

**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT**

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

In re Findings Concerning Availability  
of Court Reporters for  
Humboldt County Superior Court  
Juvenile Justice Matters and Standing  
Order re Electronic Recording

**STANDING ORDER RE ELECTRONIC  
RECORDING JUVENILE JUSTICE  
MATTERS DUE TO COURT REPORTER  
SHORTAGE**

**I.  
FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

**A. STATEWIDE AND NATIONAL SHORTAGE OF COURT REPORTERS**

As set forth in the report prepared by the California Trial Court Consortium (“CTCC”) dated January 25, 2022 entitled, “The Causes, Consequences and Outlook of the Court Reporter Shortage in California and Beyond” there is a shortage of certified shorthand reporters (“CSR”) in California and nationally.<sup>1</sup> These findings were bolstered by the Judicial Council’s January 2024 publication, “Fact Sheet: Shortage of Certified Shorthand Reporters in California.”

Since 2012, the number of court reporters in the United States has decreased by 20 percent. By 2028, the number of court reporters will have decreased by half. This decrease is largely attributed to attrition in the reporter workforce due to retirement. For example, nationally 1,120 reporter retire each year, while only 200 new reporters enter into the market.

The reduction of students entering into the workforce to become a CSR has impacted court reporter schools nationwide. Between 2012 and 2021, the number of court reporter schools approved by the National Court Reporters Association

---

<sup>1</sup> The findings concerning the statewide and national shortage of court reporters summarized herein, and the data which supports those findings, are set forth in the CTCC report and the Judicial Council’s fact sheet and are adopted herein by reference.

1 reduced from 54 to 26. Students currently enrolled to become CSRs represent only  
2 2.5 of the anticipated labor force need.

3 In California, court reporting programs have reduced from 16 in 2011 to 9 in  
4 2021, a 44% decline. The California exam for licensure is also rigorous. Between  
5 2018 and 2021, the dictation passage rate for the exam ranged from 8 to 21 percent.  
6 In 2019-20, the Court Reporters Board of California issued licenses to 66 new  
7 reporters; in 2020-21, 39 new court reporters were licensed. No reciprocity exists in  
8 California for reporters licensed in other states. Between 2014 and 2021, the total  
9 number of licensed court reporters declined from 7,058 to 5,728 of which only 5,043  
10 reside in California.

11 California courts employ approximately 1,200 full-time equivalent court reporters,  
12 and it is estimated that California courts may need an additional 650 full-time  
13 reporters. The ever-decreasing number of California-licensed court reporters and  
14 difficulty competing with private employers, and one another, in the labor market  
15 make reaching these standards seemingly impossible.

16 A vast majority of trial courts have implemented a variety of incentives to recruit  
17 and retain court reporters. Incentives include signing bonuses, retention and  
18 longevity bonuses, increased salaries, and more – to no avail.

19 Legal changes have also impacted the ability of a court to hire a CSR. In 2019,  
20 AB5 was adopted establishing limits on the ability of an employer to classify a  
21 temporary employee as an independent contractor. This reduced access to  
22 freelance reporters willing to work on a part-time or on-call basis for the Court. In  
23 addition, changes to the Public Employment Retirement System also impacted  
retirees, including limiting the number of hours a retired annuitant can work and the  
date on which a retired annuitant can first commence work. As a result of these



1 changes, access to reporters who might desire to work intermittently or after  
2 retirement was reduced or eliminated.

3 Finally, the Legislature limited the ability of a court reporter to appear using  
4 remote technology starting in January of 2020 (Government Code § 69959), in  
5 January of 2022 (Code of Civil Procedure § 367.75 (d)(2)), and again in June of  
6 2022 (Penal Code § 977 (g)(2)).

7 In conclusion, a court reporter shortage exists both in California and nationally,  
8 which is unlikely to be resolved in the immediate future.

9 **B. COURT REPORTER AVAILABILITY FOR THE HUMBOLDT COUNTY  
10 SUPERIOR COURT**

11 Despite its best efforts, Humboldt County Superior Court has not had a full staff of  
12 CSRs for many years. To address this problem, the Court has posted hiring  
13 advertisements on its website, governmentjobs.com, and indeed.com. It has also  
14 increased CSR compensation by 7.5% since 2023 and offered sign on bonuses and  
15 incentive pay.

16 Despite its best efforts, the Court currently only employs one (1) full-time CSR and  
17 five (5) CSRs with less than full-time positions. The Court would employ part-time  
18 CSRs, but there have not been any qualified applicants.

19 Due to the reduction in the number of CSRs the Court restricted the cases in which  
20 it would provide reporters. Since then, the Court has only provided reporters in  
21 statutorily mandated cases: death penalty proceedings, juvenile proceedings,  
22 felonies, and proceedings regarding withdrawal of consent to adopt. To free up CSRs  
23 to cover these areas, they are no longer provided in limited civil and family matters.

Overall, the Court is faced with this critical shortage and currently is unable to  
employ an adequate number of CSRs. And, as with any workforce, there are times  
when one or more of the Court's CSRs are simply unavailable due to the

1 circumstances of life. In those circumstances, the Court has no choice but to forego  
2 having assigned CSRs for matters, even those required by statute, and must record  
3 proceedings to preserve an adequate record.

4 **II.**

5 **LEGAL FINDINGS**

6 **A. THE LEGISLATURE IS PRESUMED TO NOT HAVE INTENDED THE  
7 IMPOSSIBLE AND THE COURT'S INABILITY TO PROVIDE A CSR IS  
8 LEGALLY EXCUSED**

9 The requirement to have CSR in juvenile justice matters is excused due to  
10 impossibility or impracticability. "[W]here strict compliance with the terms of a statute  
11 is impossible, compliance as near as can be has been permitted on the principle that  
12 the law does not require impossibilities." (*Board of Supervisors v. McMachon* (1990)  
13 219 Cal.App.3d 286, 300, quoting 73 Am.Jur.2d, Statute, § p. 278.) Here, despite  
14 diligent and significant effort, the Court is unable to provide a CSR in this matter due  
15 to the local, statewide, and national shortage of CSRs. However, the Court must  
16 continue to fulfill its core judicial functions.

17 Refusing to proceed with a detention hearing until a CSR is available would have  
18 the following results: The Court would fail to hold the detention hearing as soon as  
19 possible, as mandated by law. The Court would also lose the power to detain the  
20 minor if warranted.

21 If the Court could not proceed with a jurisdictional hearing, it would fail to meet the  
22 strict deadlines for holding a jurisdictional hearing. Delay is presumed to be more  
23 prejudicial against minors than adult defendants. If the juvenile is detained, the Court  
could be obligated to release the juvenile, potentially jeopardizing the safety of the  
juvenile and/or the community.



1           Waiting until a CSR is available is likely to increase the backlog and worsen the  
2 delay for litigants now and in the future. The CSR shortage is more likely to worsen  
3 than improve.

4           The Court therefore finds that the statutory obligation to provide a CSR is excused  
5 as an impossible or impractical act.

6           **B. STATUTES MANDATING A CSR AT THESE HEARINGS ARE VOID AS  
7 APPLIED TO THE PRESENT SITUATION DUE TO CONFLICT WITH  
8 SUPERIOR STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**

9           Statutory provisions mandating a CSR at these hearings are invalid as applied to  
10 the present situation because those requirements are in conflict with superior state  
11 and federal constitutional provisions. The state and federal constitutions guarantee  
12 rights including due process and prompt adjudication. (Cal. Const., art. I, § 7, 15, 28,  
13 29; U.S. Const., 5th, 6th, 14th Amends, *In re Gault* (1967) 387 U.S.1, *Richard N. v.*  
14 *Sup. Ct.* (1981) 116 Cal.App.3d 579, 585.) As the CSR shortage is predicted to  
15 worsen, delaying hearings until CSRs are available will simply exacerbate the  
16 problem. These litigants, and others, would be more likely to be deprived of their  
17 constitutional rights. The Court therefore finds statutory provisions mandating CSR  
18 reporting, including but not limited to, Welfare and Institutions Code section 677, are  
19 invalid as in conflict with superior constitutional provisions. (See *Punsly v. Ho* (2001)  
20 87 Cal.App.4th 1099, 1104, internal quotation marks removed: "The practical effect of  
21 holding a statute unconstitutional 'as applied' is to prevent its future application in a  
22 similar context, but not to render it utterly inoperative.")

23 //

//

//

1                   **C. AN ADEQUATE RECORD WILL BE PRESERVED IN THE ABSENCE OF A**  
2                   **CSR USING MODERN TECHNOLOGY**

3                   Balancing interests, due process requires the availability of an adequate record  
4                   to afford appellate review. Further, the absence of a record can impact the ability of  
5                   the assigned judicial officer to recall the proceedings, evidence or testimony or  
6                   undertake functions such as preparation of a settled statement. Electronic recording  
7                   is currently authorized by statute for use in certain matters, including misdemeanor  
8                   criminal matters, limited jurisdiction matters, traffic and infractions. In the absence of  
9                   an available CSR, use of electronic recording provides an adequate record to ensure  
10                  the parties are afforded due process and to permit the Court to fulfill its core function:  
11                  the administration of justice. Despite statutory limits on the use of electronic recording,  
12                  due process requires that electronic recording be utilized in the absence of a CSR.

13                  **THEREFORE, THE COURT FINDS AND ORDERS:**

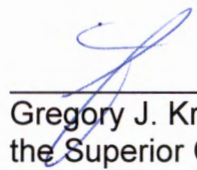
- 14                  1. The Court has confirmed that the services of an in-person CSR are not  
15                  available for these proceedings;
- 16                  2. By law, the Court is mandated to provide an adequate record to ensure the  
17                  opportunity for meaningful appellate review in a matter in which the state  
18                  initiates an action to which a litigant is entitled to due process that may result  
19                  in the deprivation of liberty or property;
- 20                  3. Electronic reporting is authorized by statute for other matters in which the  
21                  state has initiated action which may result in deprival of liberty or property  
22                  and will provide the litigants with an adequate record to ensure meaningful  
23                  appellate review;

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

- 4. Further delay of these proceedings for the prospect of securing the services of an in-person reporter is not appropriate as such prospect is uncertain and such delay does not serve the interests of justice; and
- 5. Electronic reporting will provide the litigants with an adequate record to ensure meaningful appellate review.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: 2/13/24

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Gregory J. Kreis, Presiding Judge of  
the Superior Court of California,  
County of Humboldt