

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE



ERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

1978 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE

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December 31, 1978
Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee
601 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102

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JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

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JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

The Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee was established in the 1973 California legislative session by Stats. 1973. Chap. 1047. This legislation reorganized the California Council on Criminal Justice, established the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, authorized the establishment of local criminal justice planning districts and boards, and created the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee. The Penal Code provision creating the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee is as follows:

TITLE 6 CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Chap. 1. General Provisions and Definitions. §§13800, 13801.
- Chap. 2. California Council on Criminal Justice. §§ 13810-13813.
- Chap. 3. Office of Criminal Justice Planning. §§ 13820-13824.
- Chap. 4. Criminal Justice Planning Committee for State Judicial System. §§13830-13834.

CHAPTER 4 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Membership appointed by Judicial Council-Legislature's findings. §13830.

Advice and assistance to Council on Criminal Justice, §13831.

Advice and assistance to Office of Criminal Justice Planning-Review of federal fund grants. §13832. Payment of expenses. §13833.

Annual report of Governor and Legislature, §13834.

§13830. Membership Appointed by Judicial Council-Legislature's Findings.

There is hereby created in state government a Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee of seven members. The Judicial Council shall appoint the members of the committee who shall hold office at its pleasure. In this respect the Legislature finds as follows:

- (a) The California court system has a constitutionally established independence under the judicial and separation of power clauses of the State Constitution.
- (b) The California court system has a statewide structure created under the Constitution, state statutes and state court rules, and the Judicial Council of California is the constitutionally established state agency having responsibility for the operation of that structure.
- (c) The California court system will be directly affected by the criminal justice planning that will be done under this title and by the federal grants that will be made to implement that planning.
- (d) For effective planning and implementation of court projects it is essential that the executive Office of Criminal Justice Planning have the advice and assistance of a state judicial system planning committee.

§13831. Advice and Assistance to Council on Criminal Justice.

The California Council on Criminal Justice may request the advice and assistance of the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee in carrying out its functions under Chapter 2 of this title.

§13832. Advice and Assistance to Office of Criminal Justice Planning-Review of Federal Grants.

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall consult with, and shall seek the advice of, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee in carrying out its functions under Chapter 3 of this title insofar as they affect the California court system.

In addition, any grant of federal funds made or approved by the office which is to be implemented in the California court system shall be submitted to the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee for its review and recommendations before being presented to the California Council on Criminal Justice for its action.

§13833. Payment of Expenses.

The expenses necessarily incurred by the members of the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee in the performance of their duties under this title shall be paid by the Judicial Council, but it shall be reimbursed by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to the extent that federal funds can be made available for that purpose. Staff support for the committee's activities shall be provided by the Judicial Council, but the cost of that staff support shall be reimbursed by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to the extent that federal funds can be made available for that purpose.

§13834. Annual Report to Governor and Legislature.

The committee shall report annually, on or before December 31 of each year, to the Governor and to the Legislature on items affecting judicial system improvements.

1. INTRODUCTION

During the calendar year 1978 the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee (JPC) experienced its highest level of activity in the five years of its existence. Under Penal Code section 13830 et. seq., and the applicable sections of the Crime Control Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-430, 42 U.S.C. 3701 et. seq.), the Committee was involved at all levels of the planning process within California for the disbursement of federal funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to the state court system.

This Annual Report describes all of the JPC's actions taken pursuant to its statutory responsibilities, the efforts pursued to further clarify its relationships with the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (OCJP), and the policies adopted to assist the local planning units to involve the trial courts within their jurisdictions in the planning process. Finally, the Report contains the ongoing analyses prepared by the Committee detailing the trends of funding for court projects under the LEAA program in California.

Continued funding for the Committee was provided by a Part B (planning) grant and by a JJ/DP (Juvenile Justice/Delinquency Prevention) grant to the Judicial Council from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. In addition, pursuant to Penal Code section 13833, the Committee received continuing staff support from the Judicial Council

2. DEVELOPMENT OF 1979 STATE AND LOCAL ANNUAL ACTION PLANS AND GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW PROCEDURES

The JPC adopted a more deliberate planning process to implement its responsibilities in 1978. The first step was taken in late 1977, when a memorandum was sent throughout the state soliciting input for the development of the court component of the 1979 State Plan which the CCCJ was required to submit to LEAA by October 1, 1978. This memo represented the first time a statewide survey was undertaken by the Committee as a part of its planning process (see Attachment A). The responses to the survey came from the following quarters: Municipal Court Judges = 2; Municipal Court Clerks = 8; Municipal Court Administrators = 9; Superior Court Judges = 3; Superior Court Administrators = 3; Courts of Appeal Clerks = 1; Regional Planning Boards Staff = 1; Judicial Council Staff = 2; Miscellaneous = 1. Though the return to the survey was relatively small when compared to the number of letters sent, the quality of the responses was extremely valuable to the Committee. Therefore, this process will be continued in some form in future planning cycles.

The above survey was incorporated into a draft of a Judicial Program Statement and a Principles and Priorites Statement for the court component of the 1979 State Plan, which were disseminated statewide for comment. The final Program Statement, which described the major problem areas facing the courts in California which could be addressed with federal funds, and the final

Priorities Statement, which recommended the guiding principles for the 1979 court component, were then adopted in January 1978 (see Attachments B and C). The major changes in these two documents from 1978 were an increase in the recommended target allocation for court projects in the 1979 Part C (action funds) allocation from 10% to 15%, and a complete revision and ranking of the program areas delineated by the Program Statement. In addition, due to subsequent events later in the year, infra, the Committee adopted an Addendum to the Priorities Statement explaining the process whereby the 15% proposed target allocation was computed (see Attachment D). This target was then adopted by the CCCJ as a formal policy (CCCJ Policy 213) in December, the first time the Council has gone on record as supporting the Judicial Planning Committee's calls for a minimum allocation for court projects.

Related to the development of the above documents, the JPC continued its process of reviewing the court components of the annual plans submitted by local regional planning units (rpu's) and individual court project grant applications and forwarding the Committee's recommendations to the CCCJ/OCJP pursuant to Penal Code section 13832, and sections 203(d) and 302(b) of the Crime Control Act of 1976. This process in 1978 is represented by the following data:

- 1. Six court components of 1978 regional plans were reviewed with prior conditions placed thereon being removed for four of the plans (Regions B, M, R, S), and the other two components receiving a recommendation of approval.
- 2. Eleven local court components of 1979 regional/mini-block $\frac{1}{2}$ plans were reviewed and approved, with ten receiving unconditional approval and one being approved with conditions.
- 3. One LEAA discretionary local court project grant application was reviewed and approved with conditions.
- 4. Four local court project grant applications for 1976 Part C funds were reviewed with two receiving conditional approval.
- 5. Six local court project grant applications for 1977 Part C funds were reviewed with one being approved with conditions.
- 6. Fourteen local court project grant applications for 1978 Part C funds were reviewed with conditions being placed upon five projects.

^{1/} Under section 303 of the Crime Control Act of 1976, local units of government with populations exceeding 250,000 are allowed to submit "mini-block" grant applications and by-pass the regional planning process.

- 7. Two local court project grant applications for 1979 Part C funds were reviewed with one of the applications receiving conditional approval.
- 8. Four state agency proposed court project grant applications for 1979 Part C funds were reviewed and approval recommended.

The details of these actions can be found in Attachment E.

The above review process underwent several changes during the year due to decisions made by the Committee. First, the JPC adopted a policy on reviewing augmentations to court project applications where additional funds are required to adequately complete a project. The policy stated that the Committee would only review augmentations amounting to more than 10% of the project's federal allocation and listed several data requirements necessary for approval (see Attachment F). Secondly, the Committee determined that continuing court project grant applications should be required to delineate their prior years! achievements in order to receive a recommendation of approval and adopted a policy addressed thereto (see Attachment G). Finally, the process of developing grant application review criteria for major court project categories was continued in 1978 with criteria being adopted in the following areas: Nonjudicial Personnel Training Projects (see Attachment H); Court Automation/Information Systems Projects (see Attachment I); Post Trial Placement Projects (see Attachment J); and Microfilm/Court Records Systems Projects (see Attachment K). A revision of the review criteria for Court Referral Projects originally adopted in 1977 was also acted upon with the assistance of the Association of California Court Referral Programs. The revised criteria added budget category standards for this category of projects (see Attachment L).

Further actions taken by the Committee in 1978 to assist the RPUs in developing the court components of their annual plans included two memoranda adopted in May. One memo dealt with the Committee's approach to mini-block grant applications, supra, as they related to the regional planning process (see Attachment M). The other memo spelled out the data requirements the JPC would emphasize in reviewing the 1979 court components of regional plans with the heaviest emphasis being placed upon the actual planning process utilized for courts (see Attachment N).

3. COORDINATION WITH REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS

One of the most significant indicators of the impact of the JPC's continuous efforts to involve the courts in the local planning process is the ability of the judicial system to participate therein with minimal assistance

from the state level. In 1978 the Committee was pleased with an increasing number of calls from local courts for informational materials on various grant projects while the number of field visits by the Committee's staff for implementation efforts declined steadily. This phenomenon was especially significant when measured against the backdrop of the increasing funding court projects at the local level, infra.

To further the goal of self-sufficiency for the trial courts in the local planning process, the JPC developed two new documents during the year. First, there was the Model Courts Planning Descriptor, which was geared to providing both the RPUs and their trial courts with a process oriented description of how courts planning could be most effectively implemented (see Attachment O). The Descriptor was based upon the experiences in Regions N (Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Tulare) and Q (Ventura) so as to cover both single and multi-county planning processes. The Effective Courts Projects Package represented the Committee's initial effort to formally recognize those LEAA funded court projects in California which have had a major impact upon the judicial process and which are worthy of replication (see Attachment P). Almost every major category of court projects was represented in the Package which will be updated annually and distributed throughout the state.

Both of the above documents were the result of the second joint meeting held between the JPC and the Regional Directors Association in January 1978 (see Attachment Q). The meeting lasted almost three hours, involved extensive exchanges between the Committee's members and the regional directors, and had a constructive impact upon the relationship between the two groups.

Further coordination with the regions was accomplished by the utilization of the potential grant subjects analysis letter sent to the RPUs following each study completed by the Judicial Council's Court Management Services Team. Over twenty-five such letters were sent during the year identifying those management areas within particular trial courts which could benefit from a planned expenditure of federal funds. Several of these letters resulted in the development of court projects.

The Committee's staff continued to participate in the meetings of the Regional Criminal Justice Planning Directors Association while the Association's president was in attendance at each JPC meeting.

4. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Despite the fact that California's Judicial Planning Committee is one of the nation's senior judicial planning committees, it has continued to undergo continuous growth and clarification of its role and responsibilities. In 1978 the Committee aggressively pursued this process by requesting a legal opinion from LEAA's General Counsel on the Committee's ability to adopt a narrow definition of what is a court project, whether the Committee could adopt a target allocation for court projects in the Annual State Plan, and whether such decisions were binding upon the CCCJ/OCJP (see Attachment R). The response from LEAA generally established authority in these areas so long as all necessary

requirements of the Crime Control Act of 1976 were met (see Attachment S).

The significance of the above opinion can be appreciated in light of the gradual growth of funding for court projects in response to the JPC's continuous exhortations to this effect over the past few years. A staff analysis prepared for the Committee indicated that in the 1978 State Plan the regional allocation for court projects was over 7%, up 3% from 1977, while the overall average was 6.15%, up from 4.1% during the prior year (see Attachment T). In addition, there were significantly more court projects in more regions during the year than had been experienced in the past. It is also anticipated that the figures for the 1979 Plan will show an even more marked increase based on the initial data already available.

The documentation of the funding process was aided immensely by the JPC's Compendium of LEAA funded court projects in California, which was originally commenced in 1977. This document, the first of its kind in the country, was adopted by the United States Department of Justice as a model in a study it commissioned on the national impact of LEAA funds upon state court systems during 1978. The Compendium has been updated throughout the year and is included in this report (see Attachment U).

Although the level of LEAA funding for court projects in California has begun to show a significant increase, the passage of Proposition 13 in June of 1978 created additional financial problems for California's trial courts. Therefore, in July, the Committee distributed a document prepared by the Northeastern Regional Office of the National Center for State Courts, which summarized all available non-LEAA federal funding sources, their application procedures, and the scope of their funding activities. This kind of information will continue to be disseminated when available to assist trial courts in adjusting to their decreasing revenue sources.

The Committee further responded to the message of Proposition 13 by reducing its Part B planning grant for 1979 by \$20,000 from the 1978 figure or approximately 15%. This reduction was accomplished by eliminating one and one-half staff positions and by the Judicial Council absorbing some of the ongoing costs of the Committee's activities.

The Committee's staff was also highly visible during the year in a number of areas. First, staff continued to serve on the Evaluation Committee for the San Joaquin County Court Systems Improvement and Trial Court Delay Projects and to do the evaluation of the Compton Municipal Court Executive Officer Project. The staff's participation in the Association of California Court Referral Programs also continued while the newly formed National Council for Judicial Planning elected the Judicial Planning Committee Project Manager to its Executive Committee.

The JPC further broadened its advisory memembership base by soliciting the designation of advisory members from the Association of Municipal Court Clerks, the Superior Court Administrators Association, and the County Clerks Association. The three advisory members so designated actively participated in the Committee's work throughout the year.

This year, additionally, was the first time the Committee took a position on legislation, forwarding its comments to Senator Edward Kennedy on his proposed 1978 Justice Systems Improvement Act (see Attachment V). The Committee's staff likewise received requests for input on this legislation from the National Center for State Courts, Washington Liaison Office. It is anticipated that the JPC will be further involved in this legislative process as the bill proceeds through Congress in 1979.

Insofar as specific plans for 1979 are concerned, the Committee will probably hold another joint meeting with the regional planning units, develop additional grant application review criteria as needed, and continue to refine its ongoing operating procedures in response to the changing needs of the criminal justice planning process in California.

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TO: Presiding Justices, Courts of Appeal; Presiding

Judges, Superior and Municipal Courts; Clerks of Courts of Appeal; Court Administrators/Jury Commissioners, Superior and Municipal Courts;

Clerks, Municipal Courts

FROM: Jon David Pevna, Project Manager 90°

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: December 6, 1977

SUBJECT: Guidelines for the Court Component of California's

1979 Annual Action Plan for the Law Enforcement

Assistance Administration (LEAA)

On January 19, 1978 the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee of California will be adopting the guide lines for the court component of California's 1979 Annual Action Plan which will be submitted to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington, D. C. during mid-1978. This action is being taken pursuant to Penal Code sections 13830, et seq., and the Crime Control Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-503, section 203(d).

The purpose of these guidelines will be to suggest to the California Council on Criminal Justice the priorities that should be established for allocating LEAA dollars to the courts in California, the major problem areas or areas capable of improvement which could be addressed by LEAA grant projects, and the type of court projects which should be encouraged in these areas.

In order to assure that any guidelines which are adopted accurately reflect the needs of the courts, the Judicial Planning Committee wishes to elicit the widest possible range of input. Thus, we would appreciate it if you and your staff would take some time from your busy schedule and consider the following questions:

- 1. What are the major problem areas or areas capable of improvement in your court?
- 2. Which of these areas do you believe could be adequately addressed by LEAA grant funded projects?
- 3. What types of LEAA grant funded projects do you believe should be given a high priority in the 1979 State Plan?

Any questions you may have can be referred to me by phone at (415) 557-2356.

Your responses should be forwarded to me, in writing, no later than January 4, 1978 at the following address:

Jon David Pevna Project Manager Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee 333 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California 94102

Thank you for giving this matter your prompt attention.

Copies to:

Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird
J. Anthony Kline, Governor's Legal Affairs Secretary
Ralph J. Gampell, Director, Administrative Office of the Courts
Members, Judicial Planning Committee
Mrs. Jo Wallach, Office of Criminal Justice Planning
Chairmen of Regional Planning Boards
Directors of Regional Planning Boards
President, State Bar of California
George Nicholson, Director, California District Attorneys Ass'n
Manny E. Nestle, Director, California Public Defenders Ass'n
Members, California Council on Criminal Justice
Doug Brown, State Representative, LEAA, Washington, D. C.
Chairman, California State Senate Judiciary Committee
Chairman, California State Assembly Criminal Justice Committee

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

JUDICIAL PROGRAM STATEMENT (Adopted January 19, 1978)

- 2.1.1.0. I. <u>Direct Services to Prevent and Control Crime and Delinquency</u>
- 2.1.1.1.-2.1.1.4. This category involves activities outside the scope of the judiciary.
- 2.2.0.0. II. Processing Within the Criminal Justice System
- 2.2.1.0. A. Pretrial Status
 - 1. Problem Statement

There are two major problems in this program area directly affecting the judiciary.

First, there has been a continuing growth of various types of post-filing pretrial service programs, including diversion efforts, release on personal recognizance and innovative trial procedures, programs, and crisis intervention projects. This growth is in part due to an awareness of the value of such efforts for the criminal justice process when they are properly administered and monitored. However, in many counties such programs are still only utilized on a limited basis, while in others they have proliferated with little or no coordination.

The second problem relates to the continuing "revolving door" problem of alcoholics in the criminal justice process. Despite the existence of P.C. 647ff and other efforts to promote the development of detoxification centers, alcoholics appear to be a continuing part of the lower criminal court landscape.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

a. Unified pretrial services project - in counties having several pretrial service

programs, their efficiency and usefulness for the judiciary may be enhanced by unification under one central coordinating organization.

- b. Bail reform/release on own recognizance project in counties where posting bail is still the major vehicle for pretrial release or where the utilization of uniform standards therefor are still needed, or where ROR is used infrequently due to a lack of staff, projects to address such situations would be desirable. Such projects may be capable of regionwide treatment.
- c. Detoxification treatment center project projects which will enhance the ability of
 existing detox centers to service the courts
 or which will create such centers where they
 do not presently exist are encouraged. Such
 projects may be capable of regionwide treatment.

2.2.2.0. B. Adjudication

1. Problem Statement

Improving the quality and efficiency of the adjudicatory process continues to be a primary objective of the judiciary in California. However, there are still many roadblocks to the accomplishment of this goal.

Although the statistics for fiscal 1976-1977 are not presently available, there continues to be concern voiced throughout the state regarding the effectiveness of the jury process and the allocation of resources between civil and criminal cases, and the continued call for more coordination throughout the adjudication process.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

a. Alternative resolution of disputes project efforts to identify and experiment with potential
areas of nonjudicial dispute resolution may be
appropriate in limited areas, i.e., family disputes, neighborhood justice centers, expanded
use of arbitration programs.

- b. Processing of felony complaints project where the number of felony complaints filed is rising, a project to reduce the procedural duplication between municipal and superior courts may be called for.
- Multi-court/multi-county court calendaring project where several courts or counties share a relatively common trial bar or litigant pool, this type of cooperative project to develop common calendaring systems could enable more effective case scheduling and case tracking. Such a project may be capable of /countywide/ treatment.
- d. Plea negotiation projects a project may be desirable to assist the courts in determining the impact of a "no plea bargaining" policy and to recommend internal operating procedures in response thereto; OR a project to implement the Uniform Plea Negotiations Act may be relevant in counties where justice agencies plan to continue utilizing plea negotiations. Such projects may be capable of regionwide treatment.
- e. Standards for appointed counsel project Many counties have yet to coordinate the payment of fees to appointed counsel or develop sound procedures to monitor same. Projects addressing this area may be capable of regionwide treatment.
- f. Multi-county traffic court referee/traffic commissioner project the judiciary could be relieved of traffic duties by such a program which is especially conducive to regionwide treatment.
- g. Witness/juror utilization and management project comprehensive projects to improve the management
 system applied to witnesses and jurors can be
 combined with improved efforts to educate and
 train these same individuals. The goals are to
 maximize the effectiveness of jurors and witnesses
 while increasing their rapport with the adjudicatory process.
- h. Court commissioner project Many courts still utilize judges for all matters filed therein.

 A court commissioner could be funded to determine the feasibility of applying this position's resources to quasi-judicial matters, such as family law, small claims, adoptions and some

juvenile cases. The goal would be to effectuate the most effective utilization of judicial manpower and to determine what type of work is best assigned to judges.

2.2.3.0. C. Sentences and Other Dispositions

1. Problem Statement

With the implementation of SB 42 and SB 38 in 1977, increasing attention is being placed on the sentencing of offenders. When combined with the recent creation of a State Public Defender and increasing local concerns with sentencing patterns and treatment alternatives, there is an apparent need to provide all levels of the judiciary with more effective mechanisms for the disposition of offenders.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

- a. Alternative sentence/court referral project programs to coordinate work in lieu of fine (or
 jail) sentences and/or develop community service
 sentence alternatives for the judiciary can be
 effectively utilized. In rural areas such a
 project may be capable of regionwide treatment.
- b. Diagnostic clinic project in order to provide judges with a more complete profile of defendants and aid in a more meaningful post-sentence disposition, a diagnostic clinic can provide a valuable service not otherwise available.
- c. Appellate monitoring project in order to expedite the appeals process for defendants a pilot project is needed to address the need for coordinating the filing of briefs at the appellate level.
- d. Post-sentencing Outcome study/systems project relevant and useful information can be provided to judges by a project which analyzes the impact of SB42 upon sentencing patterns within a jurisdiction and the results of treatment alternatives.
- e. Restitution project this form of sentencing is receiving increased attention at the national level and it would apper timely for such a project to be funded at the local level in jurisdictions desiring to experiment with this sentence alternative.

f. SB 38 implementation project - where local funds are not available, projects should be encouraged to implement SB 38 (Ch. 890, Stats. 1977), which authorizes two or more counties to establish joint programs to furnish program services under contract to courts so that they can refer persons convicted of drunk driving or driving under the influence of drugs to a public or private program for treatment in lieu of suspending their driving/drinking privilege.

2.3.0.0. III. System Support Activities

2.3.1.0. A. Acquire Human Resources

1. Problem Statement

Several occurrences in 1976 which highlighted the need of the judiciary to increase the size of its manpower base in certain specialized areas, specifically those of administrative and research support, continued to be of concern in 1977.

AB 4071 (Gov. Code, sec. 69898), reduced the number of superior court judges necessary to hire an executive officer from 5 to 3, while allowing such officers to be given the authority of a clerk of the superior court. AB 3121, Chapter 1076, Statutes 1976, and related changes applying to juvenile court cases not only increased the complexity of the juvenile court process in some areas, but also added to the need for administrative coordination in juvenile courts.

In addition, attention continues to be focused on whether judges are spending the maximum possible time on the bench or are involved in too many extraneous matters.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

a. Court administrator/multi-county court coordinator-administrator project - many courts still do not have the technical support of a professional court management officer. In many rural areas such a position need not be full time but could be shared with other nearby courts geographically feasible. Such projects are capable of regionwide treatment.

- b. Juvenile court administrator/coordinator in jurisdictions experiencing large juvenile court caseloads, a specialized administrative position may be necessary to assist the court in coping with recent changes in the law and developing programs to respond to future demands upon the system.
- c. Legal research assistance/regional legal research assistance courts having penal institutions nearby, as well as others, may need professional research assistance to cope with the plethora of writs which are generated. Such assistance can be rendered to an individual court or may be provided on a regionwide basis.
- d. Summer internship program in those areas where there are university programs in judicial administration or the administration of justice, summer intern programs could be funded to provide the courts with assistance for special projects and a training basis for prospective court personnel.

2.3.2.0. B. Develop Human Resources

1. Problem Statement

Local court systems continue to have a lack of ongoing training and education programs for nonjudicial personnel category. Although regional training centers do exist, courts do not have sufficient personnel to allow them to leave during working hours and there is a shortage of qualified instructors for this specialized area. At the same time, there is a continuing need for statewide communication in both the areas of personnel training and recent developments affecting the courts.

Although the Center for Judicial Education and Research has centralized judicial training functions at the state level, all related components of judicial training have yet to be completely addressed and absorbed into this ongoing structure.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

- a. Nonjudicial personnel training officer/training program project local courts should be encouraged to develop ongoing in-house training capabilities for all nonjudicial personnel. In rural areas such a project could be developed on a regionwide basis.
- b. Nonjudicial personnel staffing and training standards project the training of nonjudicial personnel at the local level would be enhanced and further encouraged by state-level projects to develop related standards of judicial administration and/or develop a statewide training team to provide on-site basic training to nonjudicial personnel on a year-round basis.
- c. Workshops project continuing workshops for judges and administrative support personnel would appear to be part of a well-coordinated effort to improve and upgrade the productivity of court personnel. Such workshops are best addressed at the state level although they can be utilized to a lesser extent at the local level.
- d. Appellate court judges training Project the one area of judicial training yet to be addressed involves that of the appellate courts. Such a project would round out California's judicial training efforts.
- e. Organizational and staffing plan for trial courts project one of the most serious problems in California's trial courts is the lack of any standards for the organization and staffing patterns for courts. A statewide project dealing with this area and geared to developing such standards for small, medium and large trial courts should be funded.

2.3.3.0. C. Acquire Equipment

1. Problem Statement

The continued rights of defendants to demand a transcript on appeal from the lower courts plus the shortage of qualified court reporters and/or funds to provide them in many jurisdictions has been an ongoing dilemma in California. The financial crisis in most counties has prevented the majority of courts from adequately responding to this problem.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

- a. Backup recording equipment project efforts to purchase backup recording equipment for lower court transcripts are encouraged at both the state and local levels.
- b. Alternatives to court reporters project those jurisdictions suffering from severe court reporter shortages should investigate or implement alternative systems where feasible.

2.3.4.0. D. Make Capital Improvements

This category generally involves activities beyond the immediate responsibility and authority of the judiciary.

2.3.5.1.-2.3.5.2.

E. Information and Communications Systems

1. Problem Statement

Although most large jurisdictions in California have already commenced the automation of their information systems, such technology is still lacking in many medium and most small courts due to economic constraints. And, despite the use of automated information systems, many courts are still struggling with the problem of records retention, destruction and storage.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

a. Regional information systems project - where there are several small courts in a region or one larger court with an automated information system surrounded by several smaller courts, a feasibility study or actual implementation of a regional automated calendaring/information system can be addressed. Such a project could provide a cost-effective answer to a most important problem, i.e., effective information processing in courts.

- b. Records management project in jurisdictions lacking a formalized records management system, funds should be allocated where possible to assist courts in developing such a process. The issues of the destruction of records and the financial needs for designing and implementing new or automated records systems should also be addressed by such projects, although a statewide approach may be more desirable in the areas.
- c. Microfilm/microfiche project jurisdictions having records management procedures often lack systems to effectively implement them, i.e., microfilm. Where such a need can be established this type of project should be funded.
- d. Accounting cash registers high volume courts, such as traffic courts, are finding that automated cash registers with computer outlets alleviate many problems associated with the collection and record keeping of fines. The acquiring of such systems should be encouraged, especially in the lower courts.
- e. Workshops on utilization of information systems as one of the most important factors in the effective use of information systems is knowledge about their proper uses, local, multi-regional or statewide workshops on this area could have long lasting benefits for the courts.
- f. Forms analysis and design project there is a growing need in many courts to evaluate the forms that are being used and design new forms that will eliminate unnecessary duplication and simplify this whole area. Regionwide or statewide projects dealing with this problem should be encouraged.
- g. Computer readable traffic citations project given the high volume of traffic cases in most lower courts, the complete automation of this process would be of great benefit to the judiciary. One possible answer is a project to create and adopt a computer legible numbered citation for traffic tickets which would eliminate duplicate clerical procedures within courts and help eliminate clerical error.

F. Conduct Statistical Analysis

1. Problem Statement

With the abolishing of the indeterminate sentence in 1977 due to the passage of SB 42, two potential problems may have been created relating to the area of gathering and analyzing statistics.

First, there is no information available on the impact, if any, of plea bargaining, the number of criminal case filings, or the number of criminal trials upon the effectiveness of SB 42. Such impact may vary substantially from county to county and may affect the ultimate success of SB 42's goals.

Second, the Department of Justice is continuing to develop and refine its criminal reporting forms while the Judicial Council will be developing separate forms for its use vis a vis the SB 42 reporting requirements. This proliferation of forms may create further demands upon court personnel which existing staff may be unable to meet.

2. Suggested Projects

- a. Analysis of impact of criminal caseflow on the determinate sentence project regionwide projects may be needed to determine the effect of plea bargaining policies, etc., on the determinate sentence and whether any policies or procedures are needed to respond thereto.
- b. Impact of SB 42/criminal caseload reporting requirements project larger jurisdictions may find their courts in need of statistical analyses to determine the amount of time spent on DOJ/SB 42 reporting requirements and to experiment with methods to reduce the amount of time spent thereon. At the same time a similar statewide project incorporating questions of the overall impact of SB 42 may likewise be desirable.

2.3.7.0. G. Conduct Research and Evaluation

1. Problem Statement

There is a continuing lack of formal research and planning units in most of the larger courts throughout California despite the short and long term benefits such units can provide. At the same time, few courts have developed a courtwide program for future developments, experiments and improvements.

These essentially local problems are compounded by a lack of: (1) an ongoing statewide program to disseminate materials regarding improved caseload management and managerial techniques; or (2) a statewide program to provide short-term assistance to trial courts on continuing managerial problems existing staff are unable to address.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

- a. Research and planning unit project larger jurisdictions could address many ongoing concerns by funding such a unit. In some regions, this project might be capable of a regionwide approach.
- b. Judicial pilot project staff could be hired to serve a committee of judges representing all trial court levels to coordinate common goals and problems and develop mutually acceptable solutions. Regionwide treatment is possible for this type of project.
- c. Dissemination of criminal caseload materials project a state level project should be undertaken to provide needed information in this area to judges and administrators on an ongoing basis, such as a comprehensive summary of new laws affecting the courts in conjunction with annual seminars thereon.
- d. Special judicial technical assistance service retired judges (with administrative experience) and court administrators should be brought together at the state level and then be made available, upon request, to trial courts to assist in solving management problems on a short-term basis.
- e. Application of videotape to high volume and repetitious cases project one of the major dilemmas in the trial courts is how to effectively use judicial and nonjudical personnel in repetitious and high volume cases such as small claims courts, lower court arraignments, juror orientation, etc. Projects to explore the application of videotaped instructions or to inform the public on what is occurring should be funded, especially in larger jurisdictions.

- f. Model rules of court for trial courts project present law allows municipal and superior courts to
 develop local rules of court in many areas without
 any coordination with one another. This has led
 to a wide variation in the types of rules that have
 been enacted and unnecessary duplication of effort
 in many instances. A statewide project to provide
 trial courts with model rules of court would be
 most timely and helpful.
- g. Analysis of impact of 1976 arbitration laws project although much has been said regarding the benefits of arbitration upon the caseloads of trial courts, there is little formal data available to support such claims. A study is needed to evaluate the 1976 changes relating to the implementation of arbitration and its impact on the traditional settlement process and trial calendars.
- h. Research on establishment of family courts project a recent LEAA Standards and Goals report proposed the establishment of a Families With Service Needs Division in trial courts to handle cases involving conduct that is clearly defined and clearly harmful to the child and family. Jurisdiction would extend to the juvenile, the family, and any public institution or agency with the legal responsibility or discretionary ability to provide needed services for the child and/or family, i.e., the division could order a school to provide a child with remedial instruction. The feasibility of adopting this concept in California should be studied and recommendations for its implementation be developed.
- i. Study on the effective use of judicial time in Criminal cases there is still a great deal of controversy in California as to whether judges are effectively spending their time on the bench to the advantage of all concerned. A study is needed to (1) determine how much judicial time is now being channeled into activities which may not merit the attention of highly qualified legal personnel, (2) describe courtroom conditions which can cause fatigue, distraction or stress to the degree that a judge cannot perform effectively, (3) develop procedures which would permit more effective use of judges' time in criminal cases.

2.3.8.0. H. Other Management Improvements

1. Problem Statement

One of the major judicial issues of the past decade has been whether court unification/consolidation can provide remedies for the major problems facing the judiciary.

In 1976, AB 3657 (Gov. Code secs. 71083.1 and 71085.1) encouraged local action to consolidate existing municipal court districts. AB 4072, Chapter 1288, Statutes of 1976, equalized the jurisdiction of municipal /and justice/ court districts while /88/ justice court districts were eliminated and nine municipal court districts were created between June 1, 1975 and January 3, 1977. The trend thus points towards unification/consolidation on a county by county basis.

2. Suggested Projects

The above problems may be addressed by the following types of projects:

- a. Unification of court support staff project where administratively feasible, superior and municipal courts should be encouraged to experiment with unifying their support staffs. Such a project can be accomplished by creating a joint municipal/ superior court administrator or by the complete consolidation of the related support staffs and services.
- b. Court consolidation project where the judges of superior and municipal courts are favorably disposed, feasibility studies or actual implementation proposals should be developed for the consolidation of trial courts on a pilot basis.
- c. Standards for judicial facilities project there are at present no standards for the development and furnishing of judicial facilities in California. This has resulted in a lack of uniformity in the planning of courtroom design and the inability of many courts to provide adequate facilities for themselves. A state level project could be funded to develop such standards and to present them to the Judicial Council for consideration.

2.3.9.0. I. Legal Reform

1. Problem Statement

Legal reform is a continuing responsibility of the entire criminal justice community. Such responsibility extends to: (1) identifying existing procedural areas in need of reform through legislation; and (2) identifying appropriate new processes which may be integrated into existing criminal justice delivery mechanisms.

2. Suggested Projects

The Committee does not recommend any specific projects in this area, but urges regional planning units and courts to give adequate consideration to this area where appropriate.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES STATEMENT FOR THE COURT COMPONENT OF CALIFORNIA'S 1979 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (Adopted January 19, 1978)

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 13830-13834 and P.L. 94-253, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee hereby adopts the following principles and priorities for the court component of California's 1979 Annual Action Plan.

PRINCIPLES

1. Fifteen percent of all Part C action funds allocated to California for 1979 should be targeted for projects to be implemented in the California court system. This percentage should be applied to the regions and the State and Private Agency portion of the 1979 Plan, unless the presiding judge of each court located therein certifies in writing that the funding level of court projects in their region or portion of the State Plan is satisfactory to him or her.

A grant will be treated as one to be implemented in the California court system if it is for a project which is sponsored by a court or which involves extensive participation by a court, or which has as its major objective an improvement in the way in which a court processes its cases.

- 2. The two major goals to be addressed by federal funds in the courts of California for 1979 are:
 - a. the reduction of trial court delay at all levels of the court system pursuant to Article I, section 15, of the California Constitution, sections 686, 859(b), 1050 and 1382 of the Penal Code, and Rules 219 and 220 of the California Rules of Court; and
 - b. the upgrading of the overall quality of services provided by the courts in California.

For purposes of this principle, the term
"delay" for cases that are tried will be
measured by the elapsed time between a normal
processing time and the time when the case is
actually tried. The term "quality of services"
refers to the levels of efficiency and professionalism attained by all levels of court
personnel in carrying out their responsibilities.

- 3. Federally funded court projects should protect and promote the impartial and consistent rendering of justice in addressing the reduction of delay.
- 4. The effective and economical use of resources needed in judicial administration should be provided for by any project implemented in the California court system.

PRIORITIES

In achieving the above principles within the California 1979 Annual Action Plan, the priorities of the California Judicial System should be treated in the order listed below. These priorities relate to both state agency and local trial court projects. Therefore, some priorities may not require treatment in local regional plans, while others may not be applicable to the state level judicial system. Regional planning boards which select lower priorities as most important in their particular region are encouraged to do so if they can delineate to the Judicial Planning Committee why the higher priorities are not presently applicable to their region's courts.

- 1. The development of projects to further the organizational strength of the California judicial system, such as the pilot projects to explore the feasibility of court reorganization and support services at the trial court level (CCCJ Program Areas 2.3.8.0. and 2.3.9.0.).
- 2. The continuing development of projects to develop standards and to improve the training and education of judicial and nonjudicial personnel within the court system (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.2.0.).

- 3. The development of cost effective projects to alleviate records management and records retention difficulties within the trial courts and to effectuate the improvement of information processing (CCCJ Program Areas 2.3.3.0., 2.3.5.1. and 2.3.5.2.).
- 4. The development of state level projects to provide information on the impact of legislation upon the trial courts (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.7.0.).
- 5. The continuing development of projects to effectuate the overall coordination of case calendaring, juror and witness scheduling (CCCJ Program Areas 2.2.2.0. and 2.3.5.1.).
- 6. The continuing development of projects to develop more effective and efficient procedures in high volume subject matter areas within trial courts (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.7.0.).
- 7. The continuing development of projects to reduce the amount of time judges devote to their off-the-bench responsibilities, such as legal research assistance and court administrator projects (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.1.0.).
- 8. The development of projects geared to evaluating the ongoing impact upon the courts of recent legislative and procedural changes, such as SB 42 (Pen. Code section 1170, et. seq.), AB 3121 (Ch. 1076, Stats. 1976), and the use of arbitration proceedings (Cal. Rules of Court, Sec. 1601, et. seq.) (CCCJ Program Areas 2.2.3.0., 2.3.6.0., and 2.3.7.0.).
- 9. The development of sound processes and/or procedures which may provide future directions for alternatives to existing criminal justice delivery mechanisms, such as diversion programs administered by the judiciary (CCCJ Program Areas 2.2.1.0. and 2.3.9.0.).

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TO: Members, California Council on Criminal Justice

FROM: Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: September 25, 1978

SUBJECT: Addendum to Principles and Priorities Statement for the Court Component of California's 1979 Annual Action Plan (Adopted September 25, 1978)

For purposes of the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee's (JPC) review of the court components of the 1979 regional action plans, mini-block grant applications, and the State and Private Agency Plan, it is the position of the JPC that such review shall be based upon the following factors:

- The planning process utilized for courts, i.e., methodology for involving the courts, surveys or meetings utilized for gathering data on courts, assistance provided from Judicial Planning Committee staff or other relevant agencies; 1/
- 2. All project proposals generated by the courts, including those which fell below the funding level, and a description of the priority/funding process applied to these projects; 2/
- 3. Any problems which were encountered in involving the courts in the planning process and what steps were/are being taken to alleviate them; 3/
- 4. The past funding history of court projects and past involvement of the judiciary in the planning process within each individual plan under consideration:

This policy was adopted by the JPC in a memo dated May 15, 1978, from the Honorable Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman, Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee, to the Directors of the regional planning units and county administrative officers.

^{2/} Ibid.

^{3/} Ibid.

5. The extent to which the court component of the individual plan meets the JPC's target allocation of 15% for court projects, or whether the presiding judge of each court affected by the plan certifies in writing that the funding level of court projects in their region or portion of the State Plan is satisfactory to him or her. 4/

Such target shall be applied against the total regional allocation, regardless of whether any mini-block grant applications are submitted from within the region. 5/

^{4/} This principle was adopted by the JPC on January 19, 1978 in its Proposed Guidelines for the Court Component of California's 1979 Action Plan.

^{5/} This policy was adopted by the JPC in a memo dated May 15, 1978 from the Honorable Melvin E. Cohn to the Directors of the regional planning units and county administrative officers. The JPC will not need to review those mini-block grant applications from local units of government not having any direct funding responsibility for superior, municipal or justice courts.

In proposing under Principle Number 1 of its Principles and Priorities Statement, adopted on January 19, 1978, that "fifteen percent of all Part C action funds allocated to California for 1979 should be targeted for projects to be implemented in the California court system," the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee based this figure upon the court element of an "adequate share for . . . court . . . prosecutorial and defender services" as delineated in section 303(d) of the 1976 Crime Control Act. This element of fifteen percent should be part of an overall target for court, prosecution and defense projects of 30%, based upon the following factors delineated in section 303(d), supra, that data for which has been supplied by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the California District Attorneys Association, and the California Public Defenders Association.

Furthermore, it is the position of the Judicial Planning Committee and the District Attorneys and Public Defenders
Associations that all factors in section 303(d) must be used in computing the adequate share for courts, prosecution and defense projects. The focus upon one factor alone, i.e., percentage of total criminal justice expenditures would only perpetuate existing inequities within the criminal justice system, be contrary to the overall perspective mandated by section 303(d), and poorly reflect on the concept of consensus building and coordinated planning which has been the publicized cornerstone of the LEAA planning process in recent years.

1. The need of the courts in California to reduce court congestion and backlog.

During the past ten years, California's courts have been faced with a growing dilemma. First, there has been a general growth trend in the number of civil and criminal filings which have placed additional burdens on court support resources. Second, the Legislature, the appellate courts, and the Judicial Council have made other demands upon the courts through the addition of numerous reporting requirements in the statistical area, the formal recognition of many rights for defendants in the judicial process which further complicate court proceedings, and the continued creation of new laws which permit more forms of actions to be filed in the courts. While all of this was

taking place, there was not a concomitant change in the organizational and staffing patterns of the courts to permit the system to quickly adjust to the above changes.

The impact of this dilemma is easily visible in the Judicial Council's 1978 Annual Report which showed that for the state's superior courts the average interval from at-issue memorandum to trial increased between June 1976 and June 1977 in many metropolitan courts, and in several of the courts the increase was substantial. In June 1977 in only 5 of the 20 courts did the median jury case reach trial within a year of the filing of the at-issue memorandum. In all but 2 of these 20 courts, the interval exceeded six months.

Data for 1976-1977 submitted by the superior courts to the Judicial Council also indicated an overall increase in the number of criminal cases set for trial in the metropolitan courts, continuing a trend noted in the last two annual reports. Trial calendars increased a total of 8.6 percent.

commencing about 1970 the superior courts were able each year to reduce both the number and proportion of criminal cases where the commencement of trial exceeded the 60-day limit. In 1974 through 1976, however, 11 of the metropolitan courts reported increases in the number and proportion of cases with juries sworn more than 60 days from filing. In 1976-1977, 8 of the 20 courts reported overall increases in percentages of cases with juries sworn more than 60 days from the filing of the indictment or information. Of the 4,595 criminal juries sworn in these courts last year, 53.2 percent were sworn more than 60 days from filing.

Filings in the superior courts reached a record 713,900 cases in 1976-1977, a gain of seven percent over 1975-1976, second largest increase in the past decade.

The number of filings per judge also rose to a record level of 1,317 cases in 1976-1977. Although 22 new judgeships were added during the year, filings rose seven percent while judgeships increased only four percent.

The 1976-1977 filings totaled more than 52.7 million weighted units. Assuming that 73,000 weighted units per year is an average workload for one judge, the 1976-1977 filings represented a workload requiring 722 judicial positions.

Application of the approved Judicial Council weights to each category of 1976-1977 filings shows that criminal filings contributed more weighted units than any other single category. Its 15.5 million weighted units represents a caseload that accounts for nearly one-third of the total weighted units in the state even though criminal filings comprised only 7.7 percent of total filings.

In 1976-1977, for the third successive year, many of the metropolitan superior courts reported a growing backlog of the civil calendars.

Of the 20 superior courts in the state with five or more judges, the inventory of civil cases awaiting trial was 104,771 as of June 30, 1977. The 1977 total was up 14 percent over the same figure for 1976. Jury cases, which are a critical component of the inventory, increased again this year. The June 30, 1977 jury list represents an increase of 13.8 percent over the same figure for 1976.

The 89 California municipal courts recorded a caseload of 14.9 million filings in 1976-1977, a growth of six percent. Civil and criminal nonparking filings combined increased by eight percent. Half of the increase in nonparking filings resulted from the combining of justice courts with municipal courts, either by annexation to existing municipal court districts or by creation of new municipal court districts from justice court districts.

During 1976-1977, the municipal courts disposed of 13.2 million filings. Fifty-eight percent, or 7.6 million, were parking violations and 42 percent, or 5.6 million, were criminal nonparking offenses or civil cases.

Based on the above statistics for California's trial courts, the area in which the bulk of federal funds for courts is expended, it is reasonable to conclude that, overall, there was an average increase of backlog and congestion in these courts amounting to ten percent over the previous year. Applying this figure to the Part C target allocation for courts in California for the 1979 State Plan, the Judicial Planning Committee concludes that said allocation should be increased by ten percent over the 1978 target in order to assist the courts in California to reduce court congestion and backlog, or 10% plus 1%.

In addition, it is apparent from discussions with the California District Attorneys and Public Defenders Associations that their component of the system is likewise experiencing a similar growth of demands for services. It would appear reasonable, therefore, to provide at least another ten percent increase over prior years' funding to free additional resources to these offices so that they can more effectively cope with these pressures. Based on OCJP staff estimates, prosecution and defense projects received 11.2% of California's 1978 Part C action funds, making the proposed increase here equal to 1.1%.

2. The need to improve the fairness and efficiency of the California judicial system.

It is difficult to quantitatively evaluate this particular factor in developing a target allocation for courts. However, there were several indices in 1977 and early 1978 which tend to show that this is a major area of concern in California.

At the legislative level, there were several measures enacted into law during 1977 which reflected the Legislature's concern for the need to improve the fairness and efficiency of the California judicial system:

1. Chapter 960 of the Statutes of 1976 added Part 3.5 (commencing with section 1823) to the Code of Civil Procedure. The law directs the Judicial Council to conduct a pilot project in selected trial courts utilizing experimental procedures for handling civil

actions. The goal of the experiment is to determine if simplified procedures which would substantially reduce the cost of litigation can be developed for civil actions in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$25,000.

With the assistance of a special advisory committee $\frac{6}{}$ the Council has adopted rules for implementation of the project in the courts selected for participation. Initially the rules provide for simplified pleading, limit pretrial motions and discovery, require a pretrial exchange of specified information, and in cases tried to the court, broaden admissibility of evidence and eliminate findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The Judicial Council, pursuant to statutory directions, will monitor the project, study its effects and make an annual report of its findings to the Legislature.

2. Chapter 1285 of the Statutes of 1976 added Chapter 5-B to Part I of the Code of Civil Procedure. The law directs the Judicial Council in cooperation with the Department of Consumer Affairs to conduct a small claims experiment in three municipal courts. The objective of the experiment is to determine whether steps can be taken to stimulate the use of small claims courts and reduce the number of defaults "by untrained individual litigants unfamiliar with the judicial system who might have previously considered small claims courts an inconvenient or unsatisfactory forum for the resolution of disputes." 7/

^{6/} The committee which worked on the development of these rules was composed of Judge Richard Schauer, Chairman, Los Angeles Superior Court; Justice Robert S. Thompson, Court of Appeal (Los Angeles); Judge Eli H. Levenson, San Diego Superior Court; Judge George Brunn, Berkeley-Albany Municipal Court; Judge William J. Harris, Jr., San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Court; and Mr. Francis M. Wheat, Attorney at Law, Los Angeles.

^{7/} Code Civ. Proc., § 118(a).

An advisory committee has been appointed, 8/
and the Judicial Council has selected the Sacramento,
San Diego, and San Francisco Municipal Courts, with
the concurrence of the judges of those courts, to
serve as sites for the experimental small claims
procedures. These procedures will include the use
of small claims advisors to assist litigants outside
of court, a postfiling mediation service, and the
expanded use of law clerks to assist the court.

Statistics are being accumulated in the experimental courts, and also for control purposes in the small claims divisions of the Oakland-Piedmont, Fresno, and West Orange Municipal Courts.

Rules and forms to implement the experimental projects will be adopted by the Judicial Council. The advisory committee and the Department of Consumer Affairs are to evaluate the results of the program, and report to the Legislature in 1979.

^{8/} The members of the advisory committee are: Judge Robert Beresford, Chairman, San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Court; Judge Charles E. Goff, San Francisco Municipal Court; Judge Armond M. Jewell, Los Angeles Municipal Court; Judge Ken Kawaichi, Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court; Judge Judith N. Keep, San Diego Municipal Court; Judge Armando O. Rodriguez, Fresno Municipal Court; Ms. Elizabeth Bradley, Attorney, San Diego; Ms. LaDoris Cordell, Attorney, East Palo Alto; Ms. Joyce G. Cox, Administrative Assistant, The Rouse Company, Santa Monica; Mr. Wilson Curle, Executive Director, Shasta County Legal Aid Society, Redding; Mr. Andrew M. Grassley, Credit Service Center Manager, Montgomery Ward, Walnut Creek; Mr. Mortimer Herzstein, Attorney, San Francisco; Mr. Christopher May, Associate Dean, Loyola University School of Law, Los Angeles; Mr. Gilbert A. Moret, Attorney, Los Angeles; Mr. John Porter, Deputy Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, San Francisco.

Senate Bill No. 118, introduced by Senator Song, was sponsored pursuant to the Judicial Council's responsibility to adopt felony sentencing rules to implement the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Law (Sen. Bill No. 42) (Stats. 1976, ch. 1139).

That law requires courts to hold sentencing hearings to consider matters in aggravation or mitigation of the statutory middle term of imprisonment. The Judicial Council adopted a rule which requires four days' notice of facts to be presented at the sentencing hearing (rule 437(a)) if those facts go beyond the facts contained in the probation report and any evidence heard at the trial. The four-day notice was considered to be the minimum amount of time for adequate preparation for the sentencing hearing.

In order to provide adequate time for the four-day notice, it was necessary to extend the time for judgement and sentence from 21 to 28 days and to extend the time for receipt of the probation report from two days to nine days before judgment and sentence. These changes were made in Senate Bill No. 118 by amending Penal Code sections 1191 and 1203, respectively.

This measure was enacted as an urgency measure to take effect July 1, 1977, the operative date for Senate Bill No. 42.

4. Chapter 1288, Statutes of 1976, equalized the jurisdiction of justice and municipal courts. Assembly Bill No. 1941, introduced by Assemblyman Miller, is a cleanup measure to chapter 1288, and revises various provisions of the law to make procedures, practice and fee provisions for justice courts the same as those for municipal courts. Because of legislative deadlines and the need for these revised provisions to take effect immediately, Assembly Bill No. 1941 was amended into Assembly Bill No. 1189, introduced by Assemblyman Thurman. This measure was enacted, without the Governor's signature, as an urgency measure effective October 1, 1977.

- Senate Bill No. 38, introduced by Senator Gregorio, 5. governs the disposition of second offender drunk driving cases through post-conviction rehabilitation programs rather than imposing license suspensions. Under 1975 legislation (ch. 1133), four counties (Kern, Santa Clara, Yuba and Ventura) for demonstration purposes have permitted persons convicted of driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to participate in public or private programs for the treatment of problem drinking or alcoholism, in lieu of suspending driving privileges. Each program is required to meet certain standards set by the Office of Alcoholism, and courts are required to supervise those participating. Senate Bill No. 38 recasts the provisions of chapter 1133 to:
 - a. Specify additional standards and authorize the Office of Alcoholism to approve programs pursuant to the standards.
 - b. Specifically authorize courts to require proof of ability to respond in damages as a possible condition to participation in a treatment program.
 - c. Permit transfer of jurisdiction over a convicted person to another county for participation in its approved program.
 - d. Permit the establishment of joint programs by two or more counties and the furnishing of program services under contract.
 - e. Give county alcoholism administrators responsibility for assuring compliance with the standards by any program designated by the county and approved by the Office of Alcoholism.

Existing law prescribes a term of imprisonment of not less than 48 hours nor more than one year for a second or subsequent conviction for driving while under the influence. This measure authorizes a court to suspend execution of the sentence of any person convicted of a second offense who consents to participate in a program approved pursuant to this measure. The measure was enacted as chapter 890.

- 6. Senate Bill No. 276, introduced by Senator Garcia, requires the court, prior to accepting a guilty or nolo contendere plea to a felony or misdemeanor, to advise the defendant that deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization may result from conviction. court then is required to permit the defendant reasonable opportunity to reconsider the plea, if requested. Failure of the court to set forth on the record that it has complied with these requirements is grounds for vacation of the judgment and withdrawal of the guilty plea, if defendant shows that conviction of the offense to which defendant pleaded guilty or nolo contendere might have the consequences for the defendant of deportation, exclusion from admission to the United States, or denial of naturalization. The measure was enacted as chapter 1088.
- 7. Senate Bill No. 1134, introduced by Senator Wilson, designates the El Cajon Municipal Court of San Diego County as an "experimental" municipal court with expanded jurisdiction to hear criminal felonies, family law matters and civil matters where the damages claimed range from \$5,000 to \$30,000. The authority to decide whether to hear any matter within the court's expanded jurisdiction rests exclusively with the Presiding Judge of the El Cajon Municipal Court. Matters not heard are to be transferred to the San Diego County Superior Court. The measure was amended extensively to work out constitutional and other technical problems and was enacted as amended.
- 8. Assembly Bill No. 439, introduced by Assemblyman Chel, provides continuing jurisdiction for a justice or municipal court to amend a judgment to provide for installment payments for good cause upon motion and notice to all affected parties. The measure was enacted as chapter 71.

The Judicial Council, under the leadership of Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird, was also quite active in this area during 1977 on several fronts.

First, the Chief Justice created and appointed two special committees to address the needs of fairness and efficiency in diverse areas of the California courts. The Special Committee on Court Congestion in Los Angeles County is a sixteen member

group geared to develop long-term recommendations which will address the ongoing problems of congestion in the trial courts of Los Angeles County. The fourteen member Committee to Study the Operation of Appellate Practices and Procedures in the First Appellate District represented the first effort to analyze the overall management practices of an appellate court in California under the mandate of the Chief Justice. Both of these groups will be reporting back to the Chief Justice and their conclusions may have a great impact on the future operations of the subject courts and their counterparts throughout the state.

Second, pursuant to its rule-making authority, the Judicial Council enacted several new rules and standards in 1977 reflective of a concern with the fairness and efficiency with which the California courts are operating:

- 1. The Judicial Council amended rule 10(c), effective July 1, 1977, to require the superior court clerk to notify an appellant of his default if he fails to take the necessary steps to procure the preparation of the record. The clerk of the reviewing court would then dismiss the appeal if the appellant failed to file a timely application for relief.
- To assist the appellate courts in the review of matters arising under the Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act, and to eliminate the need for record augmentation requests in those cases, the Judicial Council amended rule 33(b), effective July 1, 1977, to authorize inclusion of the probation officer's report in the record on appeal.
- 3. Rule 39 was adopted effective July 1, 1977, to provide specific time limits for filing a notice of appeal from a judgment or order of the juvenile court, and to specify the contents of the record on appeal.
- 4. The Judicial Council adopted several amendments to the juvenile court rules effective July 1, 1977, to conform to new legislation and incorporate suggestions received from the State Bar and others who reviewed the rules following their adoption in November 1976. Among the changes are amendments that (1) provide for the immediate granting of a request for rehearing of unreported referee proceedings; (2) recognize the potential conflict of interest for the prosecuting

attorney in representing a minor in dependency proceedings; and (3) require that probation reports be made available 48 hours before a disposition hearing.

New provisions adopted effective July 1, 1977 require that a petition for appellate review of a finding of unfitness must be filed within 15 days and permit required felony-misdemeanor determinations to be postponed until the disposition hearing. A new rule 1373 was subsequently amended effective January 1, 1978, in response to chapter 1238 of the 1977 Statutes, to refer to newly amended Welfare and Institutions Code section 726, which sets forth procedures for determining the maximum period of physical confinement of a minor. Rule 1392 was amended effective January 1, 1978, to specify that a supplemental petition is to be filed by the probation officer where the minor has been declared a dependent child or ward of the court under section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, and by the prosecuting attorney at the request of the probation officer where the minor has been declared a ward under section 602.

January 1, 1978, to be followed in the economical litigation pilot projects authorized by 1976 legislation. The goal of the experimental projects is to determine if simplified procedures can be developed to reduce substantially the expense of litigation in those civil actions in which the amount in controversy does not exceed \$25,000.

The courts selected for participation in the project are the Fresno Superior and Municipal Courts, the Los Angeles Municipal Court, and the Torrance branch of the Los Angeles Superior Court.

The new rules are based upon the work of the Judicial Council's Advisory Committee on Economical Litigation and include many suggestions submitted by interested organizations and individuals who reviewed the proposed rules tentatively adopted in May 1977. As contemplated by the Legislature, changes in the rules will be considered as the experimental projects progress (see Code Civ. Proc., § 1823.4).

The rules (1) provide for simplified pleadings; (2) limit pretrial motions and discovery; (3) require a pretrial exchange of specified information; and (4) in cases tried without a jury, broaden admissibility of evidence and eliminate written findings of fact and conclusions of law.

6. The Judicial Council adopted several recommended standards for municipal and justice court management, criminal pretrial procedures and traffic calendar management effective July 1, 1977. These proposals were based primarily upon recommendations developed at a 1973 municipal court management workshop and the subsequent experience of various courts and the Judicial Council's team of calendar management consultants. The amendments adopted were revised in several respects because of comments received from the State Bar and others following publication of the proposed amendments as tentatively adopted in November 1976.

At the staff level, the Judicial Council's Court Management Services Team, which is available upon request to assist courts in analyzing and improving their management practices, serviced approximately 70 courts during calendar year 1977. Because this service is available upon request, it is of great import to note how many courts have indicated their awareness of the need to improve their fairness and efficiency by availing themselves of this assistance. In fact, since the Team's inception in 1974, over 200 superior, municipal and justice courts have been served by the Team, a number which represents a large proportion of the state's trial courts.

Finally, in developing its list of new projects for LEAA funding under the 1978 State Plan, the Judicial Council took cognizance of the need to improve the fairness and efficiency in four of the five proposals it submitted to the CCCJ. Although none of these proposals were approved for funding, their basic thrust should be considered as representative of the thoughts of the leadership of the state judiciary in this area:

1. The Chief Justice's Select Committee on Trial Court Reform Project recognized the continuing need at the state level to examine the structure, organization and management of the state court system. This program would have provided for the Chief Justice's Select Committee on Court Reform with attendant staff to study and make recommendations on the ways in which reform efforts in the California judiciary should proceed.

2. The Backup Recording Equipment for Lower Courts Project responded to an informal survey performed by the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts, which showed that there are at least 150 municipal court departments and 50 justice courts which did not have full time court reporters and/or acceptable recording equipment available to them, thereby impeding the continued rights of defendants to demand a transcript on appeal from the lower courts.

The goal of this program was to allow the Judicial Council to purchase approximately 200 tape recorders and distribute them to the lower courts in California needing them, thereby bringing the courts of California into conformity with state and federal standards in this area.

3. The Special Judicial Consultant Service Project would have addressed the problem of the Court Management Services Team, supra, that the demand for its services have been far beyond the area of calendar management. Many of these problems have called for the expertise of judges and court administrators/clerks who may have dealt with similar problems and developed effective solutions for them. However, there is no way that these other individuals can be called into service at the present time.

The goal of this program was to develop a team of knowledgeable judges, court administrators and clerks, both active and retired, who will be available to trial courts upon request to assist them in effectuating local court reorganization efforts, reductions in backlog and delay, and other areas of research and reform in which outside assistance is needed.

4. The Standards for Nonjudicial Personnel Training Programs Project would have related to the fact that judges and court administrators in California have long recognized the need for a comprehensive approach to the development of standards and materials for nonjudicial personnel but due to lack of resources and centralization of responsibility for this area no statewide effort has been taken to respond to this need.

The goal of this program was to commence the first statewide effort to coordinate through the Judicial Council the development of these standards and the dissemination of the related materials throughout the state. Both the California District Attorneys and Public Defenders Association have been very active in compiling data in this area for their respective elements of the criminal justice system. In fact, a recent statewide survey conducted by the Public Defenders Association identified 16 major problem areas or needs of defense services, which are listed below.

- 1. Fund the installation of a LEXIS Computer in every public defender office or install terminals in every office. The pressing need for the speeding of research projects and papers combined with the Proposition 13 cutbacks in this area of research has given this suggestion some reason for existence.
- 2. Provide for staffing and appropriate support staff to permit local defender offices to recommend sentencing alternatives. Many offices simply submit sentencing matters on probation reports which does not explore all sentencing alternatives. By providing funding for every county, an enormous benefit would accrue to defender offices.
- Institute a Pilot Project for the use of
 Paralegals in a large metropolitan public
 defender office. The use of paralegals is an
 area of recent development for public law offices
 while they are used extensively in private practice.
 A pilot project placed in an office such as Los Angeles
 could provide the necessary demonstration data.
- 4. Establish a Forensic Science Laboratory for the Defense Services. Because the fact that the prosecution operates the only state forensic science laboratory, there is no confidentiality for analysis of defense evidence. A pilot project could be established for the Southern California counties to give added data.
- 5. Provide for selected training grants in the following areas:
 - a. Defense Investigators To better sensitize the defense investigators to the unique requirements of defender ethics and duties.

- b. <u>Violent Offenders</u> To acquaint attorneys with the esoteric problems of defending clients charged with crimes of violence.
- c. Career Criminals To establish an understanding of the complex problems of defending a person alleged to be a career criminal.
- Establish regional scholarship funds for defenders and investigators to participate in educational programs. Currently no scholarship fund exists for defenders or investigators to sharpen their respective skills.
- 7. Provide for regional funds to establish complete training programs within each public defender office. A complete program consists of salary for training officer, the purchase of videotape equipment and appropriate staff considerations including a two week hiatus between hiring and actual duties.
- 8. Provide for a rural subvention program to assist the rural counties of California to adequately meet their caseload demands. Perhaps a pilot project in rural counties to increase the size of an existing contract office would provide a valuable service in upgrading the quality of service.
- 9. Establish separate career criminal attorneys in each office where such programs are operational for District Attorneys. This would include equivalent staffing and a guarantee of vertical representation for those clients who are segregated out as career criminals.
- 10. Fund a separate position for larger county offices to include a librarian brief bank coordinator to classify and disseminate summaries of important briefs filed with courts. In many larger offices the research must start anew with every request. By providing a coordinator for all research, brief banks could be selectively established in certain regions and administered by one person.
- Pilot project for the improvement of the quality of misdemeanors justice. This program could be devised to improve the appeals and writs from one of the bleakest areas of justice in our state. Currently, the quality of justice is not high in the justice and municipal courts and a pilot program would help to overcome many deficiencies.

- 12. Fund a pilot program to purchase and operate a computer which would store old file information to make defender offices more efficient. A common reason for delay in criminal cases is the fact that files get lost and there is an inadequate past record of a client. For approximately \$20,000 funding, a pilot program could be established to set up a computer retrieval system. If this system was deemed inappropriate, a microfilming capability should be granted.
- 13. Fund on a regional basis extra personnel for assisting state prison inmates in the defense of crimes committed inside prisons and with problems peculiar to incarceration. Currently, the State Defender does not have the personnel to defend state prisoners. Accordingly, county defenders, whose staffs are currently overworked, face the additional burden of handling complex litigation. By funding a special program in each county public defender office where there is a state prison, the demand could be met.
- 14. There is a need to fund the total costs of mental health advocacy through staffing and providing support staff. Mental health patients should be accorded adequate rights of representation. In the overall pictures, these individuals are experiencing a penal sanction, since their liberty is being deprived. At present, the cost of representing LPS conservatees is borne by the counties. The need to improve the quality of representation is great and in light of projects within certain regions should be established to guarantee greater quality.
- A pilot project to collect costs of assigned counsel should be instituted to study the entire area of reimbursement. Current law permits reimbursement to the county by clients who may be marginally qualified for public defender service. Pilot projects could determine feasibility and alternative methods of collection.
- A greater share of local budgets should be devoted to defense purchases of hardware. The state of the art is so advanced that now most felony cases are totally on tape. Counties have simply failed to provide needed equipment to transcribe or listen to tapes (audio).

- A pilot project for combined hiring pool for deputy public defenders should be funded. This type of program would benefit primarily the Bay Area counties which may have many counties within a small area. A combined personnel hiring program would promote efficiency within individual offices by cutting down on repetitive interviews.
- 18. Fund an exchange program among public defender offices. An inexpensive exchange program would benefit both offices and give a different perspective to both participants.

Applying these factors to the Part C target allocation for courts in California for the 1979 State Plan, the Judicial Planning Committee concludes that said allocation should be at least equal to the 1978 allocation in order to provide an adequate resource of federal funds to address these needs at the state and local levels. Furthermore, there should be no diminution of the allocation for prosecution and defense services.

3. The amount of state and local resources committed to courts.

This factor presents some problems due to the lack of a comprehensive and ongoing data base upon which to base a commentary.

However, with the available data gathered by the staffs of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the Judicial Council, the following figures can be presented for consideration:

For FY 1976-77, the total amount expended at the local level for criminal justice activities was \$2,040,600,141. Local expenditures for courts during that period, excluding facilities, facilities' maintenance, and capital depreciation, was \$401,745,701, or 19.69%. Expenditures for prosecution and defense services at the local level were \$159,562,542, or 7.82% for a combined total for courts, prosecution and defense of \$561,308,043, or 27.5%. At the state level, the available figures for FY 1976-1977 include the California Highway Patrol, State Police, Youth Authority, the Law Enforcement Budget Item of the Department of

Justice, the State Public Defender, Department of Corrections, and Courts, for a total of \$619,533,383. The state level expenditures for courts during this period were \$48,496,459, including the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, State Block Grants to Superior Courts, State Contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund and to the Superior Court Judges' Salaries, representing 7.86%. State level expenditures for prosecution and defense services were \$46,042,393, or 7.43%, for a combined total for courts, prosecution and defense of \$94,538,852, or 15.26%. On a total statewide basis for FY 1976-1977, total criminal justice expenditures were \$2,691,094,000, 9/ while the expenditures for courts were \$450,242,160, or 16.7% , and the expenditures for prosecution and defense services were \$205,604,935, or 7.6%. The combined total for courts, prosecution and defense, therefore, was \$655,847,095, or 24.4%.

Despite the above figures, the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, printed annually by LEAA has reported a figure of about 11% per year for the court component of statewide criminal justice expenditures in California. This average ranks California at about 42nd of the fifty states in the percent of criminal justice expenditures allocated to courts, even though we are the largest state in the nation.

Therefore, the Judicial Planning Committee concludes that, in reconciling the FY 1976-1977 expenditures for courts in California with the figures utilized by LEAA, a median percentage should be used in determining the impact of this figure on the 1979 Part C allocation for courts, i.e., a minimum of 18.3% (16.9% + 19.69% + 2) should be targeted for court projects exclusive of any other factors addressed in this Addendum. And, for purposes of the prosecution and defense allocation, a minimum of 7.6% should be allocated thereto (7.82% + 7.43% + 2).

^{9/} The slight discrepancy between the separate figures for state and local expenditures and the total represented here is due to the use of updated figures for the totals. This difference has minimal impact on the final conclusions reached, however.

4. The amount of Part C Funds available under California's 1979 allocation.

For 1979, it is projected that California's Part C allocation will be \$26,529,000, of which \$6,632,250 will be allocated to state and private agencies and \$19,896,750 will be allocated to the regions. Of these amounts, \$1,200,000 will be available for new projects at the state and private agency level, and approximately \$9,000,000 will be available for new projects at the local level. When these figures are combined, it appears that 38.45% or \$10,200,000 of the 1979 Part C allocation will be available for new projects.

Given the fact that the courts at both the state and local levels have continued to receive a small proportion of Part C funds despite the urgings of the Judicial Planning Committee (see Number 7, infra), it appears reasonable that for 1979 the courts should be able to commence compensating for these deficiencies by having a portion of the available Part C funds set aside for their potential applications which represents the past target allocations for courts plus any deficiencies in the actual expenditures dedicated thereto.

Therefore, the Judicial Planning Committee concludes that as the 1978 target allocation for courts was 10%, but only 6.15% was in fact allocated thereto (see Number 7, infra), the 1979 Part C allocation for courts from uncommitted funds should be no less than 10% plus 3.85% or 13.85% to adequately reflect this particular factor. However, a compromise figure of 2% would be acceptable to the Committee so as to not place too severe a burden on the overall planning process.

As there was no target allocation for prosecution and defense services in 1978, the Committee cannot apply a similar criteria in this area, but recommends that prosecutors and defenders be given equal access to new monies by, at a minimum, maintaining their prior year's share of Part C funds, supra.

5. The needs of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in California.

This factor, although not quantifiable, can be addressed by the CCCJ's nineteen problem statements adopted in 1977, nine of which deal with court related matters and are listed on the following page.

RECOMMENDED MERGED PROBLEM STATEMENTS

FROM THE THREE CCCJ COMMITTEES

Meference Mumber	Problem Statement	Committee of Origin	Connected Priority*	
1	High incidence of juvenile crime and delinquency	Dir Serv	1	Cts,E,J
2	The impact of recent major changes of state law involv- ing both adult and juvenile systems	Process	1	Cts, E
3	Structure, training and management needs of the courts	Sys Supp Process	1 8	Cts
4 -	Inadequate attention to witnesses and victims, particularly the elderly, criminally exploited and abused children and sexually abused women	Dir Serv Process	2, 5 & 7	Cts.E.J
5	Diversion programs and sentencing alternatives are inadequate	Process	2	Cts,E,J
6	Need for improved management throughout the justice system and for improved training for system personnel and other agency staff in direct contact with the formal system	Process Sys Supp	2 4	E, JJ
7	Unacceptably high rates of robbery and other theft crimes against persons	Dir Serv	3	
8	Citizen involvement in crime resistance is insuffic- ient	Process Dir Serv	3 9	ນ
9	Need for research, evaluation and statistical analysis	Sys Supp	3 ~	
10	Burglary in California is intolerably high, especially residential burglary	Dir Serv	4	
11	Re-entry programs for ex-offenders are inadequate	Process	5	E, JJ
12	Insufficient personnel in the criminal justice system, especially in the courts	Sys Supp	5	Cts
13	Fraud and other offenses against consumers	Dir Serv	6	Cts
14	Correctional programs for all agencies are inadequate	Process	6	E
15	Classification and prosecution of arrested persons, especially repeated offenders, is inadequate and untimely	Process	7 & 12	Cts, JJ
16	Lack of coordination among criminal justice agencies in dealing with organized criminal activities, and lack of coordination in utilization of criminal justice services and facilities, particularly in law enforcement	Sys Supp Dir Serv	7 11	JJ
17	Activities of terrorists including crime involving prison-based gangs	Dir Serv	8	E
18	Correctional programs and facilities for mentally disordered offenders are inadequate	Process	9	E. JJ
19	Equipment and facilities (other than communication and information equipment) are inadequate and at	Sys Supp	9	Cts,E,J

 $[{]f oldsymbol or fine}$ in some instances, problems originating in one or more committees have been merged into one statement.

^{**}Special funding requirements (for Courts, Part E. Juvenile Justice) which could be satisfied by programs addressing specific problems.

6. The goals and priorites of the comprehensive plan.

The only ongoing statewide effort in relationship to this factor is the annual effort of the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) to develop problems and priorities statements for LEAA, known as the CCCJ Approved Priority Programs. For both 1978 and 1979, the CCCJ has adopted 16 priority programs to be utilized in the allocation of LEAA funds in the following priority order:

- 1. Reduce major crime through community involvement programs
- 2. Reduce robbery, burglary and related crimes by reducing the opportunity to dispose of stolen property, better coordinating the detection, apprehending and trial of offenders, and implementing public prevention and community resistance programs
- 3. Reduction and prevention of illegal trafficking in drugs
- 4. Provide assistance to crime victims and witnesses through advocacy, service, restitution, preventive counseling and education projects
- 5. Support the efforts of state and local agencies to implement AB 3121 and SB 42 and related legislative changes
- 6. Support multiagency efforts to reduce crimes through coordinated apprehension, trial and disposition of repeat offenders
- 7. Provide for improved re-entry services for youthful and adult parolees and other ex-offenders
- 8. Develop improved management, organization, and training in the courts
- 9. Improve youth development and employment opportunities for young people who are at risk of becoming delinquents

- 10. Increase the use of diversion and sentencing alternatives in appropriate cases
- 11. Expand and improve prevention and diversion services to juveniles at risk of becoming delinquents by increasing the coordination and cooperation and agency accountability of public and private agencies
- 12. Involve schools in diversion and prevention programs to reduce delinquent behavior
- 13. Develop coordinated efforts among law enforcement, health, welfare, medical, educational, legal and other related agencies to reduce incidence of child abuse
- 14. Improve coordination among criminal justice agencies in dealing with organized criminal activities
- 15. Prevent and reduce senior citizen victimization through improved sensitivity in public service delivery counseling, education, research and training
- 16. Provide for research, analysis and evaluation of criminal justice data that will improve the decision making within the criminal justice system

Of these priority programs, only one, Number 8, is devoted exclusively to courts. Nine other programs directly interface with the courts: Numbers 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16. Thus, it is apparent that the needs of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in California are closely related to the quality of justice being rendered by the courts and are not isolated therefrom.

Furthermore, in the context of the LEAA program in California, other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies have historically received the vast majority of LEAA funds to the exclusion of the courts (for greater detail, see discussion under Number 7, <u>infra</u>). This would seem to indicate that at the present time one of the primary needs of these other agencies would be to allow greater access to LEAA funds by the courts so

that the judiciary's processes and procedures can more effectively interface with the rest of the criminal justice system.

Therefore, the Judicial Planning Committee concludes that when considered in an historical contest and in conjunction with the CCCJ Approved Priority Programs, the needs of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in California should be addressed, in part, by providing the courts with adequate access to a portion of the 1979 Part C allocation, as detailed elsewhere in this document.

7. Written recommendations made by the Judicial Planning Committee to the California Council on Criminal Justice.

In its 1978 Principles and Priorities Statement submitted to the CCCJ, the Judicial Planning Committee recommended the 10% of the 1978 Part C allocation be targeted to court projects within the Committee's definition thereof, as adopted by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in April 1976. figure was based in part on the figures available from the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics published annually by LEAA, which indicated that approximately 10 to 11% of the total criminal justice expenditures in California was devoted In addition, this figure reflected the Committee's concern that the courts had received only 4.5% of the 1977 Part C allocation and 4.55% of the 1976 Part C allocation. court components of the 1978 State Plan were processed by the Committee according to this target and the Committee's decision based thereon was accepted by the CCCJ with three exceptions -Regions B, P and R - which the Committee reconsidered at the request of the Council.

The results of the Committee's 1978 target were as follows:

State level court projects received 3.0% of the State and Private Agency Part C allocation, while local court projects received 7.2% of the regional Part C allocation, for a

combined total of 6.15%, or 3.85% below the 10% target. Furthermore, of the 21 regions, 4 regions had no court projects in their plan whatsoever (Regions H, O, P, and U), 5 regions had less than 10% allocated to court projects (Regions G, I, M, R and T) and 12 regions had no new court projects whatsoever (Regions B, C, F, G, H, I, J, O, P, Q, T and U). On the positive side, 12 regions exceeded the 10% target which was the main factor in the overall increase in funding for court projects (Regions A, B, C, D, E, F, J, K, L, N, Q and S).

This experience seems to indicate that in its initial stage, the concept of a target allocation for court projects had some impact in raising the overall amount of Part C funds received by the courts. However, it should be stressed that this phenomenon did occur at all levels throughout the state, was met with great resistance in many quarters, and was still short of the proposed funding level.

Therefore, the Judicial Planning Committee concludes that the 1979 Part C target allocation for court projects should attempt to reconcile the deficiency in the 1978 allocation versus the Judicial Planning Committee's 1978 target by increasing the amount for 1979 by at least 3.85%, barring extenuating circumstances verified by the courts so affected. In addressing this factor, the Committee again is willing to accept the compromise proposed under factor number four, supra.

8. Computation of 1979 Part C target allocation for courts.

Based on the discussions under Numbers 1 through 7, supra, the following initial target allocation for 1979 court projects could reasonably be proposed:

- 1. Number 1 increase 1978 target allocation by 10% = 10% + 1% = 11%
- 2. Number 2 maintain 1978 target allocation = 10%
- 3. Number 3 median percentage of local and state expenditure for courts = 18.3%
- 4. Number 4 1978 target allocation + deficiency in actual 1978 allocation for uncommitted 1979 funds (rounded to nearest percentage points) = 14% or 12%
- 5. Number 7 same as Number 4 = 14% or 12%

As factors one, three, four and five would essentially create a target of either 21% or 23%, which would place an undue burden upon the overall planning process, the Committee concludes that a fair court element of the adequate share for courts, prosecution and defense services for FY 1979 should be a target of 15%.

Insofar as the prosecution and defense services element of an "adequate share" for the FY 1979 Plan is concerned, the Committee, with the concurrence of the California District Attorneys and Public Defenders Association, recommends a 15% target for prosecution and defense projects as the data base available is incomplete for doing a complete analysis beyond factors one, two and three, supra, which point to a target allocation in the area of 9% to 13%. This recommendation again takes into account the historic lack of priority also given prosecution and defense services relative to the other elements of the criminal justice system and the need to allow these services to utilize LEAA funds to develop the level of sophistication which these funds have provided other criminal justice agencies. The distribution of this share between prosecution and defense projects should be based on the present overall allocation of resources and responsibilities between these two elements which has been estaimated at 60% for prosecutors and 40% for defenders.

Copies to:

1978 REGIONAL ACTION PLAN COURT COMPONENTS

PHASE II

January 1978

a. Region R (Los Angeles)

The Committee's original recommendation of "do not approve" is reaffirmed pending a special meeting with the Los Angeles County Criminal Justice Action Coordinating Committee.

March 1978

a. Region M (Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey)

The Phase II Court Component of the 1978 Regional Action Plan should be approved and the condition imposed upon Phase I should be removed.

b. Region E (Napa, Sonoma, Solano, Marin)

The Phase II Court Component of the 1978 Regional Action Plan should be approved.

c. Region B (Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity)

The condition imposed upon the Phase II Court Component of the 1978 Regional Action Plan has been met and should hereby be removed.

d. Region R (Los Angeles)

The Phase II Court Component of the 1978 Regional Action Plan should be approved and the condition imposed upon Phase I should be removed.

May 1978

a. Region S (San Bernardino, Riverside, Imperial)

The Phase II Court Component of the 1978 Regional Action Plan should be approved and the condition imposed upon Phase I should be removed.

b. Region K (Mariposa, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus)

The Phase II Court Component of the 1978 Regional Action Plan should be approved.

1979 REGIONAL ACTION PLAN AND

MINI-BLOCK GRANT APPLICATION COURT COMPONENTS

October 1978

a. Region A (Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

b. Region B (Lassen, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

c. Region D (El Dorado, Nevada, Sutter, Placer, Sierra, Sacramento, Yolo, Yuba)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

d. Region G (Contra Costa)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

e. Region H (San Mateo)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

f. Region L (Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne)

The court component and the project therein should be approved.

g. Region M (Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

h. Region O (Mono, Inyo)

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

i. Los Angeles County

The court component and the projects therein should be approved.

j. Los Angeles City

The court project element of the mini-block plan entitled "Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit" should be approved.

December 1978

a. Region E (Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma)

The court component and the project therein should be approved upon the condition that if the one court project in the Plan is not submitted for actual funding, then the first and second year monies thereby affected should be reallocated to another court's project within the region.

DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS

January 1978

a. Municipal Court Executive Officer - Compton
Municipal Court (Fourth Year)\$50,000*

The project should be funded upon the condition that the applicant revise the work schedule to include a proposed timetable as to when the project objectives are to be implemented and their impact felt by the court. Furthermore, the Committee will not approve a fifth year of funding for the project under any circumstances.

^{*} Project was placed under joint LEAA-OCJP control due to special audit conditions requested by LEAA.

1976 ACTION PLAN

March 1978

	a.	Region M\$2,727 $\frac{1}{2}$
		The proposed augmentation should be approved.
	b.	Juvenile Court Video Tape Orientation - Region N\$8,704 2/
ning	Com	The proposed project should be approved and the ion funded with the caveat that the Judicial Plan-mittee is concerned with the protection of a juvenile's tional right to be advised of the charges against him, in

The augmentation should be approved upon the condition that future grant applications contain an analysis of and justification for the cost per referral.

May 1978

person, by a judicial officer.

County Clerk Record Keeping System for Superior Court - Region M 4/\$18,515
 The project should be funded.

^{1/} Augmentation of original grant allocation from reverted 1976 Part C funds.

^{2/} Project funded from reverted 1976 Part C funds in 1976.

^{3/} Augmentation of original grant allocation from reverted 1976 Part C funds.

^{4/} Project title changed from that presented at March 1975 meeting, supra.

1977 ACTION PLAN

January 1978

a. Criminal Justice Training Program - Region N\$4,388 $\frac{5}{}$ The project should be funded.

March 1978

a. Court Work Referral Program - Region C\$7,552

The project should be funded upon the condition that future grant applications contain an analysis of and justification for the cost per referral.

May 1978

a. Modoc County Delinquency Prevention Coordinator
Project - Region B\$22,8726/

The project will be classified as a court project and the third year grant application should be submitted to the Judicial Planning Committee for review.

June 1978

Experiment for Court Consolidation Evaluation El Cajon Municipal Court - Region U\$33,001
 The project should be funded.

December 1978

a. Victim Assistance Project - Region N.....\$11,850

The proposed project should be included in the Amended Region N 1977 Annual Action Plan.

^{5/} Amount represents 1/3rd of total grant, which is portion allocated to nonjudicial personnel training.

^{6/} A request for reclassification as a court project was submitted by regional director in response to initial staff determination that project should not be so classified.

b.		Automated Accounting System - Region N\$7,7	71
_	•	The proposed project should be included in the Amended	
Region	IN	1977 Annual Action Plan.	

c. Court Appointed Indigent Defender Program Region R \$42,432

The proposed project/grant application should be included in the Amended Region R 1977 Annual Action Plan and the application should be funded.

1978 ACTION PLAN

January 1978

a. Los Angeles Municipal Court Project - Region R\$67,500

This project should be included in the 1978 Regional Action Plan and the application should be funded upon the condition that the proponent submit a detailed statement as to the evaluation component of the project.

March 1978

a. Sentencing Alternatives Program - Second Year - Region J\$80,548

This project should be funded upon the condition that future grant applications should contain an analysis of and justification for the cost per referral.

b. Law and Justice Systems Information Project -Phase II - Region G\$50,631

The project should be funded upon the conditions that:

- 1. The project narrative be revised to indicate impact upon or services that will be made available to county clerk's court clerks division.
- 2. An examination be made of San Joaquin Court Improvement Project to determine which of its aspects may be transferable or capable of utilization by Contra Costa.
- 3. Consideration be given to having an outside party familiar with court automation programs perform the ongoing evaluation of the project based on the success this approach has had in other federally funded projects.

May 1978

a. Legal Research Attorney - Region M\$15,446

The project should be funded.

^{7/} Represents 1/3rd of total project cost.

b. Joint Court Administration - Region S\$23,564 The proposed project should be included in the 1978 Regional Action Plan and the application should be funded. High Desert Juvenile Intervention Project -Region S\$95,509 The proposed project is not a court project requiring Judicial Planning Committee review. Stanislaus County Court Referral Program -Region K\$26,968 The proposed project should be included in the 1978 Regional Action Plan and the application should be funded. Imperial County Court Improvement Projects e. Region S\$27,653 Action on the proposed project was deferred pending clarification of several questions regarding the application submitted to the Committee. Employment Sentence Program - Region S\$68,445 The proposed project should be included in the 1978 Regional Action Plan and the application should be funded upon the condition that the project narrative be revised to include: 1. An advisory or governing board representative of the total community, upon which sits at least one judge of the referring courts; 2. A mechanism by which the program can consult with the courts on program operation. Regional Legal Research Assistance - Region L\$10,000 The project should be funded. August 1978 Imperial County Municipal Court Improvements Projects - Region S\$28,933 The project should be included in the Region S 1978 Regional Action Plan and the application should be funded upon the condition that the training portion of the grant be revised to reflect how the project will develop testing and certification

b. Law and Justice Systems Information Project (Phase II) - Region G\$37,974 8/
The court component of this project should be funded.
September 1978
a. Delinquency Prevention Coordinator (Third Year) - Region B\$18,317
The project should be funded.
October 1978
a. Central Warrants Bureau/Warrants System - Region D\$170,000 9/
The project should be included in the amended Region D 1978 Regional Action Plan.
 Alternative Sentencing Project - Region D\$39,615 (augmentation)
The proposed augmentation should be approved.
December 1978
a. Central Warrants Bureau/Warrants System - Region D\$172,598
The project should be funded.

^{8/} Court component represents approximately 1/4th of total project cost.

^{9/} Funded with reverted funds from defunded Concilio Young Adults Diversion Project.

1979 STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY PROJECTS

September 1978

a. Workshops on Criminal Caseloads (Third Year) - Judicial Council......\$ 54,000

The proposed project should be included in the 1979 State and Private Agency Plan.

December 1978

a. Implementation of Statewide Lower Court Criminal
Case Transcription Capabilities - Judicial
Council.....\$200,000

The proposed project should be included in the 1979 State and Private Agency Plan.

Updating and Reprinting of the Center for Judicial
 Education and Research's Judges Benchbook and
 Manual - Judicial Council.....\$119,826

The proposed project should be included in the 1979 State and Private Agency Plan.

c. California Continuing Judicial Studies Program Judicial Council......\$135,000

The proposed project should be included in the 1979 State and Private Agency Plan.

1979 ACTION PLAN

September 1978

a. Automated Municipal Court Traffic System Region H\$50,000

The proposed project should be included in the 1979 Regional Action Plan and the grant application should be funded upon the condition that the project narrative is revised to include:

- 1. A specific description of the costs of the system in providing each of the tasks required of it;
- 2. A statement of a clear commitment to publish by a specified date related to the grant award a comprehensive plan describing (a) the tasks necessary to achieve each objective and produce each product expected from the system, (b) the process to be utilized to set the dollar cost of the initial project and the maximum allowable dollar cost of operating the information system after the project is completed, and (c) provisions for an advisory/policy/steering committee, including membership, to assure the efficient development and implementation of the project and to assure that the project is kept within the objectives determined by those utilizing the system;
- 3. Specifications as to the security precautions for protection of the data base and preservation of privacy and confidentiality that will be incorporated into the system.

October 1978

a. Criminal Writ Clerk Program - Region H\$19,800

The proposed project should be included in the 1979 Regional Action Plan and the grant application should be funded.

TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units

FROM: Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: January 23, 1978

SUBJECT: Policy on Review of Augmentation for Court Projects

The Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee met on January 19, 1978 and adopted the following policy which is effective immediately:

The Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee will consider requests for augmentations of existing court projects only where the project proponent establishes that objective, determinable, and unforeseen contingencies have created the necessity for an augmentation. If no such showing is forwarded to the Committee, the augmentation will not be acted upon by the Committee, or disapproval thereof will be recommended to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Copy to:

Mr. Douglas R. Cunningham, OCJP

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TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units

FROM: Jon David Pevna, Project Manager

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: March 17, 1978

SUBJECT: Additional Data Requirements for Continuing

Court Projects Grant Applications

At its March 13, 1978 meeting, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee determined that the process of reviewing continuation grant applications for court projects would be enhanced by including data on the project's accomplishments during the prior year(s).

Therefore, please notify your staff and any court project applicants in your region who nave continuing grants which will come before the Judicial Planning Committee that we will need a section entitled "Accomplishments" attached to continuation applications in order for the Committee to approve the project. This section should specifically delineate what the project achieved in its prior year(s) which would justify its continuation.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance in this matter.

Copies to:

Members, Judicial Planning Committee

Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP

Mr. Arnie Beck, OCJP

Mr. Doug Brown, LEAA

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TO: Directors, Regional Criminal Justice Planning Units

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman WEC

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: March 13, 1978

SUBJECT: Grant Application Review Criteria for

Nonjudicial Personnel Training Projects

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee under Penal Code Section 13830 to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the "... effective planning and implementation of court projects ...", the Judicial Planning Committee has adopted the attached Grant application Review Criteria which will be applied in reviewing all future nonjudicial personnel training projects.

These criteria are intended to indicate solely the factors the Committee will use in making its recommendations on these projects to the California Council on Criminal Justice and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. They are not meant to dictate the internal management structure and/or ongoing program operation of these projects. The Committee is fully cognizant that its responsibility does not enter into the internal decision-making processes of applicants but is limited to assuring the development of quality grant projects in the courts area.

The effective date of the criteria will be April 1, 1978 and they will apply to all nonjudicial personnel training project grant applications submitted after that date, including those for on-going projects.

Attachment

Copies to:

Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP Members, Judicial Planning Committee

GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW CRITERIA FOR NONJUDICIAL PERSONNEL TRAINING PROJECTS

Definition

A nonjudicial personnel training program is a federally funded project which establishes within a court (or courts on a single or multi-county basis) an ongoing, comprehensive training program for new as well as existing nonjudicial employees. The program should not have previously existed within the court or courts in a formal sense and should provide an in-house capacity to effectively train nonjudicial personnel in the performance of their assigned tasks. It should function under the direction of the court administrator, where one exists, or the clerk of the court, and should be consistent with any applicable county personnel training policies. The court administrator may, however, delegate such duty to an appropriate county official.

The project should address the overall and specific training needs of each staff component while utilizing the most comprehensive techniques possible for the delivery of educational services and materials. Where practical, its design should include promotional incentives for employees, as well as monetary or compensatory time remuneration for participants in those programs scheduled after normal working hours.

The project should result in substantial improvements in the quality of the individual work product, in the level of service provided to the public and in a more efficient court operation.

A nonjudicial personnel training program grant application should meet the following minimum guidelines.

The program should have:

- 1. The court (or courts) as its sole sponsor. In no instance should the sponsor or project director be outside the court (or courts) which will benefit from a nonjudicial personnel training program unless with the consent of the court (or courts) to be served.
- 2. A <u>qualified</u> staff from within or without the court (or courts) and adequate resources sufficient to:
 - (a) Identify specific training needs (through oral interviews or written questionnaires) and assess existing staff's educational levels and preferences for training delivery;
 - (b) Review existing training materials used in other jurisdictions and evaluate the effectiveness thereof;
 - (c) Prepare curricula, updatable procedural manuals, glossaries of commonly used terms, and visual aids which cover the basic California judicial system as well as the various workflow procedures for each division (criminal, civil, small claims, traffic, jury, probate, juvenile, family law, etc.) of the subject court (or courts);
 - (d) Develop testing and certification standards for entry level and promotional examinations (in conjunction with county personnel departments, where applicable) which evaluate an individual's grasp of the requisite knowledge for the handling of specific tasks within a working division of a court (or courts);
 - (e) Provide potential trainers (line supervisors) with instruction in the most effective methods of training subordinates:

- (f) Maintain and administer the program on a permanent basis once the grant has expired.
- 3. A specific description of when, where and how training sessions will be held, including provisions for the compensation of employees who participate in those training programs scheduled after normal working hours where feasible.
- 4. A specific description of the existing training equipment available in-house or on a loan basis from outside county agencies to be utilized or a similar description of such equipment which must be purchased to implement the program.
- 5. A statement as to the expected general impact of the training program upon the operation of the court (or courts) and a timetable which indicates when the impact will take effect.
- 6. A specific description of the evaluation criteria to be applied by the court (or courts) in determining the success of the project, both in terms of continued federal funding and eventual assumption of the project cost by local government.

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TO: Directors, Regional Criminal Justice Planning Units

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman

MEC

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: July 6, 1978

SUBJECT: Grant Application Review Criteria for

Court Automation/Information Systems

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee under Penal Code section 13830 to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the "... effective planning and implementation of court projects...", the Judicial Planning Committee has adopted the attached Grant Application Review Criteria which will be applied in reviewing all future court automation/information systems projects.

These criteria are intended to indicate solely the factors the Committee will use in making its recommendations on these projects to the California Council on Criminal Justice and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. They are not meant to dictate the internal management structure and/or ongoing program operation of these projects. The Committee is fully cognizant that its responsibility does not enter into the internal decision-making processes of applicants but is limited to assuring the development of quality grant projects in the courts area.

The effective date of the criteria will be July 1, 1978, and they will apply to all court automation project grant applications submitted after that date, including those for ongoing projects.

Attachment

Copies to:

Judicial Planning Committee
Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP
Mr. Doug Brown, LEAA

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COURT AUTOMATION/INFORMATION SYSTEMS PROJECTS

DEFINITION

A court automation/information systems project is a federally funded program which develops and applies automated processes to existing manual or data systems within a court for the calendaring and management of cases and/or the gathering and maintenance of data required for the day to day operations of the court. Such programs should be implemented only where there is sufficient data volume processed and used in the court to justify the conversion from a manual to an automated system, or where there is a commitment to develop the system in support of those utilized by other justice agencies.

The project may address, in part, a determination of what type of automated system is most suitable for a particular court. However, given the present amount of information available on various systems which have been installed and are in development, much of this preliminary analysis should be done prior to submitting the application, and only a small proportion of the total project cost should be devoted to such a feasibility study.

As these types of projects, once implemented, represent an on-going fixed cost in the court's budget, careful consideration should be given to what these costs will be in advance and to assuring that the applicable funding body is willing to approve these expenses in the court's annual fiscal requests.

A court automation/information system grant application should meet the following minimum guidelines:

The program should have:

- A specific description of: the administrative needs of the court upon which (a) the system will be predicated, (b) the particular problems to be addressed by the system's application, (c) the work products that will be required of the system including documentation, (d) when those products will be made available to the court, and (e) the costs of the system in providing each of the tasks required of it.
- 2. Specifications as to (a) whether the system is an integrated or a dedicated information system, (b) the overall operation of the system, (c) specifications as to whether the system is capable of being linked up with other criminal justice information systems in the county and state, which is encouraged, and (d) whether it will result in improved court management decision making and/or improved clerical processing.
- 3. Provisions for central administration and management of the EDP program to oversee the implementation of the project.
- 4. Provisions for adequate support staff and resources to carry out the project, and a specific description of who the participants will be in the project.
- 5. Concise delineations of those project areas in which the court will be delegated authority and/or responsibility.
- 6. A statement as to (a) the general impact of the system application(s) upon the functions of the court and on other justice related agencies, (b) why the particular system has been selected, and (c) a proposed timetable as to when the attainment of such impact is expected.

- 7. A clear commitment to publish, by a specified date related to the grant award, a comprehensive plan for the project to include:
 - (a) Supervision and assignments of work segments to the agencies involved, and a specific description of the priorities for each major objective or goal's achievement.
 - (b) The requirement and process for prior court approval of project plan changes.
 - (c) Statistics and related reports which will be used to monitor the project's progress.
 - (d) A clear description of the liaison to be maintained with other public or private agencies concerned with the project.
 - (e) A clear description of the process to be utilized to assure the court's commitment to make any required reorganization of work processes and/or organizational structure indicated as a result of implementing the system.
 - (f) Identification of the tasks necessary to achieve each objective and produce each product expected from the system.
 - (g) A clear description of the process to be utilized to set the dollar cost limit on the cost of the initial project and the maximum allowable dollar cost of operating the information system after the project is completed.
 - (h) Provisions for an advisory/policy/steering committee, including membership, to assure the efficient development and implementation of the project and to assure that the project is kept within the objectives determined by those utilizing the system. Where a committee is in existence prior to the submission of the application which can fulfill this function, said body may be so designated in the grant narrative.

- 8. Specifications as to the security precautions for protection of the data base and preservation of privacy and confidentiality that will be incorporated into the system.
- 9. A specific description of the evaluation criteria to be applied in determining the success of the project, both in terms of the system's impact upon the effectiveness and efficiency of court operations and the project's progress/performance.

TO: Directors, Regional Criminal Justice Planning Units

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman w { C.

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: September 29, 1978

SUBJECT: Grant Application Review Criteria for

Post-Trial Placement Projects

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee under Penal Code section 13830 to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the "...effective planning and implementation of court projects...", the Judicial Planning Committee has adopted the attached Grant Application Review Criteria which will be applied in reviewing all future post-trial placement projects.

These criteria are intended to indicate solely the factors the Committee will use in making its recommendations on these projects to the California Council on Criminal Justice and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. They are not meant to dictate the internal management structure and/or ongoing program operation of these projects. The Committee is fully cognizant that its responsibility does not enter into the internal decision-making processes of applicants but is limited to assuring the development of quality grant projects in the courts area.

The effective date of the criteria will be October 1, 1978, and they will apply to all post-trial placement project grant applications submitted after that date, including those for ongoing projects.

Attachment

Copies to:

Judicial Planning Committee
Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP
Mr. Curtis Straub, LEAA

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GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW CRITERIA FOR POST-TRIAL PLACEMENT PROJECTS

DEFINITION

A post-trial placement project is a federally funded program which provides to trial courts and probation departments sources of placements for convicted criminal defendants other than county jails, state prisons, or community service. Such a project may also serve the purpose of providing the courts with data on defendants to allow the exploration of the feasibility of making such a placement, i.e., a diagnostic clinic. Restitution or SB 38 (ch. 890, Stats. 1977) projects also are included within this category.

Such programs should be developed in close coordination with the trial bench and local probation departments. They should be utilized only where existing resources are unable to supply the need services provided by the project. The program should also be consistent with existing sentencing policies within the county and clearly related to enhancing the rehabilitation of convicted offenders and thereby reducing the rates of recidivism.

A post-trial placement project grant application should meet the following minimum guidelines.

The program should have:

- 1. The court or probation department as its sponsor.
- 2. A statement as to why existing resources are unable to provide the services to be provided by the project.
- 3. Support from the majority of the judges in the courts utilizing the project for the concept and implementation of the project.
- 4. Operational guidelines for the program which has been developed with input including a representative group of judges from all courts utilizing the project.
- 5. Clearly stated screening criteria to determine an individual's eligibility to participate in the program including such factors as:
 - a. Previous criminal record and probation/parole experience.
 - b. "Personal stability, i.e., length of time in community, type of family life, driving record.
 - c. Educational background, i.e., I.Q. and interest and job ability.
 - d. Testing for employment related skills.
- 6. A statement as to the minimum number of placements the program will be able to make under the proposed budget.
- 7. A statement as to the method of supervision and follow-up to be applied to the individuals placed by the program.
- 8. A statement as to the type of data base that will be maintained to monitor the progress of the project and the individuals placed therein.
- 9. Clearly stated and agreed upon evaluation criteria that will be utilized to determine the success of the project.

TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman wec-

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: September 29, 1978

SUBJECT: Revised Grant Application Review Criteria

for Court Referral Programs

At its September 25, 1978 meeting, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee adopted a revision to its grant application review criteria for court referral projects. The revision, which can be found under Item No. 4 of the criteria, establishes minimum standards for the allocation of funds in the various budget categories for these projects. These standards were initially proposed to the Committee by the Association of California Court Referral Programs.

As the revised criteria are effective October 1, 1978, we would appreciate your disseminating the attached document to the directors of any existing or proposed LEAA sponsored court referral projects in your region at your earliest convenience.

Copies to:

Members, Judicial Planning Committee

Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP

Mr. Curtis Straub, LEAA

FOR COURT REFERRAL PROJECTS (Revised 9/78)

DEFINITION

A court referral program is an agency directly affiliated with local government or operating under its sponsorship, usually at the county level, which places selected, sentenced offenders into community service for a stated number of hours or days in lieu of, or in addition to, fines or jail sentences. The sentencing court determines eligibility, length of service, and the time frame within which the work is to be completed.

Court referral programs carry out their mission by referring assignees to tax-supported or non-profit private agencies for performance of services which upgrade the effectiveness of such agencies to the benefit of the public. It is preferable that priority be given to sending referrals to a broad base of public or taxpayer supported agencies.

while the largest category of assignees is probably of low income for whom payment of a fine would be an undue hardship, the efficacy of the approach is not limited to such persons.

A court referral program grant application should meet the following minimum guidelines:

The program should have:

- 1. A public sponsor and an advisory or governing board representative of the total community, upon which sits at least one judge of the referring courts.
- 2. A separate and distinct staff (with no other primary function) with adequate time and resources to develop and administer the program.
- 3. A staff of persons who reflect through vocational, education and/or life experience the ability to handle adequately not only program mechanics, but communications with court personnel, user agencies, assignees and the community at large.
- 4. A budget which meets the following allocation standards:
 - a. Personal services/benefits should not be less than 60%, nor more than 85%, of the total project cost.
 - b. Travel should not exceed 5% of the total project cost.
 - c. Consultant services should not exceed 5% of the total project cost.
 - d. Equipment should not exceed 5% of the total project cost.
 - e. Supplies/operating expenses should not exceed 20% of the total project cost.

Any project which exceeds the above standards should submit an explanation and justification therefor.

- 5. Clearly stated evaluation criteria, specifically:
 - a. The screening procedures to be developed for applicants;

- b. The methodology for training and assisting community agencies on how to best use court referred volunteers;
- c. The procedures for providing follow up service and solving placement problems;
- d. The mechanisms to provide the courts with timely and accurate progress reports;
- e. The mechanisms whereby records will be maintained on the number of referrals assigned, accepted, where assigned, demographic breakdowns, number of hours served, number of community agencies served, and projections for subsequent years.
- 6. A mechanism by which the local courts and/or probation department can review the program.
- 7. A mechanism by which the program can consult with the courts on program operation.
- 8. Written standards for participating user agencies with plans for periodic reevaluation.

TO: Directors, Regional Criminal Justice Planning Units

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE:

SUBJECT: Grant Application Review Criteria for

Microfilm/Court Records Systems Projects

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee under Penal Code section 13830 to assist the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in the "... effective planning and implementation of court projects," the Judicial Planning Committee has adopted the attached Grant Application Review Criteria which will be applied in reviewing all future microfilm/court records systems projects.

These criteria are intended to indicate solely the factors the Committee will use in making its recommendations on these projects to the California Council on Criminal Justice and the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. They are not meant to dictate the internal management structure and/or ongoing program operation of these projects. The Committee is fully cognizant that its responsibility does not enter into the internal decision making processes of applicants, but is limited to assuring the development of quality grant projects in the courts area.

The effective date of the criteria will be January 1, 1979, and they will apply to all microfilm/court records systems project grant applications submitted after that date, including those for ongoing projects.

Attachment

Copies to:
Judicial Planning Committee
Superior and Municipal Court Administrators
County Clerks
Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP

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FOR MICROFILM/COURT RECORDS SYSTEMS PROJECTS

DEFINITION

A microfilm/court records systems project is a federally funded program which is geared to modernizing the methods utilized by a court in maintaining, updating and managing its records. Such a project may be housed in either the administrator's or the clerk's office and may involve microfilm, microfiche, or ultrafiche technologies.

These programs should have three related primary goals:

(1) increasing the efficiency of the court's record keeping process; (2) increasing the cost effectiveness of the record keeping process; and (3) reducing the amount of physical space required to store the court's records. These three goals should be accomplished by re ucing the number of man-hours required to run the records system, by reducing the number of duplicative efforts required to run the records system, by reducing the overall costs of materials for the records system, and by reducing the retrieval time required to gain access to records.

It is essential that this type of project involve close coordination with all the users of the court's records system and those individuals who provide it with input. It should also be based on a clear understanding of both the present and longterm record keeping needs of the particular court involved.

A microfilm/court records systems project grant application should meet the following minimum guidelines:

The program should have:

- 1. A clear and concise description of:
 - a. the present record keeping system of the court, its costs, and why it is inadequate and/or inefficient;
 - b. the present retrieval process and why it is inadequate.
- 2. A statement as to the alternative ways in which the present system might be improved and why the method selected for the project is most responsive to the needs of the court and its users.
- 3. Identification of specific departments/divisions to which the new system will be applied, i.e., will it be applied to a particular division, such as civil or criminal, to all divisions, or selected divisions.
- 4. If the purchase of equipment is involved, a statement as to the criteria which will be used in selecting the equipment, including:
 - a. the weight to be given each criterion;
 - b. the process whereby vendor's proposals will be solicited and evaluated;
 - c. what existing equipment can be utilized in an effort to minimize costs.
- 5. If the implementation of microphotographics is contemplated, a statement as to how the system will interface with the existing records management system within the court and with the systems being utilized by other state and local criminal justice agencies.

- 6. A statement as to the initial training of personnel that will be conducted to assure the smooth conversion from the old system to the new one.
- 7. A description of the provisions being made for the continuing adaptation of the new system as needed.
- 8. Provisions for documenting the microfilm operating procedures and the mechanisms whereby such documents will be updated.
- 9. An estimate as to the ongoing personnel required for, and the costs of maintaining, the new system once it has been initiated, and indication of the court's commitment to maintain them.
- 10. A description of the provisions made to assure conformity with the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act and similar public access requirements.
- 11. A description of the security precautions to be incorporated into the system to guard against improper access, destruction or loss of records, including the provisions to limit improper access to documents that are sealed.
- 12. A detailed timetable for the implementation of the proposed process/system and the individual tasks thereon.
- 13. A quantifiable procedure whereby the proposed process/system is to be evaluated.

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TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: September 29, 1978

SUBJECT: Revised Grant Application Review Criteria

for Court Referral Programs

At its September 25, 1978 meeting, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee adopted a revision to its grant application review criteria for court referral projects. The revision, which can be found under Item No. 4 of the criteria, establishes minimum standards for the allocation of funds in the various budget categories for these projects. These standards were initially proposed to the Committee by the Association of California Court Referral Programs.

As the revised criteria are effective October 1, 1978, we would appreciate your disseminating the attached document to the directors of any existing or proposed LEAA sponsored court referral projects in your region at your earliest convenience.

Copies to:

Members, Judicial Planning Committee Mr. Nate Manske, OCJP Mr. Curtis Straub, LEAA

ATTACHMENT L

GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW CRITERIA

FOR COURT REFERRAL PROJECTS (Revised 9/78)

DEFINITION

A court referral program is an agency directly affiliated with local government or operating under its sponsorship, usually at the county level, which places selected, sentenced offenders into community service for a stated number of hours or days in lieu of, or in addition to, fines or jail sentences. The sentencing court determines eligibility, length of service, and the time frame within which the work is to be completed.

Court referral programs carry out their mission by referring assignees to tax-supported or non-profit private agencies for performance of services which upgrade the effectiveness of such agencies to the benefit of the public. It is preferable that priority be given to sending referrals to a broad base of public or taxpayer supported agencies.

While the largest category of assignees is probably of low income for whom payment of a fine would be an undue hardship, the efficacy of the approach is not limited to such persons.

GRANT APPLICATION REVIEW CRITERIA

A court referral program grant application should meet the following minimum guidelines:

The program should have:

- 1. A public sponsor and an advisory or governing board representative of the total community, upon which sits at least one judge of the referring courts.
- 2. A separate and distinct staff (with no other primary function) with adequate time and resources to develop and administer the program.
- 3. A staff of persons who reflect through vocational, education and/or life experience the ability to handle adequately not only program mechanics, but communications with court personnel, user agencies, assignees and the community at large.
- 4. A budget which meets the following allocation standards:
 - a. Personal services/benefits should not be less than 60%, nor more than 85%, of the total project cost.
 - b. Travel should not exceed 5% of the total project cost.
 - c. Consultant services should not exceed 5% of the total project cost.
 - d. Equipment should not exceed 5% of the total project cost.
 - e. Supplies/operating expenses should not exceed 20% of the total project cost.

Any project which exceeds the above standards should submit an explanation and justification therefor.

- 5. Clearly stated evaluation criteria, specifically:
 - a. The screening procedures to be developed for applicants;

- b. The methodology for training and assisting community agencies on how to best use court referred volunteers;
- c. The procedures for providing follow up service and solving placement problems;
- d. The mechanisms to provide the courts with timely and accurate progress reports;
- e. The mechanisms whereby records will be maintained on the number of referrals assigned, accepted, where assigned, demographic breakdowns, number of hours served, number of community agencies served, and projections for subsequent years.
- 6. A mechanism by which the local courts and/or probation department can review the program.
- 7. A mechanism by which the program can consult with the courts on program operation.
- 8. Written standards for participating user agencies with plans for periodic reevaluation.

TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units, and

County Administrative Officers

FROM: Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman,

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: May 15, 1978

SUBJECT: Judicial Planning Committee's Policy and Procedures

for Processing Mini-Block Grant Applications

Pursuant to its responsibilities under Penal Code sections 13830-13834, and under the Omnibus Crime Control Act's 1976 amendments, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee has adopted the following policy and procedures for processing mini-block grant applications:

- 1. The Judicial Planning Committee's target allocation for court projects (10% for fy 1978, 15% for fy 1979) will be applied against the total regional allocation, regardless of whether any mini-block grant applications are submitted from within the region.
- 2. In accordance with existing procedures applicable to regional plans, mini-block applicants should forward their application to the Judicial Planning Committee at the same time it is forwarded to OCJP.
- 3. The Judicial Planning Committee's Principles and Priorities/Judicial Program Statement shall, where applicable, be directed towards mini-blocks on the same basis as they are applied to regional plans.
- 4. The technical assistance services of the Judicial Planning Committee staff shall be made available to mini-block applicants in the same manner as they are made available to the regions.

Copies to:

Members, Judicial Planning Committee Mr. Douglas R. Cunningham, OCJP Mr. Doug Brown, LEAA

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TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units, and

County Administrators

FROM: Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman, M & C

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: May 2, 1978

SUBJECT: Judicial Planning Committee Data Requirements

for Review of Court Components of 1979

Regional Plans/Mini-Block Grant Applications

Although the Judicial Planning Committee is well aware of the enormous paperwork requirements being placed upon planners in developing regional plans and mini-block grant applications, the Committee is likewise concerned with assuring the expeditious review of the court components therein. Therefore, we wish to provide you with a specific list of data we will require in order to process your 1979 Plan/Mini-Block application. Please be sure that your staff is aware of these requirements and that the data is forwarded to us along with your Plan/Mini-Block application.

Any 1979 Regional Plan/Mini-Block application forwarded to the Judicial Planning Committee shall include statements detailing:

- 1. A description of the planning process utilized for courts, i.e., methodology for involving the courts, surveys or meetings utilized for gathering data on courts, assistance provided from Judicial Planning Committee staff or other relevant agencies;
- 2. A listing of all project proposals generated by the courts, including those which fell below the funding level, and a description of the priority/ funding process applied to these projects;
- 3. A statement of any problems which were encountered in involving the courts in the planning process and what steps were/are being taken to alleviate them.

Copies to:

Mr. Douglas R. Cunningham, OCJP

Mr. Doug Brown, LEAA

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TO: Directors, Regional Planning Units

FROM: Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman M&C

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: March 13, 1978

SUBJECT: Model Courts Planning Descriptor for Regional

Planning Boards in California

Pursuant to its statutory responsibilities, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee has approved the attached document entitled "A Model Courts Planning Descriptor for Regional Planning Boards in California." The purpose of this document is to provide the regions with information which may assist them in improving the involvement of the courts in their ongoing planning processes. As the regions tend to be separated along single and multi-county lines, the Descriptor addresses such situations separately, although there are factors essential to effective planning that are common to both environments.

The development of this document was based upon the experiences of Regions N and Q, which the Committee considers to be models in this area. Tony Enea and Mal King have indicated their willingness to share their experiences with other regions as requested.

The Committee recognizes that this document, as are so many others distributed by it, is purely of an advisory nature. However, it is the sincere hope of the Committee that all those receiving it will give it careful and deliberate consideration.

Copies to:

Members, Judicial Planning Committee
Mr. Douglas Cunningham, OCJP
Mr. Ray Davis, Chairman, CCCJ
Presiding Judges, Superior and Municipal Courts
Mr. Doug Brown, LEAA

ATTACHMENT O

MODEL COURT PLANNING DESCRIPTOR

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE (Adopted March 13, 1978)

I. SINGLE COUNTY REGIONS

The regional planning process for courts in regions encompassing single counties would be enhanced by adoption of the following process or a variation thereof.

- A. Provisions should be made for the presiding judges of the superior and municipal courts to serve on the planning board on an ex officio basis.
 - For purposes of continuity, it would also be advisable to have one judge from each court serve on the planning board on an ongoing basis.
 - 2. The court administrator or clerk of court for each court should also be included on the planning board either on a formal or informal basis.
 - B. The regional planning unit staff should develop an annual process whereby it develops a listing of major issues facing the courts and criminal justice agencies as a focal point for commencing the problems and needs identification process.
 - C. The regional planning unit staff should meet with all or as many judges of the superior and municipal courts on at least a semi-annual basis to identify the problems and goals which they view as being highly important.
 - Such meetings can be held on an individual basis, in conjunction with the judges' regularly scheduled monthly meetings, or in a specially scheduled weekend or evening meeting.

2. This process should also include at least one joint meeting of the judges of the superior and municipal courts.

II. MULTI-COUNTY REGIONS

The regional planning process for courts in regions encompassing more than one county would be enhanced by the adoption of the following process or a variation thereof.

- A. One staff analyst from the regional planning unit should be assigned the responsibility for all judicial process programs and projects.
- B. Each county in the region, and the courts within each county, should have an initial planning process for identifying their own individual needs.
 - 1. This process may be furthered by distributing the annual regional Part C allocation to each county on a population/crime level/existing resources-expenditures formula.
 - 2. The county committees should have adequate judicial participation similar to that suggested for single county regions, supra.
 - 3. Part of the county committees' responsibilities should include identifying problems and needs, establishing county program priorities, and recommending to the regional planning board a prioritized list of projects for funding.
- C. The staff of the rpu should take an active role in gathering data on the problems and needs of the courts and in presenting this data to judges, administrators and court support agencies.
 - 1. A judicial process survey (Attachment A) in each county is one way of developing such data.
 - 2. The data base which is developed by this process should be used to develop recommendations for the courts for potential program areas and alternative proposal ideas for possible funding.

III. GENERAL PROPOSALS FOR ALL REGIONS

The regional planning process for courts in all regions would be enhanced by the adoption of the following concepts or a variation thereof.

- A. An application of the Delphi exercise or similar technique to establish long term goals which are articulated in sufficient detail (see Attachment B). The development of a planning process which recognizes the independence of the judicial branch of government but which encourages projects which advance cooperation, consolidation and systems integration.
- B. A recognition of the responsibility of rpu staff to encourage court officials to become involved in the planning process.

RESULTS OF THE TULARE COUNTY JUDICIAL PROCESS SURVEY

OCTOBER, 1975

A judicial process survey of needs and problems was sent to each superior, municipal and justice court, as well as to the district attorney and public defender. The survey responses were received from the four superior court judges, three municipal court judges and from four of the six justice court judges, as well as from the district attorney and public defender.

Of the 14 problem areas listed, three were judged to be serious. All responses were tabulated and averaged on the following numerical weighting scale:

1.00 = Of trifling importance.

2.00 = Not serious.

3.00 = Serious.

4.00 = Very serious.

5.00 = Critical.

Presented below are the top three problems, as rated by each type court and office, along with some comments on resolving the problems.

#1 Judicial Guidelines for Limiting the Granting of Continuances

Unnecessary delay and increased cost result from continuances which are caused by many factors. No sanctions exist on moving attorneys.

Justice Court	Municipal Court	Superior Court			
3.00	4.33	2.00			
District Attorney	Public Defender	<u>Total</u>			
3.00	2.00	3.22			

Comments on Solutions:

- "Set forth in rules of court reasons for which continuances will be granted and impose sanctions against attorneys for unreasonable noncompliance."
- · "More judges and more lawyers."

#2 Inconsistent and Unfair Plea Negotiation

Critics say the process causes extra lenient sentencing for guilty pleas, poor efficiency due to last minute bargaining and a reduction in the deterrent effect of law. No firm data are available.

Justice Court	Municipal Court	Superior Court
3.33	3.33	3.00
District Attorney	Public Defender	Total
3.00	1.50	3.05

Comments on Solutions:

- "Abolish plea negotiation. If this is not done, then at least the practice of change of venue and judge shopping should be controlled."
- "Increase services to weed out poor cases before complaints are filed and ability to set case for trial with knowledge that it definitely will go."

#3 Competent Interpreters Meeting Minimum Qualifications and Standards

The use of interpreters suggests the need for establishing the level of language qualification necessary, the level of legal knowledge necessary and the precise latitude permissable in interpretations. A pilot program may determine minimum qualifications.

Justice Court	Municipal Court	Superior Court			
2.33	3.00	2.00			
District Attorney	Public Defender	Total			
3.00	3.00	2.66			

Comments on Solutions:

- "Legislation."
- "Training, qualifying procedures and schooling should be made available."
- · "A pilot program to establish needs and qualifications."

The remaining problems included in the survey were determined not to be serious. These problems, along with the ratings, are listed below:

Effective and Efficient Calendar Management**	2.44
Training Programs and Educational Opportunities for Prosecutors, Defenders and Court Personnel*	2.44
Consolidation of Appearances for Pretrial Motions	2.44
Restriction of the Scope of Preliminary Hearings	2.44
More Uniform Pretrial Release Alternatives that Ensure Appearance and Minimize Unnecessary Hardship	2.44
Efficient Utilization of Witness Service	2.33
Preliminary Examination at Two Levels of Court***	2.33
Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Diversion Programs	2.22
Professional Administrative Services for Courts, District Attorneys, and Public Defenders	2.16
Electronic Recording Equipment in Court Proceedings	2.00
Lack of Coordination and Cooperation Among Criminal Justice Agencies	2.00

Prepared by staff, Central California Criminal Justice Planning Board.

^{*}Rated as a serious problem by justice and superior court judges and district attorney.

^{**}Rated as a serious problem by municipal court judges and district attorney.

^{***}Rated as a serious problem by justice and municipal court judges.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

By 1980, the law enforcement subsystem of Ventura Region will have:

- 1. a rapid access computer-assisted (central) records system PROJECT: Central Law Enforcement Records Index STANDARDS: NAC* 24.1, 24.2, 24.3, and 24.4.
- 2. a single training academy
 PROJECT: Goal achieved in 1975
 STANDARDS: NAC 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7; ABA 7.4.
- 3. a coordinated multi-channel communications system with car-locator capability

 PROJECT: Multi-Agency Coordinated Communications System STANDARDS: NAC 23.1, 23.2, 23.3.
- 4. fully developed diversion programs
 PROJECT: (Corrections Improvement Program, Diversion Resources
 Seminar and Adult Diversion Project)**
 STANDARDS: NAC 4.3; ABA 7.1 and 3.1.
- 5. an ethnic and sex composition which closely approximates the ethnic and sex composition of the community

 PROJECT: Criminal Justice Minority Recruitment Project

 STANDARDS: NAC 13.3, 13.6; ABA 7.3.
- 6. a more cost-effective delivery system for services (patrol, investigative and other support services and equipment)

 PROJECT: (Law Enforcement Delivery System Study and Model Evaluation Project)

 STANDARDS: NAC 8.3 and 5.2.
- 7. a crime rate which does not surpass the rate in 1974 by more than 5% and a clearance rate of property crimes which will have increased by 1% each year

 PROJECT: Crime Specific Squad

STANDARDS: NAC, Burglary reduced by at least 50% by 1983.

8. substantially reduced the availability of illicit narcotics

8. substantially reduced the availability of illicit narcotics PROJECT: (Tactical Narcotics Squad) STANDARDS: NAC 9.8 and 9.10.

**Parenthesis denotes funding from some source other than target allocation.

^{*}References to standards from the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Report: Police (NAC) and the ABA Standards Relating to the Urban Police Function (ABA).

COURTS

By 1980:

9. the Municipal and Superior Courts will be unified and all court support services will be consolidated

> PROJECT: (National Center for State Courts Study of Consolidation)

and Court Consolidation STANDARDS: NAC 8.1.*

The court will have:

10. a computer-assisted case- and offender-following information system PROJECT: Criminal Justice Information System - Phase IV STANDARDS: NAC 10.2, 11.1.

a percentage of ethnic and sex composition of staff which closely approx-11. imates the ethnic and sex composition of the community

> (County Affirmative Action Program) and Criminal Justice PROJECT: Minority Recruitment Project

STANDARDS: NAC 10.4.

an improved jury and witness management system 12.

Criminal Justice Information System - Phase IV

(Municipal and Superior Court Jury Management Consolida-

tion Project) and Improvement of Adjudication Project

(includes Witness Utilization Activity)
STANDARDS: NAC 10.6.

13. evaluations of various rehabilitation programs

> (Unified Corrections Project and Model Evaluation PROJECT:

> > Program)

STANDARDS: NAC Corrections 15.4. ABA Standards Relating to

Sentencing Alternatives and Procedures 7.5.

reduced delay so that trials are held within sixty (60) days PROJECT: Legal Research Assistant (Management Analysis) STANDARDS: ABA 2.2 and NAC 6.2.

15. decreased the percentage of persons with whom the courts must now deal through expansion of diversion programs

PRCJECT: Corrections Improvement Program STANDARDS: NAC 2.1, 2.2.

16. reduced sentence bargaining

PROJECT: (The Criminal Justice Executive Committee and the

Judicial Process Task Force will consider ways to

achieve this goal during the next few months.) STANDARDS: NAC 3.1, ABA 4.1 and Pleas of Guilty 3.1.

^{*}References to standards from the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Report: Courts (NAC) and the ABA Standards Relating to the Function of the Trial Judge (ABA).

COURTS (continued)

17. court attaches who make the arraignment and other court processes more understandable to defendants before judges assume the bench

PROJECT: Laboratory County Education Project

(Train court attaches to perform this function)

STANDARDS: ABA 2.2 and NAC 6.2.

CORRECTIONS

By 1980:

18. the corrections process will be administered by a department of corrections

PROJECT: Goal accomplished in 1975 STANDARDS: NAC 10.1, 10.2, 12.5, 16.4.*

- 19. those in the corrections system will have a computer-assisted information system with offender-following capability

 PROJECT: Criminal Justice Information System Phase IV

 STANDARDS: NAC 15.3, 15.4, 15.5.
- 20. probation officers will move from the casework approach to the management and utilization of community resources
 PROJECT: (Unified Corrections Project)
 STANDARDS: NAC 14.8, 10.2, 7.1, 7.3.
- 21. corrections will more extensively utilize the assistance of community agencies which will provide services gratuitously or under contract PROJECT: (Unified Corrections Project) and Youth Services Bureau STANDARDS: NAC 7.1, 7.2, 7.3.
- 22. employment services for offenders will be expanded and some form of stipend provided during job finding periods

 PROJECT: (Unified Corrections Project and M.D.T.A. Project)

 STANDARDS: NAC 11.10.
- 23. the ethnic and sex composition of corrections staff will closely approximate the percentage of ethnic and sex composition in the service areas of corrections facilities and programs

 PROJECT: (County Affirmative Action Program) and Criminal Justice System Minority Recruitment Project

 STANDARDS: NAC 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4.

^{*}Standards are from <u>Corrections</u> Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

TO: Presiding Judges, Superior and Municipal Courts;

Court Administrators/Clerks, Superior and

Municipal Courts

FROM: Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman wêc

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: September 29, 1978

SUBJECT: Effective Court Projects Funded by LEAA in California

The Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee, as a part of its ongoing responsibility to coordinate the development of federally funded court projects in California, has adopted a procedure whereby completed court projects which have had a major positive impact in improving the operations of a court and which are capable of transferability elsewhere can be designated as an "Effective Court Project."

The first annual process for designating such projects has just been completed by the Committee. Attached you will find a packet describing each project designated as an "Effective Court Project" for 1978. We hope you will carefully review these projects to determine if it may have some potential applicability to your court. Should you then desire additional information, feel free to contact the person listed on the project description or the Judicial Planning Committee's Project Manager, Mr. Jon Pevna.

As I indicated above, we intend to make this an annual process whereby the trial courts will be kept abreast of the positive influences federal funds may have in their continuing efforts to improve the administration of justice.

Attachment

Copies to:

Mr. Douglas R. Cunningham, OCJP Mr. Curtis Straub, LEAA

Directors, Regional Planning Units

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LEAA FUNDED

EFFECTIVE COURT PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA - 1978

Designated by

THE JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

September 25, 1978

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- 1. Name of Project: Automated Court Information System (ACIS) San Bernardino Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1974 to 1978.
- 3. Major Objectives of the Project: (A) Provide a centralized computer data base for information on criminal and civil cases; (B) Provide such data on demand, to all system users via teleprocessing terminals; (C) Produce Calendars, Register of Actions, Case Activity Reports, Probation Referral Reports, Subpoenas, Notices to Attorneys, Case Filing Indexes, Arrest/Disposition Reports, Judicial Council Reports, and Statistical Reports.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: (A) Studied manual systems and procedures in the courts and in each department likely to use the ACIS; (B) Designed outputs to satisfy user needs; (C) Designed data base capable of storing all needed data for all types of cases; (D) Used one court location as test site, and "exported" system to other courts after system shakedown; (E) Trained existing clerical staff to operate teleprocessing equipment; (F) Consulted with users at each point in development.
- 5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to

 the Court as a Result of the Project: (A) "Soft" savings

 result from having the computer assume many clerical chores,

 thus freeing time for clerks to do other work; (B) "Hard"

 savings result from reduction in need for extra help;

 (C) Accumulative savings will occur in future years as

staff increases prove to be smaller than would be needed without ACIS; (D) For the first time, the court has data instantly available on cases in progress at all of its geographical locations; (E) District Attorney and Public Defender can now be informed automatically if a defendant is involved in some other matter anywhere in the county; (F) Although exceptionally comprehensive, system has much potential to increase its benefits and its beneficiaries (e.g., to law enforcement).

- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: All types of trial or appellate courts, and even a Supreme Court.
- 7. <u>Contact Person</u>: Mr. Donald Crowell
 Executive Officer
 San Bernardino Superior Court
 (714) 383-2861

- 1. Name of Project: Court Systems Improvement Program San Joaquin County Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1975 to 1978.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: To establish an automated Superior Court Calendaring, Court Records Management and County-wide Warrant Systems totallyvintegrated with the Criminal Justice Information System.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives:

A. MASTER COURT CALENDARING SUB-SYSTEM

- Phase I Automate the "At-Issue", producing an index on a daily basis of all civil actions (completed).
- Phase II Incorporate criminal calendar schedule into the existing system for Superior Court only.
- 3. Phase III Expand the system capability to handle Stockton Municipal Court and ultimately the outlying courts.
- 4. Phase IV Place the System on-line providing terminal access to the calendar.
- 5. Phase V Determine feasibility and design criteria for the complete automation of the calendaring process.
- 6. Phase VI Implement the computerized calendaring system on a court-by-court basis, and only after each subsequent phase proved successful.

B. COURT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SUB-SYSTEM

- 1. Phase I Determine the feasibility of, and develop a computer assisted microfilm storage and retrieval system for all criminal and civil filings within the Superior and Municipal Courts.
- Phase II In conjunction with Phase I, automate the Register of Action, incorporating all commonly referred to data in the file.
- 3. Phase III Place the register of action file on-line providing terminal access for direct update and inquiry. Implement on a court-by-court basis.

C. COUNTY-WIDE WARRANT SYSTEM

The specific objective of this sub-system would be to augment the PIN System by providing a county-wide management and control system for the servicing of warrants by law enforcement agencies.

- 1. Phase I Allow access to the PIN depository of warrants to all other law enforcement agencies within the county. Status: <u>In Process</u> - The data communication message switching network presently under development provides for this needed access.
- 2. Phase II Automate the warrant issuing procedure for Superior Court and Municipal Court. Develop an automated data interface between the San Joaquin County automated warrant issuing system and the Alameda County PIN System. Status: Portions of this process are partially complete for Stockton Municpal Court only. The warrants are automatically issued by the parking and moving violation system. All other warrant issuing procedures, however, must be automated.
- 5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the Court as a Result of the Project:

CRIMINAL & CIVIL CALENDARING SYSTEMS

The greatest benefit of the calendaring systems has been in the area of labor savings and increased accuracy. Information is now immediately available via CRT Terminals as opposed to the manual method of retrieving files from the shelves. The calendars are printed via an on-line printer as opposed to being typed by clerical personnel.

COURT RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Court Records Management System has provided the clerical support personnel to the Superior Court with the ability to retrieve information regarding court cases in a much more timely fashion. Further, the updateable microfiche system provides all court personnel with the ability to retrieve information quickly even though the actual case folder is not available.

COUNTY-WIDE WARRANT SYSTEM

The County-Wide Warrant System provides for better control and increased serviceability of arrest warrants. Increased revenues based on increased control and serviceability should more than offset the operational costs of the system. Other benefits such as on-line accessability to arrest warrants would increase the effectiveness of law enforcement personnel.

- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: Both Superior Courts and Municipal Courts.
- 7. Contact Person: Mr. Al Flor
 Assistant County Clerk
 San Joaquin County
 (209) 944-2481

- 1. Name of Project: Word Processing Application Segment of Criminal Justice Information System Phase III Ventura County Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1976 to 1977.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: Standardization and timely completion of minute orders of the Superior Court; more efficient use of higher staff classifications.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: The machines are producing criminal, order to show cause, default, law and motion, probate, mental health calendar minute orders; eliminated the need of two staff persons in heavy calendar departments.
- 5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Timely (within 24 hours)

 completion of minute orders; more efficient use of higher

 classifications and experienced staff; two less paid staff

 producing minute orders; annual rental cost of machine and

 annual salary of operator equal to annual salary of higher

 classification.
- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: Any court that uses standard information and
 produces minute orders.
- 7. Contact Person: Mr. Hank Rodgers
 Executive Officer
 Ventura County Superior Court
 (805) 654-4000

- 1. Name of Project: Superior Court Administrative Officer Fresno County Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1973 to 1976.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: The major objective of the project was to free the Superior Court Judges from all administrative functions of the court; thus, allowing them to devote full time to carrying out their judicial duties.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: The project achieved the objective by employing a full time court executive officer who, under the direction of the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, assumed responsibility for the administrative functions of the court as set forth in the California Rules of Court--Standards of Judicial Administration.
- Court as a Result of the Project: The Presiding Judge of the Superior Court is now able to devote a majority of his time to judicial duties. According to the five-year trend report by the Administrative Office of the Courts, Fresno County Superior Court, in 1973, when this project started, disposed of 612 cases per judicial position and ranked 41st out of 58 counties. In 1977, the court disposed of 1,125 cases per judicial position and ranked seventh out of 58 counties. In addition, through better coordination of the calendar and jury management, the Superior Court jury cost was reduced from \$704 per case in 1973 to \$556 per case in 1977.

Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

Project: Courts with three or more judges.

Contact Person: Mr. J. J. Johnson 7. Executive Officer

Fresno County Superior Court (209) 488-1625

- 1. Name of Project: Executive Assistant to the Presiding
 Judge San Francisco Municipal Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1973 to 1975.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: The executive assistant would relieve the presiding judge of several important administrative duties, assist in court management. By improving court management techniques, the assistant would eliminate wasteful in-court time and more effectively utilize judicial manpower. The activities of the executive assistant would allow the court to attempt innovative programs, pay attention to problem areas and utilize services previously neglected due to lack of administrative manpower or time.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: During the funded period, the executive assistant accomplished the following tasks:

Review and update all money handling procedures in the traffic and criminal divisions.

Review proposed security program for Hall of Justice and assist the Department of Public Works in implementing that program.

Review and assist in implementation of automated traffic citation system.

Review and assist in design and implementation of the automated criminal calendar and indexing program. Review, modify and update criminal record procedures. Review inventory and complete judges' libraries. Codify and index minutes of judges' meetings.

5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the Court as a Result of the Project:

We have funded a permanent position since 1975. The position continues to meet the objectives as outlined in question 3. The responsibility remains to review and modify the computer systems in criminal and traffic divisions. The project has continued to review and update all aspects of the operating procedures in civil, criminal and traffic divisions. The assistant handles all grant-funded projects and the development of a continuing in-house training project for supervisors and middle managers. The assistant has also assisted in developing job descriptions, implementing new tasks and eliminating unnecessary tasks or functions. The assistant has also eliminated or simplified numerous court forms, improved facility utilization and management, and updated record management policy and procedure.

- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: Courts with a presiding judge in need of executive assistance regarding nonjudicial administrative duties.
- 7. <u>Contact Person</u>: Mr. Dwight Clark Executive Assistant to the Presiding Judge San Francisco Municipal Court (415) 558-2636

- 1. Name of Project: Trial Court Delay Legal Research Assistant San Joaquin County Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1975 to 1978.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: To reduce trial court delay in civil and criminal cases by providing the court with more timely legal research.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: All of the goals have been either met, or will be, by the end of the project (July 31, 1978).
- A. Study and prepare reports and make recommendations on writs of mandate or habeas corpus, from criminal defendants to the criminal court judges.

Study and analyze files and records on appeal in order to ascertain what portions of said files and records are directly involved in the issues before the Court, and to prepare informal memoranda to the judge or judges regarding the results of such study and analysis.

Study memoranda of law submitted by counsel to determine the legal issues that must be decided by the judges; locate, read "shepardize" such cases and statutes; review and condense the legal literature relating to such issues; and to summarize the results of such studies for the judge.

B. To reduce trial court delay in civil matters by providing legal research assistance to Superior Court Judges in order to minimize time spent by them in conducting research on matters taken under submission so that bench time for trying cases can be increased. Thus, this project will focus on that phase of the judicial process which begins after a contested matter has been argued and submitted and ends when the matter has been decided. The specific objectives of the project are to stabilize at not more than 15 per cent the amount of judicial time expended in conducting research and to establish as not more than 30 days the average time each matter is under consideration prior to judgment being entered.

A highly qualified legal research assistant was retained to assist all judges in arriving at decisions with dispatch. The assistant researched oldest cases first; he reviewed case files and judicial notes, conducted necessary research, and prepared alternative and recommended decisions. Ample data is available to assess the extent of the project's fundamental assumption that such assistance allowed the calendar to proceed at a tempo which resulted in a significant decrease in trial court delay.

5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the Court as a Result of the Project:

One of the primary goals of the Trial Court Delay project is to study and process writs of Habeas Corpus with the intent of reducing court delay between the initial filing and final disposition of petitions.

Three significant results have been and are being achieved with respect to criminal writs processed by the Legal Research Attorney assigned to this project:

- A. Better service to the community in that 86% of all petitions are processed within 14 days. This compares to only 13.5% prior to this project being funded.
- B. Reduced court delay by processing the average writ in 10.3 days after receipt. This compares to 87.8 days before this project began.
- C. No backlog of unprocessed Habeas Corpus writs exists today.

- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: All Superior and Municipal Courts.
- 7. Contact Person: Robert A. Haughwout
 Legal Research Attorney
 San Joaquin County Superior Court
 (209) 944-2481

- 1. Name of Project: Court Commissioner Project, San Francisco Municipal Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1973 to 1974.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: The traffic trial commissioner would provide for summary dispositions of minor traffic violations through the immediate appearance and, by stipulation, judge trials. This would streamline the processing of these cases and release valuable prosecutor and judge time for more serious criminal matters. Valuable judicial time would be available for reassignment by the municipal court. CCCJ Courts Task Force objectives to be met included:

 (1) reduction of delay; (2) providing operational assistance for the court, and (3) alternatives to existing judicial action.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: In relation to objective 1, the time required to schedule and hear traffic offenses was substantially reduced.

In relation to objective 2, this freed judicial time for other felony matters.

In relation to objective 3, this proved to be a viable alternative.

5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the

Court as a Result of the Project: We have funded a permanent
position since 1974, and the project continues to meet the

objectives of 1 and 2. It also reduces overall cost since it is not as expensive to operate a commissioner's department as a judicial court department. It allows for a large volume of cases of lower gravity to flow through the system.

- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: Courts handling a volume of traffic matters.
- 7. <u>Contact Person</u>: Mr. Jerrold Levitin Court Commissioner

San Francisco Municipal Court

(415) 558-5202

- 1. Name of Project: Marin County Volunteer Work Program
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1976 to 1978.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: To provide a mechanism for implementing community service sentencing alternative assignments for the courts of Marin County.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: By establishing working relationships with about 200 private, non-profit and public agencies which use volunteers; by interviewing and referring sentenced offenders assigned to community service; by following progress of these clients and reporting same to the courts; by participating in inter-county referral procedure for clients convicted in jurisdictions outside their home communities; by working with probation and parole staff whose clients referred to us; by accepting and training student interns from local community college; by collecting, developing and reporting data; by participating in statewide CRP association.
- Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Facilitating of a sentencing
 alternative which is clearly highly regarded and heavily used by
 our Municipal Court judges and, occasionally, by Superior Court
 judges and, increasingly, by juvenile court; providing a buffer
 against a chronic jail population crisis; providing a sanction

for segment of offenders who typically default on fines or at the least cost the system heavy expense in collection efforts; provide a "humane" alternative.

- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: Any court involved in sentencing procedures.
- 7. Contact Person: Mr. Drew Hall
 Director
 Marin County Volunteer Work Program
 (415) 479-1100

- 1. Name of Project: Los Angeles County Municipal Courts
 Planning and Research Unit
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1973 to 1976.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project:

The Planning and Research Unit was created to address these shortcomings by achieving the following broad objectives:

- To develop communication among municipal court judges in order to coordinate and centralize individual reform efforts; to collect and disseminate information needed for judicial policy making.
- To clearly identify court problems in the county justice system. To research, plan and implement operational programs designed to resolve priority problems identified by the Municipal Court Judges.
- To establish channels of communication from the Municipal Courts to the Superior Court, law enforcement agencies, corrections agencies, Public Defender, District Attorney, City Attorney, and other governmental and private groups so that they might assist one another in resolving common problems.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives:

The Planning and Research Unit has produced measurable improvements in the operations and quality of the criminal justice system. It has done this by striving to achieve three broad goals:

Increase communication among judges;

Increase communication between the courts and other justice agencies;

Provide the courts with a research and planning capability.

Specific examples of the Planning Unit's efforts to improve communication are:

a. Preparation and dissemination of major reports to assist in judicial policy making.

This category includes, for example, a legal analysis of a new claim and delivery procedure in California, the role of commissioners, and the appointment of private attorneys in criminal cases where the Public Defender has declared a conflict. (These reports, entitled respectively "New Claim and Delivery Procedure", Court Commissioners Interim Report" and "Penal Code 987.2 Appointments Study and Recommendations", are included in Part 5 of the Appendix.)

b. Preparation and dissemination of legislative reports.

At six-week intervals, the Unit prepares and disseminates to all municipal court judges and clerks a comprehensive report of recent legislative proposals and activities affecting the courts. The réport indexes each relevant bill according to its subject matter and author and includes a summary of the content and status of the bill. At the conclusion of each session the Unit prepares a list of bills that have been enacted and distributes it to the judges. This service enables judges to adjust their procedures where required by newly-cenacted legislation. (One edition of this Legislative Report can be found in Part 5 of the Appendix.)

In addition to the Legislative Report, the Unit has prepared an extensive analysis of the numerous and complex proposals for state-wide court reorganization. As a result of this study, the Unit is recognized throughout the state as an authority on court reorganization. (For a copy of this Report entitled "Analysis: California Court Reorganization Legislation through 1973" see Part 5 of the Appendix).

c. Memoranda and letters in response to requests.

The Unit has prepared numerous Memoranda and letters in response to requests for information or legal analysis from judges, County Supervisors and justice agencies.

d. County-wide mailings.

The Unit has increased the flow of information to judges by means of Project Announcements and Progress Reports.

An Announcement explains a major project in detail and invites judges and other interested parties to contact the staff member who is directly responsible for the project. In response to these Announcements, judges frequently request assistance in the implementation of similar programs in their districts.

A second major goal of the Planning and Research Unit is to establish communication between the municipal courts and other justice agencies.

The tremendous extent of this interagency communication is recorded in the Unit's Telephone Logs and Contact Sheets. In addition, the lists of agencies contacted during each three-month period are included in all Quarterly Reports. (Quarterly Report copies can be found in Part 2 of the Appendix.)

One indication of the level of communication between municipal courts and other agencies is the increase in participation of staff members on formal and informal interagency committees. Staff members provide committees with information on municipal court operations and policies, and often convey the views of municipal court judges.

The interagency committees in which staff members have participated includes:

- Task Force on Juvenile Alcoholism
- Alcoholic Detoxification and Rehabilitation Center Advisory Board
- Municipal Court Clerk's Procedure Manuals Task Force

- Ad Hoc Committee on Trial Court Reorganization
- Civil Commitment Program Committee
- Ad Hoc Criminal Justice Committee on Mental Health Procedures
- Ad Hoc "Bail-By-Mail" Task Force
- Automated Index Steering Committee
- Criminal and Civil Casefollowing and Calendaring Steering Committee
- Steering Committee on Expanded Traffic Record
 System

In addition, the Chief Planner meets with triminal justice planning units from other justice agencies to coordinate activities and exchange information.

The third major goal of the Unit is to provide municipal courts with the research and planning capability to implement operational programs to resolve justice system problems.

The Planning Unit has permitted judges to act as managers; their guidance together with the Unit's staff services have been directly responsible for the implementation of a number of programs which have "produced measurable improvement in the operations and quality of the criminal justice system."

Three major projects stand as examples. These projects should be considered separately from the major research efforts and memoranda previously discussed. They are:

- 1. The Alcoholic Detoxification Center
 (Implementation of Penal Code Section 647ff)
- 2. The "Bail-By-Mail" project
- 3. The "PASS" System (Probation and Sentencing Subsystem)

(Development of a computerized criminal history information system).

- Court as a Result of the Project: It is difficult to analyze the cost-effectiveness of bringing the municipal courts into more active participation in criminal justice planning. If the Unit had not been created, municipal court judges would not have its services available; the Unit's projects would not have been accomplished and, at best, judges may have performed some of these tasks at a sacrifice of time from their judicial duties. However, individual projects undertaken by the Unit have produced cost/benefits of their own. In the future, the Unit plans to emphasize cost/benefits to a much greater extent as a criterion for prioritization of projects by the Advisory Committee.
- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: All Municipal Courts.
- 7. Contact Person: Mr. William Soroky
 Director
 Los Angeles Municipal Court Research
 and Planning Unit
 (213) 974-6181

- 1. Name of Project: Model Record Keeping System for Small Superior Courts Humboldt County Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1977 to 1978.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: (a) Obtain more modern, efficient equipment for Register of Action and Files;
 (b) Update forms; (c) Reduce record keeping space; (d) Increase reliability of records.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: Once the equipment was obtained the clerk commenced process of converting our records and training the staff to utilize the equipment and forms in the most efficient manner.
- Court as a Result of the Project: The open shelf filing used in a combination with outcards has minimized the lost or misfiled files. Space has been maximized or will be as the old cabinets are removed. Personnel time which was used searching for files and waiting for the availability of the Register of Actions has been saved.
- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: Most superior courts.
- 7. <u>Contact Person</u>: Mr. Donald R. Michael Humboldt County Clerk (707) 445-7503

- 1. Name of Project: Records Management Information/Retrieval
 System Santa Barbara County Superior Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1974 to 1975.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project: Case file consolidation; microfiche application to current files; more responsive records system; acceleration of document flow; greater file security and control.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: Open shelf file units replaced 50 year old closed drawer units; microfilm equipment was purchased and installed; office procedures manuals were written to assist the staff; employees were hired and trained.
- 5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Net gain in valuable office

 floor space; consolidation of the Register of Actions;

 Minutes and Judgments Books into one; ability to use micro
 fiche in lieu of hard copy file; current security copy of

 the case file is produced.
- 6. Type(s) of Courts That Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: All trial and appellate courts.
- 7. <u>Contact Person</u>: Mr. Howard C. Menzel Santa Barbara County Clerk (805) 966-1611

- 1. Name of Project: Automation of Accounting Procedures West Kern Municipal Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1977 to 1978.
- 3. The Major Objectives of the Project:

 To automate accounts receivable and distribution of monies processed through the municipal court.
- 4. How the Project Achieved the Objectives: Project funds purchased an NCR-499 accounting device. With the cash input recorded by use of an NCR-250 cash register, all monies received by the court were electronically processed and distributed. Accounts receivable ledgers were stored on magnetic disk and were updated electronically.
- 5. Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings That Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Ability to quickly and
 accurately service the accounts receivable and to properly
 distribute monies collected by the court. Manual method
 required about 25 man hours per day. Electronic equipment
 enables two operators to accomplish these duties. Bookkeeping errors have been minimized and 85% of the clerical
 errors are rapidly detected.
- Project: Any court with a sizeable accounts receivable balance. (This court currently runs about \$500,000.)
- 7. Contact Person: Donald M. Lopez
 Clerk of the Court
 West Kern Municipal Court
 (805) 861-2405

PROJECTS NOT DESIGNATED

NOMINATED BY:

Glenn County Clerk

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE EFFECTIVE COURT PROJECT NOMINATION

- 1. Name of Project: Court Personnel Training
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1977 to 1978.
- 3. What Were the Major Objectives of the Project: Judicial Personnel Training.
- 4. How Did the Project Achieve the Objectives: Provided funding for personnel in Region C to attend various training courses and seminars both in and out of the state.
- 5. What Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savints Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Better service to the court

 and public served by court; more efficient operations.
- 6. What Type(s) of Courts Would be Able to Utilize a Similar

 Project: Justice, Municipal, Superior.

NOMINATED BY: MADERA COUNTY CLERK

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE EFFECTIVE COURT PROJECT NOMINATION

- 1. Name of Project: Destruction of Exhibits
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: 1977 to 1978.
- 3. What Were the Major Objectives of the Project: Catalogue exhibits and depositions, determine method of release or destruction for each type, write attorneys, type orders on weapons and narcotics, reorganize filing system those of historical value given to Historical Society.
- 4. How Did the Project Achieve the Objectives: See above. Will also go into destruction of files if time permits.
- 5. What Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Space for newer exhibits,

 easier retrieval.
- 6. What Type(s) of Courts Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: All.

NOMINATED BY:

NORTHERN SOLANO MUNICIPAL COURT

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE EFFECTIVE COURT PROJECT NOMINATION

- 1. Name of Project: Court Commissioner Project
- 2. Years of OTS Funding: 1977 to 1978.
- 3. What Were the Major Objectives of the Project: Relieve judges of routine traffic matters thereby freeing them for more critical items; also small claims anything via stipulation.
- 4. How Did the Project Achieve the Objectives: Outstandingly!
- 5. What Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: Increased revenue due to

 strict application of the law. Very little "bargaining" as

 commissioner has and takes the time to fully adjudicate cases.
- 6. What Type(s) of Courts Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: All municipals.

PS: Also needed by most counties is dollar and technical help in EDP for traffic filings!

NOMINATED BY:

EL CAJON MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

EFFECTIVE COURT PROJECT NOMINATION

- 1. Name of Project: Senate Bill 1134 a Five year court consolidation experiment at El Cajon municipal Court
- 2. Years of Federal Funding: No funding. No increase in cost to the county.
- 3. What Were the Major Objectives of the Project: To reduce court delays and costs and improve the administration of justice.
- 4. How Did the Project Achieve the Objectives: Increased the jurisdiction of the El Cajon Municipal Court by providing for the handling of felony cases that do not involve the death penalty or life imprisonment, civil cases up to \$30,000 and all family law cases if the parties reside in this judicial district. The experience of the past 6 months is that approximately 66% of the felony cases remain in El Cajon.
- 5. What Ongoing Benefits or Cost-Savings Have Accrued to the

 Court as a Result of the Project: One significant difference

 from the usual system is that attorneys at the time set for

 preliminary hearing either before, during or after, can

discuss the case and negotiate the case with a judge involved who has the jurisdiction to dispose of the case at the felony level, and a significant number of cases are disposed of at or before the preliminary hearing date because of this. The following figures are for the period September 1977 through May 1978: Cases filed: 1087; Cases bound over: 430. Of these 285 (66%) have remained in El Cajon; 145 (33%) were held to answer in San Diego Superior Court. Trials completed: Jury - 10; Court - 3. During the last 6-1/2 months we have filed 239 domestic cases and 27 superior court civil cases.

6. What Type(s) of Courts Would be Able to Utilize a Similar Project: All municipal courts.

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JOINT MEETING

OF

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE AND

DIRECTORS OF REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS

Thursday, January 19, 1978 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. Costa Mesa Holiday Inn

AGENDA

- 1. Welcoming Remarks and Introductions
 - a. Hon. Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman Judicial Planning Committee
 - b. Ms. Ann Taylor, Vice President Regional Directors Association
 - c. Mr. Ralph J. Gampell, Director

 Administrative Office of the Courts, representing
 Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird
 - d. Mr. Ray Davis, Chairman California Council on Criminal Justice
 - e. Mr. Doug Brown, State Representative
 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
- 2. Development of Court Projects
 - a. Why has there been a low level of funding?
 - b. What is the definition of a court project?
 - c. What is an adequate share of court projects?
 - d. Should standards be established re the quantity and quality of court projects?
 - e. What can be done to assure adequate funding of court projects?

- 3. Involvement of the Courts in the Planning Process
 - a. Is there adequate involvement?
 - b. If not, why?
 - c. What actions by the Judicial Planning Committee or the Regional Planning Units can improve the level of involvement?
- 4. Educational/Informational Needs of Regional Planning Units on How the California Court System is Organized and Operates
- 5. The Proper Role of the Judicial Planning Committee
 - a. How should the Court Component for the Annual State Plan be developed?
 - (1) Methods for identification of court needs
 - b. Relating to the Regional Planning Units
 - c. Relating to the California Council on Criminal Justice
- 6. The Relationship of the Planning Process to Court Reform and Legislation to Improve the Quality of Justice



Melvin E. Cohn Judge In Chambers Hall of Justice Redwood City, California 94065

May 5, 1978

Mr. Thomas Madden
General Counsel
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D. C. 20531

Dear Mr. Madden:

California's Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee has been in operation since 1974. As a result, many of its ongoing policies established prior to the enactment of the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1976 are now being questioned in terms of whether they are consistent with the 1976 Act. The specific issues currently confronting the Judicial Planning Committee are delineated below and we would appreciate an opinion from your office as to the questions raised therein as soon as possible.

The enabling legislation creating California's Judicial Planning Committee, Penal Code sections 13830-13834 (Attachment 1), clearly recognizes the responsibility of the Judicial Planning Committee to review court projects which affect the California court system. This "system" is defined as a separate branch of government under the operational responsibility of the Judicial Council of California (P.C. § 13830).

In keeping with this definition, the Judicial Planning Committee, in 1976, established a definition of a court project as one "which is sponsored by a court or which involves extensive participation by a court or which has as its major objective an impact upon the ways in which a court processes its cases." This definition was adopted by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning in a memorandum dated April 21, 1976 (Attachment 2). The Committee itself expanded upon the working impact of this definition in a memorandum dated November 30, 1976 (Attachment 3). In each instance, the intent was to limit the scope of what is a court project to those projects directly involved with the third branch of government, i.e., the judiciary, to the exclusion of executive branch projects such as those involving prosecution and defense offices.

May 5, 1978

Mr. Thomas Madden

Section 302(c) of the 1976 Act further provides that:

"Each year, the judicial planning committee shall submit an annual State judicial plan for the funding of programs and projects recommended by such committee to the State planning agency for approval and incorporation, in whole or in part, in accordance with the provisions of section 304(b), into the comprehensive State plan which is submitted to the Administration pursuant to part B of this title. Such annual State judicial plan shall conform to the purposes of this part."

Section 304(b) referred to above states:

"Any judicial planning committee established pursuant to this title may file at the end of each fiscal year with the State planning agency, for information purposes only, a multiyear comprehensive plan for the improvement of the State court system. Such multiyear comprehensive plan shall be based on the needs of all the courts in the State and on an estimate of funds available to the courts from all Federal, State, and local sources and shall, where appropriate -

- (1) provide for the administration of programs and projects contained in the plan;
- (2) adequately take into account the needs and problems of all courts in the State and encourage initiatives by the appellate and trial courts in the development of programs and projects for law reform, improvement in the administration of courts and activities within the responsibility of the courts, including bail and pretrial release services and prosecutional and defender services, and provide for an appropriately balanced allocation of funds between the statewide judicial system and other appellate and trial courts;
- (3) provide for procedures under which plans and requests for financial assistance from all courts in the State may be submitted annually to the judicial planning committee for evaluation;

- (4)incorporate innovations and advanced techniques and contain a comprehensive outline of priorities for the improvement and coordination of all aspects of courts and court programs, including descriptions of (A) general needs and problems; (B) existing systems; (C) available resources; (D) organizational systems and administrative machinery for implementing the plan; (E) the direction, scope, and general types of improvements to be made in the future; and (F) to the maximum extent practicable, the relationship of the plan to other relevant State or local law enforcement and criminal justice plans and systems;
- (5) provide for effective utilization of existing facilities and permit and encourage units of general local government to combine or provide for cooperative arrangements with respect to services, facilities, and equipment provided for courts and related purposes;
- (6) provide for research, development and evaluation;
- (7) set forth policies and procedures designed to assure that Federal funds made available under this title will be so used as not to supplant State or local funds, but to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of such Federal funds, be made available for the courts; and
- (8) provide for such fund accounting, auditing, monitoring, and program evaluation procedures as may be necessary to assure sound fiscal control, effective management, and efficient use of funds received under this title."

Furthermore, section 203(e) mandates that:

"All requests from the courts of the State for financial assistance shall be received and evaluated by the judicial planning committee for appropriateness and conformity with the purposes of this title."

From the above state and Federal statutes, it is the position of California's Judicial Planning Committee that the "State Court System" in California is limited to trial and appellate

courts, the personnel employed therein, and programs initiated by courts for the improvement of their functions. It is further our position that projects for the assistance of prosecutorial offices or public defenders' offices are under the jurisdiction of the executive branch of the government and that the Judicial Planning Committee need not review them nor be concerned with their funding.

We are, therefore, asking your assistance in providing an opinion on the following questions:

- 1. Is the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee's definition of a court project, as set forth above, a correct one?
- 2. What is an adequate share for court projects, what is the proper evaluative standard thereof, who is authorized to develop such a standard, and is such standard once established binding upon the State Planning Agency and local regional planning units?

When the 1976 Crime Control Act took effect, it mandated in section 303(d) that:

"In making grants under this part, the Administration and each State planning agency, as the case may be, shall provide an adequate share of funds for the support of improved court programs and projects, including projects relating to prosecutorial and defender services. No approval shall be given to any State plan unless and until the Administration finds that such plan provides an adequate share of funds for court programs (including programs and projects to reduce court congestion and accelerate the processing and disposition of criminal cases). In determining adequate funding, consideration shall be giver to (1) the need of the courts to reduce court congestion and backlog; (2) the need to improve the fairness and efficiency of the judicial system; (3) the amount of State and local resources committed to courts; (4) the amount of funds available under this part; (5) the needs of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the State; (6) the goals and priorities of the comprehensive plan; (7) written recommendations made by the judicial planning committee to the Administration; and (8) such other standards as the Administration may deem consistent with this title."

In addition, section 304(b) of the Act requires that:

"After consultation with the State planning agency pursuant to subsection (3) of section 203, the judicial planning committee shall transmit the annual State judicial plan approved by it to the State planning agency.

Except to the extent that the State planning agency thereafter determines that such plan or part thereof is not in accordance with this title, is not in conformance with, or consistent with, the statewide comprehensive law enforcement and criminal justice plan, or does not conform with the fiscal accountability standards of the State planning agency, the State planning agency shall incorporate such plan or part thereof in the State comprehensive plan to be submitted to the Administration."

The California Judicial Planning Committee, in developing its annual state judicial plans for 1978 and 1979 has taken into account the above sections, as well as the mandates of section 302(c), supra. In keeping with the responsibility to plan for the "improvement of the courts of the State" and to "establish priorities for the improvement of the courts of the State," the Judicial Planning Committee, in its 1978 and 1979 Principles and Priorities Statement (Attachments 4 and 5), has established the amounts of 10% and 15% of Part C action funds, respectively, as the portion of the California Annual Part C allocation which should be targeted for "Court Projects" within the Committee's definition thereof, supra. Any Part C funds allocated to purely prosecution and defense projects would be in addition to this target allocation and are not considered by the Judicial Planning Committee in its review of the state and local annual action plans.

These target allocations for court projects have been established since the funding level for court projects in California has averaged only 5.65% of Part C action funds between 1969 and 1977, exclusive of purely prosecution and defense projects. It has also been difficult, if not impossible, to gain voluntary compliance at the state and local level to the Judicial Planning Committee's calls for increased participation of and funding for the state court system in the LEAA process in California.

At the present time, this situation has raised the following questions:

- (a) Can a Judicial Planning Committee, in keeping with its statutory responsibilities, develop a quantifiable standard for the state and local annual action plans of the annual Part C allocation which should be devoted to "Court Projects" for the improvement of the "State Court System"?
- (b) Can said Judicial Planning Committee utilize its definition of what is a "Court Project" for purposes of applying that standard to the exclusion of purely prosecution and defense projects?

(c) If such standards are within the scope of the Judicial Planning Committee's statutory responsibilities, is the Judicial Planning Committee's standard binding upon the state planning agency and, if not, can the Judicial Planning Committee still apply its standard to its own review of the annual state judicial plan?

As the responses to these questions will have a great impact upon the 1979 planning process in California, your prompt attention to them will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Melvin E. Cohn, Chairman

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

Melon & Cohn

MEC-tb

Copies to:

Members, Judicial Planning Committee

Chief Ray Davis, Chairman, CCCJ

Mr. Douglas R. Cunningham, Director, OCJP

Mr. Doug Brown, LEAA

Mr. Richard Kenyon, President

Regional Directors Association

TITLE 6 CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- Chap. 1. General Provisions and Definitions, §§ 13800, 13801.
- Chap. 2. California Council on Criminal Justice. §§ 13810-13813.
- Chap. 3. Office of Criminal Justice Planning. \$13820-13824.
- Chap. 4. Criminal Justice Planning Committee for State Judicial System. \$13830-13834.

CHAPTER 4 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Membership appointed by Judicial Council-Legislature's findings. § 13830.

Advice and assistance to Council on Criminal Justice. § 13831.

Advice and assistance to Office of Criminal Justice Planning-Review of federal fund grants. § 13832.

Payment of expenses. § 13833.

Annual report to Governor and Legislature. § 13834.

\$ 13830. Membership Appointed by Judicial Council-Legislature's Findings.

There is hereby created in state government a Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee of seven members. The Judicial Council shall appoint the members of the committee who shall hold office at its pleasure. In this respect the Legislature finds as follows:

- (a) The California court system has a constitutionally established independence under the judicial and separation of power clauses of the State Constitution.
- (b) The California court system has a statewide structure created under the Constitution, state statutes and state court rules, and the Judicial Council of California is the constitutionally established state agency having responsibility for the operation of that structure.
- (c) The California court system will be directly affected by the criminal justice planning that will be done under this title and by the federal grants that will be made to implement that planning.
- (d) For effective planning and implementation of court projects it is essential that the executive Office of Criminal Justice Planning have the advice and assistance of a state judicial system planning committee.

813831. Advice and Assistance to Council on Criminal Justice.

The California Council on Criminal Justice may request the advice and assistance of the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee in carrying out its functions under Chapter 2 of this title.

#13832. Advice and Assistance to Office of Criminal Justice Planning-Review of Federal Fund Grants.

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall consult with, and shall seek the advice of, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee in carrying out its functions under Chapter 3 of this title insofar as they affect the California court system.

In addition, any grant of federal funds made or approved by the office which is to be implemented in the California court system shall be submitted to the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee for its review and recommendations before being presented to the California Council on Criminal Justice for its action.

£13833. Payment of Expenses.

The expenses necessarily incurred by the members of the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee in the performance of their duties under this title shall be paid by the Judicial Council, but it shall be reimbursed by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to the extent that federal funds can be made available for that purpose. Staff support for the committee's activities shall be provided by the Judicial Council, but the cost of that staff support shall be reimbursed by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to the extent that federal funds can be made available for that purpose.

#13834. Annual Report to Governor and Legislature.

The committee shall report annually, on or before December 31 of each year, to the Governor and to the Legislature on items affecting judicial system improvements.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR 7171 BOWLING DRIVE SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95823

April 21, 1976



TO:

Regional Directors

FROM:

Douglas R. Cunningham

Executive Director

SUBJECT: Procedure for Review of Court Projects by Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

The following procedure has been adopted by OCJP in order to carry out Section 13832 of the Penal Code. That section states, in part:

"... any grant of federal funds made or approved by the office, which is to be implemented in the California court system, shall be submitted to the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee for its review and recommendations before being presented to the California Council on Criminal Justice for its action."

For the purposes of this procedure, a grant shall be treated as one "which is to be implemented in the California court system" if it is for a project which is sponsored by a court or which involves extensive participation by a court or which has as its major objective an impact upon the ways in which a court processes its cases.

Whenever a court project is being considered for inclusion in a regional plan, a project description shall be submitted to the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee by the regional planning director. The mailing address of the Committee is 333 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francsico, CA 94102; telephone (415) 557-2356. The project description shall identify (1) the court problem to which the proposed project responds; (2) the design of the proposed project; (3) the manner in which the project will be supervised and administered; and (4) the manner in which the project will be evaluated. If it is regional practice to require a proponent to have prepared a full application in advance of adoption of the regional plan, such application may be submitted to the Committee in lieu of the above-described project description.

The Judicial Planning Committee will then review the project description and communicate to the regional planning director and OCJP its recommendation as to whether the Committee approves the project proposal, approves it conditionally, or disapproves the proposal as a court project. It is anticipated that Committee approval of proposals based on review of project descriptions will generally be conditioned upon subsequent review of full project applications. If the Committee determines that the proposed project is not one which is to be implemented in the court system, and thus not under the Committee's jurisdiction, it will so notify the regional director and OCJP.

At or before the time each full grant application is forwarded to OCJP for a court project that received conditional approval, the originating region shall forward a copy of the application to the Judicial Planning Committee. The copy submitted to the Committee should be accompanied by a cover letter, with a copy to the Executive Director of OCJP, indicating that the project is being submitted for Committee review in response to the conditions placed upon the earlier approval.

Although the quoted Penal Code section deals only with proposals subject to CCCJ for approval, it is our policy that Judicial Planning Committee staff review must take place before the SPA will endorse proposals for LEAA discretionary funding of court projects. Regional directors assisting in the preparation of such discretionary applications should encourage proponents to contact the Committee at as early a stage as possible.

DRC:bl

TO: Directors, Regional Criminal Justice Planning Units

FROM: Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee,

Hon. Mclvin E. Cohn, Chairman

DATE: November 30, 1976

SUBJECT: Clarification of what is a Court Project for

Purposes of the Judicial Planning Committee

In April of 1976, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, at the suggestion of the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee, adopted a definition of the phrase "grant . . . to be implemented in the California court system" as used in Section 13832, which requires that such grants be reviewed by the Committee. That definition is: a grant shall be treated as one which is to be implemented in the California court system "if it is for a project which is sponsored by a court or which involves extensive participation by a court or which has as its major objective an impact upon the ways in which a court processes its cases."

Utilizing this definition, the Judicial Planning Committee undertook in September 1976 to analyze the level of court projects in the regions for the 1976 and 1977 Annual Action Plans. This analysis determined that five regions, representing 42% of the Part C funds allocated to local projects, had not had a significant level of court projects for the period covered. A letter was then transmitted to the regions involved, indicating the Judicial Planning Committee's concern over the lack of court projects and expressing the Committee's willingness to assist the regions in remedying the situation.

The responses from the various regions illustrated some uncertainty as to what should appropriately be classified as a court project for the Committee's and OCJP's purposes.

At the same time, with the passage of the LEAA reauthorization legislation in October 1976, each state will be required to provide an "adequate share" for court projects in the Annual Action Plan. LEAA has indicated that guidelines will be issued as to what is an "adequate share" for court projects and this change may require a new definition for use in the 1978 Plan. In the meantime, the regional directors, at their November 1976 meeting, communicated to the staff of the Judicial Planning Committee their uncertainty as to what projects will be treated as "court projects" in California pending the issuance of the LEAA guidelines.

The following recapitulation is intended to clarify that question pending the issuance of new federal guidelines.

Since the inception of the Judicial Planning Committee in 1974, it has been the position of the Committee to interpret the term "court project" narrowly to be consistent with the statutory language of "any grant... which is to be implemented in the California court system." That is, the Committee views a court project as one which:

- 1. Is sponsored by a court (i.e., the court is the actual applicant or a judge, court executive officer, or clerk of court is the project director); or
- 2. Involves extensive participation by a court (i.e., day to day operations of the project require court personnel devote a significant amount of time to the development and implementation of the project's goals and objectives); or
- 3. Which has as its major objective an impact upon the ways in which a court processes its cases (i.e., the goals of the project specifically state that court personnel will be directly involved in

Memo from Douglas R. Cunningham to Regional Directors, dated April 21, 1976.

determining the direction of the program or that the project will have a direct effect upon the internal organization or decision-making process within a court).

Two factors should be noted in considering this definitional problem:

First, the decision as to what projects fall within the definition has been made by Committee on a case-by-case basis. Thus, in 1975 and 1976, the following projects were submitted to the Committee for review but were returned without comment because they were not considered to be court projects:

- 1. Inmate Legal Services Santa Clara County (Region J)
- 2. County of Orange Sheriff/Coroner's Department Superior/Central Court Video Security System (Region T)
- 3. District Attorney Pretrial Specialist Tulare County District Attorney (Region N)
- 4. Conflict of Interest Program Tulare County (Region N)
- 5. Narcotics Prosecution Program Sacramento County (Region D)
- 6. Drug Offender Court Diversion Program Kern County (Region N)
- 7. Research Applied to Public Interest Litigation in Criminal Justice (Criminological Research Association)
- 8. Attorney Exchange Program (California D.A. and P.D. Association)
- 9. Physical Evidence and the Judiciary (CCTRF)
- 10. Prosecutor Coordinator Project (California D.A.'s Association)
- 11. Court Security Communications System San Francsico County (Region F)
- 12. Prisoner Security, City Hall San Francisco County (Region F)

Secondly, the Committee encourages all regions to communicate with the Committee's staff whenever there is an initial question as to whether a project falls within the Committee's definition. Experience has shown that many questions in this area can be handled at the staff level.

It is apparent that from the Committee's perspective, a "court project" does not include purely prosecutorial or defender projects such as research and planning units, noncourt diversion projects, deferred prosecution projects, or other projects whose primary objectives are to affect the role and responsibility of noncourt agencies even though they will have some non-participatory impact upon the courts themselves.

The Committee requests that any questions concerning the definition of a "court project" be directed to its Project Manager, Jon David Pevna, by telephone at (415) 557-2356, or by mail at 333 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES STATEMENT FOR THE COURT COMPONENT OF CALIFORNIA'S 1978 STATE ACTION PLAN

(Adopted February 28, 1977)

Pursuant to Penal Code Sections 13830-13834 and P.L. 94-253, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee hereby adopts the following principles and priorities for the court component of California's 1978 State Action Plan.

PRINCIPLES

- 1. Ten percent of all Part C action funds allocated to California for 1978 should be targeted for projects to be implemented in the California court system. A grant will be treated as one to be implemented in the California court system if it is for a project which is sponsored by a court or which involves extensive participation by a court or which has as its major objective an improvement in the way in which a court processes its cases.
- 2. The major goal to be addressed by federal funds in the courts of California is the reduction of trial court delay at all levels of the court system pursuant to Article I, Section 15 of the California Constitution, Sections 686, 659(b), 1050 and 1382 of the Penal Code, and Rules 219 and 220 of the California Rules of Court.

For purposes of this principle, the term "delay" for cases that are tried will be measured by the elapsed time between a normal processing time and the time when the case is actually tried.

- 3. Federally funded court projects should protect and promote the impartial and consistent rendering of justice of the highest quality possible in addressing the reduction of delay.
- 4. The effective and economical use of resources needed in judicial administration and the reasonable availability of court services for the public should be provided for by any project implemented in the California court system.

PRIORITIES

In achieving the above principles within the California 1978 State Action Plan, the priorities of the California Judicial System should be treated in the order listed below. These priorities relate to both state agency and local trial court projects. Therefore, some priorities may not require treatment in local regional plans while others may not be applicable to the state level judicial system. Regional planning boards which select lower priorities as most important in their particular region are encouraged to do so if they can delineate why the higher priorities are not presently applicable to their region's courts.

- 1. The effective implementation of SB 42 (Penal Code Section 1170 et. seg.) which mandates the creation of a determinate sentencing process in California.
- 2. The effective implementation of AB 3121 (Ch. 1076), Stats. 1976) in juvenile courts, insofar as the administration of juvenile court cases are affected. 1/
- 3. The effective implementation of AB 4071 (Gov. Code Section 69898) in providing court executive officers to superior courts of three or more judges.

LEAA's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention funds allocated to California for 1978 may also be utilized in addressing this priority.

- 4. The effective implementation of AB 3657 (Gov. Code Sections 71083.1 71085.1) encouraging local action to consolidate existing municipal court districts.
- 5. The continuing development of projects to improve the training and education of judicial and non-judicial personnel within the court system.
- 6. The continuing development of projects to reduce the amount of time judges devote to their off-the-bench responsibilities, such as legal research assistance projects.
- 7. The continuing development of projects to develop more effective and efficient procedures in high volume subject matter areas within trial courts.
- 8. The continuing development of projects to effectuate the overall coordination of case calendaring, juror and witness scheduling.
- 9. The continuing development of projects to effectuate the improvement of information processing.
- 10. The development of sound processes and/or procedures which may provide future directions for alternatives to existing criminal justice delivery mechanisms, such as diversion programs administered by the judiciary.
- 11. The effective implementation of Penal Code Section 647ff encouraging the development of detoxification centers.

JUDICIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

PRINCIPLES AND PRIORITIES STATEMENT FOR THE COURT COMPONENT OF CALIFORNIA'S 1979 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN (Adopted January 19, 1978)

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 13830-13834 and P.L. 94-253, the Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee hereby adopts the following principles and priorities for the court component of California's 1979 Annual Action Plan.

PRINCIPLES

1. Fifteen percent of all Part C action funds allocated to California for 1979 should be targeted for projects to be implemented in the California court system. This percentage should be applied to the regions and the State and Private Agency portion of the 1979 Plan, unless the presiding judge of each court located therein certifies in writing that the funding level of court projects in their region or portion of the State Plan is satisfactory to him or her.

A grant will be treated as one to be implemented in the California court system if it is for a project which is sponsored by a court or which involves extensive participation by a court, or which has as its major objective an improvement in the way in which a court processes its cases.

- 2. The two major goals to be addressed by federal funds in the courts of California for 1979 are:
 - a. the reduction of trial court delay at all levels of the court system pursuant to Article I, section 15, of the California Constitution, sections 686, 859(b), 1050 and 1382 of the Penal Code, and Rules 219 and 220 of the California Rules of Court; and
 - b. the upgrading of the overall quality of services provided by the courts in California.

For purposes of this principle, the term
"delay" for cases that are tried will be
measured by the elapsed time between a normal
processing time and the time when the case is
actually tried. The term "quality of services"
refers to the levels of efficiency and professionalism attained by all levels of court
personnel in carrying out their responsibilities.

- 3. Federally funded court projects should protect and promote the impartial and consistent rendering of justice in addressing the reduction of delay.
- 4. The effective and economical use of resources needed in judicial administration should be provided for by any project implemented in the California court system.

PRIORITIES

In achieving the above principles within the California 1979 Annual Action Plan, the priorities of the California Judicial System should be treated in the order listed below. These priorities relate to both state agency and local trial court projects. Therefore, some priorities may not require treatment in local regional plans, while others may not be applicable to the state level judicial system. Regional planning boards which select lower priorities as most important in their particular region are encouraged to do so if they can delineate to the Judicial Planning Committee why the higher priorities are not presently applicable to their region's courts.

- 1. The development of projects to further the organizational strength of the California judicial system, such as the pilot projects to explore the feasibility of court reorganization and support services at the trial court level (CCCJ Program Areas 2.3.8.0. and 2.3.9.0.).
- 2. The continuing development of projects to develop standards and to improve the training and education of judicial and nonjudicial personnel within the court system (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.2.0.).

- 3. The development of cost effective projects to alleviate records management and records retention difficulties within the trial courts and to effectuate the improvement of information processing (CCCJ Program Areas 2.3.3.0., 2.3.5.1. and 2.3.5.2.).
- 4. The development of state level projects to provide information on the impact of legislation upon the trial courts (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.7.0.).
- 5. The continuing development of projects to effectuate the overall coordination of case calendaring, juror and witness scheduling (CCCJ Program Areas 2.2.2.0. and 2.3.5.1.).
- 6. The continuing development of projects to develop more effective and efficient procedures in high volume subject matter areas within trial courts (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.7.0.).
- 7. The continuing development of projects to reduce the amount of time judges devote to their off-the-bench responsibilities, such as legal research assistance and court administrator projects (CCCJ Program Area 2.3.1.0.).
- 8. The development of projects geared to evaluating the ongoing impact upon the courts of recent legislative and procedural changes, such as SB 42 (Pen. Code section 1170, et. seq.), AB 3121 (Ch. 1076, Stats. 1976), and the use of arbitration proceedings (Cal. Rules of Court, Sec. 1601, et. seq.) (CCCJ Program Areas 2.2.3.0., 2.3.6.0., and 2.3.7.0.).
- 9. The development of sound processes and/or procedures which may provide future directions for alternatives to existing criminal justice delivery mechanisms, such as diversion programs administered by the judiciary (CCCJ Program Areas 2.2.1.0. and 2.3.9.0.).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION



WASHINGTON, D. C. 20531

July 24, 1978

Honorable Melvin E. Cohn Chairman, Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee Hall of Justice Redwood City, California 94063

Dear Judge Cohn:

This is in response to your request for an interpretation of the judicial planning provisions of the Crime Control Act of 1976, Pub. L. 94-503, 42 U.S.C. §3701, et seq. Clarification was sought concerning the validity of the California judicial planning committee's definition of court project and its responsibility with respect to the calculation of an adequate share of funds for court projects. Each will be discussed below.

Question A: Can A Judicial Planning Committee Develop a Quantifiable Standard To Determine The Adequate Share of Funds For Court Projects?

Section 303(d) of the 1976 Crime Control Act presents a blueprint for the calculation of the "adequate share" of funds to be allocated to court projects. According to this section, the Administration and each State planning agency is responsible for insuring that an adequate share of funds be provided for the support of improved court programs and projects. Moreover, Congress has mandated that the following factors be assessed:

"In determining adequate funding, consideration shall be given to (1) the need of the courts to reduce court congestion and backlog; (2) the need to improve the fairness and efficiency of the judicial system; (3) the amount of State and local resources committed to courts; (4) the amount of funds available under this part; (5) the needs of all law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the State; (6) the goals and priorities of the comprehensive plan; (7) written recommendations made by the judicial planning committee to the Administration; and (8) such other standards as the Administration may deem consistent with this title."

In addition, Section 304(b) of the Act requires that, after consultation with the State planning agency, the judicial planning committee shall transmit the annual State judicial plan approved by it to the State planning agency.

LEAA Guideline M 4100.1F, Chg-1, was devised to facilitiate this decision-making process. Paragraph 56(a)(1) explains that prior to submitting the annual State judicial plan, the judicial planning committee and the State planning agency must meet and estimate the level of Part C funds necessary for the support of improved court programs and projects. This estimate, or "adequate share" is to be based on an analysis of the degree to which the plan identifies and attempts to rectify the needs and problems facing the courts of the State, and on those factors listed in Section 303(d) above. Although the State planning agency and the Administration must execute the final review and approval process, judicial projects suggested by the judicial planning committee may not be arbitrarily disapproved. Section 304(b) of the Act states:

". . . Except to the extent that the State planning agency thereafter determines that such plan or part thereof is not in accordance with this title, is not in conformance with, or consistent with the statewide comprehensive law enforcement and criminal justice plan, or does not conform with the fiscal accountability standards of the State planning agency, the State planning agency shall incorporate such plan or part thereof in the State comprehensive plan to be submitted to the Administration."

Guideline M 4100.1F, Chg-1, reiterates the grounds for disapproval and adds the following:

"If the State planning agency disapproves the judicial plan, in whole or in part, it must state the reasons for its disapproval in writing, specifying the reasons for the disapproval of each fairly severable part, and including an explanation of what supporting or additional material is necessary for approval of the plan or part thereof. Disapproval shall not preclude resubmission." Par. 56(a)(3).

Thus, during the consultation sessions to determine the "adequate share," the judicial planning committee is free to promote whatever standard is necessary to finance the projects selected for the annual judicial plan. Since the State planning agency must participate in the funding determination, the presumption is that the judicial plan, including the "adequate share" calculations, is valid, and thus binding on the SPA to the extent that rebuttal evidence delineated in Section 304(b) above is not available. The presumption of validity is particularly forceful here because the State planning agency is required to participate in joint sessions with the judicial planning committee to determine "adequate share." If the State planning agency accepts the judicial planning committee financial standard during these sessions, it is binding on the State planning agency unless compelling rebuttal evidence is discovered.

Question B: Can A Judicial Planning Committee Exclude Prosecutorial And Defender Services From Its Definition of Court Projects?

The California judicial planning committee's definition of court project which excludes prosecutorial and defender services is acceptable to LEAA, since it is in conformity with the guidelines promulgated pursuant to the 1976 Act. According to M 4100.1F, Chg-1, par. 55(c)(3), (May 20, 1977), the annual judicial plan shall not include prosecution and defense functions, except by mutual agreement.

Although a judicial planning committee need not plan for prosecutorial or defender services, Section 303(d) requires that the "adequate share" calculations include funds for projects relating to these services. Therefore, during the consultation sessions with the State planning agency, the needs of the prosecution and defense must be assessed and considered.

Question C: Is The Judicial Planning Committee's Quantifiable Standard Binding Upon The State Planning Agency?

As was discussed previously, although the State planning agency does have review authority with respect to the annual judicial plans, the fact that it must actively participate in the adequate share calculations along with the judicial planning committee, precludes it from rejecting the plan unless compelling rebuttal evidence of the type listed in Section 304(b) is discovered. The actual dollar share for the judiciary must be finally determined by the State planning agency in view of all other criminal justice activities in the State (Section 303(d)).

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact this office.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Madden

Assistant Administrator

General Counsel

cc: California Office of Criminal Justice Planning

LEAA Far West CJAD

TO: Members, Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

FROM: Jon David Pevna, Project Manager 900

Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee

DATE: May 9, 1978

SUBJECT: Analysis of 1978 Part C Allocation for Court Projects.

Staff has completed an analysis of the 1978 Part C allocation for court projects which is attached. Although the data indicates an increasing amount of activity, the total amount allocated to court projects falls below the Judicial Planning Committee's target of 10% for 1978.

This analysis will be incorporated in the Committee's next Annual Report.

Attachment

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1978 REGIONAL PART C ALLOCATION FOR COURT PROJECTS

Regional Part C Allocation	Number Continuing Court Projects/ Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds	Number of New Court Projects/ Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds	Total Number of Court Projects/ Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds
\$ 179,131	1/\$ 12,345/ 6.9%	3/\$ 54,000/30.15%	4/\$ 66,345/37.04%
173,591	1/ 22,872/13.2	- 0 -	1/ 22,872/13.2
147,737	2/21,127/14.3	- 0 -	2/ 21,127/14.3
947,364	$2/\frac{1}{38,747}/4.1$	3/ 69,846/ 7.4	5/ 108,593/11.5
653,736	2/ 49,600/ 7.6	2/ 34,418/ 5.3	4/ 84,018/12.85
572,481	3/ 158,000/27.6	- 0 -	3/ 158,000/27.6
515,233	1/ 50,631/ 9.8	- 0 -	1/ 50,631/ 9.8
502,306	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
943,670	2/ 91,750/ 9.7	- 0 -	2/ 91,750/ 9.7
1,030,466	2/ 169,908/16.5	- 0 -	2/ 169,908/16.5
570,634	1/ 32,000/ 5.6	1/ 26,968/ 4.7	2/ 58,968/10.3
86,267	- 0 -	1/ 10,000/11.6	1/ 10,000/11.6
395,197	- 0 -	2/ 2/ 27,700/ 7.01	2/ 27,700/ 7.01
	\$ 179,131 173,591 147,737 947,364 653,736 572,481 515,233 502,306 943,670 1,030,466 570,634 86,267	Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds \$ 179,131	Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds 1/\$ 12,345/ 6.9% 1/\$ 12,345/ 6.9% 1/\$ 12,345/ 6.9% 1/\$ 22,872/13.2 - 0 - 147,737 2/ 21,127/14.3 - 0 - 947,364 2/ 38,747/ 4.1 3/ 69,846/ 7.4 653,736 2/ 49,600/ 7.6 515,233 1/ 50,631/ 9.8 - 0 - 943,670 2/ 91,750/ 9.7 - 0 - 1,030,466 2/ 169,908/16.5 - 0 - 1/ 26,968/ 4.7 86,267 - 0 - 1/ 10,000/11.6

^{1/} One project, "Specialized Training Grant", has 1/3 devoted to nonjudicial personnel training, and this amount is reflected in this column.

^{2/} One new project, "County Clerk Record Keeping System for Superior Court", was funded from reverted 1976
Part C funds totalling \$18,515 and this will be reflected in the 1978 Compendium update.

REGION	Regional Part C Allocation	Number Continuing Court Projects/ Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds	Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds	Total Number of Court Projects/ Total Federal Amount/Percent of Part C Funds
N	\$ 986,145	$3/\frac{37}{5}$ 73,224/ $\frac{47}{7}$.4%	$\frac{5}{1}$, 39, 320/ $\frac{6}{4}$.0%	4/\$ 112,544/11.4%
0	94,604	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
P •	361,956	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Q	391,503	1/ 75,000/18.9	- 0 -	1/ 75,000/18.9
R	6,036,904	- 0 -	2/ 110,430/ 1.8	2/ 110,430/ 1.8
S	1,156,042	$- 0 - \frac{7}{2}$	3/ 122,316/10.6	3/ 122,316/10.6
T	1,506,918	1/ 55,000/3.6	- 0 -	1/ 55,000/ 3.6
U	1,396,115	- 0 -	- 0 -	
ω TOTALS	\$18,648,000	22/\$850,204/ 4.6%	18/\$494,998/ 2.65%	40/\$1,345,202/ 7.2%

^{3/} One project, "Criminal Justice Training Project", has 1/3 devoted to nonjudicial personnel training, and this amount is reflected in this column.

^{4/} One project, "Court Referral Project Fresno", will receive an augmentation to its first year from 1976 reverted Part C funds totalling \$17,217 and this will be reflected in the 1978 Compendium update.

^{5/} One project, "Juvenile Court Video Tape Orientation", will be funded from 1976 reverted Part C funds totalling \$8,704 and this will be reflected in the 1978 Compendium update.

^{6/} The one new project, "Automated Citation System - Tulare", is being split funded with \$32,891 of the total federal contribution coming from 1976 reverted Part C funds. This will be reflected in the 1978 Compendium update.

^{7/} One continuing project, "Automated Court System - San Bernardino", is receiving an augmentation of \$176,670 from 1976 reverted Part C funds. This will be reflected in the 1978 Compendium update.

^{8/} Two new projects totalling \$330,110 are being funded from 1976 reverted Part C funds. This will be reflected in the 1978 Compendium update.

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1978 STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY PART C ALLOCATION FOR COURT PROJECTS

STATE/PRIVATE AGENCY	Number of Continuing Projects/ Total Federal Amount	State and Private Agency Percentage Devoted to Cou	
Judicial Council	2/\$184,500	\$6,216,000/	/3.0%
COMBINED TOTALS	Number of Continuing Projects/ Total Federal Amount	Number of New Projects Total Federal Amount	Total Number of Court Projects/ Total Federal Amount/Percent of Total Part C Funds
	24/\$1,034,704	18/\$494,998	42/\$1,529,702/6.157

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COMPENDIUM

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LEAA FUNDED COURT PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA

1969 - 1978

				
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SECTION I

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CATEGORY: 1. DISSEMINATION OF INFO	
L) OCJP Project Number: 1564	Region: R
Project Title: Printing & Distribution of Co	ourt Reform Blue Ribbon Committee Report*
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Citizens for Law Enforcement Needs,
Contact Person: Leona W. Robb, Assistant	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 5,500
2nd: <u>1974</u>	2nd: \$ 10,588
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
	For Fiscal Year

^{*}California Conference on the Judiciary

STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY

CATEGORY: 1. DISSEMINATION OF INFOR	MATIONAL MATERIALS (continued)
(2) OCJP Project Number: 635	
Reproduction and Distribution Project Title:	of Los Angeles Superior Court Criminal
County:	
Contact Person: I. J. "Cy" Shain, Researc	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 20,136
	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1973
	For Fiscal Year
(3) OCJP Project Number: 957	
Project Title: Project Benchmark	
	Agency: California Judges Association
Contact Person: Mary Nell York, Director,	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 37,131
2nd: 1973	2nd: \$ 50,000
3rd: <u>1974</u>	3rd: \$ 40,000
4th: <u>1975</u>	4th: \$ 40,000
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Private Grants and X California Judges Association	At \$ 19,896 For Fiscal Year 1976-77
(4) OCJP Project Number: 1340-AA	
Project Title: Basic Law Library	
County:	
Contact Person: Jon David Pevna, Project	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 45,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By State Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year

STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY

CATEGORY: _ I. DISSEMINATION OF INFORM	MATIONAL MATERIALS (continued)
(5) OCJP Project Number: 1340-BB	
Project Title: Lower Court Manual - Printing	
	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Paul M. Li, Director, Cente	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By State Government At \$ _	
At ϕ	Torriscar rear
(6) OCJP Project Number: 1340-CC	
Project Title: Lower Court Evidence Manual -	
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Paul M. Li, Director, Cent	er for Judicial Education and Research
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 35,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
Funded By State Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(7) OCJP Project Number: 1340-DD	
Project Title: Purchase and Distribution of	Misdemeanor Benchbooks
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Paul M. Li, Director, Cente	er for Judicial Education and Research
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 18,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th: \	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: II. A - TRAINING PROJECTS	
(1) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: A
Project Title: Nonjudicial Court Personnel	
County: Humboldt	
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year
	For Fiscal Year
2) OCJP Project Number: (New)	
Project Title: _Justice Court Training	
	Agency: County of Shasta
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 15,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
3) OCJP Project Number: 2817	Region: C
Project Title: Court Personnel Training Proje	
	Agency: County Clerk's Office
"Contact Person: Milton Walker, County Cle	rk
Funding Year(s): _1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 5,335
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd: 1 3rd: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: II. A - TRAINING PROJECTS	(continued)
(4) OCJP Project Number: 2588	Region: D
Project Title: Specialized Training Program	
County: Sacramento	Agency: Regional Area Planning Commission
Contact Person: Stanley L. Sachs, Director,	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 22,240
2nd: <u>1977</u>	2nd: \$ 22,240
3fd: 1978	3rd: \$ <u>24,135*</u>
4th: 1979	4th: \$ 24,776
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	
(5) OCJP Project Number: 2892	_ Region: F
Project Title: Municipal Court Training Gran	
County: San Francisco	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Judge Albert C. Wollenberg	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 2,900
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1977
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
*Amount reflects augmentation of \$1,895	
(6) OCJP Project Number: 1312	Region: H
Project Title: Self-Instructional Program for	
County: San Mateo	Agency: Skyline College
Contact Person: Doug Oliver, Skyline College	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 57,294
2nd: <u>1973</u>	2nd: \$ 87,700
3rd: 1974	3rd: \$ 115,020
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$	

^{*}Amount reflects augmentation of \$1,895

CATEGORY: <u>II. A - TRAINING PROJECTS (</u>	
(7) OCJP Project Number: 1539 A & B	
Project Title: In-Service Training Program County: San Mateo	
Contact Person: Anne Taylor, Director, R	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$\frac{25,000}{35,000}
3rd: <u>1975</u>	3rd: \$
2° 4th:	4th: \$
	X, Terminated, Year 1977
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(8) OCJP Project Number: 1547	Region: H
Project Title: Training Program for Judge	
County: San Mateo	
	, Human Services Coordinating Council
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 7,500
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 6,750
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
0565	
(9) OCJP Project Number: 2565	
Project Title: Municipal Court Personnel T	
	Agency: Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court
Contact Person: George R. Dickey, Clerk-	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$\(\frac{11,987}{}\).
2nd:	2nd: \$ 66,928
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$ <u>26,500</u>
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: II. A - TRAINING PROJECTS ((continued)
(10) OCJP Project Number: 2779	Region: N
Project Title: Court Personnel Training/Crim	
County: Regionwide	Agency: Criminal Justice Planning
Contact Person: Tony Enea, Director, Regi	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 14,106
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$13,164*
3rd: 1978	3rd: \$ 4,388*
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ -	For Fiscal Year
	Region: R
Project Title: Municipal Court Clerk/Admini	
County: Los Angeles	_ Agency: Los Angeles County
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 11,700
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year;
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(12) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: R
Project Title: Los Angeles County Municipal	Court Planning & Research Unit Training
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Los Angeles County
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 10,350
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ -	For Fiscal Year
*One-third of project allocated to nonjudicia	I marconnel training

CATEGORY: II. A - TRAINING PROJECT	TS (continued)		
(13) OCJP Project Number: 2315			
Project Title: Municipal Court Judicial Tr	aining Project		
County: San Diego	Agency: Region U		
Contact Person: Bob Polansky, Region U S	Bob Polansky, Region U Staff		
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 5,100		
2nd;			
3rd:	3rd: \$		
4th:	4th: \$		
Present Status; Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1975		
Funded By Local Government At \$.	For Fiscal Year		
(14) OCJP Project Number: 1660	Region: U		
Project Title: Post Graduate Training for			
County: San Diego	Agency:Municipal Court		
Contact Person: Judge Mack P. Lovett			
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 5,200		
2nd:	2nd: \$		
3rd;	3rd: \$		
4th:	4th: \$		
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1973		
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year		

STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY

	CATEGORY: _	II. A - TRAINING PROJECTS	(continued)	
(15)	OCJP Project Nu	mber: 1342		
	Project Title:	Center for Judicial Educat	ion and Research	
	County:		Agency:Judi	cial Council
	Contact Person:	Paul M. Li, Director, Co	enter for Judicial	Education and Research
	Funding Year(s):	lst: <u>1973</u>	Federal Amount:	ist: \$ 210,000
		2nd: 1974		2nd: \$ <u>268,332</u>
		3rd: <u>1975</u>		Brd: \$ _253,798
		4th:	4	4th: \$
	Present Status: A	active; Completed _		The state of the s
	Funded By State	e Government X At \$	314,007 For	Fiscal Year 1976-77
(16)		mber: 2576		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	New Trial Court Judges On		
				•
		Mark Haiken, Center for		
	Funding Year(s):	1st: 1976	Federal Amount:	lst: \$ 67,500
		2nd: 1977		2nd: \$ 130,500
		3rd: 1978		Brd: \$ 130,500
		4th:		1th: \$
	Present Status: A	active X Completed _	; Terminate	d; Year
	Funded By State	e Government	At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONFE	RENCES AND INSTITUTES
(1) OCJP Project Number: 1246	Region: C
Project Title: <u>Individualized Training</u>	Program
County: Glenn	
Contact Person: Judge Warren J. Sawyer	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 1,693
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active, Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1973
	\$ For Fiscal Year
(2) OCJP Project Number: 1246	
Project Title: <u>Individualized Trainin</u>	
	Agency: Colusa Justice Court
Contact Person: Judge Frank Hubbell	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 900
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(3) OCJP Project Number: 1556	Region: E
Project Title: Training - National Colle	
	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Howard Hanson, Court	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 1,420
2nd:	and the control of th
3rd:	
4th:	
	X; Terminated; Year 1973
	\$ For Fiscal Year

.CATEGORY: II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONFER	RENCES AND INSTITUTES (continued)
(4) OCJP Project Number:1340-S	Region: F
Project Title: Municipal Court Calendar Ma	
County: San Francisco	
Contact Person: Judge Harry W. Low, Supe	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,018
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed _	X; Terminated; Year 1973
	S For Fiscal Year
(5) OCJP Project Number: 2375	Region: F
Project Title: <u>Regional Conference on Cour</u>	
County: San Francisco	. Agency: Bar-Association of San Francisco
Contact Person: Robert Wallach, Private	Attorney
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 18,094
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active, Completed _	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(6) OCJP Project Number: 1340-I	Region: I
Project Title: Superior Court Calendar Ma	nagement Workshop
County: Alameda	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Stanley Collis, Court Adm	ninistrator-Jury Commissioner
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,984
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	_ 3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active, Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$	

CATEGORY: _ II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONFEREN	ICES AND INSTITUTES (continued)
(7) OCJP Project Number: 1588	Region: L
Project Title: Regional Court Training and	
County: Regionwide	Agency: All courts
Contact Person: Norman Stebbins, Director	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 3,977
2nd: <u>1974</u>	2nd: \$ 5,000
3rd: <u>1976</u>	
4th: <u>1977</u>	4th: \$ 4,300
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	; Terminated; Year
	For Fiscal Year
(8) OCJP Project Number: 1616	
	Education - Graduate Program
	Agency: Justice Court
Contact Person: Norman Stebbins, Director,	Region L
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$1,396
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; CompletedX	Year 1973
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(9) OCJP Project Number: 1164 A & B	Region: M
Project Title: Judicial In-Service Training	3
County: Monterey	Agency: County Administrator's Office
Contact Person: Bill Cameron, Director, Reg	gion M
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 996
2nd: 1973	2nd: \$837
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed]	K ; Terminated ; Year 1974
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONFEREN	CES AND INSTITUTES (continued)
(10) OCJP Project Number: 1143 Project Title: Judicial Education Program	Region: 0
County: Inyo	
Contact Person: Judge Donald L. Chapman; Mi	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active, Completed X	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	
(11) OCJP Project Number: 1341-C	Region: Q
Project Title: Court Management Seminar	
County: <u>Ventura</u>	
Contact Person: Robert L. Hamm, County Cle	rk
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 15,235
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed X	Terminated Year 1974
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(12) OCJP Project Number: 1341-R	Region: Q
Project Title: Court Management Seminar	and the second s
County: Ventura	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Robert L. Hamm, County Cle	rk
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 15,235
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed X	
Funded By Local Government At \$	

(13) OCJP Project Number: 1341-T	Region: Q
Project Title: Court Management Sem	
	Agency: Superior Court
	ounty Clerk
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 44,765
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Con	npleted X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(14) OCJP Project Number: 1169	
	tate Judicary (Training)
	Agency: Superior Court
	Garner
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$1,212
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	npleted X ; Terminated ; Year 1972
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(15) OCJP Project Number: 1180	Region: S
Project Title: American Academy of	Judicial Education
County: San Bernardino	Agency: 29 Palms Judicial District
Contact Person: Richard Kenyon, Di	rector, Region S
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$447
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	
	mpleted X; Terminated; Year 1972
	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCE	ES AND INSTITUTES (continued)
(16) OCJP Project Number: 1614	_ Region: S
Project Title: American Academy of Judicial Ed	ducation - Graduate Program
County: San Bernardino	Agency: Crest Forest Judicial District
Contact Person: Richard Kenyon, Director, Re	egion S
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$664
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed X	; Terminated ; Year 1973
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(17) OCJP Project Number: 1625	Region: S
Project Title: Judicial Education	
County: <u>Imperial</u>	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Judge Henry A. Willingham	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed X	
Funded By Local Government	
	선생님 상황 아이들이 불인화학부터 하
(18) OCJP Project Number: 1627	Region: T
Project Title: Attendance at National College	
County: Orange	
Contact Person: Judge Kenneth M. Smith	그는 그리고 하는 그는 생각이 있는 것들이 그는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그 사람이 되었다.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
	2nd: \$
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed _X_	
Funded By Local Government At \$	장마 그는 사람들이 가는 사람들은 전에 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들은 그 사람들이 되었다.

CATEGORY:	II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONFE	RENCES AND INSTITUTES	(continued)
(19) OCJP Project Nun	nber: <u>2047</u>	Region: U	
Project Title: S	an Diego College of Advoca	.ey	
County: San	Diego	Agency:Municipal	Court
	Judge Louis M. Welsh		
	lst: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$	24,000
	2nd:	2nd: \$	
	3rd:	3rd: \$	· <u></u>
	4th:	4th: \$	
Present Status: Ac	ctive; Completed	X , Terminated	; Year <u>1975</u>
Funded By Local	Government At \$	For Fiscal	Year

CATEGORY: II. B - WORKSHOPS, CONF	ERENCES AND INSTITUTES (continued)
(20) OCJP Project Number: 1341-S	
Project Title: Five Calendar and Court	Management Conferences
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: I. J. "Cy" Shain, Res	earch Director, A.O.C.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$40,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Complete	ed X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By State Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(21) OCJP Project Number: 1341-W	
Project Title: Workshops - Statistical	Reporting
County:	
Contact Person: Thomas Sasaki, Senior	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 15,430
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	
	ed X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
	그림에 보는 뭐 없는 그는 하는 회에 경찰됐다고요?
(22) OCJP Project Number: 2150	
Project Title: Court Management Confere	nces
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Jon David Pevna, Proj	ect Manager, Judicial Planning Committee
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 54,000
2nd: <u>1976</u>	2nd: \$44,888
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Complet	ed X; Terminated; Year
	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:	<u>II. B - WORKSHOPS,</u>	CONFERENCES AND	INSTITUTES (continued)
(23) OCJP Project N	Number: <u>2790</u>		
Project Title:	Workshops on Criminal	Caseloads	
County:		Agency: _	Judicial Council
Contact Person:	11 - 11		A.O.C.
Funding Year(s)): 1st: <u>1977</u>	Federal Am	ount: 1st: \$ 54,000
	2nd: 1978		2nd: \$ 54,000
	3rd: 1979		3rd: \$ 54,000
	4th:		4th: \$
Present Status:	Active X; Comple	eted; Te	erminated; Year
Funded By Sta	te Govern <u>ment</u>	. At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:III. COURT ADMINISTRATION	/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT
(1) OCJP Project Number: 2875	Region: A
Project Title: Superior Court Research Ass	
County: Humboldt	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Thomas Montgomery	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 18,000
2nd: 1978	2nd: \$ 12,345
3rd: <u>1979</u>	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	
(2) OCJP Project Number: 2918	Pagion. A
Project Title: Model Record Keeping Syst	
County: Humboldt	
Contact Person: Lou Leeper, Assistant Co	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Punded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(Nov.)	Pogione
(3) OCJP Project Number: (New)	化二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基
Project Title: Model Courts Operations	
County: Humboldt	_ Agency:Country of Indiabolat
Contact Person: N/A	n 17 000
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	
2nd:	2nd; \$
3rd:	3rd; \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed;	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATI	ON/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(4) OCJP Project Number: 1888	Region: B
Project Title: Court Systems Analysis Pr	
	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Harold Underwood	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	_ Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 24,444
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed _	X ; Terminated ; Year 1976
Funded By Local Government At S	For Fiscal Year
(5) OCJP Project Number: 2677	Dominus ()
Project Title:	
County: Butte	search Assistant
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 23,070
2nd: 1978	
3rd:	
4th:	
	; Terminated X ; Year 1978 *
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
Funded by House Government	At 5 For Fiscal Teal
(6) OCJP Project Number: 4069	Region: D
Project Title. Superior Court Improvement	
County: Placer	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Keith F. Sparks	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 45,382
2nd: ¹⁹⁷⁹	2nd: \$ 38,575
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At S	
*Project terminated due to Proposition 13, July 1978	

CATEGORY: _ III. COURT ADMINISTRATION,	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(7) OCJP Project Number: 1496	Region: E
Project Title: Municipal Court Administrat	
County: Sonoma	
Contact Person: Dave Sontag, Court Admin	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 23,894
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 20,737
3rd: 1975	3rd: \$ 25,942
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1976
	25,453 For Fiscal Year 1976-1977
(8) OCJP Project Number: 2257	Region: E
Project Title: Criminal Justice Self-Assess	sment Program
County: Sonoma	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Kenneth M. Eymann	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: ist: \$ 151,212
2nd:1976	2nd: \$ 87,433
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active, Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(9) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	
Project Title: Court Records Management Sy	
County: Marin	Agency: Marin Municipal Court
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 8,164
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$ -	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRA	TION/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(10) OCJP Project Number: 1340-B Project Title: Summary Traffic Trial C	
County: San Francisco	
	ive Assistant to the Presiding Judge
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	
	ted X; Terminated ; Year 1974
	At \$ 29,579 For Fiscal Year 1974-75
	1 of 1 sour roat
(11) OCJP Project Number: 1340-R	
Project Title: _ Calendar Management Te	chnical Assistance Team
County: San Francisco	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Byron Kane, Project	Manager, A.O.C.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 117,225
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	ted X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(12) OCJP Project Number: 1340-W	Region: F
Project Title: Executive Assistant to	the Presiding Judge
County: San Francisco	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Dwight Clark, Execut	ive Assistant to the Presiding Judge
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 34,783
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 34,425
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Comple	ted X ; Terminated ; Year 1975
	At \$ 27,674 For Fiscal Year 1975-76

CATEGORY: <u>III. COURT ADMINISTRATION/</u>	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(13) OCJP Project Number: 1836	Region: F
Project Title: Microfiche Index System (Cri	minal Division)
County: San Francisco	Agency: County Clerk's Office
Contact Person: Dan Donahue, Chief Clerk	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 69,976
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(14) OCJP Project Number: 1967	Region: F
Project Title: Assistant to the Master Cale	endar Judge (Criminal Division)
County: San Francisco	Agency:Superior Court
Contact Person: Frederick Whisman, Executi	ve Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	
2nd: 1975	2nd: \$\frac{22,234}{2}
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(15) OCJP Project Number: 2926	_ Region: F
Project Title: Systems Improvement Project	
County: San Francisco	Agency: Municipal Court
	Justice Analyst
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 35,000
2nd: 1978	2nd: \$ 30,240
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year;
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: <u>III. COURT ADMINISTRATION</u>	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(16) OCJP Project Number: 1340-0	Region: H
Project Title: Analysis of Civil/Criminal	Calendaring Practices
County: San Mateo	Agency:Superior Court
Contact Person: J. Paul Peoples, Executi	ive Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st; 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 86,500
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
	For Fiscal Year
(17) OCJP Project Number: 1340-V	
Project Title: Municipal Court Clerk-Admini	
County: San Mateo	
Contact Person: M. D. Tarshes, County Mar	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(18) OCJP Project Number: 1983	Region: H
Project Title: Criminal Legal Research Assis	
County: San Mateo	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person:	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 26,000
2nd; <u>1975</u>	2nd: \$ 26,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	and the control of th
	44.853 For Fiscal Year 1976-77

CATEGORY: <u>III. COURT ADMINISTRATION</u>	/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(19) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: H
Project Title: <u>Criminal Writ Clerk</u>	
	Agency:Superior Court
Contact Person: J. Paul Peoples, Executiv	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 19,800
2nd:	
3rd:	
	4th: \$
	Terminated ; Year
	For Fiscal Year
(20) OCJP Project Number: 1235	Region: I
Project Title: <u>Criminal Court Coordinator</u>	
	Agency: Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court
Contact Person: George R. Dickey, Clerk-Ad	dministrative Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 16,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government X	At \$ 22,473 For Fiscal Year 1976-77
(21) OCJP Project Number: 1296	Region: I
Project Title: Criminal Court Coordinator	(Court Statistician)
	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Herbert Pike, Court Stat	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 24,000
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 18,000
3rd: 1975	3rd: \$ 21,328
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
	20,050 For Fiscal Year 1976-77

(22) OCJP Project Number. 77-48	Region: I
Project Title: Caseflow Management System	
County: Alameda	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Rene C. Davidson, County	Clerk
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 62,250
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: ActiveX; Completed	; Terminated ; Year;
Funded By Local Government At \$ -	For Fiscal Year
(0)	
(23) OCJP Project Number: (New)	
Project Title: Courts Accounting and Traffi	
	Agency: Alameda Municipal Court
Contact Person: George Dickey, Municipal	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 197,101
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(0/)	
(24) OCJ? Project Number: 1047	
Project Title: Municipal Court Traffic Com	
	Agency: <u>San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Cour</u> t
Contact Person: Judge R. Donald Chapman	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	
2nd:	2nd: \$
	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1973 26,396 For Fiscal Year 1973-74

(25) OCJP Project Number: 1340-D	Region: J
Project Title: <u>Executive Assistant to Pre</u>	
County: Santa Clara	Agency: San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Cour
Contact Person: Judge Gerard J. Kettmann	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 27,990
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government X At.\$	15,228* For Fiscal Year 1974-75
(26) OCJP Project Number: 1341-I	
Project Title: Regional Court Commissione:	Municipal Count
	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person:Kay Hernandez, Chief De	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 34,404
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government	At \$ 32,238 For Fiscal Year 1974-75
(27) OCJP Project Number: 1802 Project Title: Uniform Court Staff Research	
County: Santa Clara	
	ve Officer
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 8,390
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$	

Case Case	
Project Title: Justice Courts' Modernization and Standardization County: Merced Agency: Atwater Justice Court Contact Person: Judge Haven P. Courtney (Merced County Municipal Court) Funding Year(s): Ist: 1973 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 7,205 2nd: 2nd: \$ 3rd: \$ 4th: 4th: \$ Present Status: Active ; Completed X ; Terminated ; Year 1974 Funded By Local Government At \$ For Fiscal Year (29) OCJP Project Number: 2114 Region: K Project Title: Trial Court Delay - Legal Research Assistant County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): Ist: 1975 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$38,697 3rd: 1977 3rd: \$38,416	
County: Merced Agency: Atwater Justice Court Contact Person: Judge Haven P. Courtney (Merced County Municipal Court) Funding Year(s): Ist: 1973 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 7,205 2nd: 2nd: \$ 3rd: \$ 4th: 4th: \$ Present Status: Active ; Completed X ; Terminated ; Year 1974 Funded By Local Government At \$ For Fiscal Year County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): Ist: 1975 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: 1977 3rd: \$ 38,416	
Contact Person: Judge Haven P. Courtney (Merced County Municipal Court) Funding Year(s): Ist: 1973 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 7,205 2nd: 2nd: \$ 2nd: \$ 3rd: \$ 4th: 4th: \$ Present Status: Active	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	
3rd: 3rd: \$ 4th: \$ 4th: \$ 4th: \$	
4th:	
Present Status: Active; CompletedX; Terminated; Year1974 Funded By Local Government At \$ For Fiscal Year	
Funded By Local Government At \$ For Fiscal Year (29) OCJP Project Number: 2114 Region: K Project Title: Trial Court Delay - Legal Research Assistant County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975 Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: \$ 38,416	
C29) OCJP Project Number: 2114 Region: K Project Title: Trial Court Delay - Legal Research Assistant County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): Ist: Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 39,698 2nd: 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: 3rd: \$ 38,416	
Project Title: Trial Court Delay - Legal Research Assistant County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): Ist: 1975 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: \$ 38,416	
Project Title: Trial Court Delay - Legal Research Assistant County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): Ist: 1975 Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: \$ 38,416	
County: San Joaquin Agency: Superior Court Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975 Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: 1977 3rd: \$ 38,416	
Contact Person: Robert Haughwout, Legal Research Assistant Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975 Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: 1977 3rd: \$ 38,416	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975 Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 39,698 2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: \$ 1977 3rd: \$ 38,416	
2nd: 1976 2nd: \$ 38,697 3rd: 1977 3rd: \$ 38,416	
3rd: 1977 3rd: \$ 38,416	
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Completed X ; Terminated; Year 1977-	
Funded By Local Government X At \$ 42,000 For Fiscal Year 1978	
(30) OCJP Project Number: 2595 2595 Region: K	
Project Title: Municipal Court Administrator	
County: Stanislaus Agency: Municipal Court	
Contact Person: Judge Charles V. Stone	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976 Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 34,728	
2nd: 1977 2nd: \$ 33,000	
3rd: 1978 3rd: \$ 32,847	
4th:	
Present Status: Active X; Completed; Terminated; Year	
Funded By Local Government At \$ For Fiscal Year	

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION/M	ANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(21)	
(31) OCJP Project Number: 4039	
Project Title: Regional Legal Research Assis	
County: Tuolumne	
Contact Person: Judge Joseph Huberty, Calav	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	
2nd: <u>1979</u>	2nd: \$ 10,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(32) OCJP Project Number: 1340-T	Region: M
Project Title: Court Administrative Unit Pro	ject
County: Monterey	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Ralph M. Drummond	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 20,638
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(33) OCJP Project Number: 4018	Region: M
Project Title: Superior Court Record Keepin	
County: Santa Cruz	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Richard W. Bedal, Assistan	t County Clerk
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 15,788
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基
병원들은 사람들이 되는 사람들은 사람들이 가장 하는 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	For Fiscal Year

(34) OCJP Project Number: 4059	Region: M
Project Title: Legal Research Attorney	
	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Harry M. Brauer	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978 2nd: 1979	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: ActiveX, Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(35) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: M
Project Title: Legal Research Clerk	
County: <u>Monterey</u>	
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 28,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	
Funded By Local Government	
(36) OCJP Project Number: 1453	Region: N
Project Title: Superior Court Administra	
	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Jay Johnson, Court Admini	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd: <u>1974</u>	2nd: \$ 20,000
3rd: <u>1975</u>	3rd: \$ 22,920
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government X At \$ _	

CATEGORY: <u>III. COURT ADMINISTRATION</u>	/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(37) OCJP Project Number: 1561	Region: N
Project Title: <u>Superior Court Improvement</u>	Project
County: Fresno	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Jay Johnson, Court Adminis	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 45,440
2nd: <u>1974</u>	
3rd:	
4th:	
	X; Terminated; Year 1975
	For Fiscal Year
(38) OCJP Project Number: 2632	Region: N
Project Title:Administrative Services	- Lower Court
County: <u>Tulare</u>	Agency: Municipal Courts
Contact Person: Tony Enea, Director, Regi	on N
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 25,215
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$\frac{21,075}{}
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$ 19,035
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed;	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(39) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: 0
Project Title: Microfilming of Records	
County:Inyo	_ Agency: Inyo Justice Court
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 12,500
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated; Year
	For Fiscal Year
	the state of the s

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION/	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(40) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: 0
Project Title: Lower Court Improvement Prog	ram
County: Inyo	Agency: Inyo Justice Court
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year
	For Fiscal Year
(41) OCJP Project Number: 744	
Project Title: Court Executive Officer Demo	nstration Project
County: Santa Barbara	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 23,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1973
Funded By Local GovernmentX*	At \$ 36,993 For Fiscal Year 1973-74
(42) OCJP Project Number: 1329	Region: P
Project Title: _Trial Court Delay - Legal Re	
	_ Agency:Superior Court
	search Assistant
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 25,434
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 20,925
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
4. 智慧· 《史格》:"在这个人的特殊,是一个人的人,并是不是"特殊"的,"我们"的"特殊"。	X; Terminated; Year 1975
	29,974 For Fiscal Year 1975-76

*Position terminated due to Proposition 13, July 1978

CATEGORY:III. COURT ADMINISTRATI	ON/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(43) OCJP Project Number: 1341-V	Region: P
Project Title: Countywide Municipal Court S	
County: San Luis Obispo	
Contact Person: Mitch Cooney, County Cler	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974 2nd:	2nd: \$
	For Fiscal Year
	101 1 10011 1001
(44) OCJP Project Number: 2002	Region: P
Project Title:County Clerk/Court Inform	ation Retrieval System
County: Santa Barbara	Agency: _Superior_Court
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 25,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(45) OCJP Project Number:2015 Project Title:Criminal Justice Forms Analy	
County: Santa Barbara	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Ruby H. Blanchard, Clerk-Ad	그 그는 그들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그 없는 사람들은 그는 사람들이 되었다.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 25,000
2nď; <u>1975</u>	2nd: \$_40,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1977
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION	N/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(46) OCJP Project Number: 1092	Region: Q
Project Title: <u>Executive Officer</u>	
County: <u>Ventura</u>	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Hank Rodgers, Court Execut	tive Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 23,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1973
Funded By Local Government X At \$	32,000 For Fiscal Year 1973-74
(47) OCJP Project Number: 1340-M	
Project Title: <u>Judicial Process Management</u>	Analysts
County: Ventura	Agency: Courts
Contact Person: Hank Rodgers, Court Execut:	ive Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 23,876
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(48) OCJP Project Number: 2005	The state of the s
Project Title: Para-Legal and Court Manager	
County: Ventura	
Contact Person: Hank Rodgers, Executive (Officer; C. Stanley Trom, District Attorney
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 19,600
2nd:	
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th;	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(49) OCJP Project Number: 2030	Region: Q
Project Title: Legal Research Assistant	
County: Ventura	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Hank Rodgers, Executive (
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 15,000
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
	X; Terminated; Year 1975
	20,000 For Fiscal Year 1975-76
	101 1001
(50) OCJP Project Number: 2428	Region: Q
Project Title: Municipal Courts Records Res	trieval System
County: Ventura	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: James G. Fox, Executive	Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 40,450
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
taran da antara da a	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(51) OCJP Project Number: 71-DF-542*	Region: Q
Project Title: Management Study of Ventura	Court System
County: Ventura	Agency:County of Ventura
Contact Person:James G. Fox, Executive C	Officer, Municipal Court
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1970	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 51,260
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1972
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
*Discretionary Grant	

IANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
Region: R
em
Agency: Superior Court_
cer
Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 64,236
2nd: \$
3rd: \$
4th: \$
X; Terminated; Year 1973
For Fiscal Year
Region: R
Agency: Municipal Court
Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 50,712
2nd: \$
3rd: \$
4th: \$
X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
At \$ 47,323 For Fiscal Year 1974-75
Region: R
Agency: Municipal Court
Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 32,021
2nd: \$
3rd: \$
4th: \$
X; Terminated; Year 1974
For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:III. COURT ADMINISTRATION	N/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(55) OCJP Project Number: 71-DF-909*	Region: R
Project Title: Alternative Processing System	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Frank Zolin, Executive Off	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 102,980
2nd:	
	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1972
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(<u>56</u>) OCJP Project Number: 72-DF-09-0078 (1s	t vr.)* Region: R
Project Title: Municipal Court Executive Off	
	Agency: Compton Municipal Court District
Contact Person: Reggie Cobb, Executive Off:	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd: <u>1974 (72-DF-09-0082)</u>	
3rd: <u>1976 (72-DF-09-0086)</u>	3rd: \$ 47,016
4th: 1977	4th: \$ 50,000
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
67.) OCJP Project Number: (New)	
Project Title: Municipal Court Clerical Supp	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Los Angeles County
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 58,500
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$	ror riscai year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION	N/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(58) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: R
Project Title: Model Court Rules	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Los Angeles County
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ _5,538
Ond:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(59) OCJP Project Number: (New)	Region: R
Project Title: Video Information Project	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Los Angeles County
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 50,400
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
	; Terminated ; Year
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: COURT ADMINISTRATION	/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(60) OCJP Project Number: 783	Region: S
Project Title: Simulation Test of Municipal	Court Case Scheduling Methods
County: San Bernardino	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Jim Cramer, District Atto	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 61,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1972
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(61) OCJP Project Number: 1340-X	Region: S
Project Title: Attorney Arbitration Plan	
County: San Bernardino	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge J. Steve Williams	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 44,039
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(62) OCJP Project Number: 1341-F	Region: S
Project Title: Supporting Staff for Court	and the second of the second o
County: San Bernardino	
Contact Person: Judge Roy E. Chapman, Sup	
Funding Year(s): 1st; 1973	
2nd:	
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	
	X , Terminated , Year 1974
	At \$ 43,566 For Fiscal Year 1974-75

CATEGORY:III. COURT ADMINISTRATION/	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(63) OCJP Project Number: 4068	Region: S
Project Title:Joint Court Administration	
County:Imperial	Access. Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Don Work	Agency:
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st. \$ 26,218
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
	For Fiscal Year
(64) OCJP Project Number: 4071	
Project Title: Imperial County Municipal County	
County: Imperial	
Contact Person: Rachel Speer, Court Admini	strator
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 28,933
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X, Completed	; Terminated ; Year;
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(65) OCJP Project Number: 1340-X	Region: S
Project Title: Attorney Arbitration Plan	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
County: San Bernardino	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge J. Steve Williams	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 44,039
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION/N	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(66) OCJP Project Number: 1340-C	Region: T
Project Title: Summary Disposition of Tra:	ffic Violations
County: Orange	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Keith Concannon, Director	, Region T
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 36,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$_	For Fiscal Year
(67) OCJP Project Number: 71-DF-1036*	Region: U
Project Title: <u>Industrial Engineering Anal</u>	
	Agency: Fiscal and Justice Agency
Contact Person: <u>Bob Polansky</u> , Region U St.	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st; \$ 107,970
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	
(68) OCJP Project Number: 2803	Region: U
Project Title: Experiment for Court Consol	la dil a di Caranta d
	Agency: El Cajon Municipal Court
Contact Person: Hon. G. Dennis Adams, El	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: ist: \$ 33,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: III. COURT ADMINISTRATION	/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(69) OCJP Project Number: 395	
Project Title: Study to Evaluate and Improv	e Weighted Caseload System
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
	ourt Coordinator, A.O.C.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1970	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 73,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1972
Funded By State Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(70) OCJP Project Number: 455	
Project Title: <u>Select Committee on Trial Co</u>	
County:	
Contact Person: Ralph J. Gampell, Director,	A.O.C.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 116,832
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1972
Funded By State Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(71) OCJP Project Number: 461	
Project Title: Calendar Management Technical	
County: Sacramento	_ Agency:Judicial Council
Contact Person: Byron Kane, Project Manag	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$\\\\ 37,702
2nd: <u>1972</u>	2nd: \$\frac{45,143}{}
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X , Terminated , Year 1973
Funded By State Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

72 L OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>586</u>		
		Assistance Team	
		Agency: <u>Judicial Council</u>	
		ger	
		Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 38,500	
	2nd: <u>1972</u>	2nd: \$ 38,500	
	3rd:	3rd: \$	
	4th:	4th: \$	
Present Status: A		X ; Terminated ; Year 1973	<u> </u>
		For Fiscal Year	
73) OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>720</u>		
Project Title:	Unified Trial Court Feasil	oility Study	
County:		Agency: Judicial Council	
Contact Person:	Larry Sipes, National Co	enter for State Courts	
Funding Year(s):	lst: <u>1971</u>	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 42,284	
	2nd:	2nd: \$	
	3rd:	3rd: \$	
	4th:	4th: \$	
Present Status: A	ctive; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 197	1
Funded By State	Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year	
741 OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>1044</u>		
Project Title: Re	prints of Sections of Unifi	ed Trial Court Study and Weighted Casel	oad S
County:		Agency: <u>Judicial Council</u>	
Contact Person:	Bern Jacobson, Justice Cou	ort Coordinator, A.O.C.	
Funding Year(s):	lst: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 6,000	
	2nd:	2nd: \$	<u> </u>
	3rd:	3rd: \$	
	4th:	4th: \$	
Present Status: A		X; Terminated; Year 197	2000
		For Fiscal Year	

5) OCJP Project Number: 1115	
Project Title: Attendance at Institute for (
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: I. J. "Cy" Shain, Research I	Director, A.O.C.
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 35,970
2nd:	2nd; \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	3rd: \$ 4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1973
Funded By State Government At \$_	For Fiscal Year
6) OCJP Project Number: 1267	
Project Title: Criminal Court Coordinator	
County: Alameda and Marin	
Contact Person: Jon David Pevna, Project Ma	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 48,642
2nd: <u>1973</u>	2nd: \$\frac{45,270}{}
3rd: <u>1974</u>	3rd: \$ 50,921
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated X*; Year 1975
Funded By State Government X	At \$ 28,886 For Fiscal Year 1975-76 (Marin only)
72 OCJP Project Number: 1288 and 1281 (project	cts combined)
Project Title: Nonjudicial Staffing Requirer	ments, California Courts/Study of Operation
County:	Agency: Judicial Council Branch Court
Contact Person: Bern Jacobson, Justice Cour	rt Coordinator, A.O.C.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 220,250
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
되는 그 사람들이 되는 그 사람들은 사람들이 가장 하는 것이 없었다. 그는 그는 그를 모르게 되었다고 있다.	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:III. COURT ADMINISTRATION/	MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
(78) OCJP Project Number: 1682	
Project Title: <u>Judicial Time Study and Upd</u>	
	Agency: _Judicial Council
Contact Person: <u>David DeZerega</u> , Court Man	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 55,646
	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
	For Fiscal Year
(79) OCJP Project Number: 1340-A	
Project Title: Videotape Experimentation in	
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Jon David Pevna, Project	
Funding Year(s): 1st: Region D Project	Federal Amount: 1st: \$
2nd: 1975	2nd: \$ 181,901
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1976
Funded By State Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
©0) OCJP Project Number: 1340-R	
Project Title: Calendar Management Technic	al Assistance Team
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Byron Kane, Project Manag	er
Funding Year(s): 1st: Region F Project	Federal Amount: Ist: \$
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$\frac{118,896}{}
3rd: <u>1975</u>	3rd: \$ 120,000
4th: 1976	4th: \$ 167,738
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1977
Funded By State Government X At \$_	150,000 For Fiscal Year 1977-78

CATEGORY:III. COURT ADMINIST	RATION/MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT (continued)
81) OCJP Project Number: 1341-N	
Project Title: Lower Court Manual Pr	roject
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Paul M. Li, Director	Center for Judicial Education and Research
Funding-Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 48,675
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Comple	eted X; Terminated ; Year 1974
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
.82) OCJP Project Number: 1873	
Project Title: Uniform Juvenile Cou	urt Rules
County:	Agency: Judicial Council
Contact Person: Permelia Hulse, A.	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 45,000
2nd: 1975	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th: 2	4th: \$
	eted X; Terminated; Year 1977
Funded By State Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:IV. AUTOMATED COURT SY	STEMS
(1) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: B
Project Title: Redding Justice Court Autor	
	Agency: County of Shasta
TT (A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated; Year
	For Fiscal Year
(2) OCJP Project Number: 1957	
Project Title: Automated Criminal Records	
County: Yuba	
Contact Person: Sandi Menefee, Region D	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	grade de la companya
2nd: <u>1975</u>	2nd: \$\frac{19,875}{}
3rd: <u>1976</u>	3rd: \$ 9,938
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1976
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(3) OCJP Project Number: 73-SS-99-3308*	Region: D
Project Title: Integrated Court Automation	/Information System
County: Sacramento	Agency: Data Processing
Contact Person: Bill Brown, Court Adm	inistrator
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 239,988
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	; Terminated X ; Year 1976
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: IV. AUTOMATED COURT SYS	STEMS (continued)
(4) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: D
Project Title: <u>Central Warrants Bureau-Way</u>	
	Agency: County of Sacramento
	Justice Administrator
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 143,333
2nd: 1979	2nd: \$ 172,598*
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	; Terminated ; Year;
	For Fiscal Year
77.00	Danish
(5) OCJP Project Number: 1186	
Project Title:Court Management System	
County: San Francisco	
	225 (45
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 115,675
2nd: 1972	2nd: \$\frac{103,538}{}
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1973
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(6) OCJP Project Number: 1190	Region: F
Project Title: <u>Juvenile Court Information S</u>	
County: San Francisco	Agency: Juvenile Probation Department
Contact Person: Ann C. Billyard, Business	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 73,400
2nd: 1973	2nd: \$\frac{100,000}{}
3rd: 1974	3rd: \$\frac{139,575}{}
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1976
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

*Court Component represents approximately 1/4th of total project cost

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CATEGORY: IV. AUTOMATED COURT SY	STEMS (continued)
(7) OCJP Project Number: 1341-0	Region: F
Project Title: Automated Analysis and Rep	orting of Court Statistics
County: San Francisco	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Frederick Whisman, Execu	tive Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 46,500
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$	
(8) OCJP Project Number: 1444	
Project Title: <u>Integrated Justice Informat</u>	
County: San Francisco	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Region F Staff	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 285,809
3rd: <u>1975</u>	3rd: \$ <u>278,624</u>
4th: 1976 (surplus augment	ation) 4th: \$ 13,589
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1977
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(9) OCJP Project Number: 1575	Region: G
Project Title:Criminal Judicial Process	
County: Contra Costa	Agency: Criminal Justice Agency
Contact Person: George Roemer, Director,	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 35,145
2nd;	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:IV. AUTOMATED COURT SYS	TEMS (continued)
(10) OCJP Project Number: 2145	Region: G
Project Title: Automated Calendaring Syste	
County: Contra Costa	
Contact Person: L. Douglas Cervantes, Pro	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	
2nd: 1975	2nd: \$_54,430
3rd: 1976	3rd: \$ <u>165</u> ,000
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government At \$ At \$	
(11) OCJP Project Number: 2922	Region: G
Project Title: Law and Justice Systems Inf	
County: Contra Costa	
Contact Person: L. Douglas Cervantes, Pro	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,518
2nd: 1978	2nd: \$ 151,894
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(12) OCJP Project Number: J 2761	Region: G
Project Title: Open Space/Juvenile Index S	tudy
County:Contra Costa	Agency: Probation/Law & Justice Systems
Contact Person: L. Douglas Cervantes, Pro	ject Director
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 11,880
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1977
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY:IV. AUTOMATED COURT SY	STEMS (continued)
(13) OCJP Project Number: 2922	Region: G
Project Title: Law and Justice Systems Inf	ormation Project (Phase II)
County: Contra Costa	Agency: Auditor-Controller's Office
Contact Person: Donald L. Boucher, Actin	g Auditor-Controller
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 37.974
2nd: 1979	2nd: \$ 150,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed.	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(14) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: H
Project Title: Automated Municipal Court T	raffic System
	Agency: San Mateo County
Contact Person: Russell M. Woods, Clerk-	Administrator
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 50,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(15) OCJP Project Number: 1341-Q	
Project Title: <u>Municipal Court Management</u>	
	_ Agency: Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court
Contact Person: George R. Dickey, Clerk-A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: IV. AUTOMATED COURT SY	(STEMS (continued)
(16) OCJP Project Number: 151	Region: I
Project Title: <u>Criminal Justice Information</u>	
County: Santa Clara	
	c, Region J, Criminal Justice Specialists
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1970	
2nd: 1971	2nd: \$ 518,232
3rd: <u>1974</u>	3rd: \$ <u>186,000</u>
4th:	
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(17) OCJP Project Number: 1341-A	Region: I
Project Title: <u>Integrated Court Administrat</u>	
County: Santa Clara	
Contact Person: John Kazubowski, Executive	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 100,922
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(18) OCJP Project Number: 2243	Region: J
Project Title: Superior Court Integrated (
County: Santa Clara	Agency:Superior Court
Contact Person: John Kazubowski, Executiv	ve Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 110,600
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1976
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: IV. AUTOMATED COURT SY	STEMS (continued)
(19) OCJP Project Number: 1341-H	Region: K
Project Title: Court Systems Improvement	
County: San Joaquin	
Contact Person: Albert Flor, Assistant	
Funding Year(s); 1st: 1973	
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
	X; Terminated; Year 1975
	For Fiscal Year
(00) 0 077 7 1 22 1 011 5	Porton: V
(20) OCJP Project Number: 2115	
Project Title: Court Sytems Improvement P	
County: San Joaquin	
Contact Person: Albert Flor, Assistant	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	
2nd: <u>1976</u>	2nd: \$\frac{149,541}{110,013}
3rd: <u>1977</u>	3rd: \$ 149,041
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government X	At \$ 90,135 For Fiscal Year 1978-79
(21) OCJP Project Number: 1372	
Project Title: Automated Criminal Justice	
County: Monterey	Agency: County Administrator's Office
Contact Person: Bill Cameron, Director, F	legion M
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

(22) OCJP Project Number: 2424	Region: M
110,000 1110.	Agency: County Administrator's Office
Contact Person: Bill Cameron, Director, R	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1976
	For Fiscal Year
(22) COID D (NEIL)	Danion. M
(23) OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Automated Case Management S	
County:N/A	Agency:Monterey District Autorney
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 40,000
2nd:	
3rd:	
	4th: \$; Terminated; Year
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
runded by Locar Government	At 5 For Fiscal Tear
(24) OCJP Project Number: 2818	Region: N
Project Title: Automation of Accounting P	
	Agency: West Kern Municipal Court Distri
Contact Person:Don_Lopez, Clerk of the	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 32,835
2nd:	
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	"我们的,我们就是一个人,我们的一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是一个人,我们就是
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1977
まなまし さいしょう せいじせい きょうせい こうしゅうしょ いっこう いただ 動がらり しょうだい コーディング	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: IV. AUTOMATED COURT SYS	STEMS (continued)
(25) OCJP Project Number: 2976	Region: N
Project Title: Automated Court Records Sys	
County: Tulare	Agency: Municipal Courts
Contact Person: Dan Littleton, Lower Court	The state of the s
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$73,978 *
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	Terminated Year
	For Fiscal Year
(NIIII)	Therefore N
(26) OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Automated Accounting System	
County: Kern	
Contact Person:	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	, Terminated, Year
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(27) OCJP Project Number: 1612	Region: Q
Project Title: Criminal Justice Information	
사용하다 하는 사람들은 문화가 되었다면 하는 그런 그는 그런 얼굴 모든 사람들이 되었다.	_ Agency: Municipal Court
2nd: 1976	2nd: \$ 90,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$_	For Fiscal Year
*Split funding of \$39,320 - 78 funds; \$34.658 - 77 funds.	그는 이번 이렇지만 하는데? 그렇게 먹고 된

CATEGORY:IV. AUTOMATED COURT SYST	TEMS (continued)
(28) OCJP Project Number: 2735 (mini-grant)	Region: Q
Project Title: Criminal Justice Information	n System - Phase IV
County: Ventura	
Contact Person: James G. Fox, Executive Of	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 105,050
2nd: <u>1977</u>	2nd: \$ 63,799
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
	For Fiscal Year
At 5	FOI FISCAI TEAT
(29) OCJP Project Number: 2423	Region: R
Project Title: Probation and Sentencing Su	absystem
County: Los Angeles	Agency:Municipal Courts
Contact Person: Norman Tarle, Program Anal	lyst-Planning and Research Unit
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 318,772
2nd: Augmentation (5/1/77-1	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	the control of the co
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(30) OCJP Project Number: 803	
Project Title: Traffic Citation and Want/Wa	arrants System
County: San Bernardino	Agency: Program Development Agency
Contact Person: Bob Clinton, Program Dev	velopment Agency
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 62,479
2nd: <u>1973</u>	2nd: \$ 70,141
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1974
	For Fiscal Year

(31) OCJP Project Number: 1610 Project Title: Automated Court System/Court Wood County: San Bernardino Contact Person: Judge J. Steve Williams	orkload Study
Project Title: Automated Court System/Court Wo County: San Bernardino Contact Person: Judge J. Steve Williams	orkload Study
Contact Person: Judge J. Steve Williams	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge J. Steve Williams	
Funding Year(s): 1st: ± 913	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 92,037
	2nd: \$ 246,103
3rd: 1976	3rd: \$ 245,024
4th: <u>1977*</u>	4th: \$ 176,670
Present Status: Active; CompletedX	; Terminated; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government X At \$ 26	
(
(32) OCJP Project Number: 122	
Project Title: <u>Municipal Court Automated Proc</u>	
County: Orange Tudge Bruce W Sumner	Agency: Multicipal Court
Contact Person: Judge Bruce W. Sumner	145_030
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1970	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(33) OCJP Project Number: 829	Region: T
Project Title: Justice Information System County: Orange	Agency: Courts
	Agency: Courts
Contact Person: Judge Bruce W. Sumner Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 98,837
2nd: 1973	2nd: \$ 195,581
3rd: 1974	3rd: \$\frac{1}{081},971
3rd: <u>1974</u> 4th: <u>1976</u>	4th: \$ 418,321
Present Status: Active; Completed X	
Funded By Local Government At \$	

^{*9} month augmentation to third year grant

CATEGORY: IV. AUTOMATED COURT SYST	EMS (continued)
(34) OCJP Project Number: 1409	Region: T
Project Title: Justice Information System	
County: Orange	Agency: Courts
Contact Person: Judge Bruce W. Sumner	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 169,328
2nd: <u>1975</u>	2nd: \$ 274,193
3rd: <u>1976</u>	3rd: \$ 225,000
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1977
	For Fiscal Year
(25) 0010 0 1 21	
(35) OCJP Project Number: 2956	
Project Title: <u>Court Productivity Project</u>	
County: San Diego	_ Agency:All Courts
Contact Person: Paul Dato, Municipal Cou	ırt Clerk
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 300,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year;
Funded By Tocal Government	

(36) OCJP Project Number:	468		
Project Title: Maximiz	ing Use of Electronic	Data Processing Eq	uipment in California Cou
County:		Agency: Judicia	l Council
	J. "Cy" Shain, Research		
Funding Year(s): 1st:	1971	Federal Amount: 1st:	\$ 198,860
2nd:		2nd:	\$
3rd:		3rd:	\$
4th:			\$
			; Year 1972
Funded By State Gove	ernment At \$	For Fisc	al Year
(37) OCJP Project Number:	1456		
	Automation/Information	— Systems Coordinato:	${f r}$
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	on W. Kane, Court Manag		
	1973		
	1975		\$ 37 , 956
			\$
			\$
			; Year 1976
			Fiscal Year 1976-77
38) OCJP Project Number: Project Title: Califor	72-DF-09-0081 and 75- rnia State Judicial Inf		
		. .	. ~
County:			
County:	on W. Kane, Court Manag		
County:		ement Services, A.	o.c.
County: Contact Person: Funding Year(s): 1st: 2nd:	on W. Kane, Court Manag	Federal Amount: 1st: 2nd:	\$ 139,642 \$
County: Contact Person:Byrc Funding Year(s): 1st: 2nd:	on W. Kane, Court Manag 1974	Federal Amount: lst: 2nd: 3rd:	\$ 139,642 \$\$
County:	on W. Kane, Court Manag	Federal Amount: lst: 2nd: 3rd: 4th:	\$ 139,642 \$\$
County:	on W. Kane, Court Manag	Federal Amount: lst: 2nd: 3rd: 4th:	\$ 139,642 \$\$

CATEGORY: V. DIVERSION AND REL	EASE				
(1) OCJP Project Number: 1690	Region: E				
	Project Title: Pretrial Intervention and Diversion				
County: Sonoma					
Contact Person: Adolfo Garcia, Project Di					
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972					
2nd: 1973	2nd: \$ 95,542 (Part C)				
3rd: 1974	3rd: \$ 97,245 (Part C)				
4th: 1975	4th: \$ 90,000 (Part C)				
Present Status: Active; Completed					
Funded By Local Government At \$					
Funded by The est dovernmento At 5	- Por Fiscal Year				
(2) OCJP Project Number: 731	Region: F				
Project Title: Own Recognizance Release Pro	oject				
County: San Francisco	Agency: Probation Department				
Contact Person: Ken Babb, Project Direct	or				
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 159,684				
2nd:	2nd: \$				
3rd:	3rd: \$				
4th:	4th: \$				
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1973				
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year				
(3) OCJP Project Number: 2232	Region: F				
Project Title: San Francisco Pretrial Dive	rsion Project				
County: San Francisco	Agency: Adult Probation Department.				
Contact Person: William Leong, Director					
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 100,000				
2nd: <u>1976</u>	2nd: \$ 100,000				
3rd: <u>1977</u>	3rd: \$ 50,677				
4th:	4th: \$				
Present Status: Active; Completed					
하는 사람들은 한 것은 사람들이 되는 것이 되는 것들이 되는 것들이 되는 것을 하는 것이다.	For Fiscal Year				

CATEGORY:	V. DIVERSION AND RELEASE (continued)		
(4) OCJP Project N	umber: (NEW)	Region: G	
Project Title:	Adult Pretrial Diversion Pro	oject	
County:Contact Person:	ontra Costa	a a Di Abbannan	
	: 1st: <u>1979</u>	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 123,990	
	2nd:	2nd: \$	
		; Terminated ; Year; Year	

CATEGORY: VI. JUROR/WITNESS UTILI	ZATION AND MANAGEMENT
(1) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: G
Project Title: Jury Management System	
County: Contra Costa	Agency: Superior Court
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 30,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(2) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: O
Project Title: Recorded Phone Messages for	
County:Inyo	
Contact Person: N/A	rigoticy.
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 1,500
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated; Year
Funded Bv Local Government	
(3) OCJP Project Number: 75-DF-99-0019 (1st Yea	r)* Region: R
Project Title: Witness Coordination	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Richard G. Dunn, Court Ro	om Coordinator
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 145,463
2nd: 1975 - 76-DF-09-0005	2d yr.)* 2nd: \$ 290,337
3rd: 1976 - 77-DF-09-0034	3d yr.)* 3rd: \$ 75,000
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government At \$	

*Discretionary Grant

	CATEGORY: VI. JUROE	R/WITNESS UTILIZA	TION AND MANAC	FEMENT (conti	nued)
() ₍)	OCJP Project Number: 101		Region:	g	
4./_					337 d
	Project Title: System Study				
	County: San Bernardino				
	Contact Person: R. L. McI				
	Funding Year(s): 1st: 1969		Federal Amount		
				3rd: \$	
	4th:			4th: \$	
	Present Status: Active	; Completed	X ; Termin	nated	_; Year <u>1970</u>
	Funded By Local Government	At \$ _	I	For Fiscal Year	
(5)	OCJP Project Number:229	ת	Region	S	
12/_	Project Title: Recorded Pho				
	•				
	County: San Bernarding				
	Contact Person: Judge Ri				
	Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975				
					7.055
	Present Status: Active				
	Funded By Local Government	<u> </u>	_ At \$	For Fiscal Yea	r
(6)	OCJP Project Number: 2101		Pogioni	m ·	
	Project Title: Criminal Jury	Communication	·		
	County: Orange		- rigoticy	ublic Defender	
	Contact Person: Keith Con	icannon, Director		00.3	01
	Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975		Federal Amount	t: lst: \$ _ 23,1	
	2nd: 1976				002
	3rd:			3rd: \$	
	4th:			4th: \$	
	Present Status: Active	; Completed	X; Termin	nated	_; Year <u>1977</u>
	Funded By Local Government	At \$	I	For Fiscal Year	

CATEGORI.	JIZATION AND MANAGEMENT (CONCINUED)
(7) OCJP Project Number: 1341-Z	
Project Title: Instructional Film for Ju	urors ("How Do You Find?")
County:	Agency:Judicial Council
	ect Manager, Judicial Planning Committee
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 10,000
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	
	X ; Terminated; Year1974
	\$ For Fiscal Year
7 August 25 Augu	TOT TISCAT TOUT
(8) OCJP Project Number: 2792	
Project Title: Management Standards for	
	Agency:Judicial Council
Contact Person: Larry Sipes, National	Center for State Courts
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 90,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1978
	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNAT	TIVES
(1) OCJP Project Number: 2746	Region: C
Project Title:Court Work Referral Progam	
County: Butte	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	
2nd: <u>1977</u>	2nd: \$ 12,610
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$ 8,775
4th:	
Present Status: Active X; Completed;	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ -	For Fiscal Year
(2) OCJP Project Number: 2671	Region: D
Project Title: Alternative Sentencing Proc	
County: Sacramento	
Contact Person: <u>George Nuckton</u> , Municipal	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 66,026
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$ 33,013
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	Terminated; Year
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(3) OCJP Project Number: 4013	Region: D
Project Title:Court Referral Program	
	Agency: City of South Lake Tahoe
Contact Person: Rosemary Manning, Voluntee	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	
2nd: <u>1979</u>	2nd: \$ 17,363
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
*Amount reflects augmentation of \$39,615	

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNATI	VES (continued)
(4) OCJP Project Number: 2583 Project Title: Court Referral/Community Se	
County: Sonoma	
Contact Person: Peg Meyer, Project Direc	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 27,054
2nd: <u>1977</u>	
3rd: <u>1978</u>	
4th:	
	; Terminated; Year
	For Fiscal Year
(5) OCJP Project Number: 2607	Region: E
Project Title: Volunteer Work Program	
County: Marin	Agency: County of Marin
Contact Person: Drew Hall, Project Dire	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 27,882
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$ 26,490
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$ 25,166
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: ActiveX Completed	; Terminated ; Year;
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(6) OCJP Project Number: 2486	Region: F
Project Title: Alternative Court Assignmen	at - Project 20
County: San Francisco	Agency: Municipal Court
Contact Person: Linda Lawrence, Project	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 22,000
2nd: 1976	2nd: \$_23,760
3rd; <u>1977</u>	3rd: \$ 25,661
4th:	4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government X At \$	

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNATI	VES (continued)
(7) OCJP Project Number: 2511	Region: F
Project Title: Salvation Army Counselor Project Title:	
County: San Francisco	
Contact Person: Raymond Brown, Salvation	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	
2nd: <u>1976</u>	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1978
	For Fiscal Year
(8) OCJP Project Number: 2921	Region: F
Project Title: Alternative Sentencing/Cour	ts Alternative Project
County: San Francisco	Agency: Adult Probation Department
Contact Person: George Lazarus, Coordinat	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 72,725
2nd: <u>1978</u>	- A-
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	Terminated , Year
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(9) OCJP Project Number: 1543	Region: H
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou	
	Agency: County Bar Association
Contact Person: Paul Garafalo, Stanford	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 43,000
2nd: <u>1974</u>	2nd: \$_40,000
3rd: <u>1975</u>	3rd: \$ 47,000
4th:	4th: \$
	X ; Terminated ; Year 1976
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNAT	PIVES (continued)
(10) OCJP Project Number: 864	Region: I
Project Title: Court Referral Program	
County: Alameda	Agency: Probation Department
Contact Person: Jane Thomson, Volunteer Bu	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1970*	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 14,685
2nd: <u>1972</u>	
3rd: 1973	3rd: \$ 47,686
4th: 1974	4th: \$ 27,500
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government X At \$ _	80,590 For Fiscal Year 1975-76
(11) corp v	Pogian. T
(11) OCJP Project Number: 2212	
Project Title: Comprehensive Pretrial Service	
County: Alameda Voy Weite	
Contact Person: Kay White	
Funding Year(s): 1st: <u>1976</u> 2nd: <u>1977</u>	
	2nd: \$ 207,819
3rd: <u>1978</u> 4th:	3rd: \$ 207,819
	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(12) OCJP Project Number: 1901	Region: I
Project Title: Pretrial Diversion Project	
County: Alameda	Agency: Probation Department (Project Intercep
Contact Person: Jerry Herrera	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 50,000
2nd: <u>1976</u>	2nd: \$_71,226
3rd: <u>1977</u>	3rd: \$ 71,226
4th:	
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNAT	TIVES (continued)
(13) OCJP Project Number: 2658	Region: J
Project Title: Sentencing Alternatives	
County: Santa Clara	Agency: Judges Joint Committee
Contact Person: Ron Obert, Director O.R.	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$134,316
2nd: 1977 (3 mos. only)	2nd: \$33,507
3rd: 1978	3rd: \$ 80,548 (reduction)
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(2)) 00777	Dente and the
(14) OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Stanislaus County Court Refe	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
County: Stanislaus Contact Person: Presiding Judge, Stanisla	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th: Y	tin: 5; Terminated; Year
Present Status: Active; Completed;	; Terminated, Tear
runded by Local Government	At 5 For Fiscal Year
(15) OCJP Project Number: 1759	Region: M
Project Title: Sentencing Policies and Pro	
County: Monterey	
Contact Person: Bill Cameron, Director,	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	; Terminated X; Year 1975
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNAT	IVES (continued)
(16) OCJP Project Number: 2092	Region: M
Project Title:Court Referral Project	
County: Santa Cruz	Agency: Volunteer Service
Contact Person: Martha McGinnis, Court	Referral Assistant
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	
2nd: 1975	2nd: \$ 28,440
3rd: 1976	3rd: \$ 21,623
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1977
Funded By Local Government X At \$	
(17) OCJP Project Number: 2778	Posiona N
Project Title: Court Referral Project	
County: Fresno Contact Person: Lyla Brewer, Volunteer Brewer, Vol	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 26,679
	0 - 6-
2nd: <u>1977</u>	
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$ 10,658
4th: V	4th: \$
₹	; Terminated; Year
Anided BA Hofar Government	At 5 For Fiscal Year
(18) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: 0
Project Title: Correctional Sentencing Stud	
County: Inyo	Agency: East Sierra Criminal Justice
Contact Person: N/A	Planning Board
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 1,370
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNAT	IVES (continued)
요즘 네트를 목표한 테일어 하는 그렇게 된	
(19) OCJP Project Number: 98	Region: R
Project Title: Judicial Sentencing Model	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Probation Department
Contact Person: Kenneth E. Kirkpatrick, C	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 46,058
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	
(20) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Parione P
Goodhand Mariainal Count Din	trict Community Service Project
Project Title: Southeast Municipal Court Dis County: Los Angeles	
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 26,088
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(21) OCJP Project Number: 4044	Region: S
Project Title: Employment Sentence Progra	
County: San Bernardino	
Contact Person: Jerry Hill, Chief Probati	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 68,445
2nd:	2nd; \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th: \	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated; Year
	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VII. SENTENCING ALTERNATIV	VES (continued)
(22) OCJP Project Number: 2441	Region: T
Project Title: Court Referral Program	
County: Orange	Agency: Harbor Municipal Court
Contact Person: Judge Selim S. Franklin	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 44,890
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$ 55,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ At \$	
(23) OCJP Project Number: 1870	Region: U
Project Title:Court Referral Program	
County: San Diego	Agency: Volunteer Bureau
Contact Person: Jane Elliot, Program Di	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 25,283
2nd: 1975	2nd: \$ 30,000
3rd: 1976	3rd: \$ 35,906
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government X At \$ _	

CATEGORY: VIII. COURT REPORTING	
(1) OCJP Project Number: 2453	Region: C
Project Title: Courts Testimony Storage an	d Retrieval System
County: Glenn	Agency: Orland Justice Court
Contact Person: Judge Warren J. Sawyer	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 6,372
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	
(a) 000 p :	
(2) OCJP Project Number: 72-DF-09-0034*	化二碘二甲基二甲二甲基二甲二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基二甲基
Project Title: Alternative Methods of Reco	
County: Sacramento	
Contact Person: Bill Brown, Court Admin	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1972	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$4th: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(2)	
(3) OCJP Project Number: 2299	Region: With the second s
Project Title: Court Recorder	Agency Justice Court
County: Calaveras Chabbing Dimenton	Agency.
Contact Person: Norman Stebbins, Director	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 1,023
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: VIII. COURT REPORTING (co	ntinued)
(4) OCJP Project Number: 2516	Region: L
Project Title: Court Recorders	
County: Regionwide	Agency: Justice Courts
Contact Person: Norman Stebbins, Director	, Region L
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,313
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1976
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(5) OCJP Project Number: 2402	
Project Title: <u>Limited Alternatives to Cour</u>	t Reporting
County: Mono	Agency: Superior Court
Contact Person: Judge Harry R. Roberts	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 5,592
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated, Year 1976
	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: _	VIII. COURT	REPORTING (continued)		
(6) OCJP Project Nu	ımber: <u>1241</u>				
Project Title:	Alternatives †	to Using Repo	rters in Mur	nicipal Courts	
County:			Agency:	Judicial Council	
Contact Person:	Bern Jacobs	son, Justice		inator, A.O.C.	
Funding Year(s):	lst: 1972		- Federal A	mount: 1st: \$. 50,000)
	2nd:			2nd: \$	
	3rd:		_	3rd: \$	
	4th:		_	4th: \$	
Present Status: A	Active	; Completed _	<u> </u>	Terminated	; Year 1974
				For Fiscal Year	i i

CATEGORY: IX. FACILITIES AND EQUIF	'MENT
(1.) OCJP Project Number: 1340-A	Region: D
Project Title: Videotape Examination of Wi	
County: Sacramento	
Contact Person: John Price, McGeorge Scho	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(2) OCJP Project Number: 1565	Region: D
Project Title: Mechanization of Justice Co	
	Agency: Marysville Justice Court
Contact Person: Fred Hanson, County Aduit	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1973
Funded By Local Government	
(3) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	
Project Title: Cash Register (NCR 250-7100)) for Justice Court
County: Nevada	Agency: Justice Court
Contact Person: Judge Karen J. Gunderso	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 4,039
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: IX. FACILITIES AND EQU	IPMENT (continued)
(4) OCJP Project Number: 2899	Region: F
Project Title: Court Security Communicati	on System
County: San Francisco	
Contact Person: Judge Frank E. Hart	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	
2nd:	
	3rd: \$
4th:	
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1978
	For Fiscal Year
(
(5) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: U
Project Title: Law Library	
	Agency:Inyo Justice Court
Contact Person: N/A	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 2,500
2nd:	
3rd:	
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government	_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(6) OCJP Project Number: 1341-U	Region: R
Project Title: Videotape Experimentation	
	Agency: Municipal Court
County: Fran Cholko, Superior Co	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 174	Pederal Amount: 1st: \$
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: 5
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
Funded By Light Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS	
(1) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: A
Project Title: Youth Services Coordinator	
County: Humboldt	Agency: County of Humboldt
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 18,000
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(2) OCJP Project Number: 2923-2	Region: A
Project Title: Del Norte D.W.I. Program	
County:Del_Norte	Agency Del Norte County
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated ; Year;
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(0) 0000	
(3) OCJP Project Number: 2673	
Project Title: Modoc County Delinquency Prev	
County: Modoc	Agency: Modoc County oc County Superior Court Judge
Contact Person: Hon. Guy Martin Young, Mode Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	
2nd: <u>1977</u>	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 30,000 2nd: \$ 22,872
3rd: <u>1978</u>	3rd: \$ 18,317
4th:	3rd: \$ 4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$	
y v a promata ~y v. Hoga o ny y aka manamatana kalimatana a ∩y y <u>ik</u>	TOLI DVAL EVAL

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS	
(4) OCJP Project Number: 1340-U	Region: D
Project Title: Judicial Impact Analysis (of	
County: Sacramento	
Contact Person: William Brown, Court Admin	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1974
	For Fiscal Year
(5) OCJP Project Number: 907	
Project Title:Court Security and Educati	
	Agency: All Courts
Contact Person: Judge Gerard J. Kettman	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1971	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,267
2nd:	
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	X; Terminated; Year 1972
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
	보이면 발표된 기반에 가는 것이라고 했다.
(6) OCJP Project Number: 1430	Region: J
Project Title: Bench Warrant Diversion	
County: Santa Clara	Agency: San Jose-Milpitas Municipal Court
Contact Person: Judge R. Donald Chapman	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 9,999
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS (continue	d)
(7) OCJP Project Number: 74-DF-09-0036*/2713	
Project Title: Judicial Pilot Program	
County: Santa Clara	
Contact Person: John Kazubowski, Executive	Officer
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974 (DF)	Federal Amount: lst: \$ 129,913
2nd: 1976 (OCJP)	2nd: \$ 44,565
3rd: <u>1977 (OCJP)</u>	3rd: \$76,778
4th:	4th; \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	; Terminated X; Year 1978
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year
(8)., OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	_ Region: K
Project Title: Victim Assistance	
County: Kings	Agency: Kings County Probation Department
Contact Person:	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 11,850
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd;	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Local Government	
(9) OCJP Project Number: 1906 Project Title: Courts' Diagnostic Clinic	Region: M
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Contact Person: James W. Solomon, Chief Pr	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1974	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 29,985
2nd: 1975	2nd: \$ 28,214
3rd: <u>1976</u>	3rd: \$ <u>53,853</u>
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	
Funded By Local Government X At S	

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS (continue	(b:
(10) OCJP Project Number: 2885	Region: N
Project Title: Pretrial Conference Program	
County: Tulare	Agency: County Probation Officer
Contact Person: Joe Jimenez, Chief Probat	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 53,495
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$ 48,473
3rd: 1978	3rd: \$ <u>38,371</u>
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X ; Completed	Terminated, Year
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
(11) OCJP Project Number: 4020	Region: N
Project Title: Bilingual Videotape Explanat	cion of Juvenile Justice System
	Agency:Superior Court
Contact Person: J. J. Johnson, Superior (
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 8,704
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
	; Terminated ; Year
	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(12) OCJP Project Number: 2735 (Mini Grant)	Region: Q
Project Title: Crime & Delinquency Reduction	on Program (Improvement of Adjudication Section
County: Ventura	Agency: County Administrator's Office
Contact Person: Susan Bing, County Adminis	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1976	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 49,321
2nd: 1977	2nd: \$ 29,446
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1978
	For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS (continue	a)
(13) OCJP Project Number: 1623	Region: R
Project Title: Planning and Research Unit	
County: Los Angeles	Municipal Courts
County: William Soroky, Chief Pro	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	
2nd: 1974	2nd: \$ 305,986
3rd: <u>1975</u>	3rd: \$ <u>295,200</u>
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	X ; Terminated ; Year 1976
Funded By Local Government At \$ _	For Fiscal Year
7\\ 00\pp :	
14) OCJP Project Number: 76–DF–09–0031*	
Project Title: <u>Criminal Justice Coordinati</u>	
County: Los Angeles	
Contact Person: Reggie Cobb, Compton Muni	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1975	
2nd: 1976	2nd: \$ 75,000
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Completed	; Terminated X, Year 1977
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(15) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: R
Project Title:Domestic Violence Prosectui	on Program
County: Los Angeles	Agency: City of Los Angeles
Contact Person: N/A	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 157,500
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
그렇게 그렇게 화를 하고 있다면 하는 사람이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 그리고 하는 사람들이 모든 사람들이 없다.	; Terminated ; Year
Funded By Local Government At \$	

^{*}Discretionary Grant

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS (continued)		
(16) OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Region: R	
Project Title: Impact Analysis of Legislati	on Affecting Municipal Courts	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Los Angeles County	
Contact Person: N/A		
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979	Federal Amount: Ist: \$ 10,343	
2nd:	2nd: \$	
3rd:	3rd: .\$	
4th:	4th: \$	
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated ; Year	
Funded By Local Government At \$ At \$	For Fiscal Year	
(17) OCJP Project Number: 4064	Region: R	
Project Title: Project Court		
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Municipal Court	
Contact Person: Judge Lawrence Waddingto	n	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 67,500	
2nd:	2nd: \$	
3rd:	3rd: \$	
4th:		
Present Status: Active X Completed	; Terminated; Year	
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year	
(18) OCJP Project Number: : (NEW)		
Project Title: Court Appointed Indigent Defe	化铁铁矿 化二氯甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	
County: Los Angeles		
Contact Person: Frank Zolin, Superior Cou		
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1979		
2nd:	2nd: \$	
3rd:	3rd: \$	
4th:	4th: \$	
ライン かしん さいはいらい しゅい 潜っ アンプロディング・アン おきらげ オンディ アンディカギル	; Terminated ; Year	
Funded By Local Government At \$	For Fiscal Year	

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS (cont	inued)
(19) OCJP Project Number: 1422	Region: T
Project Title: Differential Sentencing	Practices and Their Effect on Offenders
County: Orange	Agency: Probation Department
Contact Person:Vincent Abborino, Res	search Analyst
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 27,205
2nd: <u>1974</u>	2nd: \$ 28,277
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active; Complete	ed X ; Terminated ; Year 1975
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year
(20) OCJP Project Number: 1340-N	Region: U
Project Title: Omnibus Pretrial Hear	ing Study
County: San Diego	Agency: District Attorney
Contact Person: F. Dale Marriott, De	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1973	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 57,938
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active, Complete	ed X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
Funded By Local Government	At \$ For Fiscal Year

CATEGORY: X. MISCELLANEOUS (continu	ued)
21) OCJP Project Number: 77-TA-09-0001*	<u></u>
Project Title: Space Management and Judicia	
County: Los Angeles	Agency: Whittier College - School of Law
Contact Person: Ernest C. Friesen, Dean	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1977	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 122,950
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X; Completed	; Terminated; Year
Funded By Private Agency At \$ At \$	
77 DF 00 0010*	
22) OCJP Project Number: 77-DF-09-0019*	iton Chiminol Counts Mhrough Improved Constl
	itan Criminal Courts Through Improved Casefl Managem
County: Los Angeles Contact Person: Ernest C. Friesen, Dean	
	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 84,286
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	
Funded By Private Agency	At \$ For Fiscal Year
23) OCJP Project Number: 78-NI-AX-0010*	
Project Title: Neighborhood Justice Center	
	Agency: . County Bar Association
Contact Person: Joel Edelman, Project Di	
Funding Year(s): 1st: 1978	
2nd:	2nd: \$
3rd:	3rd: \$
4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: Active X Completed	
Funded By Private Agency At \$	

CATEGORY: _	X. MISCELLANEOUS (cont	inued)
(214) OCJP Project Nu	mber: 544	
	Graduate Degree Program in	
County:L	os Angeles	Agency: So. Calif. Association of Governm
		ctor, Judicial Administration Program
Funding Year(s):	1st; <u>1971</u>	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 225,323
		2nd: \$111,321
	3rd:	
	4th:	
Present Status: A	Active; Completed	X; Terminated; Year 1973
	ersity of X At \$	N/A For Fiscal Year 1973-74
(25) OCJP Project Nu	mber: 556	
Project Title:	Problems of Narcotics and D	rug Abuse Institute
County:		Agency: Judicial Council
		h Director, A.O.C.
Funding Year(s):	lst: <u>1971</u>	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 25,000
	2nd:	
	3rd:	3rd: \$
	4th:	4th: \$
Present Status: A		X ; Terminated ; Year 1972
		_ At \$ For Fiscal Year
(26) OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>873</u>	
	Fourth Appellate District	
County:	Fruin Puggraghi Donuta	Agency:Judicial Council Clerk, Court of Appeal
Contact Person:		201.000
Funding Year(s):	Ist: 1972	7 occiai Amount. 1st. 9
	2nd: 1973	2nd: \$ 125,000
	3rd: 1974	3rd: \$ 162,153
	4th: <u>1975</u>	4th: \$ 109,823
	Active; Completed	X* ; Terminated ; Year 1976
	e Government At \$	For Fiscal Year

^{*}Project has been incorporated with the State Public Defender's Office created in 1976.

ued)
stitute
Agency: Judicial Council
h Director, A.O.C.
Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 19,500
2nd: \$
3rd: \$
4th: \$
X; Terminated; Year 1973
For Fiscal Year
andards of Criminal Justice
Agency: Judicial Council
Manager, Judicial Planning Committee
Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 12,600
2nd: \$
3rd: \$
4th: \$
X ; Terminated ; Year 1974
At \$ For Fiscal Year
프리스에 보면 사람이 보게 되었다.
Coordinator
Agency: Judicial Council
anager, Judicial Planning Committee
Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 50,000 (Part C)
2nd: \$ 27,544 (Part C)
3rd: \$ 31,459 (Part C)
4th: \$ 34,120 (Part B)
X ; Terminated ; Year 1977
For Fiscal Year

1				
			• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
정하다 하는 것들이 하고 있는 것이다. 역하고 기존 중요를 가는 것이다.				
하는 사람들은 사람들이 되었습니다. 기계 기계 기				
요즘 없으니 없지 않아 같은 하고 않아? 되었습니다 하는 이 얼마 만리 않는다.				

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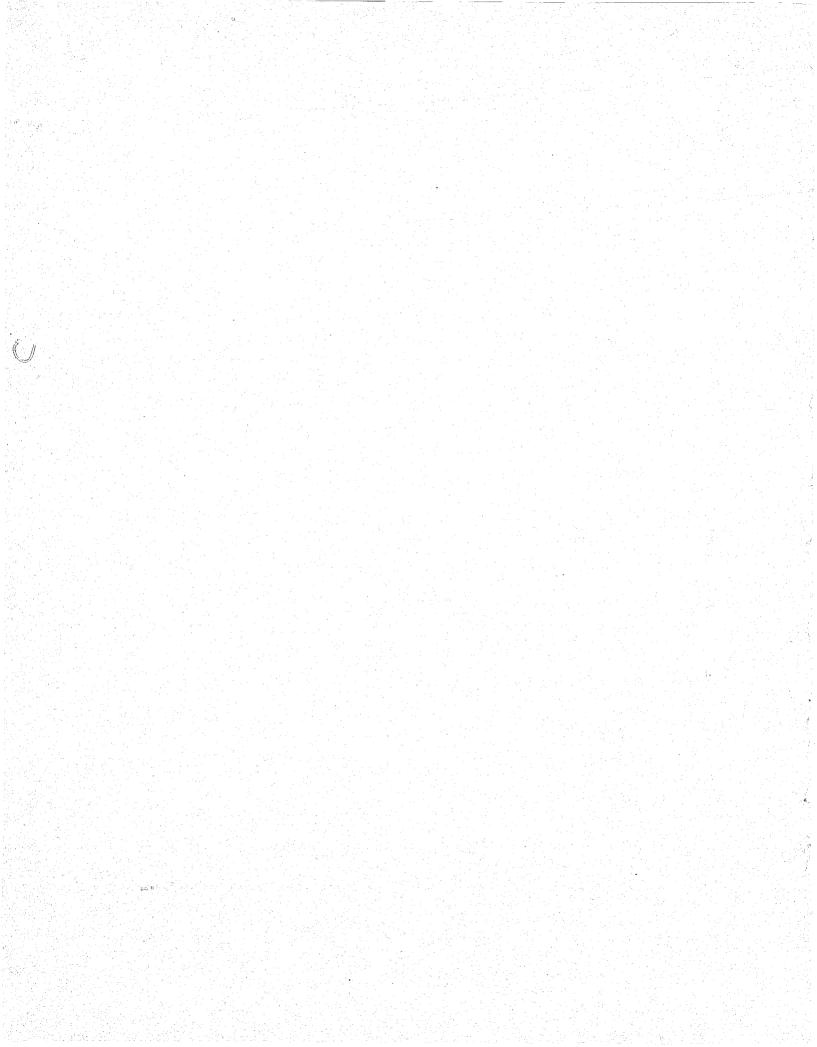
3 OF 4

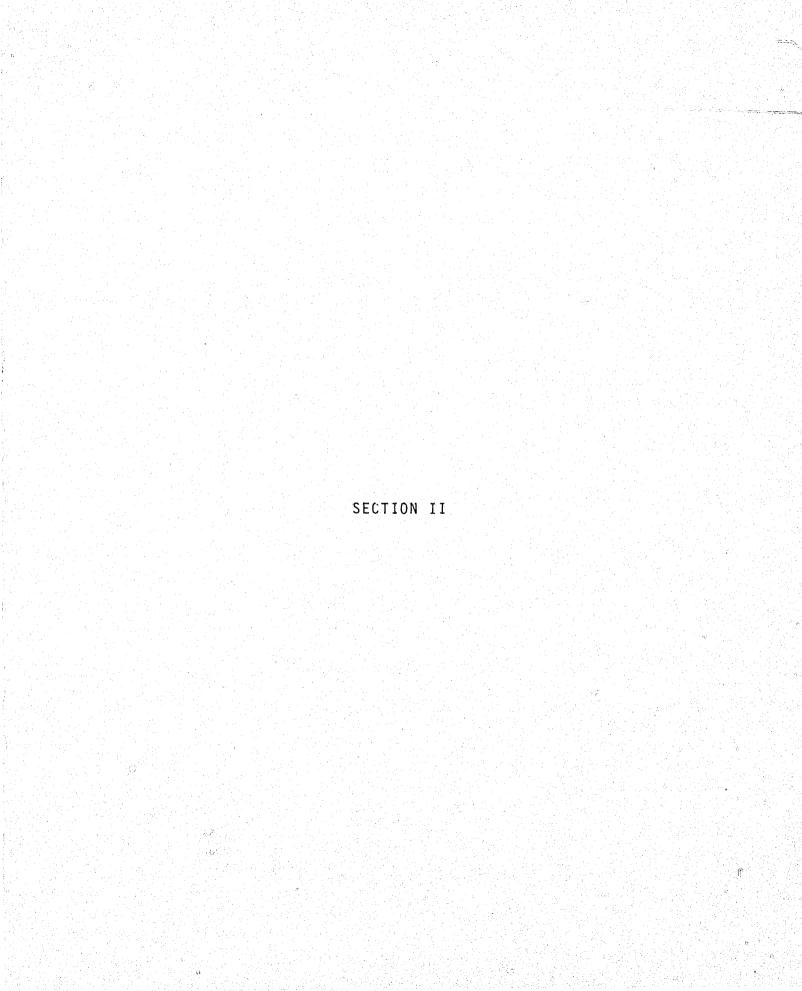
STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY

CATEGORY: _		X. MISCELLANEOUS (cor	tinued)	
(30) OCJP Project Nu	mber:	<u>1340-U</u>		
Project Title:	Jυ	dicial Impact Analysis	s (of Legislation) T	eam
County:	<u> </u>		Agency:Judicia	l Council
Contact Person:	Da	n Clark, Judicial Impa	act Analyst, A.O.C.	
Funding Year(s):	1st:	Region D Project	Federal Amount: 1st	: S
	2nd:	1974	2 nc	: \$ 100,000
	3rd:	1975	3rd	: \$ 12,646
	4th:		4th	: S
Present Status: A	ctive .	; Completed	X ; Terminated_	; Year <u>1975</u>
Funded By State	e Gov	ernment At \$	For Fig.	scal Year
(31) OCJP Project Nur			Counts Western R	orional Office
		ional Center for State	and the control of th	
		Ciero Dissolvo T		
		rry Sipes, Director, N		
Funding Year(s):		1973		
		1974		: \$ 90,000
		1975		: \$ 100,000
		1976		: \$ 39,182
				; Year 1976
Funded By State	e Gov	ernment	At \$ Fo	r Fiscal Year
(32) OCYP P		1973 (1st yr); 8035	(subsequent wears)	
The state of the s		al Criminal Justice Pl		n an Mindrae Language and Santa
			та	al Council
County:	·Tor	David Pevna, Project	Agency.	
Contact Person:		1974		EO () (D+ (1)
Funding Year(s):	lst:	1976	Federal Amount: 1st	72 70) (D+ D)
경기 교회를 가고 밝힌 기계 기계를 불편한 경기에 기계를 보는 기계 수	1. The 14	1977		(7 22(/D+ D)
		1978		101 000 (Powt D/TIDD
	4th:	1979	4th 5th	• \$ 52,077 (Part B/JJDP
Present Status: A Funded By State	ctive .	X; Completed	; Terminated_	; Year
*Funding provided categorized under	for r the	specific projects under title of "National Control been completed as of	enter for State Cour	which were loosely

STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY

CATEGORY:	X. MISCELLANEOUS (CONTIN	ued)	
(33) OCID D	2006		
(33) OCJP Project Num			
Project Title:	anguage Needs of Non-Englis	n Speaking Persons (Study)	
County:		Agency: Judicial Council	
Contact Person:	John G. Fall, Private Atto	rney/Arthur Young & Company	
Funding Year(s):	1st: 197 ¹ 4	Federal Amount: 1st: \$ 84,6	500
	2nd: 1976	2nd: \$ 91,7	00
	3rd:	3rd: \$	
	4th:		
	etive; Completed		
	Government At \$_		
I anded by	71. W	1 01 1 13041 1 041	
(34) OCJP Project Num	nber: 2380		
	npublished Opinions of Appe	llate Courts (Study)	
			1
	Larry Sipes, National Cen		
	lst: <u>1975</u>		567
	2nd:		
	3rd:		
			and the second of the second o
	4th:	4th: \$	
Present Status: Ac	tive; Completed	X ; Terminated	_; Year
Funded By Stat	e Government	At \$ For Fiscal Yea	r





Region: A (Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake,	Mendocino)	
OCJP Project Number: 2875	Project Category/Number	III/1
Project Title: Superior Court Research		
Funding Years: 1977, 1978.		37,440
OCJP Project Number: 2918 Project Title: Model Record Keeping Sy		
Funding Years: 1977		
Project Title: Nonjudicial Court Personn	Project Category/Number: _ el Training Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Model Courts Operations	Project Category/Number:	
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	
OCJP Project Number: 2923-2 Project Title: Del Norte D.W.I. Program		X/2
	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Youth Services Coordinate		X/1
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$.	18,000

OCJP Project Number: 1888 Project Title: Court Systems Analys	Project Category/Number: III/4
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 24,444
	Project Category/Number: X/3
Project Title: Modoc County Bellingue Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	uency Prevention Coordinator Project Total Federal Allocation: \$ 74,658
	Project Category/Number:
	Total Federal Allocation: \$15,000
	Project Category/Number:
tina di Paragonali da mangana ang kalang di Arabiya di Santan di Santan di Santan di Santan di Santan di Santa	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 5,000

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: C (Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Plu	mas)	
OCJP Project Nu	umber: <u>1246</u> Individualized Training l	Project Category/Number: Program	II/B/1
	1973	Total Federal Allocation: . \$_	1,693
OCJP Project N	umber; <u>1246</u>	Project Category/Number:	II/B/2
	Individualized Training		
Funding Years:	1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$	900
	umber: <u>2453</u>		
	Courts Testimony Storage		
OCJP Project N	1975 umber: 2677	Project Category/Number:	TII/5
	Criminal Justice Legal R		
	1977, 1978		
OCJP Project No	umber: <u>2746</u> Court Work Referral Prog	Project Category/Number:	VII/1
Funding Years:	1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$	36.385
OCJP Project N	umber: <u>2817</u> Court Personnel Training	Project Category/Number:	_II/A / 3
まっき (大型とと) こうまき しょうしょうしん	1977		

^{*}Indicates active project

OCJP Project Number: 1340-A	Project Category/Number:IX/1
Project Title: Videotape Examination o	of Witnesses
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 269,881
2010 1	
	Project Category/Number: X/4
	(of Legislation) Team
runding Years: 1913	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 111,090
관람들이 생녀는 이 사람은 살아왔다.	실기 유민들은 인물하다 경우는 이름 생생이다.
OCJP Project Number: 1565	Project Category/Number: IX/2
Project Title: Mechanization of Justic	e Court Operation
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 2,814
	일본 교통의 경험화학 및 그리 환경 하였다.
OCJP Project Number: 1957	TV/0
Project Title: <u>Automated Criminal Reco</u>	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 69,563
runding fears.	Total rederal Allocation: 5
OCIP Project Number: 2588	Project Category/Number: TI/A/4
하는 사람들은 사람들이 가장 그는 것이 되었다. 그들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	어느 없는 그리는 그 어느라는 사람들은 하는 이 이 가는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.
Project Title: <u>Specialized Training Pr</u>	ogram (Region D)
Project Title: <u>Specialized Training Pr</u>	어느 없는 그리는 그 어느라는 사람들은 하는 이 이 가는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.
Project Title: <u>Specialized Training Pr</u> Funding Years: <u>1976, 1977, 1978*</u>	rogram (Region D) Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391
Project Title: Specialized Training Project Title: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671	rogram (Region D) Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2
Project Title: Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing	rogram (Region D) Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures
Project Title: Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing	rogram (Region D) Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2
Project Title: Specialized Training Project Title: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing	rogram (Region D) Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures
Project Title: Specialized Training Project Title: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures Total Federal Allocation: \$ 155,161
Project Title: Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: \$\frac{93,391}{\text{VII/2}}\$ Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{\text{VII/2}}{\text{Procedures}}\$ Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{155,161}{\text{IX/3}}\$
Project Title: Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Cash Register (NCR 250-	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures Total Federal Allocation: \$ 155,161 Project Category/Number: IX/3 7100) for Justice Court
Project Title: Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Cash Register (NCR 250-	rogram (Region D) Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures Total Federal Allocation: \$ 155,161 Project Category/Number: IX/3 7100) for Justice Court
Project Title:Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number:2671 Project Title:Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number:(NEW) Project Title:Cash Register (NCR 250- Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures Total Federal Allocation: \$ 155,161 Project Category/Number: IX/3 7100) for Justice Court Total Federal Allocation: \$ 4,039
Project Title:Specialized Training Pr Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number:2671 Project Title:Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number:(NEW) Project Title:Cash Register (NCR 250- Funding Years: 1978* OCJP Project Number:4013	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures Total Federal Allocation: \$ 155,161 Project Category/Number: IX/3 7100) for Justice Court
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: 2671 Project Title: Alternative Sentencing Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978* OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Cash Register (NCR 250- Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 93,391 Project Category/Number: VII/2 Procedures Total Federal Allocation: \$ 155,161 Project Category/Number: IX/3 7100) for Justice Court Total Federal Allocation: \$ 4,039

Region: D (c	ontinued)		
OCJP Project Nui	mber: 4069	Project Category/Number:	III/6
Project Title:	Superior Court Improvement		
Funding Years:	1978, 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	83,957
OCJP Project Nu	nber: 72-DF-09-0034	Project Category/Number:	VIII/2
Project Title:	Alternative Methods of Reco	ording Court Transcripts	
Funding Years:	1972	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	114,635
OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>73-SS-99-3308</u>	Project Category/Number:	IV/3
Project Title:	Integrated Court Automation	n/Information System	
Funding Years:	1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	239,989
OCJP Project Nur	mber: (NEW)	Project Category/Number:	IV/4
Project Title:	<u> Central Warrants Bureau - V</u>	Warrants System	
Funding Years:	1978, 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	315,931

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: E (Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma)		
	Project Category/Number:	
Project Title: Municipal Court Administrat		
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	70,573
OCJP Project Number: 1556	Project Category/Number: _	II/B/3
Project Title: Training - National College		
1073	Total Federal Allocation: \$	1,420
OCJP Project Number: 1690		V/1
Project Title: Pretrial Intervention and D		
Funding Years: 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	387,015
OCJP Project Number: 2257	Project Category/Number: _	III/8
Project Title:Criminal Justice Self-Asses		
Funding Years: 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	238,645
OCJP Project Number:2583	Project Category/Number:	VII/I
Project Title:Court Referral/Community Se	and the second of the second o	
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	77,170
보고 하고 아이는 물로 그 원으로 가고 있다.		
OCJP Project Number: 2607	Project Category/Number: _	VTT/5
Project Title: Volunteer Work Program		
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	79,538
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	1 reject Category / realiser: =	III/9
Project Title: Court Records Management S		
Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	8,164

Region: F (San Francisco)		
OCJP Project Number: 731	_ Project Category/Number: _	V/2
Project Title: Own Recognizance Release		
Funding Years: 1971	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$_	159,684
OCJP Project Number: 1186	Project Category/Number: _	IV/5
Project Title: Court Management System	Project Category/Number	
Funding Years: 1971, 1972		
OCJP Project Number: 1190 Project Title: Juvenile Justice Court In:		_IV/6
Project Title: Juvenile Justice Court in Funding Years: 1972, 1973, 1974		312.975
runding reals.	Total redetal Anocation. 5.	
OCJP Project Number: 1340-B		III/10
Project Title: Summary Traffic Trial Com		25 99).
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	35,004
OCJP Project Number: 1340-R	Project Category/Number: _	III/il
Project Title: Calendar Management Techn		
Funding Years: 1973	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$_	117,225
OCJP Project Number: 1340-S	Project Category/Number:	II/B/4
Project Title: Municipal Court Calendar	Management Workshop	
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	9,018
OCJP Project Number: 1340-W	Project Category/Number	III /\ 2
Project Title: Executive Assistant to the		
그 모바이에 어떤 것이 되어 일어난 경에 보고를 다니다. 그리고 있는 것이라고 있다.	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	69,208
고 배발에 가입니다. 그리고 하고 있었다. 그런 그리고 모르는 사람들이 없다. 생각을 살아서는 사람들이 하는 하는 것이 되었다. 그리고 있는 것을 했다.		
OCID 2000 November 220,7 O		TW/-7
OCJP Project Number: 1341-0 Project Title: Automated Analysis and Re		
Funding Years: 1973	물리 열리는 사람이 그는 사고 있는 생각이 된다고 하는	医食物 医电子动物 化二氯化甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基

Region: F (continued)		
OCJP Project Number: 1444		
Project Title: <u>Integrated Justice Information</u>		
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$	712,174
이 얼굴으로 되었다는 경험 시험이 되었다.		
OCJP Project Number: 1836	Project Category/Number	III/13
Project Title: Microfiche Index System -		
Funding Years: 1974		
	Total Total Amounton.	
OCJP Project Number: 1967		
Project Title: Assistant to the Master Ca		
Funding Years: 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$	46,939
OCJP Project Number: 2375	Project Category/Number:	II/B/5
Project Title: Regional Conference on Cou		
Funding Years: 1975		
보이면 어린다면 가장이 되었다.		
OCJP Project Number: 2486		
Project Title: Alternative Court Assignme		
Funding Years: 1975, 1976, 1977	Total Federal Allocation: \$	/1,421
OCJP Project Number: 2511	Project Category/Number:	VII/7.
Project Title: Salvation Army Counselor I	그는 그들은 한 번째 하는 것이 모든 한 경기를 받는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	
Funding Years: 1975, 1976.		しゃ こうしゅ はいしょく しゅうしょ おきりょう しょうしゅう さきぬけ しょうてき
		ŤT/A/S
OCJP Project Number: 2892		
Project Title: Municipal Court Training C	이 살아보기 아이들의 그리는 그리다 살아?	
Funding Years: 1977.	. Iotal Federal Allocation: \$	_
[1] - 그는 그리고 있는 그리고 함께 함께 보는 그리고 있는 것이 되었다. [2] - 그리고 있는 것이 하는 것이 되었다. 그리고 있는 것이 되었다.		
OCJP Project Number: 2899		
Project-Title:Court Security Communicati	lon_System;:	
Funding Years: 1977	Total Federal \$	44,565

Region: <u>F</u>	(San Francisco - continued)		
OCJP Project N	umber: <u>2921</u>	Project Category/Number: _	VII/8
Project Title:	Alternative Sentencing (Cou	rts Alternative Project	
Funding Years:	1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	173,910
OCJP Project N	umber: <u>2926</u>	Project Category/Number: _	III/15
Project Title: _	Systems Improvement Project		
Funding Years:	1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	65,240
OCJP Project N	umber: <u>2232</u>	Project Category/Number: _	V/2
Project Title: _	San Francisco Pretrial Diver	rsion Project	
Funding Years:	1975, 1976, 1977	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	250,677

*Indicates active project

Region: G (Contra Costa)		
OCJP Project Number: 1575	Project Category/Number: _	IV/9
Project Title: Criminal Judicial Process S		
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	35,145
OCJP Project Number: 2145	Project Category/Number:	IV/10
Project Title: Automated Calendaring Syste		
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976		281,980
	[2] 사용 (10 - 10 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
OCJP Project Number: 2922		1//11
Project Title: Law and Justice Systems Info		7 (7 17 0
Funding Years: 1976, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	161,412
다는 것 같아. 하다 사람들은 사람들이 있는 것 같아. 그들은 다른		
OCJP Project Number: <u>J 2761</u>	Project Category/Number: _	IV/12
Project Title: Open Space/Juvenile Index S		
Funding Years: 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	11,880
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)		IV/13
Project Title: Law and Justice Systems Inf		
	Total Federal Allocation: _\$_	
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: _	V/ \
Project Title: Adult Pretrial Diversion Pr	1 reject Category/riamout. =	
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	123,990
는 100 전 100 전 20 전 10 전		
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: _	VI/1
Project Title:		
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	30,000

^{*}Indicates active project

^{***}Court.component represents approximately 1/4th of total project cost

Region: H (San Mateo)		
OCJP Project Number: 1312	Project Category/Number: _	II/A/6
Project Title: Self Instructional Program		
Funding Years: 1972, 1973, 1974	The state of the s	
runding rears,	Tetal redetal Allocation. 5 -	
OCJP Project Number: 1340-0		III/16
Project Title: Analysis of Civil/Criminal	Calendaring Practices	
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	86,500
흥분보통 하지 않는데 이글로 걸다.		
OCJP Project Number: 1340-V	Project Category/Number:	III/17
Project Title: Municipal Court Clerk-Admin		
그리는 취하는 사람들이 있다. 그 그들은 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 없는 사람들이 되었다.	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	15,900
	Project Category/Number:	II/A/7
Project Title: <u>In Service Training Program</u>		
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	70,000
OCJP Project Number: 1543	Brainst Catanam (Nomban	
	Project Category/Number:	VII/9
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou		V11/9
Official and The Art Official action of		130,000
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou	tcomes	
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975	tcomes Total Federal Allocation: \$_	130,000
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547	tcomes Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _	130,000 II/A/8
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ Prosecutors & Court P	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547	tcomes Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _	130,000 II/A/8
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ Prosecutors & Court P	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974 OCJP Project Number: 1983	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ , Prosecutors & Court P Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974 OCJP Project Number: 1983 Project Title: Criminal Legal Research Ass	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ , Prosecutors & Court P Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel 14,250
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974 OCJP Project Number: 1983	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ , Prosecutors & Court P Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel 14,250 III/18
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974 OCJP Project Number: 1983 Project Title: Criminal Legal Research Ass	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ , Prosecutors & Court P Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ istant	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel 14,250 III/18
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974 OCJP Project Number: 1983 Project Title: Criminal Legal Research Ass Funding Years: 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ , Prosecutors & Court P Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ istant Total Federal Allocation: \$ _	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel 14,250 III/18
Project Title: Study of Post-Sentencing Ou Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975 OCJP Project Number: 1547 Project Title: Training Program for Judges Funding Years: 1973, 1974 OCJP Project Number: 1983 Project Title: Criminal Legal Research Ass Funding Years: 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ , Prosecutors & Court P Total Federal Allocation: \$ _ Project Category/Number: _ istant	130,000 II/A/8 ersonnel 14,250 III/18

[&]quot;Indicates active project

Region: H	(San Mateo)			
OCJP Project N	umber: (NEW)	Project Category/Number:		
Project Title:	Automated Municipal Court	Praffic System		
Funding Years:	1979*	Total Federal Allocation:	\$ <u>50,000</u>	

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: I (Alameda)	
불편하면 보고 하는 동네가 없는 동네다. 하는데	[본 등] 프랑크 프랑크 프랑글 프리크 프린팅의
OCJP Project Number: 864 Project Title: Court Referral Program	Project Category/Number: VII/10
Funding Years: 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 134,858
OCJP Project Number: 1235	Project Category/Number: III/20
Project Title: Criminal Court Coordinator Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 16,000
OCJP Project Number: 1296 Project Title: Criminal Court Coordinator	
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 63,328
OCJP Project Number: 1340-I Project Title: Superior Court Calendar Man	
Funding Years: 1973	
OCJP Project Number: 1341-0 Project Title: Municipal Court Management	
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 65,000
OCJP Project Number: 2565 Project Title: Municipal Court Personnel 1	Project Category/Number: <u>II/A/9</u> Training
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 105,896
OCJP Project Number: 77-48 Project Title: Caseflow Management System	Project Category/Number: <u>III/22</u>
Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 62,250

^{*} Indicates active project

Region: I (Alameda)	
OCJP Project Number: 2212	Project Category/Number: VII/11
Project Title: Comprehensive Pretri	ial Services Project
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 586,356
OCJP Project Number: 1901	Project Category/Number: VII/12
Project Title: Pretrial Diversion F	Project
Funding Years: 1975, 1976, 1977*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 192,452
	성 중인 그는 남들 그는 하는데 관련을 보고 있다. 하는데 모
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: III/23
Project Title: Courts Accounting a	nd Traffic System
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 197,101

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: J (Santa Clara)	
OCJP Project Number: 151 Project Title: Criminal Justice Informat	
Funding Years: 1970, 1971, 1974	
	Project Category/Number: _X/5
Project Title: Court Security and Educat Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 9,267
OCJP Project Number: 1047	
Project Title: Municipal Court Traffic Court Trumble Court Traffic Court	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 27,000
	Project Category/Number: III/ 25
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 27,990
	Project Category/Number: IV/17 ration and Calendaring System Study
Project Title: Integrated Court Administ: Funding Years: 1973	
OCJP Project Number: 1341-I Project Title: Regional Court Commission	Project Category/Number: III/ 26
Project Title: Regional Court Commission Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 34,404
OCJP Project Number: 1430 Project Title: Bench Warrant Diversion	Project Category/Number: X/6
Funding Years: 1973	. Total Federal Allocation: \$ 9,999
OCJP Project Number: 1802 Project Title: Uniform Court Staff Resea	Project Category/Number: <u>III/27</u>
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 8,390

Region: J (continued)	그런데 : 이번에 하다고 있었다. 이번에 하는 이번에 가는 것이 되었다. 	-
OCJP Project Number: 2243 Project Title: Superior Court Inte	Project Category/Number: IV/18 grated Calendaring System	
Funding Years: 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 110,600	
OCJP Project Number: 2658 Project Title: Sentencing Alternat	Project Category/Number: VII/13	
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 248,371	
OCJP Project Number: 74-DF-09-0036/ Project Title: Judicial Pilot Prog	110,000 00.080.77	
Funding Years: 1974, 1976, 1977	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 251,256	

^{*} Indicates active project

Region: K (Mariposa, Merced, San Joaqu	in, Stanislaus)
OCJP Project Number: 1341-H	
Project Title: Court Systems Improvemen	t Project (Study)
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$28,974
OCJP Project Number: 1438 Project Title: Justice Courts' Moderniz	Project Category/Number: <u>III/28</u>
Funding Years: 1973	
OCJP Project Number: 2114 Project Title: Trial Court Delay-Legal	
Funding Years: 1975, 1976, 1977	ター・メング ぬっぱつ 不受性 ウェン・アン・スプレーン 井口管 かいがく しんしょかい
OCJP Project Number: 2115 Project Title: Court Systems Improvemen	
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 453,582
OCJP Project Number: 2595 Project Title: Municipal Court Administ	
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Stanislaus County Court R	Project Category/Number: VII/14 eferral Program
Funding Years: 1 <u>978 *</u>	Total Federal Allocation: \$26,968
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Victim Assistance Project	Project Category/Number: X/8
Funding Years: 1977*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 11,850

^{*}Indicates active project

OCJP Project Number: 1588	Project Category/Number: _II/B/7
Project Title: Regional Court T	raining and Upgrade Project
Funding Years: <u>1973, 1974, 1976</u>	, 1977 · Total Federal Allocation: \$ 15,277
OCJP Project Number: 1616	Project Category/Number: · II/B/8
Project Title: American Academy	of Judicial Education - Graduate Program
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 1,396
OCJP Project Number: 2516 Project Title: Court Recorders	Project Category/Number: VIII/4
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 9,313
OCJP Project Number: 2299 Project Title: Court Recorder	Project Category/Number: VIII/3
Funding Years: 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 1,023
그는 사람이 하는 사람이 가는 사람들이 얼마나 되었다. 그 사람들이 가장 그렇게 되었다.	Project Category/Number: III/31 search Assistant
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 20,000

^{*}Indicates active project

AGYP P	TT/B/9
	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/9</u> aining
나는 이렇게 하다니 그의 작가는 것이 되는 것이다. 그는 사람들은 생각이 되는 것이 되는 것이라면 되었다. 그 그 그 것은	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 1,833
	강하다고 말했다고요 그것도 말하다면 된다. 그는 때 그는 그렇다고! 한 하지만 되었다는 이번 전 경험을 받았다. 항목을 보고 있는 것이다.
	Project Category/Number: III/.32
그 민준이에 뭐 하는 말이 가는 맛이 가장 하는 것이다. 그리는 그리고 있는 그는 그를 모르는 말이다. 그리	nit Project
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 20,638
OCJP Project Number: 1372	Decidet Cotogo W. Whom TV/21
	tice Information System (Study)
Funding Years: 1973	
다른데 역시기를 보고 불편하는 그리고 있는 중인 이상 중요한 경우 기반 기반 중요한 이것 같은 기계 등이다.	
OCJP Project Number: 1759 Project Title: Sentencing Policies and	Project Category/Number: VII/15
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 9,333
OCJP Project Number: 1906	Project Category/Number: X/9
Project Title: Courts' Diagnostic Clin	nic
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{112,052}{}
2002	
OCJP Project Number: 2092	Project Category/Number: VII/16
Project Titles Court Referral Project	
Funding Years: <u>1974, 1975, 1976</u>	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 70,313
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976 OCJP Project Number: 2424	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 70,313 Project Category/Number: IV/22
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976 OCJP Project Number: 2424 Project Title: Automated Criminal Just	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 70,313 Project Category/Number: IV/22 tice Information System
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976 OCJP Project Number: 2424 Project Title: Automated Criminal Just	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 70,313 Project Category/Number: IV/22 tice Information System
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976 OCJP Project Number: 2424 Project Title: Automated Criminal Just Funding Years: 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 70,313 Project Category/Number: IV/22 tice Information System Total Federal Allocation: \$ 75,000
Project Title:Court_Referral Project Funding Years:1974, 1975, 1976 OCJP Project Number:2424 Project Title:Automated Criminal Just Funding Years:1975 OCJP Project Number:(NEW) Project Title:Superior_Court_Record	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 70,313 Project Category/Number: IV/22 tice Information System Total Federal Allocation: \$ 75,000 Project Category/Number: III/33

Region: M	(Monterey, San Benito, Santa	Cruz)	
OCJP Project N Project Title:	Number: (NEW) Legal Research Attorney	Project Category/Number:	III/34
	1978, 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	31,446
OCJP Project N Project Title:	Jumber: (NEW) Legal Research Clerk	Project Category/Number:	III/35
Funding Years:	1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	28,000
OCJP Project N Project Title:	Number: (NEW) Automated Case Management S	Project Category/Number: _ System	IV/23
Funding Years:	1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	40,000

^{*}Indicates active project

OCJP Project Number: 1453	Project Category/Number: III/ 36
Project Title: Superior Court Admini	그들 그는 그림을 가지 않는 것이 되는 것이 없는 것이다.
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 65,619
OCJP Project Number: 1561	Project Category/Number: III/37
Project Title: Superior Court Improve	ement Project
unding Years: 1973, 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 171,240
OCJP Project Number: 2632	Project Category/Number: III/38
Project Title: Administrative Service	
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	
	기교육 호텔은 가는 경기 전에 취실하셨다.
OCJP Project Number: 2778	
Project Title: Court Referral Project	
Funding Years: <u>1976, 1977, 1978</u> *	Total Federal Allocation: \$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
OCJP Project Number: 2779	Project Category/Number: II/A/10
	ing/Criminal Justice Training
Funding Years: 1976, 1977, 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 31,658
	얼마 아이들의 이번에서 회의 회의 그는 이 모양했다.
OCJP Project Number: 2818	Project Category/Number: IV/24
Project Title: <u>Automation of Account</u>	
Funding Years: 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 32,835
diding reals.	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 3=3555
OCJP Project Number: 2885	Project Category/Number: X/10
Project Title: Pretrial Conference Pr	그는 그렇게 하는 것은 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다. 그렇게 하는 것들은 그런 그리고 되었다고 있다고 있다.
Funding Years: <u>1977, 1978</u>	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 140,339
내 사람이 바쁜 그는 내가는 그는 이 사람이 되어 보고 있다.	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/25</u>
Project Title: <u>Automated Court Record</u>	
Funding Years 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 72,211**

Region: N (Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera,	Tulare	
	기를 가입하고 말라고 있는 것이 있습니다. 하는 사람들은 기를 가입하고 있다고 있다. 사람들은 소문에 하는 사람들이 하는 것이다.	
OCJP Project Number: 4020	Project Category/Number: _	X/11
Project Title: Bilingual Videotape Explana	tion of Juvenile Justic	e System
Funding Years: 1976 *	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	8,704
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: _	IV/26
Project Title: Automated Accounting System		
Funding Years: 1977 *	Total Federal Allocation: \$_	7,771

*Indicates active project

Region: O (Inyo, Mono)	당한 수 있다면 하는 아이를 하는 것이 있습니다. 이 기계를 보고 있는 것은 하는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은
OCJP Project Number: <u>1143</u> Project Title: <u>Judicial Education Progra</u>	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/10</u>
Funding Years: 1972	하는 하는 중 점 하다는 나면을 그리는 사람들은 나는 그는 말으로 하다 하는 하나가 사고를 하다는 것.
OCJP Project Number: <u>2402</u> Project Title: <u>Limited Alternatives to (</u>	
Funding Years: 1975	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$ 5,592
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Law Library	Project Category/Number: IX/5
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _2,500
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Microfilming of Records Funding Years: 1979*	
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Lower Court Improvement I	그는 그들이 살아보는 그 사람들이 가득하는 것이 되었다. 그는 그는 그는 그는 그를 가는 그를 가지 않는데 그를 가득하는데
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 10,000
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Recorded Phone Messages f	Project Category/Number: VI/2 Cor Jurors
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _1,500
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Correctional Sentencing S	Project Category/Number:VTT/18
Funding Years; 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ _1,370

Region: P (Sa	nta Barbara, San Luis Obis	po)	
	mber: <u>744</u> Court Executive Officer D		III/41
Funding Years:	1971	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$	23,000
	mber: <u>1329</u> Trial Court Delay - Legal		III/ 42
Funding Years:	1973, 1974	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$	46,359
	Countywide Municipal Cour		
Funding Years:	1974	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$	23,000
OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>2002</u>	Project Category/Number:	III/ 44
Project Title:	County Clerk/Court Inform	nation Retrieval System	
Funding Years:	1974	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$	25,000
	mber: 2015 Criminal Justice Forms An		111/ 45
Funding Years:	1974, 1975	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$	65,000

Region: Q (Ventura)	고, 이 경기 전에 있다는 이 사람이 되었다. 그 사람이 되었다.
OCJP Project Number: 1092 Project Title: Executive Officer	Project Category/Number:
Funding Years: 1972	
OCJP Project Number: 1340-M Project Title: Judicial Process Managemen	
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 23,876
OCJP Project Number: 1341-C Project Title: Court Management Seminar	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/11</u>
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 15,235
OCJP Project Number: 1341-R Project Title:Court Management Seminar	Project Category/Number: II/B/12
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 15,235
OCJP Project Number: 1341-T Project Title: Court Management Seminars	
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 44,765
OCJP Project Number: 1612 Project Title: Criminal Justice Informati	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/ 27</u> Lon System Development-Phases II and III
Funding Years: <u>1973</u> , 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 140,000
OCJP Project Number: 2005 Project Title: Rara-Legal and Court Manage	Project Category/Number: <u>III/48</u> sement Intern Project
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 19,600
OCJP Project Number: 2030 Project Title: Legal Research Assistant	Project Category/Number: III/49
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 15,000

Region: Q (continued)	
OCJP Project Number: 2428	Project Category/Number: III/.50
Project Title: Municipal Court Records 1	Retrieval System
Funding Years: 1975	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$ 40,450
OCJP Project Number: 2735 (mini grant) Project Title: Criminal Justice Information	
Funding Years: 1976, 1977*	
OCJP Project Number: 2735 (mini grant) Project Title: Crime & Delinquency Reduct:	Project Category/Number: X/12 ion Program (Improvement of Adjudication Sec.
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 78,767
OCJP Project Number: 71-DF-542 Project Title: Management Study of Ventu	Project Category/Number:
Funding Years: 1970	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 51,260

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: R (Los Angeles)	
OCJP Project Number: 98	Project Category/Number: VII/19
Project Title: Judicial Sentencing Model Funding Years: 1969	
	Project Category/Number: III/52 tem
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 64,236.
OCJP Project Number: 1340-Y Project Title: Court Administrator	Project Category/Number:III/53
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 50,712
OCJP Project Number: 1340-Z Project Title: Continuance Officer	Project Category/Number: III/54
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 32,021
OCJP Project Number: 1341-U Project Title: Video Tape Experimentation	
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 9,500
	Project Category/Number: <u>I/1</u> of Court Reform Blue Ribbon Committee Report
Funding Years: 1973, 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$_16,088
OCJP Project Number: 1623 Project Title: Planning and Research Unit	이 아이들이 살았다는 어떻게 살아 먹는 아이들 수 있다. 이 사이를 하는 것이 아니는 아이를 하는 것이다.
Funding Years: <u>1973, 1974, 1975</u>	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 792,363
OCJP Project Number: 2423 Project Title: Probation and Sentencing S	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/29</u>
Funding Years: 1975, 1977 (Augmentation)	

Region: R (continued)	
OCJP Project Number: 71-DF-909	Project Category/Number: III 5
Project Title: <u>Alternative Processing Syst</u>	:em
Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$102,980
OCJP Project Number: 72-DF-09-0078 Project Title: Municipal Court Executive C	그 사람이 되었다면 하지만 하는 사람들이 가장 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 그 그들은 것은 것은 사람들이 되었다.
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977*	Total Federal Allocation: \$178,253
OCJP Project Number: 75-DF-99-0019 Project Title: Witness Coordination	Project Category/Number: VI/3
Funding Years: 1974, 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$510,800
OCJP Project Number: 76-DF-09-0031 Project Title: Criminal Justice Coordinati	하는 그런 그렇게 하는 하를 통해 하는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 되는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다.
Funding Years: 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$150,000
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Municipal Court Clerk/Adminis	Project Category/Number:
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 11,700
OCJP Project Number: (NEW) Project Title: Project Court - 1978 Plan	Project Category/Number: X/17
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 67,500
보이라고 있는 사람들이 가득하고 되는 사람이 하는 것이 되는 사람들이 되는 사람들이 되고 가능했다. 중요 그	Project Category/Number: VII/20 strict Community Service Project
그 마른 경기 아이들이 나를 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 그 사람들이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다.	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 26,088
그는 사람들이 가장 그를 하다면 하고 가장 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 이 나는 사람들이 가장 하는 것이다.	Project Category/Number: II/A/12 Courts Planning & Research Unit Training
이 이렇게 되었다. 얼마나 아르고 하는 아들 모인이 하는 이번 이번 때문이다.	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 10,350

Region: R (continued)	
OCIP Project Number (NEW)	Project Category/Number: <u>III/57</u>
	rical Support Services Improvement Project
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 58,500
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number:
Project Title: Model Court Rules	
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 5.538
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: III/ 59
Project Title: Video Information P	roject
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 50,400
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: X/15
Project Title: <u>Domestic Violence P</u>	
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 157,500
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: X/16
	Legislation Affecting Municipal Courts
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 10,343
OCJP Project Number: (NEW)	Project Category/Number: X/18-
	igent Defender Program
Funding Years: 1979*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 42,432

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: S (Imperial, Riverside, San Bern	ardino)
OC IP Project Number: 101	Project Category/Number: VI/4
Project Title: Systems Study of Municipal	
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 13,500
	Project Category/Number: III/61
	al Court Case Scheduling Methods
Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 61,000
OCJP Project Number: 803	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/30</u>
Project Title: Traffic Citation and Want/	
Funding Years: 1972, 1973	
OCJP Project Number: 1169	그리는 경우 그는 사람들이 하면 아니라는 생각이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들이 가장 어떻게 되었다.
Project Title: <u>National College of State</u>	
Funding Years: 1972	Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{1,212}{}
OCJP Project Number: 1180	Project Category/Number: II/B/15
Project Title: American Academy of Judici	al Education
Funding Years: 1972	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 447
OCIP Project Number: 1340-X	TTT/60
Ocsi Project (Valider)	Project Category/Number: III/62
Project Title: Attorney Arbitration Plan Funding Years: 1973	
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 44,039
	행사는 전문 관련 등은 수 있는 것이라고 하고 있을 때
OCJP Project Number: 1341-F	Project Category/Number: III/63
Project Title: Supporting Staff for Court	Administrator
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 31,200
	하는 것도 하는 것도 하지만 그 얼마를 하는 것은 것이 없었다.
OCID Project Number 1610	TV/27
OCJP Project Number: 1610 Project Title: Automated Court System/Cou	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/31</u>
Funding Years: 1973, 1974, 1976, 1977	기업 하네. 그는 그의 작품이 보면 하는 그 없어서 나는 분석이 된 생이 그래, 게 된 일이 가고 된
runding Years: 17/3, 17/4, 17/0, 19//	Iotal rederal Allocation; 3 103,004

Region: S (continued)	
	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/16</u> ademy of Judicial Education - Graduate Program
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 664
	보인 회사 사람들은 하루 하셨다면 하셨다면 하는 것이 되었다.
OCJP Project Number: 1625 Project Title: Judicial Ed	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/17</u>
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 540
OCJP Project Number: 2291	Project Category/Number: VI/5
Project Title: Recorded Pl	one Messages for Jurors
Funding Years: 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 1,005
OCJP Project Number: (NEW	Project Category/Number:64
Project Title: Joint Court	Administration
Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 26,218
OCJP Project Number: (NEW	Project Category/Number:
Project Title: Imperial Cou	nty Municipal Court Improvements
Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 28,933
	Project Category/Number: VII/21
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 68,445

^{*}Indicates active project

Region: T (Orange)	마시 : 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/32</u> mated Procedures Project
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 145,039
	Project Category/Number; <u>IV/.33</u> System
그리고 있다. 그 그 사람들은 그는 그 그 그 사람들이 하는 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다. 그리고 말하는 것은 것은 것은 것이다.	76 Total Federal Allocation: \$ 1,794,710
	Project Category/Number: <u>III/66</u> of Traffic Violations
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 36,000
	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/34</u> System
Funding Years: <u>1974, 1975, 1976</u>	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 668,521
	Project Category/Number: X/19 sing Practices & Their Effect on Offenders
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 55,482
OCJP Project Number: 1627 Project Title: Attendance at Nation	Project Category/Number: II/B/18 al College of the State Judiciary
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 1,215
OCJP Project Number: 2101 Project Title:Criminal Jury Commun	Project Category/Number: VI/60 ication Feedback Project
Funding Years: 1975, 1976	. Total Federal Allocation: \$ 25,183
OCJP Project Number: 2441 Project Title: Court Referral Progr	Project Category/Number: VII/22
Funding Years: 1975, 1977* * Indicates active project	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 99,890

Region: U (San Diego)	사람들이 되었다. 그는 것은 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이다. 그는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이 되었다면 하는 것이다면 하는
	Project Category/Number: X/20
	ial Hearing Study
Funding Years: 1973	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 57,938
	Project Category/Number: II/A/14 Training for the Judiciary
Funding Years: 1972	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 5,200
	Project Category/Number: VII/23 1 Program
그렇게 가득하는 이 나는 살았다. 사람이 가지 않는 사람들이 되었다. 그 사람들이 살아 있었다.	976 Total Federal Allocation: \$ 91,189
	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/19</u> lege of Advocacy
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 24,000
Project Title: <u>Municipal Cou</u>	Project Category/Number:Project Category/Number:
Funding Years: 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 5,100
사람들은 아이들 아이들이 아이들을 내려가 되는 것이 없는 사람들이 되었다.	Project Category/Number: IV/35 ivity Project
Funding Years: 1977*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 300,000
OCJP Project Number: DF-71-10 Project Title: Industrial En	36 Project Category/Number:
Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 107,970
OCJP Project Number: 2803 Project Title: Experiment for	Project Category/Number:
Funding Years: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 33,000

Agency: Judicial Council	
OCJP Project Number: 395	Project Category/Number: III/60
	rove Weighted Caseload System
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 73,000
OCJP Project Number: 455	Project Category/Number: TTT/70
Project Title: Select Committee on Trial	
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 116,832
OCJP Project Number: 461	Project Category/Number: III/71
Project Title: <u>Calendar Management Techni</u>	
Funding Years: 1971, 1972	
OCIP Project Number: 468	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/36</u>
	Data Processing Equipment in Calif. Courts
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 198,860
'보고 보고 보다 되어 있는 <u>.</u> . 됐는 말이 들었다. 말	네.네. 프로그램 아이지만, 후 아이 모습니다.
	Project Category/Number: X/25
Project Title: Problems of Narcotics and	网络大型电影 医克朗氏 化二氯苯酚 化二氯甲基酚 医二氯甲基酚 医二氏性 医二氏性 医二氏性 化二氯甲基酚
Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 25,000
	나는 마늘 이번 이 모든 것이고 되었다. 모고 보았다
OCJP Project Number: 586	Project Category/Number: III/72
Project Title:Calendar Management Techni	
Funding Years: 1971, 1972	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 77,000
어머니는 아이들, 보이 남자보는 하이 이렇게 되었다. 아이를 보고 있는 생각이 되었다.	Project Category/Number: 1/2
Judges Benchbook	of Los Angeles Superior Court Criminal Trial
Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 20,136
	마스 마르크 아이들의 보고 된다고 하는 것이 되었다. 1985년 - 1985년
OCJP Project Number: 720	Project Category/Number: III/73
Project Title: Unified Trial Court Feasib	ility Study
Funding Years: 1971	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 42,284
21—78362	123

OCJP Project Number: 873	Project Category/Number:	x/ .26
Project Title: Fourth Appellate District	Defender Project	
Funding Years: 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation:	\$ 520,976
OCJP Project Number: 949 Project Title: Attendance at Drug Abuse		
Funding Years: 1972	Total Federal Allocation:	§ 19,500
OCJP Project Number: 1044 Project Title: Reprints of Sections of Unif:		
Funding Years: 1972	Total Federal Allocation:	\$ 6,000 Caseload Study
OCJP Project Number: 1115 Project Title: Attendance at Institute for		<u> </u>
Funding Years: 1972		§ 35,970
OCJP Project Number: 1223 Project Title: California Review of ABA S Funding Years: 1972	Standards of Criminal .	Justice
Project Title: <u>California Review of ABA S</u> Funding Years: <u>1972</u> OCJP Project Number: <u>1241</u>	Standards of Criminal Total Federal Allocation: Project Category/Number:	Justice § 12,600 VIII/6
Project Title: California Review of ABA S Funding Years: 1972 OCJP Project Number: 1241 Project Title: Alternatives to Using Report	Standards of Criminal Total Federal Allocation: Project Category/Number:	Justice § 12,600 VIII/6 urts
Project Title: California Review of ABA S Funding Years: 1972 OCJP Project Number: 1241 Project Title: Alternatives to Using Repo	Standards of Criminal Total Federal Allocation: Project Category/Number: orters in Municipal Co Total Federal Allocation: Project Category/Number:	Justice \$ 12,600 VIII/6 urts \$ 50,000
Project Title: California Review of ABA S Funding Years: 1972 OCJP Project Number: 1241 Project Title: Alternatives to Using Report Title: 1972 OCJP Project Number: 1267	Standards of Criminal Total Federal Allocation: Project Category/Number: orters in Municipal Co Total Federal Allocation: Project Category/Number:	Justice \$ 12,600 VIII/6 urts \$ 50,000

Agency: Judicial Council	
OCJP Project Number: 1300/8037	Project Category/Number: X/29
Project Title: Trial Court Criminal Jus	그리는 사람들은 사람들은 학교들은 학급한 그 학생들은 사람들은 사람들이 가는 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다.
	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 143,123
OCJP Project Number: 1340-A Project Title:Videotape Experimentation	가게 가게 하는 그는 것을 가득과 회원에 가득하게 하는 사람이 가는 말했다. 그 때문 가는 한국없는 그림에게
: Nation 트림 하는 사람들은 다른 사람들이 되는 사람들은 그는 사람들이 되는 사람들이 되었다.	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 181,901
OCJP Project Number: 1340-R Project Title: Calendar Management Tech	Project Category/Number: III/80
회사 취임 이 사람들이 사용하다 하는 사람은 그리고 하다니까?	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 406,634
OCJP Project Number: <u>1340-U</u> Project Title: <u>Judicial Impact Analysis</u>	Project Category/Number: X/30 (of Legislation) Team
Funding Years: 1974, 1975	그리는 항상 그 학생들은 그는 것이 하나 있는 그는 사람들은 그는 그들이 가장 하는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 되었다. 그는 것이 없는 것이 없다.
OCJP Project Number: 1340-AA Project Title: Basic Law Library	Project Category/Number: 1/4
Funding Years: 1974	어머니는 사람은 아이들은 아니는 얼마를 가지 않는데 아이들이 되었다. 그는 그는 그는 그를 다 되었다면 하다.
OCJP Project Number: 1340-BB Project Title: Lower Court Manual - Pri	Project Category/Number: <u>I/5</u>
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 23,000
OCJP Project Number: 1340-CC Project Title: Lower Court Evidence Manua	al-Printing and Distribution
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 35,000
	Project Category/Number: 1/7 on of Misdemeanor Benchbooks
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 18,000

~ ~~	ımber: 1341-N	Project Category/Number: <u>III/81</u>	
		Total Federal Allocation: \$ 48,675	
	医乳腺 医多类皮肤 医二甲基甲基酚 医皮肤 医电压电阻 医二氏管	Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/20</u>	
		lanagement Conferences	
Funding Years:	1974	_ Total Federal Allocation: \$ 40,000	
		Project Category/Number: <u>II/B/21</u>	
Project Title: _	Workshops - Statistaical	Reporting	
Funding Years:	1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 15,430	
OCJP Project Ni	ımber: <u>1341-Z</u>	Project Category/Number: VI/7	
		rors ("How Do You Find")	
Funding Years:	1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 10,000	
		등로 살로 하면 되는 것도 등 등에 가장 그런 말로	
		Project Category/Number: II/A/15	
Project Title: _	Center for Judicial Educa	tion and Research	· · · · · ·
Project Title: _	Center for Judicial Educa		· · · · · ·
Project Title: _ Funding Years:	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 732,130	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OC+? Project No	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 umber: 1439	tion and Research	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJP Project No Project Title: _	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 Imber: 1439 National Center for State	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 732,130 Project Category/Number: X/31	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OC3? Project No Project Title: _ Funding Years:	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 Lumber: 1439 National Center for State 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 732,130 Project Category/Number: X/31 Courts - Western Regional Office	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJ? Project No Project Title: _ Funding Years:	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 Lumber: 1439 National Center for State 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{732,130}{200} Project Category/Number: \frac{x/31}{200} Courts - Western Regional Office Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{329,182}{200} Project Category/Number: \frac{1000}{200}	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJP Project No Project Title: _ OCJP Project No Project Title: _	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 Jumber: 1439 National Center for State 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 Jumber: 1456 Court Automation/Informate	Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{732,130}{200} Project Category/Number: \frac{x/31}{200} Courts - Western Regional Office Total Federal Allocation: \$\frac{329,182}{200} Project Category/Number: \frac{1000}{200}	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJ? Project No Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJP Project No Project Title: _ Funding Years:	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 Imber: 1439 National Center for State 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 Lumber: 1456 Court Automation/Informate 1973, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 732,130 Project Category/Number: X/31 Courts - Western Regional Office Total Federal Allocation: \$ 329,182 Project Category/Number: IV/37 Ion Systems Coordinator Total Federal Allocation: \$ 80,909	
Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJ? Project No Project Title: _ Funding Years: OCJP Project No Project Title: _ Funding Years:	Center for Judicial Educa 1973, 1974, 1975 Imber: 1439 National Center for State 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 Lumber: 1456 Court Automation/Informat 1973, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 732,130 Project Category/Number: X/31 Courts - Western Regional Office Total Federal Allocation: \$ 329,182 Project Category/Number: IV/37 Cion Systems Coordinator	

Agency: <u>Judi</u>	cial Council		
OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>1873</u>	Project Category/Number:	III / 82
Project Title:	Uniform Juvenile Court Rul		
Funding Years:	1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation: \$	90,547
OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>1973 (1st yr)</u> 8035 (subsequent yrs) Judicial Criminal Justice	Project Category/Number: Planning Committee	X/ 32
Funding Years:	1974, 1975, 1976, 1977*	Total Federal Allocation: \$	301,708
	mber: 2096		x/ 33
Project Title:	Language Needs of Non-Engl	ish Speaking Persons (Study)
Funding Years:	1974, 1976	Total Federal Allocation: \$	176,300
	mber: <u>2150</u> Court Management Conferenc		II/B/22
	1975, 1976		98,888
	mber: 2380 Unpublished Opinions of Ap		
	레이얼 그 문제 아니라 하네요. 그리는 이 나는 다시 나를 다 다니다.	Total Federal Allocation: \$	보통 모양 이 학리회로 하는 이동 이
OCJP Project Nu	mber: <u>2576</u> New Trial Court Judges Ori	Project Category/Number:	II/A/16
	1976, 1977, 1978*		
OCJP Project Nu	_{mber:} 2790 Workshops on Criminal Case	Project Category/Number: 10ads	II/B/23
	1977, 1978, 1979		162,000
OCJP Project Nu	mber: 2792 Management Standards for J	그 속에 가는 그렇게 하는 사람들은 사람들이 가는 것이 하는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그는 것은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	VI/8
	_1977	Total Federal Allocation: \$	90,000
	ctive project	127	

Agency: <u>Judicial Council</u>	
72-DF-09-0081 and OCIP Project Number: 75-SS-09-0006	Project Category/Number: <u>IV/38</u>
Project Title: <u>California State Judicial</u>	
Funding Years: 1974	Total Federal Allocation: \$ 139,642

Agency: S	outhern	California	Associati	on of Govern	ments		
OCJP Project	Number:	544		Project Cate	egory/Number	: <u>X/24</u>	
Project Title:	Grad	uate Degre	e Program	in Judicial	Administra	tion	
Funding Years	s: <u>1971</u>	, 1972		Total Feder	al Allocation:	\$ 336,644	

Agency: Cal	ifornia Judges Association			
OCJP Project Nu	mber: 957	Project Category/Number:	1/3	
Project Title: _	Project Benchmark			
Funding Years:	1972, 1973, 1974, 1975	Total Federal Allocation:	§ 167,131	

STATE AND PRIVATE AGENCY

OCJP Project	Number:	77-TA-09-0001	Project Category/Number:	X/21
Project Title:	Space	Management and Judic	ial Administration Inte	gration
Funding Years	: <u>1977</u> *		. Total Federal Allocation: \$	122,950
OCJP Project	Number:	77-DF-09-0019	Project Category/Number:	x/22
Project Title: Funding Years		Caceflor Management	ropolitan Criminal Cour Total Federal Allocation: \$	그러는 그들면 되는 귀를 하시다.

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^{*}Indicates active project

Region:I	os Angeles Bar Association		
OCJP Project	Number: 78-NI-AX-0010	Project Category/Number	r: X/23
Project Title:	Neighborhood Justice Ce	nter	
Funding Year	s: 1978*	Total Federal Allocation:	<u>\$ 213,810</u>

^{*}Indicates active project

SECTION III

SUMMARY OF CCCJ-FUNDED COURT PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA 1969-1979

REGION	YEAR	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
A	PROJECTS FEDERAL AMOUNT	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	2	2	4	8
В	n	ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	\$24,444	Ø	\$30,000	\$33,998 1 22,872	\$21,345 1 18,317	\$25,028 2 20,000	\$80,371 6 115,633
C	11	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	1 \$1,693	900	\$6,372	15,000	3 41,015	22,354	NA	9 87,334
D	er er	Ø	Ø	Ø	1 \$114,635	623,774	1 39,750	1 19,875	98,204	2 55,253	6 322,704	294,543	22 1,568,738
E		Ø	Ø	Ø	102,228	3 122,856	2 117,982	3 267,154	3 142,369	2 52,190	3 57,746	1 24,941	18 887,466
F	 	Ø	Ø	2 \$275,359	2 176,938	7 477,562	5 554,490	5 385,135	3 71,181	5 180,851	2 131,425	NA	31 2,252,941
G		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	1 35,145	$\frac{1}{62,550}$	$\frac{2}{66,310}$	2 173,518	o de Ø	2 189,868	2 163,735	10 691,126
H	n	Ø	Ø	Ø	1 57,294	6 266,707	5 212,770	3 98,000	Ø	Ø	ø	2 69,800	17 704,571
1	u	Ø ş	1 14,685	Ø	44,987	5 162,762	2 45,500	2 71,328	3 253,931	3 345,973	3 296,569	197,101	21 1,432,836
J	.	Ø -	1 117,448	2 527,499	27,000	· 4 173,315	2 194,390	110,600	2 178,881	$\frac{2}{110,285}$	80,548	ΝA	16 1,519,966
K	ur di	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	2 36,179	Ø	2 194,698	3 222,966	3 220,457	2 59,815	NA.	12 734,115
L		Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	2 5,373	<u>1</u> 5,000	$\frac{3}{12,336}$	4,300	Ø	10,000	10,000	9 47,009

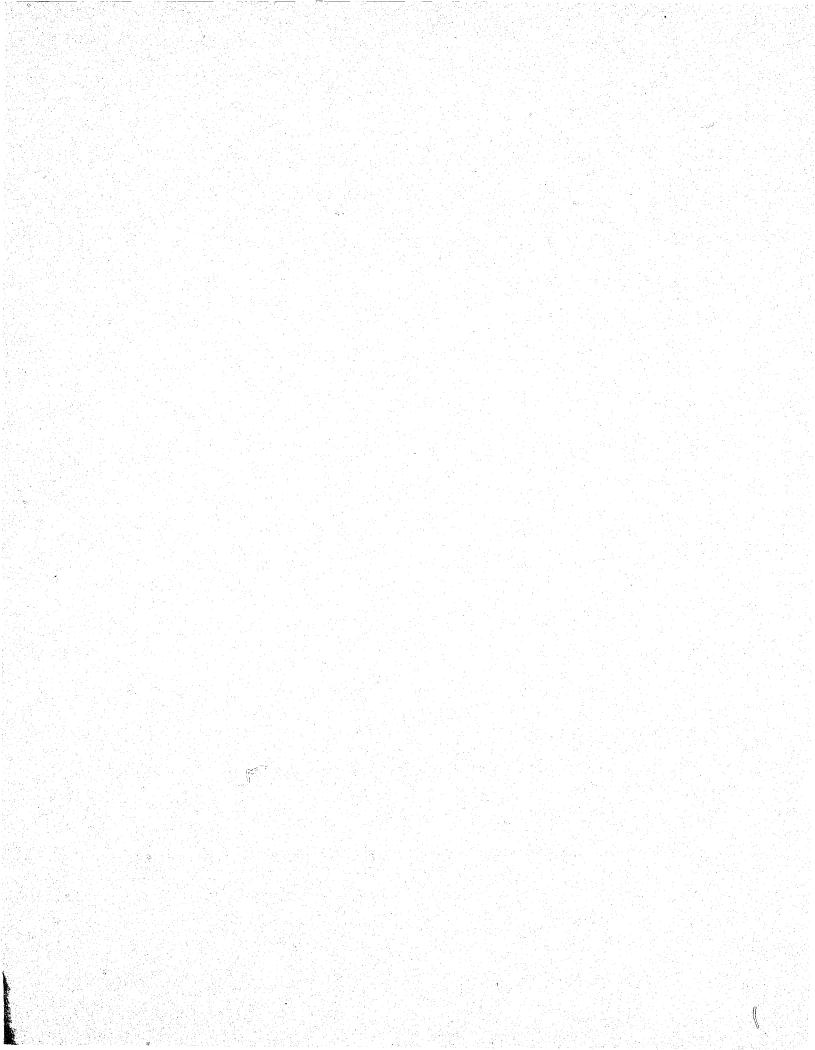
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SUMMARY OF CCCJ-FUNDED COURT PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA 1969-1979 (Continued)

REGION	YEAR	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
M	FROJECTS FEDERAL AMOUNT	Ø	Ø	1 \$996	Ø	3 \$44,275	3 \$59,568	3 \$131,654	2 \$75,476	ø	2 \$31,234	3 \$54,000	17 \$397,203
N	11 (1)	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	2 68,139	$\frac{2}{145,800}$	1 22,920	$\frac{6}{161,034}$	6 110,700	5 146,430	NA	22 655,023
0	u u takan Marekan	Ø	Ø	Ø	\$888	Ø	Ø 5,592	1	Ø	Ø	Ø	5 32,059	7 38,539
P	n	Ø	Ø	23,000	Ø	25,434	4 95,925	40,000	ø	ø	Ø	NA	7 184,359
Q	. n	Ø	ø	Ø	23,000	4 104,346	3 79,365	1 40,450	$\frac{3}{244,371}$	93,245	1 75,000	NA	15 659,777
R	•	1 \$46,058	Ø	107,216	Ø	4 314,092	<u>4</u> 502,004	3 688,972	3 232,474	92,432	<u>1</u> 69,500	10 789,118	30 2,899,866
S		1 13,500	Ø	1 61,000	3 64,138	6 238,621	$\frac{1}{246,103}$	1,005	1 245,024	1 176,670	3 123,596	na	18 1,169,657
T		Ø	1 145,039	ø	1 98,837	4 260,001	3 1,279,576	$\frac{3}{342,264}$	3 645,323	Ø	<u>1</u> 55,000	NA	16 2,826,040
U		Ø	Ø	$\frac{1}{107,070}$	1 5,200	1 57,938	2 49,283	2 35,100	1 35,906	300,000	1 33,000	NA	10 624,397
TOTAL REGIONA ACTIVIT	and the state of t	2 \$59,558	3 \$277,172	10 \$1,227,276	14 \$1,315,655	60 \$3,018,212	43 \$3,715,400	39 \$2,539,765	40 \$2,800,958	35 \$1,835,941	39 \$3,519,200	35* \$1,680,325	321 \$19,576,967

^{*1979} figures incomplete





Melvin E. Cohn Judge In Chambers Hall of Justice Redwood City, California 91065

July 17, 1978

Hon. Edward M. Kennedy Senator from Massachusetts Senate Office Building Washington, D. C. 20531

Dear Senator Kennedy:

On behalf of California's Judicial Planning Committee, I am forwarding the following suggestions to you regarding the reorganization of LEAA. The Committee has reviewed the draft of your proposed legislation and agrees that it may well reduce the red tape and complexities of the LEAA program. However, we do hope that you will give some consideration to the following.

Proposed section 402(c) (4) provides that each local criminal justice advisory board shall provide an adequate allocation of funds for court programs based upon the jurisdiction's expenditures for court programs contributing to the jurisdiction's total criminal justice expenditures. This language raises three concerns:

First, under the existing LEAA legislation, there is a lack of clarity as to what a "court project" is. Some interpret this as including prosecution and defense efforts, while others perceive the definition to apply solely to projects sponsored by the judicial branch. The California Judicial Planning Committee believes the latter interpretation is the correct one, and hopes that any future legislation will eliminate this ambiguity by clearly defining a "court project/program".

Second, the present "adequate shale" requirement for courts has a similar problem. An "adequate share" is not clearly defined nor is there any statement as to whether a judicial planning committee can set such a standard for judicial projects alone and bind the state planning agency and local regions to such a standard.

We would submit that the reauthorization legislation should address this by quantifying what is an "adequate share" while clearly delineating the role of the Judicial Planning Committee in evaluating whether the requirement is being met and in setting any standards of its own as to what is an "adequate allocation" of funds to judicial projects.

Finally, the provision setting forth that an adequate allocation for court programs should be based upon a jurisdiction's expenditure for court programs raises the problem of what is to be done in states like California where a portion of some judges' and local court expenses are paid by the state while the remainder are paid for by local government. Is the state share to be included in the jurisdiction's expenditures for court programs? If not, we would propose that there be a similar "adequate allocation" requirement for state judicial agency projects and that it should be specified that the contributions to local courts be included therein so that these funds are not lost in the computation process.

2. Proposed section 402(d) provides that each state may have a Judicial Coordinating Committee for the preparation, development and revision of applications reflecting the needs and priorities of various state and local courts. Furthermore, it provides that where there is a pre-existing body, it shall develop programs and projects designed to improve the functioning of the various state courts.

Given the success and name identification associated with many of the existing judicial planning committees, we are concerned with changing their operating name in mid-stream.

There would appear to be little value in this and we would strongly urge maintaining the name of "Judicial Planning Committee" for these bodies.

It is not clear why pre-existing committees should be given less responsibility than any new ones created under the proposed act. It would appear more logical to provide all committees with equal responsibilities.

Finally, the differentiation of responsibilities for new committees for "the state and local courts of the state" versus pre-existing committees for the "various state courts of the state" presents a similar problem. Many states like California do not have a unified Therefore, some courts are court system. supported by the state while others are supported by local government. If such a state has a pre-existing committee, it appears, under your proposal, that said committees would have a narrower scope of responsibility than in a similar state where a new committee is created. We hope that you will consider modifying this section to provide greater uniformity between the existing committees and any new ones which are subsequently created.

- 3. Proposed section 403(a) (4) provides that each annual state grant application must certify that there is an adequate share of funds for court programs. We would like to reiterate the discussion under number 1, supra, in urging you to clarify this statement to avoid many of the problems which have occurred under the 1976 act.
- 4. Proposed section 405(a)(3) provides that LEAA will distribute 70% of its funds by giving 70% to eligible units of local government and 30% to four areas in equal amounts, one of those areas being for improving court administration in proportion to the total expenditure for judicial, legal, prosecutive and public defense services.

First, we question the desirability of including prosecution and defense services in the criteria for determining the portion of the 7.5% that will be allocated to "improving court administration". This could well lead to courts receiving less than 3% of all LEAA funds which is even worse than the present system.

Second, the question occurs as to whether this section is, in fact, a definition of what is an "adequate allocation" for court projects or merely a mandatory guideline for LEAA's initial distribution

of its funds. Whether it is either case, we would suggest that some thought be given to developing a more realistic figure for the courts, excluding prosecution and defense services, and for using any standard throughout the Act on a uniform basis rather than quantifying it only once while leaving it open to speculation elsewhere in the Act.

5. Proposed section 901 has the various definitions of terms used in the Act. In addition to subsection (a)(16), which defines a "court", we would suggest that some consideration be given to providing a definition of a "state court system" consistent with the questions raised under number 2, supra.

We firmly believe that courts should mean the judicial branch of government. While it is obvious that the criminal courts can't function without prosecutors and defenders, they are a part of the administrative branch of the government and should be treated as such. In many states, such as California, judges run for election or are appointed without regard to political parties. They thus have little political clout and need a specified minimum allocation of funds. If lumped together with those parts of the criminal justice system that are partisan and political, they will receive little or no funds for the improvement of courts per se.

We hope that these comments and suggestions are of some help to you and your staff. If we can be of any further assistance, please feel free to call upon us.

Sincerely,

Melvin E. Cohn, Judge, Superior Court Chairman, Judicial Criminal Justice Planning Committee of California