



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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HON. TANI G. CANTIL-SAKAUYE
Chief Justice of California
Chair of the Judicial Council

HON. MARSHA G. SLOUGH
Chair, Executive and Planning Committee

HON. DAVID M. RUBIN
Chair, Judicial Branch Budget Committee
Chair, Litigation Management Committee

HON. MARLA O. ANDERSON
Chair, Legislation Committee

HON. CARIN T. FUJISAKI
Chair, Rules Committee

HON. KYLE S. BRODIE
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Mr. Shawn C. Landry
Hon. Glenn Mondo
Hon. Ann C. Moorman
Hon. Theodore C. Zayner

MR. MARTIN HOSHINO
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

November 4, 2021

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Legislative Counsel
State Capitol, Room 3021
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Erika Contreras
Secretary of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 3044
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Sue Parker
Chief Clerk of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 3196
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Standards and Measures That Promote the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice, as required under Government Code section 77001.5

Dear Ms. Jenkins, Ms. Contreras, and Ms. Parker:

Attached is the Judicial Council report required under Government Code section [77001.5](#) on judicial administration standards and measures that promote the fair and efficient administration of justice.

If you have any questions related to this report, please contact Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Manager of Court Research, at 415-865-7708 or leah.rose-goodwin@jud.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Martin Hoshino
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Ms. Erika Contreras
Ms. Sue Parker
November 4, 2021
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MH/NA

Attachment

cc: Eric Dang, Policy Consultant, Office of Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins
Alf Brandt, Senior Counsel, Office of Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon
Gabrielle Zeps, Policy Consultant, Office of Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon
Amy Alley, Policy Advisor, Office of Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins
Anita Lee, Principal Fiscal and Policy Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office
Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office
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Margie Estrada, Chief Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee
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MR. MARTIN HOSHINO
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

Report title: *Standards and Measures That Promote the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice*

Statutory citation: Government Code section 77001.5

Date of report: November 4, 2021

The Judicial Council has submitted a report to the Legislature in accordance with Government Code section [77001.5](#). The following summary of the report is provided under the requirements of Government Code section [9795](#).

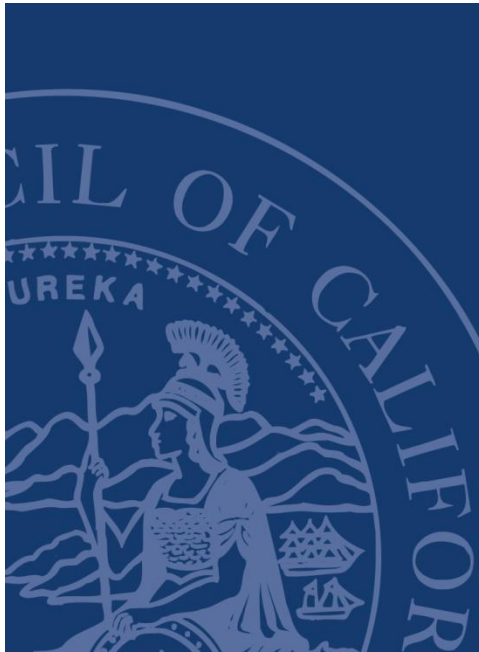
Government Code section 77001.5 requires the Judicial Council to adopt and annually report on “judicial administration standards and measures that promote the fair and efficient administration of justice, including, but not limited to, the following subjects: (1) Providing equal access to courts and respectful treatment for all court participants. (2) Case processing, including the efficient use of judicial resources. (3) General court administration.”

The attached report identifies and reports on existing Judicial Council–adopted measures that respond to the reporting requirements.

Taking advantage of improvements in data quality, the report to the Legislature provides information on the following standards and measures of trial court operations:

- Caseload clearance rates;
- Time to disposition;
- Stage of case at disposition;
- Trials by type of proceeding; and
- Judicial workload and resources.

The full report is available at www.courts.ca.gov/7466.htm. A printed copy of the report may be obtained by calling 415-865-7829.



Standards and Measures That Promote the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE UNDER
GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 77001.5

NOVEMBER 2021



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Hon. Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye
*Chief Justice of California and
Chair of the Judicial Council*

Martin Hoshino
*Administrative Director
Judicial Council*

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*Senior Research Analyst, Court Research
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Introduction

Government Code section [77001.5](#) requires the Judicial Council to adopt and annually report on judicial administration standards and measures that promote the fair and efficient administration of justice, including but not limited to the following subjects:

- Providing equal access to courts and respectful treatment for all court participants;
- Case processing, including the efficient use of judicial resources; and
- General court administration.

This annual report to the Legislature focuses the analysis on four key quantitative measures of trial court performance:

- Caseload clearance rates;
- Time to disposition;
- Stage of case at disposition; and
- Trials by type of proceeding.

In addition to these measures, this report also provides information on the availability of branch resources that contribute to the fair and efficient administration of justice, including:¹

- Assessed need for new judgeships (Gov. Code, § [69614](#));
- Status of the conversion of subordinate judicial officer positions to judgeships (Gov. Code, § [69615](#)).

Finally, this report provides a brief narrative describing the Judicial Council–approved weighted caseload models, both judicial and staff, and how they relate to standards and measures of judicial administration.

Quantitative Measures of Court Performance

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) developed *CourTools* to provide trial courts with “a set of balanced and realistic performance measures that are practical to implement and use.”² *CourTools* draws on previous work conducted on trial court performance—primarily the Trial Court Performance Standards developed by the NCSC and published in 1997—but also on relevant measures from other successful public and private organizations. Courts in California use the *CalCourTools* program, which builds on the *CourTools* measures developed by the NCSC and endorsed by the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators.

¹ For more information on the rationale for selecting these quantitative measures and how they align with the legislative mandate in Government Code section 77001.5, see the 2012 report to the Legislature on judicial administration standards at www.courts.ca.gov/documents/lr-Jud-Admin-Stand-and-measures-122712.pdf.

² See National Center for State Courts, *CourTools: Giving Courts the Tools to Measure Success* (undated), www.courttools.org/trial-court-performance-measures.

California courts are able to report on some but not all *CourTools* performance measures. The findings of this report show two *CourTools* measures for which data in the California trial courts are available: clearance rates and time to disposition.

Clearance Rates

Caseload clearance is a measure of the number of cases cleared (disposed of) as a percentage of the number of cases filed during a given time period. Because clearance rates provide only a snapshot at a point in time, they are an indirect measure of whether a court is disposing of cases in a timely fashion or a backlog of cases is growing. A court should aim to dispose of as many cases as were filed over a selected time period, thus maintaining a clearance rate of around 1.0, or 100 percent. Monitoring clearance rates by case type helps a court identify those areas needing the most attention.

Time to Disposition

Time to disposition is measured by counting the number of initial filings that reach disposition within established time frames. Trial court case disposition time goals can serve as a starting point for monitoring court performance.

These measures of court operations were adopted by the Judicial Council as [standard 2.2](#) of the Standards of Judicial Administration (see Appendix A). This standard establishes caseload clearance in civil case processing as a judicial administration goal, and sets time-to-disposition goals for six criminal and civil case types:

- Felony;
- Misdemeanor;
- Unlimited civil;
- Limited civil;
- Small claims; and
- Unlawful detainer.

Other Caseflow Management Data

In addition to the *CourTools* data, additional information reported by the trial courts can also be used as diagnostic measures of a court's calendar management practices. How cases move through and out of the system—in other words, the stage of a case at disposition—can be useful indicators of effective case-processing practices and court operational efficiency. Efficient and effective case management can improve not only the timeliness of case disposition but also the quality of justice in the resolution of these cases.

Stage of Case at Disposition

The stage of a case and the manner in which it is disposed of (i.e., how and at what point in a case's life cycle it is disposed of) can be useful diagnostic measures of a court's case

management practices and the timeliness and quality of case resolution.³ They can also help courts assess the level of resources required to get cases to disposition.

Trials by Type of Proceeding

The number and types of trials are important data elements to break out separately from the data on the stage of a case at disposition. Given the significance of trials on a court's operations and resources, it is important to consider this measure in conjunction with other court performance data.

Findings⁴

Caseload Clearance Rates⁵

In fiscal year 2019–20,⁶ the most recent year for which data are available, clearance rates both increased and decreased for various case types compared to rates from the previous fiscal year (see Appendix B).

- ***Civil.*** In 2019–20, the clearance rate for total unlimited civil case types decreased from the previous year (from 80 to 78 percent), with decreases in three specific unlimited civil case types: motor vehicle unlimited decreased from 88 to 83 percent, other personal injury/property damage/wrongful death (PI/PD/WD) decreased from 82 to 76 percent, and small claims appeals decreased from 80 to 72 percent. The other unlimited civil complaints and petitions clearance rate remained constant at 78 percent. Total limited civil clearance rate increased from 85 to 101 percent, and the small claims clearance rate decreased from 101 to 94 percent.
- ***Criminal.*** Criminal clearance rates for all case types decreased in 2019–20. The felony clearance rate decreased from 71 to 65 percent, while the nontraffic misdemeanor clearance rate decreased from 60 to 57 percent and the nontraffic infraction clearance rate dropped from 25 to 23 percent. The traffic misdemeanor clearance rate decreased from 66

³ The stage of a case at disposition is not entirely under the control of the court. For example, if the district attorney and public defender are unable or unwilling to reach a mutually agreeable plea, or if parties do not settle civil cases, despite the court's best efforts, the stage and manner of disposition may be beyond the authority of the court to affect substantially.

⁴ All findings reported here refer to trial court data submitted through June 30, 2020. These data are reported in more detail in the *2021 Court Statistics Report*, available at www.courts.ca.gov/13421.htm. Please note, and it is reiterated in the *2021 Court Statistics Report*, FY 2019-20 filings mirrored monthly trends seen in previous years until March 2020. At that time, stay-at-home orders issued by the Governor to protect the public and slow the spread of COVID-19 drastically impacted court workload for the last four months of the fiscal year.

⁵ Although most courts reported disposition data for calculating case clearance rates, 16 were unable to give this information for at least one case type. Four of those courts were unable to give disposition data for any case type. Changes in a court's case management system is the most common reason for incomplete or missing disposition data.

⁶ All further references to year ranges are to fiscal years unless otherwise indicated.

to 56 percent, and the traffic infraction clearance rate modestly decreased from 67 to 66 percent.

- **Family and juvenile.** In 2019–20, the clearance rate for total family law slightly decreased from 86 to 83 percent, with the juvenile dependency clearance rate also decreasing from 87 to 78 percent. The juvenile delinquency clearance rate slightly increased from 73 to 76 percent.
- **Probate and mental health.** Total mental health cases demonstrated an increase in clearance rate in 2019–20 from 64 to 91 percent, while total probate clearance rate decreased from 71 to 69 percent.

Time to Disposition

The Standards of Judicial Administration establish “time to disposition” goals for processing various case types (see Appendix A). These goals are intended to improve the administration of justice by encouraging prompt disposition of all matters coming before the courts.

- **Civil.** In 2019–20, the percentages of various civil case types disposed of within each corresponding recommended time all remained consistent to the previous year (see Appendix C).
 - **Unlimited civil.** The goals for unlimited civil cases are 100 percent of cases disposed of within 24 months, 85 percent disposed of within 18 months, and 75 percent disposed of within 12 months. In 2019–20, the percentage of unlimited civil cases disposed of within 24 months increased 1 percent from 90 to 91 percent, the percentage of cases disposed of within 18 months remained consistent at 83 percent, and the percentage of cases disposed of within 12 months increased 2 percent from 69 to 71 percent.
 - **Limited civil.** The goals for limited civil cases are 100 percent of cases disposed of within 24 months, 98 percent of cases disposed of within 18 months, and 90 percent of cases disposed of within 12 months. In 2019–20, the percentage of limited civil cases disposed of within 24 months remained at 97 percent, the percentage of cases disposed of within 18 months decreased 2 percent from 94 to 92 percent, and the percentage of cases disposed of within 12 months decreased 4 percent from 83 to 79 percent.
 - **Unlawful detainer.** The goals for unlawful detainer cases are 100 percent of cases to be disposed of within 45 days after filing and 90 percent of cases to be disposed of within 30 days after filing. The percentage of cases disposed of within 45 days decreased 2 percentage points to 65 percent, and the percentage of cases disposed of within 30 days decreased by 4 percentage points to 43 percent.

- *Small claims.* The goals for small claims cases are 100 percent of cases disposed of within 95 days of filing and 90 percent of cases disposed of within 75 days of filing.⁷ For 2019–20, the percentage of cases disposed of within 90 days declined slightly to 65 percent, and the percentage of cases disposed of in less than 70 days also slightly declined to 55 percent.
- ***Criminal.*** The percentage of criminal cases disposed of within the recommended time standards all declined from the previous year (see Appendix C).
 - *Felony.* The goals for felony cases are as follows: All cases (except for capital cases) are to be disposed of within 12 months (from the defendant’s first arraignment). Regarding cases resulting in bindover or certified pleas, 90 percent are to be disposed of within 30 days, 98 percent within 45 days, and 100 percent within 90 days. In 2019–20, the percentage of felonies disposed of in less than 12 months decreased from 72 to 68 percent. The percentage of felony cases resulting in bindovers or certified pleas disposed of within 30 days decreased 2 percent to 26 percent. Within 45 days these cases declined 3 percent to 37 percent, and within 90 days they declined 6 percent to 53 percent.
 - *Misdemeanor.* The goals for misdemeanor cases are 90 percent of cases disposed of within 30 days, 98 percent of cases disposed of within 90 days, and 100 percent of cases disposed of within 120 days. In 2019–20, the percentage of cases disposed of within 30 days decreased by 9 percentage points to 35 percent, the percentage of cases disposed of at the 90-day mark declined 4 percentage points to 52 percent, and the percentage of cases disposed of within 120 days declined 4 percentage points to 60 percent.
- ***Family and juvenile.*** Time standards for family law cases are stated in [rule 5.83](#) of the California Rules of Court, and time standards for juvenile dependency cases can be found in [rule 5.505](#). However, at this time, courts are unable to consistently and accurately report on these measures. Future reports will include this data as collection using these measures improves.

Stage of Case at Disposition

(See Appendix D.)

- ***Civil***
 - In 2019–20, 80 percent of unlimited civil cases were disposed of before trial.

⁷ There is a discrepancy between the small claims goals listed in standard 2.2 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, which asks for the percentage of cases disposed of within 75 and 95 days of filing, and the small claims goals as reported in the *2021 Court Statistics Report*, which reports the percentage of cases disposed of within 70 and 90 days of filing.

- Of the remaining unlimited civil cases disposed of by a trial, the vast majority (92 percent) were bench trials. Only 3 percent of unlimited civil trials were adjudicated by a jury.
- For limited civil cases, 1 percent of filings are disposed of by trial, and 99 percent of those trials are conducted as bench trials.
- For small claims, a majority of cases (57 percent) are disposed of after a bench trial.
- ***Criminal***
 - In 2019–20, the overwhelming majority of felony cases (97 percent) were disposed of before trial.
 - Of the felonies disposed of after trial, 83 percent were jury trials.
 - In felony cases disposed of before trial, 67 percent resulted in felony convictions. In felony cases disposed of after bench trial, 72 percent resulted in a felony conviction. For felony cases disposed of after jury trial, 77 percent were felony convictions.
 - The vast majority of both nontraffic misdemeanor (99 percent) and traffic misdemeanor (99 percent) cases are disposed of before trial.
 - Of the misdemeanor cases disposed of after trial, 39 percent of nontraffic cases and 70 percent of traffic cases are disposed of by bench trial, with 61 percent of nontraffic cases and 30 percent of traffic cases disposed of by jury trial.

Trials by Type of Proceeding

(See Appendix E.)

- ***Jury trials.*** The total number of jury trials decreased 23 percent, from 6,841 in 2018–19 to 5,251 in 2019–20. During this time, the number of felony jury trials decreased by 18 percent, from 3,212 to 2,627. Misdemeanor jury trials declined from 2,030 to 1,378, a 32 percent decrease. For civil cases in 2019–20, there were 539 PI/PD/WD unlimited civil jury trials (a 25 percent decrease), 369 other unlimited civil jury trials (an 8 percent decline), and 265 limited civil jury trials (a 24 percent decrease). Lastly, there were 63 probate and mental health jury trials (a 45 percent decline).
- ***Court trials.*** The total number of court trials decreased by 13 percent from 392,409 in 2018–19 to 341,859 in 2019–20 across all case types. In 2019–20, 552 felony court trials were reported, an increase of 37 percent from the previous year. The number of court trials for misdemeanor and infraction cases decreased 16 percent to 236,417. For civil cases in 2019–20, there were 492 PI/PD/WD unlimited civil trials (a 1 percent increase), 30,528 other unlimited civil court trials (a 7 percent decline), and 17,452 limited civil

court trials (a 23 percent decline). There were 56,418 court trials reported for probate and mental health cases (a 1 percent increase).

Judicial Workload

- The need for new judgeships is calculated by adding the judicial need among only the courts that have fewer judgeships than their workload demands. Based on the 2020 Judicial Needs Assessment, 18 courts need new judgeships, for a total need of 139 full-time equivalent judicial officers (see Appendix F).
- Although the conversion of subordinate judicial officers (SJOs) does not provide much-needed *new* resources to the courts, it does provide the courts with greater flexibility in the assignment of judicial officers. Moreover, it restores the proper balance between judges and SJOs in the court, enabling constitutionally empowered judges who are held accountable by standing for election before their communities to hear cases that are appropriate to their rank.
- One SJO conversion to judgeship was completed in FY 2020–21 (see Appendix G).
- A total of 157 SJO positions have been converted to judgeships since 2007–08. There are 5 positions remaining to convert (see Appendix G).

Workload Models Update

The weighted caseload model has been the national standard for evaluating the workload of judges and court staff for over two decades.⁸ The number and types of cases that come before the court—the court’s caseload—is the starting point for any evaluation of workload. However, without using weighted case data, it is impossible to make meaningful calculations about the differences in the amount of work required. For example, although a felony or an infraction case each represents one filing for the court, they have very different impacts on the court’s workload. Weighting caseloads is therefore required to account for the types of cases coming before the court and to translate that information into effective and usable workload data.

The Judicial Council has approved workload models that use weighted caseloads to assess where new judgeships and additional nonjudicial resources are most urgently needed and will have the biggest impact. The relative weight applied to different types of cases, however, requires periodic review because of changes in the law, rules of court, technology, and practice, all of which affect the average amount of time required for case processing. Periodic review and, where necessary, revision of caseweights ensure that the allocation formulas reported to the Legislature and the Governor accurately reflect the current average amount of time required to resolve cases.

⁸ See Victor E. Flango, *Assessing the Need for Judges and Court Support Staff* (National Center for State Courts, 1996).

The Judicial Council’s Workload Assessment Advisory Committee has recommended that judicial and staff workload models be updated every five years to ensure that the models used to measure workload and to allocate resources utilize the most up-to-date information possible. The staff workload model was updated, and new weights were finalized in 2017. The judicial workload model was updated in 2018, and new weights were finalized in 2019. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the next scheduled update to the staff workload model may be delayed beyond the five-year update goal.

In addition to updates to these two models, the Judicial Council also adopted a recommendation to refresh the model that is used to allocate SJO conversions.⁹ Under Government Code section 69615, a total of 162 SJO positions were identified as in need of conversion to ensure sufficient judicial officers of each type. The positions were identified on the basis of a 2007 workload analysis, using caseweights from the 2001 Judicial Officer Study and filings data from 2002–03 through 2004–05.

Because filings and the underlying weights used to measure workload have changed since that initial analysis was completed in 2007, the update to that analysis with more current workload data ensures that the remaining conversions are allocated in the most effective manner.

Conclusion

This report has summarized *quantitative* measures of trial court performance and provides information on updates to the Resource Assessment Study model. Future reports will continue to provide updated and comparative information on these measures to permit an analysis of courts’ ability to provide fair and efficient administration of justice.

Appendixes

1. Appendix A: Standards of Judicial Administration, Standard 2.2
2. Appendix B: CalCourTools: Caseload Clearance Rates
3. Appendix C: CalCourTools: Time to Disposition
4. Appendix D: Caseflow Management Data
5. Appendix E: Caseflow Management Data, Trials by Type of Proceeding
6. Appendix F: 2020 Judicial Needs Assessment
7. Appendix G: Subordinate Judicial Officer Conversions

⁹ Judicial Council of Cal., Internal Com. Rep., *Subordinate Judicial Officers: Update of Conversions Using More Current Workload Data* (Aug. 11, 2015), www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20150821-itemL.pdf.

Appendix A: Standards of Judicial Administration, Standard 2.2

Standard 2.2. Trial court case disposition time goals

(a) Trial Court Delay Reduction Act

The recommended goals for case disposition time in the trial courts in this standard are adopted under Government Code sections 68603 and 68620.

(Subd (a) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective July 1, 1987; relettered effective January 1, 1989; previously amended effective January 1, 2004.)

(b) Statement of purpose

The recommended time goals are intended to guide the trial courts in applying the policies and principles of standard 2.1. They are administrative, justice-oriented guidelines to be used in the management of the courts. They are intended to improve the administration of justice by encouraging prompt disposition of all matters coming before the courts. The goals apply to all cases filed and are not meant to create deadlines for individual cases. Through its case management practices, a court may achieve or exceed the goals stated in this standard for the overall disposition of cases. The goals should be applied in a fair, practical, and flexible manner. They are not to be used as the basis for sanctions against any court or judge.

(Subd (b) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective July 1, 1987, as (1); relettered effective January 1, 1989; previously amended effective January 1, 2004.)

(c) Definition

The definition of “general civil case” in rule 1.6 applies to this section. It includes both unlimited and limited civil cases.

(Subd (c) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(d) Civil cases—processing time goals

The goal of each trial court should be to process general civil cases so that all cases are disposed of within two years of filing.

(Subd (d) amended and relettered effective January 1, 2004; adopted effective July 1, 1987, as (2); previously amended effective July 1, 1988; amended and relettered as subd (c) effective January 1, 1989.)

(e) Civil cases—rate of disposition

Each trial court should dispose of at least as many civil cases as are filed each year and, if necessary to meet the case-processing goal in (d), dispose of more cases than are filed. As the court disposes of inactive cases, it should identify active cases that may require judicial attention.

(Subd (e) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective July 1, 1987, as (3); previously amended effective July 1, 1988; previously amended and relettered as subd (d) effective January 1, 1989, and as subd (e) effective January 1, 2004.)

(f) General civil cases—case disposition time goals

The goal of each trial court should be to manage general civil cases, except those exempt under (g), so that they meet the following case disposition time goals:

(1) *Unlimited civil cases:*

The goal of each trial court should be to manage unlimited civil cases from filing so that:

- (A) 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months;
- (B) 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months; and
- (C) 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months.

(2) *Limited civil cases:*

The goal of each trial court should be to manage limited civil cases from filing so that:

- (A) 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months;
- (B) 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months; and
- (C) 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months.

(3) *Individualized case management*

The goals in (1) and (2) are guidelines for the court's disposition of all unlimited and limited civil cases filed in that court. In managing individual civil cases, the court must consider each case on its merits. To enable the fair and efficient resolution of civil cases, each case should be set for trial as soon as appropriate for that individual case consistent with rule 3.729.

(Subd (f) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted as subd (g) effective July 1, 1987; relettered as subd (h) effective January 1, 1989; amended effective July 1, 1991; previously amended and relettered as subd (f) effective January 1, 2004.)

(g) Exceptional civil cases

A general civil case that meets the criteria in rules 3.715 and 3.400 and that involves exceptional circumstances or will require continuing review is exempt from the time goals in (d) and (f). Every exceptional case should be monitored to ensure its timely disposition consistent with the exceptional circumstances, with the goal of disposing of the case within three years.

(Subd (g) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(h) Small claims cases

The goals for small claims cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing; and

(2) 100 percent disposed of within 95 days after filing.

(Subd (h) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(i) Unlawful detainer cases

The goals for unlawful detainer cases are:

(1) 90 percent disposed of within 30 days after filing; and

(2) 100 percent disposed of within 45 days after filing.

(Subd (i) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(j) Felony cases—processing time goals

Except for capital cases, all felony cases disposed of should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment to disposition.

(Subd (j) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(k) Misdemeanor cases

The goals for misdemeanor cases are:

(1) 90 percent disposed of within 30 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint;

(2) 98 percent disposed of within 90 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint; and

(3) 100 percent disposed of within 120 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint.

(Subd (k) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(l) Felony preliminary examinations

The goal for felony cases at the time of the preliminary examination (excluding murder cases in which the prosecution seeks the death penalty) should be disposition by dismissal, by interim disposition by certified plea of guilty, or by finding of probable cause, so that:

(1) 90 percent of cases are disposed of within 30 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint;

(2) 98 percent of cases are disposed of within 45 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint; and

(3) 100 percent of cases are disposed of within 90 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint.

(Subd (l) adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(m) Exceptional criminal cases

An exceptional criminal case is not exempt from the time goal in (j), but case progress should be separately reported under the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) regulations.

(Subd (m) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(n) Cases removed from court's control excluded from computation of time

If a case is removed from the court's control, the period of time until the case is restored to court control should be excluded from the case disposition time goals. The matters that remove a case from the court's control for the purposes of this section include:

(1) Civil cases:

- (A) The filing of a notice of conditional settlement under rule 3.1385;
- (B) An automatic stay resulting from the filing of an action in a federal bankruptcy court;
- (C) The removal of the case to federal court;
- (D) An order of a federal court or higher state court staying the case;
- (E) An order staying the case based on proceedings in a court of equal standing in another jurisdiction;
- (F) The pendency of contractual arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1281.4;
- (G) The pendency of attorney fee arbitration under Business and Professions Code section 6201;
- (H) A stay by the reporting court for active military duty or incarceration; and
- (I) For 180 days, the exemption for uninsured motorist cases under rule 3.712(b).

(2) Felony or misdemeanor cases:

- (A) Issuance of warrant;
- (B) Imposition of a civil assessment under Penal Code section 1214.1;
- (C) Pendency of completion of diversion under Penal Code section 1000 et seq.;
- (D) Evaluation of mental competence under Penal Code section 1368;
- (E) Evaluation as a narcotics addict under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 3050 and 3051;
- (F) 90-day diagnostic and treatment program under Penal Code section 1203.3;

- (G) 90-day evaluation period for a juvenile under Welfare and Institutions Code section 707.2;
- (H) Stay by a higher court or by a federal court for proceedings in another jurisdiction;
- (I) Stay by the reporting court for active military duty or incarceration; and
- (J) Time granted by the court to secure counsel if the defendant is not represented at the first appearance.

(Subd (n) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

(o) Problems

A court that finds its ability to comply with these goals impeded by a rule of court or statute should notify the Judicial Council.

(Subd (o) amended effective January 1, 2007; adopted effective January 1, 2004.)

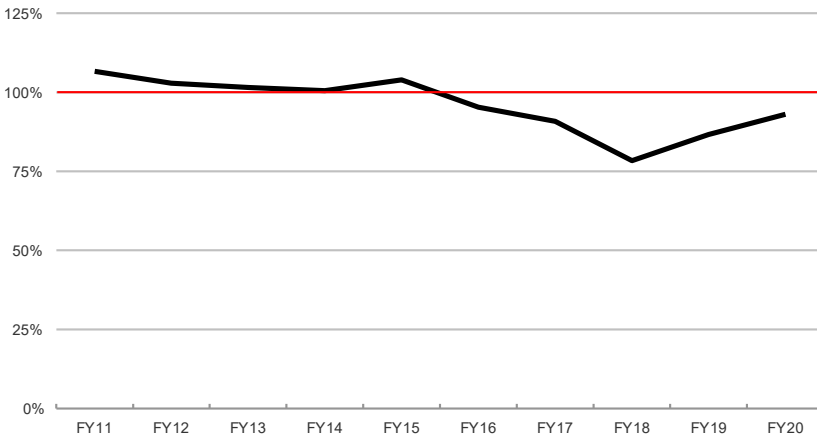
Standard 2.2 amended and renumbered effective January 1, 2007; adopted as sec. 2.1 effective July 1, 1987; previously amended effective January 1, 1988, July 1, 1988, January 1, 1989, January 1, 1990, July 1, 1991, and January 1, 2004.

**Appendix B: CalCourTools: Caseload Clearance Rates
Civil Unlimited, Civil Limited, Small Claims**

**Superior Courts
Figures 1–8**

Fiscal Years 2010–11 through 2019–20

Figure 1: Total Civil



Clearance Rate equals the number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% indicates that the number of cases disposed of in any given year equals the number of cases filed.

$$\text{Clearance Rate} = \frac{\text{Dispositions}}{\text{Filings}}$$

Figure 2: Civil Unlimited

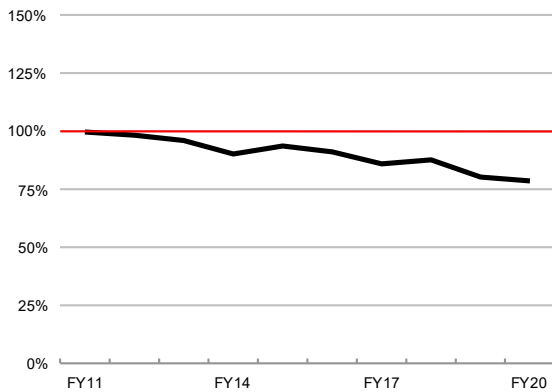


Figure 3: Motor Vehicle PI/PD/WD

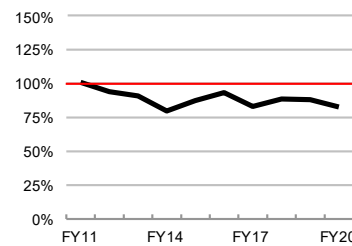


Figure 4: Other PI/PD/WD

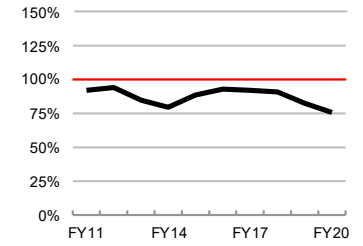


Figure 5: Civil Complaints

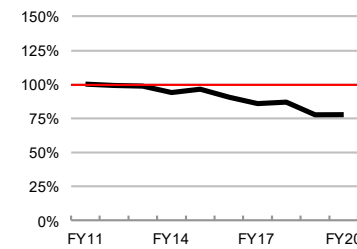


Figure 6: Civil Limited

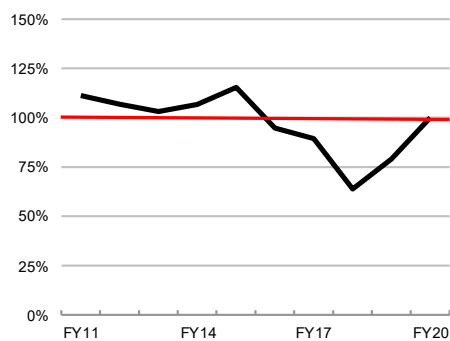


Figure 7: Unlawful Detainer

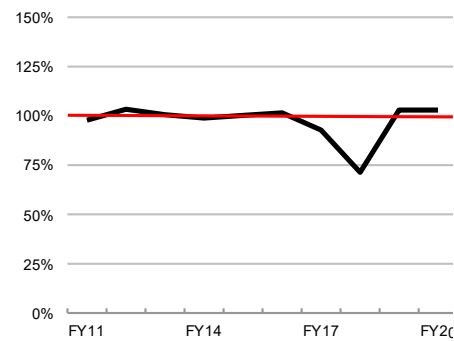
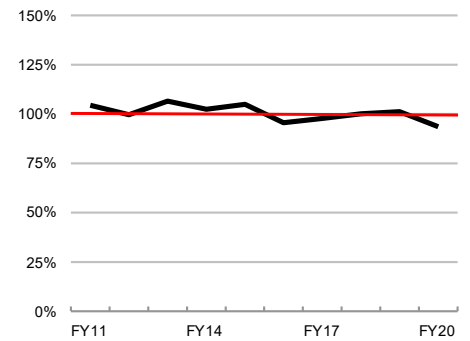


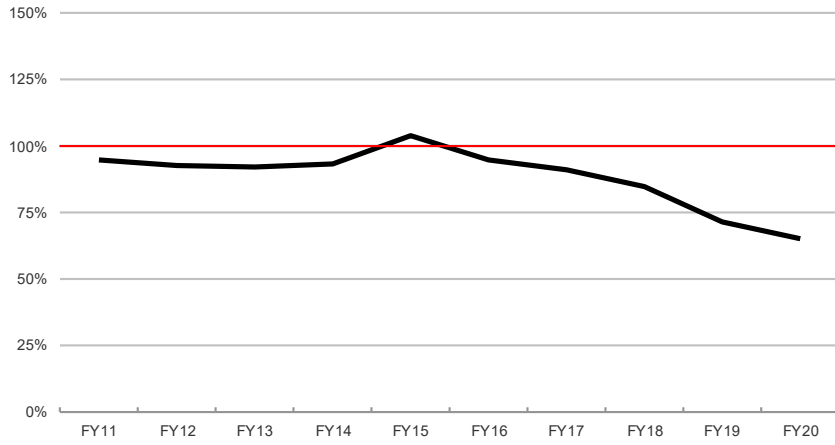
Figure 8: Small Claims



**Appendix B: CalCourTools: Caseload Clearance Rates
Criminal Felonies, Misdemeanors, Infractions
Fiscal Years 2010–11 through 2019–20**

**Superior Courts
Figures 9–13**

Figure 9: Felony



Clearance Rate equals the number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% indicates that the number of cases disposed of in any given year equals the number of cases filed.

$$\text{Clearance Rate} = \frac{\text{Dispositions}}{\text{Filings}}$$

Figure 10: Nontraffic Misdemeanor

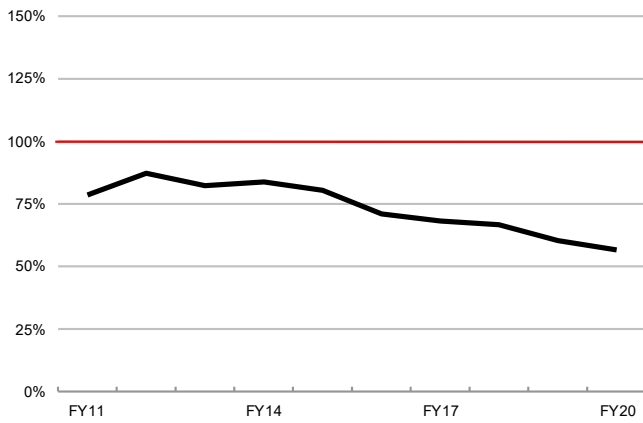


Figure 11: Traffic Misdemeanor

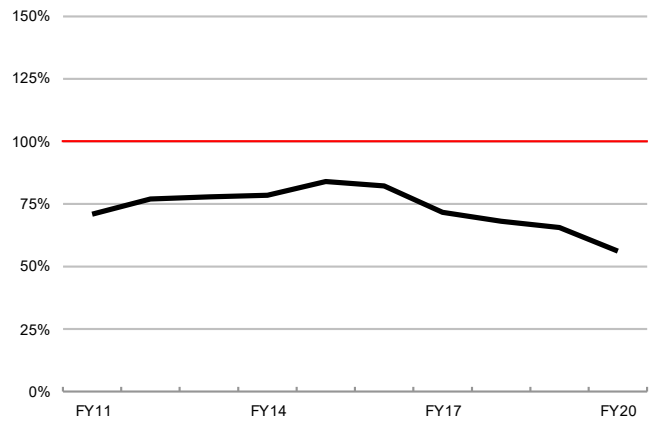


Figure 12: Nontraffic Infraction

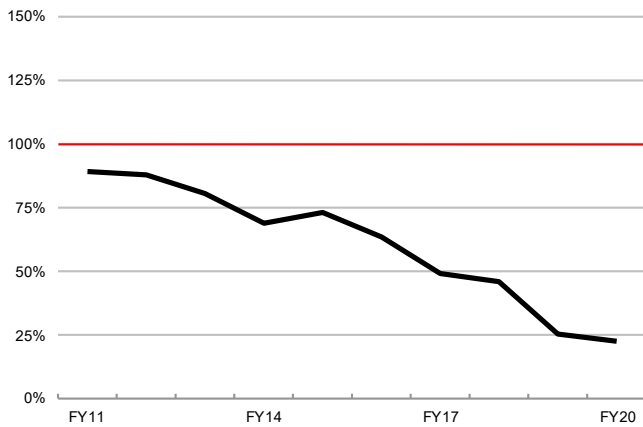
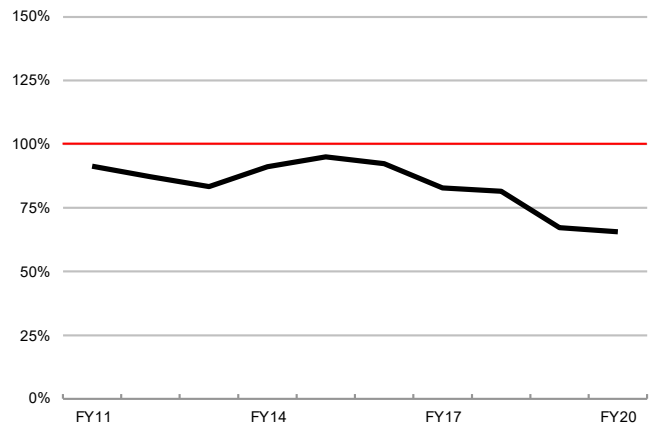


Figure 13: Traffic Infraction



Appendix B: CalCourTools: Caseload Clearance Rates
Family Law, Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Dependency
Fiscal Years 2010–11 through 2019–20

Superior Courts
Figures 14–20

Clearance Rate equals the number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% indicates that the number of cases disposed of in any given year equals the number of cases filed.

$$\text{Clearance Rate} = \frac{\text{Dispositions}}{\text{Filings}}$$

Figure 14 Family Law — Marital

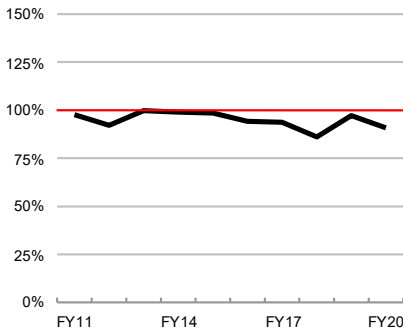


Figure 15: Parentage

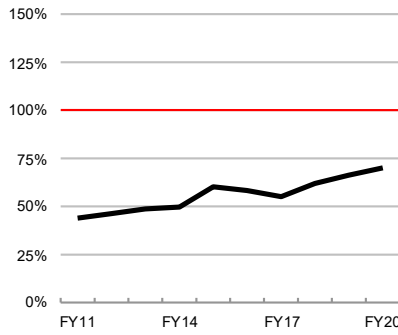


Figure 16: Domestic Violence

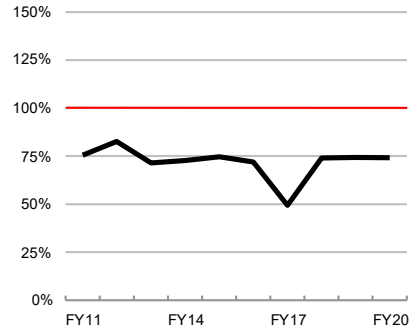


Figure 17: Child Support

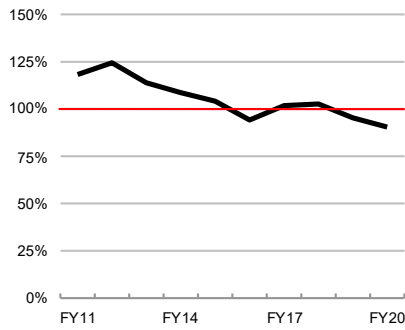


Figure 18: Other Petitions

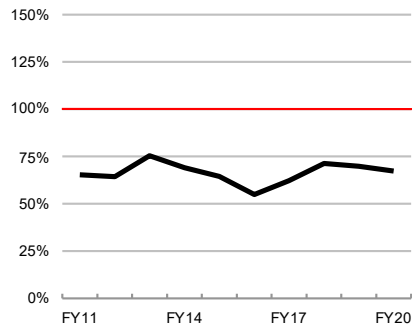


Figure 19: Juvenile Delinquency

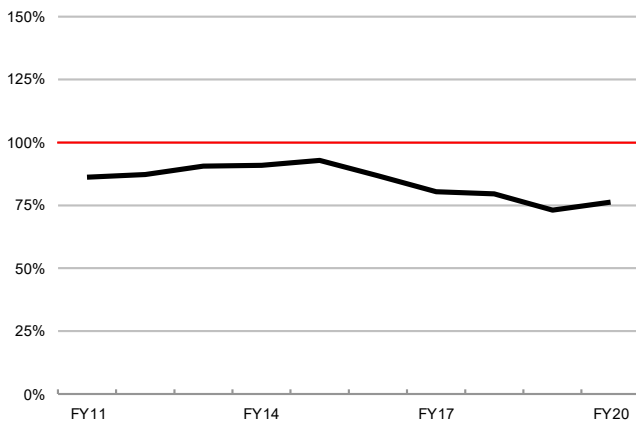
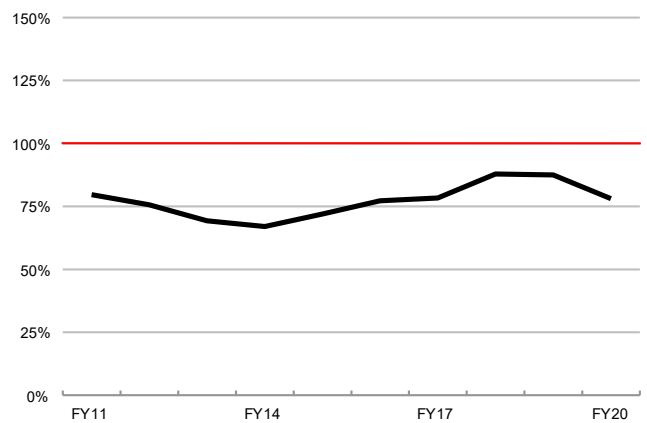


Figure 20: Juvenile Dependency



Appendix B: CalCourTools: Caseload Clearance Rates
Probate, Mental Health, Appeals, Habeas Corpus
Fiscal Years 2010–11 through 2019–20

Superior Courts
Figures 21–25

Clearance Rate equals the number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases. A clearance rate of 100% indicates that the number of cases disposed of in any given year equals the number of cases filed.

$$\text{Clearance Rate} = \frac{\text{Dispositions}}{\text{Filings}}$$

Figure 21: Conservatorship & Guardianship

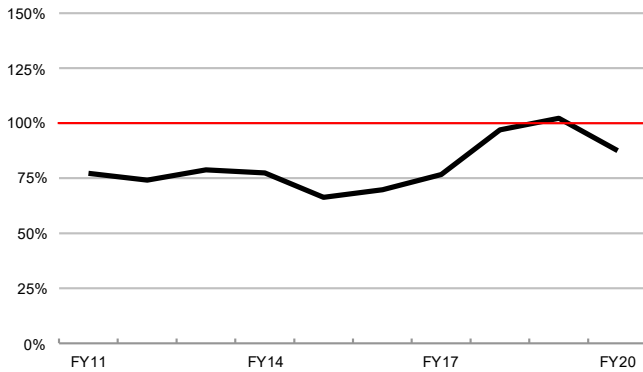


Figure 23: Mental Health

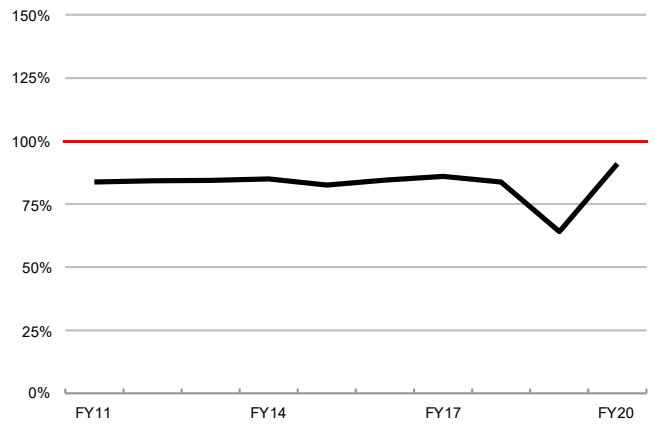


Figure 22: Other Probate

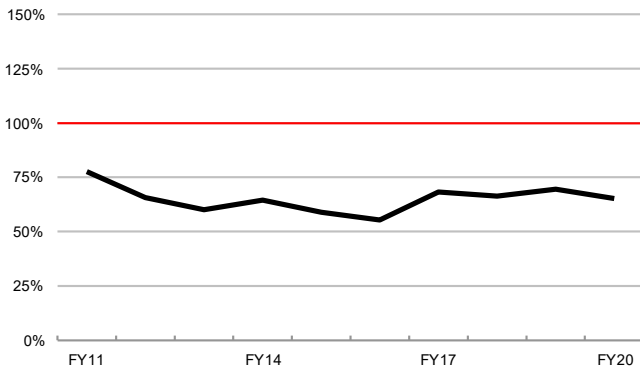


Figure 24: Appeals

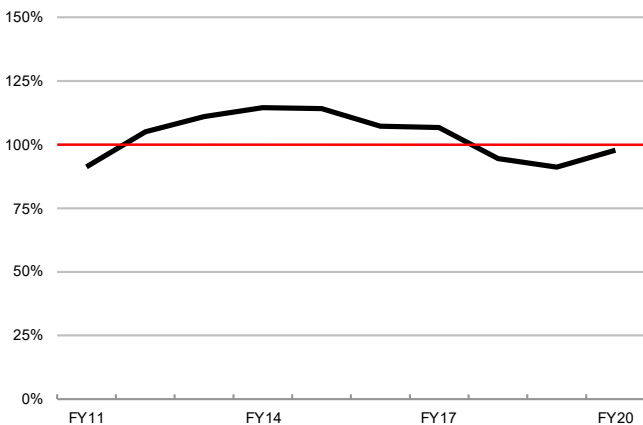
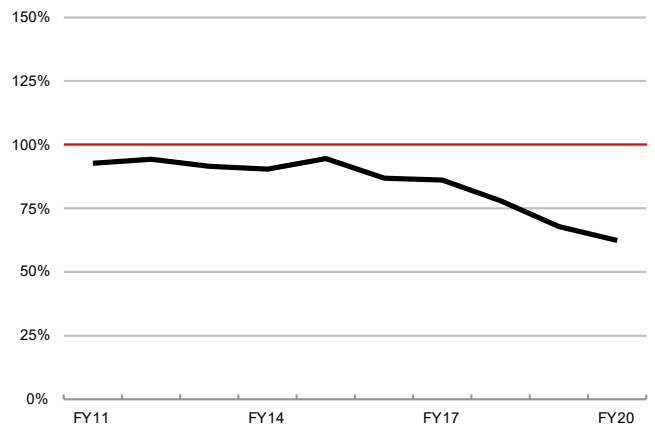


Figure 25: Criminal Habeas Corpus



Civil Case Processing Time (percent of cases disposed within specified periods)

The Standards of Judicial Administration establishes case processing time to disposition goals for different types of civil cases, which are presented below with the specific time standards and target performance level.

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Target</u>
Time standard	Goal

Figure 26: Civil Unlimited

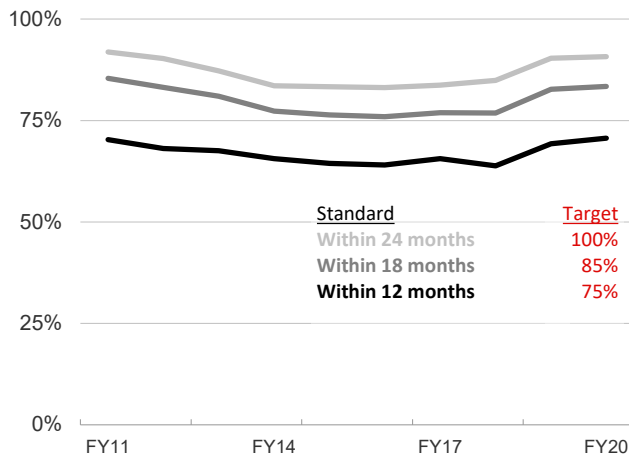


Figure 27: Limited Civil

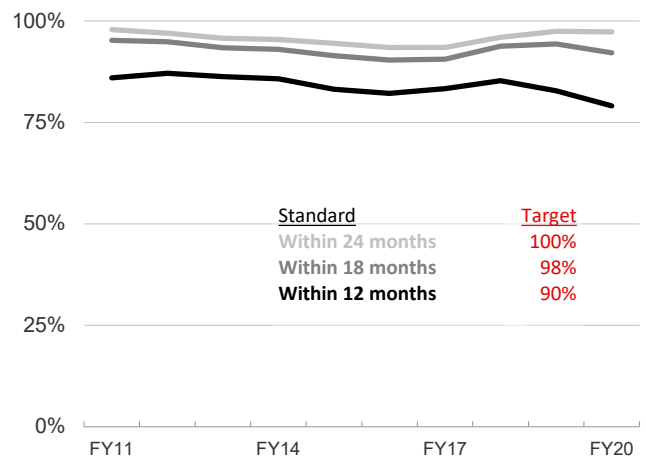


Figure 28: Unlawful Detainer

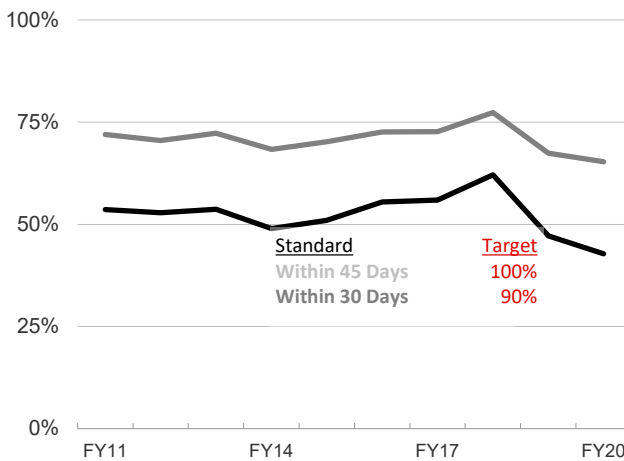


Figure 29: Small Claims

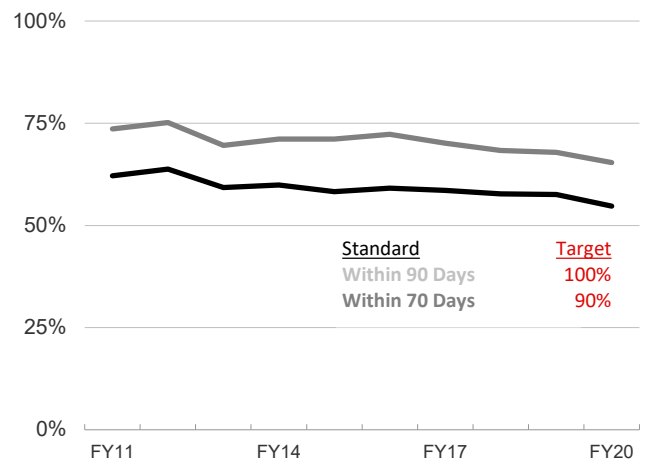
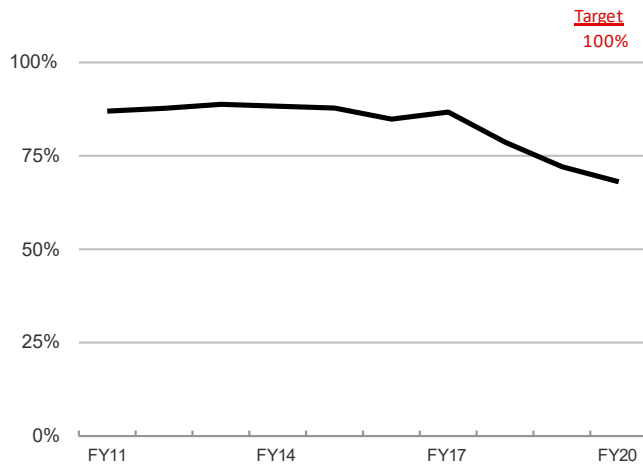


Figure 30: Felonies disposed within 12 months



Criminal Case Processing Time

(percent of cases disposed within specified periods)

The Standards of Judicial Administration establishes case processing time to disposition goals for different types of criminal cases, which are presented below with the specific time standards and target performance level.

Figure 31: Felonies resulting in bindover or certified pleas

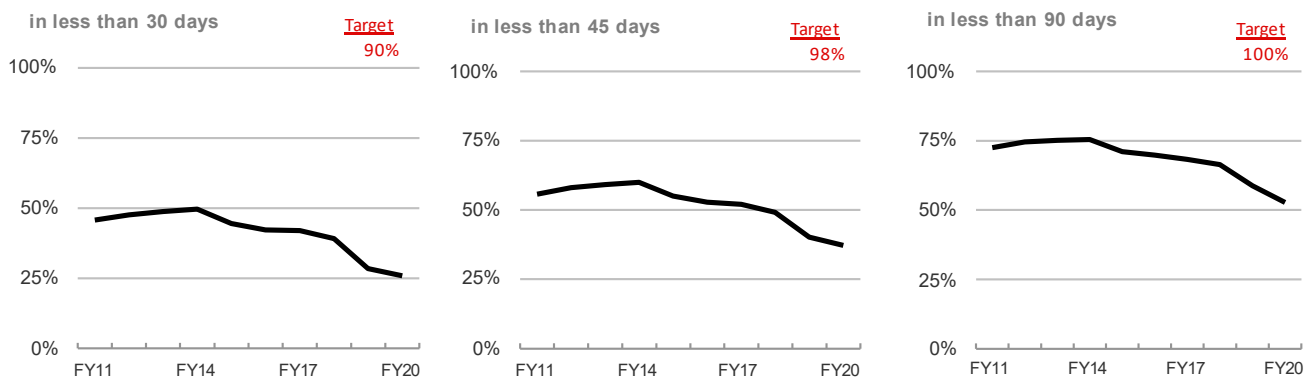


Figure 32: Misdemeanors disposed

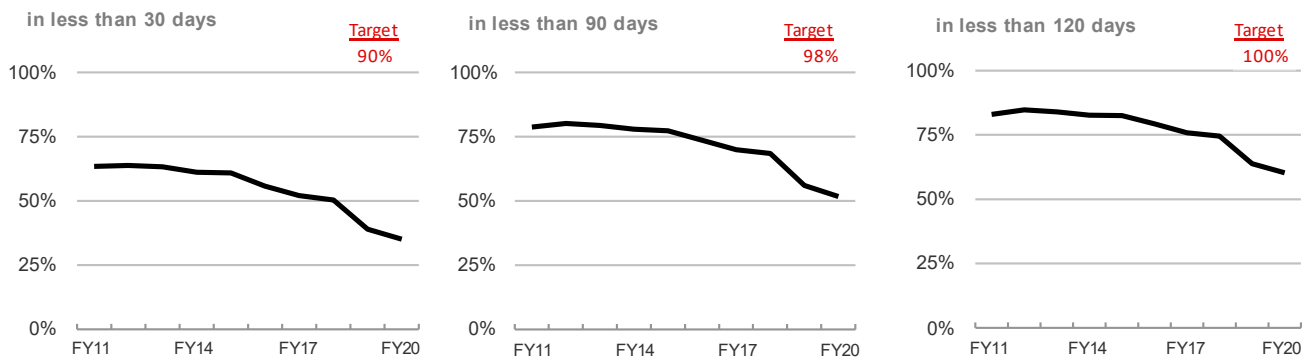


Figure 33: How and at what stage are civil cases resolved?

Unlimited Civil

Number disposed before trial



Number disposed after trial



Limited Civil

Number disposed before trial



Number disposed after trial



Unlawful Detainer

Number disposed before trial



Number disposed after trial



Small Claims

Number disposed before trial



Number disposed after trial

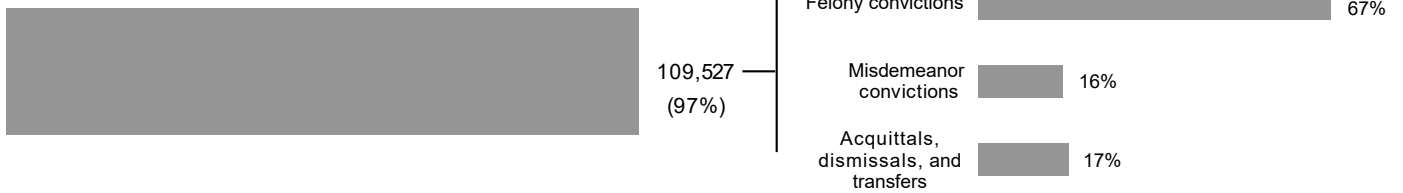


Figure 34: How and at what stage are felony cases resolved?

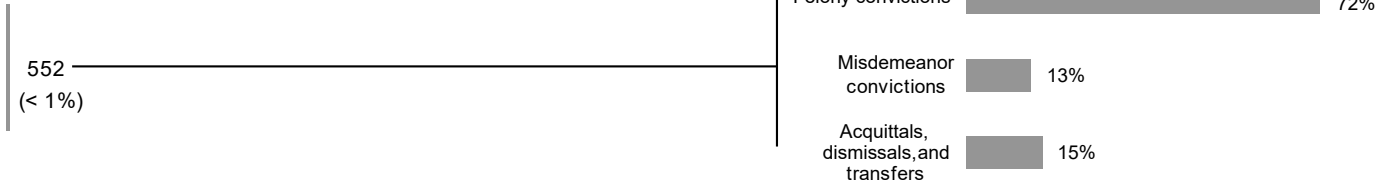
Total felony dispositions (not including felony petitions)



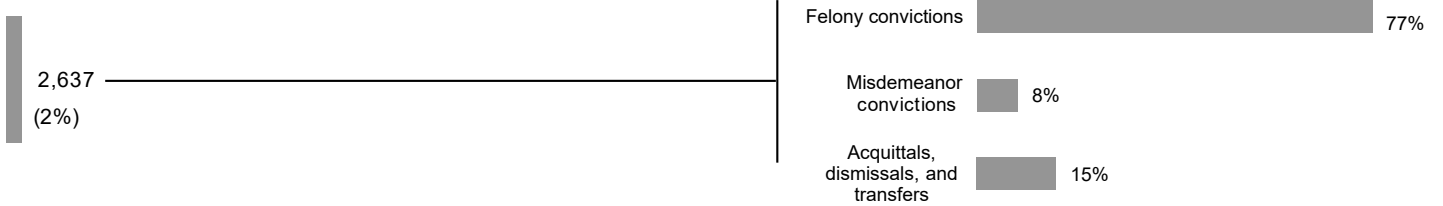
Number disposed before trial



Court trials



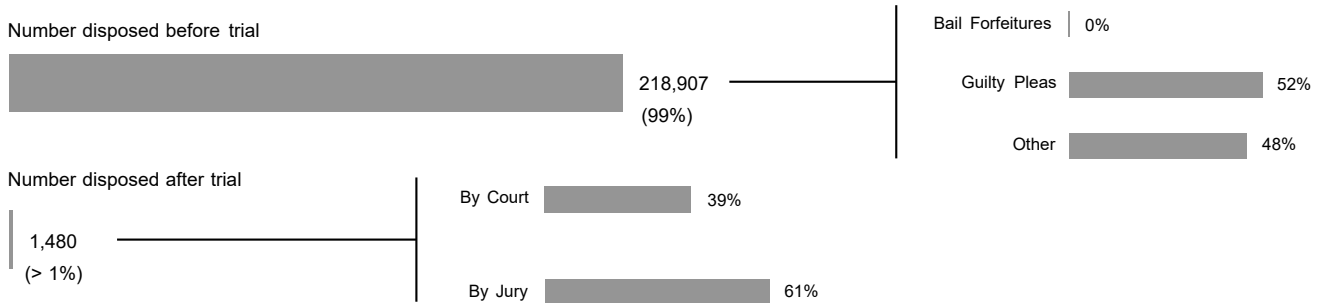
Jury trials



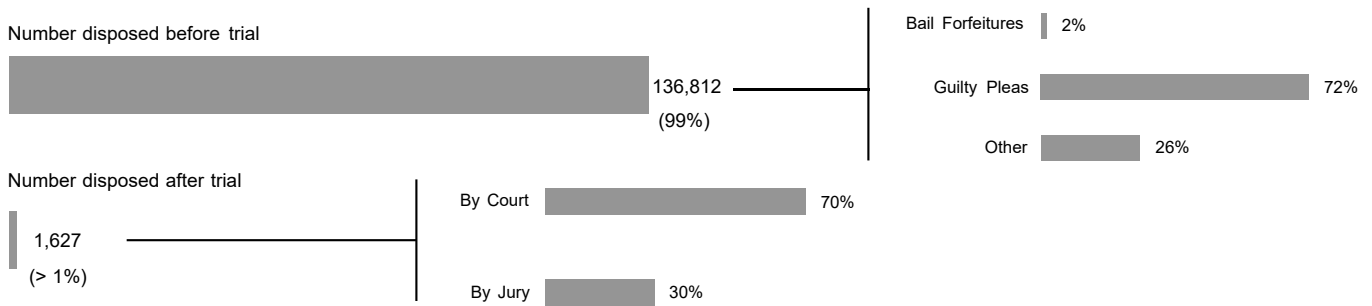
Appendix D: Caseflow Management Data
Stage of Case at Disposition — Misdemeanors and Infractions
Fiscal Year 2019–20

Figure 35: How and at what stage are misdemeanor and infraction cases resolved?

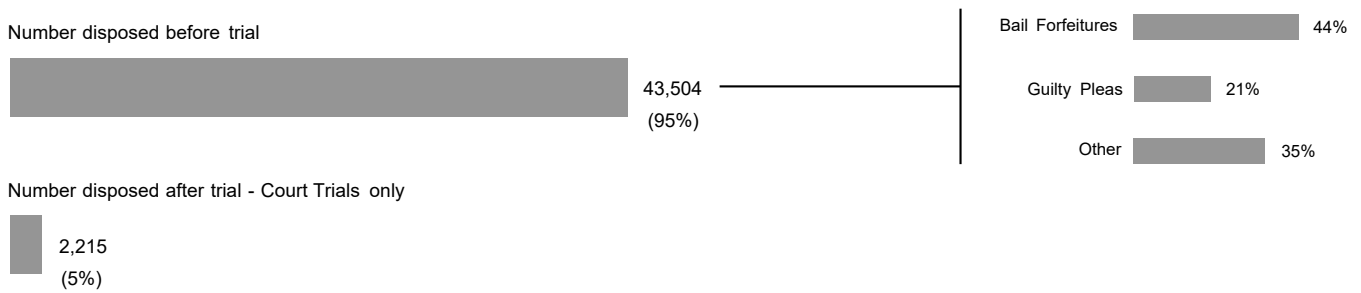
Nontraffic Misdemeanors



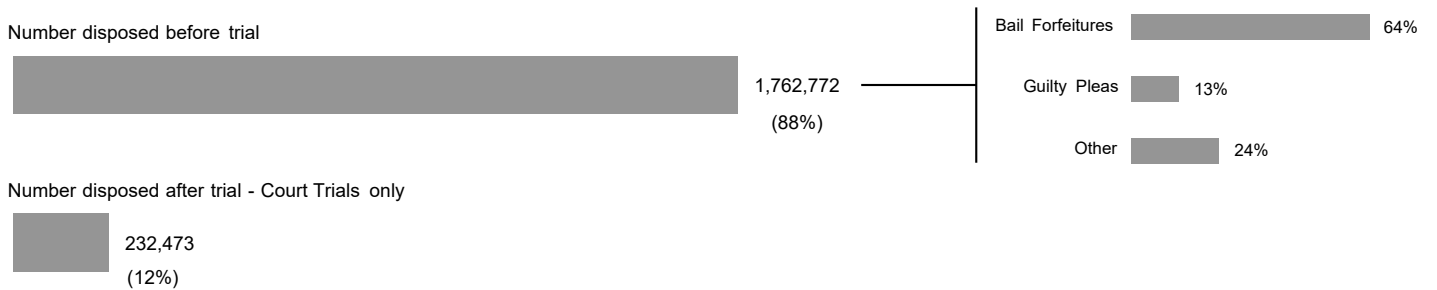
Traffic Misdemeanors



Nontraffic Infractions

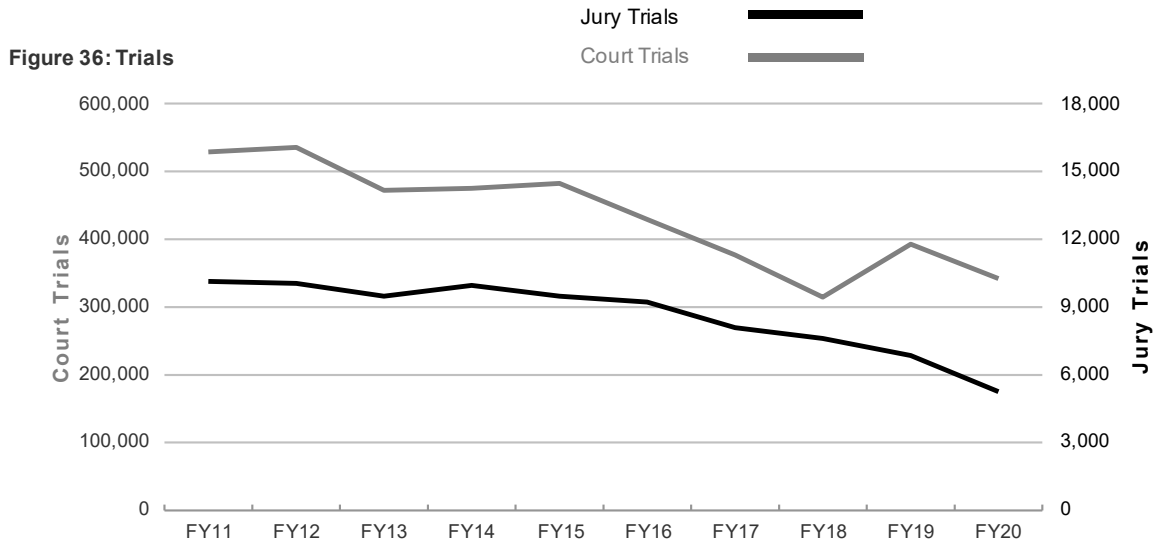


Traffic Infractions



Appendix E: Caseflow Management Data
Trials By Type of Proceeding
Fiscal Years 2010–11 through 2019–20

Superior Courts
Figures 36–48



Jury Trials

Figure 37: Felony

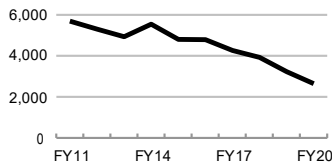


Figure 38: Misdemeanor

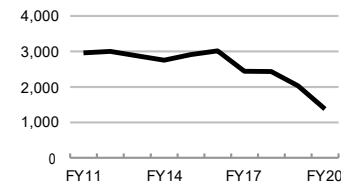


Figure 39: PI/PD/WD Civil Unlimited

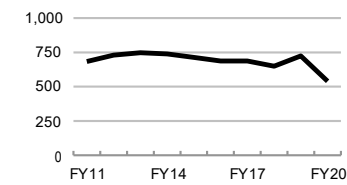


Figure 40: Other Civil Unlimited

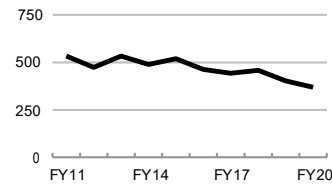


Figure 41: Civil Limited

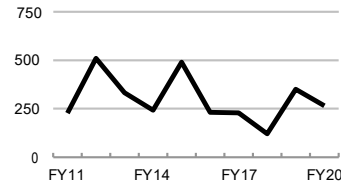
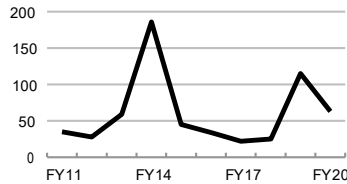


Figure 42: Probate and Mental Health



Court Trials

Figure 43: Felony

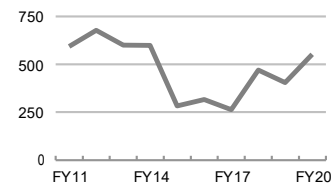


Figure 44: Misdemeanor and Infractions

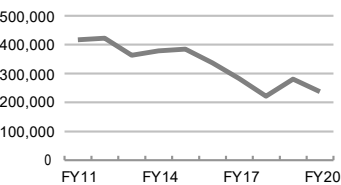


Figure 45: PI/PD/WD Civil Unlimited

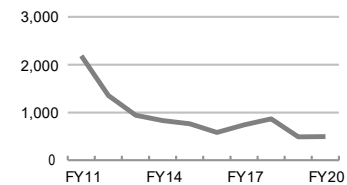


Figure 46: Other Civil Unlimited

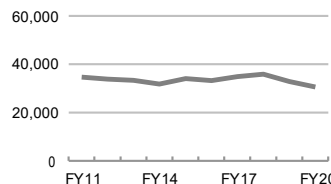


Figure 47: Civil Limited

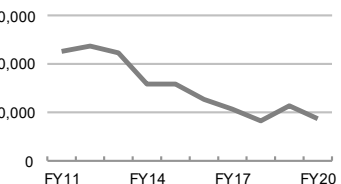
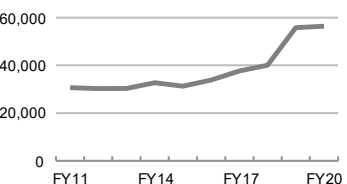


Figure 48: Probate and Mental Health



Appendix F: 2020 Judicial Needs Assessment

	A	B	C	D
Court	Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions	2020 Assessed Judicial Need	Number of Judgeships Needed* (B-A)	Percentage of Judicial Need Over AJP (C/A)
Tehama	4.3	5.8	1	23%
Lake	4.7	5.9	1	21%
Sutter	5.3	7.1	1	19%
Humboldt	8.0	9.7	1	13%
Merced	13.0	14.9	1	8%
Ventura	34.0	36.0	1	3%
Madera	9.3	11.8	2	22%
Kings	9.6	12.1	2	21%
Shasta	13.0	15.3	2	15%
Placer	14.5	17.1	2	14%
Tulare	24.0	28.1	4	17%
Stanislaus	25.0	29.4	4	16%
San Joaquin	34.5	42.5	8	23%
Fresno	51.0	61.9	10	20%
Kern	45.0	58.9	13	29%
Sacramento	75.5	89.0	13	17%
Riverside	85.0	115.8	30	35%
San Bernardino	94.0	137.7	43	46%
Total			139	

* Rounded down to the nearest whole number.

Appendix G: Subordinate Judicial Officer Conversions

Fiscal Years 2007–08 through 2020–21

Background

Rule 10.700 of the California Rules of Court provides for the use of subordinate judicial officers (SJOs) to perform subordinate judicial duties. A presiding judge may also assign an SJO to act as a temporary judge where lawful if the presiding judge determines that it is necessary for the effective administration of justice because of a shortage of judges.

During the 1980s and 1990s, the shortage of judicial positions across the state led many trial courts to create SJO positions to manage their caseloads. The stagnation in the number of new judgeships combined with the growth in the number of SJO positions created an imbalance in many courts, with SJOs spending much of their time working as temporary judges.

To restore the appropriate balance between judges and SJOs in the trial courts, in 2007 the Legislature passed Assembly Bill 159, which authorized the conversion of 162 SJO positions to judgeships in 25 courts where the judicial workload assessment determined that the number of SJOs exceeded the workload appropriate to SJOs.

	Positions Eligible for Conversion	SJO Conversions														Total Conversions to Date	Positions Remaining to Convert		
		07–08	08–09	09–10	10–11	11–12*	12–13	13–14	14–15	15–16	16–17	17–18	18–19	19–20	20–21				
Courts Still Eligible for SJO Conversions																			
Placer	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Unallocated SJO Conversion Positions**																			
	3																	3	
Courts That Have Completed Their SJO Conversions																			
Alameda	6	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Contra Costa	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
El Dorado	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Fresno	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Imperial	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kern	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Los Angeles	79	4	5	7	7	8	6	7	7	7	5	5	9	1	1			79	0
Marin	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Merced	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Napa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Orange	17	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	17	0
Riverside	6	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Sacramento	6	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
San Diego	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
San Francisco	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
San Luis Obispo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
San Mateo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Santa Barbara	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Santa Cruz	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Solano	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Sonoma	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Stanislaus	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tulare	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Yolo	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	162	16	16	16	16	20	13	11	9	11	6	6	15	1	1			157	5
Last Updated: May 2021																			

Note: Shaded rows represent courts that have completed all of the conversions for which they are eligible.

* The total conversions in FY 2011–12 exceed 16 because of the enactment of Senate Bill 405, which increased the number of allowable conversions in specific circumstances for this fiscal year.

** Three positions became newly available for reallocation as a result of the Superior Court of Contra Costa County's elimination of 3 conversion-eligible SJO positions.