

KFC  
971  
N64  
D47  
C.2

**INSTITUTE FOR COURT MANAGEMENT**

**OF THE**

**NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS**

**PHASE III COURT EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

**August 1, 1993 - April 1, 1994**

**TOPIC**

**Cultural Diversity, Its Effect on the Small Court  
//**

**for**

**NORTH KERN MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT  
/**

**Vicki J. Despain-Ketchie  
Clerk/Administrator**

**Library  
National Center for State Courts  
300 Newport Ave.  
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8702**

Vicki Despain-Ketchie  
North Kern Municipal Court  
Delano, California  
Advisor: Dan Straub

# A B S T R A C T

TOPIC: Cultural Diversity and Its Effect on the Small Court.

---

The evaluated project is "Cultural Diversity and Its Effect on the Small Court". The evaluation was done at the North Kern Municipal Court. Weighted caseload is the methodology used in California and primarily in Kern County to determine not only the number of judicial resources, but also the number of support staff required by each court. Weighted caseload formulas do not include variables for caseload processing times required when sizable populations of non-English speaking individuals use the court's services. The project evaluated the number of cases requiring interpretation; the length of time to process these cases; whether or not language was the only barrier created by a culturally diverse population; whether the courtroom was the only arena affected by cultural diversity; and how these facts can help administration more effectively plan and meet the needs of a changing "court" population.

The study confirmed that it takes more time to process cases in languages other than English, that all arenas of the court are affected by a culturally diverse population, and that weighted caseload methodology should include a variable for cultural diversity.

## DEDICATION

To: Ken McDaneld, in memory of my very dear friend

I wish to dedicate this paper, humble as it may be to my dear friend, Kenny P. McDaneld. Without his help, encouragement, friendship and never ending faith in my ability, this project would not have been finished. Frantic calls and long conversations about how to do this project, and then more communications about how to make it better, were the order of almost every day. Always with kindness, and gentleness he helped me to do a better job. He always encouraged me to ask the hard questions and to stand firm for my convictions. Ken, I will miss you, but I will never forget you. Thank you for sharing your talent and your friendship so unselfishly.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The opportunity to attempt this project would not have taken place without the cooperation, encouragement, and support of the Judges of the North Kern Municipal Court. The court staff from both branches, who continued the daily court routines without faltering, and who had little or no guidance from their Clerk/Administrator because, "she was busy working on some Washington paper", earned them bragging rights as the best court clerks in the country! To Judge Chase, Judge Ingle and to the staff, without your combined commitment to the study it would never have been completed, and I gratefully extend my sincerest thanks for enduring the "project". To my eighty-six year old mother, who has always believed I could accomplish anything I was called upon to do even when I knew the task at hand was impossible, there are not words to express my love and thankfulness. To my five children, who have "grown up" with their mother, to my several sons and daughters-in-law, and to my six lovely grandchildren, I could not have accomplished anything without your love and support. To my husband, Cliff, who said the right things every time I needed encouragement and confidence, my deepest love is yours. Cliff, you are the best thing that ever happened to me! And to Dan Straub, who is the foremost instructor, sincerest counselor, kindest critic, and one of the most inspirational people I have ever known, my deepest appreciation. And finally, to the Lord of my life, who deserves all honor, I give You all the glory and my humble praise.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	Page i
INTRODUCTION.....	Page 1
The Issue.....	Page 1
The Court.....	Page 4
The Study.....	Page 6
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	Page 10
THE OBJECTIVES.....	Page 15
METHODOLOGY.....	Page 17
The Data Collection.....	Page 17
The Collection, Test, & Preliminary Evaluation..	Page 19
The Obstacles to the Study.....	Page 21
CONCLUSIONS.....	Page 22
How many people are non-English speaking?.....	Page 22
How much additional judicial time was required to process non-English speaking cases?.....	Page 23
RESULTS.....	Page 32
The Recommendations.....	Page 38

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1:	CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENT JUDICIAL TIME COMPARISONS...	Page 24
TABLE 2:	CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENT PERCENTAGE INCREASES.....	Page 24
TABLE 3:	TRAFFIC CASES JUDICIAL TIME COMPARISONS.....	Page 27
TABLE 4:	TRAFFIC CASES PERCENTAGE INCREASES.....	Page 28
TABLE 5:	CIVIL HEARINGS JUDICIAL TIME COMPARISONS.....	Page 30
TABLE 6:	CIVIL HEARINGS PERCENTAGE INCREASES.....	Page 30
TABLE 7:	PARKING JUDICIAL TIME COMPARISONS.....	Page 31

## LIST OF APPENDICES

DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEET.....	Page A-1
SAMPLE CALENDAR.....	Page A-2
GRAPH (NAPA COUNTY) .....	Page A-3
GRAPH (ORANGE COUNTY) .....	Page A-4
GRAPH (SOLANO COUNTY) .....	Page A-5
GRAPH (NORTH KERN MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT) .....	Page A-6
SPREADSHEET WITH WEIGHTED CASELOAD STATISTICS (N.K.M.C.) ...	Page A-7
NEWSPAPER ARTICLE REGARDING "UFW MARCH" .....	Page A-8



## INTRODUCTION

April 1, 1994

### THE ISSUE

Why do a study on cultural diversity and its effect on the small court? Personal thoughts came to mind of what to study and how to perform a meaningful project for the North Kern Municipal Court. These thoughts brought back reflections of justice court days in the late 1960's when the first large numbers of culturally diverse peoples began to reside permanently in the area. The thought of several hundred union organizers being arrested on one criminal complaint was more like a dreaded dream. The chargeable offense had been praying in a farmers field....in violation of a Superior Court Restraining Order. The subsequent days were filled with confusion as the court scrambled to meet mandates required when all the defendants pleaded "not guilty"; refused to waive their right to a speedy trial; and, demanded a trial by jury. The facts were glaring: The courtroom was too small to accommodate all the people, there were not enough court clerks

to process the workload, there were no additional judges to hear the cases, there were no "certified" interpreters to be found, there were not enough jurors to impanel a trial jury, and, there was not enough money to pay the staggering bills! The North Kern Municipal Court has learned a great deal from that experience. The question still remains, will it happen again and will the courts be prepared? With these thoughts in mind the project began to take shape.

Since 1966, trial courts and the Judicial Council of the State of California have used the weighted caseload methodology to estimate the need for additional judgeships. A similar formula was previously used to measure the court's needs for support staff. While this method adequately served as a measure of need in the past, it has since lost credibility in the eyes of both the courts and the Legislature. Since the weighted caseload methodology was first applied, the conditions under which the courts operate have changed dramatically. Changes in procedural and substantive law, operating practices, local policy decisions regarding court related agencies, and the political nature of the judgeship creation process have all contributed to the shift. This method is not sensitive to changes on the relative impact of factors affecting the judgeship needs. Judgeship needs for a given court for a year, are determined by using the total workload of the court for a year and dividing by the judge-year value. In November 1987, the Judicial Council directed the Administrative Office of the Courts to study alternative methods of determining judgeship needs. An ad

hoc committee appointed in 1988 to assist in this study recommended the creation of a formal advisory committee to develop a new methodology that is more sensitive to changes on the relative impact of factors affecting the judgeship needs. However, the great impact of cultural diversity on the State of California and its effects are not considered as a variable to the test results. This disparity most likely occurred because the committee only surveyed Superior Courts and failed to survey counties where cultural diversity is most pervasive.

The North Kern Municipal Court has a wide and varied population, speaking many different languages, practicing diverse customs, both religious and social, and with many individuals having little or no understanding of the American system of justice. It could be characterized as a microcosm of California in the future. The majority of individuals living in the jurisdiction are minorities. It has become more difficult to process the large influx of new cases, especially the increasing number of non-English speaking clients. This is a problem, not only in northern Kern County but in the entire state. By the year 2000, the majority of the population of California will be of Hispanic lineage.

The Kern County Administrative Office has traditionally recommended to the Board of Supervisors that staffing for the North Kern Municipal Court based upon the formula called the "Weighted Caseload Statistics". This formula was developed by the California Judicial Council, to determine staffing levels for both judges and

support staff. Recently, there has been a renewed interest in the impact large numbers of culturally diverse populations are having upon government in general, and, more importantly for this study, on the courts. The goal of this study is to identify how much additional time is needed by court personnel, whether judges or support staff, to accommodate individuals from diverse backgrounds and languages. Ultimately, it should cause funding sources to recognize the need for additional resources in those courts who must meet the needs a culturally diverse population in the Criminal Justice System of California.

#### **THE COURT**

North Kern Municipal Court began its operations on January 1, 1990, replacing the former Justice Court Districts of Shafter/Wasco and Delano/McFarland. The court serves as a trial court for criminal and traffic misdemeanors, infractions, civil matters under \$25,000.00, and small claims matters under \$5,000.00. In addition to trial court functions, the court also conducts felony preliminary hearings, makes distribution of fines and forfeitures among county, State, and municipal agencies and helps the public with court related matters. State law authorizes two judicial positions for the court. Court sessions are conducted five days per week in Delano and Shafter, two cities 27 miles apart.

North Kern Municipal Court is a two-judge regional court.

Both judges have lived in the area for most of their lives and are familiar with the diverse populace and cultures that share residence in the district. It is one of three regional courts with two judges and one of four Municipal Courts in the County of Kern. Bakersfield Municipal Court, at the County Seat, is the largest Municipal Court with nine judges and two commissioners authorized. The courts of the county are on a mainframe computer system. The system provides for the management of criminal cases through the Criminal Justice Information System, (CJIS), and through the Citation Processing System, (CPS) for traffic case management and cashiering/accounts receivables. Civil processing is not computerized. The North Kern Municipal Court employs three full time contract Spanish speaking interpreters, and one part time Filipino interpreter. The court currently has the highest ratio of felony cases per judge among the lower courts of the County of Kern. The court has two State Prisons located in the jurisdiction; the Delano State Prison and the Wasco State Prison. There are also five Return to Custody facilities within the jurisdiction designed to accommodate overnight stays for state prisoners being transported throughout the state prison system. The Kern County jail facility is also located in the jurisdiction of the North Kern Municipal Court. Over 18,000 inmates currently live within the jurisdictional boundaries of the North Kern Municipal Court.

## THE STUDY

Given the fact that weighted caseload is the method used to determine judgeships in the State of California, and accordingly, support staff is allocated on the same basis, the study focused on what effect cultural diversity produced in various areas of the court. This data would then be added to the weighted caseload methodology used by the Judicial Council of California.

The data gathered to determine processing times for weighted caseload by the Judicial Council of California came exclusively from Superior Courts or general jurisdiction courts. The North Kern Municipal Court is a limited jurisdiction court. Major differences exist between the limited jurisdiction court and the general jurisdiction court regarding the method and timing of the interjection of interpreters into cases. For example, in nearly all criminal cases heard at the Superior Court level or general jurisdiction level, an attorney is already appointed and prepared to have the case proceed when the defendant arrives at court. In most cases, the prosecution has discussed the case with opposing counsel and at least some idea of where the case is going is known to the parties. In most cases, the fact that an individual is not English-speaking is known before the case gets to the general jurisdiction court due to the preliminary hearing process in the lower courts. Therefore, under normal circumstances, the general jurisdiction court is prepared with

counsel and the proper interpreter the day the case is scheduled to proceed. The general jurisdiction courts studied by the California Judicial Council were Napa County, Orange County, and Solano County.

On the other hand, in limited jurisdiction courts, or the court of first appearance, court personnel are not aware of an individuals' inability to speak English until the day of the arraignment. Whether counsel will be appointed is a function of the Court following somewhat lengthy questioning of the defendant. Many times, because of diverse cultural backgrounds, individuals have little or no concept of the American System of Justice. Therefore, judges find themselves not only explaining the defendant's Constitutional rights, but each right is followed by a lengthy discussion. Conversation must be tailored to the defendant's level of education and life experiences in order to explain what the right means to the individual and how it can be exercised. For instance, a jury trial, is a concept not truly understood by many defendants from diverse cultural backgrounds, who appear in the local court for various charges. The concept of trial by one's peers must be explained using various analogies to help the individual comprehend his/her right. The subject of cultural diversity is not a new one to the courts; however, given the changes in the demographics of Central and Southern California its effects have taken on significantly increased importance.

The more prepared a court can be to meet the needs of a culturally diverse population, the more efficient and cost-

effective the organization becomes. The North Kern Municipal Court has historically employed three Spanish-speaking contract interpreters on a daily basis. The court also employs one Filipino interpreter on a bi-weekly basis.

The funding source for the County of Kern, the Board of Supervisors, has three elected members from the regional areas of Kern County. The need for interpreters in various phases of County government including the court, is well known to elected officials who run for office and campaign in the regional areas.

Judges, attorneys, probation officers, police officers and court support staff have long recognized the necessity of the interpreters. Additionally, the court administration has always recognized the need to hire Spanish-speaking support staff and utilize the efficiencies associated with the appointment of Spanish-speaking judges or pro tem judges.

A fortunate court administration would have capital equipment funds allocated to purchase new technology designed to meet the needs of the non-English speaking population. This study has generally substantiated these theories. It has also provided the ability to draw conclusions regarding the number of additional resources needed and the cost of providing those resources. The study served to provide recommendations for the most effective administrative actions that need to be taken by the court to accomplish these ends. Information of this type was not readily available from the sources questioned, including the National Center for State Courts Library, the State of California Judicial



Council, or various other courts contacted in California. This court's daily dockets proved to be the best source of information and by utilizing that resource this study was completed.

Branch court information was gathered by a college student over a three month period in the months of October, November, and December, 1993. English speaking cases similar in nature were timed against equivalent non-English speaking cases to determine the difference in time to resolve the matters. Test cases were taken equally from both branch courts over this three month period. The timings bore out the supposition that more judicial time was needed to process non-English speaking cases than the similar English-speaking cases.

Additionally, a "Data Query" was used on the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) in order to determine how many criminal cases needed interpretation since CJIS was programmed for the Kern County Judicial System. Other information was also received including what type of interpretation was used, and how often non-English speaking cases returned to court for additional hearings as compared to the English-speaking case of an equivalent nature.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The information concerning "Cultural Diversity" and its effect on the small court is limited at best. Very few articles were available that dealt with cultural diversity and most of those focused on the challenges associated with a diverse work force. Other related material was reviewed, but only brief segments of the publications were used to enhance this study. Additional books were examined, however the primary focus of these writings was the historic struggle for recognition of human rights for minorities in the State of California.

One set of publications reviewed dealt with the issue of English as the "official" language of a state or county. "Bilingualism Battle Flares in California" by Bill Girdner relates a situation in which all the signs in a neighborhood were displayed in one foreign language.<sup>1</sup> The article is followed by "Language Amendment Billed as 'Ethnic Ghetto' Cure" by Andres Veglucci. Veglucci in his article discusses the pros and cons mandating English as the "official" language.<sup>2</sup> Several states and counties do have statutes in the law that dictate "English only" as their standard. Veglucci states, *"Five states--Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Virginia--have adopted measures saying*

---

<sup>1</sup> "Bilingualism Battle Flares in California; Language Amendment Billed as 'Ethnic Ghetto' by Andres Veglucci", Miami Herald (Miami, Fla.), May 17, 1987.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

English is the official language, according to the director of U.S. English. But none of those states has immigration rates like those in Florida, Texas, and California, where the numbers are highest.

*The issue of immigration is an important one in Southern California, an area fast becoming the Ellis Island of the 1980's."*<sup>3</sup>

Understanding how different it is to live in an area where life goes on without the white majority in charge of government, business, and society as a whole, is difficult. Joe Schwartz in his article "Hispanics in the Eighties" American Demographics, is quoted, "The number of Hispanics in the U.S. has grown by 30 percent since 1980, four times faster than the U.S. population as a whole. In 1987, the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey counted 18.8 million Hispanics."<sup>4</sup>

Given the large numbers of minorities residing in central California, coupled with the question of whether a language amendment should be considered, the research looked to the "Trial Court Performance Standards", National Center for State Courts and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, for assistance. This publication sets forth the standards for public accountability of the trial court. The standards state, "Trial courts should be open and accessible. Because location, physical structure, procedures, and the responsiveness of its personnel affect accessibility, the five standards grouped under ACCESS TO JUSTICE require a trial

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Schwartz, Joe, "Hispanics in the Eighties", American Demographics, January, 1988.

court to eliminate unnecessary barriers to its services. Such barriers can be geographic, economic, and procedural. They can be caused by deficiencies in language and the knowledge of individuals participating in court proceedings. Additionally, psychological barriers can be created by mysterious, remote unduly complicated, and intimidating court procedures." <sup>5</sup>

Cameron Burke in his article "Toward a Service-oriented Court System", indicates courts should be concerned with meeting the public need. He emphasizes the importance of service indicators as, "(1) trial courts should inform the community of their programs; (2) judges and trial court personnel should be courteous, responsive, and respectful; (3) access to the courts should be affordable; and (4) courts must be accountable for their resources".<sup>6</sup>

The timely publication entitled, "Justice in the Balance 2020", A Report of the Commission on the Future of the California Courts, quoted as follows, "Effective justice presupposes effective communication and understanding. Removing language barriers to justice is essential".... "It is not just the volume but also the diversity of non-English speaking Californians that will challenge

---

<sup>5</sup> "Trial Court Performance Standards", National Center for State Courts and the Bureau of Justice Assistance, July 1990, Page 7.

<sup>6</sup> Burke, Cameron, "Toward a Service-oriented Court System", The Court Manager, Spring 1990.

the public justice system of the future."<sup>7</sup> The commission further is quoted as follows regarding cultural differences: "Cultural differences can also pose serious impediments to comprehension. To bridge that gap, judges and nonjudicial personnel must strive to become more 'culturally competent,' that is, comprehending of and sensitive to cultural differences. A first step in achieving cultural competence is hiring more multilingual court personnel, both judicial and nonjudicial."<sup>8</sup>

Analysis of various publications regarding caseload and weighted caseload methodology was done during the study. Given the fact that weighted caseload often is used in the determination of court budgets, and considering the fact that one major effect on the courts from cultural diversity is on court resources, several of these type publications were utilized. The publication entitled, "Proposed New Judgeship Needs Determination Methodology", The Report of the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Court Profiles, "Participants in the prototype model study were Napa, Orange, and Solano County Superior Courts".<sup>9</sup> This statement is significant considering the study focused on the lack of cultural diversity information included in the weighted caseload study, from

---

<sup>7</sup> "Justice in the Balance 2020", A Report of the Commission of the Future of the California Courts, December, 1993, (Chapter 3, Page 56).

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. (Chapter 3, Page 57)

<sup>9</sup> "Proposed New Judgeship Needs Determination Methodology", The Report of the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on County Profiles. Administrative Office of the Courts, February, 1993. (Page G-1).

courts of limited jurisdictions located in areas with high multi-racial groups of people.

Since very few publications were on point with the issue of the effect of a culturally diverse population on the local court system, the other published writings all had one common thread woven throughout their writings. People do have importance, courts are provided for the people, and, therefore, courts need to meet the needs of the people. Since little is written about the subject study, the information provided by this project will hopefully benefit other jurisdictions if, in the future, their courts must meet the challenge of providing court services to a culturally diverse population.

## THE OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this study's data collection and analysis was to provide answers to these and other questions:

1. Does it take longer to process cases when individuals do not speak the English language?
2. How much additional judicial time is required in the courtroom setting?
3. Are more judicial hours\resources needed in a culturally diverse court than weighted caseload dictates?
4. Are other support staff\resources required in a culturally diverse court than weighted caseload dictates?
5. What role would technology play in adding resources to a culturally diverse court?
6. Is language the only barrier, or are other arenas of court services affected by a diverse population?
7. What types of efficiencies can court administration learn from this study?
8. Are there budgetary issues that can be more efficiently approached using the results of this study?

To address these issues and other administrative questions, the study was begun in October of 1993. A sample of the work sheet used in the courtroom timings is attached as Appendix 1. The worksheet included the type of case being heard, the date the sample was being taken, whether the case was English speaking or non-English speaking, and the time required for the judge to hear the case from beginning to end. The worksheet also included whether the case was a criminal case, a traffic case, a drunk driving (drunk driving cases were timed as a separate set of like cases), a civil case, a small claims case, or a parking case. For all criminal cases, arraignments were the only hearing timed due to the difficulty associated with matching equivalent cases with so many variables possible. It should be noted that the civil and small claims caseload of the North Kern Municipal Court is small in comparison to the criminal caseload. It should also be noted that parking violations are no longer heard in the lower courts in California, and during the test period these cases were being transferred to the agencies who issued the citations as per new case law.



## METHODOLOGY

The timings were taken involving both English and non-English speaking litigants in both the Delano and Shafter courts over a three month test period in the months of October, November, and December, 1993. A college student, studying the criminal justice environment, and interestingly enough of Chinese descent, sat in the courtrooms and timed cases of similar nature.

A CJIS "Data Query" was also performed by a Chief Deputy Municipal Court Clerk in order to determine the number of criminal cases requiring interpreters, the number of times "interpreter" cases returned to court for additional hearings, and the various languages used during the testing dates.

## **DATA COLLECTION**

Data collection took place on a random basis in each branch court. Since court calendars are coordinated in order for all types of cases to be heard on opposing dates, the data was collected according to court calendar days. In other words, on arraignment days in the Shafter court, timings were made of various types of felony cases. Then on arraignment days in the Delano court, the same types of timings were made. The same procedures were followed each collection day for the various classifications of cases listed above. Each timing was matched by criteria, for example, whether prior convictions were being alleged, what the

defendant's plea was at the time, whether counsel was appointed, and if a plea bargain was discussed by the prosecution and the defense. When all of the criteria had been identified, the timing began with the calling of the defendant to step forward before the Court.

Because of the difficulty associated with ensuring that cases were of an equivalent nature, the number of cases surveyed would vary during a day. However, it was the goal of the study to time at least twenty (20) of the cases heard in any given day. The intent of the study was to incorporate the current timing with an equivalent case heard previously and compare the differences or similarities. Some cases were not eligible to be used because an equivalent case could not be found.

With the demographic information available for the counties surveyed by the Judicial Council to determine weighted caseload, coupled with the data received from the CJIS (Data Query), it was determined that timing twenty (20) cases per day would be an appropriate goal.

The demographic information provided by the National Census Bureau is available as Graph I - (Napa County), Graph II - (Orange County), Graph III - (Solano County), and Graph IV - (North Kern Municipal Court District), and are named Appendices 3, 4, 5, and 6 respectively. A comparison of the graphs demonstrate that the North Kern Municipal Court has the potential for just over sixty (60%) percent of the population to be non-English speaking. This percentage compared to the potential of non-English speaking

population for Napa County at twenty-two (22%) percent, for Solano County at twenty-nine (29%) percent, and for Orange County at thirty-five (35%) percent.

#### THE COLLECTION, THE TEST, AND PRELIMINARY EVALUATION

The court was fortunate to have help from a college student who performed most of the timings for this study. He was aided by the courtroom clerks who provided a calendar of court proceedings each day when he arrived at court. He was also provided with access to the individual cases to be heard that day in order to establish the criteria before going into the courtroom and some predetermination of the cases he would be interested in timing that particular day. A copy of a sample court calendar is attached as Appendix 2. The data collection worksheet consisted of the following information and is attached as Appendix 1:

Case Number: To provide a check on the data itself and the ability to retrieve the data.

Court date: The date the test case was being heard.

Which branch court heard the case:

Which judge or pro tem heard the case:

Prior Convictions: In each case whether or not other priors convictions of the same nature were being alleged.

Other charges: In addition to the original charge, were other

accompanying charges being alleged by the prosecution.

What stage of proceeding was this case being heard: What type of hearing was this case on calendar for, i.e., arraignments only were used in criminal cases, court trial, various types of civil hearings, and small claims cases both contested and defaults.

What was the defendant's plea: What the defendant's plea was at the time of this particular stage of the case.

Was Counsel appointed or hired: Was counsel present at this arraignment and had he/she been appointed or acquired by the defendant on his/her own?

Had a plea bargain been discussed: If a plea bargain was discussed by the prosecution and the defense.

Were interpreters used: Which interpreter was used.

What language was used: Which language or dialect was required.

After the data had been collected, the information was joined to cases of an equivalent nature and compared on the basis of the criteria listed above.

## OBSTACLES TO THE STUDY

The obvious obstacles to the study are both the lack of time and money. The collection of the data and the analysis of the data was time consuming and tedious. The cooperation of staff, although received, was most certainly questioned at times, due to the overpowering caseload and continuous staff shortages. At times it seemed that the fact the County had the foresight to provide interpreters was resource enough, and the nagging question of why bother with all the work to complete this study became a daily consideration. The CJIS system used for data collection of the actual languages used and the number of times interpreters were needed in court, required a special "Data Query" to be written. The number of individuals in the County who were trained to write "Data Queries" were few. Therefore, the situation necessitated sending a Chief Deputy Clerk to classes to train on the CJIS Data Query module in order to write the needed query. That undertaking required moving various staff members to other job assignments to fill in during her absence. Given the fact that "Data Queries" are difficult to learn at best, coupled with the fact that CJIS has traditionally not been used as an administrative tool, the task seemed monumental. CJIS data is difficult to retrieve. The system was not designed initially with a global data recovery goal. The system itself is slow, cumbersome, and would probably be listed as "obsolete" when compared with the newer computer technology available.

## CONCLUSIONS

### HOW MANY PEOPLE ARE NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING?

Nearly 22,000 criminal cases, including drunk driving matters, were queried through the CJIS system. Of the 22,000 cases surveyed, roughly 12,000 needed some type of language interpretation. The CJIS (Data Query) for all criminal cases heard since CJIS became the data base in Kern County, indicated that fifty-two (52%) percent of the individuals who arrive at either Branch Court for criminal matters do need language interpretation. The foreign language most often used was Spanish at the level of ninety-eight (98%) percent. The next most frequently used language was Filipino. The study indicated that Filipino was used one (1%) of the time; divided within that language by varying dialects as follows: Ilocano 72%; Tagalog 27%; and Visayan 1%. Other dialects were also used but not at any significant levels. Other languages encountered during the study included: Punjabi; Armenian; Cambodian, Arabic, Laotian, Vietnamese, Korean, Indian and Sign Language. These languages would bear out the information received from the National Census Bureau indicating that three (3%) percent of the population in the North Kern Municipal Court District were of Asian decent and constituted the next largest community of

culturally diverse groups. The overriding factor that glared through the research was that potentially every other person who entered the courthouse needed language interpretation!

**HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL TIME WAS REQUIRED  
TO PROCESS NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING CASES?**

The focus of the study was to determine if it took longer to process cases from the bench when the individuals were not English speaking. There were differences in the actual times it took to hear a case between the branch courts. Each court has a judge who has been on the bench in the jurisdiction for over eleven (11) years. Each judge has developed his own procedures for the manner in which cases are processed. Therefore, for the purposes of the study, the only measure that concerned the data was the average difference in minutes between an English speaking case and a non-English speaking case, not the total amount of time required to hear the matter. The comparisons were reviewed by classification of offenses. i.e. criminal, traffic, parking, and civil or small claims. The first comparisons were with criminal cases.

# JUDICIAL TIME COMPARISONS

.....

## DELANO BRANCH: CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENTS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
Auto Theft	8:20	11:15
Prob. Viol.	4:45	5:20
Assault	5:15	6:05
Poss. of Narc.	4:15	5:00
Vandalism	3:35	4:00
Burglary	3:55	4:40
Rec. Stolen Prop.	3:50	4:25

## SHAFTER BRANCH: CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENTS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
Auto Theft	7:45	8:15
Prob. Viol.	3:30	4:10
Assault	3:50	4:30
Poss. of Narc.	3:50	4:25
Vandalism	3:00	4:35
Burglary	4:00	4:45
Rec. Stolen Prop.	4:10	5:15

Comparison: Additional time computed to percentages (%).

## DELANO BRANCH: CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENTS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Mins.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Auto Theft	2.95	26%
Prob. Viol.	.75	14%
Assault	.90	15%
Poss. of Narc.	.85	17%
Vandalism	.65	16%
Burglary	.85	19%
Rec. Stolen Prop.	.75	18%



SHAFTER BRANCH:      CRIMINAL ARRAIGNMENTS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Mins.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Auto Theft	.70	9%
Prob. Viol.	.80	20%
Assault	.80	19%
Poss. of Narc.	.75	18%
Vandalism	1.35	31%
Burglary	.45	10%
Rec. Stolen Prop.	1.05	20%

When averages were completed from each Branch Court in all categories listed above, the results showed an "average" of eighteen (18%) percent increase in the time required to process criminal arraignment cases when an interpretation had to be made of the proceedings. Why do auto thefts take longer to process in the Delano Branch versus the Shafter Branch? It could be because of the increased Hispanic "gang" activity in the Delano area. Why do vandalism cases take fifteen (15%) percent longer to process in the Shafter court than in the Delano court? The Shafter Police Department has been working closely with the judge in the Shafter Branch court to address the problem of "graffiti" in the city. All "taggers" (graffiti artists) are being counseled at length about the need for community pride and the respect required by individuals who live and work in these communities for the taxpayer's investment. These unique situations require judges to "give of themselves" above what is normally expected on cases of these types. How complex are these ideals to communicate to a person who does not speak the English language? An interview with the judges was filled with statements that indicated their

reluctance to be absent from the bench and allow other judges to sit for them. Their reasons were consistent. Visiting judges, not familiar with cultural diversity, generally have difficulty understanding the uniqueness of the caseload in this judicial district. Visiting judges customarily continue cases to a date when the "regular" judge returns or in the alternative it takes them considerably longer to process cases because they are not accustomed to using terms easily understood by non-English speaking defendants. It is significant, that both elected judges speak Spanish and because they have lived in the area most of their lives, attended schools in the area, and participated in many community activities, they are especially sensitive to the needs of individuals from other cultures. Their arguments stand out in stark contrast to the latest action by the California Legislature to place Senate Amendment Three (SCA3) on the November 1994 ballot. This Senate Amendment asks the voters to decide whether or not California counties should become centralized into District Courts. The amendment, if passed, would eliminate the small jurisdictions like the North Kern Municipal Court. It would cause all judges in a District Court to serve under a centralized presiding judge. The sensitivity to local issues may not necessarily be considered in the assignment of judges on a daily basis.

The second set of comparisons were with traffic cases. Drunk driving cases, although listed in this study with other traffic matters, are not heard in traffic court. Drunk driving cases and related type offenses are heard by sworn judges in

criminal court. Traffic court is generally restricted to "infraction" cases, or those types of vehicle code violations that are not punishable by jail time. Again, there were differences in the actual times it took to hear a case between the branch courts. Each court has a pro tem judge who hears most of the traffic infraction cases. Each pro tem judge has developed his own procedures for the manner in which cases are processed. The pro tem judge who sits regularly in the Delano Court does speak Spanish fluently. Therefore, for the purposes of the study, the only measure that concerned the data was the average difference in minutes between an English speaking case and a non-English speaking case, not the total amount of time required to hear the matter.

DELANO BRANCH: TRAFFIC

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
D.U.I. w/priors	6:15	7:35
D.U.I.	4:45	5:30
D.U.I. (Accident)	5:40	7:20
Speeding	2:25	3:10
Lic. Susp.	3:10	3:30

SHAFTER BRANCH: TRAFFIC

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
D.U.I. w/priors	5:50	6:40
D.U.I.	4:10	4:25
D.U.I. (Accident)	4:30	5:15
Speeding	2:10	2:30
Lic. Susp.	4:05	4:30

Comparison: Additional time computed  
to percentages (%).

DELANO BRANCH: TRAFFIC

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Mins.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
D.U.I.w/priors	1.20	16%
D.U.I.	.85	16%
D.U.I (Accident	1.80	25%
Speeding	.85	27%
Lic. Susp.	.20	6%

SHAFTER BRANCH: TRAFFIC

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Mins.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
D.U.I.w/priors	.90	14%
D.U.I.	.15	4%
D.U.I (Accident	.85	17%
Speeding	.20	9%
Lic. Susp.	.25	6%

When averages were completed from each Branch Court in all categories listed above, the results showed an "average" of fourteen (14%) percent increase in the time required to process traffic cases when an interpretation had to be made of the proceedings. In surveying the results of the traffic timings, there was a fairly large difference between the time it required to process speeding violations in the Shafter Branch versus the Delano Branch. Upon closer investigation it became apparent that most speeding citations filed in the Shafter Court were written by the California Highway Patrol and received by motorists traveling on Interstate 5. On the other hand, nearly all the citations filed in the Delano Court were issued by the Delano Police Department and received by local motorists. It may be taking longer for Spanish-

speaking speeding cases to be heard in Delano because the pro tem judge is very sensitive to the fact that numerous speeding tickets lead to drivers losing their privilege to drive. The judges have always been concerned with seeing that non-English speaking clients were encouraged to get a license to drive. In the Shafter branch, since most offenders live out of the area, the importance of helping drivers understand that too many tickets may cause a license suspension is greatly lessened.

The third set of comparisons were performed on the civil hearings. There were again differences in the actual times it took to hear a civil or small claims case between the branch courts. Each court processes civil or small claims cases in a different manner. In the Delano Branch court, most small claims matters are heard by a pro tem judge. On the other hand in the Shafter Branch court, the small claims matters are heard by the sworn judge. In both courts the sworn judge hears the civil cases. Once again, for the purposes of the study, the only measure that concerned the data was the average difference in minutes between an English speaking case and a non-English speaking case, not the total amount of time required to hear the matter.

DELANO BRANCH: CIVIL HEARINGS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
Breach/Contract	6:55	8:05
SC vs. Individual	4:73	5:75
SC vs. Business	6:35	7:17

SHAFTER BRANCH: CIVIL HEARINGS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
Breach/Contract	5:45	7:20
SC vs. Individual	4:13	4:93
SC vs. Business	6:05	6:25

Comparison: Additional time computed to percentages (%).

DELANO BRANCH: CIVIL HEARINGS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Mins.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Breach/Contract	1.50	19%
SC vs. Individual	1.02	18%
SC vs. Business	.89	11%

SHAFTER BRANCH: CIVIL HEARINGS

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>Mins.</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Breach/Contract	1.75	24%
SC vs. Individual	.80	16%
SC vs. Business	.20	3%

When averages were completed from each Branch Court in all categories listed above, the results showed an "average" of fifteen (15%) percent increase in the time required to process civil hearings including small claims cases when an interpretation

had to be made of the proceedings. It should be noted that the North Kern Municipal Court is on "fast track" in the State of California, which is a mandate for the reduction of delay in the trial courts. Although the caseload is small in this Municipal Court, and has thus far been manageable, in other jurisdictions the potential of a fifteen (15%) percent caseload increase due to cultural diversity could prove monumental in meeting the mandates of "Delay Reduction" in the courts.

The third set of comparisons were performed on the parking cases. There were no average differences in the actual times it took to hear a parking case between the branch courts.

DELANO BRANCH: PARKING

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
Parking	2:00	2:45

SHAFTER BRANCH: PARKING

<u>Case Type</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>non-English</u>
Parking	1:50	2:45

No further analysis was done of the parking cases due to the shift in jurisdictional responsibility to the local agencies and away from the courts. However, the actual timings were left in the study to show there was a difference in the actual time it required a court officer to hear the case when a non-English speaking individual received a parking citation.

## RESULTS

Non-English speaking cases do take longer to process! More judicial time is required to arraign non-English speaking defendants and to hear various types of civil matters than to process a similar English-speaking case of equivalent nature.

The study indicated that every type of matter reviewed required more courtroom time by the judge to hear the case when the individual was not English speaking. The study further indicated an "average" of eighteen (18%) percent more judicial time was required on every criminal case reviewed. This percentage becomes very significant considering that the North Kern Municipal Court consistently has a judge-need of three judges (Appendix 7) and has operated for over three years with only two judges. Without using the Judicial Council formulas and simply applying the average of eighteen (18%) percent, the judge-need for the North Kern Municipal Court is elevated to 3.54 judges. In other words, this narrow study indicated that the bench of the North Kern Municipal Court should be a minimum of one-half of another judicial officer larger than it is currently! What if the study had looked at the number of times non-English speaking cases had to be continued for the "regular" judge to return so he could better understand the cultural diversity? What about the number of times cases must be



continued because there are witnesses with language problems, or there are comprehension problems between the defendant and his interpreter or between the interpreters and the witnesses? This study could have become monumental if the times associated with the initiation, preparation, and disposition of cases with cultural diversity problems had been addressed. The challenges become more varied and complex. What would the results have been if staff time had also been timed and compared? It seems reasonable that greater staff time is required per case to process matters out of the courtroom, than is actually needed by judicial officers in the courtroom.

If this additional time requirement were to be added to the formulas used by the Judicial Council of California, it appears reasonable that the formula sums would increase at some point and additional resources could be documented. Throughout the study, various other areas of court work came to light in the search for the affects of a culturally diverse population on the small court. Spanish-speaking support staff has always been required to work at the public counters. The potential for every other person entering the courthouse to be in need of interpretation dictates to the administration the need for Spanish-speaking support staff. The current staff of the North Kern Municipal Court has twenty-seven court clerks. Of that number seventeen speak, write, and understand Spanish fluently. One other clerk can speak, write and understand Filipino of various dialects. Five other clerks can understand Spanish at various levels. Sixty-seven (67%) percent of

the staff are bilingual and eighty-five (85%) percent can assist in an emergency. However, to date, no support staff positions in the court dictate Spanish or Filipino as a job requirement.

Individuals who are charged with answering the mail must read and write Spanish. Employees who could answer the telephone and respond to individuals requesting to speak with Spanish-speaking or Filipino-speaking support staff was critical. However, again there was no County provision for employees with these skills. All court forms used by the public must be translated into the Spanish language. Contract interpreters are frequently requested to do the translations. Although interpreters may have written translation skills, they are not always willing to meet this court need. They often indicate that the pay is already too low on a contract basis and this request is "above and beyond" what they perceive as their job duties. Once again it becomes the responsibility of the court administration to produce forms that can be used by the Spanish-speaking public. If one walks through the halls of the court buildings at either court location, all signs are printed in two languages, both Spanish and English. When the ordering of signs is required, all translation must accompany the order. Someone must be hired to do the translations, and then the translations must be checked for accuracy before printing takes place.

The North Kern Municipal Court employs two full time Revenue Recovery Officers. These officers interview all defendants who are required to pay fines. They determine the defendant's

ability to pay, set the amount of the payments, and arrange the schedule for the repayment of the obligation. Both officers speak fluent Spanish. The majority of their time is consumed, explaining to defendants in understandable terms what just occurred in the courtroom. The explanation often includes the meaning of probation terms, what their required community service requirements are, what is required by the D.U.I. schools or other classes they must attend, and finally the interview concludes with their fine payment schedules. The Revenue Recovery officers estimate at least 3/4 of their time is spent with non-English speaking clients reiterating their sentence and retrieving financial data. A by-product of the Revenue Recovery Division has been the ability to have clients requesting extensions on fine payments routed to the Revenue Recovery Division and away from the courtroom. The judges have indicated they are realizing more court time for other matters since being relieved of the duties of "Collection Officer" and "Financial Counselor" in the courtroom. All the costs associated with meeting these additional needs must be absorbed by a budget that was allocated on the basis of guidelines directly associated with the weighted caseload standards designed by the California Judicial Council.

Various forms of technology were observed over the course of the past nine months. Some forms of technology included "real time" translations monitored in the courtroom for use by non-English speaking individuals, Constitutional rights in the Spanish language on video cassette, Kiosk Automated Teller Machines (ATM)

outside the courthouse that gives users a language option, and A. T. & T. telephone modems that automatically link up the caller with a proper translation.

It became apparent through the course of the study, that cultural diversity could have the same impact on the courts, especially courts that were overwhelmed by a group of immigrants moving into a particular area, as the American's with Disability Act (ADA) had created. The challenge of meeting the needs of a culturally diverse population is great.

Of some interest just prior to the data collection for this project, Cesar Chavez, the founder of the United Farm Workers Union, died. His memorial funeral was held in Delano, California, the birthplace of the United Farm Worker movement in the late 1960's and early 1970's. The national media carried the account on most television and radio stations as well as the major newspaper publications. The city of Delano was swelled with mourners. The local newspaper estimated the crowd at 40,000 people. The funeral included a four mile march from the city of Delano to the outskirts of town that once was the headquarters for most union activity. It seemed somewhat ironic to this author that this happening occurred during the time period a study of court problems associated with cultural diversity was being performed. The day before the memorial service was to take place, United Farm Worker representatives entered the Delano courthouse demanding that the American Flag and the flag of California be flown at half staff in memory of Cesar Chavez. This became just one more issue that

cultural diversity had added to the everyday routine of the court.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The North Kern Municipal Court is impacted by a culturally diverse population. Being able to document the additional time required to process non-English speaking cases in the municipal court or limited jurisdiction environment should afford the local court some supplementary justification to request more judicial resources. At the very least a Court Commissioner could help alleviate a growing funnel of trailing courtroom matters.

The ideal solution would be that the study documentation would allow some influence with the State Judicial Council to rethink the formulas for determining judgeship needs for California Courts. An adjustment to the existing formulas to compensate for additional time required when limited jurisdiction courts must accommodate a culturally diverse population would be a welcome beginning.

In the absence of formula changes by the Judicial Council of California, a recognition of need by the Kern County Administrative Office would be the next rational place to begin. Hopefully, the weighted caseload statistics will be used as a "guideline" for judgeship needs coupled with an additional set of criteria used in courts with a culturally diverse jurisdiction. This additional criteria could be documented in order to supplement Municipal Courts with Commissioners. Since judges are appointed in

California after legislation is in place to require the additional resources, the County's options would be limited to the appointment of commissioners as full time additional judicial resources.

The Kern County Personnel Department could find interest in this study. Given the fact that more time is required for cases in the courtroom setting to be heard when individuals do not speak the English language, it stands to reason that much of the remainder of the court operation would also be affected. Equipped with this information the Personnel Department could aid court administration in the determination of whether new employees hired should be required to be bilingual, and, if so, how many additional employees would be required and what languages are needed? Another interesting sidelight gleaned from the study, was whether or not bilingual employees should be paid a differential for their language skills, which has traditionally not been done in Kern County. Some further efficiencies could be realized by the County of Kern increasing the salary for the position of "Interpreter". Under current policy full time contract interpreters receive more financial compensation than a salaried interpreter. As full time salaried employees, interpreters could be assigned to various tasks currently being performed by court clerks. The slight increase in salary that would be required would be outweighed by the additional staff hours and the unique skills added to the court's resources.

Court administration, through this study, has been given opportunity for improvement with the use of technology to meet the service needs of court customers. Whether it be the new telephone

technology or the courtroom "real time" reporting technology, the industry is recognizing an entirely new field of endeavor toward meeting the needs of a culturally diverse population in the government work place. The administration has equipped the courtrooms with video technology in order to advise individuals of their Constitutional rights in the Spanish language before their case is called. Software for a personal computer that is written in the Spanish language has been purchased. This purchase should help clerks, who must return correspondence written in Spanish, reduce some staff time in document preparation.

A short-term goal will be the purchase of silent microphones (quiet communications) for use by interpreters to communicate with multiple defendants simultaneous with the Court. This technology allows the defendants to hear in their own language, but does not disrupt the quietness and dignity of the courtroom setting.

A. T. & T. is currently marketing telephone technology to direct an individuals call through a set of commands that will allow the caller to hear and speak in a foreign language and be heard and understood on the other end of the line in English. This service is currently cost prohibitive for this court, but is being considered as a long-range goal. However, in order to keep ever-soaring court operation costs down, this new technology may be the future alternative to hiring employees with reception skills, who are also fluent in a particular language. The flexibility of the automated telephone system is the ability to access almost any



language upon command.

Having the results of this study will help the administration of this court budget for the coming years with various options available. Whether the options are to utilize additional staff or technology to meet growing needs of the culturally diverse court, the welcome change is that options do exist.

The fact that the population centers of Kern County are burgeoning with individuals coming to this country with aspirations of achieving something of the "American Dream", and the fact that trends do not indicate a lessening of the influx of foreign nationals into the United States and specifically in the State of California, it seems reasonable to believe that courts must be proactive in meeting the challenges of a culturally diverse population. Just as the American's With Disability Act (ADA) had far reaching effects on the courts, so will the challenge of a culturally diverse population place new demands on the courts. The problem facing the North Kern Municipal Court is that the challenge is already here, and the test is to effectively articulate the needs to County and State government.

It is both timely and interesting that in the publication, "Justice in the Balance 2020", Report of the Commission on the Future of the California Courts, December 1, 1993, the commission endorses the following recommendations as a model for the courts of the future in California:

*"RECOMMENDATION 3.1 Interpreter services must be made*

available to all court users who require them including those without fluency in English, the sight and hearing impaired, and the illiterate.

RECOMMENDATION 3.2 Simultaneous real-time translation should be provided for all--those not fluent in English, the hearing impaired, judges, counsel, witnesses, and jurors, among others. The courts should support research to develop computer-aided translation services.

RECOMMENDATION 3.3 The public justice system should make every reasonable effort to develop multilingualism in both judicial officers and nonjudicial court personnel.

RECOMMENDATION 3.4 The courts must develop the ability to explain the fundamentals of the dispute resolution process to disputants from different cultures.

RECOMMENDATION 3.5 The language of justice should be comprehensible and clear in both the spoken and the written word."<sup>10</sup>

As the final draft of this study was being prepared, a news article aired on one of the national television stations. It was also carried in the local newspapers and is attached as Appendix 8. It reported that the United Farm Workers Union was planning a march to bring attention to their cause from Delano, California, to the California State Capitol in Sacramento during

---

<sup>10</sup> "Justice in the Balance 2020", A Report of the Commission on the Future of the California Courts, December 1993. (Chapter 3, Page 56).

the month of April, 1994. What affect will the march have on the local court? It remains to be seen. However, experience and study has demonstrated that events are likely to occur that will touch the local court either directly or indirectly. Court administrators could benefit by becoming more knowledgeable about cultural diversity and its effect on the court. This knowledge will help to ensure that their court operation is informed, trained, skilled and equipped to meet the needs of a culturally diverse population.

DATA COLLECTION WORKSHEET

CASE # \_\_\_\_\_ COURT DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

BRANCH \_\_ (S) \_\_ (D) \_\_ JUDGE/PROTEM \_\_\_\_\_

CHARGES: \_\_\_\_\_

PRIORS: \_\_\_\_\_

HEARING TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEA: \_\_\_\_\_

COUNSEL? \_\_\_\_\_ (PD) \_\_\_\_\_ (PPT) \_\_\_\_\_ (PRO-PER) \_\_\_\_\_ (OTHER) \_\_\_\_\_

PLEA DISCUSSION? \_\_\_\_\_

INTERPRETER? \_\_\_\_\_ LANGUAGE \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER INFORMATION \_\_\_\_\_

START: \_\_\_\_\_ END: \_\_\_\_\_

CASE TRAILED? \_\_\_\_\_

ANY COMPLEXITIES? \_\_\_\_\_

3. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43621A

1 H VC 27360(A) - G  
2 H VC 14601.2(A) - G

DM 42.36 - 11/10/93  
10 suspended grand jury  
to jail  
+ 405 + 10 + 10 + 35 = 540  
T.P.H.C. - 11/10/93 - 270  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

4. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43573A

1 H VC 21802(A) - G  
2 H VC 12500(A) - G

35 + 405 + 10 + 35 + 10 + 10 = 615  
80 - 12.5 - 75  
T.P.H.C. - 11/10/93 - 270  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

5. CONTINUED ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43587A

INT: SPANISH

1 H VC 24601 D.M.  
2 H VC 12500(A) - G

35 + 405 + 10 + 10 = 460  
12/5/93  
T.P.H.C. - 270 - 360/93  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

6. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43570A

1 H VC 12500(A) - G  
2 H VC 24003 D.M.

35 + 405 + 10 + 10 = 460  
05/12/93  
T.P.H.C. - 8/14/93 - 270  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

7. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43565A

1 H VC 22350  
2 H VC 12500(A) - G

35 + 55 + 10 + 10 = 140  
12/5/93  
B4421205  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

8. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43632A

1 H VC 22350 D.M.  
2 H VC 12500(A) - G

405 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 445  
405  
T.P.H.C. - 270 - 11/10/93  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

12. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43546A

1 H VC 14601.2(A) - G  
2 H VC 14025(A) - G  
3. VC 12500(A) - G

35 + 405 + 10 + 10 = 595  
135 - or show pc that he has value like if pc sub. m  
encl with all ex. 3 v 12500(A) ex. 3  
T.P.H.C. - 11/10/93 - 270  
12/6/93 - 50  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

15. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43545A

1 H VC 14601.2(A)  
2 H VC 21453(A)

3 VC 14601.1 (1984 sec 2d ex v 14601.1 ex)  
323 405 + 10 + 10 + 20 + 51 = 480  
70, 12.5  
PC exp 270  
TV CONT TO 1-10 IN DECEL

18. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43625A

1 H VC 12500(A) - G  
2 H VC 14025(A) - G

90 + 405 + 20 + 10 + 35 = 540  
10/15 - 50  
T.P.H.C. - 270 - 11/10/93  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

19. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43630A

1 H VC 12500(A) - G  
2 H VC 21752(C) D.M.

405 + 10 + 10 + 35 = 460  
T.P.H.C. - 270 - 11/10/93  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

22. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43576A

1 H VC 647(F) D.M.  
2 H VC 415(1) - G

35 + 35 = 165  
50 - 11/10/93  
Comb. DMD43563  
DM 43619  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

24. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43659A

1 H VC 647(F)

35 + 10 + 20 + 35 + 25 = 245  
70, 12.5  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

25. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43638A

1 H VC 12500(A)

405  
100  
405  
TV CONT TO 1-10 IN DECEL

31. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43540A

1 H VC 14601.2(A)

DM 33867  
Combined w/ DM 40971  
803 405 + 20 + 20 + 10 + 35  
80, 11.25  
in cl of 330 = 100 lbs C.S.  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

32. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43639A

1 H VC 12500(A) - G  
2 H VC 22450

80  
10  
100  
35  
135  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

33. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43571A

1 H VC 4462.5  
2 H VC 4000(A)  
3 H VC 14601.2(A)  
4 H VC 27315(D)

6 VC 12500(A)  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

35. MISDEMEANOR ARRAIGNMENT  
DMD43571A

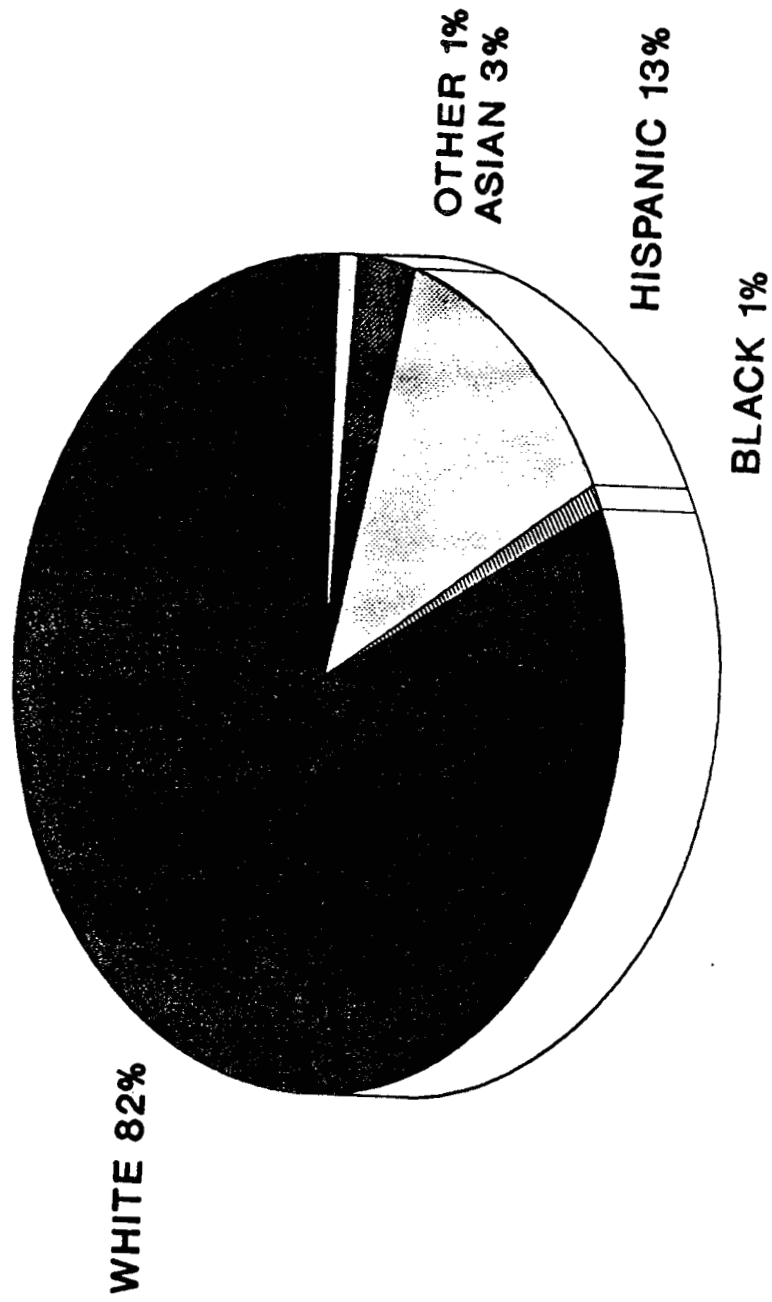
1 H VC 4462.5  
2 H VC 4000(A)  
3 H VC 14601.2(A)  
4 H VC 27315(D)

6 VC 12500(A)  
TV CONT TO 0 IN DECEL

50 512.5  
4PC exp 270  
exp 1-10-94

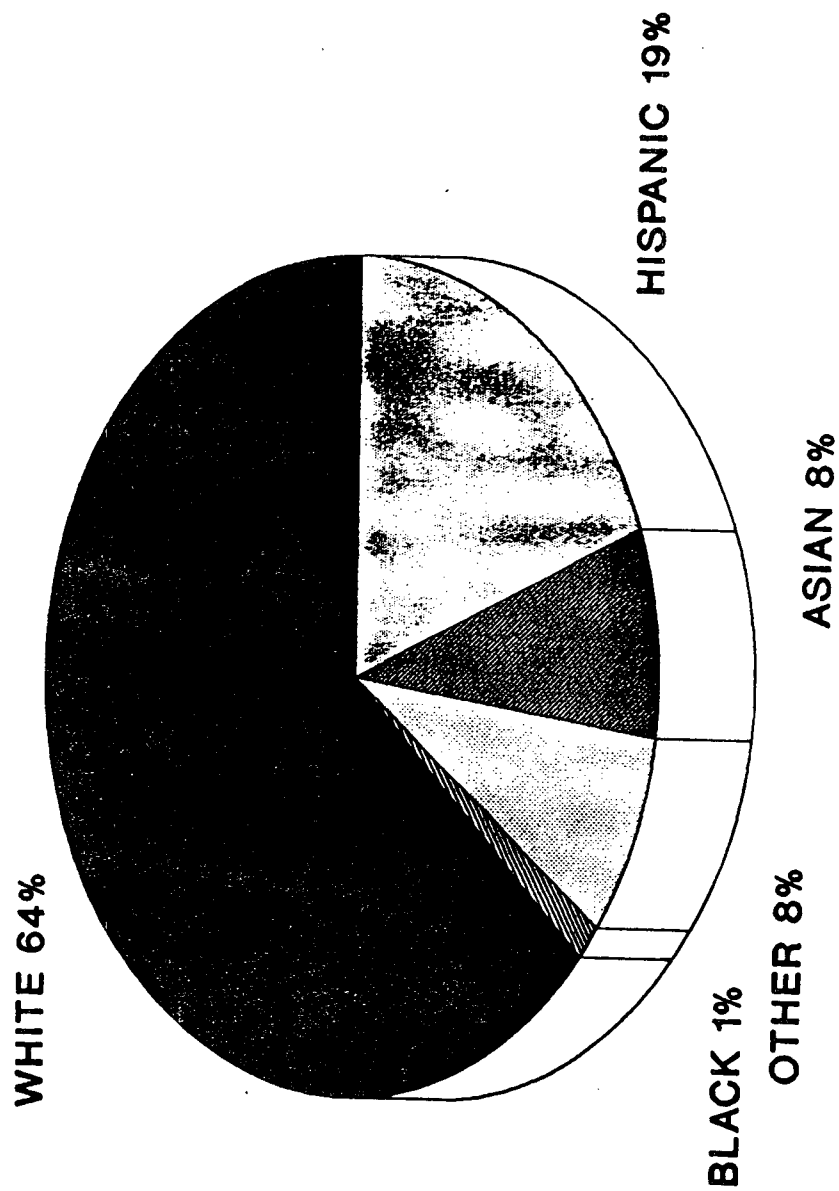
# NAPA COUNTY

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY



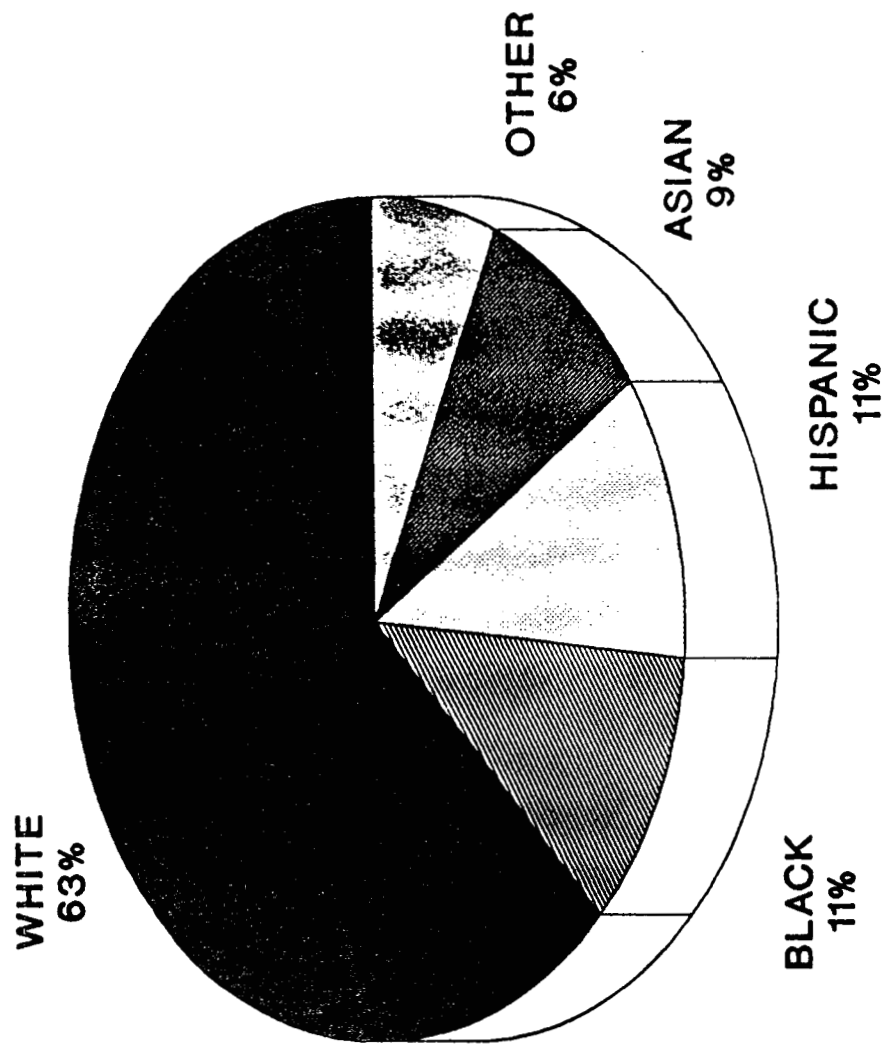
# ORANGE COUNTY

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY



# SOLANO COUNTY

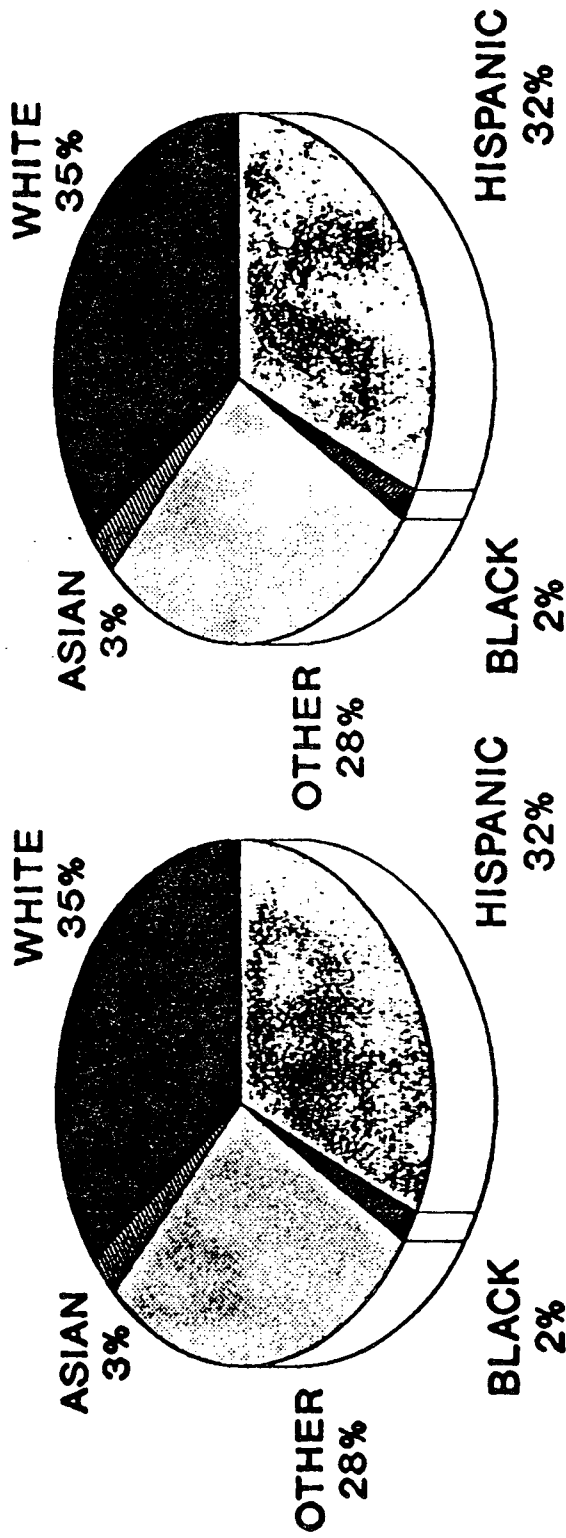
## CULTURAL DIVERSITY





# DELANO & SHAFTER

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY



NORTH KERN MUNICIPAL COURT DISTRICT

NORTH HEND MUNCIPAL COURT  
1992 - 1995

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	YEAR TO DATE	AVERAGE
107	79	92	112	104	106	112	114	101	108	95	90	136	1250	104.17
149	120	173	122	126	188	188	152	163	157	162	187	215	7916	159.50
145	74	105	88	78	78	69	56	88	100	51	61	72	987	82.25
FRAC	2	2	5	2	1	1	0	1	4	1	79	20	58	4.85
163	132	116	129	105	105	116	102	101	126	113	109	158	1668	122.33
205	214	291	267	222	222	252	250	313	323	268	288	272	3145	262.08
1108	1061	1080	1077	1017	1017	1450	1101	1116	1224	1278	982	1017	13296	1108.00
21	16	48	34	17	17	19	47	25	18	14	28	29	316	26.33
41	66	50	46	59	59	43	45	40	67	39	51	45	592	49.33
56	47	51	44	33	33	37	46	42	59	53	59	61	588	49.00
1790	1811	2011	1901	1782	1782	2287	1913	1970	2106	2066	1874	2025	23616	1967.83
17370.54	13952.34	13528.92	15782.26	14383.58	14683.76	15315.58	15125.2	16732.52	15000.56	15173.52	19355.06	190831.84	15902.45	
15888	12273	13899	14221	12806	14915	13768	13641	14808	13306	13500	18257	171372	14281.00	
435.54	767.34	767.92	759.26	714.58	1017.76	772.58	784.2	865.52	891.56	724.52	753.06	9435.84	786.32	
847	922	840	762	743	671	775	780	1079	883	947	925	10026	835.53	
17370.54	13952.34	13528.92	15782.26	14383.58	14683.76	15315.58	15125.2	16732.52	15000.56	15173.52	19355.06	190831.84	15902.45	
145742	129083	143604	135571	126374	148589	132449	139631	153885	134855	138673	164928	1688734	140727.83	
115757	90850	109562	102781	95435	108810	99098	106789	114332	99079	104263	129726	1273988	108165.00	
20065	23548	24349	23974	22514	32046	26363	26716	27338	28871	25379	26261	298822	24885.17	
9922	10465	9973	8816	8425	7733	8988	8126	12275	9405	11031	10833	116152	9677.67	
145742	129083	143604	135571	126374	148589	132449	139631	153885	134855	138673	164928	1688734	140727.83	
3.2528	2.4459	2.9435	2.9843	2.7211	3.1476	2.9034	2.8673	3.1728	2.8637	2.8765	3.7792	36.1767	3.01	
3.0119	2.3266	2.6349	2.6759	2.4447	2.8275	2.6108	2.5960	2.8072	2.5225	2.5992	3.4610	32.4876	2.71	
0.1205	0.1417	0.1456	0.1439	0.1355	0.1929	0.1465	0.1467	0.1641	0.1690	0.1577	0.1428	1.7888	0.15	
0.1606	0.1767	0.1650	0.1443	0.1409	0.1272	0.1469	0.1327	0.2008	0.1522	0.1795	0.1754	1.9003	0.16	
3.2528	2.4459	2.9435	2.9843	2.7211	3.1476	2.9034	2.8673	3.1728	2.8637	2.8765	3.7792	36.1767	3.01	
18.2749	15.684	18.0148	16.9995	15.9935	18.6318	16.6080	17.9086	19.2599	17.1605	17.3885	28.5891	211.7535	17.45	
14.5150	11.3918	13.7151	12.8879	11.7169	13.4439	12.4261	13.3905	14.3383	12.4615	13.0737	16.1911	159.7467	13.51	
2.5157	2.9332	3.4532	3.0064	2.8231	4.0183	3.0549	3.0992	3.4289	3.5799	2.9515	3.0396	37.4448	3.12	
1.2641	1.3573	1.2505	1.1055	1.0564	0.9697	1.1270	1.0189	1.5317	1.1793	1.3832	1.3534	14.5620	1.21	
18.2749	15.684	18.0148	16.9995	15.9935	18.6318	16.6080	17.9086	19.2599	17.1605	17.3885	28.5891	211.7535	17.45	

APPENDIX "7"

# Delano Record

35¢  
Two Sections  
20 Pages

th Kern, South Tulare Counties

A Reed Print Inc., Community Newspaper

Thursday, March 31, 1994

## March to Sacramento begins today

By Bob Cano  
Staff Writer

About 1,000 United Farm Workers Union members and supporters are expected to march through Delano to Richgrove today, in the first day of a 24-day walk to Sacramento aimed at revitalizing the union and marking the birthday of the late Cesar Chavez, UFW co-founder.

The procession will start with a 9 a.m. mass at the old UFW headquarters at 40 Avon. At about

noon the march will start its way down Garces Highway to Porterville-Road. It will end its first day in Richgrove.

From there, marchers will go to Tern, Bala, Porterville, Lindsay, Woodlake, Yettens, Orange (live), Paulist, Napa, Fresno, Chubb, In-Merced, Delano, Chubb, Monterey, Stockton, Fresno, and Sacramento.

The march will end with a April 24 rally at the state capital.

The march will follow the same path Chavez marched exactly 26 years ago, said Jocelyn Sherman.

"It's goals are to organize farmworkers along the way along the way and rededicate the UFW to continuing Chavez's work on the one year anniversary of his death, last April 23," said UFW president Arturo Rodriguez.

Rodriguez said the event will call attention to the worsening of farm working conditions during the administrations of California

governors George Deukmejian and Pete Wilson. But a former UFW supporter sees blaming the past two California governors as a cover-up for inactivity and in-fidelity in a union that has been waiting its emergence on an in-effect.

Richard Diaz sees the march as

See MARCH, Page A10

## MARCH

Continued from Page A1

another attempt to solicit emotional support for the now several years old UFW grape boycott.

Bliss is the representative of the Organ Workers and Farmers Coalition, a primarily farm-support group which contends the UFW is doing irreparable harm to the California grape industry and to every western job by claiming that California table grapes are "poisoned" with harmful chemicals and that the spraying is done while workers are in the fields.

Publicity about the march has said little about the boycott.

"It's ironic that the UFW, for years, has said grapes are poisonous, now they want to work in the fields again," said Diaz.

"One thing for sure that we see now is that they are definitely switching tactics," he said. But he said his organization will "wait and see" if the union drops the boycott and ends its organizing while state labor laws.

He said the alliance is not anti-union, and will not oppose legitimate organizing attempts.

Rodriguez said the march is about "recommitment and peace." "Recommitment to building a national union for farm workers; peace because all of us let Cesar carry the responsibility for organizing the union on his shoulders. Now the burden for fulfilling Cesar's dreams, and our own, rests squarely on each of us."

APPENDIX "8"

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Alford, Harold J., "The Proud Peoples: The Heritage and Culture of Spanish-Speaking Peoples in the United States" Copyright 1972 by Harold J. Alford.
2. "Annual Data Reference: 1992-93 Caseload Data by Individual Courts", Report of the Judicial Council of California, 1993.
3. Burke, Cameron, "Toward a Service-oriented Court System", The Court Manager, Spring 1990.
4. "Diversity Programs Cure Headaches", il USA TODAY (Periodical), v.122, P.7, August, 1993.
5. "Ethnic Diversity baffles officials in criminal courts: creative attorneys are invoking notion of cultural defense; prosecuting traditions", (California), The Los Angeles Daily Journal, April 29, 1985.
6. Girdner, Bill, "Bilingualism Battle Flares in California; Language Amendment Billed as 'Ethnic Ghetto' by Andres Vegluicci", Miami Herald (Miami, Fla.), December, 16, 1985.
7. "Justice in the Balance 2020", A Report of the Commission on the Future of the California Courts, December, 1993.
8. Kirby, Tom, Martin Hochbaum and Mark Freedman; "Debating a Proposed English Language Amendment", Miami Herald (Miami, Fla.), May 17, 1987.
9. London, Joan and Henry Anderson, "So Shall They Reap: The Story of Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers' Movement" Copyright 1972 by Joan London and Henry Anderson.
10. "Proposed New Judgeship Needs Determination Methodology", The Report of the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on County Profiles. Administrative Office of the Courts, February, 1993.
11. Schwartz, Joe, "Hispanics in the Eighties", American Demographics, January, 1988.
12. "State Court Caseload Statistics: Annual Report 1991", "A commentary on State Court Caseloads and Trends in 1991", Conference of State Court Administrators, the State Justice Institute, and the National Center for State Courts, February, 1993.

13. Wollenberg, Charles, "Ethnic Conflict in California History" Copyright 1970 by Tinnon Brown, Inc.
14. United States Congress, Members Information Network (MIN) Scorpio Software, (Access to the Library of Congress), Office of Congressman Calvin Dooley, 19th District of California.
15. "1990 Census Snapshot for all U.S. Places", Toucan Valley Publications, Copyright 1992.
16. "1993 California Cities, Towns & Counties", Information Publications, 3790 Camino Real, Suite 162, Palo Alto, CA 94306