in criminal cases.

A State Bar sponsored amendment to Penal Code Section 1078, effective January 1, 1975, permits reasonable voir dire examination "to be conducted orally and directly by counsel."<sup>27</sup> The Judicial Council agreed with the State Bar to support this amendment with the understanding that Rules 228 and 516, as amended, together with Section 8.5 of the recommended Standards would prescribe procedures and guidelines for trial judges when conducting voir dire in criminal cases and when permitting reasonable examination of prospective jurors by counsel orally and directly. Pursuant to these rules and standard, the trial judge would initially examine the prospective jurors and ask any additional questions requested by counsel. Upon request, counsel for each party would be permitted to

<sup>27</sup> Cal. Stats. 1974, Ch. 960.



supplement the judge's examination by oral and direct questioning of any of the prospective jurors. The scope of the additional questions or supplemental examination shall be within reasonable limits prescribed by the trial judge in his sound discretion. Thus, except for a provision permitting counsel to stipulate to the examination of prospective jurors outside the presence of the judge, which remains applicable to civil cases only, the procedures for examining prospective jurors in civil and criminal cases will hereafter be the same.

#### *Findings, Judgment and Motion for New Trial Following Bifurcated Trial*

To clarify the procedures for requesting and preparing findings and judgment when a case has been bifurcated for separate trial of factual issues, the Judicial Council adopted, effective January 1, 1975, a new Rule 232.5 which specifies that when a factual issue is tried separately and prior to the trial of other issues, the judge conducting such prior trial shall follow the procedures set out in Rule 232 for preparation of findings, but the proposed judgment shall not be prepared until all the issues have been tried. The new rule also provides that when the remaining issues are tried by a different judge or judges, each judge shall perform all acts required by Rule 232 as to the issues tried by him and the judge trying the final issue shall prepare the judgment. Any motion for a new trial will be made after all the issues have been tried and each judge will hear and determine the motion as to the issues tried by him.

#### *Authority of Traffic Referees to Act as Temporary Judges*

To make it clear that a traffic referee having the qualifications of a court commissioner may act as a temporary judge on the same basis as a commissioner, subdivision (b) of Rule 532 was amended, effective January 1, 1975, to exempt traffic referees who have these qualifications from the requirements of subdivision (a) of Rule 532. Subdivision (a) of Rule 532 provides that a written stipulation must be obtained and certain other procedures must be followed when a case is to be heard by a temporary judge.

#### *Reporting of Income and Transcript Production by Court Reporters in Designated Counties*

To fulfill its duties under 1974 legislation designed to aid the Legislature and the counties in setting the basic salary rates of court reporters, the Judicial Council adopted new Rule 860 requiring that official reporters and temporary official reporters of any court in the counties of Fresno,<sup>28</sup> Marin,<sup>29</sup> Riverside,<sup>30</sup> San Mateo,<sup>31</sup> Santa Cruz<sup>32</sup> and Ventura<sup>33</sup> shall maintain records of their production of transcripts and income received, and the time spent in attendance upon the court. Summaries of this information are to be made to the Judicial Council periodically under specified procedures on forms prescribed by the Judicial Council.

<sup>28</sup> Stats. 1974, Ch. 1544 (Gov. Code § 68513).

<sup>29</sup> Stats. 1974, Ch. 1266 (Gov. Code § 68513).

<sup>30</sup> Stats. 1974, Ch. 733 (Gov. Code § 68514).

<sup>31</sup> Stats. 1974, Ch. 1192 (Gov. Code § 68514).

<sup>32</sup> Stats. 1974, Ch. 1201 (Gov. Code § 68515).

<sup>33</sup> Stats. 1974, Ch. 1126 (Gov. Code § 68513).

*Exception of Judicial Council Approved Studies from Prohibition Against Videotaping of Court Proceedings*

Recognizing the desirability of carefully controlled experimentation with new technologies for recording courtroom proceedings, the Judicial Council adopted a new Rule 980.1, effective July 1, 1974, by which persons or organizations seeking to conduct such studies for the purpose of improving the administration of justice in the courts may apply to the Judicial Council for specific exemption from Rule 980 which generally prohibits photographing, recording for broadcasting and broadcasting in a courtroom while court is in session.

*Court Indexes—Automated Maintenance*

To enable the trial courts to utilize modern technology in maintaining indexes of actions and because of the increasing difficulty of obtaining the high quality paper forms required for these indexes, the Judicial Council adopted a new Rule 1010, effective January 1, 1975, that authorizes trial courts to create, maintain and make accessible the indexes by photographic, mechanical or electronic means. The rule permits a court to maintain a single alphabetic index so long as the plaintiff-defendant distinction is retained, and requires that indexes maintained under automated procedures shall be accessible for public use.

*Confidential Counseling Statement*

In response to State Bar sponsored legislation repealing Civil Code Section 4356 and amending Civil Code Section 4508, the Judicial Council amended Rules 1224, 1228 and 1284, effective January 1, 1975, replacing the Family Law Confidential Questionnaire form with a simplified Confidential Counseling Statement form designed to assist the courts in identifying those persons who are in need of counseling services, without requiring the parties in every dissolution proceeding to disclose the detailed personal information previously called for by the confidential questionnaire.

*Coordination of Civil Actions*

To improve the new procedures adopted effective January 1, 1974 for coordinating civil cases having similar issues pending in different courts (Rules 1501-1550), the Judicial Council amended two rules effective July 1, 1974: (a) the definition of liaison counsel (Rule 1501(1)) was revised generally to limit the specified powers and duties of liaison counsel; (b) Rule 1514(d) was amended to provide that an order assigning a judge to determine whether coordination is appropriate will not automatically stay further proceedings in a case in which the trial has begun prior to the assignment of such judge.

*Guidelines for Granting Continuances in Civil Cases*

At the request of the State Bar, Section 9(b)(3)(i) of the recommended Standards of Judicial Administration was amended effective January 1, 1975 to add to the present provisions of that section a requirement that an attorney seeking a continuance on the ground he is engaged in the trial

of another case should show that the court at a specified time in advance of trial made a finding concerning the attorney's specific assignment to the case for which the continuance is sought.

### 3. OTHER RULES

#### *Chairmanship of the Judicial Council*

A constitutional amendment approved at the general election in November 1974 deleted from Article VI, Section 6 of the California Constitution words designating the Chief Justice "as chairman" of the Judicial Council. Since many statutes and rules vest authority in the Chairman of the Judicial Council, the Council adopted a new rule to make it clear that the Chief Justice of California shall act as Chairman of the Judicial Council for all purposes.

### D. JUDICIAL REDISTRICTING

Realignment of judicial district boundaries eliminated six judicial districts during 1972-73, and reduced the total number of judicial districts in California to 291 at the end of fiscal year 1973-74. The six districts that were eliminated were all justice court districts. One was eliminated when the district was annexed to an adjoining municipal court district.<sup>34</sup> Another two justice courts were eliminated when they were consolidated and the consolidated district annexed to the adjoining municipal court district.<sup>35</sup> Three justice courts were eliminated when the districts were consolidated with adjoining justice court districts.<sup>36</sup> In addition, one justice court district became a municipal court district when its population exceeded 40,000 residents.<sup>37</sup>

Table A gives the total number of judicial districts as of June 30, for each year since the lower court reorganization<sup>38</sup> and the number served by justice courts and municipal courts. There were 109 fewer judicial districts at the end of 1973-74 than at the end of the year of reorganization. During this 21-year period, justice court districts decreased by 135 districts or 39 percent and municipal court districts increased by 26 districts or 51 percent.

The number of districts served by justice courts has decreased since the reorganization largely because of two factors: (1) redistricting by local boards of supervisors resulting in the consolidation of separate justice court districts to form either municipal court or larger justice court districts and (2) the creation of municipal courts as district populations in-

<sup>34</sup> San Bernardino County: Chino Justice Court District was annexed to the San Bernardino County Municipal Court as the Chino Division on November 26, 1973.

<sup>35</sup> San Bernardino County: Barstow and Yermo-Belleview Justice Court Districts were consolidated and became the Barstow Division of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court on August 6, 1973.

<sup>36</sup> Monterey County: Greenfield Justice Court District was consolidated with the King City Justice Court District to become King City-Greenfield Justice Court District on January 1, 1974.

San Benito County: Tres Pinos Justice Court District was consolidated with the Hollister Justice Court District, becoming the Hollister Justice Court District on December 19, 1973.

Stanislaus County: Newman Justice Court District was consolidated with the Patterson Justice Court District to become the Newman-Patterson Justice Court District on March 14, 1974.

<sup>37</sup> Los Angeles County: The Malibu Justice Court District became the Malibu Municipal Court District on December 14, 1973.

<sup>38</sup> See Judicial Council Fourteenth Biennial Report (1953) 12-28.

crease to levels in excess of the 40,000 constitutional limit for justice courts.

**TABLE A—CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS**

**As of June 30, 1953 Through 1974**

Year	Total judicial districts	Number of justice courts	Number of municipal courts
1953.....	400	349	51
1954.....	400	348	52
1955.....	395	342	53
1956.....	395	341	54
1957.....	393	335	58
1958.....	390	329	61
1959.....	374	312	62
1960.....	374	307	67
1961.....	371	302	69
1962.....	370	298	72
1963.....	365	293	72
1964.....	361	288	73
1965.....	349	276	73
1966.....	339	268	71
1967.....	336	263	73
1968.....	326	253	73
1969.....	319	245	74
1970.....	319	244	75
1971.....	309	232	77
1972.....	303	226	77
1973.....	297	221	76
1974.....	291	214	77

The Judicial Council completed districting surveys in Fresno, Plumas, San Diego and Sutter Counties in 1973-74. The surveys were made at the request of the respective boards of supervisors and pursuant to Section 71042 of the Government Code. The Council's report to the Fresno Board of Supervisors recommended that the board adopt a plan designed to bring about the eventual consolidation of judicial districts into one county-wide municipal court sitting full time in Fresno and holding regular sessions in other locations as needed. The Council's report to Plumas Board of Supervisors recommended that the board consolidate the judicial districts into a single countywide justice court district sitting in Quincy and holding sessions in Chester, Greenville and Portola. The Council's report to the San Diego Board of Supervisors reaffirmed its earlier recommendations that National and Coronado Justice Court Districts be consolidated with the San Diego Municipal Court District and that the former South Bay Municipal Court District remain within the San Diego Municipal Court District. The report to the Sutter Board of Supervisors recommended consolidation of the two justice court districts into a single municipal court district upon the termination of the current term of office of the incumbent judge in Yuba City.

## E. JUSTICE COURT QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS

No statewide qualifying examination for layman candidates for the office of judge of the justice court<sup>39</sup> was given during the 1974 calendar year, due to the case of *Gordon v. Justice Court*.<sup>40</sup> The *Gordon* case, which involved the question of whether the trial of a criminal charge before a

<sup>39</sup> Gov. Code § 71601; Cal. Rules of Court 750-760.

<sup>40</sup> (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323.

nonlawyer judge denies the defendant due process of law, was accepted by the California Supreme Court late in 1973. In August 1974 the Court issued its decision, ruling that nonattorney judges may no longer preside over criminal trials of offenses punishable by a jail sentence unless the defendant waives his constitutional right to a lawyer judge. Unless the *Gordon* decision is reversed by the United States Supreme Court, it is unlikely that any qualifying examinations for layman candidates will be given in the future.<sup>41</sup>

The oral examination required whenever there are more than three qualified candidates for appointment to a justice court judgeship<sup>42</sup> was given in three counties during the 1974 calendar year.<sup>43</sup>

## F. JUDICIAL COUNCIL LEGAL FORMS

During 1974, the Judicial Council approved 21 new and revised court forms for statewide use. Eleven new forms were approved for optional use effective July 1, 1974 under the new claim and delivery law that became operative on that date.<sup>44</sup> The claim and delivery forms are: (1) Application for Writ of Possession; (2) Notice of Application for Writ of Possession and Hearing; (3) Order for Writ of Possession; (4) Writ of Possession; (5) Undertaking by Sureties; (6) Notice of Exception to Sureties and Hearing on Justification of Sureties; (7) Application and Notice of Application and Hearing for Order to Quash Ex Parte Writ of Possession; (8) Order for Release and Redelivery of Property; (9) Declaration for Ex Parte Writ of Possession; (10) Declaration for Temporary Restraining Order; and (11) Temporary Restraining Order.

The remaining 10 forms which were approved effective January 1, 1975, are: Summons, Summons (Unlawful Detainer), Summons (Joint Debtor), Summons (Marriage), Summons (Joinder), Notice and Acknowledgement of Receipt, Confidential Counseling Statement (Rule 1284 of the California Rules of Court), Declaration under Uniform Custody of Minors Act, Notice of Entry of Sister State Judgment and Writ of Execution (Possession of Real Property). Of these 10 forms, the summons and the Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt were approved for mandatory use pursuant to Rule 982 of the California Rules of Court; the Confidential Counseling Statement was approved for mandatory use pursuant to Rule 1284; the Declaration under Uniform Custody of Minors Act, the Notice of Entry of Sister State Judgment and the Writ of Execution (Possession of Real Property) were approved for optional use. An explanation of suggested uses of the new forms and the background of the changes in Council forms follows.

The new claim and delivery forms are suggested for the following uses:

1. *Application for Writ of Possession.* This form is designed for use in applying for a writ of possession either after notice and a hearing or ex parte pursuant to Sections 512.010 and 512.020.\* The form may also be

<sup>41</sup> See also Gov. Code § 71701, added by Stats. 1974, Ch. 1493.

<sup>42</sup> Gov. Code §§ 71180.4, 71601.3; Cal. Rules of Court 765-770.

<sup>43</sup> Oral examinations were given in Mariposa, Nevada and San Bernardino Counties. In Mariposa County six attorneys filed statements of candidacy for the vacancy in the Mariposa Justice Court. Six candidates, including five attorneys, filed statements of candidacy for the vacancy in the Nevada Justice Court, Nevada County, and in San Bernardino County four candidates, including three attorneys, filed for the vacancy in the Bear Valley Justice Court.

<sup>44</sup> Code Civ. Proc. §§ 511.010-516.050; Stats. 1973, Ch. 526.

\* All section references are to the Code of Civil Procedure unless otherwise indicated.

used with the "Declaration for Temporary Restraining Order" form (see para. No. 10 below), to apply for a temporary restraining order at the time of or subsequent to plaintiff's application for a writ of possession pursuant to Sections 513.010 and 513.020. The form is to be completed by the plaintiff and may be supported by the verified complaint, by affidavits or declarations, or by facts stated within the form itself.

2. *Notice of Application for Writ of Possession and Hearing.* Except when a writ of possession is to be issued on an ex parte application, Section 512.030 requires the defendant to be served with a notice of application and hearing. This form is designed for the entry of information which must be contained in the notice in accordance with Sections 512.030 and 512.040.

3. *Order for Writ of Possession.* This combined form of order for writ of possession may be issued either after a hearing or ex parte. Items 1 and 2 of the form indicate whether the order is in response to an application on notice or ex parte. The special findings required under Section 512.020(b) for issuing the writ ex parte are set forth in item 4 under a distinct heading.

It should be noted that paragraph 5(e) of the order requires the clerk of the issuing court to attach to the writ a copy of the order and a copy of plaintiff's undertaking.

The order also includes (item 5(d)) a space for specifying the amount of defendant's undertaking required for redelivery or to stay the delivery of the property (see Sec. 515.020(a)), and a space to enter the amount required for plaintiff's undertaking if the order is issued conditionally upon the later filing of plaintiff's undertaking (item 5(c)).

Item 5(g) of the order provides, pursuant to Section 512.070, for an order requiring the defendant to transfer possession of the property to the plaintiff. As the form indicates, this item should be stricken if the court does not order defendant to transfer possession pursuant to Section 512.070.

4. *Writ of Possession.* This form may be used for a writ issued either ex parte or after a hearing. The statutory requirements for the writ are set forth in Section 512.080.

5. *Undertaking by Sureties.* This form is for use in filing the undertaking required for the issuance of the writ of possession and any temporary restraining order that may be sought. The form may also be used by the defendant pursuant to Section 515.020 to prevent the plaintiff from taking possession of the property levied upon or to regain possession of the property. The form incorporates the special requirements listed in Section 515.020 for defendant's undertaking.

6. *Notice of Exception to Sureties and Hearing on Justification of Sureties.* Section 515.030 specifies the procedures to be followed in excepting to and justifying sureties. This notice form may be used either by plaintiff or by defendant in excepting to the sureties of the other party.

7. *Application and Notice of Application and Hearing for Order to Quash Ex Parte Writ of Possession.* This form is for use by a defendant whose property has been levied upon pursuant to a writ of possession

issued on an ex parte application. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 512.020(b), such a defendant may apply by noticed motion for an order that the writ be quashed and any property levied on pursuant to the writ be released.

8. *Order for Release and Redelivery of Property*. If at the hearing on the defendant's motion to quash the writ of possession issued ex parte it appears that the plaintiff is not entitled to the writ of possession, the court may quash the writ and order the release and redelivery of the property previously levied upon and, in addition, may award certain damages as set forth in Section 512.020(b). It should be noted that this same section of the code authorizes the court, pending the hearing on defendant's application to quash the writ, to stay the delivery to the plaintiff of any property previously levied upon pursuant to the writ.

9. *Declaration for Ex Parte Writ of Possession*. Under limited circumstances, a plaintiff may apply ex parte for a writ of possession (see Sec. 512.020(b)). This declaration form is designed to assist the plaintiff in presenting to the court the information that is required by the statute to support an application for a writ of possession issued ex parte.

10. *Declaration for Temporary Restraining Order*. Section 513.010 sets forth very limited circumstances within which the court can grant a temporary restraining order under the claim and delivery law. Section 513.020 specifies the types of acts that the defendant may be prohibited from performing, pending a hearing or until the property is seized pursuant to a writ of possession. This declaration form is for use by plaintiff applying for a temporary restraining order.

11. *Temporary Restraining Order*. This form incorporates the provisions of Sections 513.010 and 513.020. It should be noted that item 3 of the form provides that the court may order that a copy of the undertaking be attached to the temporary restraining order.

12-16. *Summons, Summons (Unlawful Detainer), Summons (Joint Debtor), Summons (Marriage) and Summons (Joinder)* have been revised in accordance with a 1974 legislative enactment (Stats. 1974, Ch. 363). This measure requires all summons forms to carry an English-Spanish notice that generally warns the defendant he has been sued and the consequences of not responding. Chapter 363 (Stats. 1974) also requires that the summons forms bear the warning that a default could result in garnishment of wages, taking money or property, or other relief.

17. *Notice and Acknowledgment of Receipt*. The existing Council form for use in service of summons and other documents by mail has been revised to substitute "Confidential Counseling Statement" for "Confidential Questionnaire," a form revoked by the Judicial Council effective January 1, 1975 (see para. No. 18 below). No other substantive changes were made in the revised form.

18. *Confidential Counseling Statement*. This new form was adopted by the Judicial Council as new Rule 1284 of the California Rules of Court in response to 1974 legislation resulting from a California State Bar proposal to eliminate the family law Confidential Questionnaire and to substitute in its place a simplified form of request for counseling. The

Confidential Counseling Statement is designed to assist family law courts in identifying those persons who are in need of counseling services.

19. *Declaration under Uniform Custody of Minors Act.* This new form was approved for statewide use in proceedings under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, Title 9 of the Family Law Act (Civ. Code § 5150, et seq.). The form provides for the standard entry of information required in every proceeding that relates to the custody of minor children.

20. *Notice of Entry of Sister State Judgment.* The 1974 California Legislature enacted a new, simplified procedure for the entry of sister state judgments to be operative January 1, 1975 (Stats. 1974, Ch. 211, adding Code Civ. Proc. § 1710.10, et seq.). Upon the filing of the judgment creditor's application, the clerk of the superior court must enter judgment for the unpaid amount of the original sister state judgment. The judgment creditor must then promptly serve the judgment debtor with notice of entry of judgment on a form prescribed by the Judicial Council that informs the judgment debtor there are 30 days within which to make a motion to vacate the judgment. The new form, Notice of Entry of Sister State Judgment, provides for the insertion of essential information under this proceeding.

21. *Writ of Execution (Possession of Real Property).* The Judicial Council authorized the continued use of the existing Writ of Execution (Possession of Real Property) form with the following notice required by Chapter 331 (Stats. 1974) operative January 1, 1975, printed, typed or rubber stamped on the form:

Personal property remaining on the premises at the time of its restitution to the landlord will be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with Section 1174 of the Code of Civil Procedure unless the tenant or the owner pays the landlord the reasonable cost of storage and takes possession of the personal property not later than 15 days after the time the premises are restored to the landlord.

Since Chapter 1251 (Stats. 1974) (adding Code Civ. Proc. § 682b) will require further revisions in the Writ of Execution (Possession of Real Property) effective July 1, 1975, the Council determined to postpone the revision of this form until then in order to avoid the expenses of reprinting and restocking the form twice within one year. The addition of the above notice to the existing form will ensure compliance with Chapter 331 (Stats. 1974) pending issuance of a revised form incorporating the changes required by Chapter 1251 (Stats. 1974).

With the exception of the forms designed for use in family law proceedings, the forms approved after July 1974 have a standardized "block" heading developed for eventual use on all Judicial Council forms by the Council's Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, a statewide committee appointed by Chief Justice Donald R. Wright in March 1974 with representation from the State Bar, the judiciary and court clerks' organizations. The new and revised forms approved by the Council generally had been developed and recommended for Council approval by the Advisory Committee on Legal Forms.

Copies of these forms were distributed to each California trial court for local reproduction.



## G. CURRENT FEDERALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

The following Judicial Council projects funded by federal grants are now in progress:

### 1. CALIFORNIA STATE JUDICIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

\$178,709 (LEAA) / \$222,945 total project cost.

This project is to design and implement on a pilot basis, a computerized system that will provide the judicial branch of state government with management and statistical data. It will also provide the design needed to implement the system as the judicial segment of the state's Comprehensive Data System (CDS).

### 2. CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (CCCJ #1342-2)

\$224,000 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$252,000 total project cost.

This grant furnishes continuing funding for a California center for judicial education and research under the joint sponsorship of the Judicial Council and the Conference of California Judges. In light of the rapid turnover in the California judiciary, amounting to about 80 new judges a year, and in light of the fast-changing requirements in the criminal law field, both organizations concluded that the creation of a permanent, long-range educational structure was the highest priority need of the California judiciary. Major areas undertaken include: (1) development of a "grant outline" of educational topics important to everyday judicial work; (2) publishing benchbooks and materials pertinent to the outline; (3) conducting all educational programs for judges (including orientation, institutes and the California College of Trial Judges); and (4) research into new methods and materials of judicial education (including videotape).

### 3. COURT AUTOMATION/INFORMATION SYSTEM COORDINATOR (CCCJ #1456-2)

\$37,956 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$42,173 total project cost.

One of the primary objectives of the Integrated Court Automation/Information System project (1973 *Judicial Council Report*, p. 155) was to assist the courts through the design of information systems on a uniform basis, thereby reducing the duplication of developmental efforts.

A number of court information system projects are planned or are in the initial stages of development in California. To insure that maximum benefit is received from the ICAIS conceptual designs, the Judicial Council through the Administrative Office of the Courts needs to be provided descriptions of all court information systems projects for which federal funds are requested, including those in the early stages of design and implementation.

This grant continues to make such assistance available to the courts in their project development by providing for a resource person with expertise in data processing on the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

### 4. CRIMINAL COURT COORDINATORS (CCCJ #1267)

\$50,921 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$56,579 total project cost.

This is the third year of a pilot project to demonstrate the feasibility of the post of criminal court coordinator. Two coordinators were selected: one for a large superior court, Alameda, and one for a medium-sized

superior court, Marin. The coordinator works with the district attorney, public defender and private counsel in calendaring criminal matters for trial, identifying likely jury trials and coordinating appearance dates. The presiding judge supervises activities in each county.

5. *FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT DEFENDER PROJECT*

\$167,612 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$186,236 total project cost.

This pilot project will continue the examination of the feasibility of organized appellate defender services by instituting a service in the Fourth Appellate District (San Diego) which will provide staff appellate counsel, train law students, supervise appointed private counsel and provide supportive services to those appointed counsel.

6. *JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE*

\$61,725 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$68,583 total project cost.

These funds support the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee organized pursuant to Section 13833 of the Penal Code. The committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning on any California court project submitted for funding. It also develops planning material for trial court use and serves to provide direction for courts' projects.

7. *JUDICIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCCJ #1340-U-2)*

\$100,000 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$111,111 total project cost.

This grant continues funding of a Judicial Impact Analysis Team which was established by consultant contract with the California Judicial Council. The team includes an attorney, a court management analyst, an accountant, and related support staff. Working in Sacramento, it will prepare on a pilot basis judicial impact reports for selected bills proposed in the California Senate and Assembly with three major areas of interest:

(1) projected costs and manpower needs, (2) projected court management needs, and (3) procedural impact. Bills will be identified through liaison with the Legislative Counsel and Legislative Analyst, analyzed through reports, discussed with authors, and presented to appropriate legislative committees, the judiciary, and related state and local agencies affected by the impact reports. The feasibility of impact analysis for judicial and executive decisions will be examined in the project's evaluation. It is expected that evaluation efforts may extend well beyond the project period in order to adequately determine the effect of new legislation on local court systems, the accuracy of impact analysis, and the feasibility of establishing the team as a permanent entity.

8. *LANGUAGE NEEDS OF NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CITIZENS*

\$84,600 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$94,000 total project cost.

Pursuant to 1973 Assembly Concurrent Resolution 74, the Judicial Council is undertaking this project to identify and evaluate, at every stage of the judicial process, both criminal and civil, the language needs of non-English speaking citizens and residents. The study will identify documents and forms which should be provided in languages other than English and will develop standards for the training and utilization of interpreters.

9. *MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES*

\$54,000 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$60,000 total project cost.

The conferences funded by this grant will convene court administrative

staff from trial courts all over the state for the purpose of sharing successful management techniques to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the judicial system.

10. *NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS—WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE*

\$318,076 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$353,422 total project cost.

The National Center for State Courts, headquartered in Washington, D.C., has embarked upon a policy of establishing regional offices to better assist its constituent state courts. The Center proposed that a regional office to serve the entire western United States be established in California. The principal difficulty in implementation was one of funding; hence, the purpose of this grant is to continue to provide adequate funding to establish the office until it becomes self-sustaining. Together with anticipated foundation funds, the grant funds will provide sufficient funding for the first and second years of operation.

11. *PERSONNEL AND CLASSIFICATION SPECIALIST FOR SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS*

\$26,964 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$29,960 total project cost.

The Administrative Office of the Courts has been increasingly called upon to perform job audits, classification studies, salary surveys and recruitment for the trial and appellate courts. These funds will provide a professional position and supporting clerical staff for these functions.

12. *REGIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH STAFF FOR SMALL SUPERIOR COURTS*

\$41,400 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$46,000 total project cost.

This project will assess the usefulness of regional legal assistance to small superior courts in the Northern California area in order to reduce avoidable reversible error and to improve the quality of court rulings.

13. *STATEWIDE CALENDAR MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM*  
(CCCJ #1340-R-2)

\$118,896 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$132,108 total project cost.

This grant continues the principle recognized under the System Development Plan that improvements in calendaring and management techniques provide a primary means of reducing judicial process delay. The Calendar Management Technical Assistance Team offers its services upon request to superior and municipal courts throughout the state. Staff members assist local courts to implement recent developments in calendar management techniques (see, e.g., Report of the Select Committee on Trial Court Delay and the Superior Court Survey of the Sacramento Calendar Management Team) and also assist in the organization and operation of the System Development Plan projects assigned to the Judicial Council.

14. *STUDY OF UNPUBLISHED OPINIONS OF APPELLATE COURTS*

\$29,986 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$33,317 total project cost.

The goal of this study is to determine whether some of the appellate court opinions which have not been published meet the standard for publication prescribed by Rule 976 of the California Rules of Court.

15. *THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT DEFENDER PROJECT*

\$130,000 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$144,444 total project cost.

This pilot project will examine the feasibility of organized appellate defender services in the Third Appellate District (Sacramento) based on

the initial success of the Fourth Appellate District Defender Project, *supra*. A service will be instituted which will provide staff appellate counsel, train law students, supervise appointed private counsel and provide supportive services to those appointed counsel.

16. *TRIAL COURT CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATOR* (CCCJ #1300-2)  
\$27,544 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$30,604 total project cost.

A large number of improvements in the administration of justice are court centered and require implementation through a local court or courts. Oftentimes, these improvements call for federally funded projects.

The above grant continues the Trial Court Criminal Justice Coordinator position. The Coordinator delineates specific projects, prepares grant applications for funding, and coordinates the implementation of such funded projects in suitable trial courts. He also assists CCCJ regional boards in preparation of judicial components of their comprehensive plans, assists trial courts in the preparation of additional applications for federal funding, and distributes pertinent information to all appropriate trial courts.

17. *UNIFORM JUVENILE COURT RULES PROJECT* (CCCJ #1873)  
\$45,000 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$50,000 total project cost.

With this project, a set of rules of juvenile court procedures will be developed under the authority of the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 507. An advisory committee of juvenile court judges will guide and assist the project in preparing the drafts of rules for Judicial Council review and adoption. Greater procedural uniformity among the state's 58 juvenile courts will be promoted upon the project's completion.

18. *VIDEOTAPE EXPERIMENTATION PROJECT*  
\$181,901 CCCJ (LEAA) / \$202,112 total project cost.

This is a pilot project to test the feasibility of recording courtroom proceedings on videotape for the purposes of providing a more comprehensive court record and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of courtroom procedures. Other potential uses of videotape in the judicial system will also be explored.

## H. NONJUDICIAL STAFFING

A study whose goals were to develop (1) a valid statistical method for determining nonjudicial staffing requirements of California's trial courts, and (2) a recommended position classification plan for nonjudicial employees was completed for the Judicial Council by the management consultant firm of Arthur Young & Company. The study was federally funded under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 20-351) through the California Council on Criminal Justice. The project's goals were achieved and the Judicial Council accepted the consultant's Final Report and adopted most of its recommendations.

Prior to the study, there was no organized data at the state level regarding nonjudicial staff levels and workload in trial courts or regarding personnel and classification practices. Hence, no statewide criteria existed that courts, county government and state agencies could use to assess court staffing requirements. Similarly, there was no logically organized position classification plan available for use as a guide in the area of trial

court personnel planning and classification. Consequently, an important phase of the study was the collection and organization of basic information regarding existing staffing and classification practices of the California trial courts, and the consultant's Final Report and its recommendations are based on an analysis of this data.

The Judicial Council acted in regard to each of the recommendations made by the consultant in the Final Report. These actions are summarized below together with a brief discussion regarding each action. (For a full discussion, see, *Final Report, Nonjudicial Staffing Study*, Arthur Young & Company, May 1974.)

1. The Judicial Council authorized its staff to use the following weighted caseload and clerk-year values recommended by the consultant as *guidelines* in studies, analyses or reports regarding nonjudicial staffing in superior and municipal courts and also authorized the staff to adjust these values as appropriate to reflect individual differences between courts.<sup>45</sup>

The caseload and clerk-year values result from a clerical time and workload study conducted by the consultant over a four-week period beginning November 1, 1973 involving 14 superior and 15 municipal courts, including both large and small courts. The data represents the first compilation of reliable clerical workload data from a representative number of California courts.

#### *Caseload Values*

Separate weighted caseload values were developed for each case type (e.g., parking, traffic, etc.) reported to the Judicial Council by municipal courts. Several superior court case types were combined for weighted caseload purposes resulting in a single weighted value for the combined category. A separate set of weights was developed for the Los Angeles Superior and the Los Angeles Municipal Courts to take cognizance of their unique size, operating requirements and service levels. Each caseload value represents the average minutes of clerical time required to dispose of that given type filing. As averages the values may not "fit" each court or take into account special problems or circumstances that exist in a particular court. To provide for this, and on the consultant's recommendation, the Council authorized the staff to make appropriate adjustments in the average values to provide for different levels of staffing reflective of differences in clerical procedures, court policy, service levels, etc.

#### *Clerk-Year Values*

Clerk-year values represent the average time (in minutes) available per nonjudicial employee for case-related work based on the data developed during the consultant's workload study. The value is calculated by multiplying the average time per day available per clerk for case-related matters by the number of days available per year. Included in the value is an adjustment for indirect time required for noncase-related activities such as court administration, stenographic and secretarial assistance, etc. The calculation for the superior court clerk year also includes an allowance for the time spent by county clerk employees on noncase-related matters.

<sup>45</sup> Presently the Judicial Council makes no studies or recommendations regarding the nonjudicial staffing of individual trial courts, nor have such studies been requested by courts, the Governor, the Legislature or county government in the past. Thus, this authorization would become operative only if such reports were requested in the future.

Because of variation in these allowances, one clerk-year value is applicable to municipal courts except the Los Angeles court, while a graduated set of values reflective of size of court is used for superior courts. Again, the clerk-year values are averages and as such may not "fit" particular situations in individual courts. To accommodate these special situations the Council, on the consultant's recommendation, authorized the staff to make appropriate adjustments in the calculated value.

Application of the caseload and clerk-year values results in determining nonjudicial staffing requirements according to a weighted caseload system that in all essential features corresponds to the weighted caseload systems that the Council has used successfully for many years to assess the need for additional judges in superior and municipal courts. Essentially, the system reaches its determination by equating the time available (clerk-year value in minutes) with the workload potential of a court's filings (total weighted caseload in minutes). In the case of nonjudicial staffing, the average values and thus staffing levels will be adjusted as appropriate to allow for differences between courts.

2. The Judicial Council endorsed the consultant's recommended position classification plan for use by courts and county government agencies in developing position classification systems and authorized the staff to use the plan as a *guideline* in any reports or studies it is called upon to make in this regard.

The Council-endorsed classification plan resulted from an in-depth study by the consultant of existing position classification systems used in superior and municipal courts and county clerks' offices. The survey included analysis of: the number, location and salaries of authorized positions; methods used to determine the number and scope of each position classification; and methods used to assign individuals to classified positions. The survey produced the first compilation of information regarding the personnel practices and classification systems used in California superior and municipal courts. The classification plan is based on the consultant's analysis of this data and observations made regarding the needs of the courts and the deficiencies of existing systems. The Final Report noted that existing classification plans: have been developed by individual courts and/or county administrative offices; lack uniformity from court to court; are "tied in" to county civil service systems to a greater or less degree rather than being responsive to real court needs; and in a number of cases are defective in other respects. To the extent that the plan is adopted by local courts and county government, these deficiencies would be corrected.

The following Position Classification Matrix graphically depicts the classification plan for support functions that are universally performed from court to court.

## POSITION CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

Job Families Covering Universally Performed Court-Supportive Functions												
Master Position Classification Title <sup>1</sup>	Organizational Role	Court Administration	Legal Processing	Jury Administration	Calendar Administration	Courtroom Services	Records Maintenance	Exhibit Control	Accounting	Secretarial Services	Stenographic Services	Administrative Services <sup>2</sup>
Court Administrator	Policy Formulator	Court Administrator										
County Clerk		County Clerk										
Chief Assistant Court Administrator	Operational Head	Ass't Court Administrator										
Assistant Court Administrator		Chf Dpty County Clerk		Jury Commissioner								
Chief Deputy County Clerk		Ass't Chief Dpty Cnty Clerk										
Assistant Chief Deputy County Clerk												
Division Supervisor	Division/Operational Supervisor	Division/ Branch Court Supv.		Deputy Jury Commissioner								
Operational Supervisor												
Subdivision Supervisor	Subdivision Branch Court Supervisor/ Ass't Branch Court Supv.	Administrative Subdivision Supervisor/ Ass't Branch Court Supv.	Supervising Legal Process Clerk		Supervising Calendar Control Clerk	Supervising Courtroom Clerk			Supervising Accountant			
Branch Court Supervisor												
Assistant Branch Court Supervisor												
Senior Clerk	Section Leader		Senior Legal Process Clerk					Senior Exhibit Control Clerk	Senior Accounts Clerk	Senior Admin. Secretary	Senior Steno	
Senior Secretary/Stenographer												
Clerk III	Lead Worker		Legal Process Clerk III	Jury Services Clerk III	Calendar Control Clerk III	Courtroom Clerk				Admin. Secretary III		
Secretary/Stenographer III												
Clerk II	Expert Technician		Legal Process Clerk II		Calendar Control Clerk II	Courtroom Clerk Assistant		Exhibit Control Clerk II	Accounts Clerk II	Admin. Secretary II		
Secretary/Stenographer II												
Clerk I	Journey Worker		Legal Process Clerk I	Jury Services Clerk I	Calendar Control Clerk I		Records Maintenance Clerk I	Exhibit Control Clerk I	Accounts Clerk I	Admin. Secretary I	Steno I	
Secretary/Stenographer I												
Clerk Trainee	Trainee		Legal Process Clerk Trainee			Courtroom Clerk Trainee	Records Maintenance Clerk Trainee			Admin. Secretary Trainee	Steno Trainee	
Secretary/Stenographer Trainee												

<sup>1</sup> The Master Position Classification Titles represent the generic titles for all positions at the corresponding classification level. These titles would constitute the court's official position classification titles for purposes of legislative authorization, salary administration, promotional examination, and labor negotiations.

<sup>2</sup> The Administrative Services job family would provide support to the court administrator. Specific position classes will be established at the discretion of each court. Typical functions performed include budgeting, research and planning, personnel administration, facilities planning and public relations.

The position classification plan is intended as a model and guide for trial courts. Thus, the function of a particular classified position can either be expanded or contracted using methods detailed in the Report, so as to fit the needs of individual courts. The basic elements of the plan are widely followed in government and industry and include the following:

The establishment of job families covering universally performed court-supportive functions (e.g., court administration, courtroom services, accounting, etc.).

The establishment of functional position classification titles and descriptions for positions within these job families (e.g., court administrator, courtroom clerk, senior accounts clerk, etc.).

The establishment of master position classification titles applicable to each position classification level (e.g., senior clerk, clerk II, clerk trainee). These titles can be used as the court's official position classification titles for purposes of legislative authorization, budgetary requests, salary administration, promotional examinations and labor negotiations and can be used internally by the courts in personnel administration.

3. As recommended by the consultant, the Judicial Council has authorized its staff to seek funds to create a staff of specialists to assist trial courts in personnel matters.

Most municipal and superior courts are not staffed with skilled personnel and organizational specialists. They rely upon assistance from the county administrative offices in such matters as salary setting, position descriptions, organizational studies, etc. This source of assistance is appropriate since court and county clerk employees are funded by the county and are covered, in many respects, by county personnel policies and procedures. However, courts have need for assistance from specialists with an in-depth understanding of court operations and organization as well as thorough knowledge of the techniques of personnel and organizational planning. Since most courts do not need this assistance on a continuous, full-time basis, the Judicial Council would provide this service at a court's request in a manner similar to technical assistance provided by the Council at a court's request in other specialized areas (e.g., Calendar Management Team, EDP Coordinator).

4. The Council authorized its staff to assist in drafting legislation affecting the organization, level of staffing or rate of employee compensation of individual trial courts when such assistance is requested by an appropriate representative of the court, the county board of supervisors or a legislative committee.



## CHAPTER 2

## JUDICIAL STATISTICS

## A. SUPREME COURT

## 1. SUMMARY OF FILINGS AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED

In 1973-74 the Supreme Court recorded 3,513 filings an increase of 374 or 11.9 percent over the previous year. The two areas of substantial increase were petitions for hearing of matters previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, which increased by 185, and criminal original proceedings (habeas corpus), which increased by 164. Petitions for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal amounted to 73.2 percent of all filings in the Supreme Court. For the second consecutive year there were no direct appeals filed.<sup>1</sup>

TABLE I—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
SUMMARY OF FILINGS  
Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74

Type of Filing	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Total Filings .....	1,872	2,569	2,522	2,716	2,959	3,322	3,400	3,179	3,233	3,139	3,513
Petition for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal .....	945 <sup>a</sup>	1,111	1,205	1,379	1,769	1,874	2,064	2,198	2,417	2,385	2,571
Civil appeals .....	—	444	407	497	523	570	574	636	639	687	771
Criminal appeals .....	—	306	357	420	628	663	651	824	741	770	915
Civil original proceedings .....	—	245	265	252	353	437	635	768	849	759	709
Criminal original proceedings .....	—	47	41	34	57	71	72	61	85	44	80
Miscellaneous .....	—	69	135	167	168	148	152	111	93	126	56
Direct appeals.....	257	278	253	211	49	15	17	38	11	0	0
Original proceedings											
Civil .....	111	109	74	91	83	84	84	108	178	160	185
Criminal .....	330	1,056	983	1,025	1,057	1,349	1,235	835	632	593	757
Motion to dismiss on clerk's certificate	29	15	7	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Breakdown not available.

During the fiscal year, the Supreme Court disposed of 2,571 petitions for hearing, 936 original proceedings and 9 executive clemency applications, in addition to numerous motions and petitions for rehearing.

<sup>1</sup> Direct appeals to the Supreme Court are permitted only in criminal cases where judgment of death has been pronounced.  
Cal. Const., Art. VI, § 11.

**TABLE II—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED**

**Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74**

<i>Business transacted</i>	1963- 64	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
Total business transacted .....	2,563	3,667	4,016	4,135	4,296	4,124	4,772	4,637	4,673	4,691	5,288
Causes disposed of:											
Appeals <sup>a</sup>											
By written opinion .....	100	117	118	140	116	140	114	116	86	117	79
Without opinion (by dismissal, af- firmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.) .....	1	2	6	8	8	2	0	11	7	2	4
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus) <sup>a</sup>											
By written opinion .....	27	41	62	58	56	66	91	86	76	62	76
Without opinion .....	434	1,128	1,120	1,028	1,048	1,180	1,121	911	802	598	860
Petitions for hearing											
Granted .....	103	148	127	157	168	158	191	204	230	181	198
Denied .....	842	963	1,078	1,222	1,601	1,716	1,873	1,994	2,187	2,205	2,373
Motions (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup>											
Denied or granted .....	0	12	20	35	33	20	67	67	30	68	64
Rehearings											
Granted .....	3	3	5	1	1	5	0	1	1	2	3
Denied .....	72	84	87	106	66	93	95	87	55	62	50
Orders <sup>c</sup>											
Transfers and retransfers .....	591	740	908	749	452	157	177	169	198	231	189
Alternative writs or orders to show cause <sup>d</sup> .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Miscellaneous .....	367	423	474	608	717	551	997	948	940	1,161	1,331
Executive clemency applications <sup>d</sup> .....	23	6	11	23	30	36	46	43	61	12	9

<sup>a</sup> Includes those filed initially in the Supreme Court, and those previously decided by Courts of Appeal but transferred to the Supreme Court on petition for hearing or on its own motion.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>c</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

<sup>d</sup> Data previous to 1973-74 included in miscellaneous.

<sup>e</sup> Cal. Const., Art. V, § 8.

The Supreme Court's workload also included one review of a recommendation by the Commission on Judicial Qualifications concerning the discipline of a judge, and several disciplinary proceedings against attorneys, as reflected in Table III below.

**TABLE III—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Record of conviction of crime filed	
Suspension ordered because offense involved moral turpitude .....	14 <sup>a</sup>
Referred to State Bar for determination whether offense involved moral turpitude .....	7
State Bar recommendations of suspension or probation .....	26 <sup>b</sup>
State Bar recommendations of disbarment .....	9 <sup>c</sup>
Resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending .....	1
Petitions for reinstatement .....	2
Total .....	59

<sup>a</sup> Petitions to set aside or stay suspension in 6.

<sup>b</sup> Writs of review filed in 12.

<sup>c</sup> Writs of review filed in 6.

Although the number of disciplinary proceedings is similar to that in recent years, the number of writs of review requiring deliberation on the

part of the Supreme Court has increased by 50 percent: there were 11 such reviews in fiscal 1971-72, 12 in 1972-73, but 18 in 1973-74. When an attorney files a writ of review in the Supreme Court, the disciplinary matter is docketed as a civil original proceeding, and the case is reflected both in the summary of filings and, when decided, in the business transacted tables.

## 2. PETITIONS FOR HEARING

Despite an increase of 7.8 percent in the number of petitions for hearing in 1973-74, the Supreme Court granted petitions in a higher percentage of cases (7.7%) than in 1972-73. As a result, hearings were granted in 198 cases, the third highest number in the past decade.

**TABLE IV—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN SUPREME COURT—NUMBER  
FILED, GRANTED AND PERCENT GRANTED**

**Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74**

	1963- 64	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
Filed .....	945	1,111	1,205	1,379	1,769	1,874	2,064	2,198	2,417	2,386	2,571
Granted .....	103	148	127	157	168	158	191	204	230	181	198
Percent granted .....	10.9	13.3	10.5	11.4	9.5	8.4	9.3	9.3	9.5	7.6	7.7

A substantial portion of the Supreme Court's workload arises from the granting of petitions for hearing in criminal cases, and many of the matters denominated "civil original proceedings" arise out of criminal cases.<sup>2</sup> The virtual doubling of criminal original proceedings (habeas corpus) in which petitions for hearing were filed, and the even greater increase in the percentage of those petitions which were granted, parallel the sharp increase in such proceedings in the Courts of Appeal and, as discussed below, appear to be related to expanded rights to hearing in parole revocations and analogous proceedings.

**TABLE V—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
PETITIONS FOR HEARING GRANTED AND DENIED  
BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	1973-74			1972-73		
	Filed	Percent-granted	Denied	Filed	Percent-granted	Denied
Total .....	2,571	198- 7.7	2,373	2,386	181- 7.6	2,205
Civil appeals .....	771	81-10.5	690	687	66- 9.6	621
Criminal appeals .....	915	44- 4.8	871	770	48- 6.2	722
Civil original proceedings .....	709	51- 7.2	658	759	44- 5.8	715
Criminal original proceedings <sup>a</sup> .....	80	22-27.5	58	44	6-13.6	38
Miscellaneous motions and applications ...	96	0- 0	96	126	17-13.5	109

<sup>a</sup> Habeas corpus.

<sup>2</sup> This category includes petitions for review of orders or motions for the return of property or suppression of evidence under Pen. Code § 1538.5, and review of trial court rulings on motions to set aside an indictment or information under Pen. Code § 999a.

## 3. ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS

Both civil and criminal original proceedings in the Supreme Court increased significantly over the two prior years. As is true of petitions for hearing, these filings impose a workload on the Court which is not necessarily reflected in the number of dispositions by written opinion, since each matter filed must be evaluated by the Court to determine if it presents a question of substantial merit. A significant number are found to be sufficiently meritorious to require a full hearing, which the Supreme Court may direct should be held in a lower court.<sup>3</sup>

## 4. APPEALS

For the second consecutive year, there were no direct appeals to the Supreme Court. Appeals shown as disposed of in Table II are, therefore, cases which had previously been decided by a Court of Appeal and in which a hearing was granted in the Supreme Court pursuant to petition or on the Court's own motion.

## B. COURTS OF APPEAL

## 1. FILINGS

*Summary*

Filings of contested matters<sup>4</sup> in the Courts of Appeal continue to evidence a steady upward trend; the 9,418 such matters filed in fiscal 1973-74 represented an increase of 7 percent over the previous year. As the discussion of individual types of matters will demonstrate, some matters (for example, criminal appeals) are increasing at a more rapid rate than others.

The 1973-74 Court of Appeal filings included 5,680 appeals, which comprised 60.3 percent of all contested filings in those courts. This percentage is substantially unchanged from 1972-73.

TABLE VI—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
SUMMARY OF FILINGS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS  
FROM SUPREME COURT)

Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74

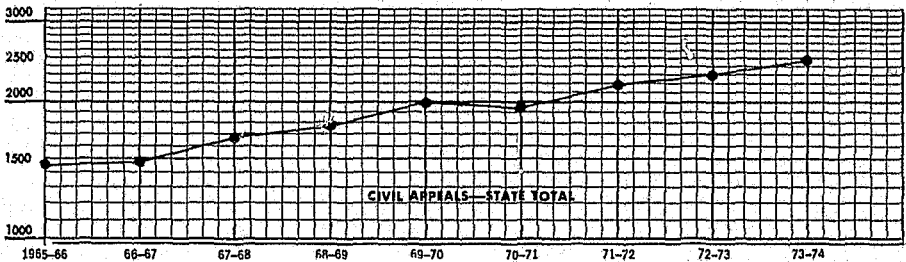
Type of filing	1963- 64	1964- 65	1965- 66	1966- 67	1967- 68	1968- 69	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74
Total filings .....	3,872	4,572	5,013	5,538	6,411	6,874	8,039	8,684	8,548	9,186	9,805
Appeals											
Civil .....	1,389	1,392	1,462	1,478	1,664	1,751	1,981	1,921	2,191	2,277	2,380
Criminal .....	1,108	1,230	1,634	1,948	2,037	2,120	2,562	3,025	2,764	3,106	3,300
Original proceedings											
Civil .....	733	907	977	975	1,347	1,608	2,172	2,520	2,492	2,520	2,593
Criminal .....	447	722	713	861	1,073	1,051	1,006	861	747	903	1,145
Total contested matters .....	3,677	4,351	4,786	5,262	6,121	6,530	7,721	8,327	8,194	8,806	9,418
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate											
Civil .....	195	221	225	273	288	337	317	357	353	377	384
Criminal .....	0	0	2	3	2	7	1	0	1	3	3

<sup>3</sup> See Table II, Transfers and Retransfers.

<sup>4</sup> "Contested matters" includes all appeals and original proceedings; it excludes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate, which do not significantly add to the courts' workload.

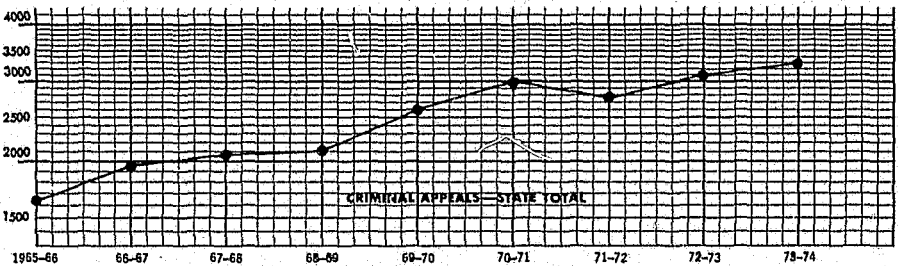
### Appeals—Civil

The 2,380 civil appeals filed in 1973-74 were 4.5 percent above 1972-73. As the chart below indicates, civil appeals have been increasing at a relatively constant annual rate of approximately 6 percent since 1967-68.<sup>5</sup>



### Appeals—Criminal

There were 3,300 criminal appeals filed in 1973-74, an increase of 6 percent over 1972-73. The trend in criminal appeals is depicted in the following chart.



The temporary respite from increased criminal filings during 1971-72<sup>6</sup> has now been more than offset, and criminal appeal filings appear to be increasing at an average annual rate<sup>7</sup> of approximately 8 percent. As the following table indicates, this rate of increase results more from a greater percentage of felony cases being appealed than from an increase in the trial of such cases.

<sup>5</sup> The increase of 6 percent is stated as the equivalent of a compound interest rate; that is, on the average each year increases by about that rate over the total civil appeals in the previous year.

<sup>6</sup> This decline was almost entirely attributable to a change in policy in Los Angeles, in which certain types of criminal offenses which had been prosecuted as felonies were disposed of as misdemeanors in the municipal court. See 1973 Judicial Council Report, pages 178 and 186.

<sup>7</sup> See note 5; this is the equivalent of a compound interest rate.

**TABLE VII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTESTED SUPERIOR COURT DISPOSITIONS  
AND APPEALS FILED**

**Fiscal Years 1967-68 Through 1973-74**

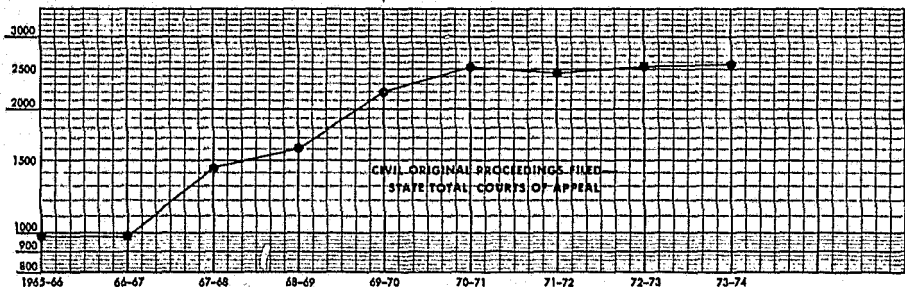
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>1967-68</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>
State Totals:							
Superior court contested dispositions							
CIVIL.....	15,903	14,612	15,898	17,641	19,185	20,074	21,034
Courts of Appeal civil appeals filed—Number .....	1,664	1,751	1,981	1,921	2,191	2,277	2,380
Percent.....	10.5%	12.0%	12.5%	10.9%	11.4%	11.3%	11.3%
Superior court contested dispositions*							
CRIMINAL.....	5,704	6,490	7,203	7,015	6,114	6,189	6,484
Courts of Appeal criminal appeals filed—Number	2,037	2,120	2,562	3,025	2,764	3,106	3,300
Percent**.....	35.7%	32.7%	35.6%	43.1%	45.2%	50.2%	50.9%

\* Excludes change of plea or dismissal following start of trial.

\*\* Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed. For example, "superior court contested dispositions" include nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty, a few of which are appealable. The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between appellate workload and superior court dispositions.

### *Original Proceedings—Civil*

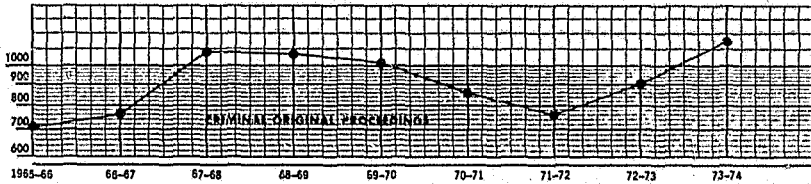
After four years of sharp annual increases, from 1967-68 through 1970-71, civil original proceedings have stabilized at a level of approximately 2,500 to 2,600 filings per year. Much of the increase in civil original proceedings in 1966-71 was apparently attributable to proceedings brought under Penal Code Section 1538.5 to review superior court determinations with respect to claims of unreasonable search or seizure. Barring any unsettling change in the law, it is reasonable to expect civil original proceedings to remain relatively constant, with some increase reflecting the overall growth of court business in the state.



### *Original Proceedings—Criminal*

By contrast, criminal original proceedings (primarily habeas corpus) showed a sharp increase for the second consecutive year. This upward trend coincides with the United States Supreme Court decision in *Morrissey v. Brewer*,<sup>8</sup> which established certain hearing rights in parole revocations, and would appear to be attributable to petitions for habeas corpus based upon that decision. It is likely that this upward trend will not be of indefinite duration.

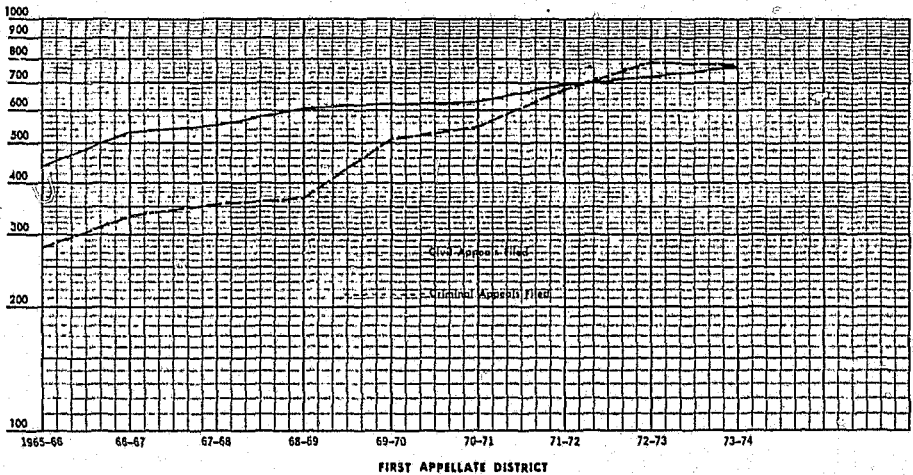
<sup>8</sup> 408 U.S. 471, 33 L.Ed.2d 484, 92 S.Ct. 2593 (1972).



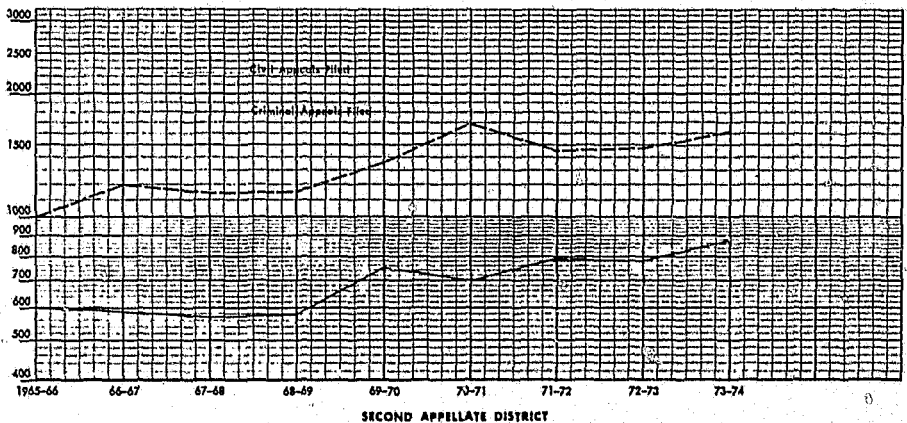
### Filings—Highlights by District

**District 1.** Civil filings in the First District show a remarkably constant annual percentage of increase.

After several years of sharply increasing criminal appeal filings, 1973-74 showed a slight decline, from 785 in 1972-73 to 763 in 1973-74. In view of the significant and steady increase over the preceding four years, however, it would probably be unwise to assume that criminal filings in this district will remain constant for another year.

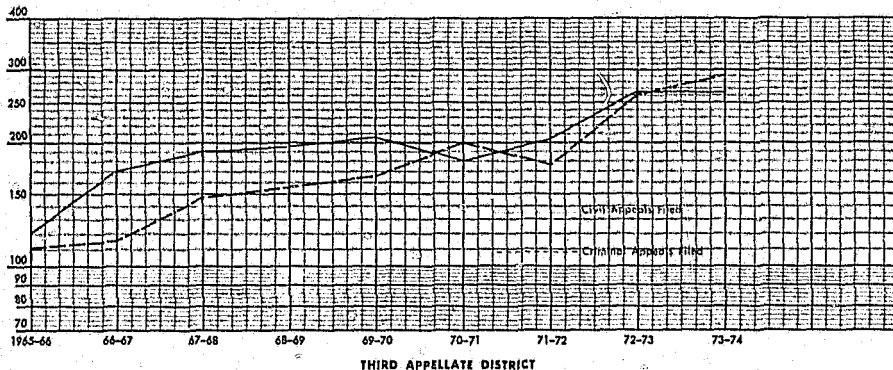


**District 2.** As noted earlier, a change in prosecution policy in Los Angeles County resulted in a decrease in criminal filings in the Second District in 1971-72. In the two succeeding years, however, criminal appeals have shown slight increases, and further increases may be expected.

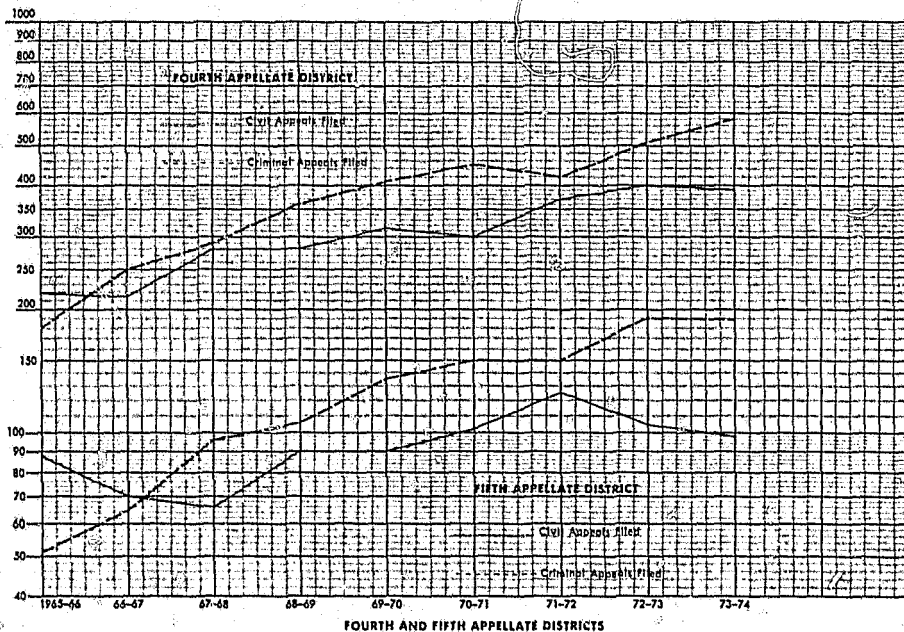


*District 3.* Both civil appeals and criminal appeals appear to be increasing in this district at a more rapid annual rate than for the state generally. After a period of relative stability, civil appeals began increasing in 1971-72, and increased from 178 filings in 1970-71 to 263 filings in 1972-73, an increase of 48 percent in two years; while this upward trend was arrested in 1973-74, with only 264 civil appeal filings, further increases may be expected.

Criminal appeal filings in the Third District show an even steadier upward trend: the 10 percent increase (from 261 to 288 in 1973-74) appears typical of a trend which averages 10 to 12 percent annual increases.



*District 4.* Criminal appeals continued to follow a steady upward trend. Civil appeals were substantially unchanged from last year, but the long-term trend is for a moderate annual increase.





*District 5.* For the second successive year, civil appeal filings in this district decreased. Criminal appeal filings remained roughly constant, although they had been showing a significant upward trend. The total volume of appeals in the Fifth District is at a level which makes it difficult to draw any generalization from these year-to-year changes.

## 2. BUSINESS TRANSACTED

### Summary

In 1973-74 the Courts of Appeal set a new record in disposing of 4,685 contested matters<sup>9</sup> on the merits by written opinion; of these, 1,799 were civil appeals, 2,590 criminal appeals (4,389 total appeals), and 296 were dispositions of original proceedings. The previous record number of dispositions on the merits was 4,318 in 1971-72. Even the current high rate of dispositions, however, was not quite sufficient to keep up with the steadily increasing number of filings.

TABLE VIII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Business transacted</i>											
Total business transacted ..	6,388	7,763	9,664	10,293	13,103	12,808	14,500	15,891	16,482	17,375	18,639
Appeals											
By written opinion .....	1,551	1,751	2,087	2,323	2,695	2,958	3,221	3,544	3,997	3,890	4,389
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.) .....	804	792	1,021	935	1,190	1,428	1,613	1,769	1,495	1,614	1,655
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus)											
By written opinion .....	104	84	103	121	161	245	221	269	321	277	296
Without opinion .....	1,060	1,537	1,559	1,641	2,118	2,379	2,897	2,975	2,902	3,074	3,455
Total by written opinion .....	1,655	1,835	2,190	2,440	2,856	3,203	3,442	3,513	4,318	4,167	4,685
Motions (miscellaneous) <sup>a</sup>											
Denied or granted .....	200	171	201	223	302	324	317	582	396	436	525
Rehearings											
Granted .....	68	60	42	53	63	42	65	51	73	65	62
Denied .....	440	418	526	651	740	785	720	811	920	933	1,030
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup> .....	2,161	2,950	4,125	4,346	6,134	4,647	5,446	6,090	6,378	7,086	7,227

<sup>a</sup> Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

The increase in dispositions of criminal appeals by written opinion from 1972-73 was 366, or 16 percent; civil appeals disposed of by written opinion increased by 133, or 8 percent.

While most appeals disposed of without written opinion constitute little burden on the court, because they are largely the result of settlement or abandonment, the same is not true of original proceedings disposed of without written opinion, since all of them require judicial review in order to determine their merit. Thus, although written opinions in original proceedings were substantially unchanged (296 in 1973-74 compared to 277

<sup>9</sup> "Contested matters" means appeals and original proceedings. While some motions (e.g., a contested motion to dismiss) may add significantly to the courts' work, the majority of motions do not do so to any great extent.

in 1972-73), the 3,455 original proceedings disposed of without written opinion represent a substantial increase in judicial workload over the 3,074 so disposed of in 1972-73.

The Courts of Appeal, as in past years, received substantial assistance from retired judges and superior court judges sitting on assignment by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. Even considering this assistance, however, the average number of dispositions on the merits per judge showed a marked increase:

**TABLE IX—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

District	Full-time Judge-Equivalents*		Appeals disp. by Written Opin.		Orig. proceedings Disp. by Written Opin.		Total Appeals & Orig. Proc. by Written Opin.		Per Judge-Equivalent	
	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74
1.....	12.895	13.008	1,077	1,172	87	95	1,164	1,267	90.3	97.4
2.....	21.227	21.466	1,583	1,795	63	75	1,646	1,870	77.5	87.1
3.....	5.097	6.097	354	430	49	58	403	488	79.1	80.0
4.....	9.547	9.184	676	784	53	43	729	827	76.4	90.0
5.....	3.291	3.265	200	208	25	25	225	233	68.4	71.4
State .....	52.057	53.020	3,890	4,389	277	296	4,167	4,685	80.0	88.4

\* "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular justices plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

As reflected in Table X, the number of opinions authored by assigned judges was substantially unchanged from the corresponding number in 1972-73; and the number of "By the Court" opinions increased only 148, from 990 to 1,138. The increased disposition rate in the Courts of Appeal is, therefore, largely due to the efforts of their regular judges.

**TABLE X—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
MAJORITY OPINIONS WRITTEN**

**Fiscal Years 1968-69 Through 1973-74**

Majority opinions written	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Total opinions .....	3,148	3,384	3,746	4,259	4,120	4,605
"By the Court" opinions.....	57	225	532	872	990	1,138
Authored opinions .....	3,091	3,159	3,214	3,387	3,130	3,467
By court of appeal judges.....	2,680	2,814	2,990	3,128	2,783	3,116
By assigned judges .....	411	345	224	259 <sup>a</sup>	347 <sup>a</sup>	351 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The number of opinions written by judges who were assigned to cover vacancies or extended absences have been reported since 1971-72 and are as follows:

1971-72	127
1972-73	84
1973-74	131

### 3. BACKLOG AND DELAY

#### *Total Appeals Pending*

There were 4,820 appeals pending in the Courts of Appeal on June 30, 1974, an increase of 310 over the number pending a year earlier. An appeal is treated as "filed" for statistical purposes when the record on appeal is transmitted to the Court of Appeal and, in civil appeals, the appropriate

filing fee has been paid. It is not ready for action by the court, however, until briefing has been completed, which is normally several months after the appeal is filed. During the intervening period, a significant percentage of appeals is dismissed as a result of settlement, abandonment or the like.

**TABLE XI—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
APPEALS PENDING**

**June 30, 1973 and June 30, 1974**

Courts of Appeal	June 30, 1974			June 30, 1973		
	Total pending	Civil	Criminal	Total pending	Civil	Criminal
State total.....	4,820	2,454	2,366	4,510	2,258	2,252
District I—Total.....	1,580	965	615	1,543	884	659
Division 1.....	426	259	167	408	232	176
Division 2.....	425	274	151	413	243	170
Division 3.....	388	239	149	370	225	145
Division 4.....	341	193	148	352	184	168
District II—Total.....	1,814	819	995	1,623	729	894
Division 1 <sup>a</sup> .....	221	49	172	185	14	171
Division 2 <sup>a</sup> .....	230	38	192	180	15	165
Division 3 <sup>a</sup> .....	227	20	207	196	15	181
Division 4 <sup>a</sup> .....	200	34	166	197	24	173
Division 5 <sup>a</sup> .....	322	64	258	259	53	204
Unassigned <sup>b</sup> .....	614	614	—	606	606	—
District III <sup>c</sup> .....	468	284	184	421	241	180
District IV—Total.....	634	257	377	609	258	351
Division 1 <sup>a</sup> .....	338	157	181	257	112	145
Division 2 <sup>d</sup> .....	296	100	196	352	146	206
District V.....	324	129	195	314	146	168

<sup>a</sup> Divisions with four authorized judges.

<sup>b</sup> Since August 1, 1967 newly filed civil appeals have not been immediately assigned to a division. Assignments are made from a "master ready list" by a periodic equal distribution of a portion of the oldest cases.

<sup>c</sup> Two additional judgeships authorized on January 1, 1974 increased the total to six positions.

<sup>d</sup> Division with five authorized judges.

Accordingly, while total appeals pending indicate the courts' potential workload, only that portion in the category "argued, calendared or ready for calendar" represents appeals ready for judicial action.

*Pending Appeals Argued, Calendared or Ready for Calendar*

An appeal is ready for judicial action when the last brief has been filed, or the time for its filing has passed. Of the total appeals pending on June 30, 1974, there were 2,016 ready for judicial action, as compared with 1,638 pending a year earlier, an increase of 378 appeals or 23 percent. Criminal appeals ready for judicial action had increased 29 percent, and civil appeals were up 20 percent.

**TABLE XII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
APPEALS ARGUED, CALENDARED OR READY FOR CALENDAR**

**June 30, 1973 and June 30, 1974**

<i>Courts of Appeal</i>	<i>June 30, 1974</i>			<i>June 30, 1973</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
State total .....	2,016	1,233	783	1,638	1,029	609
District I—Total.....	751	541	210	677	448	229
Division 1 .....	224	161	63	190	124	66
Division 2 .....	218	167	51	205	141	64
Division 3 .....	187	134	53	147	102	45
Division 4 .....	122	79	43	135	81	54
District II—Total.....	584	335	249	446	269	177
Division 1 <sup>a</sup> .....	69	49	20	37	14	23
Division 2 <sup>a</sup> .....	77	38	39	37	15	22
Division 3 <sup>a</sup> .....	73	20	53	46	15	31
Division 4 <sup>a</sup> .....	78	34	44	74	24	50
Division 5 <sup>a</sup> .....	157	64	93	106	53	51
Unassigned <sup>b</sup> .....	130	130	—	146	146	—
District III <sup>c</sup> .....	237	175	62	174	122	52
District IV—Total .....	237	96	141	187	91	96
Division 1 <sup>a</sup> .....	108	59	49	75	39	36
Division 2 <sup>a</sup> .....	129	37	92	112	52	60
District V.....	207	86	121	154	99	55

<sup>a</sup> Divisions with four authorized judges.

<sup>b</sup> Since August 1, 1967 newly filed civil appeals have not been immediately assigned to a division. Assignments are made from a "master ready list" by a periodic equal distribution of a portion of the oldest cases.

<sup>c</sup> Two additional judgeships authorized on January 1, 1974 increased the total to six positions.

<sup>d</sup> Division with five authorized judges.

A more useful measure of the significance of the backlog of ready appeals is to compare their volume with the rate at which they are being disposed of, in order to equate ready appeals with some fraction of a year's work for the court.<sup>10</sup> The "ready pending ratio" in the following table is that percentage of a year's dispositions of appeals, based upon 1973-74 dispositions by written opinion. There is, of course, an irreducible minimum number of cases that will be on hand. For example, if one month were allowed for calendaring and notice and one month for decision, there would be two months' ready appeals, or a ratio of 16.7 percent.

**TABLE XIII—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
READY APPEALS PENDING ANALYSIS**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

<i>District</i>	<i>Appeals disposed by written opinion Fiscal Year 1973-74</i>			<i>Appeals argued, calendared or ready June 30, 1974</i>			<i>Ready-Pending Ratio (percent figures)</i>		
	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Crim.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Crim.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Crim.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 .....	526	646	1,172	541	210	751	102.9	32.5	64.1
2 .....	712	1,083	1,795	335	249	584	47.1	23.0	32.5
3 .....	170	260	430	175	62	237	102.9	23.8	55.1
4 .....	319	463	784	96	141	237	30.1	30.3	30.2
5 .....	72	136	208	86	121	207	119.4	89.0	99.5
State.....	1,799	2,590	4,389	1,233	783	2,016	68.5	30.2	45.9

<sup>10</sup> Dispositions by written opinion are used here because dismissals by stipulation and the like generally occur before cases are "ready."

*Delay*

The ratios in the preceding table correspond closely to the average times for decision of ready appeals in the several districts. Criminal appeals receive priority in consideration and they are uniformly decided quite promptly after briefing is completed.

Civil appeals in some districts, however, are quite commonly pending for extended periods of time after the last brief is filed. In evaluating the table below it should be noted that times are stated as the *median* number of months that a case which was decided during the last quarter was pending. It therefore follows, by definition, that: (a) one-half of all cases decided during the quarter were pending for a greater period of time than that stated, and (b) in a court whose backlog of cases is increasing, appeals still pending on June 30 will, on the average, take longer until decision than the times shown in this table.

**TABLE XIV—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DELAY IN APPEALS  
MEDIAN TIME IN MONTHS**

**Appeals Decided—Quarter Ending June 30, 1974**

<i>Courts of Appeal</i>	<i>Notice of appeal to filing of opinion<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Ready for calendar to filing of opinion</i>	
	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Civil</i>	<i>Criminal</i>
District I				
Division 1	23	14	12	5
Division 2	30	13	16	3
Division 3	19	13	11	4
Division 4	18	14	6	4
District II				
Division 1 <sup>a</sup>	16	11	4	1
Division 2 <sup>a</sup>	15	11	5	1
Division 3 <sup>a</sup>	15	11	4	1
Division 4 <sup>a</sup>	19	11	4	1
Division 5 <sup>a</sup>	21	13	7	3
District III <sup>b</sup>	19	8	10	2
District IV				
Division 1 <sup>a</sup>	13	11	4	3
Division 2 <sup>c</sup>	13	11	3	2
District V	26	14	13	6

<sup>a</sup> Divisions with four authorized judges.

<sup>b</sup> Two additional judgeships authorized on January 1, 1974 increased the total to six positions.

<sup>c</sup> Division with five authorized judges.

In criminal appeals, the preparation of briefs apparently took nine or more months in the average case in all but three divisions, and was a much more significant source of delay than court backlog. In civil appeals, briefing apparently took nine or more months in the average case in all but 1 division, and was a year or more in 6 of the 13 divisions. Consequently in civil cases briefing caused about the same amount of delay as court calendaring and decision time.

#### 4. OPINIONS PUBLISHED

The following table indicates the percentage of majority opinions of Courts of Appeal certified for publication during 1973-74. Despite some variations among the districts and divisions, the percentages for the state

as a whole are not significantly different from the percentage published in 1972-73.

**TABLE XV—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
PERCENTAGE OF MAJORITY OPINIONS PUBLISHED**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

<i>Courts of Appeal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Civil appeals</i>	<i>Criminal appeals</i>	<i>Original proceedings</i>
State total.....	15	22	7	46
District I.....	14	18	6	40
Division 1.....	23	24	15	56
Division 2.....	16	28	5	48
Division 3.....	5	6	2	29
Division 4.....	13	17	4	44
District II.....	18	27	10	54
Division 1.....	14	21	8	67
Division 2.....	21	31	13	71
Division 3.....	8	13	2	43
Division 4.....	21	32	11	59
Division 5.....	27	38	17	50
District III.....	13	17	2	42
District IV.....	10	14	5	33
Division 1.....	11	12	9	23
Division 2.....	9	15	3	36
District V.....	22	39	9	43

In September 1974, the Chief Justice pointed out that the present publication rate of about 15 percent produces 6 to 7 volumes of reports per year, while full publication would require about 45 volumes per year. But he announced plans for a project to study unpublished Court of Appeal opinions to be sure that the criteria for publication<sup>11</sup> are being uniformly applied.

### C. SUPERIOR COURTS

#### 1. FILINGS

##### *Highlights*

During 1973-74 approximately 562,100 cases were filed in the state's superior courts. The volume is a new record high, and the increase of 29,500 cases over the preceding year is the largest year-to-year increase of the past decade. (See Table XVI.) Last year's sharp rise followed two years of relatively small fluctuations. (See Chart 1.) Compared to 10 years ago, filings in 1973-74 were up 42 percent, while the 478 judges authorized in 1973-74 were 38 percent above 1963-64 but only one more than in 1972-73.

The overall increase in filings, however, was not representative of all categories of cases. Eight categories showed gains in 1973-74 over the preceding year. The largest increments were in other civil complaints (9,701), juvenile delinquency (9,252) and the combined personal injury categories (7,989). Also contributing to the gain were family law (5,731),

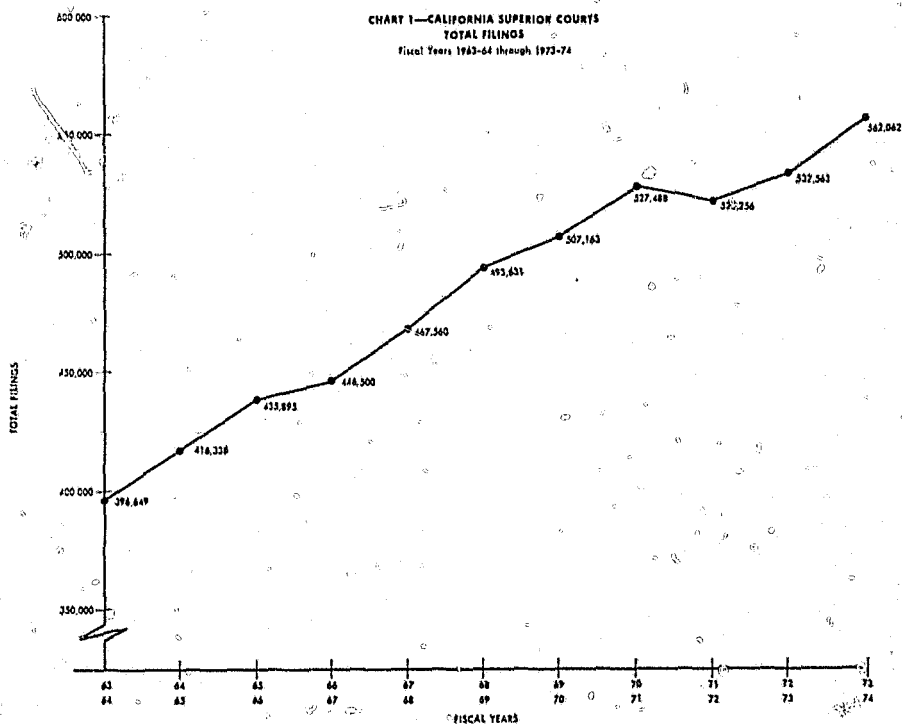
<sup>11</sup> See Calif. Rules of Court, Rule 976(b).

**TABLE XVI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**NUMBER OF JUDGESHIPS, TOTAL FILINGS, AND FILINGS PER JUDGESHIP**  
**Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74**

Fiscal year	Number of Judgeships <sup>a</sup>		Filings		Total filings per Judgeship
	Total	Increase from preceding year	Total	Change from preceding year Amount Percent	
1963-64	346	—	396,649	—	—
1964-65	353	7	416,338	19,689	1,179
1965-66	361	8	435,893	19,557	1,207
1966-67	368	7	446,500	10,605	1,213
1967-68	394	26	467,560	21,060	1,187
1968-69	408	14	493,631	26,071	1,210
1969-70	416	8	507,163	13,533	1,219
1970-71	443	27	527,488	20,325	1,191
1971-72	471	28	522,256	-5,232	1,109
1972-73	477	6	532,563	10,307	1,116
1973-74	478	1	562,062	29,499	1,176

<sup>a</sup> Based on authorized judgeships at end of fiscal year. See footnote 18, with respect to "per judge" comparisons.  
<sup>R</sup> Revised.

habeas corpus (3,358), appeals from lower courts (3,146) and probate and guardianship (504). Filings declined in the five categories of criminal (7,126), eminent domain (2,112), other civil petitions (627), insanity and other infirmities (285) and juvenile dependency (32).



*Filings by Category*

Other civil complaint filings, continuing the sharp upward trend started in 1969-70, rose by 9,700 to a record level of nearly 67,000 in 1973-74. The amount of increase was the largest of all categories and reflected a rise of 17 percent. (See Table XVII.) As noted in the 1972-73 annual report, the other civil complaint category is fast approaching the filings level of the personal injury category. (See Chart 2.) In 1973-74 the nearly 67,000 other civil complaint filings were only 5 percent less than the personal injury filings. The increase in other civil complaints is significant because of the impact such cases have on judicial workload. As the section on weighted filings indicates, filings of other civil complaints represent a potential workload actually exceeding that of personal injury cases because of the greater average time required to process such cases.

**TABLE XVII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	Filings 1973-74	Change in filings from:			
		1972-73		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total filings .....	562,062	29,499	5.5	165,413	41.7
Probate and guardianship .....	68,910	504	0.8	6,558	11.6
Family law .....	154,793	5,731	3.8	56,929	58.2
Personal injury, death and property damage .....	70,854	7,989	12.7	26,679	60.4
Motor vehicle <sup>a</sup> .....	48,205	4,684	10.8	—	—
Other <sup>a</sup> .....	22,649	3,305	17.1	—	—
Other civil .....	119,394	6,962	6.2	36,220	43.5
Eminent domain <sup>b</sup> .....	4,340	-2,112	-32.7	—	—
Complaints <sup>a</sup> n.e.c. ....	66,995	9,701	16.9	—	—
Petitions <sup>a</sup> .....	48,059	-627	-1.3	—	—
Insanity and other infirmities .....	6,400	-285	-4.3	-20,389	-76.1
Juvenile .....	73,437	9,220	14.4	25,418	52.9
Delinquency <sup>a</sup> .....	60,538	9,252	18.0	—	—
Dependency <sup>a</sup> .....	12,849	-32	-0.2	—	—
Criminal .....	54,479	-7,126	-11.6	18,861	53.0
Appeals from lower court .....	10,212	3,146	44.5	8,154	396.2
Habeas corpus .....	9,583	3,358	53.9	6,983	268.6

<sup>a</sup> Reported as a separate category starting in 1967-68.

<sup>b</sup> Eminent domain filings (parcels) are shown separately starting in 1965-66. In prior years they were included as part of "Other civil."

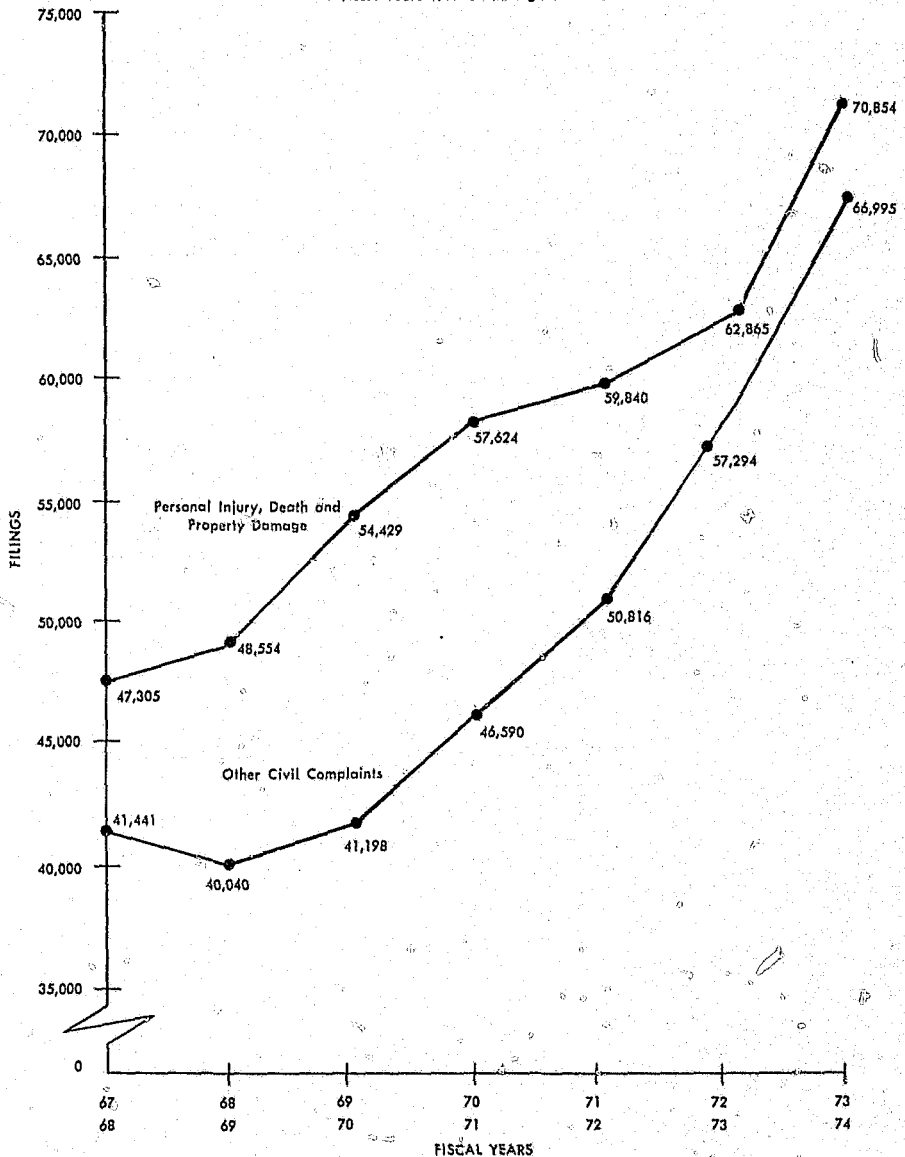
n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

The second largest numerical increase was in the number of juvenile delinquency cases filed. The number of minors for whom wardship petitions were filed in 1973-74 was up from a year earlier by almost 9,300 or 18 percent to 60,600. The increase was the first in four years as juvenile delinquency filings declined in each of the preceding three years. The 1973-74 volume was almost back to the 1969-70 level.

Personal injury filings during the 12-month period rose by almost 8,000 cases or 13 percent to 70,900 cases. Approximately 68 percent of the personal injury filings involved motor vehicles. See Chart 2 for the growth trend in personal injury filings.



**CHART 2—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**FILINGS OF PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE**  
**AND OTHER CIVIL COMPLAINTS**  
Fiscal Years 1967-68 through 1973-74



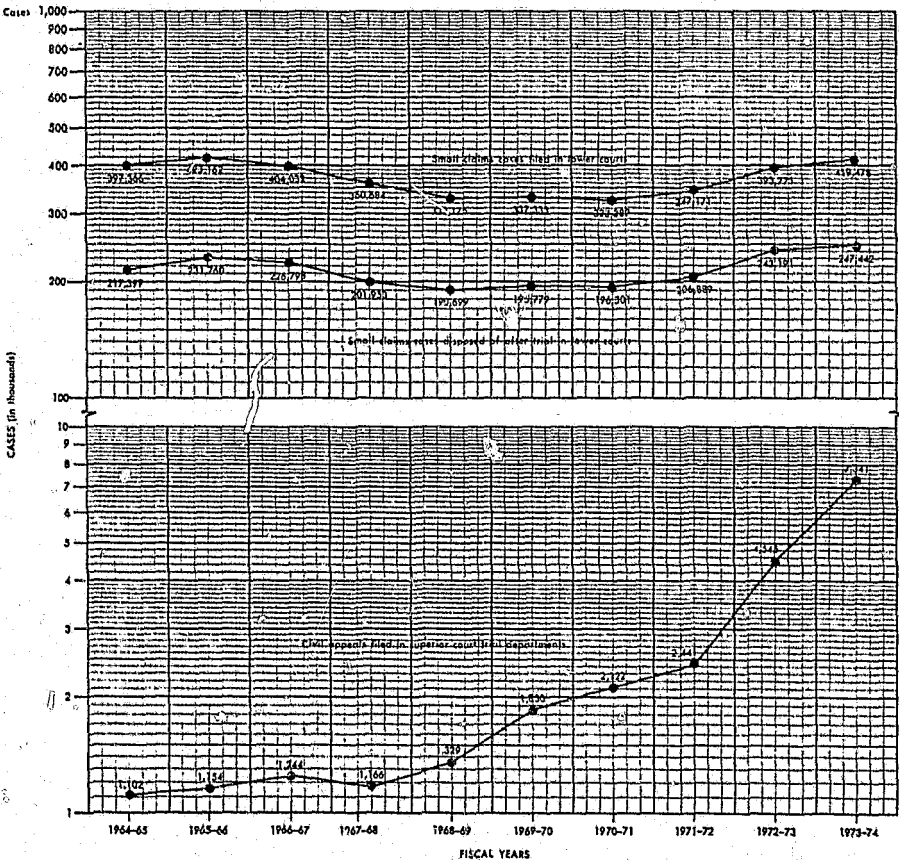
Family law cases which rose sharply in 1969-70 when the Family Law Act became effective on January 1, 1970 had subsequently grown at a decreasing rate each year. That trend was reversed in 1973-74 when filings

rose by 4 percent to 154,800 cases. Listed below are the annual filings and the percentage increases for the past 10 years (filings for years prior to 1969-70 are for divorce, separate maintenance and annulment cases):

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1973-74	1973-74
Filings .....	97,864	99,827	104,551	109,589	116,381	120,740	131,571	139,019	145,148	149,062	154,793
Annual Percent Change .....	—	2.0	4.7	4.8	6.2	3.7	9.0	5.7	4.4	2.7	3.8

Percentagewise the largest filings increase of 54 percent was registered in the habeas corpus category, with almost 3,400 more petitions in 1973-74 than in 1972-73. While most courts participated in the gain, a handful of courts in counties with correctional institutions was responsible for almost two-thirds of the total net rise. Many petitions were filed protesting terms of sentencing, such as credit for time served prior to sentencing, lack of formal hearing when parole was revoked and general conditions of prison confinement.

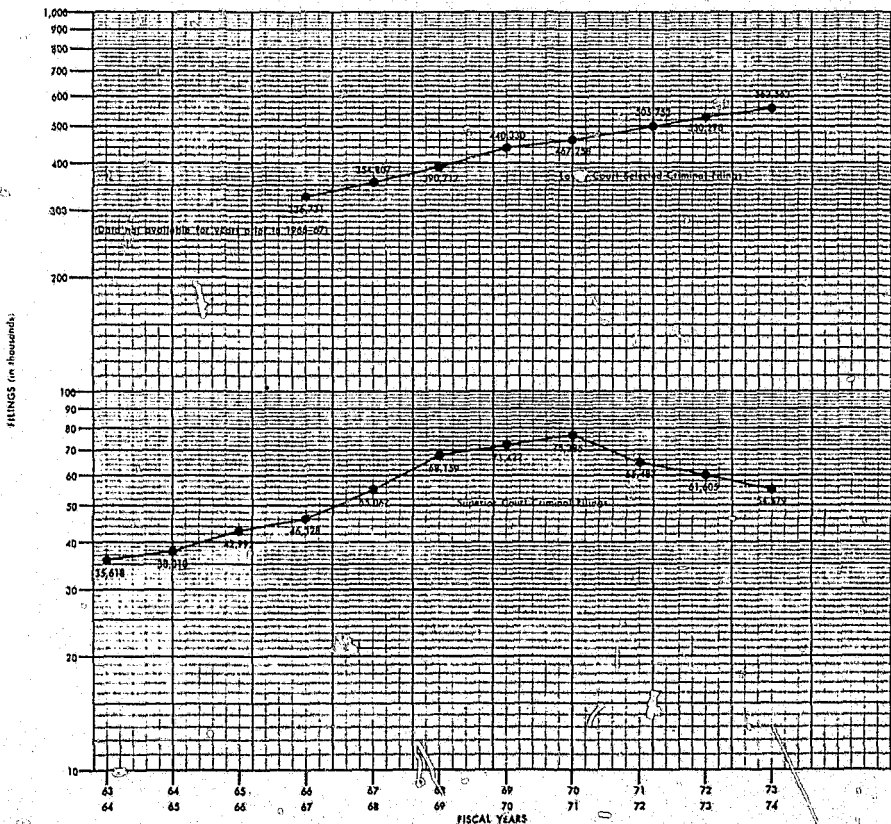
CHART 3—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
CIVIL APPEALS FILED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT TRIAL DEPARTMENTS COMPARED WITH  
SMALL CLAIMS CASES FILED AND DISPOSED OF AFTER TRIAL IN LOWER COURTS  
Fiscal Years 1964-65 through 1973-74



The second largest percentage increase occurred in filings of appeals of cases decided in the lower courts. About 10,200 appeals were filed in 1973-74 or 45 percent more than in 1972-73. The most dramatic rise occurred in small claims appeals from municipal courts to the trial departments of the superior courts which increased by 2,600 or 62 percent. The filing of small claims appeals has been facilitated by the California Supreme Court decision in *Brooks v. Small Claims Court* in January, 1973, which invalidated the statutory requirement that the appellant must post a bond equal to the amount of the judgment when a small claims case is appealed. Chart 3 shows the trend of civil appeals filed in trial departments of the superior courts compared with the trends of small claims cases filed and disposed of in the lower courts (municipal and justice courts' figures were combined).

The most noteworthy decrease was in the criminal category where filings dropped by 7,100 cases or 12 percent from the year earlier level to 54,500 cases in 1973-74. This decrease was the third in a row. The decrease is significant in that a criminal case on the average consumes a large amount of court processing time and has priority over other matters on the court calendar. Of the 7,100 loss in criminal filings about three-fourths

CHART 4—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
SUPERIOR COURT CRIMINAL FILINGS COMPARED WITH LOWER COURT SELECTED CRIMINAL FILINGS  
(FELONY PRELIMINARY AND NONTRAFFIC NONINTOXICATION MISDEMEANOR FILINGS)  
Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74



or 5,300 cases occurred in the Los Angeles Superior Court. A major factor in the reduction of the superior court criminal caseload is the application by both the prosecution and the court of Section 17 of the Penal Code as amended in 1969. Section 17, as amended, allows district attorneys to prosecute as misdemeanors those criminal offenses that are punishable as either felonies or misdemeanors and alternatively allows the magistrates with the consent of the defendants and prosecutors to dispose of these cases as misdemeanors at the time of the preliminary hearing. As a result, many criminal cases filed in the lower courts which previously would have been held to answer in superior courts are being disposed of at the lower court level. Chart 4 shows the trend of superior court criminal filings for the past 10 years and selected lower court criminal filings for the past 7 years.

### Weighted Filings

Weighted filings give recognition to the considerable variation in amounts of judicial effort that different types of cases require. Each weight is the average amount of case-related time required to dispose of a particular type of filing. When the weight is multiplied by the corresponding number of filings, an estimate of the total amount of case-related judicial time required to dispose of those filings is obtained. Thus, weighted units

**TABLE XVIII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
STATE LESS LOS ANGELES COUNTY AND LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
WEIGHTED UNITS BY PROCEEDING**

Fiscal Year 1973-74								
State less Los Angeles County					Los Angeles County			
Change from					Change from			
1972-73					1972-73			
Proceeding	Weights	Weighted units	Amount	Per cent	Weights	Weighted units	Amount	Per cent
Total filings.....	—	21,637,573	1,546,938	7.7	—	13,206,882	51,149	0.4
Probate and guardianship.....	20	877,240	24,380	2.9	23	438,104	-16,445	-3.6
Family law .....	27	2,863,161	131,490	4.8	43	2,096,250	37,023	1.8
Personal injury, death and property damage.....	88	3,503,808	361,240	11.5	67	2,079,546	260,228	14.3
Motor vehicle .....	—	5,523,904	223,872	10.7	—	1,460,399	143,380	10.9
Other .....	—	1,179,904	137,368	13.2	—	619,147	116,848	23.3
Eminent domain .....	85	249,985	-44,115	-15.0	91	127,309	-144,963	-53.2
Other civil.....	—	5,257,710	731,088	16.2	—	3,171,530	408,696	14.8
Complaints .....	108	4,957,848	726,948	17.2	142	2,994,638	421,740	16.4
Petitions .....	9	299,862	4,140	1.4	12	176,892	-13,044	-6.9
Insanity and other infirmities	18	92,970	1,764	1.9	32	39,520	-12,256	-23.7
Juvenile .....	—	2,791,925	381,480	15.8	—	1,574,703	167,830	11.9
Delinquency .....	54	2,303,478	397,656	20.9	75	1,344,825	141,600	11.8
Dependency .....	48	488,448	-16,176	-3.2	86	229,878	26,230	12.9
Criminal.....	159	5,295,336	-283,020	-5.1	148	3,133,900	-791,208	-20.2
Appeals from lower court.....	89	578,589	190,727	49.2	140	519,540	140,420	37.0
Habeas corpus .....	16	126,848	51,904	69.3	16	26,480	1,824	7.4

are a measure of potential judicial workload or effort. Table XVIII shows the weights and the total weighted units for each category reported.<sup>12</sup> Since the Los Angeles Superior Court weights generally differ from the average weights for the other 57 counties, the two sets are displayed separately.

For the 57 counties, exclusive of Los Angeles, the weighted caseload increased by almost 8 percent from a year ago to more than 21.6 million weighted units. Thus, even though fewer criminal cases were filed last year, the decrease was not sufficient to reduce the overall judicial weighted caseload in superior courts. Approximately 96 percent of the net increase of 1.5 million weighted units occurred in the other civil complaints, juvenile delinquency and personal injury categories.

Even though fewer criminal cases were filed, the criminal category accounted for 5.3 million weighted units or about one-quarter of the total superior court weighted caseload in 1973-74. Other civil complaints, the second largest weighted category with almost 5.0 million weighted units, were responsible for almost another quarter of the overall superior court caseload.

In Los Angeles County, the increase of 51,100 weighted units in 1973-74 raised the weighted caseload to only a fraction of a percent over the volume in 1972-73. While the total was relatively unchanged, the trends of the various categories were mixed. Thus, there was a substantial increase in other civil complaints and personal injury cases but a substantial drop in criminal filings.

## 2. DISPOSITIONS

### *Highlights*

During 1973-74 the superior courts disposed of approximately 461,400 cases exclusive of civil cases dismissed for lack of prosecution, a level almost 11,500 or 3 percent over that recorded in 1972-73. (See Table XIX and Chart 5.) Since dispositions normally follow the pattern established by filings, the categories with lower filings in 1973-74 generally had lower dispositions also and those with higher filings showed increases in dispositions. An exception to that pattern was in the personal injury category where dispositions decreased 4 percent from a year ago while filings rose 13 percent.

Personal injury dispositions, exclusive of dismissals for lack of prosecution, were down almost 2,300 or 4 percent from the previous year to about 51,800 cases. (See Table XX.) The Los Angeles Superior Court experienced a cutback of nearly 2,500 cases, while dispositions in the state's other 57 counties were relatively stable, with a net increase of 200 cases.

The slight rise in personal injury dispositions in the courts outside of Los Angeles County, however, was not sufficient to bring the number back to the record level of 26,300 personal injury cases disposed of in those courts in 1971-72. The Los Angeles court had its record number of 28,400 personal injury dispositions in 1972-73.

<sup>12</sup> A study to verify the average time required to process the various categories of filings and to update the weights was completed in June 1974. The weighted caseload figures in Table XVIII and in Appendix Table 26 are based on current weights and not the ones newly developed.

**TABLE XIX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING  
(EXCLUDING CIVIL CASES DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)  
Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	Dispositions 1973-74	Change in dispositions from:			
		1972-73		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total dispositions.....	461,365	11,464	2.5	139,027	43.1
Probate and guardianship .....	57,002	-1,220	-2.1	8,331	17.1
Family law .....	128,812	6,255	5.1	52,606	69.0
Personal injury, death and property damage .....	51,760	-2,275	-4.2	21,129	69.0
Motor vehicle <sup>a</sup> .....	36,400	-1,110	-3.0	—	—
Other <sup>a</sup> .....	15,360	-1,165	-7.0	—	—
Other civil .....	79,869	-1,268	-1.6	21,774	37.5
Eminent domain <sup>b</sup> .....	4,251	-60	-1.4	—	—
Complaints <sup>a</sup> n.e.c. ....	40,767	2,194	5.7	—	—
Petitions <sup>a</sup> .....	34,851	-3,402	-8.9	—	—
Insanity and other infirmities .....	6,177	-101	-1.6	-20,340	-76.7
Juvenile .....	70,472	8,849	14.4	25,143	55.5
Delinquency <sup>a</sup> .....	58,956	8,990	18.0	—	—
Dependency <sup>a</sup> .....	11,516	-141	-1.2	—	—
Criminal .....	49,570	-5,321	-9.7	16,920	51.8
Appeals from lower courts.....	9,175	3,637	65.7	7,343	400.8
Habeas corpus .....	8,528	2,908	51.7	6,121	254.3

<sup>a</sup> Reported as a separate category starting in 1967-68.

<sup>b</sup> Eminent domain dispositions (parcels) are shown separately starting in 1965-66. In prior years they were included as part of "Other Civil."

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

**TABLE XX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
PERSONAL INJURY DISPOSITIONS EXCLUSIVE OF DISMISSALS  
FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION  
Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74**

Fiscal year	Dispositions less dismissals for lack of prosecution		
	Total	State less Los Angeles	Los Angeles
1963-64.....	30,631	16,885	13,746
1964-65.....	34,254	19,438	14,816
1965-66.....	36,586	19,856	16,730
1966-67.....	37,084	19,863	17,221
1967-68.....	37,695	21,424	16,271
1968-69.....	37,000	21,109	15,891
1969-70.....	37,175	21,726	15,449
1970-71.....	42,569	24,654	17,915
1971-72.....	46,978	26,337	20,641
1972-73.....	<sup>R</sup> 54,035	<sup>R</sup> 25,647	28,388
1973-74.....	51,760	25,822	25,938

<sup>R</sup> Revised

Although there was only a slight rise in overall dispositions, the superior courts disposed of 16 percent more contested matters than in 1972-73. Jury trials as gauged by the number of juries sworn, however, were relatively unchanged from the year earlier level.

**CHART 5—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**TOTAL DISPOSITIONS (EXCLUDING CIVIL CASES DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)**  
 Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74

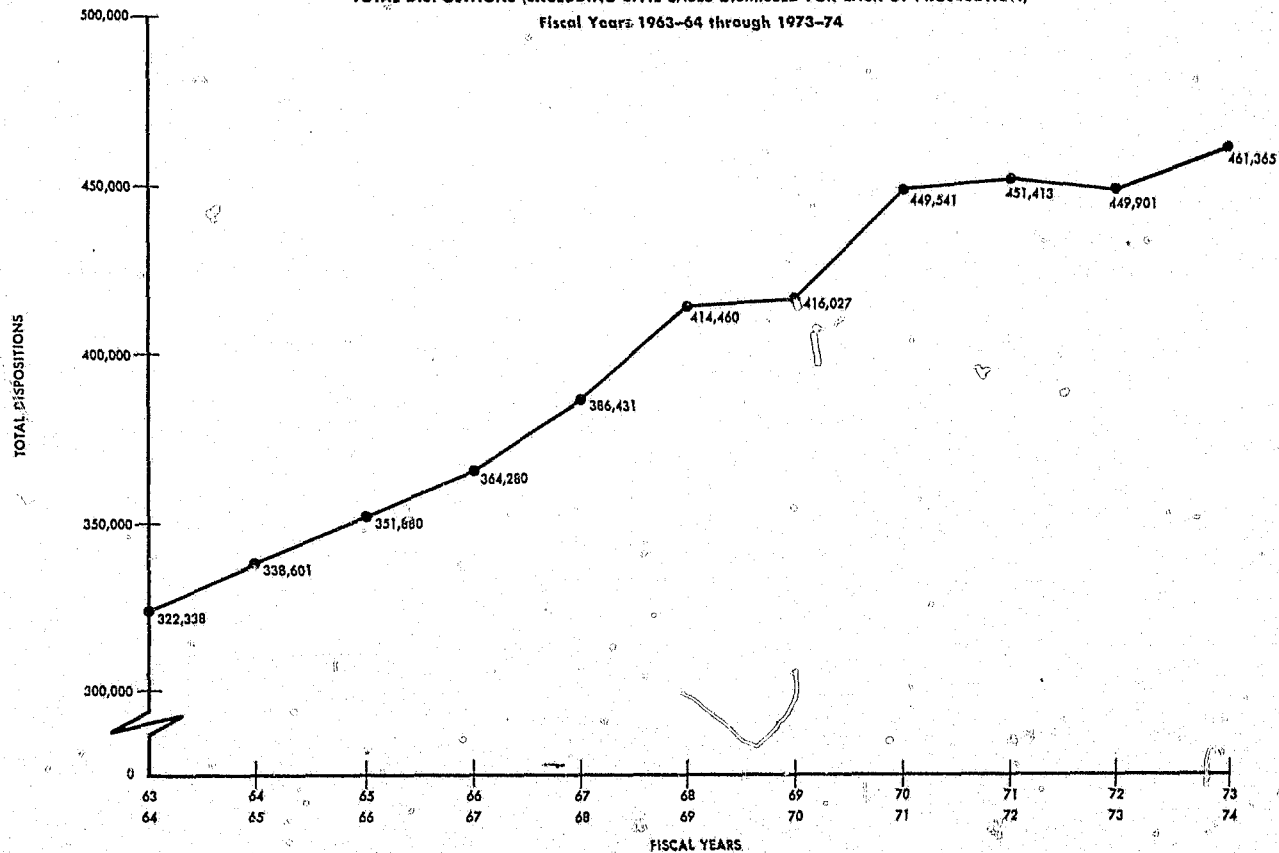


TABLE XXI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS<sup>a</sup>

Fiscal Years 1967-68 Through 1973-74

Fiscal year	<u>Total</u>		<u>Personal injury</u>		<u>Other civil complaints</u>		<u>Criminal</u>		<u>Juvenile</u>	
	Number	Percent of total dispositions <sup>a</sup>	Number	Percent of total dispositions <sup>a</sup>	Number	Percent of total dispositions	Number	Percent of total dispositions	Number	Percent of total dispositions
1967-68 .....	32,477	8.4	3,741	9.9	4,574	14.1	6,613	14.0	6,270	10.0
1968-69 .....	32,253	7.8	3,214	8.7	4,044	12.5	7,481	12.8	6,326	8.8
1969-70 .....	35,005	8.4	3,090	8.3	4,265	12.2	8,961	14.1	5,885	8.1
1970-71 .....	41,764	9.3	3,111	7.3	4,573	10.9	11,032	16.0	6,746	10.2
1971-72 .....	40,504	9.0	3,119	6.6	5,081	12.5	8,571	13.9	6,457	10.1
1972-73 .....	R 42,560	9.5	R 3,516	6.5	5,152	12.1	R 7,881 <sup>b</sup>	R 14.4	7,482	12.1
1973-74 .....	49,212	10.7	3,141	6.1	5,166	10.5	7,983	16.1	8,783	12.5

<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of dismissals for lack of prosecution.

<sup>b</sup> Revised



### Contested Matters

A new record was established when the superior courts disposed of more than 49,200 contested matters in 1973-74. (See Table XXI.) The new record volume is 6,700 contested matters or 16 percent more than were disposed of in 1972-73. During the three-year period up to 1973-74, contested dispositions fluctuated between 40,500 and 42,600 per year.

The number of contested cases and the proportion such cases represent of the total cases disposed of in the category are listed in Table XXI for four categories of time-consuming cases—personal injury, criminal, juvenile and other civil complaints.

About 3,100 contested personal injury cases were disposed of in 1973-74. This figure is not only 11 percent below that for 1972-73 but also, at 6.1 percent, represents the lowest proportion of total personal injury dispositions during the past seven years. Contested criminal matters on the other hand rose by a slight 1 percent from a year earlier to almost 8,000 cases despite a decline of 12 percent in criminal filings. Contested criminal cases were also 16 percent of total criminal cases disposed of during 1973-74, the highest proportion in the past seven years.

The almost 8,800 contested juvenile cases disposed of in 1973-74 were 17 percent more than the number in 1972-73. As a proportion of total juvenile dispositions, contested dispositions at 12.5 percent were also the highest since 1967-68. The nearly 5,200 contested other civil complaint dispositions were virtually unchanged from the year earlier level.

### 3. JURIES SWORN<sup>13</sup>

In 1973-74, jury trials which are the most time-consuming and expensive method of disposition were almost unchanged from the previous year. Most juries are sworn to try personal injury or criminal cases, and last year these two categories were responsible for almost nine-tenths of all juries

TABLE XXII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN AND JURIES SWORN AS  
PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS  
(EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74

Fiscal year	All proceedings		Personal injury		Criminal	
	Juries sworn	Juries sworn as a percent of dispositions	Juries sworn	Juries sworn as a percent of dispositions	Juries sworn	Juries sworn as a percent of dispositions
1963-64.....	7,247	2.2	3,693	12.1	2,620	8.0
1964-65.....	7,933	2.3	4,039	11.8	3,017	8.4
1965-66.....	7,876	2.2	3,607	9.9	3,374	8.6
1966-67.....	7,676	2.1	3,141	8.5	3,512	8.6
1967-68.....	7,492	1.9	3,135	8.3	3,517	7.4
1968-69.....	7,387	1.8	2,835	7.7	3,690	6.3
1969-70.....	7,703	1.9	2,542	6.8	4,235	6.7
1970-71.....	7,757	1.7	2,594	6.1	4,278	6.2
1971-72.....	8,012	1.8	2,738	5.8	4,320	7.0
1972-73.....	<sup>R</sup> 8,676	1.9 <sup>o</sup>	<sup>R</sup> 3,021	5.6	<sup>R</sup> 4,690	<sup>R</sup> 8.5
1973-74.....	8,777	1.9	2,740	5.3	5,020	10.1

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

<sup>13</sup> The number of juries sworn is not the equivalent of cases disposed of by jury verdict since a single jury may try consolidated cases or a settlement may occur following the swearing of a jury.

sworn in superior courts. Although fewer personal injury cases were tried by juries, 2,700 in 1973-74 as against 3,000 in 1972-73, the number of jury trials in criminal cases increased from 4,700 to 5,000. (See Table XXII.)

During 1973-74 there was on the average a jury sworn for every 19 personal injury cases disposed of (*i.e.*, 5.3 percent of the total personal injury dispositions were by jury trial) and a jury sworn for every 10 criminal dispositions (*i.e.*, jury trials accounted for 10.1 percent of the total criminal dispositions).

#### 4. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS— METROPOLITAN COURTS

In 1973-74 many superior courts reported a continuance of the improved position of civil calendars that was first noted in 1971-72 and repeated in 1972-73. The backlog of civil cases awaiting trial first declined in many courts in 1971-72 following four years of substantial annual increases. This improvement continued in 1972-73 and again in 1973-74. Similarly, in most courts measures of elapsed time to trial in June 1974 continued to decline below levels that had been reported in earlier years. These results were achieved despite rapidly mounting caseloads. For instance, although civil filings increased by 19 percent since 1970-71, the 19 metropolitan courts as a group reduced civil backlog by 12 percent over the period.

The backlog of civil cases awaiting trial and the elapsed time to trial measured from (1) the filing of the complaint and (2) the filing of the at-issue memorandum are the indices that the Judicial Council uses to describe the condition of civil calendars. The measures are closely related and an increase or decrease in backlog often forecasts a like change in measures of elapsed time to trial. For instance, substantial increases occurred in the number of cases statistically counted as "awaiting trial" following September 1967 when changes in the pretrial rules allowed cases to be placed on active lists of many courts much earlier in the proceedings than previously. Further, since cases joined active lists earlier, the measurement of elapsed time to trial from at-issue memorandum subsequently tended to increase. Conversely, as courts increased the disposition of "old" cases over the past three years and thus reduced backlogs to more manageable proportions, they also correspondingly reduced the elapsed time required to bring cases to trial.

It is noteworthy that the recent improvement in civil calendar conditions occurred during a time that many courts implemented the calendar management practices recommended by the Judicial Council.<sup>14</sup> The extent to which better case management contributed to these improvements cannot be determined because of the many interrelated variables that together influence these results (*e.g.*, volume of filings, available judicial manpower, nature of litigation, settlement policies of litigants, attorney-court cooperation, enforcement of calendar management policies, etc.). Nevertheless, gross figures indicate that superior court judges have increased the volume of business disposed of and that many courts have reduced both civil backlog and the elapsed time to trial despite

<sup>14</sup> See Calendar Management—Superior Courts, *infra*.

mounting civil filings. Further, as indicated by Table XXIII, these results were achieved by an increase in dispositions rather than because of such factors as reduced filings or large additions of judicial manpower.

**TABLE XXIII—METROPOLITAN SUPERIOR COURTS  
WITH FIVE OR MORE JUDGES<sup>a</sup>**

**Total Personal Injury Cases, Dispositions and At-issue Memoranda**

**For Fiscal Years 1968-69 Through 1973-74**

<i>Personal injury cases</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>
Memoranda to set filed.....	<sup>b</sup> 32,014	<sup>b</sup> 36,344	<sup>b</sup> 35,575	35,719	<sup>c</sup> 35,819	38,681
Disposition (exclusive of dis- missals for lack of prose- cution).....	34,196	34,425	39,366	43,828	50,033	51,760
Net effect on civil backlog	-2,182	+1,919	-3,791	-8,109	-14,214	-13,079

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>b</sup> Data for Fresno and San Bernardino incomplete.

<sup>c</sup> Data for Fresno not available.

Despite these recent notable gains, current levels of civil backlog in most courts were well above the levels reported prior to the 1967 rule change. Similarly, in a number of courts measurements of elapsed time to trial remained above the levels reported prior to the rule change. Statistical measures notwithstanding, it is unlikely that increases of that magnitude have occurred in the actual backlog of *trial ready cases* or in the elapsed time to trial of cases that are in fact *ready for trial*.

The following discussion of civil calendar conditions is based on the 19 superior courts with five or more judges.<sup>15</sup> Together these courts account for about 90 percent of civil filings statewide and for a corresponding proportion of both backlog and jury trials. Also, problems of congestion and lengthy waiting time to trial generally are most severe in these larger courts. Even though the courts are described as a group, each calendar is unique to an individual court and may differ from descriptive generalizations.

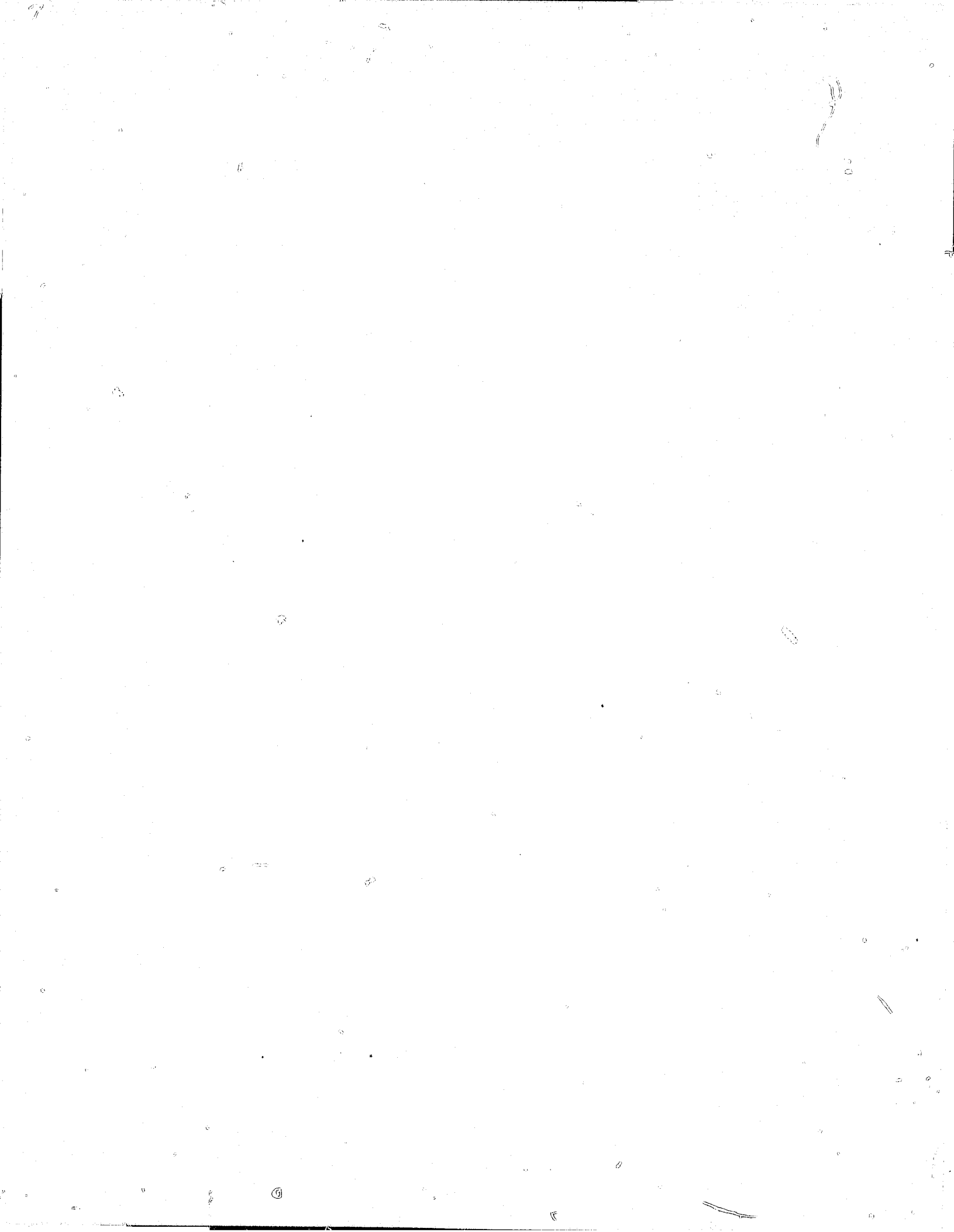
### *Backlog*

The backlog of civil cases awaiting trial (cases on the civil active list as the result of filing an at-issue memorandum) as of June 30, 1967 through 1974 is shown at Table XXIV. The total of 70,000 civil cases that awaited trial in the 19 courts as of June 30, 1974 was virtually the same as reported one year earlier and, except for 1973, was lower than for any June since 1969. The 1974 total was down by 9,380 cases or 12 percent from the June high point of 79,380 civil cases backlogged in 1971. Jury cases, which are the critical component of backlog, declined for the third consecutive year in 1973-74. The June 30 jury list of 42,226 cases was the lowest since 1970 and down by 3,612 or 8 percent from the high recorded in 1971. The past year marked the third year-to-year drop following five years of substantial annual increases.

Despite the recent declines, backlog in most courts remained substantially higher than in the years prior to the 1967 rule change when many courts were successfully reducing backlog by the use of certificate of readiness procedures to manage civil calendars.<sup>16</sup> For the 19 courts, back-

<sup>15</sup> As of June 30, 1974, Superior Courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Monterey, Marin, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus, and Ventura Counties.

<sup>16</sup> See 1966 Judicial Council Report 28-37; 1967 Judicial Council Report 202-213.



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

TABLE XXIV—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH FIVE OR MORE  
JUDGES<sup>a</sup>—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1964 THROUGH 1974

Court	Number of civil cases awaiting trial										
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Alameda	1,160	1,117	1,349	1,853	2,861	3,389	3,788	3,686	3,549	4,054	4,351
Contra Costa	755	876	1,041	995	1,120	1,097	1,451	1,817	2,090	2,110	2,157
Fresno	553	561	470	571	538	468	789	838	876	915	879
Kern	397	405	391	502	471	431	574	563	627	643	497
Los Angeles	20,091	10,109	9,026	9,030	23,200	30,747	41,019	44,586	38,383	38,873	37,222
Marin	397	475	540	538	599	706	872	931	829	842	593
Monterey	112	168	142	159	340	217	217	255	262	258	391
Orange	1,261	954	1,155	1,467	1,584	1,870	2,994	3,112	2,428	2,826	3,638
Riverside	312	328	485	493	773	823	1,060	1,221	1,152	1,194	1,384
Sacramento	1,466	1,589	1,864	2,388	2,185	1,713	2,192	2,055	1,920	2,050	2,335
San Bernardino	1,135	958	1,003	942	1,036	1,073	1,102	1,332	1,173	1,301	1,398
San Diego	1,170	1,247	1,145	1,240	1,828	2,268	3,159	2,806	2,821	3,433	4,065
San Francisco	2,730	2,712	3,139	3,754	5,549	6,395	7,804	9,841	7,831	6,246	5,823
San Joaquin	276	359	378	471	537	700	945	1,109	1,104	1,059	1,042
San Mateo	810	955	1,075	1,227	1,542	1,327	1,602	1,416	1,307	1,331	1,356
Santa Barbara	250	273	353	375	412	448	617	682	611	361	426
Santa Clara	1,701	941	843	1,301	1,566	2,087	2,596	2,774	2,584	1,594	1,346
Stanislaus	88	114	145	211	332	275	355	324	338	316	318
Ventura	274	295	391	411	518	594	622	632	574	553	779
Total	34,938	24,436	24,935	27,928	46,991	56,718	74,168	79,380	70,459	69,959	70,000
Total-excluding Los Angeles	14,847	14,327	15,909	18,898	23,791	25,971	33,149	34,794	32,076	31,086	32,778
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	24,254	15,711	15,616	18,164	28,431	33,452	42,478	45,848	43,124	43,087	42,226

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>b</sup> July 31, 1973.

log in June 1974 was higher by 42,072 cases or two and one-half times the level of June 1967. The significance of the post-1967 increases in backlog cannot be assessed in terms of trial ready cases. Since cases are added to active lists much earlier in the proceedings than prior to the rule change, these lists now contain a far greater proportion of nonready cases and thus are not comparable to earlier lists that consisted largely of cases certified as being trial ready. The active lists also contain large amounts of deadwood in addition to nontrial ready cases, and as backlog grows the proportion of these cases probably becomes greater. It is also important to note that only a small percentage of the backlog of "cases awaiting trial" will be disposed of by trial and that, despite a trial request, in many cases attorneys neither desire nor anticipate a disposition by way of trial. In 1973-74, for instance, only about 9 percent of personal injury cases awaiting trial were actually disposed of at a contested trial.<sup>17</sup> These reservations notwithstanding, rapid and sustained increases in backlog are cause for concern. Thus, the reversal in trend that has continued since 1971-72 is encouraging, especially since it appears to have resulted from increased court productivity reflecting to some extent improved case management procedures introduced by the courts themselves in conformity with Judicial Council recommendations.

The relative stability in total backlog between June 1973 and 1974 masks some notable offsetting changes in individual totals. For instance, compared to June 1973 and June 1971, backlog was down in 1974: by 30 percent and 36 percent, respectively, in Marin; by 4 and 17 percent in Los Angeles; by 7 and 41 percent in San Francisco and by 16 and 51 percent in Santa Clara. Conversely, civil backlog rose to an alltime June high in several

**TABLE XXV—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH  
FIVE OR MORE JUDGES<sup>a</sup>  
NUMBER OF CIVIL JURY CASES AWAITING TRIAL**

Court	Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	Cases in which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year	
		Number	Percent of total
Alameda .....	2,232	82	3.7
Contra Costa .....	1,201	400	33.3
Fresno .....	538	6	1.1
Kern .....	333	22	6.6
Los Angeles .....	22,361	5,949	26.6
Marin .....	372	71	19.1
Monterey .....	159	6	3.8
Orange .....	2,100	253	12.0
Riverside .....	829	131	15.8
Sacramento .....	1,756	-	-
San Bernardino .....	757	258	34.1
San Diego .....	2,725	489	17.9
San Francisco .....	4,024	1,102	27.4
San Joaquin .....	745	-	-
San Mateo .....	946	4	0.4
Santa Barbara .....	175	-	-
Santa Clara .....	744	5	0.7
Stanislaus .....	133	-	-
Ventura .....	429	5	1.2

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>17</sup> The number of contested personal injury trials in 1973-74 as a percent of at-issue memoranda filed in 1972-73.

TABLE XXVI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH FIVE OR MORE  
JUDGES<sup>a</sup>—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL  
PER AUTHORIZED JUDGE<sup>b</sup> AS OF JUNE 30,  
1964 THROUGH 1974

Court	Number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge										
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Alameda	64	56	67	93	143	154	165	147	142	162	174
Contra Costa	108	110	116	111	124	122	145	182	190	192	196
Fresno	79	80	67	82	67	59	99	105	110	114	110
Kern	79	81	78	100	94	72	96	94	105	107	83
Los Angeles	167	84	75	75	173	229	306	299	238	241	231
Marin	132	119	135	135	150	141	174	186	166	168	119
Monterey	37	56	47	53	113	77	54	64	52	52	78
Orange	84	60	64	77	75	89	136	130	84	91	117
Riverside	45	47	69	62	77	82	106	111	96	100	115
Sacramento	122	132	155	184	156	114	146	137	128	137	156
San Bernardino	126	106	100	94	104	98	134	111	90	93	100
San Diego	62	66	57	59	87	103	128	112	101	118	140
San Francisco	124	123	143	156	231	266	325	355	301	240	224
San Joaquin	55	72	76	94	107	117	159	185	184	151	149
San Mateo	116	106	119	136	140	111	134	109	101	102	104
Santa Barbara	50	55	71	75	69	75	103	97	87	52	61
Santa Clara	100	55	50	77	82	110	124	132	108	66	56
Stanislaus	22	29	36	83	83	55	71	65	68	63	64
Ventura	69	74	78	69	86	85	89	90	82	79	111
Average cases awaiting trial per authorized judge:											
Total for the above courts	121	83	83	90	141	164	210	209	174	170	170
Total excluding Los Angeles	88	81	87	100	119	123	151	151	131	124	131

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>b</sup> Note that comparisons relate to the total number of judges authorized as of June 30 of each fiscal year and are not adjusted to reflect the number actually available to dispose of civil backlog.

See note 11 *supra*, regarding "per judge" analysis.

<sup>c</sup> July 31, 1973.



courts in 1974 as a result of substantial 1973-74 increases. In the Orange court backlog rose by 29 percent during the year to an alltime June record. Record June highs were also recorded in 1974 in the Monterey, Riverside, Ventura and San Diego courts where backlog increased during the year by 52 percent, 16 percent, 41 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

Some idea of the age of backlogged cases can be derived by selecting an arbitrary time period and determining the number and proportion of cases that have been in the backlog longer than the period selected. This treatment also gives a measure of the relative speed with which a court disposes of cases that are at issue. The number and proportion of civil jury cases that have been backlogged one year or more is shown in Table XXV for the 19 courts as of June 30, 1971 through 1974.

Table XXVI converts total civil backlog in the metropolitan courts to a "per authorized judge" basis.<sup>18</sup> As shown, the addition of judges partially offset the rapid increase in backlog between 1967 and 1971 so that in general the number of cases awaiting trial per authorized judge increased proportionately less than total backlog. Similarly, in courts where judges were added between June 30, 1971 and June 30, 1974 the backlog per judge was reduced proportionately by reason of such additions. It should be noted that per judge figures are based on the total number of judges *authorized* and do not relate to the number that are actually available to dispose of civil proceedings.

#### *Elapsed Time to Trial*

"Delay" is a misleading term when used to describe court proceedings. Therefore, in lieu of that misnomer, the Judicial Council uses the term "elapsed time to trial" which accurately characterizes what is being measured. The intervals actually describe the elapsed time to start of trial measured from the point of filing various documents (*e.g.*, complaint, at-issue memorandum, certificate of readiness, etc.). To characterize such intervals as "delay" implies that cases are ready for immediate trial at the time these papers are filed and that the period following the filing is time during which cases are being impeded. This is not the case. In fact, few, if any, cases are trial ready (and thus "delayed") when these documents are filed. Attorneys routinely file far in advance of when they anticipate going to trial or have cases ready to be tried. Thus, the interval not only includes time that courts require to bring a ready case to trial but also the substantial amount of time attorneys regularly require to prepare cases for trial. It is doubly misleading to describe such measures as "court delay" or "delay in the courts" which implies that the time being measured results from internal court conditions. Only when the interval to trial is unreasonably long, for example, over eight months from at-issue memorandum in an ordinary civil case, can we assume that ready cases are being delayed to any extent.

Table XXVII shows the median elapsed time to trial in months from the filing of the complaint and from the at-issue memorandum as of June 30, 1967 through 1974 in the 19 metropolitan courts. In about half the courts

<sup>18</sup> "Per judge" analyses are based on the number of authorized judges as of the last day of the fiscal year. They are not adjusted for the services of commissioners or referees, nor for absences or unfilled vacancies. Neither are adjustments made for judicial assistance given or received.

TABLE XXVII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH FIVE OR MORE JUDGES<sup>a</sup>—MEDIAN INTERVAL TO TRIAL FROM COMPLAINT AND AT-ISSUE MEMO FOR CIVIL JURY CASES TRIED IN JUNE 1967 THROUGH 1974

Court	Complaint to trial								At issue memo to trial							
	June '67	June '68	June '69	June '70	June '71	June '72	June '73	June '74	June '67	June '68	June '69	June '70	June '71	June '72	June '73	June '74
Alameda .....	21	20	30	26	25	23	22	25	10	12	9.5	15	18	12.5	13	11
Contra Costa .....	23	22	19	19	25	25.5	30	29	20	17	12	12	15	19	22	23
Fresno .....	15	25	13	12	13	20	<sup>d</sup> 25.5	16	6.5	14	9	10.5	11	16	<sup>d</sup> 10.5	10.5
Kern .....	12	16	27.5	16	20	22	11	29	8	8	16.5	10	11	13	9	16
Los Angeles .....	25.5	24.5	31.5	34	37	37.5	30	29	8	9	18	24	23	30	25	24
Marin .....	<sup>c</sup> 37.5	<sup>c</sup> 44.5	<sup>c</sup> 36	43	39	39	32	13	<sup>c</sup> 23	<sup>c</sup> 20.5	<sup>c</sup> 20	29	27	28	24	11
Monterey .....	9	10	12	14	11	13	15	19	4	4	5	4	6	7	6	9
Orange .....	16	18	22	23	28	24	24	23	10	11	12.5	11	20	17	11	12
Riverside .....	18	17	23	36	17	34	19	20	9	11	15	22	11	18	14	10
Sacramento .....	27	22	<sup>c</sup> 21	28	19	21	15	17	12	16	5	9	11	10	10	11
San Bernardino .....	15	23	11	19	24	19	22	32	9	12	8	14	12	14	18	23
San Diego .....	<sup>c</sup> 9	14	23	22	18	20	23	24	<sup>c</sup> 5	7	9	15	15	11	15	16
San Francisco .....	29	31	41	34	40	39	37	31	19	20	22	28	33	33	32	25
Sari Joaquin .....	21	17	29	20	29	45	54	41.5	12	11	12	17	16	36.5	42	31
San Mateo .....	30	<sup>c</sup> 24	29	25	21	18	14	18	18	<sup>c</sup> 15	16	16	13	11	9	7
Santa Barbara .....	15	20	30	24	27	20	18	13	7	12.5	18	13	16	22	7	5
Santa Clara .....	11	18	13	18	18	13	15	9	4.5	6	8	8	6	8	5	4
Stanislaus .....	19	25	14	16	12	10	8	15	5	16	7	9	6	5	5	5
Ventura .....	17.5	28	27.5	25	28	19.5	14	21	11.5	12.5	11.5	13	7	10	7	11

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to September 1967 medians were computed from the date memo-to-set was filed to trial date.

<sup>c</sup> For month of May.

<sup>d</sup> For month of July 1973.

the interval to jury trial decreased between June 1973 and 1974, measured both from the memorandum and from the complaint. These reductions followed similar changes reported a year earlier when reductions encompassed a greater number of courts and were of greater magnitude than at any time since the 1967 rule change. Further, in 8 of the 19 courts the interval to trial from memorandum to set in 1974 was either less than or within a month or two of the June interval reported prior to September 1967 (Alameda, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus and Ventura).

The interval from the at-issue memorandum measures the elapsed time to trial from the point at which attorneys first request a trial date. Even though taken from the point at which a trial is requested the measure is nevertheless a highly inflated and inaccurate measure of delay chargeable to the courts. Attorneys file memoranda in many cases that are not ready for trial and for which an early trial is neither desired nor anticipated. Since such cases are included the index cannot be considered as a meaningful measure of the delay arising from internal court conditions. Furthermore, the at-issue memorandum has a different meaning from court to court in terms of trial readiness. Because of this, attorneys time their filings based on their knowledge of the time frame that an individual court follows in processing the filing. For example, in a few courts (*e.g.*, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Stanislaus) the memorandum either includes or is treated as a certificate of readiness. In these courts the attorneys know that cases will be tried within four or five months of the filing and therefore they do not file memoranda until their cases are trial ready. At the other extreme, in a few courts with large backlogs (*e.g.*, Los Angeles and San Francisco)<sup>19</sup> memoranda are routinely filed as soon as the answer is in, irrespective of and well in advance of when cases are ready to be tried merely to get the case "in line." Midway between these extremes are several other courts (*e.g.*, Sacramento, San Mateo and Ventura) where, although the memorandum is not treated as a certificate of readiness, calendars are nevertheless managed within an established time frame that is well known to attorneys who therefore time the filing of memoranda accordingly.

The interval from at-issue memorandum to trial dropped between June 1973 and 1974 in most metropolitan courts and by a considerable margin in several. In courts that reduced this interval in 1974 the average reduction amounted to 4.8 months which followed a similar average reduction of 3.5 months in 1973. Significant June 1973-1974 reductions were reported by the Superior Courts of Marin (down 13 months), San Francisco (down 7 months) and San Joaquin (down 11 months). In June 1974, in 12 of the 19 courts the median jury case reached trial within a year or less of filing the at-issue memorandum. In three courts which use mandatory certificate of readiness procedures (Santa Barbara, Santa Clara and Stanislaus) the interval was at the four-five month minimum contemplated for case processing by the California Rules of Court.

<sup>19</sup> Both the Los Angeles and San Francisco courts have instituted invitational certificate of readiness systems whereby blocks of the oldest active list cases are invited to file a certificate following which they are then calendared for trial setting conference, settlement conference and trial. Cases are being tried in both courts approximately six months following certification.

Table XXVII also shows the median time to jury trial from the filing of the complaint. As with elapsed time to trial from at-issue memorandum, this measure of "total" time to trial dropped in many courts between June 1973 and 1974. Nine of the courts reported shorter "total" time to trial in June 1974 than a year earlier and five reported decreases of a half year or more (Fresno, Marin, San Francisco, San Joaquin and Santa Clara). However, except for 6 of the 19 courts (Marin, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara and Stanislaus), this measure of time to trial was considerably longer in June 1974 than in June 1967 prior to the 1967 rule change.

#### 5. CONDITION OF CRIMINAL CALENDARS— METROPOLITAN COURTS

In 1973-74, for the third successive year, indices continued to point to improved conditions of criminal calendars. In summary, during the year most metropolitan courts reduced the backlog of criminal cases awaiting trial while maintaining at a reduced level the proportion of cases whose trial began more than 60 days from filing. There were also continued indications that cases which would ultimately be terminated as misdemeanors were more frequently being disposed of prior to reaching superior court.

Criminal calendar conditions are discussed in terms of the same 19 courts that were used to describe civil calendars. These larger courts together account for some 90 percent of criminal cases calendared for trial and hence their problems of congestion and extended time to trial generally are more acute than other courts. Although the courts are described as a group, each court's calendar is unique and may differ from descriptive generalizations. The Los Angeles court is discussed separately, both because inclusion of its large figures would tend to obscure trends in other courts and also because its calendar is influenced by factors unique to that court.

##### *Cases Calendared for Trial*

Except for good cause, superior courts must dismiss a criminal case if the defendant has not been brought to trial within 60 days of the indictment or information unless the defendant waives the right to trial within this time.<sup>20</sup> Even though many defendants demand a trial and waive time, the 60-day requirement nevertheless tends to limit the time cases remain awaiting trial and, in contrast to civil calendars, to limit the number of cases in the criminal backlog.

Table XXVIII lists the number of criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1965 through 1974 for the courts being discussed. It shows that the great majority of courts have achieved sizable declines in criminal backlog over the past several years and that in many of them 1974 represented the third or fourth June to June reduction in this measure.

Excluding Los Angeles, 2,691 criminal cases were calendared for trial in these courts in June 1974 which represented the lowest June total since 1968. The 1974 figure was down by 3 percent from June 1973, by 22 percent

<sup>20</sup> Calif. Pen. Code § 1382.

**TABLE XXVIII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH  
FIVE OR MORE JUDGES <sup>a</sup>**  
**NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES CALENDARED FOR TRIAL  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1965 THROUGH 1974**

Courts	<i>Criminal cases awaiting trial</i>									
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Alameda.....	72	173	207	263	224	243	355	589	375	194
Contra Costa.....	66	58	96	58	92	102	98	262	202	94
Fresno.....	32	108	102	61	66	40	74	80	56	79
Kern.....	17	20	16	33	41	109	73	82	73	73
Los Angeles.....	2,399	2,593	2,938	3,879	5,498	6,103	4,816	3,516	3,840	3,287
Marin.....	12	38	30	80	85	75	54	51	41	51
Monterey.....	16	28	27	51	48	76	56	71	100	91
Orange.....	93	159	181	233	203	208	429	248	202	211
Riverside.....	80	352	183	187	304	215	178	91	122	132
Sacramento.....	52	59	62	44	67	99	136	132	113	126
San Bernardino.....	61	206	190	175	305	378	276	343	402	299
San Diego.....	131	158	199	243	561	476	344	323	349	613
San Francisco.....	128	181	292	278	237	500	664	291	136	119
San Joaquin.....	53	16	57	120	95	82	124	102	77	69
San Mateo.....	48	63	91	148	163	226	194	162	138	150
Santa Barbara.....	29	31	53	75	85	91	110	73	42	34
Santa Clara.....	96	110	179	160	274	274	300	307	185	215
Stanislaus.....	18	23	50	81	127	103	91	190	118	75
Ventura.....	56	43	48	34	59	62	56	46	46	66
Total.....	3,459	4,219	4,951	6,203	8,534	9,462	8,428	6,959	6,617	5,978
Total excluding Los Angeles	1,060	1,626	2,013	2,324	3,036	3,359	3,612	3,443	2,777	2,691

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>b</sup> July 31, 1973.

from 1972 and by 26 percent from the record high of 3,612 criminal cases calendared for trial in 1971. The Los Angeles court also continued to reduce its criminal backlog in 1974 as it has during most years since 1970. The 3,287 criminal cases calendared in June 1974 in Los Angeles was down by 14 percent from 1973, by 46 percent from 1970 and was the lowest June total since 1967. Since the great majority of trial demands are for a jury trial, the figures in Table XXVIII represent jury trial calendars for all practical purposes.

In 1973-74 the San Francisco court for the third year extended the gains first noted when the court adopted the criminal calendaring procedures recommended by the Judicial Council.<sup>21</sup> By June 1974 the 119 criminal cases calendared for trial in San Francisco represented a "working inventory" of cases rather than a backlog in the negative sense. The current total in San Francisco was down by 82 percent from June 1971 and the lowest June figure for the period in which comparable figures are available. These reductions, which the court largely attributes to improved calendar management, were achieved despite the fact that criminal filings increased by 34 percent over the past decade. Other courts that reported similar reductions from June 1971 to June 1974 included: Alameda down 45 percent; Los Angeles down 32 percent; Orange down 51 percent; San Joaquin down 44 percent; Santa Barbara down 69 percent; and Santa Clara down 28 percent. Additionally, in most of these courts criminal backlog was at the lowest level for any June since 1966 or 1967 despite substantial

<sup>21</sup> See 1973 Judicial Council Report 214-218.

gains in filings over the period. The San Diego court represents a notable exception to the general reduction in criminal backlog. San Diego reported 613 criminal cases calendared for trial in June 1974, up by 76 percent from a year earlier and the highest total on record for the court.

As with civil backlog, criminal "backlog" considerably overstates the number of cases that will actually reach trial. Many criminal cases are calendared for trial where, despite a trial demand, defendants neither desire nor anticipate going to trial. Cases against many such defendants will ultimately be disposed of by plea of guilty. In 1973-74, pleas of guilty<sup>22</sup> accounted for some 22,000 or 74 percent of all criminal dispositions in superior courts exclusive of Los Angeles. Of these, about 63 percent or 13,900<sup>23</sup> represented changes of plea made sometime after the defendant had first pleaded not guilty and demanded a (jury) trial. Although precise figures are lacking, it is known that many, if not most, changes of plea are made to offenses less than originally charged and result from negotiation between the prosecution and defense, concurred in by the court. Since bargained pleas typically occur shortly before the scheduled trial, the delay in disposing of such cases often approaches that which would have occurred had the cases gone to trial.

Despite the great number of defendants who demand trial in the first instance, relatively few cases are actually disposed of by trial.<sup>24</sup> The 3,244 juries sworn last year for criminal cases in all superior courts exclusive of Los Angeles amount to only some 11 percent of all dispositions. In contrast to the 3,244 trials, about 18,500 or 63 percent of all defendants initially pleaded not guilty and demanded a trial. A comparison of the number of initial trial demands with the number of juries actually sworn indicates that in 1973-74 courts generally set about six cases for trial for each trial that resulted and, conversely, that a guilty plea was subsequently accepted in the other five cases that had been set for trial.

The ratio of juries sworn to criminal dispositions that is presented in Table XXIX provides an indication of a court's relative ability to dispose of criminal cases without trial. The figures tend to indicate, for instance, that San Francisco was roughly three times more successful than Fresno in disposing of cases without trial.

Part of the recent reductions in backlog seems to reflect the fact that some less serious offenses that previously were prosecuted as felonies now are being terminated in the lower courts under the amended provisions of Section 17 of the Penal Code, effective November 1969.<sup>25</sup> Under these provisions, offenses that are punishable as either felonies or misdemeanors may be prosecuted as misdemeanors by district attorneys or, alternatively, may be disposed of as misdemeanors by the magistrate at the preliminary hearing. This change reduced superior court felony filings by an estimated 10,700 cases or 16 percent in 1971 according to the Bureau of Criminal Statistics. In 1973-74 the lower courts in these counties exclusive of Los

<sup>22</sup> Including certifications on pleas of guilty from lower courts.

<sup>23</sup> Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, California Department of Justice.

<sup>24</sup> Unless otherwise indicated "trials" exclude cases disposed of on the transcript of the preliminary hearing.

<sup>25</sup> Section 10 of the Standards of Judicial Administration Recommended by the Judicial Council states in part: "To insure the prompt disposition of criminal cases, each superior court should: . . . (g) cooperate with the prosecuting attorney in establishing a screening system to insure that minor criminal cases are disposed of in the municipal court or justice court when it seems clear that a misdemeanor sentence will be ultimately imposed."

**TABLE XXIX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH  
FIVE OR MORE JUDGES<sup>a</sup>  
CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AND NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN  
Fiscal Year 1973-74**

<i>Court</i>	<i>Dispositions</i>	<i>Criminal</i>	<i>Percent of juries sworn to total dispositions</i>
		<i>Juries sworn</i>	
Alameda.....	2,197	254	11.6
Contra Costa.....	933	91	9.8
Fresno.....	667	129	19.3
Kern.....	624	59	9.5
Los Angeles.....	20,023	1,959	9.8
Marin.....	245	42	17.1
Monterey.....	874	69	7.9
Orange.....	1,416	189	13.3
Riverside.....	1,444	127	8.8
Sacramento.....	1,421	218	15.3
San Bernardino.....	2,059	194	9.4
San Diego.....	3,449	330	9.6
San Francisco.....	2,265	175	7.7
San Joaquin.....	766	69	9.0
San Mateo.....	1,289	79	6.1
Santa Barbara.....	871	68	7.8
Santa Clara.....	2,216	166	7.5
Stanislaus.....	705	98	13.9
Ventura.....	570	68	11.9
Total excluding Los Angeles.....	24,011	2,425	10.1

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974

**TABLE XXX—CALIFORNIA COUNTIES WITH FIVE OR MORE  
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES<sup>a</sup>—FELONY FILINGS IN LOWER  
COURTS AND FELONY FILINGS IN SUPERIOR COURT**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

<i>County</i>	<i>Felony filings</i>		<i>Approximate percent disposed of by municipal and justice courts</i>
	<i>Municipal and justice courts</i>	<i>Superior court</i>	
Alameda.....	6,905	2,434	64.8
Contra Costa.....	1,849	992	46.3
Fresno.....	2,794	729	73.9
Kern.....	1,525	655	57.0
Los Angeles.....	31,576	21,175	32.9
Marin.....	673	329	51.1
Monterey.....	1,760	955	44.0
Orange.....	5,904	1,738	70.6
Riverside.....	2,581	1,472	43.0
Sacramento.....	3,587	1,540	57.1
San Bernardino.....	4,192	2,120	49.4
San Diego.....	9,554	4,454	53.4
San Francisco.....	6,761	2,769	59.0
San Joaquin.....	2,168	862	60.2
San Mateo.....	2,573	1,151	55.3
Santa Barbara.....	1,535	863	43.8
Santa Clara.....	4,132	2,342	43.3
Stanislaus.....	2,039	717	64.8
Ventura.....	1,827	756	58.6
Total.....	93,935	48,083	48.8
Total excluding Los Angeles.....	62,359	26,908	56.8

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974

Angeles disposed of 56.8 percent of cases originally filed as felonies while in Los Angeles the lower courts disposed of 32.9 percent of such cases.<sup>26</sup> There is wide variation among counties in the extent to which cases originally charged as felonies are disposed of at the municipal or justice court level. These differences, which are shown in Table XXX, seem to result primarily from differing policies of local prosecutors.

Even though many defendants charged with felonies are disposed of in the lower courts, a substantial number are prosecuted through superior court only to be disposed of with a misdemeanor sentence. It would seem that little is gained by prosecuting these cases through superior court when the ultimate result in terms of sentence is the same as if the case had been terminated in the lower courts. Moreover, some of the adverse effects of such prosecution are: (1) the disposition of these cases is considerably delayed; (2) critically limited superior court resources are expended on their disposition; and (3) by preempting superior court resources that could be allocated otherwise, such cases contribute to overall congestion and delay in the courts. Despite this, superior courts have little control over the kinds of matters that are brought before them as felonies. The discretion to proceed with a felony prosecution is the local prosecutor's and the wide variations in the figures in Table XXXI appear in major part to reflect differences in prosecution policy.

**TABLE XXXI—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH  
FIVE OR MORE JUDGES<sup>a</sup>  
LEVEL OF SENTENCE OF FELONY DEFENDANTS  
CONVICTED AND SENTENCED  
JANUARY 1 to JUNE 30, 1973**

County	Total defendants sentenced	Felony sentences	Misdemeanor sentences	Percent misdemeanor sentences
Alameda .....	871	714	157	18.0
Contra Costa .....	436	393	43	9.9
Fresno .....	303	272	31	10.2
Kern .....	343	277	66	19.2
Los Angeles .....	9,396	5,918	3,478	37.0
Marin .....	141	127	14	9.9
Monterey .....	318	162	156	49.1
Orange .....	887	813	74	8.3
Riverside .....	553	469	84	15.2
Sacramento .....	710	570	140	19.7
San Bernardino .....	869	608	261	30.0
San Diego .....	1,647	1,280	367	22.3
San Francisco .....	988	891	97	9.8
San Joaquin .....	554	385	169	30.5
San Mateo .....	562	440	122	21.7
Santa Barbara .....	291	220	71	24.4
Santa Clara .....	1,122	889	233	20.8
Stanislaus .....	335	322	13	3.9
Ventura .....	185	149	36	19.5

Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics, December 5, 1974.

<sup>a</sup> As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>26</sup> Based on ratio of felony filings in the lower courts and the superior courts. Since superior court filings include defendants indicted the ratios may be slightly distorted. It should be noted that the text analysis includes only dispositions of cases where a felony is originally charged and thus excludes "felony-misdemeanor" cases that are filed as misdemeanors.



Table XXXI lists the number of felony defendants sentenced during the period January through June 1973 in the courts being discussed and the number and proportion sentenced as misdemeanants.<sup>27</sup> It should not be inferred that each felony case prosecuted through a superior court that terminates with a misdemeanor sentence reflects either "over-prosecution" or "lenient sentencing" since, frequently, until the case is completed it is unclear what the appropriate sentence should be.

#### *Elapsed Time to Trial*

Except for good cause or unless a defendant consents, criminal cases must be brought to trial within 60 days of filing in superior court. Normally, therefore, when time to trial exceeds this statutory limit the excess is delay that defendants either have sought or agreed to. Actually, the majority of defendants initially plead not guilty at arraignment (about 63 percent in courts exclusive of Los Angeles), following which many demand a jury trial and waive their right to a speedy trial, thus relieving the court of its *legal* responsibility regarding the time to trial. Under these conditions a defendant generally is interested in delaying rather than speeding the date of trial, especially if he is out on bail (or own recognizance), as a great many are. Nevertheless, and despite crowded calendars, many courts have been able to reduce both the number and proportion of cases where the commencement of trial exceeded the 60-day limit. These re-

**TABLE XXXII—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH  
FIVE OR MORE JUDGES \***

#### **NUMBER OF CRIMINAL JURIES SWORN**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Court	Total criminal juries sworn	Juries sworn more than 60 days from indictment or information	
		Number	Percent of total
Alameda.....	254	160	63.0
Contra Costa.....	91	41	45.1
Fresno.....	129	57	44.2
Kern.....	59	20	33.9
Los Angeles.....	1,959	731	37.3
Marin.....	42	25	59.5
Monterey.....	69	43	62.3
Orange.....	189	137	72.5
Riverside.....	127	94	74.0
Sacramento.....	218	62	28.4
San Bernardino.....	194	139	71.6
San Diego.....	330	193	58.5
San Francisco.....	175	33	18.9
San Joaquin.....	69	33	47.8
San Mateo.....	79	36	45.6
Santa Barbara.....	68	22	32.4
Santa Clara.....	166	76	45.8
Stanislaus.....	98	36	36.7
Ventura.....	68	39	57.4
Total.....	4,384	1,977	45.1
Total excluding Los Angeles.....	2,425	1,246	51.4

\* As of June 30, 1974.

<sup>27</sup> Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Figures for January-June 1973 are the most current available.

ductions were achieved despite increases in the number of jury trials. Of the 4,384 criminal juries sworn in these courts last year, 1,977 or 45.1 percent were sworn more than 60 days from filing. This was virtually identical with the percentage reported a year earlier but down substantially from 1971-72 and 1970-71 when, respectively, 53.7 and 53.1 percent of juries sworn exceeded the 60-day limit. Courts report a wide variation in the proportion of jury trials commenced more than 60 days from filing, ranging from lows of 19 percent and 28 percent in San Francisco and Sacramento courts, respectively, to highs of over 70 percent in the Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino courts

### *The Los Angeles Superior Court*

The Los Angeles Superior Court should be considered separately in discussing criminal proceedings since inclusion of its criminal filings, which account for about 40 percent of the state total, would tend to obscure trends in other courts. Also, in Los Angeles more relatively minor offenses appear to be filed in superior court than elsewhere. Additionally, the extent to which cases are disposed of on the record of the preliminary hearing is peculiar to that court.

For many years felony filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court included a far greater number of *relatively* minor offenses than in other courts. Partly reflecting this, substantial numbers of cases were disposed of in superior court by stipulation on the record of the preliminary hearing, a procedure that was relatively unique to that court. These differences still exist, but to a far lesser extent than in the past. In July 1971 the district attorney reversed a previous policy and commenced to prosecute certain minor offenses (*e.g.*, small amounts of marijuana, minor bookmaking, etc.) as misdemeanors under Section 17 of the Penal Code that previously had been prosecuted as felonies through the superior court.<sup>28</sup> This change had an immediate and dramatic effect on superior court operations that appears to be continuing. These changes can be summarized statistically as follows: (1) felony filings dropped by about 10,000 or 25 percent in 1971-72 and this was followed by further declines of about 2,300 or 8 percent in 1972-73 and by about 5,300 or 20 percent in 1973-74; (2) felony filings which comprised 20 percent of the court's total filings in 1970-71 dropped to 16 percent in 1971-72 to 15 percent in 1972-73 and 12 percent in 1973-74; (3) the proportion of cases filed as felonies that are terminated at the municipal court level increased from 28 percent in 1970-71 to 33 percent in both 1972-73 and 1973-74; and (4) significantly fewer felony defendants convicted in superior court now receive misdemeanor sentences. In the period January through June 1973 about 37 percent received misdemeanor sentences, down from about 45 percent in 1972, 50 percent in fiscal year 1971-72 and 60 percent in 1970-71.<sup>29</sup>

Despite these notable reductions, to some extent more minor offenses appear to continue to be prosecuted as felonies in Los Angeles than elsewhere. For instance, although Los Angeles accounts for 35 percent of the state population, its superior court felony filings accounted for 39 percent of the state total in 1973-74 and made up 12 percent of that court's total filings as against 10 percent in comparable urban courts.<sup>30</sup> Moreover, 285

<sup>28</sup> See Los Angeles Daily Journal, April 24, 1972.

<sup>29</sup> Source: Bureau of Criminal Statistics. Information for January-June 1973 was the latest available from the Bureau as of the date of this report.

<sup>30</sup> Superior courts of Alameda, Sacramento, San Diego and San Francisco.

felony cases were filed in those courts per 100,000 population as against a Los Angeles rate of 304. The higher level of criminal filings in Los Angeles suggests that a greater number of relatively minor offenses are prosecuted through the superior court than elsewhere would be disposed of as misdemeanors in the lower courts. Referring to Table XXX, we note that in Los Angeles County the municipal and justice courts terminated only about 33 percent of matters originally filed as felonies compared to about 57 percent for the balance of the courts and, conversely, that in Los Angeles about 67 percent of such defendants are bound over to superior court compared to 43 percent in other courts. As a consequence, many matters that in other areas would be disposed of as misdemeanors in the lower courts are prosecuted through the Los Angeles Superior Court only to be disposed of with a misdemeanor sentence. In the period January through June, for example, 37 percent of felony defendants sentenced in the Los Angeles court received a misdemeanor sentence compared to 19.2 percent for other metropolitan superior courts. (See Table XXXI.)

#### 6. CALENDAR MANAGEMENT—SUPERIOR COURTS

For many years the Judicial Council has attempted to assist courts in achieving the most efficient and effective ways to manage calendars and regulate court operations. Sections 9, 10 and 11 of the *Standards of Judicial Administration Recommended by the Judicial Council* represent the current end product of those efforts. These sections constitute a proven calendar management program including specific procedures that courts can adopt to speed the disposition of civil and criminal cases, to administer their business efficiently and to optimize the effectiveness of their judicial manpower. These sections were initially developed by presiding judges themselves at two workshops sponsored by the Council in March 1971<sup>31</sup> and in March 1973.<sup>32</sup> Following active discussion of calendar management problems the workshop participants adopted by consensus the procedures contained in Sections 9, 10 and 11. By adopting these sections the Judicial Council endorsed as its own the concepts and recommendations of the 62 judges who participated in those two conferences.

Since the 1971 workshop and Council adoption of the new Standards (effective January 1, 1972 and amended January 1, 1974) courts increasingly have implemented these recommendations as a means of regulating their business and maximizing their output. Concurrently, conditions of civil and criminal calendars have continued to improve over the past three years reversing a previous trend of generally deteriorating conditions (as discussed at pages 94-109 of this report, pages 115-129 of the *1974 Report* and 195-211 of the *1973 Report*). It is believed that implementation by courts of the Standards' recommendations has been the primary factor in achieving these improvements; however, because many interrelated factors are involved it is not possible to document the precise extent that

<sup>31</sup> Participants included the presiding and assistant presiding judges of the superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Ventura.

<sup>32</sup> Participants included the presiding judge, the assistant presiding judge, the criminal calendar judge and court administrator of the above courts (see fn. 31, *supra*) plus the superior courts of Marin, Monterey, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara and Stanislaus.

their implementation has contributed to those results. Nevertheless, the efficacy of the recommended practices can be demonstrated by "case histories" of individual courts. The *1973 Report* included case histories of the Los Angeles and San Francisco courts regarding, respectively, civil and criminal calendaring practices (see pages 212-218); the *1974 Report* documented the use of the recommended civil procedures in the Santa Barbara court (see pages 130-134) and in the pages following this report similarly describes the use of recommended civil and criminal procedures in the Marin court.

#### MARIN SUPERIOR COURT CIVIL CALENDAR MANAGEMENT—A CASE HISTORY

Judicial Council statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 reflect a dramatic improvement in the condition of the Marin Superior Court's criminal and civil calendars, the first such improvement in many years. Factors most responsible for the notable gains were the development and utilization of a setting formula for criminal and civil cases adopted in July 1973; changes in the processing of criminal defendants in August 1973 which resulted in fewer criminal jury trials; the adoption and enforcement of new rules of court effective September 1973 which embodied the concepts of the Judicial Council's recommended civil calendar management procedures (Section 9, *Standards of Judicial Administration Recommended by the Judicial Council*); Judicial Council assistance in the form of extra-session judges for the duration of a complex San Quentin case involving six defendants (mid-September 1973, through mid-January 1974); and the lack of an excessive number of lengthy cases being heard at the same time.

Statistical data that reflect the changes occurring in Marin appear in several tables of this report. For instance, the number of civil cases awaiting trial is now lower than in any year since 1967 (Table XXIV), the number of cases awaiting trial per authorized judicial position is lower than in any year since 1965 (Table XXV) and the median interval to trial from the filing of an at-issue memorandum is lower than in any prior annual report (Table XXVI).

#### *Statistical Measures of Success*

In order to show the full significance of the changes introduced in the court, a brief discussion of statistics comparing fiscal year 1973-74 with 1972-73 follows:

##### *Reduction in Civil Backlog*

In June 1973, the total number of civil cases at issue was 842; by June 1974, the number was 593, a reduction of 30 percent.

##### *Reduction of Civil Cases per Judicial Position*

The number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judicial position as of June 30, 1974, was 119. This was a 29 percent reduction from the previous year's figure of 168 cases awaiting trial per authorized judicial position.

*Reduction in Elapsed Time to Trial*

As of June 30, 1974, the median interval from the filing of the at-issue memorandum to trial was 11 months. This represented a reduction of 54 percent from a year earlier when the median interval was 24 months.

*Reduction in Number of Old Cases*

In June 1973, the civil active list contained 183 cases in which the at-issue memorandum had been filed more than a year earlier. The number of such cases had been reduced to 92 by June 30, 1974, a reduction of 50 percent. As of September 30, 1974, the number had been reduced to 28 cases.

*Increase in Cases Tried*

The total number of cases tried in 1973-74 increased 32 percent over the preceding year. The number of court trials increased by 36 percent and the number of jury trials by 15 percent.

*Increase in Cases Settled*

In fiscal 1972-73 the proportion of civil cases settled as a result of a settlement conference was only 28 percent. In fiscal year 1973-74 the number increased to 46 percent, but more importantly, the *actual* number of cases settled increased 168 percent over the preceding year.

*Factors in Achieving the Positive Results*

A number of changes in conditions, methods and procedures are responsible for the improvement in the court's civil calendar. While it is impossible to determine the contribution of each change, all the factors discussed below are considered to have had a significant impact.

*Superior Court Administrator*

Through the assistance of a grant from the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning, the court in February 1973 employed its first trial court administrative officer having the qualifications recommended in Section 4 of the Judicial Council's Standards and delegated to him many of the functions recommended in that section. Between February and June, the court administrator developed setting formulas for both criminal and civil cases. The court authorized the resetting of existing cases pursuant to such formulas in July 1973. The immediate effect was a reduction in cases set with no change in dispositions; in other words, the existing trailing calendar situation was almost immediately eliminated and trial dates became firm. As the calendar came under control, the number of settings was increased.

*New Court Procedures—Criminal*

It is difficult to show substantial improvement in the civil calendar in a court the size of Marin unless the criminal calendar is also brought under control. One notable change in procedure implemented in August 1973 appears to have been successful. It is mentioned in this report because an apparent result of the change was less court time devoted to criminal jury trials, with that time utilized for civil calendar workload.

The new procedure requires referral of the defendant at superior court arraignment to the probation department for preparation and submission of a background report for use at the pretrial conference approximately five weeks later. The background report consists of all the pertinent information in a presentence report except a statement by the defendant of his involvement in the alleged violation and a sentencing recommendation. In Marin, this information consists of the following: the offense(s) alleged; attorney for the defendant; custody status; age; arrest report; victim's statement; prior record; subsequent arrests; social factors such as family, education, marital status, residence, employment, medical and clinical information, financial status, character references and military status. It includes an evaluation based on the above. This background report has assisted the criminal department judge in evaluating the case to determine whether the case involves state prison disposition or local incarceration up to one year. While the actual length of sentence is normally determined after reading the presentence report, in many cases the information contained in the background report enables the criminal department judge to make an initial determination that local disposition would be appropriate.

The ratio of jury trials to filings for the 12 months *prior* to the use of the background report was 19.8 percent; the ratio for 12 months using the background report was 10.9 percent. The ratio of jury trials going to trial *after* 60 days from filing of the information was 14.1 percent prior to the change and 6.6 percent after the change.

#### *New Court Rules*

In September 1973, the court adopted written rules implementing most of Sections 9 and 11 of the Judicial Council's Standards of Judicial Administration. The rules included a firm no continuance policy and mandatory rather than voluntary settlement conferences for all long cause cases. The mandatory settlement conference rule has necessitated the use of one settlement conference department one day each week, with another department participating occasionally as backup.

The rules also included a rule to enhance the trial readiness of domestic relations cases which made up 32 percent of the civil active list at the time. The new rule required that before an at-issue memorandum may be filed in a domestic relations case, the parties seeking to move the case to trial must also file a Pretrial Statement/Request for Admission with proof that a copy thereof had been served on opposing counsel together with a copy of the rule. In order to insure full and complete response and preparation by the opposing side, the rule provided that the moving party's Pretrial Statement/Request for Admission would be deemed a request for admissions under Code of Civil Procedure Section 2033, and all facts therein would be deemed admitted and objections waived unless the opposing side filed a responding pretrial statement within 60 days. Sanctions are provided to prevent pro forma compliance. The purpose of the rule was to insure that domestic relations cases were thoroughly prepared and expeditiously tried, and to avoid using the trial itself as a vehicle for what should be pretrial deposition and discovery proceedings.

The effect of the rule was eventually to reduce the percentage of domestic relations cases on the civil active list from 32 percent to 12 percent without a corresponding drop in domestic relations dispositions. The court's conclusion is that the operation of the rule has compelled attorneys to resolve a higher percentage of these cases without the intervention of the court.

#### *Judicial Council Assistance*

The location of San Quentin state prison in Marin County has aggravated the court's civil calendar situation for many years. When a San Quentin case went to trial, other Marin criminal and civil business suffered because a Marin Superior Court judge handled the matter. As recently as December 1972–March 1973, a 61-day jury trial involving San Quentin codefendants was disposed of with its attendant disruption of the calendar. With the "San Quentin Six" trial and pretrial matters set to commence in September 1973, relief was requested of and received from the Chairman of the Judicial Council through the assignment of one extra-session judge each month to handle regular matters while a Marin judge was assigned to the "San Quentin Six" case. Extensive pretrial hearings and the trial were expected to require more than six months. Under normal conditions in the past, without extra-session judge assistance, Marin's judicial manpower would have been reduced from five to four during that period, a 20 percent reduction. The assignment of extra-session judges from mid-September to mid-January enabled the court to implement the policies contained in the new court rules as well as to continue setting criminal and civil cases in accordance with the newly developed setting formulas.

#### *Maintaining the Court's Credibility*

While changes in court policy and in the methods and procedures of calendar management were absolute requirements in arriving at the court's current calendar situation, this success could not have been achieved without the court's firm commitment to achieve a current calendar. Nor could it have been achieved without the belief by counsel that the court fully intended and had the ability to control the business of the court. Both of these factors were prerequisite to success and both were present.

## D. MUNICIPAL COURTS

### 1. FILINGS

#### *Total Filings*

The caseload of the 77 California municipal courts<sup>33</sup> as measured by all matters, excluding parking violations, filed in 1973–74 increased 3.0 percent over 1972–73. On a statewide basis, there were more than 5 million criminal and civil filings in 1973–74.

Los Angeles County's 25 municipal courts accounted for 42 percent of the total municipal court filings. The total municipal court filings in Los Angeles County decreased 3 percent in 1973–74 as compared to 1972–73,

<sup>33</sup> The 77 municipal courts are established in 25 of California's 58 counties. The number of municipal courts increased to 77 on December 14, 1973 when Malibu Justice Court became Malibu Municipal Court. Throughout the municipal and justice court sections of this report "filings" and "cases" do not include parking violations unless otherwise indicated.

TABLE XXXIII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
NONPARKING AND PARKING FILINGS  
Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74

Fiscal year	Number of municipal courts <sup>a</sup>	Number of authorized judgeships <sup>a</sup>		Nonparking filings		Parking filings	
		Number	Increase from preceding year	Number	Change from preceding year	Number	Change from preceding year
1963-64.....	73	255	—	4,061,020	—	4,240,587	—
1964-65.....	73	256	1	4,251,434	190,414	4,418,531	177,944
1965-66.....	71	271	15	4,467,497	216,063	4,535,653	117,122
1966-67.....	72	289	18	4,717,737	250,240	4,749,854	214,201
1967-68.....	73	305	16	4,742,581	24,844	5,087,658	337,804
1968-69.....	74	326	21	4,712,998	-29,583	5,354,938	267,280
1969-70.....	75	337	11	5,110,111	397,113	6,154,799	799,861
1970-71.....	77	356	19	5,031,624	-58,487	6,600,917	446,118
1971-72.....	77	365	9	5,056,373	4,749	6,480,205	-120,712
1972-73.....	76	380	15	4,936,923	-119,450	6,666,645	166,440
1973-74.....	77	384	4	5,086,558	149,635	7,155,278	488,633

<sup>a</sup> At end of fiscal year.

<sup>b</sup> Revised

while the filings in the remaining municipal courts increased 7.8 percent in 1973-74 over the number reported in 1972-73. Comparing the eight municipal courts<sup>34</sup> authorized 10 or more judges with all other municipal courts in the state, the combined filings of the eight largest courts showed a level relatively unchanged from a year ago (an increase of 1 percent) while the other 69 municipal courts reported an aggregate increase of 4.8 percent. The largest numerical increases in filings occurred in the courts with less than 10 authorized judgeships outside of Los Angeles County.

#### *Filings by Proceedings*

While there was a rise in total filings in 1973-74, the increase was not equally distributed among all types of proceedings. In a simple breakdown between criminal and civil proceedings, the total criminal proceeding filings increased 2.5 percent while the total civil filings increased 6.6 percent over the levels reported in 1972-73.

A more detailed breakdown indicates a fluctuation in the filing counts. Within the criminal proceedings the felony preliminaries and intoxication filings decreased, whereas other nontraffic misdemeanors, selected traffic and other traffic filings increased. All civil categories increased at varying rates.

Felony preliminary filings fell from the previous year by 8,996, or 8.6 percent, to 95,600 in 1973-74. Total felony filings in 1973-74 were 29,846 less than the record high of 125,446 filings recorded in 1970-71. This 23.8 percent decrease in felony filings since 1970-71 is largely a result of a 1969 modification of Section 17(b) of the Penal Code allowing prosecuting

<sup>34</sup> The eight largest municipal courts as determined by number of authorized judges are: Oakland-Piedmont, Los Angeles, Central Orange County, Sacramento, San Bernardino County, San Diego, San Francisco and San Jose-Milpitas. These eight courts with 10 or more judges represent 10 percent of the municipal courts, but the 166 judges who staff these courts represent 43 percent of the total municipal court judges.



**TABLE XXXIV—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS BY TYPE OF NONPARKING PROCEEDING  
Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	1973-74	1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		Change to 1973-74 from:	
		Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
Total nonparking.....	5,086,558	149,635	3.0	1,025,538	25.3
Criminal.....	4,446,862	110,289	2.5	947,557	27.1
Traffic violations.....	3,857,419	103,916	2.8	822,622	27.1
Selected major <sup>b</sup> .....	271,564	27,564	11.3	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	3,585,855	76,352	2.2	—	—
Nontraffic misdemeanors.....	493,843	15,369	3.2	75,459	18.0
Intoxication <sup>b</sup> .....	109,092	—23,315	—17.6	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	384,751	38,684	11.2	—	—
Felony preliminaries.....	95,600	—8,996	—8.6	49,476	107.3
Civil.....	639,696	39,346	6.6	77,981	13.9
Small claims.....	368,032	24,648	7.2	71,112	23.9
All other civil.....	271,664	14,698	5.7	6,869	2.6
Tort.....	40,032	913	2.3	10,332	34.8
Other civil.....	231,632	13,785	6.3	—3,463	—1.5

<sup>a</sup> Changes were based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Not classified separately prior to 1966-67.

attorneys to file as misdemeanors certain types of cases which previously would have been filed as felonies.

Nontraffic misdemeanors other than intoxication, on the other hand, rose in 1973-74 for the seventh consecutive year to the highest volume since 1966-67 when such filings were first reported separately from intoxication. In comparison with the preceding year, 1973-74 showed an increase of 38,684 filings or 11.2 percent. Since 1966-67, such filings have increased by 91 percent or by approximately 183,449 filings. During the same seven-year period felony filings have increased 48.6 percent or 31,292 filings but they have been declining for the past three years.

The average yearly increase for nontraffic misdemeanors other than intoxication filings since 1966-67 has been 13.0 percent. In the years between 1966-67 and 1970-71 such filings increased at a yearly average of 9.1 percent while the average annual increase has been 13.1 percent between 1970-71 and 1973-74. The modification of Section 17(b) of the Penal Code described above became effective in 1969 and is largely responsible for both the decrease in felony filings and the increase in misdemeanor filings in recent years.

The application of Section 17(b) of the Penal Code by county prosecutors throughout the state appears to be in a state of flux. The variation in its application is manifest in both the Los Angeles County and the state less Los Angeles County rates of increase for nontraffic misdemeanor filings. Los Angeles County increased by 7.5 percent in 1973-74 and the remainder of the state increased by 13.3 percent. In contrast, the fiscal year 1971-72 to 1972-73 rate of increase was 20.2 percent for Los Angeles County and 4.0 percent for the rest of the state.

Intoxication filings have decreased for four consecutive years. Since 1970-71 total intoxication filings have dropped by 39.8 percent. The 109,092 intoxication filings recorded in 1973-74 are the lowest number filed since such cases were first separately compiled in 1966-67. The decrease parallels the change in the Welfare and Institutions Code which has established noncriminal procedures for handling intoxication cases. As more and more counties establish and utilize detoxification centers and apply the noncriminal procedures, intoxication filings should continue to diminish. In addition, with greater emphasis on other more serious offenses, there has been a shift away from the prosecution of common drunk charges.

In 1973-74, selected major traffic violation filings increased the previous year's record volume to 271,564, an increase of 11.3 percent over the number reported in 1972-73. Except for 1970-71, filings of selected major traffic violations have increased each year since 1966-67 when the courts first began reporting such cases separately from other traffic violations. During that period selected major traffic violations have increased 75.9 percent. In contrast, other nonparking traffic violations have maintained a relatively stable level from 1966-67 to 1973-74 at around 3.5 million filings. In 1973-74 the other nonparking traffic violation filings increased 2.2 percent over the previous year to 3,585,855.

Small claims filings rose for the third consecutive year. The 1973-74 increase was over 24,600 filings or an increase of 7.2 percent. The 1973-74

volume of small claims filings was the greatest volume ever recorded, surpassing last year's alltime high and the previous peak recorded in 1965-66.

About 271,700 civil cases other than small claims were filed in 1973-74. This figure is 14,700 cases or 5.7 percent above 1972-73. Civil cases other than small claims showed an increase for two consecutive years for the first time since 1965-66.

### Weighted Filings

By weighting filings, compensation is made for the substantial variation in the amount of judicial effort that different types of proceedings require. Each weight is the average amount of court time needed to dispose of each currently classified type of filing. When the weight is multiplied by the corresponding number of filings, an estimate of the total amount of case-related judicial time required to dispose of these filings is obtained. Weighted units are thus a measure of potential judicial workload.

**TABLE XXXV—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**WEIGHTED UNITS BY TYPE OF NONPARKING PROCEEDING**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	Weighted Units		Change from 1972-73	
	1973-74	1972-73 <sup>a</sup>	Amount	Percent
Total nonparking.....	25,227,528	24,163,105	1,064,423	4.4
Criminal.....	19,998,050	19,255,349	742,701	3.9
Traffic violations.....	7,943,168	7,411,909	531,259	7.2
Selected major.....	4,148,056	3,708,772	439,284	11.8
Other.....	3,795,112	3,703,137	91,975	2.5
Nontraffic misdemeanors.....	7,564,044	6,900,118	663,926	9.6
Intoxication.....	268,092	318,289	-50,197	-15.8
Other.....	7,295,952	6,581,829	714,123	10.8
Felony preliminaries.....	4,490,838	4,943,322	-452,484	-9.2
Civil.....	5,229,478	4,907,756	321,722	6.6
Small claims.....	2,346,178	2,190,980	155,198	7.1
All other civil.....	2,883,300	2,716,776	166,524	6.1

<sup>a</sup> The 1972-73 weighted units were based on revised filing figures.

The weighted units shown in Table XXXV were obtained by multiplying the filings of each type of proceeding by the appropriate weight validated in 1971.<sup>35</sup> The weighted units were then totaled to arrive at the aggregates presented in the table. Appendix Table 40 lists the number of weighted units for each municipal court in the state.

Weighted filings statewide increased 4.4 percent in 1973-74. The per-

<sup>35</sup> See 1972 Judicial Council Report 61-64. The weighted caseload values for the municipal courts are as follows:

Type of proceeding	Los Angeles County	State less Los Angeles County
Felony Preliminary.....	51	45
Selected Traffic.....	13	17
Other Traffic.....	1	1.1
Intoxication.....	2.9	1.9
Other Misdemeanors.....	22	17
Civil.....	9	12
Small Claims.....	7	6
Parking (San Francisco).....	—	.041

cent increase was fairly evenly distributed between criminal and civil categories, while in the previous year the increase was much greater in the civil category. In 1973-74 criminal weighted units increased 3.9 percent and the civil category increased 6.6 percent, whereas in 1972-73 the increase in civil was 8.2 percent but only .8 percent in criminal.

The distribution of weighted units between categories was unchanged last year. As in the previous year, criminal proceedings in 1973-74 accounted for about 80 percent of the total weighted units of filings in the municipal courts.

Using an average of 60,000 weighted units per judgeship per year, criminal proceedings provided a workload for 333 judges and civil proceedings provided a workload for 87 judges, or a total workload for 420 judges. The total number of municipal court judgeships stood at only 384 at the end of the 1973-74 fiscal year.

## 2. DISPOSITIONS

### *Total Dispositions*

During 1973-74 the municipal courts processed about 4.6 million cases to completion. This total represented an increase of .3 percent over the number of dispositions reported in the previous year.

**TABLE XXXVI—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
DISPOSITIONS OF NONPARKING AND PARKING CASES  
PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT**

**Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74**

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Number of authorized judgeships</i>	<i>Number of judge- equivalents<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Nonparking dispositions</i>		<i>Illegal parking dispositions</i>	
			<i>Number</i>	<i>Per judge- equivalent<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per judge- equivalent<sup>a</sup></i>
1963-64 .....	255	253	3,736,219	14,768	3,900,992	15,419
1964-65 .....	256	266	3,932,563	14,784	4,106,797	15,439
1965-66 .....	271	279	4,136,037	14,825	4,282,406	15,349
1966-67 .....	289	297	4,321,199	14,549	4,359,956	14,680
1967-68 .....	305	316	4,396,823	13,914	4,733,536	14,980
1968-69 .....	326	341	4,350,268	12,757	4,390,304	14,458
1969-70 .....	337	357	4,672,014	13,087	5,500,089	15,406
1970-71 .....	356	370	4,682,132	12,654	5,819,464	15,728
1971-72 .....	365	388	4,690,555	12,063	<sup>R</sup> 5,994,586	<sup>R</sup> 15,321
1972-73 .....	380	405	<sup>R</sup> 4,592,087	11,338	<sup>R</sup> 6,020,199	<sup>R</sup> 14,865
1973-74 .....	384	424	4,605,033	10,861	6,270,049	14,788

<sup>a</sup> Judge-equivalents are the number of authorized judgeships adjusted to reflect vacancies, assistance to other courts by municipal courts and assistance received by municipal courts from assigned judges and temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

Dispositions generally paralleled filings in the felony preliminary, intoxication, selected traffic, other traffic and other civil categories. However, nontraffic misdemeanor filings increased at an 11.2 percent rate while nontraffic misdemeanor dispositions increased at only a 3.0 percent rate in 1973-74. In the civil categories, small claims filings increased at a 7.2 percent rate while dispositions increased at a 2.7 percent rate and tort filings increased by 2.3 percent as dispositions dropped by 6.7 percent.

Total nonparking filings increased 3.0 percent last year but dispositions remained fairly stable. The disparity between filings and dispositions was reflected in an increase in the backlog of nontraffic misdemeanor, small claims and tort cases.

**TABLE XXXVII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**Dispositions By Type of Nonparking Proceedings**  
**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	1973-74	Change to 1973-74 from:			
		1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
Total nonparking .....	4,605,053	12,966	0.3	668,634	23.3
Criminal .....	4,125,624	-2,580	-0.1	809,980	24.4
Traffic violations .....	3,605,415	18,700	0.5	734,686	25.6
Selected major <sup>b</sup> .....	244,622	25,480	11.6	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	3,360,793	-6,780	-0.2	—	—
Nontraffic misdemeanors .....	455,294	-11,789	-2.5	50,322	12.4
Intoxication .....	110,495	-21,923	-16.6	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	344,799	10,134	3.0	—	—
Felony preliminaries .....	64,915	-9,491	-12.8	24,972	62.5
Civil .....	479,429	15,546	3.4	58,854	14.0
Small claims .....	278,192	7,428	2.7	55,324	24.8
All other civil .....	201,237	8,118	4.2	3,530	1.8
Tort .....	22,551	-1,622	-6.7	5,681	33.7
Other civil .....	178,686	9,740	5.8	-2,151	-1.2

<sup>a</sup> Changes were based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Not classified separately prior to 1966-67.

The disparity between filings and dispositions resulted in a decrease in the municipal courts' disposition to filing ratio. In 1972-73 an average of 93 cases was disposed of for every 100 cases filed in the municipal courts. In 1973-74 the average dropped to 91 cases disposed of for every 100 cases filed.

In criminal categories other than felony preliminaries the ratio of dispositions to filings ranged from 90 to 100 dispositions per 100 cases filed. The felony preliminaries ratio was 68 dispositions per 100 filings. The ratios for the civil categories were also relatively low. Following are the ratios of dispositions to filings for each type of municipal court proceedings:

Type of Proceeding	Dispositions per 100 Filings	
	1973-74	1972-73
Felony Preliminaries .....	68	71
Selected Traffic Violations .....	90	90
Other Traffic .....	94	96
Intoxication .....	100	100
Nontraffic Misdemeanors .....	90	97
Small Claims .....	76	79
Torts .....	56	62
Other Civil .....	77	78

#### *Dispositions before Trial*

The municipal courts disposed of over 4.1 million matters without trial in 1973-74, comprising 90.2 percent of the total dispositions. This figure was 5,148 cases or less than 1/4 of 1 percent below the number of cases disposed before trial in 1972-73.

**TABLE XXXVIII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
TYPES OF DISPOSITIONS OF NONPARKING CASES  
Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of disposition	1973-74	Change to 1973-74 from:			
		1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
Total dispositions .....	4,605,053	12,966	0.3	868,834	23.3
Dispositions before trial .....	4,157,012	5,148	0.1	755,579	22.2
Bail forfeitures.....	2,174,908	45,973	2.2	-14,545	-0.7
Dismissals and transfers .....	733,739	11,941	1.7	408,731	125.8
Convicted or bound over after plea of guilty.....	1,163,977	-52,670	-4.3	375,842	47.7
Judgments by clerk .....	81,514	-403	-0.5	-15,917	-16.3
Summary judgments .....	2,874	307	12.0	1,468	104.4
Dispositions after trial .....	448,041	7,818	1.8	113,253	33.8
Uncontested matters .....	235,041	5,268	2.3 <sup>b</sup>	103,425	— <sup>c</sup>
Contested matters .....	191,362	-70	—	5,232	— <sup>c</sup>
Juvenile orders .....	21,638	2,620	13.8	4,598	27.0

<sup>a</sup> Changes were based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Less than ½ of one percent.

<sup>c</sup> Percentage changes were not computed because of the change in definition of uncontested and contested criminal proceedings on July 1, 1966 which made earlier figures unsuitable for comparison. Prior to July 1, 1966 all criminal cases tried were considered as contested matters. Subsequently, only those criminal cases after both the prosecution and the defense introduced testimonial evidence (exclusive of cross-examination of witnesses called by the other side) were classified as contested matters; all other criminal trials were counted as uncontested matters.

### *Dispositions after Trial*

Dispositions after trial which represent the more difficult and time-consuming cases handled in municipal court accounted for 448,041 cases or 9.7 percent of the total dispositions in 1973-74. This was 1.8 percent above the 1972-73 previous alltime high of 440,223 cases. More than 52 percent or 235,041 of the cases disposed of after trial were uncontested matters. Contested and uncontested dispositions in 1973-74 remained at about the same level as reported in 1972-73 but juvenile orders increased by 13.8 percent.

### *Contested Matters*

While comprising only a small portion of total dispositions, contested matters are the most time-consuming dispositions and are therefore an

**TABLE XXXIX—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
NONPARKING CONTESTED MATTERS HEARD  
PER JUDGE EQUIVALENT**

Fiscal Years 1967-68 Through 1973-74

Fiscal year	Number of judge-equivalents <sup>a</sup>	Contested Matters Heard	
		Number	per judge-equivalent <sup>a</sup>
1966-67 .....	297	182,565	615
1967-68 .....	316	186,000	589
1968-69 .....	341	178,433	523
1969-70 .....	357	189,531	531
1970-71 .....	370	196,090	530
1971-72 .....	388	191,097	493
1972-73 .....	405	191,432	473
1973-74 .....	424	191,362	451

<sup>a</sup> For definition of judge-equivalents, see Table XXXVI, footnote a.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

important measure of municipal court workload. Contested matters are cases that have reached a point in the trial process where both parties have introduced evidence, that is, where the defendant has introduced evidence (exclusive of cross-examination of witnesses called by the prosecution). Where the defendant does not introduce evidence the disposition is classified as uncontested. Contested dispositions as presently defined have been collected since 1966-67.

Approximately 191,000 of the after trial dispositions in 1973-74 were contested matters. The volume was practically unchanged from that reported in the previous two years. In terms of judicial manpower, there were 452 contested matters disposed of for every judge equivalent available in 1973-74, compared to 473 per judge equivalent a year earlier. For the past two years the number of contested dispositions per judge equivalent has been decreasing by approximately 5 percent per year. This decreasing trend in contested dispositions per judge equivalent tends to substantiate the view of many municipal court judges that contested matters are becoming more protracted.

TABLE XL—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
CONTESTED MATTERS HEARD  
BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING  
Fiscal Year 1973-74

Type of proceeding	1973-73	Change to 1973-74 from:			
		1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		1966-67	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total, all proceedings .....	193,400	24	<sup>b</sup>	9,108	4.9
Nonparking .....	191,362	-70	<sup>b</sup>	8,797	4.8
Criminal .....	78,757	1,443	1.9	-19,713	-20.0
Traffic violations .....	66,986	2,162	3.3	-12,203	-15.4
Selected major .....	6,176	438	7.6	-2,306	-27.2
Other .....	60,810	1,724	2.9	-9,897	-14.0
Nontraffic misdemeanors .....	10,150	-858	-7.8	-6,748	-39.9
Intoxication .....	783	-167	-18.2	-1,362	-64.4
Other .....	9,397	-691	-6.8	-5,386	-36.4
Felony preliminaries .....	1,621	139	9.4	-762	-32.0
Civil .....	112,605	-1,513	-1.3	28,510	33.9
Small claims .....	101,436	-981	-1.0	32,461	47.1
All other civil .....	11,169	-532	-4.5	-3,951	-26.1
Tort .....	2,188	-422	-16.2	-1,467	-40.1
Other civil .....	8,981	-110	-1.2	-2,484	-21.7
Illegal parking .....	2,038	94	4.8	311	18.0

<sup>a</sup> Changes were based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Less than 1/4 of one percent.

### 3. JURIES SWORN

The number of jury trials in 1973-74, as measured by juries sworn, decreased by 181 trials or 1.5 percent. However, the number of cases tried by juries has remained relatively constant for the past four years, averaging between 29 to 33 jury cases tried per judge equivalent.

Most of the juries were sworn for trial of criminal cases. About 11,600 or

**TABLE XLI—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT**  
**Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74**

Fiscal year	Number of judge- equivalents <sup>a</sup>	Juries sworn <sup>b</sup>	
		Number	Per judge- equivalent <sup>a</sup>
1963-64 .....	253	7,938	31
1964-65 .....	266	9,396	35
1965-66 .....	279	10,793	39
1966-67 .....	297	11,537	39
1967-68 .....	316	11,868	38
1968-69 .....	341	11,543	34
1969-70 .....	357	11,821	33
1970-71 .....	370	12,260	33
1971-72 .....	388	12,114	31
1972-73 .....	405	12,343	30
1973-74 .....	424	12,162	29

<sup>a</sup> For definition of judge-equivalents, see Table XXXVI, footnote a.

<sup>b</sup> Includes number of juries sworn in both nonparking and parking cases.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

95 percent of the jury dispositions involved criminal cases of which 6,500 were traffic matters. However, the pattern of jury trials made a dramatic change in 1973-74 from the previous year. Total traffic juries decreased as a percent of all juries sworn from 58 to 54 percent, but the most dramatic change occurred among the two traffic categories. Selected traffic made up 41 percent of the traffic juries sworn in 1972-73 and 62 percent in 1973-74. Conversely, other traffic dropped from 59 to 38 percent of the traffic juries sworn. Thus, the majority of traffic juries has switched from other traffic to selected traffic violations. This change resulted mainly from the fact that other traffic juries dropped from 1,901 juries in the first half of 1973-74 to 589 juries in the second half. The drop in other traffic

**TABLE XLII—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING**  
**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	1973-74	Change to 1973-74 from:			
		1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
Total, all proceedings .....	12,162	-181	-1.5	4,224	53.2
Nonparking .....	12,162	-177	-1.4	4,248	53.7
Criminal .....	11,601	-226	-1.9	4,440	62.0
Traffic violations .....	6,523	-691	-9.6	2,357	56.6
Selected major <sup>b</sup> .....	4,033	1,062	35.7	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	2,490	-1,753	-41.3	—	—
Nontraffic misdemeanors .....	5,078	465	10.1	2,083	69.5
Intoxication <sup>b</sup> .....	125	-23	-15.5	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	4,953	488	10.9	—	—
Civil .....	561	49	9.6	-192	-25.5
Tort .....	401	27	7.2	-180	-31.0
Other civil .....	160	22	15.9	-12	-7.0
Illegal parking .....	0	-4	—	-24	—

<sup>a</sup> Changes based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Not classified separately prior to 1966-67.



juries is attributable to the recent revision of Section 4000 of the Vehicle Code, effective January 1, 1974, which changed many of the other traffic violations from misdemeanors to infractions, which are not subject to jury trial.

### E. JUSTICE COURTS

At the end of fiscal year 1973-74, there were 214 justice courts located in 49 counties of the state. Contra Costa, Marin, Orange, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Sonoma and Ventura Counties did not have justice courts. During the year, the number of justice courts declined from 221 to 214 as a result of consolidations with other justice and municipal courts.

TABLE XLIII—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS  
NONPARKING AND PARKING FILINGS  
Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74

Fiscal year	Number of justice courts <sup>a</sup>	Nonparking filings		Parking filings	
		Number	Percent change from preceding year	Number	Percent change from preceding year
1963-64.....	288	32,481	5.3	446,327	-2.8
1964-65.....	276	914,090	3.6	393,313	-11.9
1965-66.....	268	961,854	5.2	401,869	2.2
1966-67.....	263	902,478	-6.2	398,963	-0.7
1967-68.....	253	912,563	1.1	371,719	-6.8
1968-69.....	245	899,345	-1.4	353,383	-4.9
1969-70.....	244	928,631	3.3	300,350	-15.0
1970-71.....	232	959,870	3.4	277,895	-7.5
1971-72.....	226	978,589	2.0	320,351	15.3
1972-73.....	221	876,564	-10.4	325,653	1.7
1973-74.....	214	872,485	-0.5	309,264	-5.0

<sup>a</sup> At end of fiscal year.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

### 1. FILINGS

#### Total Filings

Approximately 872,500 nonparking cases were filed in the justice courts during 1973-74. This was a slight decrease of 4,079 cases or 0.5 percent from last year's recorded filings. As appears in Table XLIII, over the past decade nonparking filings decreased by about 10,000 cases or by slightly more than 1 percent while the number of courts decreased by 74 or 26 percent. Filings did not decrease percentagewise as much as the number of justice courts since many of the consolidations were with other justice courts.

#### Filings by Type of Proceeding

Even though 1973-74 total filings decreased 0.5 percent and criminal filings decreased 0.8 percent from the previous year, there was a recurrence of the 1972-73 pattern of increased filings of the more serious criminal proceedings. Selected major traffic violations increased 6.9 percent, and nontraffic misdemeanors exclusive of intoxication and felony preliminaries each showed a gain of more than 3 percent.

While total criminal filings decreased in 1973-74, total civil filings increased by 2,188 cases or 3.4 percent over 1972-73. The greatest percent

**TABLE XLIV CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS**  
**FILINGS BY TYPE OF NONPARKING PROCEEDING**  
**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of proceeding	1973-74	Change to 1973-74 from:			
		1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
Total nonparking .....	872,485	-4,079	-0.5	-9,996	-1.1
Criminal .....	805,145	-6,267	-0.8	23,734	3.0
Traffic violations .....	707,065	-6,829	-1.0	26,171	3.8
Selected major <sup>b</sup> .....	45,564	2,926	6.9	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	661,501	-9,755	-1.5	—	—
Nontraffic misdemeanors .....	84,347	100	0.1	-9,617	-10.2
Intoxication <sup>b</sup> .....	15,869	-2,016	-11.3	—	—
Other <sup>b</sup> .....	68,478	2,116	3.2	—	—
Felony preliminaries .....	13,733	462	3.5	7,180	109.6
Civil .....	67,340	2,188	3.4	-33,730	-33.4
Small claims .....	51,446	1,059	2.1	-30,658	-37.3
All other civil .....	15,894	1,129	7.6	-3,072	-16.2
Tort .....	760	9	1.2	159	26.5
Other civil .....	15,134	1,120	8.0	-3,231	-17.6

<sup>a</sup> Changes were based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Not classified separately prior to 1966-67.

increase and volume increase was recorded in the other civil category which increased 8 percent.

### *Courts by Number of Filings*

The 1973-74 filings ranged from a low of 8 to a high of 20,783 per judge in the justice courts, with an average caseload of 4,077 cases per judge. Municipal courts, in comparison, had an average caseload of approximately 13,000 cases per judge. More than 66 percent of the justice courts had less than 5,000 cases filed, while only five courts had filings exceeding the average per judge caseload of the municipal courts: Maricopa-Taft, 20,783; San Geronio, 20,284; Napa, 16,216; Gilroy-Morgan Hill, 15,040; and El Centro, 15,009. The smaller number of filings in most justice courts is accounted for by the fact that justice courts are generally located in the less populous areas of the state. The caseload of the justice courts in 1973-74 was distributed as follows:

Number of Nonparking Filings	Number of courts	Percent of courts
Less than 100 .....	6	3
100-999 .....	40	19
1,000-2,999 .....	61	29
3,000-4,999 .....	36	17
5,000-6,999 .....	33	15
7,000-9,999 .....	22	10
10,000-14,999 .....	11	5
15,000 and over .....	5	2
Total .....	214	100

## 2. DISPOSITIONS

During 1973-74 the justice courts disposed of about 771,600 cases, a decrease in output of 26,900 cases or 3.4 percent from the preceding year.

Approximately 702,200 or 91 percent occurred before trial, of which 436,300 resulted from bail forfeitures and 161,500 from pleas of guilty. Dispositions after trial increased due primarily to a 5.9 percent increase in uncontested matters.

**TABLE XLV CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF NONPARKING PROCEEDINGS  
Fiscal Year 1973-74**

Type of disposition	1973-74	Change to 1973-74 from:			
		1972-73 <sup>a</sup>		1963-64	
		Amount	Percent change	Amount	Percent change
Filings .....	872,485	-4,079	-0.5	-9,996	-1.1
Total dispositions .....	771,574	-26,939	-3.4	-15,576	-2.0
Dispositions before trial .....	702,157	-27,343	-3.7	-2,516	-0.4
Bail forfeitures .....	436,309	-17,406	-3.8	3,673	0.8
Dismissals and transfers .....	97,518	-349	-0.4	18,390	23.2
Convicted or bound over after plea of guilty .....	161,523	-10,233	-6.0	-23,690	-12.8
Judgments by clerk .....	6,807	645	10.5	-889	-11.6
Dispositions after trial .....	69,417	404	0.6	-13,060	-15.8
Uncontested matters .....	27,232	1,512	5.9	-31,476	-b
Contested matters .....	23,073	-313	-1.3	11,389	-b
Juvenile orders .....	19,112	-795	-4.0	7,027	58.1
Juries sworn .....	1,914	-239	-11.1	378	24.6
Jury verdicts .....	1,650	-149	-8.3	-	-

<sup>a</sup> Changes were based on revised figures for 1972-73.

<sup>b</sup> Percentage changes were not computed because of the change in definition of uncontested and contested criminal proceedings on July 1, 1966 which made earlier figures unsuitable for comparison. Prior to July 1, 1966 all criminal cases tried were considered as contested matters. Subsequently only those criminal cases after both the prosecution and the defense introduced testimonial evidence (exclusive of cross examination of witnesses called by the other side) are classified as contested matters; all other criminal trials were counted as uncontested matters.

## F. JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS AND ASSISTANCE

### 1. SUMMARY—NUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS AND DAYS OF ASSIGNED ASSISTANCE

The California Constitution<sup>36</sup> directs the Chairman of the Judicial Council to expedite the business of the courts and equalize judicial workloads, and authorizes him to assign judges to assist in courts other than their own for this purpose. In 1973-74 the total number of assignments issued by the Chief Justice as Chairman of the Judicial Council decreased to 2,089 or 33 percent less than the number issued for the previous fiscal year. The decrease in individual assignments of justice court judges accounts for the total decrease in assignments. This decrease in justice court judge assignments is the result of the first full year's impact of a procedural change instituted on January 1, 1973.<sup>37</sup> Thus, the number of assignments issued to assist courts other than justice courts was relatively unchanged.

Since the period covered by an assignment may range from a day to many months, the gross number of assignments is not a measure of actual assistance provided by assigned judges. For the latter, see Tables XLVII and XLVIII which list the total days of assigned assistance provided to the Courts of Appeal and the superior, municipal and justice courts.

<sup>36</sup> Cal. Const., Art. VI, § 6.

<sup>37</sup> See 1974 Judicial Council Report, p. 147.

## JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

## TABLE XLVI CALIFORNIA COURTS

## ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES

Fiscal Years 1963-64 through 1973-74

Court receiving assistance	Number of assignments											
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
Total all courts.....	3,010	3,175	3,418	3,575	3,750	3,800	3,785	3,754	4,115	3,135	2,089	
Supreme Court .....	3	8	8	9	12	13	18	13	6	16	15	
Courts of Appeal.....	16	49	35	58	66	62	54	37	51	68	58	
Superior courts .....	698	753	821	923	960	926	1,014	933	947	968	1,038	
Municipal courts .....	689	741	785	731	733	852	755	790	856	848	788	
Justice courts .....	1,604	1,624	1,769	1,854	1,939	1,947	1,944	1,981	2,255	1,235	190	

## TABLE XLVII—CALIFORNIA COURTS

TOTAL DAYS OF ASSISTANCE TO COURTS OF APPEAL, SUPERIOR COURTS, MUNICIPAL COURTS AND JUSTICE COURTS <sup>a</sup>,  
AND DAYS GIVEN BY RETIRED JUDGES

Fiscal Years 1963-64 Through 1973-74

Fiscal year	Total days of assistance	Days given by retired judges	Percentage of total given by retired judges
1963-64 .....	6,817	1,703	25.0
1964-65 .....	8,058	6,266	40.5
1965-66 .....	8,727	3,670	49.1
1966-67 .....	9,471	4,163	44.0
1967-68 .....	10,058	4,226	42.0
1968-69 .....	10,129	4,500.5	44.4
1969-70 .....	10,118.5	5,095.5	50.4
1970-71 .....	10,074.5	4,805	47.7
1971-72 .....	9,294.5	4,203.5	45.2
1972-73 .....	<sup>R</sup> 13,630	<sup>R</sup> 5,407	<sup>R</sup> 39.7
1973-74 .....	15,479.5	5,684.5	36.7

<sup>a</sup> Information not available prior to January 1, 1973.<sup>R</sup> Revised.

The total days of assistance given to courts, as shown in Table XLVII, reached an alltime high of 15,479.5 in 1973-74. The 1973-74 record was an increase of 1,849.5 days or 14 percent over the days of assistance given in 1972-73 and 127 percent over the total given in 1963-64.

Table XLVII, in addition, shows for each year from 1963-64 through 1973-74 the number of days and the proportion of total assigned assistance

## TABLE XLVIII—CALIFORNIA COURTS

## DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY JUDGES THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS

Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

Assistance given by:	Days of assistance given to:							
	Courts of appeal		Superior courts		Municipal courts		Justice courts	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74 <sup>a</sup>	1972-73 <sup>b</sup>
Total, all judges.....	1,528.0	1,468.0	5,167.0	5,503.5	4,034.5	4,113.5	4,730.0	2,545.0
Supreme Court .....	—	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retired judges .....	1,059.5	651.0	3,235.0	3,451.0	965.5	1,039.0	424.5	266.0
Court of Appeal justices .....	1.0	24.0	1.0	28.0	—	—	—	—
Superior court judges .....	467.5	791.0	1,575.0	1,442.5	10.0	12.5	12.0	5.0
Municipal court judges .....	—	—	271.5	503.5	203.0	172.0	21.5	6.5
Justice court judges .....	—	—	84.5	78.5	2,876.0	2,890.0	4,272.0	2,267.5

<sup>a</sup> Information not available for 22 courts.<sup>b</sup> Justice court information is for January 1973 through June 1973 with 17 courts not reporting.

provided by retired judges. Retired judges gave 5,684.5 days or 36.7 percent of the total days of assigned assistance in 1973-74. The total is equivalent to more than 26 full-time judges and is an increase of 277.5 days or 5 percent over the amount given in the preceding year.

## 2. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED PARTICULAR COURTS BY ASSIGNED JUDGES

### *Courts of Appeal*

Assistance provided to the Courts of Appeal rose in 1973-74 for the second consecutive year after four years of declining assistance. The Courts of Appeal received 1,528 days of assigned assistance in 1973-74, an increase of 60 days or 4 percent over 1972-73.

As noted in Table XLVIII, superior court judges gave 467.5 days of assistance to the appellate courts in 1973-74, or 323.5 fewer days than in 1972-73. Retired judges gave 1,059.5 days or 408.5 days more than in 1972-73. The total days of assistance provided to the Courts of Appeal amounted to the equivalent of a little more than seven appellate justices.

### *Superior Courts*

Assigned assistance provided superior courts decreased slightly in 1973-74. The total of 5,167 days of assistance in 1973-74 is a decrease of 336.5 days or 6 percent from the record high of 1972-73.

Retired judges provided 3,235 days or 63 percent of the total days of assistance given to superior courts in 1973-74. Superior court judges assisting other superior courts provided 1,575 days or 30 percent of the total days of assistance.

In 1973-74 the superior courts received 3,102.5 net days of assistance. The figure is derived by deducting the days given by superior court judges to Courts of Appeal, other superior courts, municipal courts and justice courts from the total days received by superior courts. The 3,102.5 net days received represent the equivalent of 14 full-time judges.

### *Municipal Courts*

Municipal courts received 4,054.5 days of assigned assistance in 1973-74, down 59 days or 1.4 percent from the previous year's record high of 4,113.5 days. Justice court judges accounted for 71 percent of the total assistance received by the municipal courts.

The net assistance given to municipal courts, determined by subtracting from the total assistance received, the assistance given to other courts and that given by one municipal court to another, amounted to 3,558.5 days. The net days received is an increase of 4 percent over 1972-73, and was equivalent to approximately 17 full-time judges.

### *Justice Courts*

Since the information available for 1972-73 is for the last half of the year, it is not possible to compare the two years. Justice courts indicated they received 4,730 days of assistance in fiscal year 1973-74. For this first full year of reporting, the major portion (4,272 days) of justice court days' assistance is derived from judges of other justice courts. Assistance given

by justice court judges to other justice courts within the same county amounted to 3,367.5 days or 71 percent of the total received by justice courts. Also it should be noted that the net days of assistance received by justice courts was a negative figure, in that the justice courts gave 2,502.5 more days than they received.

### 3. ASSISTANCE BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

#### *Superior Courts*

Some courts also received assistance other than by assignments from the Chairman of the Judicial Council. This assistance was provided by commissioners, referees, and attorneys acting as temporary judges. Since such assistance is often substantial, it should be considered when analyzing workload or productivity of the superior courts. Assistance from these sources has increased greatly over the years. The 24,991 days of such assistance received by the superior courts in 1973-74 is a record high and 980.5 days or 4 percent more than in 1972-73. Only 2 percent of the 1973-74 assistance was provided by attorneys acting as temporary judges.

**TABLE XLIX—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS,  
REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

<i>Court</i>	<i>Total days</i>	<i>Commissioners<sup>a</sup></i>		<i>Referees</i>	<i>Lawyers as temporary judges</i>
		<i>As temporary judges</i>	<i>As commissioners</i>		
State total.....	24,991.0	8,368.5	5,978.0	10,109.0	535.5
Alameda .....	501.0	—	—	501.0	—
Butte .....	119.0	—	—	119.0	—
Contra Costa .....	227.0	—	—	227.0	—
Fresno .....	480.0	—	—	480.0	—
Kern .....	695.0	—	236.0	459.0	—
Los Angeles .....	13,926.0	7,562.5	4,502.5	1,861.0	—
Marin .....	479.0	—	240.0	239.0	—
Monterey .....	240.0	—	—	235.0	5.0
Orange .....	1,254.5	—	—	1,160.0	94.5
Placer .....	109.5	—	—	109.5	—
Riverside .....	470.0	237.0	—	233.0	—
Sacramento .....	590.0	—	—	491.0	99.0
San Bernardino .....	1,003.5	328.0	116.0	486.0	73.5
San Diego .....	842.0	—	—	740.5	101.5
San Francisco .....	1,400.5	37.0	883.5	480.0	—
San Joaquin .....	218.5	—	—	214.5	4.0
San Mateo .....	248.0	—	—	248.0	—
Santa Barbara .....	280.5	—	—	247.0	33.5
Santa Clara .....	254.0	—	—	246.0	8.0
Santa Cruz .....	114.0	—	—	114.0	—
Solano .....	75.0	—	—	75.0	—
Sonoma .....	378.0	—	—	378.0	—
Stanislaus .....	211.0	—	—	211.0	—
Tulare .....	190.5	—	—	190.5	—
Ventura .....	569.5	204.0	—	249.0	116.5
Yolo .....	106.0	—	—	106.0	—
Other courts .....	9.0	—	—	9.0	—

<sup>a</sup> Excludes jury commissioners.

Table XLIX lists the days of assistance by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges for superior courts receiving such assistance. In almost all cases, commissioners perform functions which would otherwise require a judge. In some courts they hear matters on stipulation and sign orders as temporary judges, while in other courts they do not sign orders but prepare them for a judge's signature. The assistance provided to superior courts by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges amounted to the equivalent of 116 full-time judges in 1973-74.

### Municipal Courts

Municipal courts in 1973-74 received a total of 12,276 days of assistance

**TABLE L—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS  
REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**

	Total days	Commissioners		Referees <sup>b</sup>	Lawyers as temporary judges
		As temporary judges	As commissioners <sup>a</sup>		
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	12,276.0	6,373.5	1,971.0	1,612.0	2,319.5
Oakland-Piedmont .....	238.0	—	212.0	24.5	1.5
Alhambra .....	125.0	82.0	—	—	43.0
Antelope .....	241.0	—	—	—	—
Beverly Hills.....	434.0	227.0	—	—	207.0
Citrus .....	271.5	244.0	3.0	—	24.5
Compton .....	447.5	221.0	—	222.5	4.0
Culver .....	146.0	9.5	136.5	—	—
East Los Angeles .....	283.0	232.5	3.5	—	47.0
El Monte .....	232.5	222.0	—	—	10.5
Glendale .....	222.0	222.0	—	—	—
Inglewood .....	260.5	233.0	—	—	27.5
Long Beach .....	340.5	195.0	34.5	—	111.0
Los Angeles .....	3,840.0	3,267.5	230.5	112.0	230.0
Los Cerritos .....	85.5	—	—	57.5	28.0
Malibu .....	75.0	31.5	31.5	—	12.0
Pasadena .....	299.5	185.0	49.0	—	65.5
San Antonio .....	250.0	223.0	—	—	27.0
Santa Anita .....	123.5	90.0	21.5	—	12.0
Santa Monica .....	247.0	44.0	179.0	—	24.0
Whittier .....	250.5	149.0	98.0	—	3.5
Salinas.....	193.0	—	—	—	193.0
Central Orange County .....	64.0	—	—	—	64.0
North Orange County .....	178.0	—	—	—	178.0
West Orange County .....	385.0	—	238.0	—	147.0
Riverside .....	232.0	—	—	227.0	5.0
Sacramento .....	291.5	—	—	240.0	51.5
San Bernardino County .....	526.5	216.5	—	230.0	80.0
El Cajon .....	60.5	—	—	—	60.5
San Diego .....	330.5	—	249.0	—	81.5
San Francisco .....	207.0	—	207.0	—	—
Central (San Mateo) .....	116.0	—	—	116.0	—
Northern (San Mateo) .....	248.0	—	—	248.0	—
Southern (San Mateo) .....	196.5	—	—	125.0	71.5
San Jose-Milpitas .....	374.0	38.0	278.0	—	58.0
Santa Barbara-Goleta .....	53.5	—	—	—	53.5
Other courts <sup>c</sup> .....	407.5	—	—	9.5	398.0

<sup>a</sup> Includes traffic commissioners and excludes jury commissioners.

<sup>b</sup> Includes days of assistance given by traffic referees.

<sup>c</sup> Represents 23 courts, each receiving less than 50 days of total assistance.

from commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges, an increase of 1,771.5 days or 17 percent over such assistance in 1972-73.

Utilization of commissioners is becoming more widespread in the municipal courts. Commissioners alone provided 8,344.5 days of assistance or two-thirds of the total days received by municipal courts in 1973-74. This figure was an increase of 1,262 days or 18 percent over 1972-73. The assistance provided by commissioners in 1973-74 was the equivalent of about 39 full-time municipal court judges.

Eighteen of the 24 municipal courts receiving assistance from commissioners in 1973-74 were in Los Angeles County. These 18 courts received 6,906 days of assistance or 83 percent of the assistance rendered by commissioners.

#### 4. JUDICIAL EQUIVALENCE OF COMMISSIONERS AND REFEREES

In a number of instances throughout this report statistics are analyzed on a "per judge" basis. Such treatment reflects only the number of authorized judges and does not reflect assistance given or received through judicial assignment or through the use of commissioners, referees and temporary judges. As shown, these sources provide the courts with substantial assistance and in individual courts significantly increase the judicial manpower actually available. A valid assessment of workload or productivity in such courts requires that "per judge" figures be adjusted to reflect the actual judge and other judicial manpower available.



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## APPENDIX TABLES

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**TABLE 1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
SUMMARY OF FILINGS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Type of filing</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total filings .....	3,513	3,139
Appeals:		
Civil .....	0	0
Criminal .....	0	0
Original proceedings:		
Civil .....	185	160
Criminal .....	757	593
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate:		
Civil .....	0	0
Criminal .....	0	0
Petitions for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal .....	2,571	2,386

**TABLE 2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....	5,288	4,691
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil .....	48	67
Criminal .....	31	50
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil .....	4	0
Criminal .....	0	2
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion .....	76	62
Without opinion .....	860	588
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>a</sup>		
By written opinion .....	8	0
Without opinion .....	56	68
Hearings:		
Granted .....	198	181
Denied .....	2,373	2,205
Rehearings:		
Granted .....	3	2
Denied .....	50	62
Orders: <sup>b</sup>		
Transfers and retransfers .....	189	231
Alternative writs or orders to show cause <sup>c</sup> .....	52	0
Miscellaneous .....	1,331	1,161
Executive clemency applications <sup>d</sup> .....	9	12

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

<sup>c</sup> Data previous to 1973-74 included in miscellaneous.

<sup>d</sup> Cal. Const., Art. V, § 8

**TABLE 3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
FILINGS AND TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

	<i>Total All Courts of Appeal</i>		<i>First District</i>		<i>Second District</i>		<i>Third District</i>		<i>Fourth District</i>		<i>Fifth District</i>	
	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total filings and transfers from Supreme Court.....	9,805	9,186	2,876	2,702	3,713	3,535	967	923	1,686	1,499	563	527
Appeals:												
Civil.....	2,380	2,277	748	732	876	777	264	263	395	401	97	104
Criminal.....	3,300	3,106	763	785	1,481	1,379	288	261	580	490	188	191
Original proceedings:												
Civil.....	2,593	2,560	787	797	973	945	185	218	490	439	158	121
Criminal.....	1,145	903	390	247	249	277	224	173	168	113	114	93
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certifi- cate.....	387	380	188	141	134	157	6	8	53	56	6	18

**TABLE 4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL  
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	Totals		Appeals		Original proceedings		Motions <sup>a</sup>		Hearings		Rehearings		Orders <sup>b</sup>		Executive Clemency applications <sup>c</sup>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
Total, Supreme Court and Courts of Ap- peal .....	23,927	22,066	6,127	5,623	4,687	4,001	589	504	2,571	2,386	1,145	1,062	8,799	8,478	9	12
Supreme Court .....	5,288	4,691	83	119	936	650	64	68	2,571	2,386	53	64	1,572	1,392	9	12
Courts of Appeal, total .....	18,639	17,375	6,044	5,504	3,751	3,351	525	436	—	—	1,092	998	7,227	7,086	—	—
First District .....	5,680	5,262	1,676	1,562	1,201	1,047	320	283	—	—	317	299	2,166	2,101	—	—
Second District ..	7,067	6,577	2,477	2,234	1,219	1,176	9	22	—	—	477	395	2,885	2,750	—	—
Third District .....	1,732	1,685	579	515	412	379	162	128	—	—	113	104	466	559	—	—
Fourth District .....	3,464	3,278	1,039	928	656	557	10	13	—	—	149	169	1,610	1,611	—	—
Fifth District .....	696	573	273	265	263	192	24	20	—	—	36	31	100	65	—	—

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

<sup>c</sup> Cal. Const., Art. V, § 8.

**TABLE 5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL  
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....	18,639	17,375
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil .....	1,799	1,666
Criminal .....	2,590	2,224
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil .....	914	873
Criminal .....	741	741
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion .....	296	277
Without opinion .....	3,435	3,074
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>a</sup>		
By written opinion .....	16	5
Without opinion .....	509	431
Rehearings:		
Granted .....	62	65
Denied .....	1,030	933
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup> .....	7,227	7,086

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 6—FIRST APPELLATE (SAN FRANCISCO) DISTRICT  
(Four Divisions—12 Judges)  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....	5,680	5,262
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil .....	526	507
Criminal .....	646	570
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil .....	317	274
Criminal .....	187	211
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion .....	95	87
Without opinion .....	1,106	960
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>a</sup>		
By written opinion .....	2	4
Without opinion .....	313	249
Rehearings:		
Granted .....	36	32
Denied .....	281	267
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup> .....	2,166	2,101

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 7—SECOND APPELLATE (LOS ANGELES) DISTRICT**  
**(Five Divisions—20 Judges)**  
**BUSINESS TRANSACTED**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

	<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....		7,067	6,577
Appeals:			
By written opinion:			
Civil .....		712	587
Criminal .....		1,083	996
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):			
Civil .....		324	320
Criminal .....		358	331
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):			
By written opinion .....		75	63
Without opinion .....		1,144	1,113
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>a</sup>			
By written opinion .....		0	1
Without opinion .....		9	21
Rehearings:			
Granted .....		7	16
Denied .....		470	379
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup> .....		2,885	2,750

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 8—THIRD APPELLATE (SACRAMENTO) DISTRICT**  
**(One Division—6 Judges) <sup>a</sup>**  
**BUSINESS TRANSACTED**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

	<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....		1,732	1,685
Appeals:			
By written opinion:			
Civil .....		170	178
Criminal .....		260	176
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):			
Civil .....		109	118
Criminal .....		40	43
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):			
By written opinion .....		58	49
Without opinion .....		354	330
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>b</sup>			
By written opinion .....		0	0
Without opinion .....		162	128
Rehearings:			
Granted .....		9	12
Denied .....		104	92
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>c</sup> .....		466	559

<sup>a</sup> Two additional judgeships authorized on January 1, 1974 increased the total to six positions.

<sup>b</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>c</sup> Not reported elsewhere.



**TABLE 9—FOURTH APPELLATE (SAN DIEGO AND  
SAN BERNARDINO) DISTRICT  
(Two Divisions—9 Judges)  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....	2,464	3,278
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil .....	319	315
Criminal .....	465	361
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil .....	140	128
Criminal .....	115	124
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion .....	43	53
Without opinion .....	613	504
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>a</sup>		
By written opinion .....	0	0
Without opinion .....	10	13
Rehearings:		
Granted .....	7	2
Denied .....	142	167
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup> .....	1,610	1,611

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

**TABLE 10—FIFTH APPELLATE (FRESNO) DISTRICT  
(One Division—3 Judges)  
BUSINESS TRANSACTED  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>Business transacted</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>
Total business transacted .....	696	573
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil .....	72	79
Criminal .....	136	121
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil .....	24	33
Criminal .....	41	32
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion .....	25	25
Without opinion .....	238	167
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: <sup>a</sup>		
By written opinion .....	14	0
Without opinion .....	10	20
Rehearings:		
Granted .....	3	3
Denied .....	33	28
Orders (miscellaneous) <sup>b</sup> .....	100	65

<sup>a</sup> Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

<sup>b</sup> Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE 11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
SUMMARY OF ALL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County	Number of Judgeships <sup>a</sup>		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters <sup>b</sup>		Contested matters <sup>b</sup>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	478	477	562,062	R532,563	480,062	R466,306	165,042	R164,124	265,808	R259,622	49,212	R42,560
Alameda .....	25	25	27,920	26,195	23,944	R21,597	7,008	5,599	14,331	13,678	2,605	R2,320
Alpine .....	1	1	32	39	10	1	10	1	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	1	1	379	330	280	227	102	77	70	68	108	82
Butte .....	2	2	2,632	2,510	2,091	2,189	580	607	1,281	1,417	230	165
Calaveras .....	1	1	547	529	401	R408	196	156	154	196	51	R56
Colusa .....	1	1	302	314	269	220	86	56	171	153	12	11
Contra Costa .....	11	11	13,770	13,177	11,959	R11,488	3,228	3,319	7,668	7,229	1,063	R940
Del Norte .....	1	1	570	486	471	448	126	131	292	260	53	57
El Dorado .....	2	2	1,815	1,686	1,466	1,305	615	529	692	637	159	139
Fresno .....	8	8	9,320	8,971	6,107	7,286	1,460	2,220	4,095	4,613	52	453
Glenn .....	1	1	439	403	331	345	104	102	208	229	19	14
Humboldt .....	3	3	2,826	2,790	2,319	2,371	617	755	1,449	1,438	253	178
Imperial .....	2	2	1,962	2,004	1,732	1,736	706	706	898	923	128	107
Inyo .....	1	1	459	415	346	349	83	115	229	198	28	36
Kern .....	6	6	9,334	8,566	8,009	7,273	2,209	1,924	5,209	4,838	591	511
Kings .....	1	1	1,835	1,452	1,650	1,372	348	454	1,201	854	101	64
Lake .....	1	1	839	741	634	617	152	168	408	354	74	R95
Lassen .....	1	1	514	500	410	R417	134	193	240	R189	36	R35
Los Angeles .....	161	161	184,445	182,544	162,486	165,066	62,113	65,007	80,358	82,698	20,015	17,361
Madera .....	1	1	1,324	1,128	1,029	996	321	322	594	557	114	117
Marin .....	5	5	5,958	5,262	5,047	4,482	1,761	1,254	2,755	2,722	531	506
Mariposa .....	1	1	192	163	137	138	41	38	74	R75	22	25
Mendocino .....	2	2	1,905	R1,814	1,452	R1,398	496	R498	802	R724	154	R176
Merced .....	3	3	3,190	2,539	2,127	2,085	669	674	1,276	1,238	182	173
Modoc .....	1	1	237	209	175	175	64	34	103	126	8	15
Mono .....	1	1	253	230	255	247	70	64	110	124	75	59
Monterey .....	5	5	7,208	6,827	6,114	R5,789	2,155	1,819	3,402	3,474	557	R496
Napa .....	2	2	2,640	2,484	2,114	1,947	624	497	1,183	1,257	307	193
Nevada .....	1	1	958	858	833	670	283	218	454	358	96	94
Orange .....	31	31	41,510	36,694	43,875	42,206	17,991	20,480	23,617	20,002	2,267	1,724
Placer .....	2	2	2,492	2,339	2,140	1,885	736	620	1,216	1,132	188	133
Plumas .....	1	1	386	412	351	303	113	84	199	184	39	35
Riverside .....	12	12	14,909	13,192	14,208	11,990	4,555	3,359	8,021	7,588	1,632	1,043

Sacramento .....	15	15	20,961	19,872	18,667	17,087	5,447	4,904	11,859	<sup>R</sup> 10,844	1,361	1,339
San Benito .....	1	1	455	396	402	385	133	114	238	237	31	34
San Bernardino .....	14	<sup>C</sup> 14	20,656	19,062	16,353	15,272	5,128	3,599	9,434	10,090	1,791	1,583
San Diego .....	29	<sup>C</sup> 29	42,730	38,172	34,036	30,967	9,330	8,575	21,059	19,801	3,647	2,591
San Francisco .....	26	26	24,841	24,502	20,303	19,979	7,877	7,746	10,500	10,210	1,926	2,023
San Joaquin .....	7	<sup>C</sup> 7	7,467	7,248	6,131	5,834	1,899	2,037	3,672	3,380	560	417
San Luis Obispo ..	3	3	4,112	3,469	3,100	2,721	1,166	1,153	1,403	1,371	531	197
San Mateo .....	13	13	14,169	13,401	11,786	10,969	4,025	3,876	6,681	5,999	1,080	1,094
Santa Barbara .....	7	7	7,281	6,574	6,525	6,041	2,023	1,972	3,898	3,492	604	577
Santa Clara .....	24	24	30,152	28,558	20,622	22,663	6,492	7,411	12,221	13,263	1,909	1,989
Santa Cruz .....	3	3	3,765	3,566	3,172	3,079	808	735	2,108	2,090	256	254
Shasta .....	<sup>d</sup> 3	2	2,866	2,820	2,505	2,449	783	781	1,461	1,440	261	228
Sierra .....	1	1	89	45	34	36	10	2	19	19	5	15
Siskiyou .....	1	1	1,020	1,100	822	930	305	345	428	492	89	93
Solano .....	4	4	4,559	4,138	3,645	<sup>R</sup> 3,528	1,200	<sup>R</sup> 1,113	2,159	2,167	286	<sup>R</sup> 248
Sonoma .....	4	4	6,217	<sup>R</sup> 5,689	4,763	<sup>R</sup> 4,379	1,099	912	3,237	<sup>R</sup> 3,117	427	350
Stanislaus .....	5	5	5,976	6,247	4,826	4,987	1,493	1,505	1,880	3,004	453	478
Sutter .....	2	2	1,203	1,166	1,024	970	309	349	629	552	86	69
Tehama .....	1	1	1,003	927	675	691	210	204	393	388	72	99
Trinity .....	1	1	254	240	207	178	73	69	106	93	28	16
Tulare .....	4	<sup>C</sup> 4	4,123	4,004	3,450	3,325	869	992	2,303	2,125	278	208
Tuolumne .....	1	1	1,071	867	960	797	432	292	391	393	137	112
Ventura .....	7	7	10,276	9,040	8,011	6,967	2,939	2,440	4,199	3,675	873	852
Yolo .....	2	2	2,270	2,385	1,912	<sup>R</sup> 1,961	613	577	1,146	1,235	153	<sup>R</sup> 149
Yuba .....	2	2	1,444	1,273	1,365	<sup>R</sup> 1,085	623	<sup>R</sup> 341	624	612	118	<sup>R</sup> 132

<sup>a</sup> Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year.

<sup>b</sup> Figures on uncontested matters include criminal cases disposed of on transcript of preliminary hearing which previous to 1969-70 were included with contested matters.

<sup>c</sup> Statute provided for increase effective March 7, 1973.

<sup>d</sup> Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1974.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 12—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
State total.....	62,910	62,406	57,265	R58,384	827	R824	55,461	R56,751	977	R809
Alameda .....	3,768	3,629	3,426	3,277	241	126	3,031	3,008	154	143
Alpine .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	66	74	44	36	0	0	41	28	3	8
Butte .....	223	419	320	426	1	0	313	422	6	4
Calaveras .....	68	64	49	57	0	0	49	57	0	0
Colusa .....	86	84	58	63	0	0	58	63	0	0
Contra Costa .....	1,708	1,663	1,800	1,730	60	52	1,720	1,668	20	10
Del Norte .....	70	56	68	66	6	0	61	64	1	2
El Dorado .....	148	151	132	141	3	1	129	139	0	1
Fresno .....	1,392	1,275	701	1,072	12	1	678	1,066	11	5
Glenn .....	71	82	71	66	1	0	70	66	0	0
Humboldt .....	414	438	353	349	21	9	325	336	7	4
Imperial .....	226	238	218	302	24	119	194	183	0	0
Inyo .....	68	77	24	71	1	0	23	71	0	0
Kern .....	967	909	732	637	7	1	712	627	13	9
Kings .....	163	197	196	173	2	4	193	169	1	0
Lake .....	139	138	147	138	1	1	145	136	1	1
Lassen .....	78	68	47	44	1	2	46	42	0	0
Los Angeles .....	19,048	19,763	19,943	20,213	163	203	19,375	19,708	405	302
Madera .....	155	161	144	166	2	2	139	161	3	3
Marin .....	753	707	702	644	1	0	696	638	5	6
Mariposa .....	34	28	27	22	0	0	27	22	0	0
Mendocino .....	281	271	218	169	2	R3	213	R160	3	R6
Merced .....	264	265	250	237	16	1	234	235	0	1
Modoc .....	45	43	43	31	0	0	43	31	0	0
Mono .....	12	19	35	32	0	0	35	32	0	0
Monterey .....	974	942	753	822	40	56	698	749	15	17
Napa .....	338	362	272	313	4	6	267	305	1	2
Nevada .....	143	142	107	101	1	0	102	100	4	1
Orange .....	3,579	3,602	2,515	2,668	13	12	2,458	2,641	44	15
Placer .....	307	273	237	249	0	0	237	249	0	0
Plumas .....	72	81	79	55	0	0	78	55	1	0
Riverside .....	1,736	1,634	1,538	1,562	65	41	1,426	1,494	47	27
Sacramento .....	1,736	1,751	1,726	1,736	9	12	1,680	1,695	37	29
San Benito .....	94	59	92	68	3	1	89	67	0	0
San Bernardino .....	1,874	2,133	2,004	2,339	4	18	1,943	2,224	57	97
San Diego .....	4,817	4,305	4,366	4,087	2	5	4,326	4,074	38	8
San Francisco .....	3,962	3,980	2,925	2,966	3	4	2,922	2,960	0	2
San Joaquin .....	1,150	1,014	1,129	898	17	59	1,072	837	40	2
San Luis Obispo .....	420	388	296	307	0	1	296	306	0	0
San Mateo .....	1,868	1,737	1,281	1,182	6	10	1,269	1,172	6	0
Santa Barbara .....	877	948	797	821	7	13	788	806	2	2
Santa Clara .....	2,987	2,693	2,309	3,057	4	1	2,299	3,012	6	44
Santa Cruz .....	705	706	662	615	5	1	657	611	0	3
Shasta .....	302	326	284	264	0	1	276	263	8	0
Sierra .....	9	5	9	17	1	1	8	10	0	6
Siskiyou .....	150	182	120	165	0	1	120	163	0	1
Solano .....	444	440	389	R383	31	R11	353	366	5	6
Sonoma .....	1,029	1,001	889	R881	7	26	875	R848	7	7
Stanislaus .....	672	690	490	577	5	0	475	569	10	8
Sutter .....	146	161	150	125	1	0	149	124	0	1
Tehama .....	81	93	95	103	0	1	95	102	0	0
Trinity .....	31	28	37	16	3	0	34	16	0	0
Tulare .....	574	581	590	570	3	0	586	569	1	1
Tuolumne .....	97	101	86	117	0	1	86	113	0	3
Ventura .....	749	721	840	750	7	9	819	719	14	22
Yolo .....	397	338	327	292	20	8	306	284	1	0
Yuba .....	163	169	123	116	1	0	122	116	0	0

R Revised.

**TABLE 13—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
FAMILY LAW  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	154,793	149,062	134,248	128,219	9,756	10,396	114,162	<sup>R</sup> 108,473	10,330	<sup>R</sup> 9,350
Alameda .....	8,620	8,236	7,177	6,615	183	201	6,450	6,044	544	370
Alpine .....	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	75	63	64	43	1	1	0	9	63	33
Butte .....	822	751	640	655	37	28	574	602	29	25
Calaveras .....	98	92	60	77	2	3	54	65	4	9
Colusa .....	79	83	73	60	1	0	70	60	2	0
Contra Costa .....	4,485	4,330	3,830	3,582	333	89	3,150	3,076	347	417
Del Norte .....	163	177	131	150	6	11	113	129	12	10
El Dorado .....	439	341	345	296	21	11	295	253	29	32
Fresno .....	2,715	2,689	2,102	2,108	57	152	1,999	1,899	46	57
Glenn .....	113	102	81	83	2	5	70	74	9	4
Humboldt .....	950	973	785	752	29	41	754	707	2	4
Imperial .....	398	370	308	338	14	16	265	300	29	22
Inyo .....	120	122	148	93	1	6	145	81	2	6
Kern .....	2,361	2,110	2,007	1,823	98	88	1,830	1,608	79	127
Kings .....	482	473	403	394	18	19	385	375	0	0
Lake .....	188	166	164	134	6	4	154	124	4	6
Lassen .....	146	134	137	110	11	17	123	<sup>R</sup> 90	3	<sup>R</sup> 3
Los Angeles .....	48,750	47,889	41,801	39,063	1,163	1,330	36,385	33,770	4,253	3,963
Madera .....	292	223	250	224	17	7	214	194	19	23
Marin .....	1,730	1,733	1,532	1,541	77	65	1,317	1,356	138	120
Mariposa .....	37	41	30	30	1	2	29	28	0	0
Mendocino .....	466	487	374	346	22	27	327	<sup>R</sup> 283	25	<sup>R</sup> 36
Merced .....	684	624	538	548	31	35	478	481	29	32
Modoc .....	51	39	30	42	3	0	27	38	0	4
Mono .....	36	44	40	27	0	0	32	25	8	2
Monterey .....	1,964	1,917	1,718	1,563	168	55	1,460	1,410	90	98
Napa .....	738	740	643	539	66	31	545	485	32	23
Nevada .....	222	208	217	178	12	16	184	148	21	14
Orange .....	13,209	12,241	15,111	15,141	4,420	5,519	10,034	9,246	657	376
Placer .....	607	543	497	474	22	15	411	414	64	45
Plumas .....	99	99	75	77	5	4	68	72	2	1
Riverside .....	3,497	3,278	3,618	2,925	725	190	2,662	2,496	231	239
Sacramento .....	5,719	5,455	4,842	4,704	160	138	4,452	4,374	230	192
San Benito .....	108	94	89	87	6	11	76	74	7	2
San Bernardino .....	5,260	5,247	4,408	4,155	270	188	3,562	3,623	576	344
San Diego .....	12,156	11,518	10,143	9,876	253	339	9,091	8,888	799	649
San Francisco .....	4,565	4,873	3,970	4,026	136	177	3,555	3,521	279	328
San Joaquin .....	2,103	2,003	1,628	1,749	86	110	1,511	1,584	31	55
San Luis Obispo .....	899	810	684	659	28	29	656	614	0	16
San Mateo .....	4,002	4,099	3,903	3,538	370	571	3,233	2,570	300	397
Santa Barbara .....	2,093	1,855	1,845	1,625	81	89	1,654	1,449	110	87
Santa Clara .....	9,441	8,844	6,875	7,640	199	220	6,164	6,878	512	542
Santa Cruz .....	1,096	1,003	907	891	34	30	836	838	37	23
Shasta .....	917	821	762	699	24	18	709	644	29	37
Sierra .....	26	9	12	6	3	0	8	3	1	3
Siskiyou .....	247	290	211	253	18	20	176	218	17	15
Solano .....	1,492	1,378	1,204	1,124	40	75	1,117	1,023	47	26
Sonoma .....	1,954	1,770	1,600	1,418	62	63	1,473	1,251	65	104
Stanislaus .....	1,760	1,692	1,460	1,317	89	82	1,209	1,125	162	110
Sutter .....	362	324	288	273	21	20	250	242	17	11
Tehama .....	270	243	171	180	10	12	142	157	19	11
Trinity .....	55	52	47	40	2	1	38	38	7	1
Tulare .....	1,213	1,136	1,029	839	60	44	901	779	68	16
Tuolumne .....	196	178	157	143	6	8	133	117	18	18
Ventura .....	3,183	3,010	2,164	2,051	107	103	1,904	1,745	153	203
Yolo .....	629	650	504	551	31	31	447	502	26	18
Yuba .....	409	384	416	344	108	29	261	274	47	41

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 14—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before trial</i>		<i>Dispositions after trial</i>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	48,205	43,521	39,537	39,647	35,998	35,987	1,300	1,606	1,739	2,054
Alameda .....	2,650	2,452	1,432	R <sub>1</sub> 368	1,311	1,231	49	41	72	R <sub>96</sub>
Alpine .....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	12	15	9	8	9	5	0	0	0	3
Butte .....	176	121	104	109	94	91	1	5	9	13
Calaveras .....	13	15	15	17	13	14	0	1	2	2
Colusa .....	10	22	7	4	5	4	1	0	1	0
Contra Costa .....	931	923	711	R <sub>704</sub>	642	643	26	27	43	R <sub>34</sub>
Del Norte .....	29	21	31	20	22	16	9	2	0	2
El Dorado .....	159	145	105	108	96	96	2	0	7	12
Fresno .....	795	668	278	540	253	509	4	14	21	17
Glenn .....	26	14	10	11	10	9	0	1	0	1
Humboldt .....	119	112	79	101	71	87	0	0	8	14
Imperial .....	71	70	62	62	56	56	1	1	5	5
Inyo .....	24	15	7	13	6	13	0	0	1	0
Kern .....	411	422	373	354	347	326	6	14	20	14
Kings .....	73	69	46	42	41	41	3	0	2	1
Lake .....	28	24	14	13	12	12	0	0	2	1
Lassen .....	17	21	11	15	7	13	2	0	2	2
Los Angeles .....	21,797	19,637	20,125	20,556	19,311	19,348	242	452	572	756
Madera .....	61	64	59	75	56	69	0	2	3	4
Marin .....	379	336	269	207	249	189	0	4	20	14
Mariposa .....	9	8	8	6	7	6	1	0	0	0
Mendocino .....	97	100	84	R <sub>65</sub>	75	54	2	3	7	R <sub>8</sub>
Merced .....	149	156	140	147	128	131	0	1	12	15
Modoc .....	8	6	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Mono .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey .....	252	293	261	260	220	219	11	22	30	19
Napa .....	121	146	91	102	83	92	2	2	6	8
Nevada .....	41	41	44	36	41	32	2	0	1	4
Orange .....	2,942	2,451	2,730	3,081	2,511	2,835	125	121	94	125
Placer .....	161	84	106	72	86	59	15	7	5	6
Plumas .....	15	14	17	10	15	9	1	0	1	1
Riverside .....	850	729	689	633	370	308	261	256	58	69
Sacramento .....	1,919	1,749	1,314	1,318	1,203	1,201	55	53	56	64
San Benito .....	24	21	14	13	12	9	2	0	0	4
San Bernardino .....	929	804	754	694	711	630	9	31	34	33
San Diego .....	2,000	1,716	1,378	1,324	1,143	1,066	137	163	98	95
San Francisco .....	3,516	3,385	2,851	2,707	2,493	2,308	167	177	191	222
San Joaquin .....	479	433	388	375	345	341	10	10	33	24
San Luis Obispo .....	132	134	100	76	82	63	3	12	15	1
San Mateo .....	1,215	1,000	907	832	864	763	0	6	43	63
Santa Barbara .....	309	256	225	291	200	243	7	15	18	33
Santa Clara .....	2,677	2,494	1,377	1,535	1,245	1,368	25	45	107	122
Santa Cruz .....	173	151	121	108	97	88	12	11	12	9
Shasta .....	137	114	78	101	51	79	9	14	18	8
Sierra .....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	47	58	43	35	35	24	6	0	2	11
Solano .....	296	241	229	R <sub>209</sub>	188	171	25	21	16	R <sub>17</sub>
Sonoma .....	401	358	220	236	206	174	5	37	9	25
Stanislaus .....	397	359	245	230	212	212	18	3	15	15
Sutter .....	79	65	34	69	32	68	1	0	1	1
Tehama .....	19	35	28	24	17	18	1	1	10	5
Trinity .....	10	6	3	7	3	6	0	1	0	0
Tulare .....	153	163	138	164	103	134	22	24	13	6
Tuolumne .....	36	29	29	25	20	21	3	1	6	3
Ventura .....	617	550	450	409	411	364	15	4	24	41
Yolo .....	135	121	98	R <sub>81</sub>	90	75	2	1	6	R <sub>5</sub>
Yuba .....	74	64	93	42	85	41	0	0	8	1

R Revised.

**TABLE 15—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	22,649	19,344	16,470	R <sup>1</sup> 17,272	14,203	14,841	865	969	1,402	R <sup>1</sup> 1,462
Alameda .....	1,128	868	1,106	R <sup>669</sup>	973	560	55	49	78	R <sup>60</sup>
Alpine .....	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	7	11	6	9	2	7	0	0	4	2
Butte .....	77	77	70	57	62	43	2	7	6	7
Calaveras .....	15	7	12	7	10	5	1	0	1	2
Colusa .....	9	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa .....	427	389	325	R <sup>284</sup>	287	231	13	22	25	R <sup>31</sup>
Del Norte .....	13	18	6	4	2	3	1	0	3	1
El Dorado .....	92	77	79	51	64	42	0	1	15	8
Fresno .....	196	244	113	165	93	153	1	2	19	10
Glenn .....	10	8	4	2	3	2	1	0	0	0
Humboldt .....	163	107	50	47	38	43	0	0	12	4
Imperial .....	37	79	30	33	26	29	0	0	4	4
Inyo .....	11	5	2	8	2	7	0	0	0	1
Kern .....	128	130	146	123	117	101	6	7	23	13
Kings .....	14	13	7	6	1	5	3	0	3	1
Lake .....	32	29	10	25	9	16	0	0	1	9
Lassen .....	7	4	7	6	5	4	2	1	0	1
Los Angeles .....	9,241	7,497	7,101	8,633	6,478	7,882	200	330	423	421
Madera .....	23	22	19	18	16	16	0	0	3	2
Marin .....	230	170	147	104	128	88	0	1	19	15
Mariposa .....	7	9	3	7	3	7	0	0	0	0
Mendocino .....	58	42	34	R <sup>30</sup>	28	24	0	1	6	R <sup>5</sup>
Merced .....	86	72	46	34	40	31	1	0	5	3
Modoc .....	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Mono .....	15	17	2	3	0	3	0	0	2	0
Monterey .....	210	146	128	115	107	80	5	13	16	22
Napa .....	68	53	35	36	32	34	1	0	2	2
Nevada .....	62	33	18	13	16	10	1	0	1	3
Orange .....	1,854	1,417	1,041	1,047	849	870	93	78	99	99
Placer .....	76	117	87	84	84	68	1	10	2	6
Plumas .....	6	9	10	10	8	10	0	0	2	0
Riverside .....	467	354	359	313	182	135	122	111	55	67
Sacramento .....	1,215	1,100	666	537	577	453	34	28	55	56
San Benito .....	11	12	16	5	10	2	2	1	4	2
San Bernardino .....	447	384	291	232	264	197	10	13	17	22
San Diego .....	713	656	588	615	461	495	61	66	66	54
San Francisco .....	1,846	1,668	1,580	1,515	1,288	1,138	107	147	185	230
San Joaquin .....	248	188	198	127	121	114	19	1	58	12
San Luis Obispo .....	70	67	39	28	35	21	2	4	2	3
San Mateo .....	595	574	375	363	361	318	0	0	14	45
Santa Barbara .....	183	109	129	159	108	123	8	9	13	27
Santa Clara .....	1,223	1,413	709	856	599	773	42	15	68	78
Santa Cruz .....	113	83	55	59	47	47	6	8	2	4
Shasta .....	111	99	93	87	77	75	2	1	14	11
Sierra .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	28	27	31	18	20	12	2	3	9	3
Solano .....	87	122	51	R <sup>60</sup>	38	36	7	7	6	R <sup>17</sup>
Sonoma .....	269	203	145	106	111	78	23	8	11	20
Stanislaus .....	132	128	90	86	63	58	13	1	14	27
Sutter .....	43	45	32	59	26	54	4	2	2	3
Tehama .....	10	13	6	15	3	8	1	2	2	5
Trinity .....	10	7	4	6	3	6	0	0	1	0
Tulare .....	99	55	67	75	49	53	10	12	8	10
Tuolumne .....	17	21	14	14	11	11	0	1	3	2
Ventura .....	275	212	212	212	197	186	2	5	13	21
Yolo .....	83	65	45	45	41	40	1	1	3	4
Yuba .....	48	63	28	37	26	32	0	0	2	5

R<sup>1</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
EMINENT DOMAIN FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	<u>Total filings</u>		<u>Total dispositions</u>		<u>Dispositions before trial</u>		<u>Dispositions after trial</u>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<u>Uncontested matters</u>		<u>Contested matters</u>	
							1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	4,340	6,452	4,382	R <sup>1</sup> 4,477	2,237	2,284	1,693	1,837	452	R <sup>1</sup> 356
Alameda .....	58	88	74	37	61	30	5	3	8	4
Alpine .....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte .....	17	3	11	10	9	9	0	0	2	1
Calaveras .....	11	14	1	7	1	7	0	0	0	0
Colusa .....	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Contra Costa .....	112	94	41	95	30	86	1	2	10	7
Del Norte .....	17	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
El Dorado .....	9	34	50	22	27	17	19	3	4	2
Fresno .....	125	430	55	86	31	62	17	15	7	9
Glenn .....	3	2	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt .....	19	15	8	8	4	3	3	3	1	2
Imperial .....	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Inyo .....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kern .....	200	133	112	112	92	69	19	29	1	14
Kings .....	11	3	11	2	2	2	9	0	0	0
Lake .....	33	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lassen .....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles .....	1,399	2,992	2,262	2,542	858	937	1,232	1,470	172	135
Madera .....	121	9	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Marin .....	13	23	5	8	1	2	0	1	4	5
Mariposa .....	13	0	2	10	2	3	0	0	0	7
Mendocino .....	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Merced .....	3	7	3	13	2	12	0	0	1	1
Modoc .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mono .....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Monterey .....	38	87	13	90	10	50	0	19	3	21
Napa .....	26	19	3	14	1	4	0	10	2	0
Nevada .....	19	27	8	2	3	0	5	2	0	0
Orange .....	253	261	104	113	81	60	9	22	14	31
Placer .....	13	3	16	0	3	0	13	0	0	0
Plumas .....	1	4	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1
Riverside .....	305	201	337	208	44	126	191	72	102	10
Sacramento .....	54	102	40	66	33	62	3	4	4	0
San Benito .....	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
San Bernardino .....	357	314	175	41	158	16	10	23	7	2
San Diego .....	244	429	309	327	264	288	2	20	43	19
San Francisco .....	5	12	24	27	16	2	5	19	3	6
San Joaquin .....	104	57	113	69	58	34	54	9	1	26
San Luis Obispo .....	18	60	8	50	3	6	0	44	5	0
San Mateo .....	226	87	34	97	22	85	10	10	2	2
Santa Barbara .....	55	98	86	32	68	28	9	1	9	3
Santa Clara .....	128	208	107	66	80	50	17	4	10	12
Santa Cruz .....	2	31	30	55	19	50	8	4	3	1
Shasta .....	9	21	8	4	7	3	1	0	0	1
Sierra .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	17	5	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	8
Solano .....	38	92	31	23	17	11	8	10	6	2
Sonoma .....	31	84	26	34	14	25	3	2	9	7
Stanislaus .....	16	40	21	16	17	15	0	1	4	0
Sutter .....	2	11	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	2
Tehama .....	1	4	0	5	0	2	0	3	0	0
Trinity .....	1	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Tulare .....	126	84	62	47	52	33	8	7	2	7
Tuolumne .....	12	42	31	25	6	5	23	18	2	2
Ventura .....	52	153	104	57	92	55	6	0	6	2
Yolo .....	8	50	35	R <sup>2</sup> 22	35	20	0	0	0	R <sup>2</sup> 2
Yuba .....	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1

<sup>R</sup> Revised.



**TABLE 17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF OTHER CIVIL COMPLAINTS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	<u>Total filings</u>		<u>Total dispositions</u>		<u>Dispositions before trial</u>		<u>Dispositions after trial</u>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<u>Uncontested matters</u>		<u>Contested matters</u>	
							1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	66,995	57,294	49,253	44,168	32,353	29,378	11,734	<sup>R</sup> 9,633	5,166	<sup>R</sup> 5,152
Alameda .....	3,086	2,573	2,556	1,813	1,707	1,322	476	249	373	242
Alpine .....	17	25	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Arnador .....	102	86	59	56	37	21	1	12	21	23
Butte .....	223	163	134	118	88	86	22	16	21	16
Calaveras .....	110	161	74	95	47	35	13	46	14	14
Colusa .....	53	37	21	29	13	20	5	5	3	4
Contra Costa .....	1,256	1,085	690	649	461	433	110	127	119	89
Del Norte .....	56	55	37	60	22	34	8	11	7	15
El Dorado .....	484	530	306	323	198	206	48	68	60	49
Fresno .....	925	1,003	259	469	172	344	46	95	41	30
Glewin .....	52	54	36	53	27	34	8	15	1	4
Humboldt .....	133	183	155	152	60	67	39	49	56	36
Imperial .....	430	390	276	215	154	153	96	43	26	19
Inyo .....	83	56	24	34	20	24	0	2	4	8
Kern .....	1,536	1,155	862	718	342	280	439	389	81	49
Kings .....	265	185	163	136	119	87	40	40	4	9
Lake .....	170	156	106	130	12	66	29	30	25	34
Lassen .....	74	52	72	62	38	25	16	<sup>R</sup> 26	18	<sup>R</sup> 11
Los Angeles .....	21,089	18,119	14,672	15,260	10,638	11,088	2,706	2,558	1,328	1,614
Madera .....	226	202	165	153	114	114	7	10	44	29
Marin .....	653	518	434	344	318	260	35	24	81	60
Mariposa .....	30	26	11	20	4	6	3	9	4	5
Mendocino .....	329	286	186	186	112	115	27	31	47	40
Merced .....	801	333	257	230	175	193	67	15	15	22
Modoc .....	61	50	37	40	26	14	9	19	2	7
Mono .....	115	83	79	66	30	21	0	0	49	45
Monterey .....	494	539	234	301	146	185	39	60	49	56
Napa .....	377	334	169	175	103	99	36	59	30	17
Nevada .....	241	219	212	174	118	101	56	38	38	35
Orange .....	4,520	4,070	8,533	7,048	7,312	5,884	964	929	237	235
Placer .....	562	683	464	451	252	260	166	161	46	30
Plumas .....	72	79	60	56	24	26	19	16	17	14
Riverside .....	1,899	1,724	1,540	1,130	605	391	756	598	179	141
Sacramento .....	2,883	2,610	3,008	2,221	548	537	2,342	<sup>R</sup> 1,298	118	<sup>R</sup> 386
San Benito .....	89	33	49	31	28	19	14	6	7	6
San Bernardino .....	1,993	1,398	834	320	550	183	217	78	67	59
San Diego .....	5,963	4,839	2,921	2,137	1,529	1,263	837	542	555	332
San Francisco .....	3,451	3,355	2,458	2,187	1,505	1,371	632	525	321	291
San Joaquin .....	678	598	448	294	263	178	121	63	64	53
San Luis Obispo .....	538	418	365	307	232	176	100	93	33	38
San Mateo .....	1,607	1,335	1,171	1,175	987	894	61	113	123	168
Santa Barbara .....	718	486	379	314	243	202	85	51	51	61
Santa Clara .....	3,664	2,876	1,572	1,784	940	968	361	502	271	314
Santa Cruz .....	432	319	215	168	146	103	33	32	36	33
Shasta .....	416	418	318	338	212	198	44	58	62	82
Sierra .....	24	15	4	10	0	0	0	6	4	4
Siskiyou .....	277	234	178	146	109	92	36	23	33	31
Solano .....	224	230	159	109	97	72	34	24	28	13
Sonoma .....	744	453	407	249	166	123	178	68	63	58
Stanislaus .....	555	558	370	371	166	112	134	195	70	64
Sutter .....	153	165	155	111	96	89	41	8	18	14
Tehama .....	175	196	48	76	14	34	19	26	15	16
Trinity .....	55	45	30	35	15	18	4	9	11	8
Tulare .....	383	300	244	218	180	174	26	23	38	19
Tuolumne .....	137	120	101	112	46	52	21	34	34	26
Ventura .....	811	630	482	425	391	337	52	53	39	35
Yolo .....	305	309	187	179	134	121	33	41	20	17
Yuba .....	196	138	260	107	215	68	20	17	25	22

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS**  
**FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF OTHER CIVIL PETITIONS**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before hearing</i>		<i>Dispositions after hearing</i>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>	
							1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	48,059	48,666	35,485	40,189	12,175	15,290	22,342	R <sup>24,008</sup>	968	R <sup>891</sup>
Alameda .....	1,618	1,861	1,540	1,826	55	127	1,435	1,699	0	0
Alpine .....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	18	15	13	10	2	1	2	1	9	8
Butte .....	268	280	217	209	102	101	108	105	7	3
Calaveras .....	24	18	11	14	3	1	8	10	0	3
Colusa .....	3	8	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Contra Costa .....	1,101	1,207	1,091	1,284	538	724	509	528	44	32
Del Norte .....	47	49	43	51	8	16	35	31	0	4
El Dorado .....	166	141	145	124	56	47	87	75	2	2
Fresno .....	650	618	360	411	130	64	219	342	11	5
Glenn .....	42	39	24	38	1	1	23	36	0	1
Humboldt .....	398	350	373	397	203	220	161	176	9	1
Imperial .....	94	145	106	115	23	29	80	81	3	5
Inyo .....	14	53	0	34	0	3	0	20	0	11
Kern .....	910	959	990	934	261	258	651	660	78	16
Kings .....	346	144	357	276	50	201	307	75	0	0
Lake .....	40	66	38	25	4	4	31	16	3	5
Lassen .....	69	52	34	20	9	5	25	R <sup>15</sup>	0	R <sup>0</sup>
Los Angeles .....	14,741	15,828	9,918	32,184	2,890	4,638	7,009	7,503	19	43
Madera .....	111	81	85	56	11	22	74	34	0	0
Marin .....	458	424	360	364	125	88	235	272	0	4
Mariposa .....	15	12	7	10	0	1	7	7	0	2
Mendocino .....	171	128	102	124	9	8	84	R <sup>106</sup>	9	R <sup>10</sup>
Merced .....	537	415	283	248	1	13	281	227	1	8
Modoc .....	6	23	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	0
Mono .....	2	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	2	4
Monterey .....	745	843	613	733	142	165	449	538	22	30
Napa .....	269	235	239	202	116	68	117	134	6	0
Nevada .....	69	41	43	23	2	0	39	23	2	0
Orange .....	3,037	3,212	2,654	4,471	1,241	2,942	1,397	1,526	16	3
Placer .....	142	90	125	90	0	2	121	83	4	5
Plumas .....	30	15	11	15	4	1	7	14	0	0
Riverside .....	1,236	1,276	1,329	1,278	643	580	646	660	40	38
Sacramento .....	2,250	2,246	2,090	2,027	1,247	911	766	1,021	77	95
San Benito .....	20	32	24	34	4	3	20	31	0	0
San Bernardino .....	1,640	1,693	1,283	1,089	582	217	667	856	34	16
San Diego .....	4,649	4,091	3,475	3,615	1,522	1,378	1,762	2,137	191	100
San Francisco ..	1,188	1,076	852	692	71	98	740	574	41	20
San Joaquin .....	512	523	277	198	8	29	239	167	30	2
San Luis Obispo ..	288	297	165	200	45	68	115	130	5	2
San Mateo .....	1,062	1,114	704	519	168	66	531	444	5	9
Santa Barbara ..	714	645	589	544	227	155	340	355	22	34
Santa Clara .....	3,565	3,293	1,635	1,693	782	900	759	637	94	156
Santa Cruz .....	368	411	347	354	77	64	254	277	16	13
Shasta .....	260	261	234	213	17	5	214	205	3	3
Sierra .....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	97	115	87	107	32	58	55	49	0	0
Solano .....	394	403	320	400	106	194	206	274	8	2
Sonoma .....	449	672	293	537	28	166	233	378	32	23
Stanislaus .....	613	615	408	535	19	12	381	514	8	9
Sutter .....	106	100	82	76	5	4	76	68	1	4
Tehama .....	186	180	131	124	71	57	54	60	6	7
Trinity .....	28	20	13	15	1	1	11	9	1	5
Tulare .....	340	317	247	212	14	3	231	208	2	1
Tuolumne .....	79	68	63	45	4	1	57	43	2	1
Ventura .....	1,594	1,530	779	1,058	449	572	230	353	100	133
Yolo .....	177	254	176	203	16	31	157	159	3	13
Yuba .....	99	95	93	92	51	46	42	46	0	0

R Revised.

**TABLE 19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
INSANITY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before hearing</i>		<i>Dispositions after hearing</i>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>	
							1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	6,400	<sup>R</sup> 6,685	6,177	<sup>R</sup> 6,278	268	302	5,469	5,663	440	<sup>R</sup> 313
Alameda .....	115	87	183	148	0	0	178	148	5	0
Alpine .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butte .....	10	14	16	10	0	1	14	7	2	2
Calaveras .....	1	3	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Colusa .....	3	1	5	1	1	0	4	1	0	0
Contra Costa ...	193	142	234	163	4	1	248	166	2	1
Del Norte.....	2	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
El Dorado .....	10	9	10	8	0	0	10	8	0	0
Fresno .....	129	36	129	40	8	8	110	32	11	0
Glenn .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt.....	15	20	17	23	1	3	11	16	5	4
Imperial .....	94	106	94	107	13	0	81	107	0	0
Inyo .....	5	2	3	4	0	1	3	3	0	0
Kern .....	207	210	206	204	21	30	178	170	7	4
Kings .....	22	26	24	30	0	2	23	26	1	2
Lake .....	4	1	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Lassen .....	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles.....	1,235	1,518	1,335	1,510	35	71	1,276	1,411	24	28
Madera .....	23	40	29	9	3	0	24	7	2	2
Marin .....	16	26	15	20	0	0	0	4	15	16
Mariposa .....	0	<sup>R</sup> 7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mendocino .....	14	<sup>R</sup> 7	12	<sup>R</sup> 7	0	2	7	3	5	<sup>R</sup> 2
Merced .....	16	22	14	20	1	0	12	20	1	0
Modoc .....	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mono .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey .....	78	52	69	56	7	3	52	42	10	11
Napa .....	10	14	10	14	1	2	1	7	8	5
Nevada .....	7	2	9	2	0	2	9	0	0	0
Orange .....	115	118	162	174	0	4	154	163	8	7
Placer .....	10	6	7	3	0	0	1	1	6	2
Plumas .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside .....	312	256	272	246	18	31	204	207	50	8
Sacramento .....	310	186	310	186	4	3	210	144	96	39
San Benito .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino ..	820	995	446	692	46	43	358	595	42	54
San Diego.....	834	718	802	543	0	0	773	529	29	14
San Francisco ..	579	528	557	499	10	11	542	482	5	6
San Joaquin .....	72	130	57	77	17	5	35	71	5	1
San Luis Obispo ..	28	62	24	17	0	0	22	17	2	0
San Mateo .....	106	182	162	307	0	0	161	306	1	1
Santa Barbara ..	106	135	116	156	5	2	100	137	11	17
Santa Clara .....	436	284	471	507	61	51	351	440	59	16
Santa Cruz .....	70	76	68	75	0	2	67	72	1	1
Shasta .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra .....	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	5	7	5	7	0	0	1	7	4	0
Solano .....	42	<sup>R</sup> 69	25	67	0	3	24	64	1	0
Sonoma .....	2	<sup>R</sup> 63	3	69	0	0	2	62	1	7
Stanislaus .....	39	56	27	42	0	2	27	40	0	0
Sutter .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama .....	6	7	2	7	0	0	2	1	0	6
Trinity .....	3	2	5	1	0	0	3	1	2	0
Tulare .....	121	122	44	29	6	4	38	25	0	0
Tuolumne.....	11	11	12	11	0	0	6	6	6	5
Ventura .....	120	193	126	156	0	14	114	91	12	51
Yolo .....	27	36	29	21	4	0	25	21	0	0
Yuba .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS<sup>a</sup>  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters	1973-74	1972-73	Contested matters
State total.....	60,588	<sup>R</sup> 51,336	58,956	<sup>R</sup> 49,966	8,775	6,736	42,684	<sup>R</sup> 37,062	7,497	6,168
Alameda .....	2,452	2,405	2,390	2,380	162	185	2,040	1,930	188	265
Alpine .....	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	11	14	19	19	1	12	18	7	0	0
Butte .....	233	239	246	225	26	40	188	179	32	6
Calaveras .....	31	18	25	18	4	4	19	11	2	3
Colusa .....	26	12	41	18	15	7	26	10	0	1
Contra Costa .....	1,663	1,461	1,504	1,473	3	141	1,420	1,282	81	50
Del Norte .....	42	48	61	32	26	23	34	23	1	1
El Dorado .....	122	92	118	96	30	11	80	80	8	5
Fresno .....	1,178	671	927	1,125	97	112	717	906	113	107
Glenn .....	31	32	27	35	12	9	14	25	1	1
Humboldt .....	184	174	176	171	35	43	114	106	27	22
Imperial .....	244	233	273	234	117	79	139	136	17	19
Inyo .....	36	20	36	15	3	2	33	13	0	0
Kern .....	1,206	1,167	1,216	1,156	69	78	1,061	999	86	79
Kings .....	199	125	194	124	13	4	172	106	9	14
Lake .....	56	38	43	34	5	2	35	28	3	4
Lassen .....	36	21	30	18	3	4	26	14	1	0
Los Angeles .....	17,931	16,043	18,822	15,311	3,998	1,960	9,800	9,616	5,024	3,735
Madera .....	116	133	100	126	7	15	89	108	4	3
Marin .....	437	407	401	375	0	0	383	344	18	31
Mariposa .....	13	16	13	15	4	4	4	5	5	6
Mendocino .....	140	143	137	142	35	30	100	105	2	7
Merced .....	215	208	262	245	23	34	176	184	58	27
Modoc .....	28	21	29	19	4	1	22	17	3	1
Mono .....	10	19	25	38	7	11	18	27	0	0
Monterey .....	666	632	676	639	82	56	489	521	105	62
Napa .....	252	222	214	209	21	18	189	168	34	23
Nevada .....	64	55	77	45	26	17	47	28	4	0
Orange .....	8,427	5,306	8,019	5,367	130	535	7,796	4,740	93	92
Placer .....	249	197	218	178	13	19	200	151	5	8
Plumas .....	51	43	50	38	26	12	21	21	3	5
Riverside .....	1,669	1,385	1,654	1,402	339	262	1,261	1,094	54	46
Sacramento .....	1,848	1,703	1,785	1,671	3	6	1,663	1,579	119	86
San Benito .....	39	53	43	55	10	5	31	48	2	2
San Bernardino .....	3,671	2,923	2,714	2,685	386	247	2,151	2,202	177	236
San Diego .....	4,849	3,872	4,690	3,716	1,048	860	3,336	2,610	306	246
San Francisco .....	1,901	1,773	1,718	1,708	84	84	1,396	1,319	238	305
San Joaquin .....	453	566	544	580	134	130	362	400	48	50
San Luis Obispo .....	273	221	186	170	11	33	173	129	2	8
San Mateo .....	1,763	1,471	1,354	1,253	0	13	1,181	1,082	173	158
Santa Barbara .....	766	705	899	819	104	180	717	560	78	79
Santa Clara .....	2,584	2,542	2,439	2,199	476	789	1,857	1,344	106	66
Santa Cruz .....	225	210	237	217	28	45	169	145	40	27
Shasta .....	151	190	170	214	13	14	144	191	13	9
Sierra .....	7	7	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
Siskiyou .....	29	31	27	35	7	7	19	26	1	2
Solano .....	444	361	396	376	48	46	315	281	33	49
Sonoma .....	543	453	530	<sup>R</sup> 389	131	21	330	<sup>R</sup> 351	69	17
Stanislaus .....	814	807	776	698	260	170	500	458	16	70
Sutter .....	63	113	62	114	12	23	50	91	0	0
Tehama .....	69	53	65	47	2	0	62	27	1	20
Trinity .....	10	21	15	13	7	3	7	10	1	0
Tulare .....	432	420	479	412	66	101	404	305	9	6
Tuolumne .....	86	63	78	72	6	9	52	51	20	12
Ventura .....	1,249	853	1,430	831	583	195	822	600	25	36
Yolo .....	125	143	139	182	7	5	110	145	22	32
Yuba .....	169	<sup>R</sup> 160	153	166	5	15	131	124	17	27

<sup>a</sup> Represents number of minors for whom original petitions for declaration of juvenile court wardship were filed but does not include those for whom subsequent or supplemental petitions were filed.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
JUVENILE DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County	<u>Total filings</u>		<u>Total dispositions</u>		<u>Dispositions before hearing</u>		<u>Dispositions after hearing</u>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<u>Uncontested matters</u>		<u>Contested matters</u>	
							1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total ...	12,849	<sup>R</sup> 12,881	11,516	<sup>R</sup> 11,657	1,535	1,337	8,695	<sup>R</sup> 9,006	1,286	1,314
Alameda .....	724	650	718	606	101	75	543	488	74	43
Alpine .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	18	13	9	12	1	1	8	11	0	0
Butte .....	95	128	98	120	9	20	56	74	33	23
Calaveras .....	30	10	24	10	4	7	9	3	11	0
Colusa .....	7	16	15	15	12	2	3	13	0	0
Contra Costa ...	484	521	529	393	0	32	470	328	59	33
Del Norte .....	62	6	55	1	22	0	28	0	5	1
El Dorado .....	24	19	26	10	5	0	21	10	0	0
Fresno .....	305	335	384	354	33	51	303	239	48	64
Glenn .....	20	14	29	15	3	3	22	12	4	0
Humboldt .....	33	33	51	48	2	2	38	45	11	1
Imperial .....	97	156	123	129	76	55	42	71	5	3
Inyo .....	20	5	20	5	6	1	19	4	1	0
Kern .....	354	378	353	376	21	16	304	334	28	26
Kings .....	88	79	90	67	15	2	66	63	9	2
Lake .....	25	8	10	18	0	0	10	17	0	1
Lassen .....	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Los Angeles .....	2,673	2,368	1,549	2,115	138	110	982	1,555	429	450
Madera .....	65	61	51	55	1	0	47	41	3	14
Marin .....	127	102	99	97	0	0	89	78	10	19
Mariposa .....	10	8	12	14	2	1	3	<sup>R</sup> 3	7	0
Mendocino .....	55	64	53	48	9	14	41	31	3	3
Merced .....	58	69	31	72	5	4	24	67	2	1
Modoc .....	3	8	5	5	4	2	1	3	0	0
Mono .....	2	7	0	19	0	0	0	18	0	1
Monterey .....	214	126	210	99	4	2	193	96	13	1
Napa .....	73	91	72	103	6	5	55	87	11	11
Nevada .....	15	33	31	42	22	18	9	19	0	5
Orange .....	676	670	607	594	5	47	563	513	39	34
Placer .....	79	77	69	66	14	8	51	56	4	2
Plumas .....	17	16	17	14	11	8	4	6	2	0
Riverside .....	636	660	603	680	104	63	472	581	27	36
Sacramento .....	726	753	717	697	12	6	644	643	61	48
San Benito .....	3	14	2	10	0	0	2	10	0	0
San Bernardino ..	699	635	585	558	69	53	494	424	22	81
San Diego .....	1,072	1,231	1,080	1,148	304	336	689	717	87	95
San Francisco ..	526	566	470	531	5	18	425	470	40	43
San Joaquin .....	412	318	324	326	40	49	239	238	45	39
San Luis Obispo ..	56	68	35	30	5	4	25	21	5	5
San Mateo .....	228	267	257	354	0	4	235	295	52	55
Santa Barbara ..	230	173	238	153	31	26	185	104	22	23
Santa Clara .....	471	756	456	437	114	88	325	340	17	9
Santa Cruz .....	72	133	72	123	3	26	61	83	8	14
Shasta .....	76	68	75	67	2	4	62	62	11	1
Sierra .....	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	14	5	17	5	1	2	13	3	3	0
Solano .....	103	91	114	128	32	20	68	94	14	14
Sonoma .....	196	180	162	<sup>R</sup> 129	29	2	113	<sup>R</sup> 109	20	18
Stanislaus .....	161	163	162	142	36	24	123	96	3	22
Sutter .....	58	48	82	25	14	8	58	17	10	0
Tehama .....	21	21	17	17	0	0	17	9	0	8
Trinity .....	7	13	6	6	1	4	5	2	0	0
Tulare .....	142	230	115	216	35	37	77	173	3	6
Tuolumne .....	20	20	18	21	4	4	10	9	4	8
Ventura .....	292	223	571	151	128	41	234	105	9	5
Yolo .....	98	115	89	109	14	1	65	80	10	23
Yuba .....	74	<sup>R</sup> 58	77	79	27	29	48	35	2	15

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

TABLE 22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
CRIMINAL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before trial</i>		<i>Dispositions after trial</i>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>	
State total.....	54,479	61,605	49,570	R <sup>54,891</sup>	40,184	42,401	1,403	4,609	7,983	R <sup>7,881</sup>
Alameda.....	2,434	2,525	2,197	2,141	1,866	1,568	19	19	312	554
Alpine.....	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amador.....	55	31	45	31	45	29	0	0	0	2
Butte.....	236	273	210	216	145	174	0	0	65	42
Calaveras.....	127	111	113	R <sup>91</sup>	106	78	0	2	7	R <sup>11</sup>
Colusa.....	40	32	38	26	36	21	0	0	2	5
Contra Costa.....	992	1,100	933	R <sup>983</sup>	833	846	1	3	99	R <sup>134</sup>
Del Norte.....	61	47	29	38	11	20	0	0	18	18
El Dorado.....	123	102	109	96	101	86	1	0	7	10
Fresno.....	729	825	667	793	511	673	1	3	15*	117
Glenn.....	71	54	45	40	41	39	0	0	4	1
Humboldt.....	293	322	191	282	135	227	4	0	52	55
Imperial.....	250	193	226	180	200	160	0	0	26	20
Inyo.....	61	47	62	56	47	45	6	3	9	8
Kern.....	655	795	624	692	558	604	3	1	63	87
Kings.....	162	132	155	120	85	86	0	0	70	34
Lake.....	110	99	84	87	58	61	0	0	26	26
Lassen.....	31	54	28	R <sup>57</sup>	18	43	0	0	10	R <sup>14</sup>
Los Angeles.....	21,175	26,521	20,023	23,973	15,232	16,344	1,151	4,325	3,640	3,304
Madera.....	104	123	108	108	85	73	0	0	23	35
Marin.....	329	345	245	311	175	230	0	0	70	81
Mariposa.....	18	14	21	12	18	8	0	1	3	3
Mendocino.....	272	268	241	R <sup>274</sup>	202	219	1	1	38	R <sup>54</sup>
Merced.....	355	343	286	274	238	219	3	8	45	47
Modoc.....	30	16	22	17	21	14	0	0	1	3
Mono.....	47	35	65	56	33	28	25	22	7	6
Monterey.....	985	1,026	874	R <sup>913</sup>	780	833	6	4	88	R <sup>76</sup>
Napa.....	164	132	172	129	138	95	0	0	34	34
Nevada.....	65	47	55	48	41	21	0	0	14	27
Orange.....	1,738	2,486	1,416	1,905	1,135	1,629	24	23	257	253
Placer.....	255	244	288	205	260	187	0	0	28	18
Plumas.....	18	48	28	22	20	11	0	0	8	11
Riverside.....	1,472	1,470	1,444	1,394	1,249	1,187	20	19	175	188
Sacramento.....	1,540	1,655	1,421	1,423	1,196	1,251	10	5	215	167
San Benito.....	60	73	63	79	60	63	0	0	3	16
San Bernardino.....	2,120	2,117	2,059	2,086	1,692	1,577	13	21	354	488
San Diego.....	4,454	4,070	3,449	2,990	2,726	2,481	43	55	678	454
San Francisco ..	2,769	2,830	2,265	2,742	2,064	2,446	9	16	192	280
San Joaquin.....	862	1,153	766	1,026	662	932	10	0	94	94
San Luis Obispo.....	229	152	146	159	110	136	11	1	25	22
San Mateo.....	1,151	1,328	1,289	1,216	1,205	1,142	0	1	84	73
Santa Barbara ..	863	814	871	837	788	755	5	5	78	77
Santa Clara.....	2,342	2,790	2,216	2,488	1,895	2,149	21	46	300	293
Santa Cruz.....	426	372	383	349	325	272	5	9	53	68
Shasta.....	423	452	421	422	366	366	0	2	55	54
Sierra.....	5	8	5	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou.....	87	131	82	130	70	119	0	0	12	11
Solano.....	488	461	430	R <sup>429</sup>	357	359	2	3	71	R <sup>67</sup>
Sonoma.....	377	350	305	257	259	230	2	3	44	24
Stanislaus.....	717	1,065	705	927	595	789	0	2	110	136
Sutter.....	177	126	125	110	101	82	0	0	24	28
Tehama.....	157	76	106	82	93	70	0	0	13	12
Trinity.....	43	41	46	34	37	29	4	5	5	0
Tulare.....	455	537	377	520	292	400	0	0	85	120
Tuolumne.....	115	114	102	124	89	109	0	0	13	15
Ventura.....	756	643	570	555	496	489	1	0	73	66
Yolo.....	206	252	209	R <sup>235</sup>	175	216	0	1	34	R <sup>18</sup>
Yuba.....	199	134	114	R <sup>100</sup>	192	80	0	0	12	R <sup>20</sup>

R Revised.

**TABLE 23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF APPEALS FROM LOWER COURTS**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	<u>Total filings</u>		<u>Total dispositions</u>		<u>Dispositions before hearing</u>		<u>Dispositions after hearing</u>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	<u>Questions of law</u>		<u>Trials de novo</u>	
State total.....	10,212	7,066	9,175	5,538	642	373	2,058	2,108	6,475	3,057
Alameda.....	828	432	705	330	0	0	156	132	549	198
Alpine.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador.....	9	5	8	3	0	0	2	3	6	0
Butte.....	36	31	19	24	5	5	2	12	12	7
Calaveras.....	11	8	7	6	0	0	1	1	6	5
Colusa.....	3	13	4	2	2	1	0	1	2	0
Contra Costa.....	346	221	224	108	22	16	54	32	148	60
Del Norte.....	8	5	7	4	1	2	0	2	6	0
El Dorado.....	32	36	34	21	9	4	4	4	21	13
Fresno.....	123	95	69	41	8	10	15	16	46	15
Glenn.....	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Humboldt.....	82	43	73	24	15	2	36	18	22	4
Imperial.....	19	17	15	13	3	7	2	1	10	5
Inyo.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kern.....	118	79	100	57	2	5	40	33	58	19
Kings.....	6	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lake.....	8	12	9	9	0	1	2	3	7	5
Lassen.....	2	3	1	4	0	0	1	3	0	1
Los Angeles.....	3,711	2,708	3,593	2,403	96	62	721	1,074	2,776	1,267
Madera.....	14	6	7	2	2	1	1	0	4	1
Marin.....	154	157	159	153	10	20	65	67	84	66
Mariposa.....	6	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Mendocino.....	9	9	4	3	1	0	3	0	0	3
Merced.....	17	17	10	9	3	0	0	3	7	6
Modoc.....	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Mono.....	14	4	7	0	0	0	6	0	1	0
Monterey.....	71	67	73	71	9	13	13	25	51	33
Napa.....	28	14	20	3	2	1	6	0	12	2
Nevada.....	6	10	10	6	0	1	0	3	10	2
Orange.....	887	703	761	458	74	21	191	130	496	307
Placer.....	18	10	18	9	0	0	2	4	15	5
Plumas.....	4	4	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	2
Riverside.....	339	163	313	161	32	12	24	29	257	120
Sacramento.....	255	172	231	152	5	5	55	36	171	111
San Benito.....	6	4	7	2	0	0	7	0	0	2
San Bernardino.....	200	152	316	117	12	10	128	55	176	52
San Diego.....	499	344	418	228	9	17	101	83	308	128
San Francisco.....	487	385	590	312	169	40	83	93	338	179
San Joaquin.....	135	96	98	37	5	8	29	16	64	13
San Luis Obispo.....	44	34	23	10	1	1	0	0	22	9
San Mateo.....	303	189	278	127	4	5	75	46	199	76
Santa Barbara.....	163	149	149	96	24	9	51	54	74	33
Santa Clara.....	538	278	365	287	64	45	89	63	212	179
Santa Cruz.....	44	42	36	36	3	3	5	3	28	30
Shasta.....	54	32	54	23	9	5	11	2	34	16
Sierra.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou.....	9	7	8	8	3	2	1	5	4	1
Solano.....	52	26	32	16	2	7	7	6	23	3
Sonoma.....	83	58	39	18	3	4	2	4	34	10
Stanislaus.....	68	45	42	18	1	3	17	7	24	8
Sutter.....	11	8	12	5	1	0	1	2	10	3
Tehama.....	3	4	5	9	0	2	0	4	5	3
Trinity.....	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tulare.....	69	34	43	6	7	1	8	0	28	5
Tuolumne.....	10	9	13	5	4	0	1	1	8	4
Ventura.....	222	90	127	81	15	18	28	26	84	37
Yolo.....	28	18	23	12	0	2	4	4	19	6
Yuba.....	12	6	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	0

**TABLE 24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
HABEAS CORPUS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before hearing</i>		<i>Dispositions after hearing Contested matters</i>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	9,583	6,225	8,528	R <sub>5</sub> ,620	6,089	R <sub>3</sub> ,975	2,439	1,645
Alameda .....	439	389	440	387	348	174	92	213
Alpine .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador .....	5	1	4	0	4	0	0	0
Butte .....	16	11	6	10	2	9	4	1
Calaveras .....	8	8	7	8	5	2	2	6
Colusa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa .....	66	41	27	35	15	25	12	10
Del Norte .....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
El Dorado .....	7	9	7	9	5	8	2	1
Fresno .....	58	82	63	82	55	81	8	1
Glenn .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt .....	23	20	8	17	3	8	5	9
Imperial .....	2	6	1	5	0	1	1	4
Inyo .....	12	13	12	15	1	13	11	2
Kern .....	281	119	288	87	274	68	14	19
Kings .....	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lake .....	6	2	3	1	3	1	0	0
Lassen .....	52	86	43	77	42	77	1	0
Los Angeles .....	1,655	1,541	1,342	1,303	1,113	1,034	229	269
Madera .....	13	3	9	2	4	1	5	1
Marin .....	679	314	679	314	677	312	2	2
Mariposa .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino .....	5	3	4	4	1	2	3	2
Merced .....	5	8	7	8	1	1	6	7
Modoc .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey .....	517	137	492	127	440	102	52	25
Napa .....	176	122	174	108	51	42	123	66
Nevada .....	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
Orange .....	273	157	222	139	220	122	2	17
Placer .....	13	12	8	4	1	2	7	2
Plumas .....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Riverside .....	491	62	512	58	179	33	333	25
Sacramento .....	506	390	517	349	450	319	67	30
San Benito .....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
San Bernardino .....	646	257	484	264	384	220	100	44
San Diego .....	480	383	417	361	69	47	348	314
San Francisco ..	46	71	43	67	33	49	10	18
San Joaquin .....	257	169	161	78	143	48	18	30
San Luis Obispo ..	1,117	758	1,029	708	614	615	415	93
San Mateo .....	43	18	41	6	38	5	3	1
Santa Barbara ..	204	201	202	194	137	147	65	47
Santa Clara .....	96	87	91	104	33	9	58	95
Santa Cruz .....	39	29	39	29	24	4	15	25
Shasta .....	10	18	8	17	5	13	3	4
Sierra .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou .....	13	8	13	8	10	3	3	5
Solano .....	455	224	265	204	244	178	21	26
Sonoma .....	139	39	144	36	83	10	61	26
Stanislaus .....	32	29	30	28	30	26	0	2
Sutter .....	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Tehama .....	5	2	1	2	0	0	1	2
Trinity .....	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tulare .....	16	25	15	19	2	8	13	11
Tuolumne .....	255	89	256	83	236	71	20	12
Ventura .....	356	232	356	231	63	57	293	174
Yolo .....	52	34	51	R <sub>1</sub>	46	27	5	2
Yuba .....	1	1	1	R <sub>1</sub>	0	R <sub>1</sub>	1	0

<sup>R</sup> Revised.



**TABLE 25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN<sup>a</sup>**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	Total		Personal injury death, and property damage		Criminal		All other proceedings	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	8,777	<sup>R</sup> 8,676	2,740	<sup>R</sup> 3,021	5,020	<sup>R</sup> 4,690	1,017	<sup>R</sup> 965
Alameda .....	454	477	141	162	254	280	59	35
Alpine .....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Amador .....	4	6	2	2	1	3	1	1
Butte .....	46	58	12	24	26	28	8	6
Calaveras .....	11	7	2	2	7	4	2	1
Colusa .....	7	5	3	0	3	5	1	0
Contra Costa .....	168	191	58	62	91	113	19	16
Del Norte .....	17	18	2	3	14	14	1	1
El Dorado .....	28	29	16	17	6	10	6	2
Fresno .....	205	121	42	30	129	74	34	17
Glenn .....	6	2	2	0	4	2	0	0
Humboldt .....	51	72	12	15	32	52	7	5
Imperial .....	35	29	8	6	25	19	2	4
Inyo .....	7	6	3	0	2	6	2	0
Kern .....	101	120	31	24	59	77	11	19
Kings .....	35	31	2	3	32	28	1	0
Lake .....	29	16	3	4	24	11	2	1
Lassen .....	10	15	3	4	7	10	0	1
Los Angeles .....	3,087	2,753	858	953	1,959	1,490	270	310
Madera .....	23	43	6	10	14	30	3	3
Marin .....	87	109	28	27	42	70	17	12
Mariposa .....	7	5	1	0	4	3	2	2
Mendocino .....	50	<sup>R</sup> 63	12	13	32	<sup>R</sup> 38	6	<sup>R</sup> 12
Merced .....	46	60	17	15	24	36	5	9
Modoc .....	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	3
Mono .....	5	1	2	1	1	0	2	0
Monterey .....	122	115	38	33	69	67	15	15
Napa .....	24	27	5	8	16	16	3	3
Nevada .....	11	15	3	9	7	6	1	0
Orange .....	399	442	164	188	189	204	46	50
Placer .....	25	32	5	5	13	17	7	10
Plumas .....	7	10	0	1	6	9	1	0
Riverside .....	237	236	82	93	127	123	25	20
Sacramento .....	386	363	119	138	218	196	49	29
San Benito .....	1	15	1	6	0	8	0	1
San Bernardino .....	287	283	49	47	194	198	44	38
San Diego .....	549	495	148	145	330	290	71	60
San Francisco .....	624	697	372	410	175	226	77	61
San Joaquin .....	126	112	52	28	69	63	5	21
San Luis Obispo .....	31	35	10	7	19	24	2	4
San Mateo .....	175	175	64	76	79	67	32	32
Santa Barbara .....	111	135	32	54	68	67	11	14
Santa Clara .....	364	460	137	168	166	221	61	71
Santa Cruz .....	49	65	12	14	27	43	10	8
Shasta .....	62	64	22	18	35	43	5	3
Sierra .....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Siskiyou .....	26	21	10	8	12	9	4	4
Solano .....	79	<sup>R</sup> 96	18	<sup>R</sup> 28	55	65	6	3
Sonoma .....	60	67	16	30	28	22	16	15
Stanislaus .....	139	143	22	23	98	113	19	7
Sutter .....	22	14	7	6	12	6	3	2
Tehama .....	34	24	13	9	14	12	7	3
Trinity .....	5	5	0	0	4	4	1	1
Tulare .....	106	98	16	11	81	78	9	9
Tuolumne .....	19	17	6	4	10	9	3	4
Ventura .....	115	119	34	64	68	43	13	12
Yolo .....	39	28	7	8	27	16	5	4
Yuba .....	24	24	10	5	12	18	2	1

<sup>a</sup> "Juries sworn" are not the equivalent of cases disposed of by verdict since a single jury may try consolidated cases or a settlement may occur following the swearing of the jury.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
WEIGHTED UNITS PER JUDICIAL POSITION  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	1973-74			Weighted units per judicial position	1972-73			Weighted units per judicial position
	Judicial positions <sup>a</sup> Total	Judges	Weighted units <sup>b</sup>		Judicial positions <sup>a</sup> Total	Judges	Weighted units <sup>b</sup>	
State total.....	573	478	34,844,455	60,811	573	477	33,246,368	58,022
Alameda .....	27	25	1,630,296	60,381	27	25	1,498,008	55,482
Alpine .....	1	1	2,775	2,775	1	1	3,253	3,253
Amador .....	1	1	27,364	27,364	1	1	21,832	21,832
Butte .....	2	2	139,165	69,583	3	2	132,104	44,035
Calaveras .....	1	1	43,933	43,933	1	1	44,435	44,435
Colusa .....	1	1	19,552	19,552	1	1	18,126	18,126
Contra Costa .....	12	11	736,030	61,336	12	11	703,342	58,612
Del Norte .....	1	1	33,104	33,104	1	1	26,712	26,712
El Dorado .....	2	2	121,869	60,935	2	2	118,770	59,385
Fresno .....	10	8	513,088	51,309	10	8	522,699	52,270
Glenn .....	1	1	27,811	27,811	1	1	23,847	23,847
Humboldt .....	3	3	144,350	48,117	3	3	145,177	48,392
Imperial .....	2	2	133,053	66,527	2	2	123,646	62,823
Inyo .....	1	1	30,096	30,096	1	1	22,156	22,156
Kern .....	9	6	526,532	58,509	9	6	488,684	54,298
Kings .....	1	1	98,321	98,321	1	1	77,917	77,917
Lake .....	1	1	57,255	57,255	1	1	48,813	48,813
Lassen .....	1	1	24,243	24,243	1	1	24,954	24,954
Los Angeles .....	217	161	13,206,882	60,861	217	161	13,155,733	60,625
Madera .....	1	1	81,856	81,856	1	1	71,088	71,088
Marin .....	7	5	297,976	42,568	7	5	268,368	38,338
Mariposa .....	1	1	12,145	12,145	1	1	9,571	9,571
Mendocino .....	2	2	124,174	62,087	2	2	117,996	58,998
Merced .....	3	3	208,744	69,581	3	3	153,624	51,208
Modoc .....	1	1	16,421	16,421	1	1	12,305	12,305
Mono .....	1	1	24,325	24,325	1	1	19,329	19,329
Monterey .....	6	5	395,297	65,883	6	5	395,906	65,984
Napa .....	2	2	137,341	68,671	2	2	125,328	62,664
Nevada .....	1	1	61,417	61,417	1	1	54,237	54,237
Orange .....	36	31	2,236,490	62,125	36	d 31	2,014,745	55,965
Placer .....	2	2	166,237	83,119	2	2	166,958	83,479
Plumas .....	1	1	20,896	20,896	1	1	26,402	26,402
Riverside .....	14	12	885,521	63,252	e 14	12	791,558	56,540
Sacramento .....	17	15	1,217,000	71,588	17	15	1,159,928	68,231
San Benito .....	1	1	30,008	30,008	1	1	26,056	26,056
San Bernardino .....	18	14	1,172,699	65,150	f 18	d 14	1,042,419	57,912
San Diego .....	32	29	2,458,472	76,827	32	d 29	2,166,692	67,709
San Francisco .....	g 31	26	1,680,850	54,221	g 31	26	1,646,664	53,118
San Joaquin .....	8	7	429,256	53,657	8	d 7	445,886	55,736
San Luis Obispo .....	3	3	188,808	62,936	3	3	155,871	51,957
San Mateo .....	14	13	825,736	58,981	14	13	769,313	54,951
Santa Barbara .....	8	7	415,292	51,912	8	7	362,495	45,312
Santa Clara .....	25	24	1,688,312	67,532	25	24	1,642,801	65,712
Santa Cruz .....	3	3	208,138	69,379	3	3	185,021	61,674
Shasta .....	3	d 3	184,681	61,560	2	2	185,237	92,619
Sierra .....	1	1	5,293	5,293	1	1	3,622	3,622
Siskiyou .....	1	1	65,673	65,673	1	1	69,302	69,302
Solano .....	4	4	233,012	58,253	4	4	218,538	54,635
Sonoma .....	5	4	327,646	65,529	g 5	4	275,214	55,043
Stanislaus .....	6	5	347,282	57,880	6	5	397,753	66,292
Sutter .....	2	2	76,434	38,217	2	2	70,455	35,228
Tehama .....	1	1	62,273	62,273	1	1	52,241	52,241
Trinity .....	1	1	17,998	17,998	1	1	16,756	16,756
Tulare .....	4	4	232,605	58,151	4	d 4	228,594	57,149
Tuolumne .....	1	1	57,480	57,480	1	1	53,387	53,387
Veracruz .....	g 8	7	515,051	64,381	g 8	7	431,760	53,970
Yolo .....	2	2	127,338	63,669	2	2	136,690	68,345
Yuba .....	2	2	92,501	46,251	2	2	h 74,048	h 37,024

<sup>a</sup> In order to permit meaningful comparisons of workload, full-time court commissioners and referees employed by courts were included with the authorized number of judges unless otherwise noted. This treatment assumes that these court officers were available to handle matters which would have otherwise required the full-time effort of an equivalent number of judges.

<sup>b</sup> The Judicial Council's approved system, adopted in 1971 but subsequently revised, assigns the following weights to superior court filings:

<i>Type of Proceeding</i>	<i>Los Angeles County</i>	<i>State less Los Angeles County</i>
Criminal .....	148	159
Juvenile Delinquency .....	75	54
Juvenile Dependency .....	86	48
Habeas Corpus .....	16	16
Probate and Guardianship .....	23	20
Family Law .....	43	27
Personal Injury and Property Damage.....	67	88
Eminent Domain .....	91	85
Other Civil Complaints.....	142	108
Other Civil Petitions .....	12	9
Insanity .....	32	18
Appeals .....	140	89

The values assigned to filings are based on estimates of the average case-related time involved per filing. Case-related time involves the time judges are in chambers as well as the time judges are on the bench disposing of case matters. The weighting system is designed to permit a more accurate evaluation of potential workload than filings alone, but it does not purport to reflect the quality of judicial performance in any way. Following past practice, weights are revised whenever court experience indicates a need for a change.

In 1973-74 a study to verify the weights was conducted by a consultant. In its report to the Judicial Council the consultant recommended some changes in the weights. The new weights, however, were not applied pending action by the Judicial Council on the recommendations.

The caseload standard for a judge is the approximate number of minutes of case-related time available per judge-year. A separate judge-year value was established for each of the five different size courts. The values and the group to which they apply are shown below:

<i>Judicial positions authorized per court</i>	<i>Values</i>
1-2.....	58,500
3-10.....	60,000
11-20.....	62,800
21 and up .....	65,800
Los Angeles Superior.....	67,900

<sup>c</sup> A full-time juvenile court referee position was eliminated during the year.

<sup>d</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 11.

<sup>e</sup> A full-time juvenile court referee was added during the year.

<sup>f</sup> A full-time court commissioner was added during the year.

<sup>g</sup> Since the court commissioners and referees in this court also perform nonjudicial functions, the number of positions was adjusted to reflect only that portion of the time spent in performing judicial duties.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 27—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL**

**As of June 30, 1973 and June 30, 1974**

County	Number of judicial positions <sup>a</sup>		Cases awaiting trial at end of month <sup>b</sup>						Total cases per judicial position	
	6/30/74	6/30/73	Total		Civil		Criminal		6/30/74	6/30/73
			6/30/74	6/30/73	6/30/74	6/30/73	6/30/74	6/30/73		
State total.....	573	573	80,867	81,289	74,285	74,190	6,582	7,099	141	141
Alameda.....	27	27	4,545	4,429	4,351	4,054	194	375	168	164
Alpine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Amador.....	1	1	21	9	21	9	0	0	21	9
Butte.....	2	3	217	194	201	180	16	14	109	65
Calaveras.....	1	1	58	47	47	36	11	11	58	47
Colusa.....	1	1	18	34	18	34	0	0	18	34
Contra Costa.....	12	12	2,251	2,312	2,157	2,110	94	202	188	193
Del Norte.....	1	1	33	31	29	26	4	5	33	31
El Dorado.....	2	2	191	160	184	157	7	3	96	80
Fresno.....	10	10	958	971	879	915	79	56	96	97
Glenn.....	1	1	10	7	7	3	3	4	10	7
Humboldt.....	3	3	345	371	315	354	30	17	115	124
Imperial.....	2	2	122	127	85	111	37	16	61	64
Inyo.....	1	1	24	17	20	8	4	9	24	17
Kern.....	9	9	570	716	497	643	73	73	63	80
Kings.....	1	1	47	42	18	34	29	8	47	42
Lake.....	1	1	161	144	152	133	9	11	161	144
Lassen.....	1	1	42	41	42	40	0	1	42	41
Los Angeles.....	217	217	40,509	42,713	37,222	38,873	3,287	3,840	187	197
Madera.....	1	1	87	86	72	79	15	7	87	86
Marin.....	7	7	644	883	593	842	51	41	92	126
Mariposa.....	1	1	13	21	13	16	0	5	13	21
Mendocino.....	2	2	71	111	67	99	4	12	36	56
Merced.....	3	3	163	152	125	127	35	25	54	51
Modoc.....	1	1	17	7	12	7	5	0	17	7
Mono.....	1	1	27	21	23	15	4	6	27	21
Monterey.....	6	6	482	358	391	258	91	100	80	60
Napa.....	2	2	212	201	203	191	9	10	106	101
Nevada.....	1	1	155	126	108	124	47	2	155	126
Orange.....	36	36	3,849	3,023	3,638	2,826	211	202	107	84
Placer.....	2	2	237	253	210	219	27	34	119	127
Plumas.....	1	1	34	36	34	35	0	1	34	36
Riverside.....	14	14	1,516	1,316	1,384	1,194	132	122	108	94
Sacramento.....	17	17	2,461	2,163	2,335	2,050	126	113	145	127
San Benito.....	1	1	15	12	15	12	0	0	15	12
San Bernardino.....	18	18	1,697	1,703	1,398	1,301	299	402	94	95
San Diego.....	32	32	4,678	3,782	4,065	3,433	613	349	146	118
San Francisco ..	31	31	5,942	6,382	5,823	6,246	119	136	192	206
San Joaquin.....	8	8	1,111	1,136	1,042	1,059	69	77	139	142
San Luis Obispo ..	3	3	INA	158	INA	150	INA	8	INA	53
San Mateo.....	14	14	1,506	1,469	1,356	1,331	150	138	108	105
Santa Barbara ..	8	8	460	403	426	361	34	42	58	50
Santa Clara .....	25	25	1,561	1,779	1,346	1,594	215	185	62	71
Santa Cruz.....	3	3	176	213	165	167	11	46	59	71
Shasta.....	3	2	260	264	239	233	21	31	87	132
Sierra.....	1	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Siskiyou.....	1	1	60	86	54	84	6	2	60	86
Solano.....	4	4	270	252	224	233	46	19	68	63
Sonoma.....	5	5	965	674	925	647	40	27	193	135
Stanislaus.....	6	6	393	434	318	316	75	118	66	72
Sutter.....	2	2	86	84	68	79	18	5	43	42
Tehama.....	1	1	59	56	40	51	19	5	59	56
Trinity.....	1	1	20	15	18	12	2	3	20	15
Tulare.....	4	4	228	276	174	215	54	61	57	69
Tuolumne.....	1	1	91	75	80	65	11	10	91	75
Ventura.....	8	8	845	599	779	553	66	46	106	75
Yolo.....	2	2	237	219	192	168	45	51	119	110
Yuba.....	2	2	113	90	79	77	34	13	57	45

<sup>a</sup> For a description of "judicial positions" see footnote <sup>a</sup> and <sup>f</sup>, Table 26. For a list of Judgeships see Table 11.

<sup>b</sup> Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which at-issue memoranda have been filed but no trial dates assigned.

<sup>c</sup> July 31, 1974.

INA information not available.

**TABLE 28—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS  
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS  
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS<sup>a</sup>**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County	1973-74			1972-73		
	Days received	Days rendered	Net days received (or rendered) <sup>a</sup>	Days received	Days rendered	Net days received (or rendered) <sup>a</sup>
State total .....	5,167.0	2,064.5	3,102.5	5,503.5	2,251.0	3,252.5
Alameda .....	122	0	122	236	5	231
Alpine .....	2	147	-145	10	95.5	-85.5
Amador .....	19	28	-9	9	33	-24
Butte .....	35.5	18.5	17	57.5	27	30.5
Calaveras .....	32	24	8	45.5	47	-1.5
Colusa .....	67.5	42	25.5	52.5	107.5	-55
Contra Costa .....	29.5	43	-13.5	131.5	19.5	112
Del Norte .....	25	50	-25	11	63	-52
El Dorado .....	70	12	58	36	45	-9
Fresno .....	121	61	60	206	87	119
Glenn .....	20	32.5	-12.5	10	42.5	-32.5
Humboldt .....	48	14.5	33.5	38	5	33
Imperial .....	38	0	38	24	0	24
Inyo .....	17	53	-36	14	22	-8
Kern .....	49	63.5	-14.5	16	11	5
Kings .....	53.5	14	39.5	47	17	30
Lake .....	105	15	90	44	12	32
Lassen .....	5	9	-4	13	16	-3
Los Angeles .....	1,782.5	440.5	1,342	1,872	438	1,434
Madera .....	109	21	88	119	32.5	86.5
Marin .....	106	0	106	69	14	55
Mariposa .....	10	56	-46	6	63	-57
Mendocino .....	31	58	-27	11	29	-18
Merced .....	2.5	29.5	-27	10	37.5	-27.5
Modoc .....	6	57	-51	1	10	-9
Mono .....	13	28.5	-15.5	7	32	-25
Monterey .....	57	3	54	26	24	2
Napa .....	42	3.5	38.5	21.5	122	-100.5
Nevada .....	29	12.5	16.5	34	17	17
Orange .....	78	8	70	29	1	28
Placer .....	60	6	74	191	11	180
Plumas .....	23	53.5	-28.5	49	116	-67
Riverside .....	46.5	21	25.5	51.5	8	43.5
Sacramento .....	175	1	174	167	32	135
San Benito .....	1.5	120	-118.5	5.5	92	-86.5
San Bernardino .....	84	16.5	67.5	212	3.5	208.5
San Diego .....	288	0	288	61.5	3	58.5
San Francisco .....	140	0	140	307	20	287
San Joaquin .....	97	5	92	47	11	36
San Luis Obispo .....	68	18	50	25	21.5	3.5
San Mateo .....	72	0.5	71.5	169	0	169
Santa Barbara .....	187.5	6	181.5	186	2.5	183.5
Santa Clara .....	225	1	224	155	0	155
Santa Cruz .....	54	0	54	14.5	4.5	10
Shasta .....	26	39	-13	56	37.5	18.5
Sierra .....	12	136	-124	2	104	-102
Siskiyou .....	38	23	15	29	9	20
Solano .....	9.5	16.5	-7	105	15.5	89.5
Sonoma .....	39	9	30	73	26.5	46.5
Stanislaus .....	0	27	-27	16	13	3
Sutter .....	39.5	47.5	-8	38	48	-10
Tehama .....	67	2	65	65	0	65
Trinity .....	11.5	37	-25.5	8.5	30.5	-22
Tulare .....	37	51	-14	21.5	71	-49.5
Tuolumne .....	65	5	60	59	34.5	24.5
Ventura .....	17	0	17	55	3.5	51.5
Yolo .....	90	7	83	83	1	82
Yuba .....	47	71.5	-24.5	45	57	-12

<sup>a</sup> Minus sign (-) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chairman of the Judicial Council under Section 6 of Article VI of the State Constitution. Each day worked in excess of three hours was reported as a full day with three hours or less as a half day.

**TABLE 29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships <sup>a</sup>		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders <sup>b</sup>	
									Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	384	380	5,086,558 <sup>R</sup>	4,936,923	4,605,053 <sup>R</sup>	4,592,087	4,157,012		<sup>R</sup> 4,151,864	235,041	<sup>R</sup> 229,773	191,362	<sup>R</sup> 191,432	221,6-
38 <sup>R</sup> 19,018														
<b>Alameda:</b>														
Alameda .....	1	1	10,785	11,535	9,649	11,178	8,619	10,216	524	454	506	508	0	0
Berkeley-Albany .....	4	4	38,855	35,733	30,770	31,321	27,098	27,542	2,198	2,265	1,474	1,514	0	0
Fremont-Newark- Union City .....	3	3	29,189	28,403	27,469	25,154	24,139	21,987	1,569	1,263	1,761	1,904	0	0
Livermore .....	1	1	21,687	18,446	20,899	18,610	19,032	16,979	603	562	1,264	1,069	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont .....	14	14	172,127	<sup>R</sup> 163,467	153,519	152,018	138,285	137,608	9,162	7,865	6,072	6,545	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward .....	6	6	64,493	61,026	59,487	52,896	53,308	47,624	3,334	2,696	2,845	2,576	0	0
<b>Butte:</b>														
Chico .....	1	1	10,860	11,234	10,859	10,771	8,496	8,446	816	858	824	804	723	663
<b>Contra Costa:</b>														
Delta <sup>c</sup> .....	2	2	20,053	16,347	19,190	15,338	16,069	12,510	1,111	1,155	701	616	1,309	1,057
Mt. Diablo .....	3	3	38,965	39,372	35,556	36,522	29,174	29,663	1,533	1,834	1,842	1,923	3,007	3,102
Richmond .....	3	3	20,820	19,281	19,457	17,314	15,826	14,019	1,476	1,402	1,104	995	1,051	898
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	2	2	35,552	30,888	33,585	29,613	27,444	24,547	1,176	969	2,015	1,679	2,950	2,418
West .....	2	2	21,659	20,100	20,247	<sup>R</sup> 20,636	17,131	17,871	792	659	1,061	<sup>R</sup> 900	1,263	1,206
<b>Fresno:</b>														
Fresno .....	6	6	64,136	68,705	60,008	63,162	54,332	58,133	3,228	2,780	2,448	2,249	0	0
<b>Humboldt:</b>														
Eureka .....	1	1	9,765	8,978	10,242	8,400	9,114	7,206	700	806	428	388	0	0
<b>Kern:</b>														
Bakersfield .....	6	6	55,544	54,758	50,822	<sup>R</sup> 50,503	47,066	46,364	2,267	<sup>R</sup> 2,436	1,489	<sup>R</sup> 1,703	0	0
<b>Los Angeles:</b>														
Alhambra .....	3	3	34,547	31,982	33,691	32,674	30,746	29,814	1,226	1,232	1,719	1,628	0	0
Antelope .....	1	1	23,712	21,571	20,877	21,426	19,196	19,714	737	760	944	952	0	0
Beverly Hills .....	3	3	29,104	29,662	26,187	28,606	22,793	24,857	1,319	1,627	2,075	2,122	0	0
Burbank .....	2	2	27,344	23,048	22,524	19,557	20,948	18,168	757	700	819	689	0	0
Citrus .....	5	5	82,880	78,332	79,466	76,430	73,567	70,629	3,077	3,237	2,822	2,564	0	0
Compton .....	5	5	81,585	82,132	69,404	78,072	62,514	70,617	5,144	5,465	1,746	1,990	0	0

Culver .....	1	1	17,051	15,460	15,559	14,242	14,079	12,856	798	678	682	708	0	0
Downey .....	4	4	53,372	53,193	51,572	48,753	47,010	44,790	2,776	2,012	1,786	1,951	0	0
East Los Angeles .....	4	4	53,905	56,385	52,030	57,233	48,438	54,042	2,255	2,047	1,337	1,149	0	0
El Monte .....	4	d <sub>4</sub>	56,792	55,125	53,347	52,597	48,975	48,162	2,280	2,293	2,092	2,142	0	0
Glendale .....	2	2	29,296	29,781	29,916	28,495	27,471	25,884	1,142	1,099	1,303	1,442	0	0
Inglewood .....	4	d <sub>4</sub>	65,014	67,141	61,149	65,316	54,175	58,161	4,765	4,981	2,209	2,174	0	0
Long Beach .....	7	7	101,970	108,468	96,216	107,860	87,277	99,298	5,351	4,723	3,588	3,839	0	0
Los Angeles .....	64	64	1,033,501	1,112,507	919,217	997,376	833,632	907,294	48,250	51,125	37,335	38,957	0	0
Los Cerritos .....	3	3	40,680	36,468	37,854	33,792	34,841	30,867	1,413	1,438	1,600	1,487	0	0
Malibu <sup>c</sup> .....	e <sub>1</sub>	-	9,217	0	7,894	0	7,504	0	182	0	208	0	0	0
Newhall .....	2	2	32,184	29,784	30,941	27,366	29,549	26,177	416	424	976	765	0	0
Pasadena .....	4	4	49,738	46,970	44,028	42,775	39,480	38,374	2,207	2,302	2,341	2,099	0	0
Pomona .....	3	3	52,179	50,754	50,104	46,420	46,893	43,390	1,603	1,597	1,608	1,433	0	0
San Antonio .....	3	3	45,349	46,089	40,986	46,235	37,689	42,395	2,231	2,467	1,066	1,373	0	0
Santa Anita .....	1	1	15,780	16,795	14,610	15,196	12,952	13,639	785	762	873	795	0	0
Santa Monica .....	3	3	31,256	37,080	31,275	39,006	27,941	34,954	1,244	1,224	2,090	2,823	0	0
South Bay .....	f <sub>5</sub>	4	82,770	85,833	77,227	83,715	69,671	75,824	3,450	3,616	4,106	4,275	0	0
South Gate .....	2	8 <sub>2</sub>	16,181	16,924	15,769	16,508	14,092	14,801	1,001	873	676	834	0	0
Whittier .....	4	4	51,885	50,302	47,058	48,879	42,561	44,512	1,759	1,875	2,738	2,492	0	0
Marin:														
Central .....	4	4	53,360	46,652	50,392	48,132	47,117	44,830	1,352	1,289	1,907	2,013	16	0
Monterey:														
Monterey-Carmel .....	3	d <sub>3</sub>	22,259	22,697	20,976	21,220	18,746	19,061	1,009	967	1,221	1,192	0	0
Salinas .....	2	2	29,389	30,880	24,211	27,137	22,126	25,082	1,331	1,213	754	842	0	0
Orange:														
Central Orange County .....	11	d <sub>11</sub>	120,118	118,301	110,171	108,480	101,934	100,555	4,557	4,692	3,680	3,233	0	0
North Orange County .....	8	8	103,347	93,606	91,920	87,178	81,335	76,966	5,699	5,118	4,401	4,645	485	449
Orange County Harbor .....	4	4	68,808	56,534	66,731	56,843	58,856	49,675	1,633	1,641	2,272	1,925	3,970	3,602
South Orange County .....	3	3	39,355	33,273	34,743	29,234	30,998	26,262	778	669	967	840	2,000	1,463
West Orange County .....	8	8	113,967	104,328	102,413	92,603	92,568	83,397	5,133	4,123	3,840	4,767	872	1,316
Riverside:														
Corona .....	1	1	15,144	12,611	13,169	11,919	12,933	10,793	736	586	495	540	0	0
Desert .....	2	2	34,628	28,177	28,582	25,138	26,183	22,820	1,114	1,089	1,285	1,229	0	0
Riverside .....	4	4	50,866	55,492	48,795	54,825	44,455	50,461	2,712	2,650	1,628	1,714	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento .....	13	d <sub>13</sub>	147,644	147,193	131,062	129,692	119,615	118,230	5,695	5,437	5,752	6,025	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County <sup>h</sup> .....	b <sub>12</sub>	10	154,885	123,482	135,052	108,004	125,394	98,678	5,413	5,372	4,245	3,954	0	0
San Diego:														
El Cajon .....	4	4	42,981	41,471	42,053	39,387	37,298	35,220	2,536	2,102	2,219	2,065	0	0
North County .....	5	5	65,850	56,613	59,454	54,472	52,885	48,477	2,862	3,819	2,707	2,178	0	0
San Diego .....	22	22	312,709	246,856	274,426	235,268	254,556	216,157	9,592	8,895	10,278	10,216	0	0

**TABLE 29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**SUMMARY OF NONPARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships <sup>a</sup>		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders <sup>b</sup>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1973-74	1972-73
San Francisco:														
San Francisco.....	19	19	183,545	196,625	163,853	182,752	138,485	156,893	20,142	20,660	5,226	5,199	0	0
San Joaquin:														
Lodi.....	1	1	10,715	8,230	9,746	7,892	7,745	5,785	550	587	410	507	1,041	1,013
Manteca-Ripon- Escalon-Tracy <sup>i</sup> .....	2	1/2	17,812	9,906	15,696	8,767	13,438	7,436	747	585	515	295	996	451
Stockton.....	4	4	53,056	46,022	50,568	44,154	45,938	39,643	2,981	2,833	1,649	1,678	0	0
San Mateo:														
Central.....	3	3	46,442	42,422	42,657	38,917	38,514	34,048	2,398	2,777	1,745	2,092	0	0
Northern.....	3	3	45,822	46,052	40,873	40,473	37,755	36,848	1,420	2,411	1,698	1,214	0	0
Southern.....	3	3	39,106	47,062	32,654	35,430	28,834	32,029	1,946	1,536	1,874	1,865	0	0
Santa Barbara:														
Santa Barbara-Goleta.....	3	3	38,736	41,934	27,707	38,252	24,728	35,677	1,468	1,190	1,511	1,385	0	0
Santa Maria.....	2	2	13,546	13,360	12,455	12,730	11,056	11,409	748	627	651	694	0	0
Santa Clara:														
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga	1	1	23,931	21,122	22,220	20,655	20,440	18,882	640	590	1,140	1,183	0	0
Palo Alto-Mountain View.....	4	4	33,740	36,669	38,424	37,083	35,514	34,356	1,157	981	1,753	1,746	0	0
San Jose-Milpitas.....	11	d 11	135,843	132,044	118,963	127,632	104,928	114,872	7,031	6,386	7,004	6,394	0	0
Santa Clara.....	2	2	22,337	23,645	21,609	23,433	19,539	21,224	891	780	1,179	1,429	0	0
Sunnyvale-Cupertino.....	2	2	22,147	25,315	20,782	23,726	18,434	21,499	999	754	1,349	1,473	0	0
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County.....	3	d 3	39,488	34,270	33,921	30,250	28,778	25,847	1,362	1,093	1,826	1,516	1,955	1,792
Solano:														
Fairfield-Suisun <sup>j</sup> .....	2	1/2	31,636	21,652	27,935	19,861	26,322	18,964	647	335	966	562	0	0
Vallejo.....	2	2	14,849	15,397	14,057	15,667	12,421	13,278	785	818	851	983	0	588
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County <sup>k</sup> .....	4	4	46,204	44,381	40,066	42,084	35,868	37,990	2,325	2,110	1,873	1,984	0	0
Stanislaus:														
Modesto.....	3	3	31,906	29,632	30,841	30,719	28,073	27,752	1,373	1,563	1,395	1,404	0	0



Tulare:														
Visalia.....	1	1	17,750	18,259	15,805	15,635	14,242	14,375	957	635	606	605	0	0
Ventura:														
Ventura County .....	8	<sup>d</sup> 8	102,855	96,692	98,411	94,523	89,829	86,459	4,665	4,277	3,917	3,787	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year.

<sup>b</sup> Made by judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 563 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

<sup>c</sup> Delta Justice Court District consolidated with River Municipal Court District to become the Delta Municipal Court District on March 7, 1973. An additional judgeship was authorized upon consolidation.

<sup>d</sup> Statute provided for increase effective March 7, 1973.

<sup>e</sup> Malibu Justice Court District became Malibu Municipal Court District on December 14, 1973.

<sup>f</sup> Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1974.

<sup>g</sup> Statute provided for an additional judgeship (and eliminated the full-time court commissioner position) on March 7, 1973.

<sup>h</sup> Barstow and Yermo-Belleville Justice Court districts consolidated to become Barstow Division of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District on August 6, 1973. An additional judgeship was authorized upon consolidation. Chino Justice Court District became Chino Division of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District on November 26, 1973. An additional judgeship was authorized upon consolidation.

<sup>i</sup> Tracy Justice Court District consolidated with Manteca-Ripon-Escalon Municipal Court District to become the Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy Municipal Court District on April 1, 1973. An additional judgeship was authorized upon consolidation.

<sup>j</sup> Vacaville Justice Court District consolidated with Fairfield-Suisun Municipal Court District to become the Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville Municipal Court District on March 7, 1973. An additional judgeship was authorized upon consolidation.

<sup>k</sup> Central and Southern Sonoma County Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the Sonoma County Municipal Court District on July 1, 1972.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FELONY PRELIMINARY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	95,600	R104,596	64,915	R74,406	25,297	R27,572	37,997	45,352	1,621	1,482
Alameda:										
Alameda .....	226	203	43	77	43	62	0	15	0	0
Berkeley-Albany .....	1,288	1,151	650	607	225	209	420	386	5	12
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	367	517	183	256	44	80	120	158	19	18
Livermore .....	359	319	298	266	170	171	128	95	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont .....	3,525	R2,664	1,823	1,732	804	798	1,019	934	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward .....	1,068	1,472	690	865	273	494	391	328	26	43
Butte:										
Chico .....	196	227	184	168	77	68	106	85	1	15
Contra Costa:										
Delta .....	301	294	245	216	101	76	126	134	18	6
Mt. Diablo .....	487	559	289	421	122	173	115	198	52	50
Richmond .....	422	422	321	319	88	96	134	201	99	22
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	269	250	121	170	36	65	78	84	7	20
West .....	370	310	192	214	47	61	145	253	0	0
Fresno:										
Fresno .....	2,091	1,919	1,415	1,019	890	597	518	421	7	1
Humboldt:										
Eureka .....	578	615	436	452	246	245	157	199	33	8
Kern:										
Bakersfield .....	1,481	1,432	795	915	450	464	278	384	67	67
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra .....	263	343	209	306	25	58	181	246	3	2
Antelope .....	122	204	94	134	14	10	76	121	4	3
Beverly Hills .....	435	690	319	558	66	201	242	341	11	16
Burbank .....	263	287	231	239	54	46	162	192	15	1
Citrus .....	1,351	1,676	1,352	1,592	697	704	646	864	9	24
Compton .....	1,768	1,899	1,524	1,606	462	374	1,041	1,192	21	40
Culver .....	179	228	135	172	16	16	111	150	8	6

Downey .....	774	1,137	536	586	99	105	432	473	5	8
East Los Angeles .....	777	933	585	719	124	126	433	586	8	7
El Monte .....	681	996	666	869	140	97	511	763	15	9
Glendale .....	381	376	268	300	74	78	179	208	15	14
Inglewood .....	932	1,406	821	1,127	167	361	622	752	32	14
Long Beach .....	1,123	1,137	934	1,020	102	106	828	906	4	8
Los Angeles .....	16,347	20,602	13,160	17,478	2,539	3,003	10,581	14,383	40	92
Los Cerritos .....	484	618	340	433	74	64	251	349	15	20
Malibu .....	115	0	61	0	26	0	35	0	0	0
Newhall .....	192	232	71	109	2	14	51	91	18	4
Pasadena .....	955	963	516	710	180	180	329	526	7	4
Pomona .....	483	714	385	399	90	99	286	291	9	9
San Antonio .....	756	1,068	637	840	139	181	508	643	10	16
Santa Anita .....	239	294	212	228	49	36	161	191	2	1
Santa Monica .....	393	708	356	778	76	362	257	380	23	36
South Bay .....	1,261	1,553	941	1,371	214	247	695	1,085	32	39
South Gate .....	443	434	338	403	76	54	261	348	1	1
Whittier .....	756	919	569	713	96	165	473	548	0	0
Marin:										
Central .....	673	366	434	410	152	114	262	274	20	22
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	726	656	618	587	81	305	317	281	0	1
Salinas .....	688	619	436	469	94	158	335	284	6	27
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	1,861	2,249	1,109	1,064	833	708	252	355	24	1
North Orange County .....	1,683	2,093	851	1,035	612	710	225	316	14	29
Orange County Harbor .....	667	507	540	487	351	262	147	159	42	66
South Orange County .....	272	257	210	174	118	134	79	34	13	8
West Orange County .....	1,421	2,128	982	1,181	639	908	290	236	53	35
Riverside:										
Corona .....	252	264	202	188	64	75	128	93	10	20
Desert .....	397	441	213	281	108	139	97	132	8	10
Riverside .....	1,750	1,731	1,213	1,463	532	745	646	707	35	11
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	3,587	3,996	2,063	2,824	1,296	1,994	767	830	9	0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County .....	3,456	2,888	2,586	2,327	1,486	1,346	1,030	903	70	78
San Diego:										
El Cajon .....	1,112	974	550	536	227	204	255	252	68	80
North County .....	2,671	1,953	1,042	756	730	478	281	275	31	3
San Diego .....	5,771	6,683	4,403	4,915	2,252	2,695	1,957	2,063	194	157

**TABLE 30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FELONY PRELIMINARY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before trial</i>		<i>Dispositions after trial</i>			
	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>Uncontested matters 1973-74</i>	<i>Uncontested matters 1972-73</i>	<i>Contested matters 1973-74</i>	<i>Contested matters 1972-73</i>
San Francisco:										
San Francisco .....	6,761	7,048	3,575	3,833	1,445	1,381	2,099	2,452	31	0
San Joaquin:										
Lodi .....	264	241	124	178	49	54	59	117	16	7
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	345	316	201	185	93	73	101	106	7	6
Stockton .....	1,559	1,739	1,115	1,158	560	549	555	609	0	0
San Mateo:										
Central .....	790	853	410	554	112	242	276	261	22	31
Northern .....	768	900	287	338	36	179	245	337	6	22
Southern .....	1,015	1,061	688	656	419	387	257	259	12	10
Santa Barbara:										
Santa Barbara-Coleta .....	1,082	938	712	583	264	292	448	287	0	4
Santa Maria .....	293	304	191	217	86	114	104	88	1	15
Santa Clara:										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	208	232	189	201	57	84	132	117	0	0
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	541	623	366	385	142	142	202	233	22	10
San Jose-Milpitas .....	2,563	2,787	1,615	2,029	666	685	866	1,228	83	116
Santa Clara .....	307	279	301	347	182	198	113	140	6	9
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	390	365	206	210	86	67	117	140	3	3
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County .....	971	850	747	580	296	238	446	337	5	5
Solano:										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	850	606	50	318	178	239	123	67	19	12
Vallejo .....	733	656	348	327	252	234	68	71	28	22
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup> .....	727	826	451	380	192	121	258	259	1	0
Stanislaus:										
Modesto .....	1,571	2,091	1,102	1,323	669	497	385	821	48	10

Tulare:										
Visalia .....	447	324	356	315	96	113	201	188	59	14
Ventura:										
Ventura County .....	1,827	1,811	1,214	980	405	361	786	615	23	4

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF SELECTED TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS<sup>a</sup>  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before trial</i>		<i>Dispositions after trial</i>				<i>Juvenile orders<sup>b</sup></i>	
							<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	271,564	244,000	244,622	R219,142	236,627	R211,691	1,669	1,688	6,176	R5,738	150	25
Alameda:												
Alameda .....	300	272	264	237	250	220	4	10	10	7	0	0
Berkeley-Albany .....	1,183	1,072	631	696	519	565	91	109	21	22	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	1,554	1,423	1,174	1,050	1,110	994	7	5	57	51	0	0
Livermore .....	801	568	1,023	790	877	668	48	13	98	109	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont .....	8,779	7,131	6,853	5,628	6,673	5,495	52	51	128	82	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward .....	5,223	4,426	4,776	4,046	4,699	3,852	18	52	59	142	0	0
Butte:												
Chico .....	362	248	412	218	319	185	0	0	92	33	1	0
Contra Costa:												
Delta <sup>b</sup> .....	1,103	884	1,036	869	1,006	836	2	3	13	22	15	8
Mt. Diablo .....	1,949	2,190	1,691	1,844	1,630	1,804	5	5	56	35	0	0
Richmond .....	1,045	771	846	787	785	749	4	1	57	37	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	1,789	1,490	1,549	1,222	1,461	1,165	13	7	75	46	0	4
West .....	1,346	875	945	R797	885	750	0	2	59	45	1	0
Fresno:												
Fresno .....	2,840	3,355	3,454	3,737	3,374	3,688	6	11	74	38	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka .....	866	990	962	819	935	790	5	8	22	21	0	0
Kern:												
Bakersfield .....	2,846	2,361	2,661	2,291	2,617	2,251	0	0	44	40	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra .....	2,877	2,146	2,923	2,228	2,839	2,162	7	3	77	63	0	0
Antelope .....	1,341	1,206	1,403	1,220	1,352	1,183	2	3	49	34	0	0
Beverly Hills .....	1,358	1,267	1,133	1,061	1,077	1,033	1	1	55	27	0	0
Burbank .....	1,073	1,158	1,071	1,130	1,049	1,126	2	0	20	4	0	0
Citrus .....	5,202	4,781	4,153	4,209	4,057	4,131	3	1	93	77	0	0
Compton .....	2,844	2,734	2,992	3,459	2,939	3,412	8	29	45	18	0	0

Culver .....	799	829	799	763	773	740	1	4	25	19	0	0
Downey .....	2,456	2,489	2,545	2,179	2,396	2,146	115	11	34	22	0	0
East Los Angeles .....	4,985	4,913	4,920	4,035	4,889	3,993	2	3	29	39	0	0
El Monte .....	5,155	4,260	4,647	4,228	4,533	4,129	1	0	113	99	0	0
Glendale .....	1,010	1,251	1,098	1,299	1,049	1,234	3	14	46	51	0	0
Inglewood .....	3,253	3,110	3,305	3,036	3,116	2,892	129	52	60	92	0	0
Long Beach .....	4,779	5,524	4,365	5,344	4,148	5,074	46	65	171	205	0	0
Los Angeles .....	59,225	56,353	53,889	53,145	53,273	52,523	31	20	385	602	0	0
Los Cerritos .....	1,661	1,662	1,485	1,485	1,449	1,426	0	0	36	59	0	0
Malibu <sup>b</sup> .....	379	0	305	0	297	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Newhall .....	1,438	1,183	1,257	1,193	1,214	1,158	0	0	43	35	0	0
Pasadena .....	1,801	1,767	1,556	1,706	1,477	1,585	19	14	60	107	0	0
Pomona .....	2,005	1,698	1,535	1,244	1,491	1,204	4	7	40	33	0	0
San Antonio .....	3,705	2,562	3,575	2,816	3,526	2,768	1	6	48	42	0	0
Santa Anita .....	747	625	660	602	644	595	1	0	15	7	0	0
Santa Monica .....	1,683	1,659	1,618	1,419	1,587	1,402	8	1	23	16	0	0
South Bay .....	2,738	2,843	2,834	2,620	2,714	2,555	28	26	92	39	0	0
South Gate .....	1,270	1,132	1,251	996	1,236	976	0	0	15	20	0	0
Whittier .....	3,344	2,655	3,189	2,708	3,038	2,566	0	0	151	142	0	0
Marin:												
Central .....	3,051	2,669	2,824	2,394	2,732	2,344	17	4	74	46	1	0
Monterey:												
Monterey-Carmel .....	1,056	1,125	1,025	1,012	966	920	7	19	52	73	0	0
Salinas .....	1,196	986	1,314	1,085	1,230	1,050	29	7	55	28	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County .....	5,082	4,665	4,539	4,135	4,425	4,062	9	4	105	69	0	0
North Orange County .....	3,781	3,094	3,440	2,863	3,366	2,798	3	0	71	65	0	0
Orange County Harbor .....	1,964	1,765	1,550	1,187	1,524	1,181	0	1	20	3	6	2
South Orange County .....	1,003	947	692	628	659	615	4	1	29	12	0	0
West Orange County .....	6,382	5,201	5,457	4,434	5,362	4,337	8	1	87	96	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona .....	839	801	677	R742	664	R700	1	3	12	39	0	0
Desert .....	1,427	1,125	1,188	1,018	1,147	969	1	5	40	44	0	0
Riverside .....	1,921	2,135	1,793	2,183	1,745	2,106	3	12	45	65	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento .....	12,830	9,780	10,073	7,680	9,579	7,051	148	197	346	432	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County <sup>b</sup> .....	10,271	9,124	8,918	R7,651	8,667	R7,401	14	9	237	151	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon .....	3,264	2,841	2,755	2,008	2,623	1,933	11	3	121	72	0	0
North County .....	3,589	3,451	3,075	2,550	2,425	1,991	554	507	93	52	0	0
San Diego .....	16,816	16,594	13,301	10,112	12,958	9,829	20	15	323	268	0	0

**TABLE 31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF SELECTED TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS—Continued**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before trial</i>		<i>Dispositions after trial</i>				<i>Juvenile orders<sup>a</sup></i>	
							<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
San Francisco:												
San Francisco.....	4,576	4,513	5,165	4,760	4,990	4,372	52	247	123	141	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi.....	428	373	291	264	281	253	2	1	8	5	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>b</sup> .....	881	484	1,212	491	1,050	474	2	3	34	9	126	5
Stockton.....	2,580	1,854	2,520	1,640	2,488	1,632	2	0	30	8	0	0
San Mateo:												
Central.....	2,687	2,178	2,387	1,846	2,301	1,768	5	8	81	70	0	0
Northern.....	2,204	2,072	2,090	1,791	2,054	1,727	6	33	30	31	0	0
Southern.....	3,038	2,551	2,236	2,192	2,151	2,101	6	6	79	85	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Santa Barbara-Goleta.....	2,111	1,706	2,087	1,715	2,052	1,704	0	0	35	11	0	0
Santa Maria.....	762	570	861	634	777	607	5	0	79	27	0	0
Santa Clara:												
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga.....	1,129	914	1,001	932	911	872	0	0	90	60	0	0
Palo Alto-Mountain View.....	1,397	1,250	1,301	1,192	1,211	1,111	14	6	76	75	0	0
San Jose-Milpitas.....	7,818	6,276	7,325	6,132	7,032	5,751	2	5	291	376	0	0
Santa Clara.....	1,579	1,254	1,372	1,205	1,317	1,151	11	5	44	49	0	0
Sunnyvale-Cupertino.....	1,330	1,212	1,056	924	978	827	2	1	76	96	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County.....	2,024	1,409	1,763	1,307	1,649	1,241	13	5	101	61	0	0
Solano:												
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>b</sup> .....	1,323	447	1,197	498	1,125	463	19	4	53	31	0	0
Vallejo.....	1,353	906	1,242	826	1,152	733	14	16	76	71	0	6
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County <sup>b</sup> .....	2,345	1,954	1,948	1,687	1,927	1,602	1	8	20	77	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Modesto.....	2,471	2,051	2,272	1,924	2,170	1,809	12	4	90	111	0	0



Tulare:													
Visalia.....	1,143	1,106	886	1,070	814	966	2	5	70	99	0	0	0
Ventura:													
Ventura County .....	4,794	4,754	5,004	5,364	4,822	5,210	3	6	179	148	0	0	0

<sup>a</sup> Violations of Sections 14601, 20002, 23102, 23103, 23104 and 23106 of the Vehicle Code.

<sup>b</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the item or court on Table 29.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF OTHER NONPARKING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS<sup>a</sup>  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juveniles orders <sup>b</sup>	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	3,585,855	3,509,503	3,360,793	R3,367,573	3,258,807	R3,268,649	19,688	R20,845	60,810	R59,086	21,488	R18,993
Alameda:												
Alameda.....	7,213	8,426	7,061	8,559	6,908	8,402	13	26	140	131	0	0
Berkeley-Albany.....	27,263	25,863	22,778	23,064	22,030	22,210	342	322	406	532	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City.....	20,324	19,498	20,550	18,660	19,840	17,843	2	8	708	809	0	0
Livermore.....	18,212	15,304	16,784	14,652	16,251	14,261	104	122	429	269	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont.....	122,970	112,124	115,109	110,160	112,054	106,465	541	705	2,514	2,990	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward.....	42,653	41,629	41,170	35,963	39,978	35,211	169	86	1,023	666	0	0
Butter:												
Chico.....	6,754	6,762	6,515	6,574	5,586	5,702	0	0	207	209	722	663
Contra Costa:												
Delta.....	12,979	10,697	13,106	10,332	11,510	9,048	47	36	255	199	1,294	1,049
Mt. Diablo.....	26,906	28,438	25,964	27,026	21,969	22,811	225	270	763	843	3,007	3,102
Richmond.....	11,393	9,991	12,098	10,042	10,764	8,843	16	14	267	287	1,051	898
Walnut Creek-Danville.....	27,145	23,885	26,831	23,945	22,763	20,738	80	45	1,038	748	2,950	2,414
West.....	14,069	13,868	14,387	R15,434	12,726	13,881	24	2	375	R345	1,262	1,206
Fresno:												
Fresno.....	40,528	43,284	40,620	42,426	39,964	41,931	51	59	605	436	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka.....	5,523	4,258	5,489	4,323	5,364	4,236	32	22	93	65	0	0
Kern:												
Bakersfield.....	35,260	37,570	32,989	35,177	32,554	34,632	0	0	435	545	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra.....	25,508	23,681	25,503	25,155	24,834	24,579	6	20	663	556	0	0
Antelope.....	18,283	16,891	15,956	17,205	15,688	16,786	2	53	266	366	0	0
Beverly Hills.....	17,197	17,537	17,311	18,830	16,843	18,300	0	2	468	448	0	0
Burbank.....	21,353	17,443	17,482	14,797	17,263	14,647	34	58	185	92	0	0
Citrus.....	60,098	56,916	61,132	58,653	60,307	57,921	2	3	823	729	0	0
Compton.....	56,594	58,835	49,221	57,405	48,861	56,211	157	706	203	488	0	0

Culver .....	11,314	10,227	11,064	10,184	10,922	9,993	4	2	138	189	0	0
Downey .....	39,218	39,243	39,665	38,319	39,000	37,576	182	69	483	674	0	0
East Los Angeles .....	37,320	40,516	38,501	45,553	38,183	45,363	13	14	305	176	0	0
El Monte .....	40,162	40,094	40,253	39,168	39,519	38,488	4	0	730	680	0	0
Glendale .....	21,273	21,273	23,025	21,548	22,727	21,128	19	25	279	395	0	0
Inglewood .....	41,713	47,200	42,447	48,671	41,886	47,078	19	972	542	621	0	0
Long Beach .....	69,531	76,695	68,400	80,324	67,161	78,814	40	76	1,199	1,434	0	0
Los Angeles .....	725,093	798,858	655,492	717,554	643,357	707,337	191	269	11,944	9,948	0	0
Los Cerritos .....	30,981	27,209	29,617	25,730	28,940	25,224	0	0	677	506	0	0
Malibu .....	7,340	0	6,530	0	6,400	0	81	0	49	0	0	0
Newhall .....	27,775	25,074	27,512	24,305	26,913	23,921	26	0	573	384	0	0
Pasadena .....	35,444	33,466	32,930	32,098	32,407	31,608	64	42	479	448	0	0
Pomona .....	39,288	38,381	40,327	36,502	39,594	36,353	22	64	711	485	0	0
San Antonio .....	29,959	32,153	28,108	34,262	27,893	33,968	5	13	210	281	0	0
Santa Anita .....	11,156	12,346	10,536	11,340	10,259	11,048	21	21	256	271	0	0
Santa Monica .....	21,278	27,000	22,309	29,825	21,174	27,994	1	7	1,134	1,824	0	0
South Bay .....	58,160	62,459	57,806	65,221	56,156	63,208	39	64	1,611	1,949	0	0
South Gate .....	9,522	10,221	9,787	10,737	9,593	10,498	3	1	191	238	0	0
Whittier .....	37,730	37,791	35,170	38,115	33,921	37,122	0	0	1,249	993	0	0
Marin:												
Central .....	39,126	33,359	37,122	35,508	36,302	34,629	101	47	704	832	15	0
Monterey:												
Monterey-Carmel .....	15,502	15,865	15,097	15,357	14,532	14,798	60	53	505	506	0	0
Salinas .....	20,376	23,151	16,753	20,388	16,482	20,037	56	45	215	306	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County .....	80,545	80,196	77,964	78,197	76,954	77,343	87	34	923	820	0	0
North Orange County .....	69,110	63,712	64,743	63,462	63,314	61,882	8	0	938	1,131	485	449
Orange County Harbor .....	51,305	40,560	51,734	43,303	46,988	39,260	142	69	640	374	3,964	3,600
South Orange County .....	31,964	26,414	28,958	23,660	26,700	22,021	12	5	246	171	2,000	1,463
West Orange County .....	79,704	74,202	72,855	66,618	70,396	64,627	849	151	738	1,524	872	316
Riverside:												
Corona .....	10,229	8,239	9,761	8,057	9,643	7,948	16	3	102	106	0	0
Desert .....	25,471	19,599	20,986	17,893	20,725	17,725	23	26	238	142	0	0
Riverside .....	35,647	40,802	35,568	41,590	35,264	41,355	13	10	291	225	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento .....	98,738	91,089	90,986	83,566	88,768	81,648	588	348	1,630	1,870	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County .....	115,547	87,394	102,634	77,513	101,591	76,479	92	59	951	975	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon .....	29,057	29,167	30,343	29,016	29,263	27,954	603	647	477	415	0	0
North County .....	50,730	41,275	45,491	39,935	43,861	38,362	657	764	973	809	0	0
San Diego .....	236,913	179,523	214,459	179,467	210,259	175,149	38	75	4,162	4,243	0	0

**TABLE 32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF OTHER NONPARKING TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS—Continued  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juveniles orders <sup>a</sup>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters		Contested matters		1973-74	1972-73
<b>San Francisco:</b>												
San Francisco .....	119,600	134,279	113,612	126,413	102,457	115,739	10,942	10,551	213	123	0	0
<b>San Joaquin:</b>												
Lodi .....	7,378	5,308	7,159	5,403	5,980	4,247	22	28	116	115	1,041	1,013
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>b</sup> .....	13,787	6,890	11,909	6,381	10,890	5,846	18	13	131	76	870	446
Stockton .....	35,289	30,477	34,888	30,076	34,318	29,593	44	70	526	413	0	0
<b>San Mateo:</b>												
Central .....	37,566	34,515	34,727	31,857	32,953	29,168	1,223	1,669	551	1,020	0	0
Northern .....	36,087	36,809	33,025	33,008	31,948	31,431	261	1,293	816	284	0	0
Southern .....	28,084	37,332	24,267	26,725	22,973	25,770	597	273	697	682	0	0
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>												
Santa Barbara-Goleta .....	25,706	29,818	17,327	28,549	16,960	28,218	67	1	300	330	0	0
Santa Maria .....	9,320	9,520	8,593	9,185	8,450	9,030	18	0	125	155	0	0
<b>Santa Clara:</b>												
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	18,835	16,820	18,519	16,959	18,037	16,423	0	0	482	536	0	0
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	29,760	28,424	30,823	29,898	30,095	29,120	29	48	729	730	0	0
San Jose-Milpitas .....	91,163	90,485	82,414	92,085	79,551	89,884	3	11	2,860	2,190	0	0
Santa Clara .....	16,848	18,847	17,177	19,248	16,486	18,372	6	21	685	855	0	0
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	15,583	19,685	15,796	19,422	15,231	18,782	19	10	546	630	0	0
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>												
Santa Cruz County .....	27,655	23,968	24,430	21,749	21,723	19,392	43	48	709	517	1,955	1,792
<b>Solano:</b>												
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>b</sup> .....	26,502	18,778	23,705	17,245	23,235	16,995	55	42	415	208	0	0
Vallejo .....	9,245	10,512	9,354	11,349	9,088	10,469	20	21	246	277	0	582
<b>Sonoma:</b>												
Sonoma County <sup>b</sup> .....	30,895	30,088	27,308	30,419	27,024	29,961	47	129	237	329	0	0
<b>Stanislaus:</b>												
Modesto .....	19,752	17,770	20,144	20,396	19,607	19,828	70	37	467	531	0	0

Tulare:													
Visalia .....	12,164	11,370	11,169	11,176	10,791	11,062	244	2	134	112	0	0	
Ventura:													
Ventura County .....	72,190	68,504	71,436	67,962	69,936	66,643	34	44	1,466	1,275	0	0	

<sup>a</sup> Excludes violations of Sections 14601, 20002, 23102, 23103, 23104 and 23106 of the Vehicle Code.

<sup>b</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the item or court on Table 29.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

TABLE 33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
INTOXICATION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS \*

Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	109,092	132,407	110,495	R132,418	109,426	R131,179	316	R319	753	R920
Alameda:										
Alameda .....	148	564	182	583	177	570	0	6	5	7
Berkeley-Albany .....	139	119	109	111	105	108	4	3	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	69	36	35	16	35	16	0	0	0	0
Livermore .....	55	262	75	324	71	311	0	1	4	12
Oakland-Piedmont .....	108	5,619	80	5,658	78	5,653	2	5	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward .....	217	495	363	770	354	743	3	14	6	13
Butte:										
Chico .....	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa:										
Delta .....	18	8	24	35	23	35	1	0	0	0
Mt. Diablo .....	114	56	104	81	103	81	0	0	1	0
Richmond .....	561	601	621	574	601	566	2	0	18	8
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	25	23	26	40	25	38	0	0	1	2
West .....	143	135	137	R165	131	161	1	0	5	R4
Fresno:										
Fresno .....	1,474	3,818	1,283	3,139	1,283	3,139	0	0	0	0
Humboldt:										
Eureka .....	497	487	524	438	516	433	3	2	5	3
Kern:										
Bakersfield .....	3,759	2,918	3,839	2,944	3,832	2,944	0	0	7	0
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra .....	237	231	264	256	249	250	0	2	15	4
Antelope .....	193	245	195	223	187	215	2	0	6	8
Beverly Hills .....	319	415	417	423	388	418	0	1	29	4
Burbank .....	611	560	640	588	616	569	10	1	14	18
Citrus .....	282	175	333	215	328	213	0	0	5	2
Compton .....	941	1,288	1,186	1,632	1,149	1,625	3	3	34	4

Culver .....	535	587	493	560	479	537	2	4	12	19
Downey .....	833	1,091	1,058	1,148	1,033	1,125	20	0	5	23
East Los Angeles .....	1,332	1,651	1,408	1,725	1,374	1,720	32	2	2	3
El Monte .....	797	921	855	1,049	836	1,016	0	1	19	32
Glendale .....	704	662	678	694	665	687	0	1	13	6
Inglewood .....	1,212	1,297	1,268	1,351	1,203	1,303	57	14	8	34
Long Beach .....	5,358	5,248	5,261	5,237	5,235	5,234	0	4	6	19
Los Angeles .....	39,605	43,045	39,566	42,869	39,534	42,726	4	10	28	133
Los Cerritos .....	610	550	638	543	615	532	0	0	23	11
Malibu <sup>a</sup> .....	107	0	100	0	96	0	2	0	2	0
Newhall .....	234	187	195	179	191	179	0	0	4	0
Pasadena .....	1,045	1,148	1,060	988	1,025	977	10	3	25	8
Pomona .....	691	667	753	721	747	709	1	3	5	9
San Antonio .....	1,081	1,402	1,151	1,429	1,146	1,396	0	5	5	28
Santa Anita .....	251	227	250	221	246	216	1	1	3	4
Santa Monica .....	815	1,275	830	1,169	829	1,167	1	2	0	0
South Bay .....	1,446	1,577	1,504	1,701	1,472	1,568	9	103	23	30
South Gate .....	628	1,334	993	1,265	977	1,205	0	3	16	57
Whittier .....	950	933	916	984	890	927	0	0	26	57
Marin:										
Central .....	211	341	208	323	207	320	1	1	0	2
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	103	130	97	122	87	120	7	0	3	2
Salinas .....	1,080	1,225	1,000	1,174	1,000	1,172	0	1	0	1
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	3,611	4,013	3,248	4,039	3,237	4,004	0	6	11	29
North Orange County .....	1,237	1,344	1,470	1,566	1,460	1,547	0	0	10	19
Orange County Harbor .....	1,099	1,275	1,154	1,188	1,150	1,187	0	0	4	1
South Orange County .....	301	340	231	196	227	193	0	0	4	3
West Orange County .....	1,437	1,573	1,609	1,546	1,598	1,541	0	0	11	5
Riverside:										
Corona .....	111	175	119	192	118	190	0	0	1	2
Desert .....	896	671	893	649	879	641	1	2	13	6
Riverside .....	784	674	833	776	833	764	0	2	0	10
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	2,792	7,921	3,023	7,800	2,870	7,756	12	13	141	31
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County <sup>a</sup> .....	1,770	1,428	1,827	1,385	1,803	1,367	5	18	10	10

**TABLE 33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
INTOXICATION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
<b>San Diego:</b>										
El Cajon .....	109	180	84	196	82	188	0	2	2	6
North County .....	85	188	42	197	33	165	9	22	0	10
San Diego .....	5,494	4,173	5,381	4,192	5,332	4,119	5	4	44	69
<b>San Francisco:</b>										
San Francisco .....	8,451	9,731	8,353	9,924	8,343	9,867	6	47	4	10
<b>San Joaquin:</b>										
Lodi .....	86	29	78	31	75	29	1	0	2	2
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	92	144	72	89	72	76	0	1	0	12
Stockton .....	620	786	751	827	750	824	0	1	1	2
<b>San Mateo:</b>										
Central .....	155	224	204	239	195	235	6	0	3	4
Northern .....	193	219	158	204	151	200	0	1	7	3
Southern .....	219	295	164	230	162	229	0	1	2	0
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>										
Santa Barbara-Coleta .....	698	1,392	680	1,323	680	1,323	0	0	0	0
Santa Maria .....	45	76	38	72	38	70	0	0	0	2
<b>Santa Clara:</b>										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	156	183	150	214	147	208	0	0	3	6
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	174	310	161	266	160	253	1	0	0	7
San Jose-Milpitas .....	3,741	6,356	3,823	6,327	3,817	6,300	1	1	5	26
Santa Clara .....	91	103	92	105	88	100	1	0	3	5
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	253	332	259	308	258	288	0	0	1	20
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>										
Santa Cruz County .....	328	154	349	157	341	156	1	0	7	1
<b>Solano:</b>										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	65	38	30	25	29	25	0	0	1	0
Vallejo .....	207	103	228	120	206	101	2	5	20	14



Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup>	755	918	798	887	793	882	2	3	3	2
Stanislaus:										
Modesto	786	843	853	846	830	836	2	0	21	10
Tulare:										
Visalia	661	687	719	619	633	609	82	2	4	8
Ventura:										
Ventura County	2,052	1,972	1,902	1,995	1,878	1,975	1	2	23	18

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>b</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF OTHER NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	384,751	R 346,067	344,799	R 334,661	332,390	321,337	3,012	3,240	9,397	R 10,088
Alameda:										
Alameda .....	794	581	769	588	737	544	4	29	28	15
Berkeley-Albany .....	4,776	3,215	3,313	3,317	2,990	3,052	272	327	51	38
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	3,111	3,041	2,284	2,185	2,120	2,998	57	59	107	128
Livermore .....	1,095	903	1,401	1,334	1,149	1,072	84	76	168	185
Oakland-Piedmont .....	14,616	R 14,345	12,577	12,381	11,949	11,915	395	260	233	206
San Leandro-Hayward .....	6,262	4,755	5,496	5,071	5,389	4,793	34	93	73	183
Butte:										
Chico .....	1,908	2,129	2,374	2,303	2,236	2,204	0	0	138	99
Contra Costa:										
Delta .....	2,561	1,803	2,565	1,835	2,517	1,784	18	12	30	39
Mt. Diablo .....	4,500	3,498	3,766	3,492	3,680	3,399	19	26	67	67
Richmond .....	2,666	2,417	2,517	2,618	2,434	2,532	8	7	75	79
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	2,322	1,516	2,109	1,390	1,959	1,322	98	17	52	51
West .....	3,387	2,680	2,755	R 2,321	2,650	2,240	1	1	104	R 80
Fresno:										
Fresno .....	5,557	5,458	4,461	4,627	4,377	4,531	16	4	68	92
Humboldt:										
Eureka .....	659	856	841	840	795	794	6	9	47	37
Kern:										
Bakersfield .....	4,652	3,086	4,291	3,385	4,140	3,214	17	13	134	156
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra .....	1,458	1,534	1,533	1,557	1,447	1,456	7	7	79	94
Antelope .....	1,543	1,100	1,428	1,049	1,371	993	3	3	54	53
Beverly Hills .....	2,453	2,430	1,752	1,885	1,588	1,726	24	21	140	138
Burbank .....	1,346	1,135	1,101	959	1,078	915	6	7	17	37
Citrus .....	6,434	5,810	5,562	5,314	5,403	5,158	4	6	155	150
Compton .....	7,004	6,230	6,090	6,080	5,942	5,890	30	87	118	103

Culver .....	1,220	958	1,159	805	1,118	757	8	6	33	42
Downey .....	3,620	3,435	3,239	2,806	2,829	2,601	315	71	95	134
East Los Angeles .....	3,992	3,405	2,919	2,094	2,799	2,015	6	14	114	65
El Monte .....	3,778	3,456	2,825	2,970	3,621	2,690	2	1	202	279
Glendale .....	1,715	1,692	1,737	1,579	1,609	1,500	23	9	105	70
Inglewood .....	5,169	3,742	4,614	3,797	4,325	3,581	166	122	123	114
Long Beach .....	6,893	6,814	5,728	5,818	5,510	5,400	59	179	159	239
Los Angeles .....	70,394	69,832	63,519	66,449	62,289	64,647	89	158	1,141	1,644
Los Cerritos .....	2,254	2,246	2,184	1,948	2,094	1,850	0	0	90	98
Malibu .....	852	0	639	0	585	0	8	0	46	0
Newhall .....	1,245	826	881	485	843	458	1	0	37	27
Pasadena .....	3,065	2,537	2,897	2,783	2,740	2,571	41	30	116	182
Pomona .....	5,231	4,915	3,782	4,046	3,689	3,856	10	44	83	146
San Antonio .....	4,402	3,293	3,927	3,031	3,827	2,860	14	20	86	151
Santa Anita .....	1,154	1,219	1,183	1,176	1,116	1,118	5	12	62	46
Santa Monica .....	2,347	2,128	2,794	2,782	2,738	2,697	0	9	56	76
South Bay .....	7,998	6,950	6,588	5,916	6,352	5,651	55	81	181	184
South Gate .....	2,108	1,736	1,685	1,495	1,593	1,287	15	72	77	136
Whittier .....	3,342	2,615	2,907	2,387	2,630	2,136	0	0	277	251
Marin:										
Central .....	5,514	4,900	5,538	5,231	5,477	5,169	14	4	47	58
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	2,127	2,277	2,082	2,206	1,968	2,076	15	9	99	121
Salinas .....	2,045	1,836	2,080	1,816	1,998	1,729	31	31	51	56
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	12,775	11,749	11,014	10,454	10,759	10,333	50	9	205	107
North Orange County .....	8,094	5,700	7,854	5,999	7,731	5,823	9	8	114	165
Orange County Harbor .....	7,657	6,063	6,914	5,733	6,838	5,683	12	6	64	44
South Orange County .....	2,723	2,643	2,437	2,677	2,393	2,611	12	3	32	57
West Orange County .....	11,116	7,227	9,966	7,320	9,852	7,211	0	0	114	109
Riverside:										
Corona .....	1,794	1,382	1,754	1,465	1,728	1,408	3	5	23	52
Desert .....	2,184	2,442	2,079	2,194	2,006	2,116	2	6	71	72
Riverside .....	3,827	3,810	3,927	3,931	3,835	3,810	10	12	82	109
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	8,858	15,309	9,848	12,734	9,578	12,287	127	195	143	252
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County .....	8,463	7,860	7,257	8,110	7,031	7,889	28	24	198	197

**TABLE 34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF OTHER NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS—Continued**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
<b>San Diego:</b>										
El Cajon .....	3,819	3,524	3,868	4,085	3,685	3,893	23	25	160	167
North County .....	4,700	3,886	4,452	4,355	3,733	3,632	444	550	275	173
San Diego .....	21,846	16,463	16,829	16,457	15,921	15,742	56	82	852	633
<b>San Francisco:</b>										
San Francisco .....	14,872	14,568	13,152	16,554	12,879	16,227	101	184	172	143
<b>San Joaquin:</b>										
Lodi .....	1,003	797	890	705	881	728	1	11	8	26
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	842	539	786	539	752	526	3	7	31	6
Stockton .....	4,415	3,477	4,387	4,109	4,339	4,045	11	16	37	48
<b>San Mateo:</b>										
Central .....	1,461	1,200	1,757	1,463	1,660	1,380	12	6	85	77
Northern .....	2,022	2,125	2,276	2,370	2,229	2,290	9	27	38	53
Southern .....	1,915	1,327	1,783	1,639	1,700	1,583	7	6	76	50
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>										
Santa Barbara-Goleta .....	4,746	3,814	3,042	2,518	2,893	2,474	2	0	147	44
Santa Maria .....	926	849	879	924	827	858	7	0	45	66
<b>Santa Clara:</b>										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	1,035	751	778	827	728	765	1	2	49	60
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	2,527	2,144	2,391	2,187	2,319	2,081	23	21	49	85
San Jose-Milpitas .....	7,302	5,848	6,512	6,387	6,312	6,103	6	7	194	277
Santa Clara .....	973	914	878	926	864	886	2	15	12	25
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	1,143	850	1,047	779	994	721	0	2	53	56
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>										
Santa Cruz County .....	3,835	4,247	3,178	3,562	2,962	3,412	15	19	201	131
<b>Solano:</b>										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	1,174	737	1,287	943	1,233	912	3	2	51	29
Vallejo .....	1,215	1,015	1,215	1,227	1,093	1,111	14	15	108	101

Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup> .....	3,554	3,353	3,937	3,376	3,768	3,245	11	7	158	124
Stanislaus:										
Modesto.....	2,100	2,053	2,518	2,581	2,405	2,405	16	9	97	167
Tulare:										
Visalia.....	1,014	699	873	708	850	662	2	5	21	41
Ventura:										
Ventura County .....	9,252	7,684	9,142	8,516	8,911	8,310	10	16	221	190

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**

**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	368,032	343,384	278,192	270,764	59,443	55,638	117,313	112,709	101,436	102,417
Alameda:										
Alameda .....	1,569	982	958	761	257	162	415	282	286	317
Berkeley-Albany .....	2,407	2,457	1,773	1,815	245	278	664	720	864	817
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	2,345	2,651	2,155	2,112	384	473	976	813	795	826
Livermore .....	729	685	841	747	145	178	212	217	484	352
Oakland-Piedmont .....	11,808	11,604	8,985	8,646	1,423	1,692	4,787	4,056	2,775	2,898
San Leandro-Hayward .....	5,720	5,117	4,122	3,595	825	768	1,749	1,497	1,548	1,330
Butte:										
Chico .....	934	1,187	754	856	154	189	325	320	275	347
Contra Costa:										
Delta .....	2,219	1,984	1,605	1,545	487	385	762	836	356	324
Mt. Diablo .....	3,354	3,104	2,372	2,314	585	452	950	1,038	837	824
Richmond .....	3,047	3,392	1,814	1,651	366	330	941	833	507	488
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	2,391	2,537	2,130	1,995	618	601	735	661	777	733
West .....	1,486	1,310	1,133	1,015	220	290	437	338	476	387
Fresno:										
Fresno .....	6,303	6,009	4,501	4,288	938	969	1,989	1,770	1,574	1,549
Humboldt:										
Eureka .....	901	1,088	1,393	908	753	198	429	489	211	221
Kern:										
Bakersfield .....	4,071	3,996	3,180	3,150	831	643	1,618	1,712	731	795
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra .....	2,826	2,706	2,163	2,036	540	438	806	753	817	845
Antelope .....	1,617	1,421	1,367	1,230	280	276	547	496	540	458
Beverly Hills .....	3,398	3,300	2,767	3,096	626	636	973	1,189	1,168	1,271
Burbank .....	1,692	1,480	1,300	1,168	359	298	442	773	493	497
Citrus .....	6,376	5,931	4,457	4,251	1,066	935	1,806	1,862	1,585	1,454
Compton .....	7,161	6,299	4,689	4,444	1,033	860	2,410	2,338	1,246	1,246

Culver .....	1,591	1,475	1,053	973	219	253	393	315	441	405
Downey .....	4,313	3,816	2,986	2,419	551	339	1,336	1,071	1,099	1,009
East Los Angeles .....	4,198	3,903	2,815	2,480	484	425	1,547	1,255	784	860
El Monte .....	3,998	3,408	2,951	2,835	590	676	1,420	1,209	941	950
Glendale .....	2,678	2,499	1,951	1,862	436	431	727	618	788	813
Inglewood .....	7,937	6,336	5,556	4,854	1,738	1,575	2,463	2,070	1,355	1,209
Long Beach .....	8,525	7,734	6,645	5,810	1,598	1,325	3,195	2,759	1,862	1,726
Los Angeles .....	51,094	50,914	42,646	48,620	4,374	3,839	17,483	21,233	20,789	23,546
Los Cerritos .....	2,666	2,368	1,867	1,960	385	480	782	760	700	720
Malibu <sup>a</sup> .....	217	0	170	0	33	0	43	0	94	0
Newhall .....	866	899	743	820	148	230	309	296	286	294
Pasadena .....	4,739	4,655	3,168	2,800	150	189	1,499	1,386	1,519	1,225
Pomona .....	2,594	2,729	1,921	1,874	379	381	872	529	670	664
San Antonio .....	3,714	3,831	2,443	2,710	414	381	1,344	1,502	685	827
Santa Anita .....	1,414	1,350	1,146	1,037	236	208	417	395	493	434
Santa Monica .....	2,723	2,505	1,882	1,652	459	374	654	497	769	781
South Bay .....	6,867	6,469	4,894	4,282	1,101	890	1,864	1,604	1,929	1,788
South Gate .....	1,460	1,296	1,123	932	261	227	529	345	333	360
Whittier .....	3,322	3,352	2,444	2,429	602	514	916	989	926	926
Marin:										
Central .....	2,910	2,891	2,788	2,744	1,206	1,203	658	640	924	901
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	1,547	1,471	1,159	1,007	197	149	458	430	504	428
Salinas .....	2,610	2,025	1,433	1,304	380	261	670	672	383	371
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	10,304	9,824	7,865	6,679	2,426	1,215	3,298	3,495	2,141	1,969
North Orange County .....	13,957	12,487	9,740	8,504	2,072	1,492	4,687	4,070	2,981	2,942
Orange County Harbor .....	3,906	4,292	3,365	3,403	817	930	1,181	1,187	1,367	1,286
South Orange County .....	2,201	1,929	1,589	1,420	451	343	548	525	590	532
West Orange County .....	9,650	9,965	8,429	8,514	2,521	2,571	3,283	3,165	2,825	2,778
Riverside:										
Corona .....	1,491	1,350	1,252	977	383	254	543	434	326	289
Desert .....	2,920	2,646	2,260	2,196	626	579	857	782	807	835
Riverside .....	4,871	4,447	4,035	3,503	1,249	749	1,721	1,578	1,065	1,176
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	10,236	9,583	7,463	6,874	1,472	1,356	2,894	2,472	3,097	3,046
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County <sup>a</sup> .....	11,394	10,933	9,025	8,266	2,696	2,167	3,730	3,741	2,599	2,350

**TABLE 35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
							1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
<b>San Diego:</b>										
El Cajon .....	3,720	3,446	3,036	2,611	505	456	1,231	920	1,300	1,235
North County .....	5,383	4,422	4,113	5,510	1,231	3,043	1,615	1,398	1,267	1,069
San Diego .....	16,661	15,253	12,184	12,459	3,275	3,578	4,561	4,369	4,348	4,512
<b>San Francisco:</b>										
San Francisco .....	15,394	12,763	9,979	10,119	1,558	1,719	4,214	4,234	4,207	4,166
<b>San Joaquin:</b>										
Lodi .....	1,157	1,123	889	893	221	192	431	384	237	317
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	1,280	1,083	1,096	835	269	211	539	448	288	176
Stockton .....	4,945	4,380	3,961	3,477	1,207	864	1,824	1,608	930	1,005
<b>San Mateo:</b>										
Central .....	1,971	1,815	1,802	1,652	325	305	609	585	868	762
Northern .....	2,395	2,112	1,557	1,482	190	245	648	527	719	710
Southern .....	2,696	2,604	1,875	2,320	421	853	627	650	827	817
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>										
Santa Barbara-Coleta .....	2,877	2,777	2,560	2,365	841	684	773	725	946	956
Santa Maria .....	1,524	1,474	1,217	1,192	310	294	518	489	389	409
<b>Santa Clara:</b>										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	1,512	1,384	948	889	126	108	366	328	456	453
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	2,171	1,956	1,662	1,607	333	420	577	460	752	727
San Jose-Milpitas .....	12,178	11,116	8,513	8,044	1,518	1,581	3,943	3,394	3,055	3,069
Santa Clara .....	1,637	1,533	1,168	1,072	258	225	505	417	405	430
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	2,137	1,726	1,399	1,261	243	278	531	369	625	614
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>										
Santa Cruz County .....	2,719	2,098	1,954	1,637	587	370	622	531	745	736
<b>Solano:</b>										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	1,187	711	1,021	582	261	153	351	167	409	262
Vallejo .....	1,220	1,334	1,021	1,168	202	222	464	465	355	481



Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup> .....	5,361	4,736	3,786	3,499	750	771	1,687	1,406	1,349	1,322
Stanislaus:										
Modesto .....	2,043	1,643	1,518	1,193	243	197	689	509	586	487
Tulare:										
Visalia .....	1,030	908	811	850	170	193	380	386	261	271
Ventura:										
Ventura County .....	9,167	8,365	6,856	6,684	1,620	1,619	3,341	3,021	1,895	2,044

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the item or court on Table 29.

**TABLE 36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
TORT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total.....	40,032	39,119	22,551	R24,173	14,978	15,392	5,385	R6,171	2,188	R2,610
Alameda:										
Alameda.....	81	84	39	48	27	27	0	10	12	11
Berkeley-Albany.....	418	454	237	288	150	211	56	66	31	11
Fremont-Newark-Union City.....	268	204	160	102	76	70	64	12	20	20
Livermore.....	47	62	18	37	8	5	0	0	10	32
Oakland-Piedmont.....	1,613	1,529	1,143	1,071	622	630	405	307	116	134
San Leandro-Hayward.....	619	585	354	364	170	168	152	117	32	79
Butte:										
Chico.....	78	47	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa:										
Delta.....	149	117	94	56	49	31	22	19	7	6
Mt. Diablo.....	194	203	127	150	88	81	25	41	14	28
Richmond.....	244	250	161	181	71	89	71	66	19	26
Walnut Creek-Danville.....	140	141	91	101	66	65	12	16	13	20
West.....	132	132	43	87	33	43	4	37	6	7
Fresno:										
Fresno.....	536	595	422	392	258	207	132	150	32	35
Humboldt:										
Eureka.....	95	97	84	78	45	42	27	25	12	11
Kern:										
Bakersfield.....	272	390	161	R133	95	94	49	R22	17	R17
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra.....	191	197	135	161	94	100	27	43	14	18
Antelope.....	74	53	38	42	27	32	9	7	2	3
Beverly Hills.....	657	874	467	481	438	465	3	1	26	15
Burbank.....	334	256	162	105	89	60	48	30	25	15
Citrus.....	288	393	124	126	90	75	15	24	19	27
Compton.....	703	680	386	362	214	177	147	166	25	19

Culver .....	124	140	68	68	43	46	21	17	4	5
Downey .....	331	279	202	148	119	77	67	58	16	13
East Los Angeles .....	310	319	188	133	126	112	46	15	16	6
El Monte .....	334	351	105	187	48	97	43	72	14	18
Glendale .....	451	422	259	345	112	129	123	154	24	62
Inglewood .....	611	516	237	281	146	168	72	68	19	25
Long Beach .....	823	733	566	521	321	313	198	164	47	44
Los Angeles .....	13,340	13,531	7,330	8,571	5,471	6,003	1,277	1,870	582	698
Los Cerritos .....	194	162	77	102	35	45	39	48	3	9
Malibu <sup>a</sup> .....	33	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Newhall .....	53	66	23	33	16	23	4	3	3	7
Pasadena .....	435	417	138	162	119	139	10	2	9	21
Pomona .....	209	208	88	102	59	66	15	23	14	13
San Antonio .....	291	294	141	128	87	72	50	50	4	6
Santa Anita .....	109	100	74	85	44	48	19	28	11	9
Santa Monica .....	276	306	175	231	145	168	24	43	6	20
South Bay .....	793	695	439	332	256	184	127	134	50	64
South Gate .....	119	98	79	66	37	38	32	25	10	3
Whittier .....	337	266	182	189	123	119	39	46	20	24
Marin:										
Central .....	245	232	169	174	108	120	35	34	26	20
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	132	142	54	53	50	42	1	4	3	7
Salinas .....	316	270	161	75	7	47	140	9	14	19
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	657	658	408	345	257	187	114	119	37	39
North Orange County .....	655	518	425	511	280	259	111	202	34	50
Orange County Harbor .....	185	191	115	86	90	71	16	11	9	4
South Orange County .....	98	54	34	50	18	23	11	17	5	10
West Orange County .....	545	475	336	334	190	176	104	114	42	44
Riverside:										
Corona .....	40	41	34	42	29	26	4	13	1	3
Desert .....	143	93	61	62	34	34	14	15	13	13
Riverside .....	260	248	135	150	82	83	31	44	22	23
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	1,245	1,330	596	958	444	561	82	308	70	89
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County <sup>a</sup> .....	660	481	269	363	194	236	52	92	23	35
San Diego:										
El Cajon .....	162	156	107	98	43	36	48	46	16	16
North County .....	201	170	98	85	68	57	25	20	5	8

TABLE 36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
TORT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—*Continued*

Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
San Diego.....	903	817	420	401	373	341	4	1	43	59
San Francisco:										
San Francisco .....	2,496	2,338	1,590	1,759	1,108	1,192	319	362	163	205
San Joaquin:										
Lodi .....	47	32	8	21	7	18	0	0	1	3
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	65	67	36	18	12	14	19	2	5	2
Stockton .....	409	362	233	263	155	196	38	26	40	41
San Mateo:										
Central .....	256	175	129	165	98	114	21	26	10	25
Northern .....	295	305	211	111	138	43	53	37	20	31
Southern .....	252	235	186	220	95	98	54	67	37	55
Santa Barbara:										
Santa Barbara-Coleta .....	83	159	39	62	39	62	0	0	0	0
Santa Maria .....	18	24	8	16	7	11	1	1	0	4
Santa Clara:										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	210	175	95	86	42	56	23	14	25	16
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	228	343	134	143	110	105	10	22	14	16
San Jose-Milpitas .....	1,152	1,154	793	692	452	344	209	253	132	95
Santa Clara .....	387	283	226	146	45	20	175	112	6	14
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	140	180	126	92	30	33	65	47	11	12
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County .....	152	157	94	100	56	65	26	22	12	13
Solano:										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	96	55	34	12	26	8	4	4	4	0
Vallejo .....	113	123	97	103	62	43	31	52	4	8
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup> .....	254	229	71	45	69	35	0	1	2	9

Stanislaus:										
Modesto .....	206	187	48	87	24 <sup>a</sup>	43	18	32	6	12
Tulare:										
Visalia .....	97	138	30	16	27	9	0	2	3	5
Ventura:										
Ventura County .....	323	276	100	130	48 <sup>a</sup>	6	32	41	20	24

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.



**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

**TABLE 37—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF CIVIL ACTIONS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	<i>Total filings</i>		<i>Total dispositions</i>		<i>Dispositions before trial</i>		<i>Dispositions after trial</i>			
							<i>Uncontested matters</i>		<i>Contested matters</i>	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	231,632	217,847	178,686	R168,946	120,044	R120,406	49,661	39,449	8,981	R9,091
Alameda:										
Alameda.....	454	413	333	325	220	229	88	76	25	20
Berkeley-Albany .....	1,381	1,402	1,279	1,323	834	909	349	332	96	82
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	1,151	1,033	928	773	530	513	343	208	55	52
Livermore .....	389	343	459	460	361	313	27	38	71	109
Oakland-Piedmont .....	8,708	8,451	6,949	6,742	4,682	4,960	1,961	1,547	306	235
San Leandro-Hayward .....	2,731	2,547	2,516	2,222	1,620	1,595	818	507	78	120
Butte:										
Chico .....	628	633	604	651	108	97	385	453	111	101
Contra Costa:										
Delta <sup>a</sup> .....	723	555	515	450	376	315	117	115	22	20
Mt. Diablo .....	1,461	1,324	1,243	1,194	997	862	194	256	52	76
Richmond .....	1,442	1,437	1,079	1,142	717	814	300	280	62	48
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	1,071	1,046	728	750	516	552	160	139	52	59
West .....	726	790	655	603	439	445	180	126	36	32
Fresno:										
Fresno .....	4,807	4,267	3,852	3,534	3,248	3,071	516	365	88	98
Humboldt:										
Eureka .....	646	587	513	542	460	468	41	52	12	22
Kern:										
Bakersfield .....	3,203	3,035	2,906	R2,508	2,547	2,122	305	305	54	R81
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra .....	1,187	1,144	961	975	718	771	192	158	51	46
Antelope .....	539	451	396	323	277	219	96	77	23	27
Beverly Hills .....	3,287	3,149	2,021	2,272	1,767	1,998	76	71	178	203
Burbank .....	672	729	537	571	440	507	47	39	50	25
Citrus .....	2,849	2,650	2,353	2,070	1,619	1,492	601	477	133	101
Compton .....	4,570	4,167	3,316	3,084	1,914	2,068	1,348	944	54	72



Culver .....	1,289	1,016	788	717	509	514	258	180	21	23
Downey .....	1,827	1,703	1,341	1,148	983	821	309	259	49	68
East Los Angeles .....	991	1,045	714	499	459	288	176	158	79	53
El Monte .....	1,887	1,639	1,045	1,291	888	969	299	247	58	75
Glendale .....	1,084	953	900	798	799	697	68	70	33	31
Inglewood .....	4,182	3,534	2,901	2,199	1,594	1,223	1,237	911	70	65
Long Beach .....	4,538	4,583	4,317	3,766	3,192	3,032	985	570	140	164
Los Angeles .....	53,403	59,372	43,615	42,690	22,795	27,216	18,594	13,180	2,226	2,294
Los Cerritos .....	1,830	1,653	1,646	1,591	1,249	1,246	341	281	56	64
Melibu <sup>a</sup> .....	174	0	81	0	59	0	13	0	9	0
Newhall .....	381	317	259	242	222	194	25	34	12	14
Pasadena .....	2,234	2,017	1,743	1,528	1,382	1,125	235	299	126	104
Pomona .....	1,678	1,442	1,313	1,132	844	722	393	336	76	74
San Antonio .....	1,441	1,486	984	1,019	657	769	309	228	18	22
Santa Anita .....	710	634	549	507	358	370	160	114	31	23
Santa Monica .....	1,741	1,499	1,311	1,130	933	790	299	285	79	75
South Bay .....	3,507	3,287	2,231	2,222	1,406	1,521	633	519	182	182
South Gate .....	631	673	513	614	319	516	161	79	33	19
Whittier .....	2,104	1,771	1,681	1,354	1,261	963	831	292	89	99
Marin:										
Central .....	1,630	1,694	1,309	1,348	933	931	264	285	112	132
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	1,066	1,031	844	876	645	651	144	171	55	54
Salinas .....	1,078	765	1,034	826	935	628	69	164	30	34
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	5,283	4,947	4,024	3,567	3,043	2,698	747	670	234	199
North Orange County .....	4,830	4,658	3,395	3,218	2,500	2,452	656	522	239	244
Orange County Harbor .....	2,025	1,882	1,359	1,456	1,098	1,101	135	208	126	177
South Orange County .....	793	689	592	429	432	316	112	84	48	29
West Orange County .....	3,712	3,557	2,779	2,658	2,010	2,026	590	454	170	176
Riverside:										
Corona .....	388	359	370	256	309	192	41	35	20	29
Desert .....	1,190	1,160	902	845	658	617	149	121	35	107
Riverside .....	1,826	1,645	1,291	1,229	915	849	288	285	88	93
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	9,358	8,185	7,010	6,956	5,608	5,577	1,077	1,374	325	305
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County <sup>a</sup> .....	3,324	3,374	2,536	2,479	1,926	1,793	462	536	148	180

**TABLE 37—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS OF CIVIL ACTIONS NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED—Continued**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial <sup>2</sup>			
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
<b>San Diego:</b>										
El Cajon.....	1,738	1,183	1,310	837	870	556	365	207	75	74
North County.....	1,491	1,268	1,141	1,084	804	749	277	283	60	52
San Diego.....	8,305	7,350	7,449	7,265	4,186	4,704	2,951	2,286	312	275
<b>San Francisco:</b>										
San Francisco.....	11,395	11,385	8,427	9,390	5,705	6,396	2,409	2,583	313	411
<b>San Joaquin:</b>										
Lodi.....	352	327	307	337	251	259	34	46	22	32
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	520	383	384	229	300	216	65	5	19	8
Stockton.....	3,239	2,947	2,713	2,604	2,121	1,940	507	503	85	161
<b>San Mateo:</b>										
Central.....	1,556	1,462	1,241	1,141	870	836	246	202	125	103
Northern.....	1,838	1,510	1,269	969	1,009	733	198	156	62	80
Southern.....	1,887	1,657	1,455	1,448	913	1,008	398	274	144	166
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>										
Santa Barbara-Goleta.....	1,433	1,330	1,260	1,137	999	920	178	177	83	40
Santa Maria.....	658	543	668	490	561	425	95	49	12	16
<b>Santa Clara:</b>										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga.....	846	663	540	547	392	366	113	129	35	52
Palo Alto-Mountain View.....	1,942	1,619	1,586	1,405	1,174	1,118	301	191	111	96
San Jose-Milpitas.....	9,926	8,032	7,963	5,956	5,580	4,224	2,004	1,487	384	245
Santa Clara.....	515	432	395	384	299	272	78	70	18	42
Sunnyvale-Cupertino.....	1,171	965	893	730	594	503	265	185	34	42
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>										
Santa Cruz County.....	1,804	1,387	1,406	1,158	1,164	973	196	133	46	52
<b>Solano:</b>										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	439	280	341	238	235	169	92	49	14	20
Vallejo.....	763	748	552	547	366	365	172	173	14	9

Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup> .....	2,313	2,277	1,767	1,791	1,345	1,373	319	297	103	121
Stanislaus:										
Modesto .....	2,877	2,994	2,386	2,364	2,125	2,137	181	151	80	76
Tulare:										
Visalia .....	1,194	1,027	961	881	861	761	46	65	54	55
Ventura:										
Ventura County .....	<sup>b</sup> 3,250	3,333	2,757	2,892	2,209	2,276	458	532	90	84

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>b</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 38—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	7,155,278	6,666,645	6,270,049	6,020,199	6,261,387	6,009,428	6,624	8,627	2,038	1,944
Alameda:										
Alameda .....	1,133	5,633	907	7,382	900	7,366	0	4	7	12
Berkeley-Albany .....	292,814	286,419	293,057	281,449	292,503	281,175	548	263	6	11
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	2,476	2,943	1,363	1,830	1,363	1,830	0	0	0	0
Livermore .....	2,404	2,557	1,879	2,356	1,878	2,355	0	0	1	1
Oakland-Piedmont .....	393,950	378,030	378,954	356,326	378,190	355,701	358	275	406	350
San Leandro-Hayward .....	23,211	19,777	19,281	24,840	19,281	24,839	0	0	0	1
Butte:										
Chico .....	52,052	38,730	46,922	39,626	46,842	39,556	7	0	73	70
Contra Costa:										
Delta .....	3,028	4,735	3,276	4,642	3,265	4,639	4	0	7	3
Mt. Diablo .....	28,962	28,823	28,406	28,617	28,362	28,586	20	9	24	22
Richmond .....	13,246	12,224	11,888	12,249	11,885	12,246	0	0	3	3
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	42,094	43,432	41,346	41,587	41,323	41,580	5	1	18	6
West .....	12,000	12,065	12,005	11,466	11,971	11,449	1	0	33	17
Fresno:										
Fresno .....	83,241	59,655	77,940	56,384	77,901	56,376	5	4	34	4
Humboldt:										
Eureka .....	22,555	24,477	22,704	24,410	22,703	24,405	1	2	0	3
Kern:										
Bakersfield .....	24,960	19,234	22,327	16,560	22,327	16,547	0	13	0	0
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra .....	21,687	19,743	21,847	18,632	21,843	18,612	0	0	4	20
Antelope .....	1,340	1,266	1,366	1,074	1,360	1,074	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills .....	141,184	156,338	125,845	160,866	125,842	160,861	0	0	3	5
Burbank .....	50,033	46,848	44,845	46,299	44,839	46,299	0	0	6	0
Citrus .....	16,623	17,375	14,569	16,198	14,561	16,176	0	1	8	21
Compton .....	39,810	35,229	22,843	34,754	22,836	34,741	6	6	1	7

Culver .....	21,502	19,517	18,392	20,323	18,381	20,304	1	0	10	19
Downey .....	26,965	19,990	23,177	18,139	23,153	18,105	10	3	14	31
East Los Angeles .....	34,067	26,037	27,691	21,013	27,689	21,012	0	0	2	1
El Monte .....	16,966	14,322	13,943	13,371	13,940	13,370	0	0	3	1
Glendale .....	41,522	30,350	43,076	29,755	43,073	29,725	1	2	2	28
Inglewood .....	97,698	102,521	80,839	98,260	80,839	98,258	0	0	0	2
Long Beach .....	204,773	220,576	173,538	188,845	173,526	188,821	0	3	12	21
Los Angeles .....	1,380,526	1,246,449	1,170,302	1,036,273	1,169,923	1,036,118	3	7	376	148
Los Cerritos .....	14,673	15,685	13,015	14,864	12,949	14,843	32	0	34	21
Malibu .....	3,145	0	2,327	0	2,317	0	10	0	0	0
Newhall .....	720	457	484	448	483	448	0	0	1	0
Pasadena .....	73,670	69,255	59,214	62,287	59,174	62,270	16	6	24	11
Pomona .....	36,787	31,803	33,963	29,865	33,963	29,865	0	0	0	0
San Antonio .....	58,932	61,970	58,642	55,335	58,642	55,330	0	0	0	5
Santa Anita .....	5,746	4,329	5,672	3,937	5,667	3,933	0	1	5	3
Santa Monica .....	220,007	234,414	209,275	219,813	208,909	219,348	0	23	366	440
South Bay .....	200,095	167,829	201,675	163,742	201,622	163,458	1	207	52	47
South Gate .....	15,452	14,331	11,411	14,038	11,410	14,037	0	0	1	1
Whittier .....	15,693	16,404	12,857	16,874	12,831	16,868	0	0	26	6
Marin:										
Central .....	140,271	139,347	144,625	146,514	144,545	146,448	10	7	70	59
Monterey:										
Monterey-Carmel .....	82,559	79,105	81,611	77,817	81,549	77,759	11	22	51	36
Salinas .....	18,716	29,337	20,262	26,766	20,257	26,745	3	14	2	7
Orange:										
Central Orange County .....	37,220	39,416	38,352	35,851	38,334	35,842	7	2	11	7
North Orange County .....	99,849	100,106	94,967	96,513	94,925	96,466	27	0	15	47
Orange County Harbor .....	78,806	84,746	77,175	76,713	77,149	76,694	14	11	12	8
South Orange County .....	32,822	31,480	29,171	29,155	29,170	29,154	0	0	1	1
West Orange County .....	58,821	46,882	35,095	28,211	35,071	28,171	2	0	22	40
Riverside:										
Corona .....	644	548	551	510	550	510	0	0	1	0
Desert .....	12,619	12,523	12,225	11,631	12,222	11,629	0	0	3	2
Riverside .....	45,560	47,098	44,240	48,454	44,240	48,452	0	1	0	1
Sacramento:										
Sacramento .....	203,457	187,828	184,927	146,994	184,923	146,994	2	0	2	0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County .....	25,224	24,136	20,253	23,586	20,233	23,567	3	2	17	17
San Diego:										
El Cajon .....	10,558	7,124	9,873	6,715	9,862	6,682	9	20	2	13
North County .....	19,998	16,892	21,458	14,306	21,434	14,272	22	28	2	6
San Diego .....	346,091	318,356	315,982	287,944	315,878	287,870	16	6	88	68

**TABLE 38—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
San Francisco:										
San Francisco.....	1,288,151	1,164,223	991,258	1,000,976	986,320	993,898	4,938	7,078	0	0
San Joaquin:										
Lodi.....	19,978	22,315	17,828	21,355	17,814	21,351	13	4	1	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy <sup>a</sup> .....	4,511	3,564	2,799	2,944	2,788	2,942	b <sub>9</sub>	b <sub>2</sub>	2	0
Stockton.....	96,876	89,830	92,380	90,029	92,371	90,019	0	2	9	8
San Mateo:										
Central.....	72,363	55,889	62,711	47,867	62,298	47,244	408	520	5	103
Northern.....	73,378	64,621	62,796	57,734	62,786	57,719	0	6	10	9
Southern.....	47,780	55,777	39,920	56,778	39,826	56,748	92	23	2	7
Santa Barbara:										
Santa Barbara-Goleta.....	68,846	66,703	57,122	52,782	57,087	52,723	0	0	35	59
Santa Maria.....	4,702	4,485	3,627	4,271	3,627	4,271	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara:										
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga.....	15,231	12,130	14,365	10,841	14,359	10,839	0	0	6	2
Palo Alto-Mountain View.....	76,209	80,474	68,964	79,494	68,941	79,475	1	6	22	13
San Jose-Milpitas.....	162,832	130,874	116,681	113,323	116,681	113,317	0	0	0	6
Santa Clara.....	4,929	4,265	5,101	3,726	5,099	3,721	0	0	2	5
Sunnyvale-Cupertino.....	9,335	8,547	9,563	7,786	9,550	7,770	2	2	11	14
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County.....	100,821	93,496	96,213	88,245	96,163	88,220	4	1	46	24
Solano:										
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>a</sup> .....	3,318	3,397	3,206	3,501	3,203	3,497	0	0	3	4
Vallejo.....	22,809	12,919	20,645	13,172	20,639	13,170	0	0	6	2
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County <sup>a</sup> .....	67,488	59,534	61,423	59,382	61,414	59,320	0	35	9	27

Stanislaus:										
Modesto.....	25,672	23,643	23,888	23,176	23,885	23,168	2	1	1	7
Tulare:										
Visalia.....	1,987	1,010	1,411	807	1,411	807	0	0	0	0
Ventura:										
Ventura County .....	37,055	32,253	34,324	29,401	34,317	29,398	0	2	7	1

<sup>a</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>b</sup> Includes 9 juvenile orders during 1973-74 and 3 during 1972-73 as follows by the courts listed below:

	1973-74	1972-73
Compton .....	0	1
Manteca-Ripon-Escalón-Tracy .....	9	2

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 39—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN <sup>a</sup>**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	Total		Total Traffic		Traffic selected <sup>b</sup>		Others Traffic <sup>c</sup>		Nontraffic misdemeanors		Civil	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
State total .....	12,162	R12,343	6,523	R7,218	4,033	R2,971	2,490	R4,247	5,078	R4,613	561	512
<b>Alameda:</b>												
Alameda .....	11	12	4	4	4	2	0	2	4	5	3	3
Berkeley-Albany .....	55	41	7	13	5	6	2	7	33	23	15	5
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	129	141	52	55	38	28	14	27	70	82	7	4
Livermore .....	55	16	26	1	18	0	8	1	29	6	0	9
Oakland-Piedmont .....	260	278	84	50	82	45	2	5	147	187	29	41
San Leandro-Hayward .....	142	161	69	77	66	75	3	2	62	77	11	7
<b>Butte:</b>												
Chico .....	28	21	18	9	18	8	0	1	9	12	1	0
<b>Contra Costa:</b>												
Delta .....	29	38	18	26	11	16	7	10	10	11	1	1
Mt. Diablo .....	69	55	41	34	40	21	1	13	25	20	3	1
Richmond .....	84	82	42	32	31	17	11	15	33	36	9	14
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	59	46	51	32	46	21	5	11	6	9	2	5
West .....	50	R73	27	R37	20	R24	7	R13	23	R35	0	1
<b>Fresno:</b>												
Fresno .....	162	132	74	39	74	34	0	5	81	86	7	7
<b>Humboldt:</b>												
Eureka .....	51	46	25	23	22	20	3	3	24	23	2	0
<b>Kern:</b>												
Bakersfield .....	164	172	56	70	16	9	40	61	106	100	2	2
<b>Los Angeles:</b>												
Alhambra .....	227	176	187	130	52	38	135	92	38	44	2	2
Antelope .....	89	95	36	63	24	15	32	48	30	31	3	1
Beverly Hills .....	166	141	56	70	30	23	26	47	97	61	13	10
Burbank .....	25	24	18	9	13	0	5	9	5	15	2	0
Citrus .....	167	209	93	132	36	34	57	98	71	74	3	3
Compton .....	102	83	39	23	21	13	18	<sup>c</sup> 10	57	58	6	2
Culver .....	69	54	41	32	25	18	16	14	27	21	1	1



Downey.....	107	87	50	60	19	11	31	49	56	27	1	0
East Los Angeles.....	108	77	26	37	22	20	4	17	77	38	5	2
El Monte.....	257	263	145	163	69	53	76	110	112	99	0	1
Glendale.....	104	101	53	64	37	42	16	22	50	30	1	7
Inglewood.....	150	172	85	123	26	28	59	100	63	42	2	2
Long Beach.....	191	278	123	194	75	91	48	103	58	77	10	7
Los Angeles.....	2,026	2,237	1,054	1,447	488	364	566	1,083	821	673	151	117
Los Cerritos.....	84	70	37	28	21	21	16	7	46	42	1	0
Malibu <sup>d</sup> .....	23	0	12	0	9	0	3	0	10	0	1	0
Newhall.....	83	91	57	73	31	28	26	45	24	17	2	1
Pasadena.....	161	93	73	44	57	15	16	29	86	45	2	4
Pomona.....	87	153	44	76	26	25	18	54	41	71	2	6
San Antonio.....	136	125	62	44	38	54	24	20	74	81	0	0
Santa Anita.....	61	55	22	31	10	5	12	26	36	21	3	3
Santa Monica.....	87	124	41	62	22	6	19	56	44	27	2	5
South Bay.....	289	374	180	257	55	36	125	221	97	111	12	6
South Gate.....	72	97	27	36	11	14	16	22	44	61	1	0
Whittier.....	327	338	198	239	87	72	111	167	126	95	3	4
Marin:												
Central.....	110	97	74	49	72	46	2	3	32	46	4	2
Monterey:												
Monterey-Carmel.....	145	216	91	127	42	55	49	72	51	84	3	5
Salinas.....	138	93	88	57	73	25	15	32	45	34	5	2
Orange:												
Central Orange County.....	326	285	173	217	93	55	80	162	147	61	6	7
North Orange County.....	223	281	130	174	59	54	71	120	87	97	11	10
Orange County Harbor.....	94	91	66	63	10	1	56	62	24	25	4	3
South Orange County.....	51	55	35	25	23	13	12	12	15	28	1	2
West Orange County.....	245	355	164	289	84	64	80	225	73	64	8	2
Riverside:												
Corona.....	40	63	21	37	15	22	6	15	19	26	0	0
Desert.....	96	104	43	47	35	32	3	15	49	54	4	3
Riverside.....	150	206	77	121	36	46	41	80	73	79	0	1
Sacramento:												
Sacramento.....	240	153	134	9	132	43	2	16	94	75	12	19
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County <sup>d</sup> .....	373	404	287	370	237	133	50	137	173	130	13	4
San Diego:												
El Cajon.....	253	170	186	99	122	50	64	49	107	67	1	4
North County.....	127	121	71	67	43	17	28	50	54	51	2	3
San Diego.....	681	662	358	405	227	177	131	228	301	237	22	20

**TABLE 39—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN—Continued**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

County and judicial district	Total		Total Traffic		Traffic selected <sup>b</sup>		Others' Traffic <sup>c</sup>		Nontraffic misdemeanors		Civil	
	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73	1973-74	1972-73
San Francisco:												
San Francisco .....	377		272	101	54	84	50	17	4	226	165	50
San Joaquin:												
Lodi .....	16		11	4	5	4	5	0	0	11	6	1
Manteca-Ripon-Escalop-Tracy <sup>d</sup> .....	28		5	16	0	7	0	9	0	10	3	2
Stockton .....	79		66	40	24	22	5	18	19	30	30	9
San Mateo:												
Central .....	79		94	50	51	48	44	2	7	23	36	6
Northern .....	54		42	27	21	26	20	1	1	24	16	3
Southern .....	71		61	43	38	38	33	5	5	24	18	4
Santa Barbara:												
Santa Barbara-Coleta .....	83		64	33	31	22	2	11	29	44	29	5
Santa Maria .....	25		35	14	17	14	15	0	2	11	18	0
Santa Clara:												
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga .....	56		73	44	57	32	28	12	29	12	15	0
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	90		114	62	63	50	46	12	17	23	46	5
San Jose-Milpitas .....	341		421	223	279	202	219	21	60	100	124	18
Santa Clara .....	40		92	37	65	29	41	8	24	3	26	0
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	63		91	52	65	46	44	6	21	7	23	4
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County .....	86		72	43	43	33	24	10	19	30	26	13
Solano:												
Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville <sup>d</sup> .....	69		52	38	41	32	21	6	20	31	10	0
Vallejo .....	64		86	34	51	27	39	7	12	26	34	4
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County <sup>d</sup> .....	92		80	16	12	11	10	5	2	70	62	6
Stanislaus:												
Modesto .....	133		105	77	61	66	40	11	21	54	40	2

Tulare:												
Visalia .....	101	129	75	87	56	67	19	20	23	39	3	3
Ventura:												
Ventura County .....	231	191	123	98	86	66	37	32	100	86	8	7

<sup>a</sup> "Juries selected and sworn" are not the equivalent of cases disposed of by verdict since a single jury may try consolidated cases or a settlement may occur following the swearing of the jury.

<sup>b</sup> Violations of Sections 14601, 20002, 23102, 23103, 23104 and 23106 of the Vehicle Code.

<sup>c</sup> Includes 4 juries sworn in illegal parking proceedings during 1972-73 reported as follows by the courts listed below:

1972-73

Compton .....	1
Los Angeles.....	2
Pasadena .....	1

<sup>d</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.

<sup>e</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 40—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
WEIGHTED UNITS PER JUDICIAL POSITION  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	1973-74				1972-73			
	Judicial positions <sup>a</sup>		Weighted units <sup>b</sup>		Judicial positions <sup>a</sup>		Weighted units <sup>b</sup>	
	Total	Judges	Number	Per judicial position	Total	Judges	Number	Per judicial position
State Total .....	428	384	25,280,341	59,066	413	380	24,210,838	58,692
Alameda:								
Alameda .....	1	1	52,818	52,818	1	1	46,002	46,002
Berkeley-Albany .....	4	4	225,546	56,387	4	4	190,363	47,591
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	3	3	149,406	49,802	3	3	151,419	50,473
Livermore .....	1	1	78,131	78,131	1	1	65,664	65,664
Oakland-Piedmont .....	<sup>c</sup> 15	14	886,512	59,101	14	14	<sup>b</sup> 808,759	<sup>c</sup> 57,741
San Leandro-Hayward .....	6	6	365,156	60,859	6	6	337,335	56,223
Butte:								
Chico .....	1	1	68,915	68,915	1	1	73,346	73,346
Contra Costa:								
Delta .....	2	<sup>d</sup> 2	113,922	56,961	2	<sup>d</sup> 2	90,744	45,372
Mt. Diablo .....	3	3	201,345	67,115	3	3	190,187	63,396
Richmond .....	3	3	134,189	44,730	3	3	125,914	41,971
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	2	2	143,177	71,589	2	2	118,135	59,068
West .....	2	2	132,071	66,036	2	2	108,820	54,410
Fresno:								
Fresno .....	6	6	386,159	64,360	6	6	385,441	64,240
Humboldt:								
Eureka .....	1	1	73,253	73,253	1	1	79,402	79,402
Kern:								
Bakersfield .....	6	6	306,165	51,028	6	6	268,476	44,746
Los Angeles:								
Alhambra .....	3	3	141,269	47,090	3	3	134,501	44,834
Antelope .....	2	1	93,280	46,640	2	1	82,367	41,184
Beverly Hills .....	4	3	171,209	42,802	4	3	183,169	45,792
Burbank .....	2	2	100,997	50,498	2	2	92,953	46,477
Citrus .....	6	5	411,856	68,643	6	5	401,777	66,963
Compton .....	7	5	438,135	62,591	7	5	419,737	59,962
Culver .....	<sup>e</sup> 2	1	83,076	41,538	1	1	76,139	76,139
Downey .....	4	4	242,289	60,572	4	4	252,871	63,218
East Los Angeles .....	<sup>f</sup> 5	4	274,534	54,907	6	4	264,663	44,111
El Monte .....	5	4	275,310	55,062	5	<sup>d</sup> 4	266,739	53,348
Glendale .....	3	2	126,167	42,056	3	2	126,393	42,131
Inglewood .....	5	4	347,528	69,506	5	<sup>d</sup> 4	326,223	65,245
Long Beach .....	8	7	467,639	58,455	8	7	473,603	59,200
Los Angeles .....	<sup>g</sup> 62	64	4,995,583	60,922	<sup>h</sup> 79	64	5,255,809	66,529
Los Cerritos .....	3	3	165,493	55,164	3	3	164,251	54,750
Malibu .....	1	1	40,568	40,568	—	—	—	—
Newhall .....	2	2	94,298	47,149	2	2	81,739	40,870
Pasadena .....	5	4	235,657	47,131	5	4	219,184	43,837
Pomona .....	3	3	242,213	80,738	3	3	240,886	80,295
San Antonio .....	4	3	258,245	64,561	4	3	239,276	59,819
Santa Anita .....	1	1	76,441	76,441	1	1	78,997	78,997
Santa Monica .....	<sup>c</sup> 4	3	154,412	38,603	3	3	168,969	56,323
South Bay .....	5	<sup>d</sup> 5	424,983	84,997	4	4	417,215	104,304
South Gate .....	2	2	113,792	56,896	<sup>i</sup> 2	<sup>i</sup> 2	105,143	52,572
Whittier .....	5	4	241,260	48,252	<sup>j</sup> 5	4	251,208	44,242
Marin:								
Central .....	4	4	259,290	64,823	4	4	231,944	57,986
Monterey:								
Monterey-Carmel .....	3	3	127,687	42,562	3	<sup>d</sup> 3	127,955	42,652
Salinas .....	2	2	142,911	71,456	2	2	128,196	64,099

**TABLE 40—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
WEIGHTED UNITS PER JUDICIAL POSITION—Continued**  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74

County and judicial district	1973-74				1972-73			
	Judicial positions <sup>a</sup>		Weighted units <sup>b</sup>		Judicial positions <sup>a</sup>		Weighted units <sup>b</sup>	
	Total	Judges	Number	Per judicial position	Total	Judges	Number	Per judicial position
<b>Orange:</b>								
Central Orange County ..	11	11	615,878	55,989	11	<sup>d</sup> 11	602,287	54,753
North Orange County .....	8	8	505,543	63,193	8	8	453,354	56,669
Orange County Harbor ..	4	4	302,032	75,513	4	<sup>R</sup> 4	253,541	63,383
South Orange County .....	3	3	135,212	45,071	3	3	122,786	40,929
West Orange County .....	<sup>9</sup> 9	8	560,800	62,311	8	8	499,821	62,478
<b>Riverside:</b>								
Corona .....	1	1	81,646	81,646	1	1	71,286	71,286
Desert .....	2	2	142,489	71,245	2	2	134,230	67,115
Riverside .....	5	4	271,085	54,217	5	4	274,521	54,904
<b>Sacramento:</b>								
Sacramento .....	14	13	832,680	59,477	<sup>k</sup> 14	<sup>d</sup> 13	893,259	63,804
<b>San Bernardino:</b>								
San Bernardino County <sup>d</sup> <sup>k</sup> 14	<sup>d</sup> 14	<sup>d</sup> 12	720,635	51,474	11	10	629,393	57,218
<b>San Diego:</b>								
El Cajon .....	4	4	247,741	61,933	4	4	221,205	55,301
North County .....	5	5	369,675	73,935	5	5	302,162	60,432
San Diego .....	23	22	1,398,454	60,802	<sup>l</sup> 23	22	1,257,630	54,680
<b>San Francisco:</b>								
San Francisco .....	<sup>j</sup> 20	19	<sup>m</sup> 1,084,348	<sup>m</sup> 54,717	19	19	<sup>m</sup> 1,096,720	<sup>o</sup> 57,722
<b>San Joaquin:</b>								
Lodi .....	1	1	56,216	56,216	1	<sup>1</sup> 1	47,674	47,674
Manteca-Ripon-Escalante	2	2	74,857	37,429	2	<sup>d</sup> 2	51,362	25,681
Tracy <sup>d</sup> .....	2	2	74,857	37,429	2	<sup>d</sup> 2	51,362	25,681
Stockton .....	4	4	302,512	75,628	4	4	269,888	67,472
<b>San Mateo:</b>								
Central .....	3	3	181,253	60,418	3	3	164,737	54,912
Northern .....	4	3	186,670	46,668	<sup>k</sup> 4	3	187,207	46,802
Southern .....	3	3	203,029	67,676	3	3	193,625	64,542
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>								
Santa Barbara-Goleta .....	3	3	230,316	76,772	3	3	206,025	68,675
Santa Maria .....	2	2	69,475	34,738	2	2	64,067	32,034
<b>Santa Clara:</b>								
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga	<sup>1</sup> 1	1	88,907	88,907	1	1	75,955	75,955
Palo Alto-Mountain View	4	4	163,186	40,797	4	<sup>d</sup> 4	152,668	38,217
San Jose-Milpitas .....	<sup>13</sup> 13	11	685,766	52,751	11	<sup>d</sup> 11	618,951	56,268
Santa Clara .....	2	2	96,551	48,276	2	2	88,116	44,058
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	2	2	105,767	52,884	2	2	97,859	48,930
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>								
Santa Cruz County .....	3	2	214,128	71,376	3	<sup>d</sup> 3	192,175	64,058
<b>Solano:</b>								
Fairfield-Suisun								
Vacaville <sup>d</sup> .....	2	2	123,517	61,759	2	<sup>d</sup> 2	76,412	38,206
Vallejo .....	2	2	105,036	52,518	2	2	92,392	46,196
<b>Sonoma:</b>								
Sonoma County <sup>d</sup> .....	4	4	231,387	57,847	4	4	230,718	55,180
<b>Stanislaus:</b>								
Modesto .....	3	3	225,377	75,126	3	3	233,042	77,681
<b>Tulare:</b>								
Visalia .....	1	1	93,092	93,092	1	1	78,505	78,505

**TABLE 40—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
WEIGHTED UNITS PER JUDICIAL POSITION—Continued  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	Judicial positions <sup>a</sup> Total Judges	1973-74			1972-73			
		Weighted units <sup>b</sup>		Per judicial position	Weighted units <sup>b</sup>		Per judicial position	
		Number			Number			
Ventura:								
Ventura County .....	8	8	502,183	62,773	6	<sup>d</sup> 8	465,540	58,193

<sup>a</sup> In order to permit meaningful comparisons of workload, full-time court commissioners and traffic referees employed by courts were included with the authorized number of judges. (Federally funded traffic commissioner positions, however, were not included.) This treatment assumes that these court officers were available to handle matters which would have otherwise required the full-time effort of an equivalent number of judges.

<sup>b</sup> The Judicial Council's approved system adopted in 1971 assigns the following weights to municipal court filings:

Type of proceeding	Los Angeles County	State less Los Angeles County
	County	County
Felony .....	51	45
Selected Traffic .....	13	17
Other Traffic .....	1.0	1.1
Intoxication .....	2.9	1.9
Other Misdemeanors .....	22	17
Civil .....	9	12
Small Claims .....	7	6
Parking (San Francisco) .....	—	0.041

The values assigned to filings are based on estimates of the average case related time involved per filing. Case related time involves the time judges are in chambers as well as the time judges are on the bench disposing of case matters. The weighting system is designed to permit a more accurate evaluation of potential workload than filings alone but it does not purport to reflect the quality of judicial performance in any way. Following past practice weights are revised whenever court experience indicates a need for a change.

In 1973-74 a study to verify the weights was conducted by a consultant. In its report to the Judicial Council the consultant recommended some changes in the weights. The new weights, however, were not applied pending action by the Judicial Council on the recommendations.

The caseload standard for a judge is the approximate number of minutes of case related time available per judge year. A separate judge year value was established for each of the four different size courts. The values and the group to which they apply are shown below:

Authorized judicial positions per court	Values
1-2 .....	58,500
3-10 .....	60,000
11-20 .....	62,800
21 and up .....	65,800

<sup>c</sup> A federally funded traffic commissioner position became a full-time court employed position during the year.

<sup>d</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the item or court on Table 29.

<sup>e</sup> A part-time court commissioner position was reclassified as a full-time position.

<sup>f</sup> A full-time traffic referee position was eliminated during the year.

<sup>g</sup> A full-time traffic referee and two full-time court commissioners were added during the year.

<sup>h</sup> Three full-time traffic referees were added during the year.

<sup>i</sup> The full-time court commissioner position was eliminated and replaced by an additional judgeship created on March 7, 1973.

<sup>j</sup> A full-time court commissioner was added during the year.

<sup>k</sup> A full-time traffic referee was added during the year.

<sup>l</sup> A full-time traffic referee was reclassified as a full-time court commissioner.

<sup>m</sup> Includes weighted units on illegal parking cases.

<sup>n</sup> A federally funded traffic commissioner became a full-time court employed court commissioner and a full-time traffic trial commissioner was added during the year.

<sup>R</sup> Revised.

**TABLE 41—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS**  
**DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS**  
**THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS <sup>a</sup>**  
**Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	1973-74			1972-73		
	Days received	Days rendered	Net days received (or rendered) <sup>a</sup>	Days received	Days rendered	Net days received (or rendered) <sup>a</sup>
State total .....	4,054.5	496.0	3,558.5	4,113.5	682.0	3,431.5
Alameda:						
Alameda .....	22	4	18	23	5.5	17.5
Berkeley-Albany .....	0.5	20	-19.5	0	10	-10
Fremont-Newark-Union City .....	25	1	27	45	0	45
Livermore .....	37	7	30	70	0	70
Oakland-Piedmont .....	69	2	67	100	1	99
San Leandro-Hayward .....	22	5	17	1	12	-11
Butte:						
Chico .....	22	0.5	21.5	33	1	32
Contra Costa:						
Delta .....	8	0	8	15	0	15
Mt. Diablo .....	86.5	1	85.5	59	1	58
Richmond .....	5	6	-1	75	21	54
Walnut Creek-Danville .....	220	1	219	35.5	1	34.5
West .....	49	5.5	43.5	151	0	151
Fresno:						
Fresno .....	235	2	233	141	3	138
Humboldt:						
Eureka .....	117	0	117	102	6	96
Kern:						
Bakersfield .....	5	4	1	10	8	2
Los Angeles:						
Alhambra .....	0	2	-2	10	9	1
Antelope .....	89	0	89	2	0	2
Beverly Hills .....	59	0	59	17	0	17
Burbank .....	38	0	38	144.5	0	144.5
Citrus .....	0.5	17.5	-17	62.5	3.5	59
Compton .....	0	20	-20	10	3.5	6.5
Culver .....	39	0	39	7	0	7
Downey .....	60	2	58	6	2	4
East Los Angeles .....	49	6	43	0	0	0
El Monte .....	2	6	-4	1	7	-6
Glendale .....	0	0	0	0	1	-1
Inglewood .....	161	0	161	72	3	69
Long Beach .....	0	0	0	29.5	28	1.5
Los Angeles .....	150	0	150	234	6	228
Los Cerritos .....	53	0	53	14	10	4
Malibu .....	9	0	9	0	0	0
Newhall .....	0	3	-3	3	5	-2
Pasadena .....	1	27.5	-26.5	0	61.5	-61.5
Pomona .....	94	14.5	79.5	0	33	-33
San Antonio .....	34	0	34	3	3	0
Santa Anita .....	41	2.5	38.5	9	1	8
Santa Monica .....	42	1	41	48	0	48
South Bay .....	0	18	-18	18	43	-25
South Gate .....	5	0	5	141	0	141
Whittier .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin:						
Central .....	1	0	1	22	2	20
Monterey:						
Monterey-Carmel .....	48	26	22	133	15	118
Salinas .....	115.5	0	115.5	49	0	49

**TABLE 41—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS  
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS—Continued  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

County and judicial district	1972-74			1973-73		
	Days received	Days rendered	Net days received (or rendered) <sup>a</sup>	Days received	Days rendered	Net days received (or rendered) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Orange:</b>						
Central Orange County .....	0	6	-6	20	0	20
North Orange County .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange County Harbor .....	66	0	66	26	0	26
South Orange County .....	45	0	45	54	0	54
West Orange County .....	140	0	140	10	0	10
<b>Riverside:</b>						
Corona .....	82	0	82	69	0	69
Desert .....	183	2	181	137	7.5	129.5
Riverside .....	1	0	1	108	5	103
<b>Sacramento:</b>						
Sacramento .....	96	0	96	344	0	344
<b>San Bernardino:</b>						
San Bernardino County <sup>b</sup> .....	348.5	18	330.5	269	34.5	234.5
<b>San Diego:</b>						
El Cajon .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North County .....	0	19	-19	0	0	0
San Diego .....	5	69	-64	0	45	-45
<b>San Francisco:</b>						
San Francisco .....	43	18	25	99	135.5	-36.5
<b>San Joaquin:</b>						
Lodi .....	21.5	1	20.5	28	4	24
Manteca-Ripon-Escalante Tracy <sup>b</sup> .....	91	8	83	104	1	103
Stockton .....	129	1	128	70	7	63
<b>San Mateo:</b>						
Central .....	48	0	48	80	4	76
Northern .....	42	0	42	41	0	41
Southern .....	60	1	59	56.5	0	56.5
<b>Santa Barbara:</b>						
Santa Barbara-Coleta .....	51	13.5	37.5	123	3	120
Santa Maria .....	3	68	-65	10	95	-85
<b>Santa Clara:</b>						
Los Gatos-Campbell-Saratoga	36	0	36	27	0	27
Palo Alto-Mountain View .....	0	15	-15	0	5.5	-5.5
San Jose-Milpitas .....	4	12	-8	5	0	5
Santa Clara .....	1	2	-1	13	0	13
Sunnyvale-Cupertino .....	1	1	0	0	3	-3
<b>Santa Cruz:</b>						
Santa Cruz County .....	66	4	62	106.5	4.5	102
<b>Solano:</b>						
Fairfield-Suisun- Vacaville .....	50	6	44	102	0	102
Vallejo .....	74.5	8.5	66	42	5	37
<b>Sonoma:</b>						
Sonoma County <sup>b</sup> .....	93	6	87	80	10	70
<b>Stanislaus:</b>						
Modesto .....	57.5	0	57.5	4	0	4

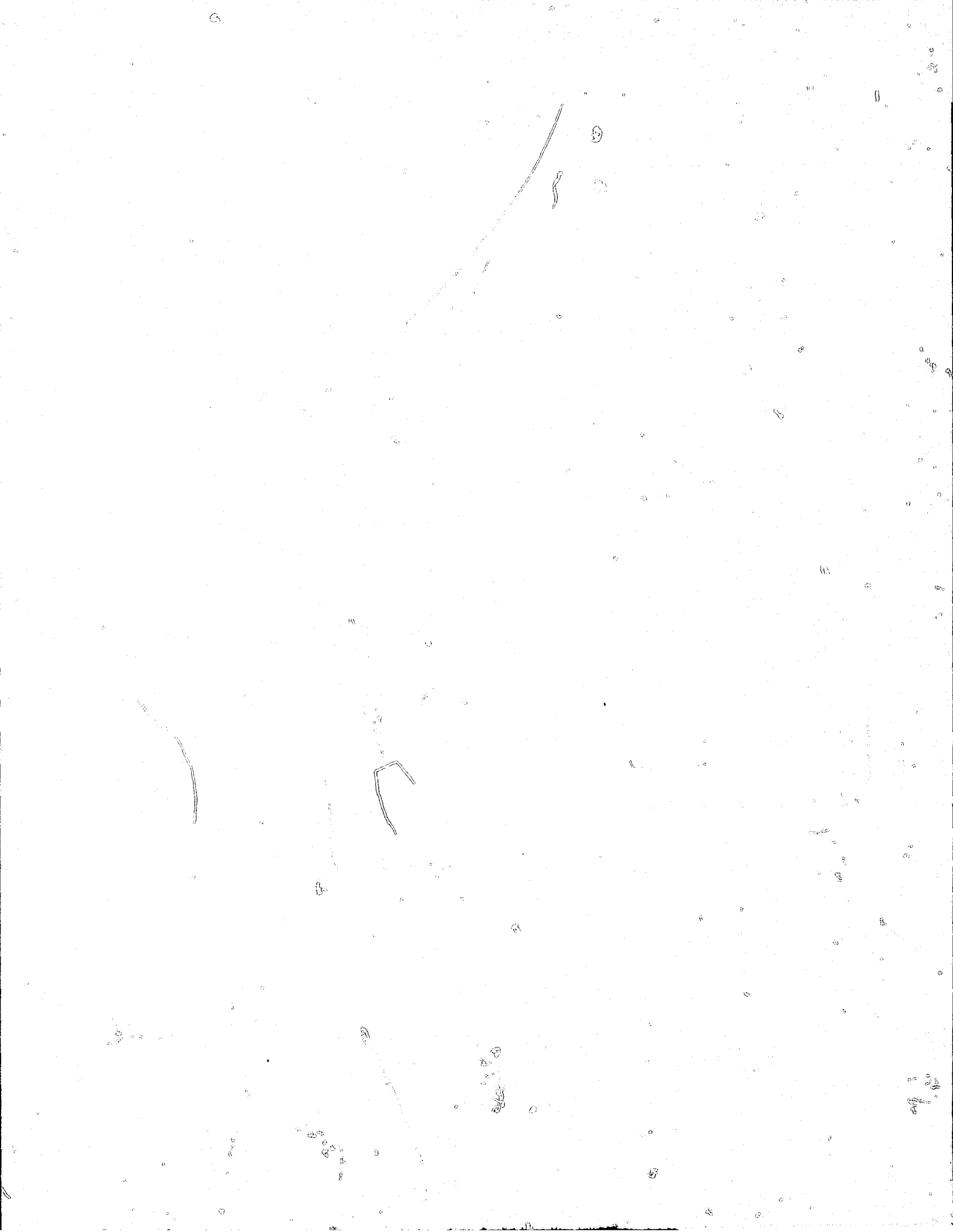


**TABLE 41—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS  
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS  
THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS—*Continued*  
Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74**

<i>County and judicial district</i>	<i>1973-74</i>			<i>1972-73</i>		
	<i>Days received</i>	<i>Days rendered</i>	<i>Net days received (or rendered)<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>Days received</i>	<i>Days rendered</i>	<i>Net days received (or rendered)<sup>a</sup></i>
Tulare:						
Visalia.....	164	0	164	165	0	165
Ventura:						
Ventura County .....	35.5	12	23.5	24.5	6.5	18

<sup>a</sup> Minus sign (-) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chairman of the Judicial Council under Section 6 of Article VI of the State Constitution. Each day worked in excess of three hours was reported as a full day with three hours or less as a half day.

<sup>b</sup> For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table 29.





<b>El Dorado:</b>										
El Dorado .....	6,866	8,181	20	38	295	193	6,103	189	28	344
Georgetown-Divide .....	1,194	775	0	11	122	41	930	76	14	24
Lake Valley .....	11,417	10,315	179	181	865	540	8,778	652	222	1,779
Placerville .....	8,354	7,237	60	96	422	301	6,731	566	178	5,642
<b>Fresno:</b>										
Caruthers .....	671	566	39	52	47	47	428	56	2	5
Clovis .....	3,861	3,108	80	72	384	191	2,700	395	39	1,080
Coalinga .....	8,679	6,724	38	193	375	372	7,433	193	75	138
Dunlap .....	110	134	18	0	54	1	21	14	2	2
Firebaugh .....	8,754	7,801	97	477	492	408	7,044	179	57	188
Fowler .....	2,508	1,881	16	66	55	127	2,203	37	4	26
Kerman .....	2,293	3,060	54	30	322	162	1,485	223	17	5
Kingsburg .....	1,751	1,447	29	47	321	59	1,196	76	23	35
Parlier .....	1,247	1,071	53	181	139	60	772	39	3	286
Ponderosa .....	1,386	758	9	41	148	20	1,123	37	3	109
Reedley .....	2,706	2,885	75	104	488	175	1,484	367	13	919
Riverdale .....	877	1,044	19	45	49	42	602	71	49	5
Sanger .....	2,495	2,287	94	62	382	106	1,522	307	22	609
Selma .....	3,325	3,145	82	158	196	166	2,274	390	59	642
<b>Glenn:</b>										
Orland .....	4,231	4,639	97	32	324	230	3,233	227	88	170
Willows .....	3,783	2,140	40	8	180	520	2,800	132	73	34
<b>Humboldt:</b>										
Arcata .....	7,695	7,601	0	144	673	484	5,692	444	258	12,408
Fortuna .....	4,284	3,938	0	42	285	298	2,980	363	316	233
Garberville .....	1,773	1,381	0	38	124	54	1,361	152	44	111
Klamath-Trinity .....	1,058	952	0	19	120	59	675	152	33	25
<b>Imperial:</b>										
Brawley .....	5,349	5,798	204	260	313	323	3,729	451	69	1,304
Calexico .....	4,494	5,055	118	336	546	372	2,913	169	40	3,051
Calipatria .....	1,977	1,737	16	34	879	47	946	45	10	7
El Centro .....	15,009	11,880	295	420	524	857	12,035	593	285	4,591
Holtville .....	3,494	3,047	8	33	145	86	3,169	31	22	112
Imperial .....	3,390	3,567	107	24	203	320	2,460	223	48	1,252
Westmorland .....	2,934	3,849	5	34	171	76	2,625	16	7	0
Winterhaven .....	4,997	5,243	22	472	416	338	3,710	33	6	107
<b>Inyo:</b>										
Northern Inyo .....	3,700	4,243	41	0	360	132	2,915	225	27	1,364
Southern Inyo .....	2,902	2,878	43	4	173	60	2,574	41	7	51

**TABLE 42—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS  
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS  
FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74—Continued**

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings <sup>a</sup>		1973-74 filings by proceedings							
	1973-74	1972-73	Felony preliminaries	Nontraffic misdemeanors		Traffic violations excluding parking		Small claims	Tort and other civil	Illegal parking
				Intoxication	Other	Selected	Other			
Kern:										
Arvin-Lamont .....	5,956	5,237	0	200	788	290	4,484	193	2	225
Buttonwillow .....	2,808	2,323	0	11	33	40	2,686	35	3	16
Delano-McFarland .....	6,934	5,557	0	577	704	269	4,883	362	139	485
Indian Wells .....	5,484	6,534	0	48	328	258	4,511	307	32	64
Kern River-Rand .....	2,085	2,341	44	94	571	48	1,141	180	7	76
Maricopa-Taft .....	20,783	19,453	0	76	536	377	19,416	230	148	464
Mojave .....	8,965	8,514	0	94	375	342	7,828	307	19	54
Shafter .....	6,452	5,761	0	144	207	206	5,751	125	19	199
Tehachapi .....	6,260	4,863	0	26	232	90	5,818	84	10	28
Wasco .....	5,470	6,369	0	75	582	148	4,531	98	36	214
Kings:										
Avenal .....	4,914	4,642	11	32	130	103	4,546	66	26	0
Corcoran .....	1,541	1,699	44	118	227	62	735	253	102	53
Hanford .....	7,574	7,278	201	221	575	433	5,176	587	381	3,142
Lemoore .....	3,573	3,875	73	88	365	249	2,569	135	94	352
Lake:										
Clearlake Highlands .....	1,566	2,026	34	53	217	183	855	194	30	102
Kelseyville .....	838	671	0	12	108	58	597	49	14	9
Lakeport .....	1,517	1,379	233	42	222	159	568	220	73	108
Middletown-Lower Lake .....	728	677	0	29	55	43	497	98	6	8
Upper Lake .....	1,171	1,229	0	28	152	119	786	73	13	10
Lassen:										
Big Valley .....	82	72	0	0	13	3	46	19	1	0
Central .....	3,936	3,657	73	26	423	121	2,539	715	39	1,473
Los Angeles:										
Catalina .....	332	292	26	60	111	3	75	53	4	319
Malibu .....	6,693	14,454	77	81	454	405	5,386	239	56	2,879
Madera:										
Chowchilla .....	4,932	5,441	61	68	207	295	4,067	172	62	184
Madera .....	10,622	7,724	165	270	783	1,065	7,275	777	287	6,006
Sierra .....	1,290	1,199	13	11	231	77	679	267	12	27

Mariposa:										
Coulterville.....	68	52	0	1	23	7	22	13	0	22
Mariposa .....	1,563	1,493	58	41	255	60	1,013	123	13	63
Mendocino:										
Anderson.....	294	345	0	9	52	26	179	24	4	5
Arena .....	477	466	0	0	242	8	180	29	18	248
Big River.....	646	642	0	12	190	20	402	17	5	316
Little Lake.....	3,407	3,006	0	23	201	137	2,801	213	32	203
Long Valley .....	1,063	1,021	0	3	49	42	897	67	5	5
Round Valley.....	102	145	0	2	39	4	36	14	7	0
Sanel.....	516	621	0	3	33	24	446	7	3	25
Ten Mile River .....	2,607	2,592	0	7	435	154	1,546	397	68	2,198
Ukiah .....	8,166	6,770	432	53	762	322	5,321	1,137	139	8,696
Merced:										
Atwater .....	8,646	6,598	160	79	496	919	6,728	262	62	216
Dos Palos .....	3,313	3,015	36	24	234	140	2,619	224	36	688
Gustine .....	5,803	4,730	17	16	243	131	5,312	74	10	20
Le Grand .....	3,048	2,598	25	33	86	239	2,630	27	8	15
Livingston.....	10,701	9,607	56	80	391	348	9,574	156	96	207
Los Banos .....	8,027	6,169	106	94	587	266	6,501	356	117	648
Merced .....	11,559	10,884	333	537	873	919	7,084	1,125	686	20,398
Snelling .....	136	152	6	6	31	0	84	3	6	1
Modoc:										
Adin-Lookout.....	28	48	0	0	13	10	0	5	0	0
Alturas .....	1,276	1,375	49	48	123	49	646	340	21	22
Newell .....	268	184	1	0	27	3	222	11	4	0
Surprise Valley .....	12	9	0	0	7	0	1	2	2	0
Mono:										
Mono .....	2,892	2,480	100	4	790	110	1,679	186	23	869
Monterey:										
Castroville-Pajaro.....	8,138	9,464	138	32	356	597	6,850	136	29	151
Gonzales .....	-	1,091	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield .....	817	2,029	4	0	57	30	679	38	9	0
King City .....	2,357	4,567	19	115	79	72	1,969	68	35	17
King City-Greenfield .....	4,386	-	22	32	123	78	4,027	70	34	30
Pacific Grove.....	2,419	2,604	86	13	479	100	1,540	161	40	2,282
San Ardo .....	4,302	4,549	5	3	244	49	3,980	17	4	20
Soledad .....	-	786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soledad-Gonzales .....	6,274	3,160	72	24	412	178	5,379	193	16	235

**TABLE 42—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS  
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS  
FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74—Continued**

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings <sup>a</sup>		1973-74 filings by proceedings							
	1973-74	1972-73	Felony preliminaries	Nontraffic misdemeanors		Traffic violations excluding parking		Small claims	Tort and other civil	Illegal parking
				Intoxication	Other	Selected	Other			
Napa:										
Calistoga .....	1,231	1,360	45	1	39	55	1,017	61	13	1,382
Napa .....	16,216	16,539	741	5	1,263	1,282	11,720	771	434	21,400
St. Helena .....	2,161	2,011	43	68	101	82	1,734	112	21	722
Nevada:										
Nevada .....	5,038	5,077	89	158	526	255	3,221	639	170	6,116
Truckee .....	5,044	2,743	24	58	212	114	4,289	289	88	253
Placer:										
Auburn .....	7,727	7,610	695	110	375	234	5,569	430	314	3,622
Colfax-Alta-Dutch Flat .....	5,321	6,183	0	30	110	110	4,926	99	46	120
Foresthill .....	178	149	0	3	72	8	65	23	7	0
Lincoln .....	690	766	0	15	135	48	313	109	70	53
Loomis .....	5,140	4,083	0	40	392	178	4,325	107	98	678
Roseville .....	5,896	4,750	0	91	716	208	4,091	396	394	3,148
Tahoe .....	3,728	2,530	0	83	491	120	2,513	467	54	570
Plumas:										
Almanor .....	1,346	1,369	24	47	332	46	689	184	24	19
Beckwourth .....	544	1,023	6	12	202	16	247	54	7	408
Plumas .....	1,569	1,693	34	62	353	87	754	238	36	94
Riverside:										
Beaumont .....	6,889	5,603	0	20	408	370	5,880	171	40	18
Coachella .....	4,930	4,787	57	125	768	394	3,185	376	25	89
Elsinore .....	2,915	2,802	0	39	720	115	2,374	287	30	71
Hemet .....	5,837	5,679	0	142	733	511	3,662	909	80	173
Jurupa .....	8,662	8,341	0	62	1,825	1,019	5,066	582	108	0
Murrieta .....	1,807	1,643	0	11	201	40	1,442	108	5	0
Palo Verde .....	9,462	8,610	125	425	617	446	7,182	640	27	24
Perris .....	6,345	4,093	0	111	1,229	275	4,321	344	65	27
San Geronimo .....	20,284	18,032	0	58	311	421	19,158	288	48	12
San Jacinto .....	2,157	2,449	0	89	232	264	1,370	177	25	114

Sacramento:										
Elk Grove-Galt .....	2,404	2,190	0	33	250	96	1,650	355	20	222
Fair Oaks-Folsom .....	6,798	4,747	0	56	490	247	5,803	175	27	174
Walnut Grove-Isleton .....	1,121	940	0	4	592	16	439	66	4	67
San Benito:										
Hollister <sup>g</sup> .....	3,367	2,384	89	179	287	151	2,117	462	82	2,565
San Juan .....	1,728	2,094	14	35	37	94	1,505	35	8	15
Tres Pinos <sup>g</sup> .....	53	120	0	0	20	0	18	14	1	0
San Bernardino:										
Barstow .....	1,793	10,464	2	28	43	40	1,642	33	5	71
Bear Valley .....	3,162	2,880	50	62	572	261	1,537	657	23	221
Bloomington .....	5,642	4,927	3	38	58	421	4,899	193	30	36
Calzona .....	758	1,364	6	4	159	4	575	9	1	0
Chino .....	3,248	8,772	88	79	223	131	2,474	163	90	337
Colton .....	10,985	12,176	110	125	615	517	8,822	730	66	890
Crest Forest .....	2,262	1,821	52	14	331	86	1,169	579	31	219
Cucamonga .....	2,681	2,949	75	27	142	317	1,714	167	239	515
Etiwanda .....	2,173	1,594	8	5	86	95	1,967	7	5	0
Highland .....	3,461	3,709	79	16	278	536	2,370	159	23	191
Mission .....	3,942	3,517	30	10	81	299	3,329	99	94	3,722
Needles .....	5,812	4,276	55	62	165	71	5,374	84	1	201
Trona .....	574	856	6	17	21	3	460	64	3	4
Twentynine Palms .....	6,496	5,820	122	100	242	323	5,431	254	24	65
Yermo Belleville <sup>h</sup> .....	617	16,516	12	8	6	26	563	2	0	0
Yucaipa .....	4,262	3,563	38	15	82	314	3,670	126	17	0
San Diego:										
Coronado .....	5,681	9,366	0	12	358	645	4,502	144	20	2,593
East County .....	1,056	1,014	0	26	143	15	806	63	3	7
Fallbrook .....	2,226	2,454	0	6	113	137	1,677	241	52	62
National .....	11,128	13,378	0	248	1,184	762	7,717	959	258	1,750
Ramona .....	2,522	2,373	0	14	722	180	1,325	263	18	149
San Joaquin:										
Tracy <sup>j</sup> .....	-	7,173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Luis Obispo:										
First .....	6,947	6,762	82	87	304	213	5,716	411	134	1,645
Second .....	4,460	4,552	159	99	493	176	3,238	236	59	713
Third .....	10,762	12,489	172	311	456	557	7,746	902	618	65,872
Fourth .....	10,165	10,467	175	162	883	536	7,877	325	207	1,056
Fifth .....	7,671	6,814	94	69	219	292	6,664	258	75	304



**TABLE 42—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS  
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS  
FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74—Continued**

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings <sup>a</sup>		1973-74 filings by proceedings							
	1973-74	1972-73	Felony preliminaries	Nontraffic misdemeanors		Traffic violations excluding parking		Small claims	Tort and other civil	Illegal parking
				Intoxication	Other	Selected	Other			
Santa Barbara:										
Carpinteria-Montecito.....	3,106	3,253	0	15	338	146	2,376	209	22	1,354
Guadalupe.....	916	793	8	6	99	120	637	44	2	2,158
Lompoc.....	4,248	4,443	109	74	878	375	2,216	421	175	780
Solvang.....	4,784	5,220	43	28	503	102	3,896	194	18	120
Santa Clara:										
Gilroy-Morgan Hill.....	15,040	13,451	123	100	890	373	11,986	1,206	362	1,284
Shasta:										
Anderson.....	3,320	3,262	115	67	235	237	2,310	285	71	81
Burney.....	1,271	1,143	21	6	95	43	849	237	20	16
Castella.....	1,267	987	9	15	24	8	1,199	9	3	22
Central Valley.....	5,423	5,684	241	59	463	302	4,078	164	116	46
Cottonwood.....	482	483	17	10	27	40	237	113	18	4
Fall River Valley.....	278	246	16	8	44	23	96	89	2	1
Mountain.....	290	319	3	3	36	98	140	6	4	0
Redding.....	7,526	7,375	167	135	674	670	4,209	1,198	473	22,098
Sierra:										
Sierra County.....	631	738	20	10	229	35	298	39	0	36
Siskiyou:										
Dorris.....	627	691	0	9	78	12	484	24	20	2
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta.....	5,355	5,121	0	47	210	116	4,648	297	37	1,120
Happy Camp.....	715	925	0	10	99	20	475	99	12	18
McCloud.....	375	346	0	7	63	19	164	114	8	21
Scott Valley.....	467	425	0	14	80	29	258	73	13	6
Shasta Valley.....	2,488	2,651	0	41	397	78	1,746	190	36	179
Tulelake.....	315	231	0	41	80	3	156	26	9	81
Yreka.....	5,042	5,478	219	88	183	160	3,949	273	170	1,391
Solano:										
Benicia.....	1,940	1,801	141	30	151	127	1,362	88	41	149
Dixon.....	3,836	2,872	60	16	132	175	3,311	102	20	754
Rio Vista.....	1,006	690	30	8	178	50	530	201	9	117
Vacaville.....	-	4,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Stanislaus:											
Ceres .....	4,425	4,605	92	62	255	473	3,315	123	105	207	
Newman .....	1,027	1,444	17	6	35	49	824	89	7	38	
Newman-Patterson .....	1,402	-	15	14	80	32	1,158	78	25	61	
Oakdale-Waterford .....	3,512	3,896	48	66	806	329	1,984	177	102	1,925	
Patterson .....	1,644	2,509	17	6	99	17	1,373	94	38	285	
Riverbank .....	1,092	1,593	25	49	95	86	762	52	23	43	
Turlock .....	5,931	4,275	154	144	346	398	4,054	342	493	9,023	
Sutter:											
Butte .....	930	1,108	27	9	82	31	749	22	10	32	
Yuba .....	6,885	8,411	215	85	354	279	5,234	507	215	1,534	
Tehama:											
Corning .....	2,933	2,551	74	40	167	78	2,210	324	40	22	
Red Bluff .....	9,666	8,061	186	156	428	225	7,954	579	138	360	
Trinity:											
Hayfork .....	394	382	0	8	46	20	188	121	11	7	
Junction City-Salyer .....	8	64	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	
Mad River .....	123	100	0	1	18	0	100	9	0	0	
Trinity Center .....	78	60	1	0	24	3	30	18	2	0	
Weaverville .....	1,004	955	64	10	126	56	588	154	6	29	
Tulare:											
Dinuba .....	7,254	7,170	155	144	480	488	5,237	635	115	323	
Exeter-Farmersville .....	3,597	3,002	78	194	237	347	2,559	169	13	233	
Lindsay .....	2,899	1,917	81	62	87	170	2,169	149	181	165	
Pixley .....	5,856	6,721	89	169	171	198	5,112	96	21	23	
Porterville .....	8,381	7,831	411	164	1,118	668	4,878	647	495	1,735	
Tulare .....	11,056	12,394	234	326	496	806	8,411	656	127	599	
Woodlake .....	1,431	1,368	55	67	368	122	703	114	2	263	
Tuolumne:											
First .....	1,225	1,006	60	65	138	97	460	181	204	5,260	
Second .....	678	450	10	13	83	30	513	25	4	36	
Third .....	1,980	1,793	34	28	294	87	1,390	136	11	306	
Fourth .....	445	278	6	3	217	0	133	82	4	3	
Fifth .....	2,057	1,833	48	18	142	112	1,595	136	6	35	
Yolo:											
Davis .....	5,808	5,554	123	22	294	202	4,666	423	78	19,776	
Esparto .....	595	574	29	4	36	16	472	31	7	2	
Grafton .....	163	171	9	2	39	16	87	6	4	0	
Washington .....	10,958	9,601	340	256	864	1,265	7,609	478	146	673	
Winters .....	687	618	30	7	76	19	386	157	12	106	
Woodland .....	10,695	8,363	284	671	417	520	7,632	667	484	4,614	

**TABLE 42—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS  
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS  
FISCAL YEARS 1972-73 AND 1973-74—Continued**

County and judicial district	Total nonparking filings <sup>a</sup>		1973-74 filings by proceedings							
	1973-74	1972-73	Felony preliminaries	Nontraffic misdemeanors		Traffic violations excluding parking		Small claims	Tort and other civil	Illegal parking
				Intoxication	Other	Selected	Other			
Yuba:										
Camptonville.....	126	82	0	0	8	3	111	3	1	3
Marysville.....	9,493	9,922	439	375	955	729	5,877	618	500	10,476
Wheatland.....	1,176	1,247	4	4	68	58	1,029	10	3	61

<sup>a</sup> Excludes illegal parking filings.

<sup>b</sup> Delta Justice Court District consolidated with River Municipal Court District to become Delta Municipal Court District on March 7, 1973.

<sup>c</sup> Crescent and Klamath Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Del Norte County Justice Court District on September 1, 1972.

<sup>d</sup> Malibu Justice Court District became Malibu Municipal Court District on December 14, 1973.

<sup>e</sup> Gonzales and Soledad Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Soledad-Gonzales Justice Court District on November 2, 1972.

<sup>f</sup> Greenfield and King City Justice Court Districts consolidated to become King City-Greenfield Justice Court District on January 1, 1974.

<sup>g</sup> Tres Pinos Justice Court District consolidated with Hollister Justice Court District on December 19, 1973.

<sup>h</sup> Barstow and Yermo Belleville Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Barstow Division of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District on August 6, 1973.

<sup>i</sup> Chino Justice Court District became the Chino Division of the San Bernardino County Municipal Court District on November 26, 1973.

<sup>j</sup> Tracy Justice Court District consolidated with Manteca-Ripon-Escalon Municipal Court District to become Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy Municipal Court District on April 1, 1973.

<sup>k</sup> Vacaville Justice Court District consolidated with Fairfield-Suisun Municipal Court District to become Fairfield-Suisun-Vacaville Municipal Court District on March 7, 1973.

<sup>l</sup> Newman and Patterson Justice Court Districts consolidated to become Newman-Patterson Justice Court District on March 14, 1974.

<sup>m</sup> Revised.

**END**