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HON. PATRICIA GUERRERO
*Chief Justice of California
Chair of the Judicial Council*

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HON. DAVID M. RUBIN
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Chair, Litigation Management Committee*

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MS. MILLICENT TIDWELL
*Acting Administrative Director
Judicial Council*

January 31, 2023

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Legislative Counsel
1021 O Street, Suite 3210
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Erika Contreras
Secretary of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 305
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Sue Parker
Chief Clerk of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 319
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: *Trial Court Operational Metrics: Year One Report*, as required by the Budget Act of 2022 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43)

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

Attached is the Judicial Council report required under the Budget Act of 2022 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43) regarding trial court operational and budgetary metrics.

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

Sincerely,

Millicent Tidwell
Acting Administrative Director
Judicial Council

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Ms. Erika Contreras
Ms. Sue Parker
January 31, 2023
Page 2

MT/LRG
Attachment

cc: Eric Dang, Counsel, Office of Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins
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Shaun Naidu, Policy Consultant, Office of Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon
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Trial Court Operational Metrics: Year One Report

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE AS
REQUIRED UNDER SENATE BILL 154
(STATS. 2022, CH. 43)

FEBRUARY 2023



**JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA**

OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Hon. Patricia Guerrero

*Chief Justice of California and
Chair of the Judicial Council*

Millicent Tidwell

*Acting Administrative Director
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Table of Contents

Background	1
2021–22 Report	1
Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours.....	1
Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type.....	4
Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type.....	8
Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type	8
Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification.....	11
Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court.....	16
Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council– Approved Workload Formula	16
Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court	16
Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22.....	20
Appendix A: Court-specific Reports	24

Trial Court Operational Metrics: Year One Report

Background

Senate Bill 154 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43) requires the Judicial Council to annually report to the Legislature on various operational and budgetary metrics in the trial courts. The budget bill language states that the metrics “shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following: time to disposition and case clearance rates by case type, backlogs by case type, court hours of operations including public counter hours, staff vacancy rates by classification, fund balance detail from the prior fiscal year, calculated funding level of each court and the percent of funding actually provided to each court, and funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council-approved workload formula. This report is to be submitted annually on or before February 1 and should reflect data and information from the prior fiscal year.”¹

2021–22 Report

This year’s report contains data and information from fiscal year 2021-22, except for hours of operation data, which is current as of November 2022. Additionally, since vacancy rates are reported as of July 1 (the start of the fiscal year), 2022-23 vacancy data has been included to illustrate the vacancy rate closer to the end of the 2021-22 fiscal year. The judicial branch is reporting on metrics that are both responsive to the reporting requirement and that are largely already reported by courts. In future years, the branch’s Data Analytics Advisory Committee, charged with “develop[ing] and recommend[ing] performance measures, studies, and methodologies to measure and report on court administration, practices, and procedures,”² will consider whether additional data and information would be informative to include in this report.

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Courts provide assistance to the public through a variety of modalities, such as phone, in-person, and self-directed help via court websites. In addition, self-help centers assist members of the public seeking guidance about court processes or help completing a court document. Investments in court technology have allowed courts to expand offerings to include services such as chatbots, the ability to schedule in-person appointments online, and live on-line help. The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the expansion of these services so that the public could continue to receive needed assistance safely and conveniently.

Further rounding out the service methods that courts offer, drop boxes, e-filing, court-provided computers or terminals for looking up cases, and remote access to online records, cases, and court calendars provide additional means of transacting court business that free up court staff to help those who require in-person assistance.

¹ Sen. Bill 154, § 2, item 0250-101-0932, provision 29.

² Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.68.

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information.

Information on court hours of service was most recently collected by the Judicial Council as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Data reported by courts shows that most courts open at 8:00 a.m. (38 courts) and close at 5:00 p.m. (36 courts), with some courts opening as early at 7:00 or 7:30 a.m. and some closing as late as 5:30 or 6:00 p.m. Most public counter hours start at 8:00 a.m. (32 courts) and end at 4:00 p.m. (24 courts) or earlier (23 courts).

Some courts adjusted their public counter hours after finding that many court customers prefer to file court documents or look up case information online rather than come into a courthouse. Correspondingly, staff can be assigned to other areas of the court to help with case processing activities to increase the speed of resolution of court matters for court customers. Customers who prefer to come into a courthouse can still submit documents through a drop box, view documents at public kiosks, or ask for assistance from other court staff any time during normal hours of operation.

Table 1. Court Hours of Operation and Public Counter Hours

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Alameda	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM	8:30 AM - 3:00 PM
Alpine	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Amador	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	9:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Butte	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
Calaveras	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:15 AM - 3:00 PM
Colusa	8:30 AM - 5:00 PM	9:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Contra Costa	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Del Norte	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM
El Dorado	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Fresno	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Glenn	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Humboldt	9:00 AM - 4:30 PM	9:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Imperial	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Inyo	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
Kern	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Kings	7:45 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Lake	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Lassen	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Los Angeles	7:30 AM - 4:30 PM	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM
Madera	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Marin	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Mariposa	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Mendocino	7:30 AM - 5:30 PM	8:30 AM - 3:30 PM
Merced	7:45 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Modoc	8:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 3:00 PM
Mono	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
Monterey	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Napa	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Nevada	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 2:00 PM
Orange	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Placer	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Plumas	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Riverside	7:30 AM - 4:30 PM	7:30 AM - 4:00 PM
Sacramento	7:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
San Benito	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
San Bernardino	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
San Diego	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
San Francisco	8:15 AM - 6:00 PM	8:30 AM - 12:30 PM
San Joaquin	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
San Luis Obispo	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 12:00 PM
San Mateo	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Santa Barbara	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 12:00 PM
Santa Clara	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 3:00 PM
Santa Cruz	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Shasta	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
Sierra	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	9:00 AM - 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM—4:00PM
Siskiyou	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Solano	7:30 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Sonoma	8:00 AM - 3:30 PM	8:00 AM - 3:30 PM
Stanislaus	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM	8:15 AM - 4:00 PM
Sutter	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM
Tehama	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM
Trinity	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Tulare	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Tuolumne	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 3:00 PM
Ventura	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:30 PM
Yolo	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:00 AM - 4:00 PM
Yuba	8:00 AM - 5:00 PM	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition.³ Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases.⁴ These data are updated and reported annually in the *Court Statistics Report*. However, due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions, not all courts are able to report these data.⁵ As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Table 2. 2021–22 Criminal Case Processing Time, by County

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months (A)	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30 (B)	45 (C)	90 (D)	30 (E)	90 (F)	120 (G)
STATEWIDE	68%	38%	54%	87%	27%	43%	52%
Alameda	47%	31%	42%	56%	48%	79%	89%
Alpine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador	56%	16%	21%	29%	12%	26%	33%
Butte	73%	8%	21%	57%	11%	36%	45%
Calaveras	63%	21%	29%	48%	12%	41%	49%
Colusa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contra Costa	77%	14%	17%	39%	11%	28%	36%
Del Norte	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado	43%	50%	57%	71%	15%	33%	42%
Fresno	56%	8%	17%	34%	27%	46%	53%
Glenn	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Humboldt	58%	15%	24%	42%	15%	18%	37%
Imperial	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

³ See National Center for State Courts, *CourTools*, Time to Disposition (2005), https://www.courttools.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/8201/courttools_trial_measure3_time_to_disposition_pdf.pdf. Also, see the Court Statistics Report (<https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/2022-Court-Statistics-Report.pdf>) at page 5 for a definition of ‘disposition.’

⁴ The Judicial Council’s Data Analytics Advisory Committee is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on court operational metrics and will be reviewing these standards as part of their annual workplan.

⁵ For the most current version of the *Court Statistics Report*, see www.courts.ca.gov/627.htm. Note that the 2021 and 2022 reports do not include Table 10a, “Criminal Case Processing Time, by County,” because the calculation methodology for felony case processing was updated during this time period and a majority of courts had not yet been certified for data reporting. This metric will be reported in the 2023 report and ongoing. Additionally, courts that are not certified to report data to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System using the JBSIS data reporting standards are not able to report case processing time data.

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Inyo	88%	100%	100%	100%	11%	39%	54%
Kern	65%	17%	31%	58%	61%	73%	77%
Kings	69%	11%	19%	32%	5%	20%	28%
Lake	75%	12%	23%	53%	9%	19%	25%
Lassen	43%	40%	52%	67%	10%	25%	32%
Los Angeles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madera	76%	10%	19%	29%	6%	9%	25%
Marin	36%	7%	12%	28%	18%	31%	38%
Mariposa	80%	24%	32%	43%	8%	28%	33%
Mendocino	98%	29%	43%	70%	28%	50%	60%
Merced	69%	19%	30%	51%	10%	22%	27%
Modoc	62%	17%	21%	49%	12%	23%	60%
Mono	40%	17%	27%	44%	4%	23%	33%
Monterey	68%	17%	28%	50%	37%	67%	74%
Napa							
Nevada	82%	8%	12%	20%	7%	23%	31%
Orange	55%	21%	29%	42%	30%	45%	53%
Placer	83%	11%	18%	35%	11%	14%	34%
Plumas	80%	11%	18%	42%	15%	24%	53%
Riverside	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sacramento	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Benito	50%	9%	17%	28%	12%	19%	51%
San Bernardino	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Diego	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Francisco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Joaquin	74%	31%	37%	49%	18%	31%	36%
San Luis Obispo	81%	11%	20%	42%	34%	55%	61%
San Mateo	94%	30%	41%	61%	23%	41%	52%
Santa Barbara	59%	9%	19%	43%	41%	59%	66%
Santa Clara	57%	11%	15%	27%	20%	33%	39%
Santa Cruz	64%	21%	27%	46%	40%	83%	88%
Shasta	63%	31%	41%	62%	30%	54%	62%
Sierra	100%	0%	0%	31%	4%	5%	28%
Siskiyou	67%	100%	100%	100%	10%	21%	31%
Solano	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sonoma	66%	9%	15%	37%	13%	32%	41%
Stanislaus	47%	26%	34%	46%	40%	53%	61%
Sutter	55%	35%	43%	59%	25%	44%	51%
Tehama	92%	28%	36%	66%	47%	73%	79%
Trinity	45%	15%	19%	29%	7%	11%	24%
Tulare	72%	11%	18%	34%	17%	23%	44%
Tuolumne	65%	29%	40%	57%	8%	12%	27%
Ventura	56%	34%	40%	53%	46%	62%	67%
Yolo	72%	27%	33%	46%	11%	30%	37%
Yuba	68%	36%	48%	74%	32%	66%	72%

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)

Column Key:

(A) This column consists only of cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

(B)–(D) Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Note:

— The court did not submit a report in this category.

Table 3. 2021–22 Civil Case Processing Time, by County

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Small Claims Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
STATEWIDE	69%	79%	87%	80%	89%	95%	25%	44%	42%	52%
Alameda	63%	71%	80%	59%	74%	89%	13%	24%	5%	14%
Alpine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador	74%	82%	85%	83%	94%	97%	35%	59%	53%	59%
Butte	76%	83%	90%	76%	85%	93%	30%	56%	50%	59%
Calaveras	76%	80%	84%	78%	92%	94%	25%	55%	66%	85%
Colusa	91%	91%	91%	85%	93%	93%	44%	63%	47%	53%
Contra Costa	67%	79%	86%	50%	77%	93%	26%	44%	23%	36%
Del Norte	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El Dorado	76%	84%	90%	71%	84%	92%	43%	65%	29%	41%
Fresno	66%	77%	86%	68%	77%	85%	38%	60%	58%	62%
Glenn	74%	79%	86%	79%	87%	93%	23%	31%	36%	50%
Humboldt	80%	87%	90%	79%	90%	94%	15%	28%	7%	41%
Imperial	77%	88%	94%	82%	96%	98%	27%	59%	79%	86%
Inyo	83%	91%	93%	85%	94%	99%	67%	100%	77%	77%
Kern	63%	74%	84%	90%	94%	97%	20%	43%	73%	84%
Kings	69%	80%	86%	80%	86%	90%	29%	56%	55%	67%
Lake	83%	89%	93%	82%	92%	97%	34%	63%	48%	61%
Lassen	64%	77%	79%	74%	83%	88%	39%	48%	74%	85%
Los Angeles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madera	75%	83%	89%	52%	67%	83%	20%	42%	61%	72%
Marin	69%	79%	87%	72%	91%	96%	33%	52%	51%	61%
Mariposa	75%	83%	83%	77%	85%	88%	24%	41%	22%	44%
Mendocino	79%	84%	90%	70%	80%	87%	48%	69%	75%	86%
Merced	72%	79%	85%	71%	80%	86%	21%	45%	53%	66%
Modoc	84%	90%	94%	76%	93%	96%	31%	46%	48%	62%
Mono	63%	79%	85%	88%	100%	100%	6%	25%	49%	60%
Monterey	72%	82%	89%	68%	86%	91%	31%	53%	66%	74%

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers Disposed of in Less		Small Claims Disposed of in Less	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Than _ Days		Than _ Days	
	12 (A)	18 (B)	24 (C)	12 (D)	18 (E)	24 (F)	30 (G)	45 (H)	70 (I)	90 (J)
Napa	74%	86%	92%	79%	88%	92%	42%	56%	70%	78%
Nevada	85%	91%	93%	93%	98%	98%	22%	44%	43%	56%
Orange	60%	72%	86%	70%	81%	96%	21%	41%	50%	61%
Placer	66%	80%	88%	72%	81%	88%	29%	46%	31%	36%
Plumas	84%	91%	94%	91%	93%	97%	40%	53%	50%	75%
Riverside	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sacramento	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	30%	46%	64%
San Benito	71%	81%	89%	79%	85%	91%	37%	56%	31%	41%
San Bernardino	64%	76%	85%	76%	96%	99%	16%	36%	54%	64%
San Diego	--	--	--	75%	84%	91%	24%	36%	24%	31%
San Francisco	53%	66%	76%	74%	87%	94%	25%	38%	45%	60%
San Joaquin	61%	72%	82%	68%	79%	86%	17%	41%	56%	65%
San Luis Obispo	67%	78%	86%	75%	94%	97%	12%	22%	36%	42%
San Mateo	68%	81%	87%	75%	84%	89%	33%	53%	5%	6%
Santa Barbara	66%	78%	85%	76%	84%	89%	39%	58%	42%	61%
Santa Clara	57%	71%	79%	49%	73%	82%	32%	51%	58%	70%
Santa Cruz	75%	84%	90%	84%	94%	98%	28%	49%	49%	59%
Shasta	78%	88%	93%	77%	97%	100%	26%	51%	68%	75%
Sierra	95%	95%	95%	92%	92%	92%	0%	20%	0%	0%
Siskiyou	82%	88%	93%	86%	95%	97%	33%	46%	63%	78%
Solano	72%	83%	90%	76%	89%	97%	24%	41%	48%	65%
Sonoma	71%	82%	90%	81%	93%	98%	39%	64%	4%	5%
Stanislaus	69%	79%	85%	77%	95%	98%	36%	62%	71%	80%
Sutter	74%	83%	88%	76%	89%	92%	28%	63%	71%	84%
Tehama	81%	90%	94%	74%	82%	88%	37%	53%	50%	69%
Trinity	80%	93%	99%	93%	95%	98%	46%	61%	60%	60%
Tulare	79%	91%	95%	78%	88%	92%	48%	75%	57%	72%
Tuolumne	85%	94%	96%	85%	97%	98%	10%	27%	47%	54%
Ventura	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	22%	47%	82%	88%
Yolo	68%	81%	87%	81%	94%	96%	36%	58%	66%	77%
Yuba	74%	82%	88%	78%	91%	94%	29%	51%	73%	85%

Column Key:

(G), (H) Includes limited unlawful detainers only.

Note:

— The court did not submit a report in this category.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

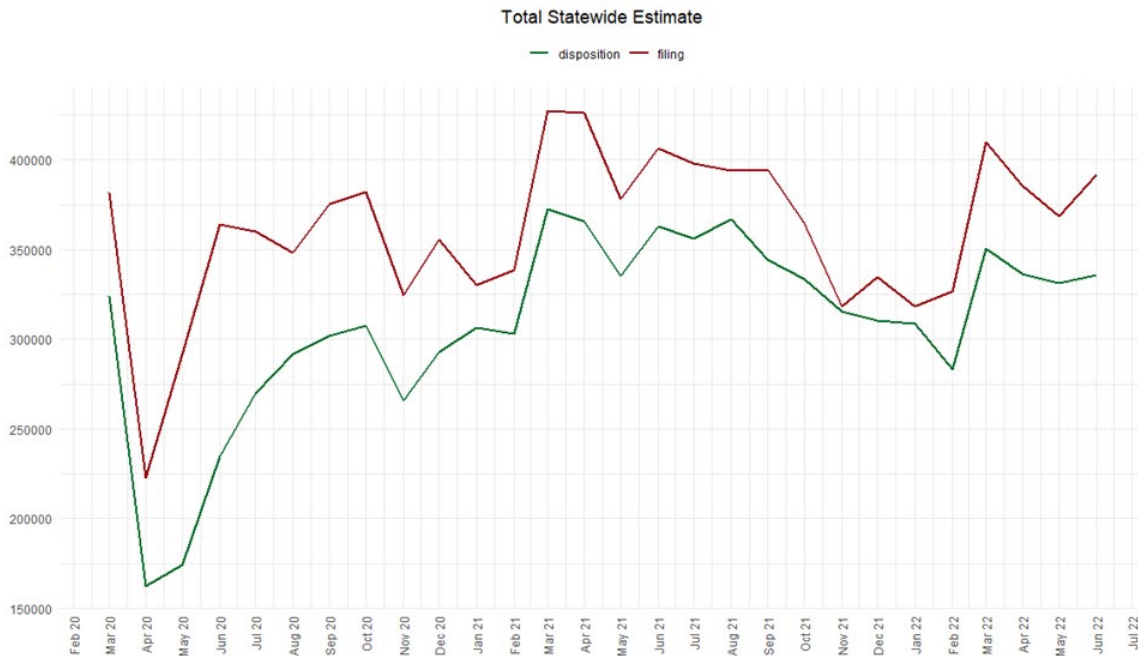
Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings). The statewide pre-pandemic clearance rate was 86 percent. Caseload clearance by court and case type has been reported in the *Court Statistics Report* for many years.

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

During the pandemic, clearance data was used as the basis for estimating the pandemic-related backlog when court case processing was affected by physical distancing requirements and other capacity limitations that lengthened the time it took to dispose cases. Patterns in trial court filings and dispositions from March 2020 to June 2022 (the most recent period for which the data are validated) help to understand court workload during that period. Before the pandemic, there were about 500,000 total filings per month on average in California courts. Filings (see figure 1, red line) dropped by nearly half in April 2020 at the start of the pandemic. Starting in June 2020, some case types moved back toward pre-pandemic levels while others remained lower than their pre-pandemic filing rates. There was a dip in winter 2020–21 corresponding to new shelter-in-place restrictions as the number of COVID-19 cases surged. Filings increased in spring 2021, possibly a sign of previously suppressed demand corresponding to increased access to vaccines, schools reopening, and more movement of people.

Case dispositions should, in general, follow the same trajectory as filings. Pending caseloads at the courts occur because the individual needs and complexities of each individual case will drive case processing time required; cases will not always take equal time to process. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions can be an indicator of backlog. Statewide dispositions are shown in figure 1 below as the green line. The gap between the red and green lines is an indicator of the backlog that developed due to physical distancing requirements and other capacity limits that slowed case processing, particularly in the early part of the pandemic.

Figure 1. Statewide Filings and Dispositions, March 2020 to June 2022



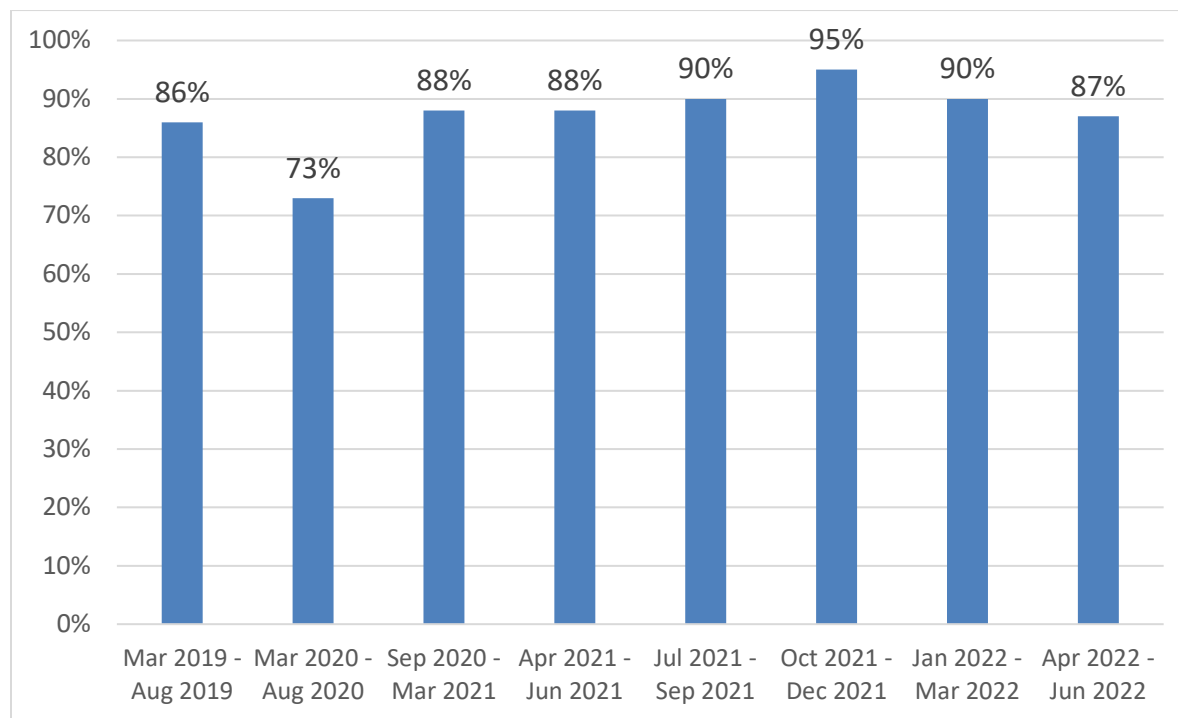
For purposes of measuring pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type were compared across two time periods: a pre-pandemic period that was defined as March 2019 to August 2019 and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

These calculations have been updated quarterly with new data to better understand court workload changes over the course of the pandemic and so that courts could anticipate and plan for changes in court workload and shift resources accordingly.⁶ Figure two shows the statewide average clearance rate, across all casetypes, for various periods since March 2019. The pre-pandemic clearance rate, measured from March to August 2019, was 86 percent; at the onset of the pandemic, March to August 2020, the clearance rate dropped to 73 percent as courts realigned business practices to operate safely under state and local health and safety guidelines. In fall 2020, the clearance rate increased to 88 percent and has remained approximately at or above that level. The overall pandemic period clearance rate, accounting for all filings and

⁶ The data collected for backlog data reporting was collected at a different time interval and via a different collection process than the data reported in the *Court Statistics Report*. The data reported for each process reflects each court’s best effort to supply complete and accurate data when requested for statewide reporting.

dispositions from March 2020 to June 2022, is 86 percent (see table 4), which happens to be the same as the pre-pandemic (March 2019 to August 2019) clearance rate.⁷

Figure 2. Statewide Clearance Rates, Various Periods, March 2019 to June 2022



As the state shifts into a post-pandemic phase, it will be important to review the backlog calculation methodology to make sure it accurately reflects court workload. Moving further away from the pandemic onset, the branch will need to consider whether 2019 is the correct comparison point for present-period caseload clearance and whether there are other sources of court backlog that aren't captured in this metric.

Examples from the following table illustrate the backlog calculations. For example, estates/trust cases had a 2019 clearance rate of about 77 percent and a pandemic period clearance rate of around 74 percent; cases were clearing at a slower rate during the pandemic. Multiplying the clearance percent difference of 3 percent by total pandemic period filings estimates the statewide backlog for this case type: about 3,099 filings. Infractions cases are an example of a case type with no statewide backlog during this period. In the pre-pandemic period, infractions cases cleared at a rate of 83 percent and in the pandemic period, the clearance rate was slightly better (85 percent). This suggests that courts were able to clear infractions cases more quickly during

⁷ Court-specific reports are included in the appendix; note that clearance rates and pending caseload (backlog) may differ from statewide calculations.

the pandemic period, most likely due to lower filings volumes, and there are no pending cases (backlog) for infractions as a result.

Table 4. Pre-pandemic and Pandemic Clearance Rates, by Case Type and Statewide Backlog

Casetype	Mar to Aug 2019 (Pre pandemic)			Mar 2020 to June 2022 (All pandemic)			Backlog		
	Average Monthly Filings	Average Monthly Dispos.	2019 Clearance Rate	Average Monthly Filings	Average Monthly Dispos.	Pandemic Clearance Rate	Clear. % Diff.	Pandemic filings	Backlog (filings)
Certification	4,510	3,811	84%	4,637	4,373	94%	10%	115,925	-
Child Support	7,262	7,132	98%	6,013	5,612	93%	-5%	150,333	7,346
Civil - Limited	36,582	30,828	84%	25,997	27,666	106%	22%	649,927	-
Civil - Unlimited	20,176	17,749	88%	20,067	17,128	85%	-3%	501,676	13,128
Conservatorship/ Guardianship	1,529	1,110	73%	1,321	1,060	80%	8%	33,018	-
Dissolution	11,175	10,038	90%	10,221	8,226	80%	-9%	255,536	23,875
Domestic Violence	7,070	5,161	73%	6,388	4,858	76%	3%	159,707	-
Estates/Trusts	3,110	2,399	77%	3,608	2,659	74%	-3%	90,191	3,099
Felony	16,629	13,806	83%	17,215	11,509	67%	-16%	430,380	69,597
Infractions	335,176	278,711	83%	235,063	200,483	85%	2%	5,876,580	-
Juvenile Delinquency	2,329	2,132	92%	1,464	1,494	102%	10%	36,608	-
Juvenile Dependency	3,480	3,141	90%	3,109	3,060	98%	8%	77,719	-
Mental Health	3,557	3,480	98%	3,454	3,180	92%	-6%	86,341	4,985
Misd - Non traffic	36,613	35,695	97%	27,210	23,000	85%	-13%	680,260	88,193
Misd - Traffic	23,142	22,197	96%	18,650	15,422	83%	-13%	466,254	61,681
Other Family Petition	3,399	2,373	70%	2,966	2,154	73%	3%	74,158	-
Parentage	2,215	1,483	67%	1,711	945	55%	-12%	42,765	5,012
Small Claims	12,862	13,505	105%	5,911	6,790	115%	10%	147,773	-
Unlawful Detainer	10,507	10,782	103%	4,777	4,230	89%	-14%	119,420	16,798
Total Average	541,320	465,529	86%	399,783	343,849	86%			293,712

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.⁸ These data are reported by classification⁹ and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. A comparison of the two reporting years shows that the number of total positions has increased by 3 percent, and the vacancy rate has increased by 1 percent. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.

⁸ The Schedule 7A is a statewide salary and positions reporting document. Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁹ Classifications are based on model classification codes used in the Schedule 7A; classification may not be the same as job title or working title.

Table 5. Statewide Vacancy Data by Classification

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	59.9	48.0	20%	61.1	54.1	11%	-9%
Accounting Clerk	103.4	87.4	15%	105.5	88.5	16%	1%
Accounting Technician	96.0	79.5	17%	90.5	72.5	20%	3%
Administrative Analyst	175.7	153.7	13%	196.1	162.1	17%	4%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	95.5	61.8	35%	130.9	94.4	28%	-7%
Administrative Technician	22.7	19.7	13%	24.7	19.7	20%	7%
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	41.5	37.0	11%	40.8	36.0	12%	1%
Attorney	401.2	367.2	8%	481.0	417.4	13%	5%
Calendar Administrator	9.3	9.3	0%	9.8	9.8	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	14.4	14.4	0%	12.8	12.8	0%	0%
Child Services Provider	4.5	4.5	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Commissioner	234.1	215.1	8%	239.5	232.6	3%	-5%
Communications Technician	21.0	21.0	0%	21.0	21.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	343.8	312.3	9%	372.5	337.9	9%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Supervisor	73.0	70.0	4%	76.0	66.0	13%	9%
Court Attendant	237.7	213.0	10%	263.8	221.4	16%	6%
Court Clerk	664.2	571.1	14%	609.3	566.7	7%	-7%
Court Division Director/ Branch Administrator	236.3	221.5	6%	240.4	216.5	10%	4%
Court Executive Officer	58.0	57.3	1%	57.2	56.0	2%	1%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	35.8	23.7	34%	35.7	28.7	20%	-14%
Court Law Librarian	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Court Program Manager	201.8	185.8	8%	207.8	191.8	8%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	55.2	49.2	11%	96.1	74.1	23%	12%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	24.0	23.0	4%	27.0	25.0	7%	3%
Court Records Clerk	124.0	103.0	17%	130.5	90.5	31%	14%
Court Records Supervisor	11.9	9.0	24%	10.8	10.0	7%	-17%
Court Reporter	1,408.9	1,264.7	10%	1,426.1	1,136.9	20%	10%
Courtroom Clerk	2,624.2	2,386.9	9%	2,641.1	2,426.6	8%	-1%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Custodian	87.3	78.3	10%	87.6	83.6	5%	-5%
Data Entry Operator	1.0	1.0	0%	-	-	-	-
Deputy Marshal	28.5	28.5	0%	31.5	31.5	0%	0%
Detention Release Officer	11.0	10.0	9%	13.0	10.0	23%	14%
Examiner	93.6	87.4	7%	100.2	98.0	2%	-5%
Exhibit Custodian	42.0	38.0	10%	44.0	37.0	16%	6%
Facilities Coordinator	10.0	8.0	20%	13.0	8.0	38%	18%
Family Law Facilitator	52.2	49.9	4%	52.2	49.4	5%	1%
Financial Analyst	43.0	40.0	7%	50.0	34.0	32%	25%
Graphic Arts Specialist	8.0	6.0	25%	7.0	5.0	29%	4%
Hearing Officer	8.1	8.0	2%	8.0	8.0	0%	-2%
Human Resource Analyst	81.1	72.2	11%	81.0	73.3	10%	-1%
Human Resource Technician	54.0	50.0	7%	57.2	49.7	13%	6%
Information Systems Analyst	251.6	231.9	8%	261.4	228.4	13%	5%
Information Systems Engineer	64.0	58.0	9%	71.0	65.0	8%	-1%
Information Systems Specialist	25.0	22.0	12%	23.0	22.0	4%	-8%
Information Systems Technician	129.2	125.2	3%	136.7	127.0	7%	4%
Interpreter	228.1	186.1	18%	226.0	177.6	21%	3%
Interpreter Coordinator	20.8	19.8	5%	21.9	21.0	4%	-1%
Interpreter Supervisor	13.0	13.0	0%	15.2	14.0	8%	8%
Investigator	161.4	150.4	7%	199.3	171.5	14%	7%
Jury Commissioner	19.3	19.3	0%	19.3	19.3	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	34.2	28.2	18%	31.0	24.2	22%	4%
Law Clerk	72.0	58.0	19%	44.0	33.0	25%	6%
Law Library Technician	3.5	3.5	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	3,241.3	2,901.2	10%	3,289.0	2,834.9	14%	4%
Legal Process Supervisor	348.5	328.0	6%	355.4	336.0	5%	-1%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	150.9	133.8	11%	152.9	133.6	13%	2%
Maintenance Worker	35.0	33.0	6%	37.0	36.0	3%	-3%
Managing Attorney	21.8	21.8	0%	26.0	25.0	4%	4%
Marshal	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Assistant	43.0	41.0	5%	45.0	39.0	13%	8%
Materials Services Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.1	1.1	47%	47%
Media Services Technician	1.0	-	100%	-	-	-	-

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Mediator/Counselor	211.0	184.4	13%	219.7	189.6	14%	1%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	29.8	28.8	3%	30.2	29.2	3%	0%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	142.4	91.8	36%	69.2	61.2	12%	-24%
Paralegal	163.4	154.8	5%	173.1	160.3	7%	2%
Payroll Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	12.0	12.0	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	6.0	14%	14%
Purchasing Agent	16.0	13.0	19%	16.0	15.0	6%	-13%
Purchasing Supervisor	9.0	9.0	0%	11.0	8.0	27%	27%
Purchasing Technician	15.0	14.0	7%	14.8	14.0	5%	-2%
Referee	20.0	17.0	15%	27.7	26.7	4%	-11%
Revenue Collection Specialist	184.0	164.0	11%	183.3	159.3	13%	2%
SB371 Interpreter	533.0	438.2	18%	539.7	420.6	22%	4%
Secretary	23.1	23.1	0%	40.6	36.1	11%	11%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	33.0	29.0	12%	33.0	31.0	6%	-6%
Senior Accounting Clerk	63.0	53.0	16%	67.0	60.0	10%	-6%
Senior Accounting Technician	30.8	25.8	16%	35.0	29.0	17%	1%
Senior Administrative Analyst	105.9	94.4	11%	109.9	90.0	18%	7%
Senior Attorney	153.8	151.8	1%	166.2	158.2	5%	4%
Senior Court Attendant	1.0	-	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	147.2	141.2	4%	202.2	191.2	5%	1%
Senior Court Records Clerk	17.0	14.0	18%	20.0	17.0	15%	-3%
Senior Court Reporter	13.0	12.0	8%	16.0	15.0	6%	-2%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	175.3	166.3	5%	220.7	207.7	6%	1%
Senior Custodian	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Senior Data Entry Operator	8.0	8.0	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Sr. Detention Release Officer	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Examiner	15.0	15.0	0%	19.0	18.0	5%	5%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	6.0	6.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	17.0	15.0	12%	20.0	16.0	20%	8%
Sr. Human Resources Analyst	70.3	66.3	6%	83.1	68.4	18%	12%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Human Resource Technician	13.0	13.0	0%	16.0	15.0	6%	6%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	145.0	138.0	5%	152.7	134.2	12%	7%
Senior Information Systems Technician	33.0	28.0	15%	35.8	32.0	11%	-4%
Senior Investigator	1.5	1.0	33%	1.5	1.5	0%	-33%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	2,075.0	1,824.0	12%	2,126.8	1,869.8	12%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	58.0	56.0	3%	59.0	58.0	2%	-1%
Senior Maintenance Worker	4.0	4.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Materials Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Sr. Media Services Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.5	2.0	19%	19%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	78.3	67.8	13%	95.3	63.3	34%	21%
Senior Microfilm Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	186.0	137.0	26%	194.8	144.0	26%	0%
Senior Paralegal	15.0	13.0	13%	15.0	15.0	0%	-13%
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	23.0	19.0	17%	23.0	22.0	4%	-13%
Senior Secretary	60.0	54.0	10%	58.0	56.0	3%	-7%
Sr. Support Services Assistant	2.0	1.0	50%	3.0	2.0	33%	-17%
Skilled Trades Worker	13.0	12.0	8%	13.0	12.0	8%	0%
Supv. Accountant-Auditor	14.8	13.8	7%	13.9	12.0	13%	6%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	11.0	11.0	0%	12.0	12.0	0%	0%
Supv. Accounting Technician	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supv. Administrative Analyst	5.0	5.0	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	31.6	29.6	6%	31.6	30.6	3%	-3%
Supervising Court Attendant	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	202.0	185.0	8%	196.0	191.0	3%	-5%
Supervising Court Reporter	20.8	18.8	10%	21.8	19.8	9%	-1%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	71.0	69.0	3%	79.0	75.0	5%	2%
Supervising Custodian	9.0	9.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Examiner	3.5	2.0	43%	4.5	3.0	33%	-10%
Supervising Financial Analyst	7.5	5.8	23%	6.8	6.8	0%	-23%
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	8.7	8.7	0%	7.4	7.4	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	37.0	34.0	8%	38.0	34.0	11%	3%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	8.0	6.0	25%	12.0	8.0	33%	8%
Supervising Investigator	8.5	7.0	18%	11.0	10.0	9%	-9%
Supv. Maintenance Worker	9.0	9.0	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Supv. Mediator/Counselor	22.5	20.5	9%	24.5	21.5	12%	3%
Supervising Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	16.0	16.0	0%	16.0	14.0	13%	13%
Supervising Secretary	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Support Services Assistant	64.8	58.8	9%	69.5	63.5	9%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	6.0	6.0	0%	17.2	15.0	13%	13%
Total Statewide	18,291.0	16,340.4	11%	18,902.0	16,546.0	12%	1%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Other funding allocated to the trial courts included \$1.336 billion for judges' compensation, dependency counsel, court interpreters' program, and various other programs. The remaining

\$65.7 million was available to reimburse courts for the Assembly Bill 1058 (Stats. 1996, ch. 957) child support commissioner program, California collaborative and drug court projects, and other various grants.

Table 6 displays the calculated funding level of each court allocation, the funding level of each court measured by the Judicial Council-approved Workload Formula, and the percent of funding actually provided to each court.

Table 6. Calculated Funding Level of Each Court, Funding Level as Measured by Workload Formula, Percent of Funding Provided

Court	Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)
	A	B	C (A / B)
Alameda	\$82,853,797	\$91,263,264	90.8%
Alpine	800,000	436,233	183.4%
Amador	3,811,969	4,104,927	92.9%
Butte	12,686,526	15,499,673	81.9%
Calaveras	3,113,405	3,034,383	102.6%
Colusa	2,371,498	2,415,621	98.2%
Contra Costa	50,550,945	59,635,536	84.8%
Del Norte	3,488,058	3,448,591	101.1%
El Dorado	8,921,043	10,324,368	86.4%
Fresno	58,549,644	75,332,816	77.7%
Glenn	2,795,390	2,676,801	104.4%
Humboldt	7,919,693	9,021,637	87.8%
Imperial	10,492,754	9,738,693	107.7%
Inyo	2,343,914	2,271,352	103.2%
Kern	62,809,351	73,668,735	85.3%
Kings	9,599,952	11,675,695	82.2%
Lake	4,286,900	5,493,217	78.0%
Lassen	2,553,568	2,263,344	112.8%
Los Angeles	614,047,038	819,680,292	74.9%
Madera	9,513,674	13,010,199	73.1%
Marin	13,986,764	15,094,820	92.7%
Mariposa	1,639,792	1,798,556	91.2%
Mendocino	7,063,064	7,538,191	93.7%
Merced	15,107,823	18,692,196	80.8%
Modoc	1,276,377	1,219,811	104.6%
Mono	2,338,492	1,974,169	118.5%

Court	Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)
	A	B	C (A / B)
Monterey	23,012,580	27,857,633	82.6%
Napa	8,786,945	10,602,266	82.9%
Nevada	5,522,629	7,272,182	75.9%
Orange	161,041,188	206,095,347	78.1%
Placer	20,407,354	25,911,569	78.8%
Plumas	1,763,098	1,680,815	104.9%
Riverside	124,855,721	148,174,515	84.3%
Sacramento	91,994,611	124,969,095	73.6%
San Benito	4,348,381	4,030,123	107.9%
San Bernardino	115,829,476	150,737,725	76.8%
San Diego	165,997,651	191,973,298	86.5%
San Francisco	63,735,563	62,252,778	102.4%
San Joaquin	41,675,837	56,687,245	73.5%
San Luis Obispo	16,448,537	20,537,274	80.1%
San Mateo	42,484,708	48,051,532	88.4%
Santa Barbara	26,277,821	30,835,347	85.2%
Santa Clara	85,784,634	104,543,924	82.1%
Santa Cruz	15,428,108	18,583,838	83.0%
Shasta	14,068,286	16,930,842	83.1%
Sierra	800,000	405,754	197.2%
Siskiyou	3,441,097	4,512,234	76.3%
Solano	27,405,940	32,364,148	84.7%
Sonoma	26,972,793	32,871,831	82.1%
Stanislaus	28,393,203	35,282,048	80.5%
Sutter	6,738,836	9,183,121	73.4%
Tehama	5,447,312	6,309,266	86.3%
Trinity	1,916,942	1,957,377	97.9%
Tulare	25,654,309	33,580,726	76.4%
Tuolumne	4,447,375	4,989,741	89.1%
Ventura	40,816,162	50,901,752	80.2%
Yolo	12,849,462	17,607,955	73.0%
Yuba	5,898,802	5,150,429	114.5%
Total¹⁰	\$2,215,166,791	\$2,754,156,851	80.4%

¹⁰ Variance in total is due to rounding. Judicial Council report (July 9, 2021), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9503183&GUID=6AEC14FF-C7BD-455E-9B5B-86E521702022>

Individual funding percentages for the trial courts ranged from 73 percent to 197.2 percent. Courts that have funding percentages that exceed 100 percent are generally the smallest courts. Alpine and Sierra, the two smallest courts based on workload measures, receive a set allocation amount determined for operations. For 2021-22, this amount was set at \$800,000. Other small courts, those with two authorized judicial positions, have been prioritized for new funding through the Workload Formula methodology to fund up to a minimum of 100 percent of measured workload need.¹¹ Courts may exceed 100 percent of workload need due to other factors such as consumer price index funding.

Determining Workload Formula Need

The calculated funding level of each court, or Workload Formula need, is measured by the Judicial Council-approved weighted caseload study, the Resource Assessment Study (RAS). The methodology for weighted caseload was developed by the National Center for State Courts and is based on the principle that funding should be linked to workload. In addition to California, weighted caseload models are used in at least 25 other states.

California's RAS model calculates 22 different caseweights. It uses an average number of processing minutes per case type, taking into account differences in workload complexity and time to process, and multiplies those weighting factors by the number of filings in each case type in each court. The total number of minutes for all case types in a court, based on each court's unique case mix, comprises the 'workload' for each court. This workload is then used to calculate how many trial court staff are needed to process these cases.

Once the number of staff has been calculated, this information is converted into dollars by using an average salary cost, adjustments for cost-of-labor differentials based on United States Bureau of Labor Statistics data, retirement and health costs, operating expenditures and equipment costs, and other adjustments to account for court size.

The Workload Formula is updated each year to reflect the most recent three-year average of filings data. The Workload Formula for fiscal year 2021-22 was based on the three-year average filings data for 2017-18 through 2019-20. The filings data for fiscal year 2019-20 was further adjusted to account for the early impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Judicial Council minutes (July 9, 2021),
<https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=M&ID=803683&GUID=7A91FDD5-4839-4018-9831-79E23D4383BF>.

¹¹ Includes Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, San Benito, and Trinity.

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a balance of \$132.8 million which was used for specific purposes.

The \$132.8 million comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap of \$79.5 million, 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests totaling \$12.4 million, and 3) court-funded requests (CFR) totaling \$39.4 million. The remaining balance of \$1.5 million is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF). Table 7 displays the court-specific information for each of these categories.

Table 7. Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Court	Fund Balance Subject to Cap ¹²	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court Funded Requests ¹³	Retained in TCTF
	A	B	C	D
Alameda	\$3,122,215	\$0	\$13,736	\$0
Alpine	461	0	0	0
Amador	1,044,742	902,484	0	0
Butte	586,395	88,188	158,000	0
Calaveras	171,343	0	0	56,256
Colusa	457,059	168,065	7,00	192,800
Contra Costa	1,929,910	0	226,907	0
Del Norte	13,562	0	20,833	0
El Dorado	824,874	504,978	15,951	5,580
Fresno	1,371,121	0	0	0
Glenn	229,319	111,000	0	6,280
Humboldt	183,363	0	0	0
Imperial	332,530	0	13,500	4,406
Inyo	9,140	0	0	0
Kern	2,240,120	0	2,558,341	0
Kings	1,011,969	629,230	195,611	0
Lake	664,571	510,940	62,600	0
Lassen	73,471	0	0	0
Los Angeles	20,201,869	0	26,912,066	0
Madera	356,337	0	0	1,265
Marin	66,828	0	0	0

¹² Variance in total is due to rounding.

¹³ Court Funded Requests are funded through court operational budgets.

Court	Fund Balance Subject to Cap ¹²	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court Funded Requests ¹³	Retained in TCTF
	A	B	C	D
Mariposa	123,026	53,753	127,140	0
Mendocino	122,391	0	0	0
Merced	535,202	0	64,413	0
Modoc	93,224	0	0	36,530
Mono	469,974	135,000	169,753	247,681
Monterey	1,403,320	552,953	0	15,000
Napa	111,696	0	0	1,958
Nevada	112,576	0	0	0
Orange	2,640,511	0	250,000	0
Placer	1,366,016	575,000	150,000	29,507
Plumas	52,684	0	0	5,653
Riverside	5,249,782	0	1,296,398	0
Sacramento	7,200,950	3,946,130	1,129,947	0
San Benito	848,307	709,532	0	0
San Bernardino	1,907,705	0	1,048,734	0
San Diego	3,240,777	0	1,113,382	0
San Francisco	198,805	0	0	0
San Joaquin	1,738,350	212,917	313,446	0
San Luis Obispo	1,072,669	471,740	0	0
San Mateo	2,595,305	973,054	440,256	0
Santa Barbara	738,543	0	223,322	0
Santa Clara	2,041,068	0	129,485	0
Santa Cruz	515,631	0	0	1,008
Shasta	722,028	0	0	0
Sierra	65,921	29,604	0	0
Siskiyou	79,694	0	0	0
Solano	943,264	0	0	1,866
Sonoma	1,815,874	0	194,516	890,985
Stanislaus	1,753,187	739,168	2,568,029	152
Sutter	873,699	604,590	0	6
Tehama	704,429	495,697	0	0
Trinity	36,212	0	0	0
Tulare	821,799	0	0	0
Tuolumne	194,250	0	0	8,741
Ventura	1,440,978	0	0	0
Yolo	536,941	0	0	0
Yuba	194,437	0	315,569	0

Court	Fund Balance Subject to Cap ¹²	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court Funded Requests ¹³	Retained in TCTF
	A	B	C	D
Total¹⁴	\$79,479,426	\$12,414,023	\$39,433,242	\$1,505,670

Three Percent Fund Balance Cap – \$79.5 million

In fiscal year 2021-22, trial courts retained \$79.5 million under the allowable three percent fund balance cap. Government Code section 77203(b) authorizes the amount of unexpended funds that a trial court may carry over to the next fiscal year to provide a designated reserve. Effective June 30, 2020, a trial court can carry over unexpended funds in an amount not to exceed three percent of the court’s operating budget from the prior fiscal year. This process excludes encumbrances, prepayments, and other excluded funds in the allowable fund balance.

In fiscal year 2019-20, the amount of funding that a court could carry over was increased from one percent to three percent in recognition of the need for trial courts to have adequate reserve funding to support operational needs and address emergency expenditures.

Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts – \$12.4 million

In fiscal year 2021-22, the Judicial Council approved a total of \$12.4 million in requests for FHOB of the trial courts. Under this process, courts can request that a reduction in their TCTF allocations be retained in the TCTF as restricted fund balance for the benefit of those courts.¹⁵ The funds are then allocated back to the courts by the Judicial Council for the purposes stated in their approved requests. Allowable FHOB requests can include, but are not limited to:

1. Projects that extend beyond the original planned three-year process such as delayed deployment of information systems;
2. Technology improvements or infrastructure such as a new case management system;
3. Facilities maintenance or repair allowed under rule 10.810 of the California Rule of Court;
4. Court efficiencies such as online and smart forms for court users; and
5. Other court infrastructure projects such as vehicle replacement or copy machine replacement.

¹⁴ Judicial Council report (January 20, 2023), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=11559631&GUID=B55D9376-2A9E-4C7A-9C30-2A21E90B2F5B>.

¹⁵ <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10830769&GUID=305F68B7-26CF-4E57-B29D-BD15D8B1CB6D>.

Court-Funded Requests – \$39.4 million

In fiscal year 2021-22, approved CFR requests for the trial courts totaled \$39.4 million. The CFR process allows trial courts to make a court-funded facilities request to assist in paying for certain facilities' costs through a reduction in courts' TCTF allocations.¹⁶ This process allows the trial courts to plan for necessary facilities needs that may not otherwise be funded due to insufficient trial court facilities resources.

Allowable costs under the CFR process include specific facility modifications, such as tenant improvements and audio/video modifications; allowable court operations costs under rule 10.810 of the California Rule of Court such as interior painting, replacement/maintenance of flooring and furniture, facilities maintenance or repair; and lease-related costs.

Approval of CFRs is delegated to the director of the Judicial Council's Facilities Program by the Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee. Requests that increase ongoing operational costs to the Judicial Council beyond the initial outlay for the project are presented to the Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee for approval. Approved requests are reported to the Judicial Council on a quarterly basis.

Retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund – \$1.5 million

After calculation of the final three percent fund balance cap and approved FHOB and CFR requests, \$1.5 million was retained in the TCTF as unrestricted fund balance, as required by Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A).

¹⁶ <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=4625695&GUID=15BB7747-C300-48DA-AA81-5546168A1991>.

Appendix A: Court-specific Reports

Alameda Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	80%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	59%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	13%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	24%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	5%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	14%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	47%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	42%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	56%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	48%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	79%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	89%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	300	323	278	261	108%	94%	-14%	7,788	1,090
Child Support	234	227	147	124	97%	84%	-13%	4,127	521
Civil - Limited	621	574	547	572	93%	104%	11%	15,322	-
Civil - Unlimited	883	777	674	681	88%	101%	13%	18,860	-
Cons./Guardianship	54	38	38	29	71%	76%	5%	1,072	-
Dissolution	385	311	299	257	81%	86%	5%	8,373	-
Domestic Violence	223	206	171	155	92%	91%	-1%	4,794	68
Estates/Trusts	126	84	108	72	67%	67%	0%	3,012	-
Felony	496	491	437	330	99%	75%	-24%	12,234	2,886
Infractions	16,057	13,689	10,642	9,628	85%	90%	5%	297,971	-
Juvenile Delinquency	59	97	39	48	164%	123%	-41%	1,101	452
Juvenile Dependency	53	56	51	56	105%	110%	5%	1,431	-
Mental Health	80	74	84	75	92%	89%	-3%	2,361	67
Misd - Non traffic	650	731	445	388	112%	87%	-25%	12,465	3,109
Misd - Traffic	586	544	400	329	93%	82%	-11%	11,208	1,198
Other Family Petition	68	47	33	28	69%	86%	17%	1,820	-
Parentage	34	27	25	19	80%	77%	-3%	697	23
Small Claims	476	504	215	229	106%	107%	1%	6,014	-
Unlawful Detainer	323	423	53	55	131%	103%	-28%	1,495	418

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	18	11	39%	16.0	16.0	0%	-39%
Administrative Analyst	10	9	10%	13.0	8.0	38%	28%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	8.875	8.275	7%	9.9	6.9	30%	24%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	26	22	15%	26.0	20.0	23%	8%
Commissioner	10	9	10%	10.0	9.0	10%	0%
Communications Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	18	15	17%	18.0	15.0	17%	0%
Court Attendant	32	24	25%	33.2	24.4	27%	2%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	2	1.5	25%	2.0	1.5	25%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	57	48	16%	58.4	46.2	21%	5%
Courtroom Clerk	131	101	23%	131.0	97.0	26%	3%
Examiner	6.25	5	20%	6.3	6.0	5%	-15%
Facilities Coordinator	3	3	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Human Resource Analyst	6	4	33%	6.0	5.0	17%	-17%
Information Systems Analyst	11	9	18%	11.0	10.0	9%	-9%
Information Systems Technician	4	3	25%	3.0	3.0	0%	-25%
Interpreter Supervisor	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Investigator	7	5	29%	7.0	7.0	0%	-29%
Jury Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Law Library Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	198	168	15%	200.0	174.0	13%	-2%
Managing Attorney	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	12	10	17%	12.0	8.0	33%	17%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	8	7	13%	8.0	7.0	13%	0%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	14	12	14%	14.0	11.0	21%	7%
Payroll Technician	3	3	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	6	3	50%	6.0	3.0	50%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	29	27	7%	28.6	25.6	10%	4%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Secretary	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	9	7	22%	10.0	8.0	20%	-2%
Senior Attorney	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	14	13	7%	16.0	14.0	13%	5%
Senior Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7	5	29%	5.0	4.0	20%	-9%
Senior Office Assistant	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	4	2	50%	4.0	4.0	0%	-50%
Supervising Attorney	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	40	33	18%	40.0	37.0	8%	-10%
Supervising Examiner	1.5	1	33%	1.5	1.0	33%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$82,853,797
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	\$91,263,264
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	90.80%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 3,122,215
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	13,736
Retained in TCTF	-

Alpine Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR*
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	NR
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*Court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	-	-	0	0	NA	100%	NA	1	NA
Civil - Limited	0	0	0	1	50%	167%	117%	12	-
Civil - Unlimited	1	1	1	1	117%	106%	-11%	16	2
Cons./Guardianship	-	-	0	0	NA	100%	NA	3	NA
Dissolution	1	0	0	0	20%	71%	51%	7	-
Domestic Violence	-	-	0	0	NA	100%	NA	3	NA
Estates/Trusts	0	-	0	0	0%	33%	33%	6	-
Felony	2	1	1	1	54%	122%	68%	23	-
Infractions	89	90	100	97	101%	97%	-4%	2,803	112
Juvenile Delinquency	1	1	0	0	60%	33%	-27%	3	1
Juvenile Dependency	-	-	0	0	NA	200%	NA	6	NA
Mental Health	-	-	0	0	NA	50%	NA	2	NA
Misd - Non traffic	4	2	2	2	56%	76%	20%	58	-
Misd - Traffic	4	3	4	4	95%	97%	2%	117	-
Other Family Petition	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Parentage	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Small Claims	-	-	0	0	NA	73%	NA	11	NA
Unlawful Detainer	-	-	0	0	NA	75%	NA	4	NA

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 800,000
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	436,233
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	183.40%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 461
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Amador Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	35%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	59%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	53%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	59%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	56%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	16%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	29%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	26%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	33%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	0	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	11	5	6	3	46%	48%	2%	165	-
Civil - Limited	19	17	16	15	94%	95%	1%	438	-
Civil - Unlimited	22	17	18	15	79%	81%	2%	505	-
Cons./Guardianship	4	1	2	2	29%	71%	42%	68	-
Dissolution	15	16	11	10	108%	90%	-18%	316	56
Domestic Violence	9	2	9	3	23%	35%	12%	263	-
Estates/Trusts	5	1	6	2	29%	33%	4%	171	-
Felony	51	30	45	32	59%	71%	12%	1,265	-
Infractions	435	335	292	303	77%	104%	27%	8,187	-
Juvenile Delinquency	2	1	1	1	36%	154%	118%	21	-
Juvenile Dependency	4	1	3	2	38%	51%	13%	89	-
Mental Health	2	2	3	2	100%	77%	-23%	76	17
Misd - Non traffic	40	29	26	25	71%	97%	26%	733	-
Misd - Traffic	36	26	26	26	72%	97%	25%	734	-
Other Family Petition	3	3	2	2	95%	131%	36%	44	-
Parentage	3	3	2	2	100%	84%	-16%	65	10
Small Claims	10	9	7	7	92%	96%	4%	192	-
Unlawful Detainer	8	7	4	3	92%	79%	-13%	122	15

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attorney	0.37	0.37	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Commissioner	1.39	1.39	0%	1.4	1.4	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	9	9	0%	12.0	12.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Custodian	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	0.24	0.24	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	5	5	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 3,811,969
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	4,104,927
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	92.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,044,742
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	902,484
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Butte Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	30%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	56%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	59%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	73%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	8%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	57%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	45%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	1	1	NA	100%	NA	33	NA
Child Support	44	54	25	26	122%	104%	-18%	701	127
Civil - Limited	142	126	87	114	88%	131%	43%	2,443	-
Civil - Unlimited	100	87	86	86	87%	100%	13%	2,407	-
Cons./Guardianship	16	9	15	13	57%	86%	29%	408	-
Dissolution	72	75	53	64	103%	120%	17%	1,497	-
Domestic Violence	59	49	44	41	84%	93%	9%	1,237	-
Estates/Trusts	30	29	31	27	96%	89%	-7%	855	57
Felony	142	123	131	125	86%	96%	10%	3,656	-
Infractions	1,709	1,449	1,145	1,059	85%	92%	7%	32,050	-
Juvenile Delinquency	11	10	6	6	88%	101%	13%	180	-
Juvenile Dependency	19	10	19	16	50%	80%	30%	545	-
Mental Health	17	15	19	16	85%	84%	-1%	530	3
Misd - Non traffic	281	278	185	207	99%	112%	13%	5,182	-
Misd - Traffic	173	131	197	129	76%	66%	-10%	5,507	575
Other Family Petition	32	21	20	23	65%	116%	51%	562	-
Parentage	5	5	10	6	96%	61%	-35%	274	95
Small Claims	25	26	19	20	101%	109%	8%	518	-
Unlawful Detainer	58	75	30	34	129%	115%	-14%	832	117

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	3	2	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%
Administrative Technician	4	4	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7	7	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Court Clerk	51.5	42	18%	49.0	37.0	24%	6%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1	0	100%	0.4	-	100%	0%
Court Program Manager	1.8	1.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Reporter	5	3	40%	5.6	3.6	36%	-4%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.5	1.0	33%	33%
Human Resource Analyst	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Investigator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	6	4	33%	6.9	5.4	22%	-12%
Legal Process Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	3	1	67%	2.0	2.0	0%	-67%
Revenue Collection Specialist	5	4	20%	4.0	4.0	0%	-20%
Senior Administrative Analyst	1	0	100%	0.5	0.5	0%	-100%
Senior Court Clerk	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Information Systems Analyst	2	1	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	6	6	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 12,686,526
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	15,499,673
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	81.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 586,395
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	88,188
Court Funded Requests	158,000
Retained in TCTF	-

Calaveras Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:15 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	25%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	55%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	66%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	85%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	63%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	48%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	41%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	49%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	7	5	7	7	72%	97%	25%	194	-
Civil - Limited	22	25	19	20	115%	107%	-8%	519	41
Civil - Unlimited	19	17	16	16	89%	100%	11%	449	-
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	2	3	100%	126%	26%	60	-
Dissolution	15	14	15	12	94%	85%	-9%	409	38
Domestic Violence	11	7	8	7	67%	86%	19%	230	-
Estates/Trusts	8	6	7	6	79%	80%	1%	202	-
Felony	27	19	21	18	71%	84%	13%	591	-
Infractions	263	230	171	174	87%	101%	14%	4,796	-
Juvenile Delinquency	3	3	3	2	100%	93%	-7%	72	5
Juvenile Dependency	4	7	5	5	170%	95%	-75%	147	110
Mental Health	3	3	2	3	127%	113%	-14%	68	9
Misd - Non traffic	40	34	28	27	86%	95%	9%	792	-
Misd - Traffic	42	27	25	21	63%	86%	23%	689	-
Other Family Petition	11	9	2	2	83%	123%	40%	56	-
Parentage	2	1	3	2	42%	66%	24%	76	-
Small Claims	10	10	6	6	105%	99%	-6%	172	11
Unlawful Detainer	10	11	5	5	108%	95%	-13%	149	20

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.2	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.6	0.6	0%	0.7	0.7	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	9	7	22%	9.0	7.0	22%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1.5	1.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.25	0.25	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Investigator	0.9	0.9	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	0.75	0.75	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	0.4	0.4	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	3	3	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Support Services Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 3,113,405
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	3,034,383
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	102.6%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 171,343
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	56,256

Colusa Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	44%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	63%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	47%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	53%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*Court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	3	2	5	3	76%	64%	-12%	146	18
Civil - Limited	11	10	8	5	94%	63%	-31%	226	70
Civil - Unlimited	6	4	5	3	61%	53%	-8%	131	11
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	1	1	150%	100%	-50%	20	10
Dissolution	7	5	7	5	63%	71%	8%	202	-
Domestic Violence	2	1	3	2	64%	67%	3%	75	-
Estates/Trusts	2	1	2	2	29%	83%	54%	66	-
Felony	23	13	21	10	58%	41%	-17%	599	102
Infractions	522	285	391	218	55%	50%	-5%	10,941	573
Juvenile Delinquency	1	1	1	1	100%	56%	-44%	27	12
Juvenile Dependency	4	0	2	1	5%	27%	22%	59	-
Mental Health	1	0	1	0	50%	36%	-14%	25	4
Misd - Non traffic	35	36	38	26	101%	60%	-41%	1,064	435
Misd - Traffic	31	53	29	32	172%	98%	-74%	824	608
Other Family Petition	3	2	1	1	69%	74%	5%	46	-
Parentage	1	0	1	1	25%	114%	89%	21	-
Small Claims	1	1	2	2	67%	102%	35%	42	-
Unlawful Detainer	4	3	2	1	73%	64%	-9%	53	5

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.5	0	100%	0.5	-	100%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	4.7	3.7	21%	4.7	3.7	21%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	6.3	5.7	10%	6.7	5.7	15%	5%
Mediator/Counselor	0.2	0	100%	0.2	-	100%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 2,371,498
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	2,415,621
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	98.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 457,059
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	168,065
Court Funded Requests	7,00
Retained in TCTF	192,800

Contra Costa Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	50%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	26%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	44%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	36%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	77%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	14%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	17%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	39%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	36%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	0	NA	Inf	NA	-	NA
Child Support	76	54	59	28	70%	47%	-23%	1,660	387
Civil - Limited	715	581	425	515	81%	121%	40%	11,888	-
Civil - Unlimited	385	322	333	330	84%	99%	15%	9,326	-
Cons./Guardianship	51	43	37	30	84%	80%	-4%	1,049	46
Dissolution	288	49	243	42	17%	17%	0%	6,805	-
Domestic Violence	216	158	163	80	73%	49%	-24%	4,577	1089
Estates/Trusts	101	68	101	63	67%	62%	-5%	2,835	143
Felony	362	290	252	135	80%	54%	-26%	7,056	1854
Infractions	7,474	6,787	4,879	4,418	91%	91%	0%	136,615	625
Juvenile Delinquency	66	<No Data>	30	23	<No Data>	11%	NA	830	NA
Juvenile Dependency	65	<No Data>	47	12	<No Data>	4%	NA	1,303	NA
Mental Health	20	8	21	10	40%	46%	6%	595	-
Misd - Non traffic	367	394	227	273	107%	121%	14%	6,343	-
Misd - Traffic	216	188	142	171	87%	120%	33%	3,973	-
Other Family Petition	71	10	27	11	14%	22%	8%	1,487	-
Parentage	54	17	33	6	31%	19%	-12%	916	106
Small Claims	216	233	128	144	108%	113%	5%	3,580	-
Unlawful Detainer	256	256	93	80	100%	86%	-14%	2,604	375

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Attorney	12	12	0%	16.0	14.0	13%	13%
Commissioner	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5	5	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Reporter	36.1	31.3	13%	31.1	21.3	32%	18%
Courtroom Clerk	58.995	53.97	9%	58.0	56.0	3%	-5%
Custodian	12	10	17%	11.0	9.0	18%	2%
Examiner	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Family Law Facilitator	9	9	0%	8.0	6.7	16%	16%
Financial Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	4	3	25%	4.0	1.0	75%	50%
Information Systems Engineer	3	2	33%	5.0	3.0	40%	7%
Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	13.5	11	19%	14.5	10.2	30%	11%
Interpreter Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Investigator	7	7	0%	10.0	7.0	30%	30%
Legal Process Clerk	70.75	61.75	13%	62.5	54.5	13%	0%
Maintenance Worker	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	7	6	14%	7.0	4.0	43%	29%
Office Assistant	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Secretary	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	3	1	67%	4.0	4.0	0%	-67%
Senior Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Custodian	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	3	2	33%	4.0	4.0	0%	-33%
Senior Human Resource Technician	3	3	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Senior Information Systems Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.0	50%	N/A
Senior Investigator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	37	35	5%	46.0	42.0	9%	3%
Senior Office Assistant	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	10	9	10%	9.0	8.0	11%	1%
Supervising Custodian	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Information Systems Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	-	100%	N/A
Support Services Assistant	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 50,550,945
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	59,635,536
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	84.8%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 3,122,215
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	13,736
Retained in TCTF	-

Del Norte Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. . There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR*
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	NR
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*Court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	0	0	0	2	NA	250%	NA	2	NA
Child Support	15	55	9	42	367%	473%	106%	249	-
Civil - Limited	11	20	11	20	172%	183%	11%	305	-
Civil - Unlimited	13	30	10	22	236%	216%	-20%	279	55
Cons./Guardianship	4	7	2	5	156%	284%	128%	45	-
Dissolution	8	14	8	20	165%	242%	77%	236	-
Domestic Violence	9	17	6	17	180%	264%	84%	175	-
Estates/Trusts	7	9	4	6	138%	139%	1%	118	-
Felony	50	78	37	63	158%	169%	11%	1,038	-
Infractions	434	769	284	373	177%	132%	-45%	7,948	3,615
Juvenile Delinquency	10	27	5	9	261%	176%	-85%	138	117
Juvenile Dependency	6	11	5	9	194%	183%	-11%	126	14
Mental Health	1	7	1	3	650%	643%	-7%	14	1
Misd - Non traffic	40	101	24	44	254%	182%	-72%	682	493
Misd - Traffic	40	98	40	51	243%	127%	-116%	1,133	1,317
Other Family Petition	2	6	2	4	370%	130%	-240%	67	322
Parentage	4	6	2	7	131%	295%	164%	66	-
Small Claims	4	15	2	4	383%	176%	-207%	63	130
Unlawful Detainer	10	21	5	9	205%	180%	-25%	143	36

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Administrative Analyst	0.75	0.75	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Court Clerk	8	7	13%	8.0	8.0	0%	-13%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.9	1	47%	1.9	1.0	47%	1%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.75	0	100%	0.8	-	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 3,488,058
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	3,448,591
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	101.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 13,562
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	20,833
Retained in TCTF	-

El Dorado Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	43%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	65%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	41%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	43%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	57%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	71%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	42%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	0	0	NA	100%	NA	3	NA
Child Support	30	26	16	20	85%	125%	40%	457	-
Civil - Limited	105	88	75	76	83%	101%	18%	2,107	-
Civil - Unlimited	69	63	61	54	91%	89%	-2%	1,702	29
Cons./Guardianship	10	1	7	3	12%	51%	39%	186	-
Dissolution	59	57	49	51	96%	103%	7%	1,381	-
Domestic Violence	38	28	27	18	74%	67%	-7%	761	57
Estates/Trusts	20	5	19	7	23%	34%	11%	529	-
Felony	89	72	78	50	81%	64%	-17%	2,195	378
Infractions	1079	595	959	657	55%	69%	14%	26,847	-
Juvenile Delinquency	11	10	9	8	88%	91%	3%	240	-
Juvenile Dependency	11	10	8	11	88%	133%	45%	221	-
Mental Health	1	1	4	3	57%	62%	5%	113	-
Misd - Non traffic	73	45	59	23	62%	40%	-22%	1,649	365
Misd - Traffic	83	65	78	49	78%	63%	-15%	2,191	337
Other Family Petition	14	12	5	7	81%	142%	61%	145	-
Parentage	7	2	5	3	21%	48%	27%	148	-
Small Claims	34	33	19	21	98%	110%	12%	525	-
Unlawful Detainer	32	16	20	13	51%	63%	12%	565	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.3	1.3	0%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	8	8	0%	17.0	17.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	8	8	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	11	11	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	8	8	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	3.6	3.6	0%	3.6	3.6	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Paralegal	1.5	1.5	0%	1.7	1.7	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	3	3	0%	4.2	4.2	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	2	2	0%	2.4	2.4	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	5.6	5.6	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	10.5	10.5	0%	5.5	5.5	0%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 8,921,043
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	10,324,368
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	86.4%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 824,874
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	504,978
Court Funded Requests	15,951
Retained in TCTF	5,580

Fresno Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	38%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	60%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	58%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	62%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	56%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	8%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	17%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	34%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	27%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	53%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	371	368	280	248	99%	88%	-11%	7,847	828
Civil - Limited	822	812	574	684	99%	119%	20%	16,085	-
Civil - Unlimited	526	434	271	301	83%	111%	28%	7,575	-
Cons./Guardianship	40	36	35	35	89%	98%	9%	983	-
Dissolution	321	341	240	244	106%	101%	-5%	6,729	306
Domestic Violence	191	169	113	85	89%	75%	-14%	3,166	451
Estates/Trusts	57	60	64	59	105%	92%	-13%	1,796	233
Felony	671	455	690	418	68%	61%	-7%	19,307	1,428
Infractions	9,261	9,026	4,947	5,239	97%	106%	9%	138,526	-
Juvenile Delinquency	94	71	68	51	76%	74%	-2%	1,915	41
Juvenile Dependency	110	81	88	71	74%	81%	7%	2,452	-
Mental Health	128	101	94	87	79%	93%	14%	2,627	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,174	935	756	535	80%	71%	-9%	21,181	1,965
Misd - Traffic	585	634	477	440	108%	92%	-16%	13,344	2,082
Other Family Petition	86	70	32	23	81%	74%	-7%	1,770	128
Parentage	87	60	44	39	69%	88%	19%	1,233	-
Small Claims	248	248	78	99	100%	126%	26%	2,190	-
Unlawful Detainer	289	293	127	128	101%	101%	0%	3,546	9

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	4	2	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.6	0.6	0%	0.40	0.40	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attorney	8	6	25%	7.00	7.00	0%	-25%
Commissioner	6.15	6.15	0%	6.20	6.20	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	13	13	0%	14.00	14.00	0%	0%
Court Clerk	196.3	190.3	3%	201.60	195.60	3%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5	4	20%	6.50	5.50	15%	-5%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.7	1.5	12%	1.00	0.80	20%	8%
Court Program Manager	1	1	0%	2.00	2.00	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.13	1.13	0%	1.00	-	100%	100%
Court Reporter	36.4	35.8	2%	37.40	32.80	12%	11%
Examiner	19	18	5%	20.00	20.00	0%	-5%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	4	4	0%	4.00	4.00	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resource Analyst	3	3	0%	3.00	3.00	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	5	5	0%	5.00	4.00	20%	20%
Information Systems Analyst	11	11	0%	12.00	12.00	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Investigator	6	6	0%	6.00	6.00	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	2.00	2.00	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	6	4	33%	5.00	4.00	20%	-13%
Office Assistant	84.3	44.7	47%	1.00	1.00	0%	-47%
SB371 Interpreter	8.1	6.5	20%	8.60	6.50	24%	5%
Senior Accounting Clerk	5	5	0%	9.00	8.00	11%	11%
Senior Administrative Analyst	2.3	2.3	0%	1.40	1.40	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	4	4	0%	7.00	7.00	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	29.4	29.4	0%	29.40	29.40	0%	0%
Senior Examiner	2	2	0%	3.00	3.00	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	3	3	0%	3.00	3.00	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	9	9	0%	83.00	64.00	23%	23%
Senior Secretary	2	2	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Senior Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.00	-	100%	100%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	3	3	0%	3.00	3.00	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	22	22	0%	22.00	22.00	0%	0%
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.5	1.5	0%	1.50	1.50	0%	0%
Supervising Investigator	1	1	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	1.00	0%	N/A
Support Services Assistant	5	5	0%	5.00	5.00	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00	1.00	0%	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 58,549,644
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	75,332,816
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	77.7%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,371,121
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Glenn Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	31%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	50%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	<No Data>	0	NA	<No Data>	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	12	<No Data>	9	6	<No Data>	NA	NA	255	NA
Civil - Limited	18	<No Data>	14	12	<No Data>	NA	NA	389	NA
Civil - Unlimited	14	<No Data>	9	8	<No Data>	NA	NA	239	NA
Cons./Guardianship	1	<No Data>	2	2	<No Data>	NA	NA	56	NA
Dissolution	10	<No Data>	8	6	<No Data>	NA	NA	211	NA
Domestic Violence	7	<No Data>	6	4	<No Data>	NA	NA	167	NA
Estates/Trusts	4	<No Data>	4	1	<No Data>	NA	NA	102	NA
Felony	35	<No Data>	23	NA	<No Data>	NA	NA	648	NA
Infractions	361	<No Data>	262	NA	<No Data>	NA	NA	7,348	NA
Juvenile Delinquency	2	<No Data>	1	2	<No Data>	NA	NA	37	NA
Juvenile Dependency	5	<No Data>	2	1	<No Data>	NA	NA	59	NA
Mental Health	0	<No Data>	2	4	<No Data>	NA	NA	64	NA
Misd - Non traffic	44	<No Data>	30	NA	<No Data>	NA	NA	830	NA
Misd - Traffic	21	<No Data>	21	NA	<No Data>	NA	NA	593	NA
Other Family Petition	5	<No Data>	2	2	<No Data>	NA	NA	48	NA
Parentage	1	<No Data>	2	2	<No Data>	NA	NA	36	NA
Small Claims	5	<No Data>	3	3	<No Data>	NA	NA	47	NA
Unlawful Detainer	5	<No Data>	3	3	<No Data>	92%	NA	88	NA

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Court Clerk	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	11	9	18%	12.0	11.0	8%	-10%
Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 2,795,390
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	2,676,801
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	104.4%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 229,319
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	111,000
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	6,280

Humboldt Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	09:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 02:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	28%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	7%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	41%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	58%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	24%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	42%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	18%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	37%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	1	0	2	2	33%	141%	108%	43	-
Child Support	35	33	23	11	94%	50%	-44%	630	277
Civil - Limited	59	54	53	53	91%	99%	8%	1,484	-
Civil - Unlimited	90	65	55	41	72%	75%	3%	1,532	-
Cons./Guardianship	7	5	8	7	74%	82%	8%	222	-
Dissolution	42	41	31	33	97%	105%	8%	871	-
Domestic Violence	41	35	34	25	85%	73%	-12%	946	111
Estates/Trusts	16	16	19	20	99%	104%	5%	535	-
Felony	101	79	102	66	78%	65%	-13%	2,866	374
Infractions	1473	1167	770	847	79%	110%	31%	21,564	-
Juvenile Delinquency	11	8	5	4	76%	83%	7%	147	-
Juvenile Dependency	19	2	17	12	12%	69%	57%	468	-
Mental Health	25	25	23	23	103%	101%	-2%	643	10
Misd - Non traffic	174	204	110	102	117%	93%	-24%	3,087	756
Misd - Traffic	181	143	97	79	79%	81%	2%	2,728	-
Other Family Petition	20	11	8	6	57%	72%	15%	230	-
Parentage	8	3	7	4	36%	53%	17%	203	-
Small Claims	28	21	8	8	76%	99%	23%	232	-
Unlawful Detainer	31	23	22	22	75%	100%	25%	627	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	1.72	1.72	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	4	4	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Court Reporter	8.5	7.5	12%	8.5	6.5	24%	12%
Courtroom Clerk	5	3	40%	5.0	5.0	0%	-40%
Custodian	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Family Law Facilitator	0.28	0.28	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	11	9	18%	17.0	13.0	24%	5%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Paralegal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	9	9	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	19	19	0%	13.0	11.0	15%	15%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 7,919,693
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	9,021,637
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	87.8%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 183,363
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Imperial Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	96%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	27%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	59%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	79%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	86%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	53%

*Court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	81	60	58	55	75%	95%	20%	1,622	-
Civil - Limited	150	131	103	118	88%	114%	26%	2,895	-
Civil - Unlimited	42	42	45	35	100%	79%	-21%	1,247	257
Cons./Guardianship	11	11	6	6	93%	104%	11%	163	-
Dissolution	64	72	49	49	112%	98%	-14%	1,381	189
Domestic Violence	20	20	17	19	102%	111%	9%	479	-
Estates/Trusts	10	7	13	12	76%	97%	21%	353	-
Felony	110	108	99	94	98%	95%	-3%	2,770	97
Infractions	3645	3243	2173	2170	89%	100%	11%	60,842	-
Juvenile Delinquency	17	18	7	7	107%	97%	-10%	190	18
Juvenile Dependency	22	7	14	4	33%	27%	-6%	378	24
Mental Health	12	11	9	8	99%	85%	-14%	250	35
Misd - Non traffic	140	188	99	143	134%	144%	10%	2,770	-
Misd - Traffic	100	177	54	70	177%	129%	-48%	1,521	729
Other Family Petition	17	13	7	8	74%	126%	52%	185	-
Parentage	12	13	8	7	104%	88%	-16%	221	36
Small Claims	24	27	15	16	110%	112%	2%	407	-
Unlawful Detainer	29	31	14	14	108%	97%	-11%	389	41

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	0.5	0	100%	0.5	-	100%	0%
Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Court Clerk	38.2	31.6	17%	35.7	28.1	21%	4%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	6	4	33%	6.0	2.0	67%	33%
Courtroom Clerk	22	21	5%	14.0	11.0	21%	17%
Family Law Facilitator	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	3	2	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	5.5	5	9%	5.5	2.0	64%	55%
Jury Services Assistant	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Referee	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	2	2	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	13	12	8%	13.0	12.0	8%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	6.0	14%	N/A
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Skilled Trades Worker	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Support Services Assistant	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 10,492,754
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	9,738,693
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	107.7%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 332,530
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	13,500
Retained in TCTF	4,406

Inyo Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	99%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	67%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	100%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	77%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	77%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	88%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	100%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	100%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	100%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	39%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	54%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	6	3	2	2	49%	98%	49%	69	-
Civil - Limited	10	7	7	7	71%	96%	25%	209	-
Civil - Unlimited	9	6	6	5	71%	94%	23%	154	-
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	1	2	71%	199%	128%	25	-
Dissolution	5	4	5	5	84%	98%	14%	132	-
Domestic Violence	5	4	2	2	86%	89%	3%	56	-
Estates/Trusts	3	2	2	3	88%	115%	27%	69	-
Felony	15	10	19	11	70%	59%	-11%	531	61
Infractions	753	698	667	578	93%	87%	-6%	18,664	1,170
Juvenile Delinquency	2	2	3	3	144%	95%	-49%	77	38
Juvenile Dependency	1	0	2	3	40%	155%	115%	58	-
Mental Health	0	0	1	5	100%	307%	207%	41	-
Misd - Non traffic	40	40	36	31	100%	87%	-13%	1,005	129
Misd - Traffic	27	17	24	16	64%	67%	3%	673	-
Other Family Petition	1	0	1	3	67%	245%	178%	30	-
Parentage	4	2	2	3	45%	131%	86%	64	-
Small Claims	2	1	1	2	67%	173%	106%	28	-
Unlawful Detainer	3	2	1	2	81%	139%	58%	34	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Calendar Clerk	0.35	0.35	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissioner	0.23	0	100%	0.3	-	100%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	3	1	67%	3.0	1.0	67%	0%
Court Attendant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	9.4	5.4	43%	7.0	3.0	57%	15%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Custodian	0.74	0.74	0%	0.7	0.7	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.25	0.25	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Office Assistant	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Court Clerk	2	2	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 2,343,914
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	2,271,352
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	103.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 9,140
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Kern Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	20%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	43%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	73%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	84%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	65%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	58%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	61%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	73%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	77%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	316	332	236	225	105%	96%	-9%	6,602	625
Civil - Limited	756	755	504	578	100%	115%	15%	14,110	-
Civil - Unlimited	353	289	235	234	82%	100%	18%	6,566	-
Cons./Guardianship	45	37	32	30	83%	94%	11%	891	-
Dissolution	289	248	221	150	86%	68%	-18%	6,194	1,130
Domestic Violence	236	199	180	102	84%	56%	-28%	5,039	1,388
Estates/Trusts	61	48	71	53	78%	75%	-3%	1,976	51
Felony	689	591	674	492	86%	73%	-13%	18,881	2,466
Infractions	9445	8216	6102	5712	87%	94%	7%	170,855	-
Juvenile Delinquency	72	49	48	60	68%	127%	59%	1,335	-
Juvenile Dependency	63	58	73	78	93%	107%	14%	2,049	-
Mental Health	127	103	118	79	81%	67%	-14%	3,296	459
Misd - Non traffic	1332	1146	929	725	86%	78%	-8%	26,010	2,082
Misd - Traffic	963	827	745	630	86%	85%	-1%	20,867	301
Other Family Petition	87	65	35	25	75%	73%	-2%	968	23
Parentage	76	46	45	19	61%	42%	-19%	1,254	237
Small Claims	296	328	91	112	111%	123%	12%	2,546	-
Unlawful Detainer	332	348	136	135	105%	100%	-5%	3,794	203

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Accounting Technician	4	3	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	16	5	69%	11.0	9.0	18%	-51%
Administrative Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Calendar Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	7	7	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Communications Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	6	5	17%	7.0	7.0	0%	-17%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Law Librarian.	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Court Program Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program/Project Specialist	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	33	29	12%	25.0	25.0	0%	-12%
Courtroom Clerk	79	68	14%	79.0	74.0	6%	-8%
Custodian	24	22	8%	24.0	24.0	0%	-8%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Human Resource Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	9	8	11%	9.0	5.0	44%	33%
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	6	5	17%	8.0	8.0	0%	-17%
Interpreter	18	13	28%	18.0	14.0	22%	-6%
Investigator	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Law Library Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Legal Process Clerk	198	178	10%	206.0	172.0	17%	6%
Maintenance Worker	3	3	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	10	9	10%	11.0	10.0	9%	-1%
Office Assistant	3	1	67%	3.0	1.0	67%	0%
Paralegal	14	13	7%	14.0	14.0	0%	-7%
Payroll Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Payroll Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Referee	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Revenue Collection Specialist	24	21	13%	24.0	24.0	0%	-13%
Secretary	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Attorney	9	9	0%	9.0	7.0	22%	22%
Senior Court Clerk	28	24	14%	29.0	24.0	17%	3%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Paralegal	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	2	2	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	15	14	7%	15.0	15.0	0%	-7%
Supervising Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	10	8	20%	12.0	10.0	17%	-3%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 62,809,351
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	73,668,735
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	85.3%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 2,240,120
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	2,558,341
Retained in TCTF	-

Kings Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:45 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	56%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	55%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	67%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	69%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	19%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	32%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	5%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	28%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
Casetype	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	58	49	37	27	85%	72%	-13%	1,037	135
Civil - Limited	92	86	72	76	93%	106%	13%	2,025	-
Civil - Unlimited	44	34	40	33	78%	84%	6%	1,115	-
Cons./Guardianship	4	3	6	4	73%	73%	0%	164	-
Dissolution	47	35	47	43	75%	91%	16%	1,319	-
Domestic Violence	30	33	30	26	109%	87%	-22%	847	189
Estates/Trusts	10	5	12	10	53%	81%	28%	334	-
Felony	218	172	185	135	79%	73%	-6%	5,173	304
Infractions	1,444	1,143	991	912	79%	92%	13%	27,738	-
Juvenile Delinquency	10	4	12	7	41%	62%	21%	322	-
Juvenile Dependency	18	16	17	11	91%	64%	-27%	470	128
Mental Health	24	8	29	19	33%	68%	35%	798	-
Misd - Non traffic	230	193	234	145	84%	62%	-22%	6,550	1,453
Misd - Traffic	175	161	144	95	92%	66%	-26%	4,026	1,055
Other Family Petition	27	12	14	5	43%	36%	-7%	788	54
Parentage	7	3	7	2	46%	27%	-19%	195	38
Small Claims	20	24	7	8	121%	116%	-5%	190	10
Unlawful Detainer	39	39	19	17	100%	86%	-14%	543	77

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attorney	3	3	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	1.6	1.6	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4	4	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Attendant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1	1	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Records Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Courtroom Clerk	17	17	0%	16.0	16.0	0%	0%
Custodian	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	2.6	1.6	38%	2.6	1.6	38%	0%
Investigator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Jury Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Legal Process Clerk	35	32	9%	34.0	30.0	12%	3%
Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paralegal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Court Reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 9,599,952
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	11,675,695
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	82.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,011,969
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	629,230
Court Funded Requests	195,611
Retained in TCTF	-

Lake Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	34%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	63%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	48%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	61%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	75%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	23%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	53%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	83%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	89%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	93%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	23	27	20	18	119%	92%	-27%	551	148
Civil - Limited	35	44	26	27	125%	102%	-23%	729	167
Civil - Unlimited	42	78	37	27	185%	75%	-110%	1,022	1,128
Cons./Guardianship	7	5	5	4	71%	85%	14%	145	-
Dissolution	22	23	20	19	102%	94%	-8%	558	42
Domestic Violence	26	25	20	17	96%	84%	-12%	567	68
Estates/Trusts	11	11	13	11	102%	81%	-21%	368	77
Felony	74	50	69	51	67%	74%	7%	1,919	-
Infractions	564	552	306	304	98%	99%	1%	8,576	-
Juvenile Delinquency	3	4	3	3	111%	104%	-7%	79	6
Juvenile Dependency	5	6	3	3	123%	97%	-26%	76	19
Mental Health	8	7	11	9	86%	87%	1%	303	-
Misd - Non traffic	131	96	125	88	73%	70%	-3%	3,488	93
Misd - Traffic	45	31	57	41	68%	73%	5%	1,594	-
Other Family Petition	7	49	2	2	746%	95%	-651%	129	840
Parentage	11	8	9	8	71%	94%	23%	246	-
Small Claims	17	17	9	9	103%	98%	-5%	253	13
Unlawful Detainer	34	37	17	18	110%	105%	-5%	483	23

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.7	0.7	0%	0.7	0.7	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	16	11	31%	16.0	15.0	6%	-25%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	3	2	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	0%	N/A
Paralegal	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 4,286,900
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	5,493,217
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	78.0%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 664,571
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	510,940
Court Funded Requests	62,600
Retained in TCTF	-

Lassen Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	64%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	79%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	39%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	48%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	74%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	85%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	43%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	40%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	52%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	67%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	10%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	32%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	9	12	6	6	130%	105%	-25%	165	42
Civil - Limited	12	13	9	11	110%	112%	2%	263	-
Civil - Unlimited	8	10	8	6	120%	82%	-38%	211	79
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	1	1	100%	88%	-13%	24	3
Dissolution	12	13	9	9	110%	94%	-16%	255	41
Domestic Violence	3	4	5	5	147%	91%	-56%	149	84
Estates/Trusts	3	2	4	3	93%	73%	-20%	101	20
Felony	28	33	30	20	118%	67%	-51%	836	430
Infractions	513	386	378	289	75%	77%	2%	10,574	-
Juvenile Delinquency	4	4	1	1	100%	128%	28%	32	-
Juvenile Dependency	3	6	4	4	180%	88%	-92%	119	109
Mental Health	2	2	1	1	111%	85%	-26%	41	11
Misd - Non traffic	23	23	16	11	99%	73%	-26%	434	113
Misd - Traffic	17	21	26	24	119%	93%	-26%	733	193
Other Family Petition	3	5	1	1	200%	84%	-116%	69	80
Parentage	3	15	2	2	556%	114%	-442%	51	226
Small Claims	3	3	3	2	105%	83%	-22%	77	17
Unlawful Detainer	7	7	3	3	108%	95%	-13%	94	13

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	2	1	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Accounting Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Administrative Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	0.3	-	100%	100%
Attorney	1	0	100%	0.7	-	100%	0%
Commissioner	0.25	0	100%	0.3	0.3	0%	-100%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3	1	67%	3.0	2.0	33%	-33%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Court Clerk	5	5	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	0.75	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Court Records Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Court Reporter	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	2	1	50%	1.0	-	100%	50%
Legal Process Clerk	2	1	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mediator/Counselor	2	1	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Court Clerk	5	4	20%	4.0	4.0	0%	-20%
Senior Court Records Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Court Reporter	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Mediator/Counselor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Support Services Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.8	0.8	0%	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 2,553,568
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	2,263,344
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	112.8%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 73,471
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Los Angeles Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR*
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	NR
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report the data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	3,405	2,794	2,951	2,431	82%	82%	0%	38,363	-
Child Support	1,549	1,732	1,278	1,126	112%	88%	-24%	16,616	3,970
Civil - Limited	9,820	9,035	6,797	7,801	92%	115%	23%	156,340	-
Civil - Unlimited	7,062	6,492	5,731	5,689	92%	99%	7%	131,817	-
Cons./Guardianship	402	316	296	251	79%	85%	6%	3,844	-
Dissolution	2,724	2,785	2,151	1,921	102%	89%	-13%	27,968	3,549
Domestic Violence	1,740	1,520	1,382	1,244	87%	90%	3%	17,964	-
Estates/Trusts	831	631	913	686	76%	75%	-1%	11,874	110
Felony	3,342	3,276	2,663	2,006	98%	75%	-23%	37,280	8,453
Infractions	88,745	72,538	60,052	42,492	82%	71%	-11%	780,676	87,754
Juvenile Delinquency	484	313	222	104	65%	47%	-18%	2,881	522
Juvenile Dependency	1,621	1,432	1,147	864	88%	75%	-13%	14,915	1,895
Mental Health	944	1,108	737	756	117%	102%	-15%	9,586	1,394
Misd - Non traffic	9,011	9,784	4,179	3,495	109%	84%	-25%	54,326	13,777
Misd - Traffic	5,202	6,561	2,722	2,643	126%	97%	-29%	35,389	10,230
Other Family Petition	1,180	925	474	345	78%	73%	-5%	12,329	646
Parentage	701	610	455	284	87%	62%	-25%	5,920	1,464
Small Claims	4,830	5,308	1,830	1,674	110%	91%	-19%	23,796	4,409
Unlawful Detainer	3,341	3,563	1,275	1,292	107%	101%	-6%	29,322	1,656

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Accounting Technician	22	18	18%	23.0	18.0	22%	4%
Administrative Analyst	72	62	14%	77.0	65.0	16%	2%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.25	2.25	0%	2.3	2.3	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Attorney	106	94	11%	170.0	131.0	23%	12%
Calendar Administrator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	72	65	10%	72.0	70.0	3%	-7%
Communications Technician	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	76	71	7%	83.0	75.0	10%	3%
Court Attendant	113	100	12%	128.0	110.0	14%	3%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	43	41	5%	46.0	41.0	11%	6%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	15	8	47%	15.0	15.0	0%	-47%
Court Program Manager	117	105	10%	124.0	113.0	9%	-1%
Court Program/Project Specialist	22	18	18%	28.0	20.0	29%	10%
Court Reporter	437	390	11%	442.0	343.0	22%	12%
Courtroom Clerk	743	687	8%	760.0	700.0	8%	0%
Custodian	4	3	25%	3.0	3.0	0%	-25%
Examiner	12	11	8%	12.0	12.0	0%	-8%
Exhibit Custodian	22	20	9%	24.0	20.0	17%	8%
Facilities Coordinator	4	2	50%	4.0	2.0	50%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	13	12	8%	21.0	9.0	57%	49%
Graphic Arts Specialist	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	4	4	0%	9.0	7.0	22%	22%
Human Resource Technician	12	10	17%	12.0	10.0	17%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	77	74	4%	76.0	72.0	5%	1%
Information Systems Engineer	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Supervisor	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Investigator	28	27	4%	50.0	30.0	40%	36%
Jury Commissioner	13	13	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Law Clerk	62	49	21%	32.0	24.0	25%	4%
Law Library Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	521	428	18%	505.0	413.0	18%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	146	135	8%	151.0	143.0	5%	-2%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	75	66	12%	74.0	64.0	14%	2%
Maintenance Worker	19	17	11%	18.0	17.0	6%	-5%
Materials Services Assistant	29	29	0%	30.0	28.0	7%	7%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Office Assistant	5	1	80%	5.0	4.0	20%	-60%
Paralegal	40	37	8%	39.0	36.0	8%	0%
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	5	5	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Purchasing Supervisor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	7	6	14%	6.0	6.0	0%	-14%
Referee	16	13	19%	23.0	22.0	4%	-14%
SB371 Interpreter	322	253	21%	322.0	238.0	26%	5%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	17	13	24%	17.0	15.0	12%	-12%
Senior Accounting Technician	8	6	25%	8.0	7.0	13%	-13%
Senior Administrative Analyst	11	10	9%	15.0	9.0	40%	31%
Senior Attorney	15	15	0%	18.0	15.0	17%	17%
Senior Court Clerk	19	19	0%	20.0	18.0	10%	10%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Data Entry Operator	8	8	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	13	11	15%	16.0	12.0	25%	10%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	33	32	3%	37.0	30.0	19%	16%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	45	44	2%	48.0	41.0	15%	12%
Senior Information Systems Technician	10	6	40%	10.0	10.0	0%	-40%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1039	949	9%	1,113.0	981.0	12%	3%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	19	18	5%	19.0	19.0	0%	-5%
Senior Media Services Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	36	31	14%	54.0	26.0	52%	38%
Senior Office Assistant	113	70	38%	81.0	52.0	36%	-2%
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Senior Secretary	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Senior Support Services Assistant	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Accounting Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	5	4	20%	5.0	4.0	20%	0%
Supervising Court Attendant	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	13	12	8%	16.0	14.0	13%	5%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Investigator	3	3	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	3	3	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4	3	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 614,047,038
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	819,680,292
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	74.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 20,201,869
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	26,912,066
Retained in TCTF	-

Madera Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	83%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	20%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	42%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	61%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	72%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	80%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	10%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	20%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	30%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	6%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	9%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	25%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	68	50	45	31	74%	70%	-4%	1,246	46
Civil - Limited	142	115	85	74	81%	86%	5%	2,390	-
Civil - Unlimited	47	45	46	39	95%	83%	-12%	1,295	152
Cons./Guardianship	7	7	7	6	100%	89%	-11%	200	22
Dissolution	43	44	39	38	101%	100%	-1%	1,078	14
Domestic Violence	22	16	19	15	73%	80%	7%	518	-
Estates/Trusts	9	7	12	10	80%	86%	6%	334	-
Felony	107	90	127	75	84%	59%	-25%	3,560	898
Infractions	2,205	1,439	850	1,023	65%	120%	55%	23,790	-
Juvenile Delinquency	19	24	18	16	129%	91%	-38%	494	188
Juvenile Dependency	19	11	22	15	57%	67%	10%	612	-
Mental Health	5	4	6	3	74%	59%	-15%	162	24
Misd - Non traffic	148	167	183	111	112%	61%	-51%	5,112	2617
Misd - Traffic	257	238	301	109	93%	36%	-57%	8,415	4788
Other Family Petition	110	62	38	22	57%	59%	2%	2,125	-
Parentage	8	4	5	4	58%	72%	14%	141	-
Small Claims	31	34	13	15	109%	118%	9%	356	-
Unlawful Detainer	27	20	16	11	73%	73%	0%	441	2

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.66	0.66	0%	0.7	0.7	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	9	7	22%	9.0	7.0	22%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	12	11	8%	13.0	12.0	8%	-1%
Custodian	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Family Law Facilitator	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Financial Analyst	2	2	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	5	4	20%	4.0	3.0	25%	5%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Jury Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	37	31	16%	35.0	29.0	17%	1%
Legal Process Supervisor	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	4	3	25%	5.0	4.0	20%	-5%
Paralegal	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3	3	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6	6	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 9,513,674
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	13,010,199
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	73.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 356,337
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	1,265

Marin Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	33%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	52%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	51%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	61%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	7%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	12%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	28%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	18%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	38%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	0	0	-	-	100%	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	21	19	15	13	90%	86%	-4%	410	15
Civil - Limited	100	85	75	76	85%	101%	16%	2,094	-
Civil - Unlimited	120	112	93	101	94%	108%	14%	2,600	-
Cons./Guardianship	11	9	11	9	79%	81%	2%	303	-
Dissolution	67	68	55	55	101%	101%	0%	1,526	-
Domestic Violence	22	22	19	18	97%	93%	-4%	533	23
Estates/Trusts	35	33	30	23	93%	76%	-17%	833	138
Felony	70	54	103	76	77%	73%	-4%	2,896	111
Infractions	3259	3054	1941	1810	94%	93%	-1%	54,351	416
Juvenile Delinquency	9	11	8	10	126%	121%	-5%	222	11
Juvenile Dependency	5	5	4	4	94%	105%	11%	100	-
Mental Health	21	20	21	18	98%	88%	-10%	576	56
Misd - Non traffic	145	132	96	81	91%	85%	-6%	2,696	172
Misd - Traffic	122	123	97	53	101%	55%	-46%	2,718	1,262
Other Family Petition	8	10	3	5	125%	139%	14%	97	-
Parentage	8	6	8	8	83%	104%	21%	213	-
Small Claims	68	69	30	35	102%	116%	14%	834	-
Unlawful Detainer	31	33	14	16	107%	113%	6%	402	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.7	0%	N/A
Administrative Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	3.4	3.4	0%	3.4	3.4	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	8	6	25%	8.0	5.0	38%	13%
Courtroom Clerk	21	21	0%	21.0	20.0	5%	5%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	12	7	42%	12.0	7.0	42%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Referee	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	24	19	21%	24.0	21.0	13%	-8%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 13,986,764
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	15,094,820
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	92.7%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 66,828
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Mariposa Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	83%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	24%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	41%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	22%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	44%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	80%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	25%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	33%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	43%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	33%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	0	NA	Inf	NA	-	NA
Child Support	4	0	2	0	10%	24%	14%	42	-
Civil - Limited	16	5	12	7	32%	57%	25%	326	-
Civil - Unlimited	3	1	1	1	16%	37%	21%	41	-
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	1	1	63%	70%	7%	20	-
Dissolution	6	4	4	2	70%	56%	-14%	114	16
Domestic Violence	4	2	4	1	52%	32%	-20%	120	24
Estates/Trusts	2	1	3	1	43%	38%	-5%	82	4
Felony	14	9	11	6	67%	55%	-12%	306	36
Infractions	257	216	103	91	84%	88%	4%	2,881	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1	0	1	0	17%	15%	-2%	26	0
Juvenile Dependency	2	1	1	1	30%	66%	36%	38	-
Mental Health	0	-	0	0	0%	100%	100%	8	-
Misd - Non traffic	41	37	26	20	89%	79%	-10%	722	73
Misd - Traffic	18	14	13	10	78%	80%	2%	355	-
Other Family Petition	2	0	1	0	9%	13%	4%	47	-
Parentage	-	-	0	-	NA	0%	NA	3	NA
Small Claims	2	1	2	1	78%	48%	-30%	52	16
Unlawful Detainer	3	2	3	1	60%	42%	-18%	73	13

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.3	0.3	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Commissioner	0.2	0.2	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	7	5	29%	6.0	6.0	0%	-29%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1	0.8	20%	0.8	0.8	0%	-20%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 1,639,792
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	1,798,556
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	91.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 123,026
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	53,753
Court Funded Requests	127,140
Retained in TCTF	-

Mendocino Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	48%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	69%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	75%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	86%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	98%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	43%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	70%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	60%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	19	27	14	10	144%	71%	-73%	389	284
Civil - Limited	30	26	30	30	87%	99%	12%	839	-
Civil - Unlimited	45	44	38	34	98%	89%	-9%	1,073	95
Cons./Guardianship	3	4	3	4	120%	142%	22%	79	-
Dissolution	32	40	22	22	123%	102%	-21%	614	126
Domestic Violence	19	18	18	18	96%	99%	3%	514	-
Estates/Trusts	12	14	13	10	116%	81%	-35%	360	128
Felony	81	78	82	61	96%	75%	-21%	2,290	490
Infractions	1,344	1,083	728	690	81%	95%	14%	20,380	-
Juvenile Delinquency	6	8	6	9	122%	147%	25%	174	-
Juvenile Dependency	15	15	11	9	99%	81%	-18%	311	55
Mental Health	15	16	10	10	107%	101%	-6%	287	18
Misd - Non traffic	118	111	101	84	94%	83%	-11%	2,821	311
Misd - Traffic	109	125	76	64	114%	84%	-30%	2,141	653
Other Family Petition	6	6	4	4	97%	96%	-1%	249	2
Parentage	7	9	5	18	130%	354%	224%	140	-
Small Claims	14	14	8	7	101%	83%	-18%	219	39
Unlawful Detainer	21	24	12	12	116%	99%	-17%	335	56

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Attendant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	23	23	0%	22.0	21.0	5%	5%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.8	0.8	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	7	6	14%	6.0	6.0	0%	-14%
Family Law Facilitator	0.781	0.781	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	0.54	0.54	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information Systems Technician	2.5	2.5	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Investigator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Paralegal	0.4	0.4	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	8	8	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 7,063,064
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	7,538,191
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	93.7%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 122,391
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Merced Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:45 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	45%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	53%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	66%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	69%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	19%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	30%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	51%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	10%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	22%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	27%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	NA	-	-	<No Data>	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	114	110	84	70	96%	84%	-12%	2,351	287
Civil - Limited	229	157	162	182	69%	113%	44%	4,530	-
Civil - Unlimited	89	69	72	56	77%	77%	0%	2,018	-
Cons./Guardianship	12	0	10	2	1%	25%	24%	282	-
Dissolution	86	58	65	48	67%	75%	8%	1,813	-
Domestic Violence	69	18	58	15	26%	26%	0%	1,620	3
Estates/Trusts	16	1	22	4	8%	18%	10%	602	-
Felony	151	120	151	107	79%	71%	-8%	4,232	346
Infractions	3218	2616	2307	1909	81%	83%	2%	64,605	-
Juvenile Delinquency	25	14	13	9	59%	70%	11%	375	-
Juvenile Dependency	24	12	25	11	50%	44%	-6%	704	40
Mental Health	1	NA	2	1	<No Data>	23%	NA	60	NA
Misd - Non traffic	284	279	246	204	98%	83%	-15%	6,901	1,062
Misd - Traffic	339	251	274	500	74%	183%	109%	7,668	-
Other Family Petition	20	7	7	4	34%	57%	23%	210	-
Parentage	28	3	14	4	11%	28%	17%	385	-
Small Claims	93	84	40	40	91%	101%	10%	1,118	-
Unlawful Detainer	72	62	33	26	87%	79%	-8%	924	72

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.25	1.25	0%	1.3	0.3	77%	77%
Administrative Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Attorney	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Communications Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Reporter	11.5	10	13%	11.0	9.5	14%	1%
Courtroom Clerk	21	19	10%	21.0	21.0	0%	-10%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Investigator	2.5	1	60%	2.0	2.0	0%	-60%
Legal Process Clerk	53	41	23%	53.0	46.0	13%	-9%
Mediator/Counselor	5.5	5.5	0%	5.5	5.5	0%	0%
Paralegal	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Revenue Collection Specialist	5	4	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
SB371 Interpreter	3.75	2.75	27%	3.8	2.0	47%	21%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Supervising Court Clerk	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 15,107,823
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	18,692,196
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	80.8%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 535,202
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	64,413
Retained in TCTF	-

Modoc Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	46%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	48%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	62%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	62%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	21%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	49%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	60%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	4	2	3	1	55%	53%	-2%	73	1
Civil - Limited	7	4	4	3	62%	90%	28%	99	-
Civil - Unlimited	5	5	4	2	107%	57%	-50%	103	51
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	1	1	133%	73%	-60%	26	16
Dissolution	2	3	3	3	164%	94%	-70%	79	56
Domestic Violence	2	2	3	2	91%	66%	-25%	90	23
Estates/Trusts	2	1	3	1	50%	44%	-6%	77	5
Felony	16	12	9	6	74%	59%	-15%	264	39
Infractions	107	90	107	103	85%	97%	12%	2,983	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1	1	1	0	63%	44%	-19%	18	3
Juvenile Dependency	2	3	2	1	150%	52%	-98%	42	41
Mental Health	-	0	0	0	NA	50%	NA	6	NA
Misd - Non traffic	17	22	15	10	131%	69%	-62%	408	251
Misd - Traffic	9	16	6	4	185%	74%	-111%	166	184
Other Family Petition	6	6	3	1	92%	46%	-46%	168	78
Parentage	0	0	0	0	200%	67%	-133%	9	12
Small Claims	3	3	1	1	100%	103%	3%	31	-
Unlawful Detainer	2	2	1	1	108%	74%	-34%	34	12

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Court Clerk	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	0.5	0.5	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	0.75	0.75	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Accounting Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	0.25	0.25	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 1,276,377
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	1,219,811
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	104.6%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 93,224
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	36,530

Mono Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	100%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	6%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	25%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	49%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	60%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	40%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	27%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	44%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	4%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	33%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	1	1	1	2	67%	177%	110%	29	-
Civil - Limited	4	3	3	3	71%	123%	52%	79	-
Civil - Unlimited	6	6	5	4	106%	99%	-7%	126	9
Cons./Guardianship	0	0	0	1	0%	368%	368%	9	-
Dissolution	3	6	3	3	185%	110%	-75%	81	61
Domestic Violence	2	1	2	2	70%	106%	36%	42	-
Estates/Trusts	1	1	1	2	43%	137%	94%	41	-
Felony	8	6	7	4	74%	58%	-16%	186	29
Infractions	576	535	533	495	93%	93%	0%	14,933	32
Juvenile Delinquency	2	2	1	3	93%	389%	296%	18	-
Juvenile Dependency	0	1	0	2	350%	485%	135%	13	-
Mental Health	0	0	0	1	NA	350%	NA	8	NA
Misd - Non traffic	66	55	13	26	83%	206%	123%	356	-
Misd - Traffic	38	34	19	14	89%	70%	-19%	544	105
Other Family Petition	0	0	0	2	NA	622%	NA	9	NA
Parentage	1	2	1	2	233%	162%	-71%	26	19
Small Claims	3	3	3	4	133%	142%	9%	82	-
Unlawful Detainer	2	2	1	2	117%	168%	51%	26	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	0.45	0.45	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.33275	0.33275	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.15	0	100%	0.2	-	100%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Custodian	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.3	0%	N/A
Human Resource Analyst	0.25	0.25	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	0.55	0.55	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.1	0.1	0%	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Legal Process Clerk	5.95	4.95	17%	6.0	5.0	17%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 2,338,492
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	1,974,169
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	118.5%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 469,974
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	135,000
Court Funded Requests	169,753
Retained in TCTF	247,681

Monterey Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	53%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	66%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	74%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	68%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	28%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	50%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	37%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	67%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	74%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	90	70	74	53	78%	72%	-6%	2,081	134
Civil - Limited	250	198	147	173	79%	118%	39%	4,121	-
Civil - Unlimited	134	96	123	109	72%	88%	16%	3,447	-
Cons./Guardianship	16	13	13	15	84%	111%	27%	366	-
Dissolution	107	94	102	104	88%	102%	14%	2,842	-
Domestic Violence	51	35	52	47	68%	91%	23%	1,447	-
Estates/Trusts	27	23	30	28	83%	94%	11%	836	-
Felony	205	128	201	156	62%	77%	15%	5,639	-
Infractions	3,040	3,126	2,511	2,698	103%	107%	4%	70,315	-
Juvenile Delinquency	53	50	36	27	94%	75%	-19%	1,017	194
Juvenile Dependency	13	3	7	4	22%	59%	37%	196	-
Mental Health	41	41	56	54	99%	96%	-3%	1,558	39
Misd - Non traffic	614	494	440	369	81%	84%	3%	12,312	-
Misd - Traffic	572	389	493	394	68%	80%	12%	13,807	-
Other Family Petition	17	7	12	10	43%	82%	39%	337	-
Parentage	37	29	25	19	80%	75%	-5%	693	35
Small Claims	104	109	41	49	105%	119%	14%	1,161	-
Unlawful Detainer	55	49	28	23	89%	80%	-9%	791	74

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	2	2	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Attorney	7	7	0%	7.0	6.0	14%	14%
Calendar Administrator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	2.2	2.2	0%	2.2	2.2	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	12	11	8%	12.0	7.0	42%	33%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	8	8	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	55	55	0%	55.0	51.0	7%	7%
Legal Process Supervisor	8	8	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Mediator/Counselor	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Office Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	11	11	0%	11.0	9.0	18%	18%
Senior Accounting Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	30	30	0%	30.0	29.0	3%	3%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	22	22	0%	21.0	20.0	5%	5%
Senior Office Assistant	2	1	50%	2.0	-	100%	50%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 23,012,580
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	27,857,633
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	82.6%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,403,320
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	537,953
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	15,000

Napa Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	42%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	56%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	70%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	78%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*Court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	1	1	NA	66%	NA	35	NA
Child Support	21	20	13	14	96%	110%	14%	351	-
Civil - Limited	75	58	58	61	77%	105%	28%	1,624	-
Civil - Unlimited	64	57	57	57	90%	100%	10%	1,590	-
Cons./Guardianship	4	3	5	5	75%	90%	15%	141	-
Dissolution	48	45	38	33	94%	88%	-6%	1,050	64
Domestic Violence	23	18	21	17	79%	78%	-1%	599	3
Estates/Trusts	18	14	19	15	80%	81%	1%	519	-
Felony	73	51	65	40	69%	61%	-8%	1,827	149
Infractions	1,001	1,131	488	475	113%	97%	-16%	13,660	2,136
Juvenile Delinquency	10	7	8	7	65%	94%	29%	216	-
Juvenile Dependency	12	9	6	4	76%	62%	-14%	158	22
Mental Health	18	10	16	7	57%	44%	-13%	444	58
Misd - Non traffic	120	103	90	58	86%	65%	-21%	2,528	538
Misd - Traffic	98	98	72	56	101%	77%	-24%	2,014	479
Other Family Petition	7	6	4	3	75%	81%	6%	211	-
Parentage	9	3	6	2	31%	32%	1%	171	-
Small Claims	30	31	23	17	103%	74%	-29%	646	186
Unlawful Detainer	20	20	10	9	98%	90%	-8%	275	23

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Administrative Analyst	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.5	4.5	0%	3.5	3.0	14%	14%
Commissioner	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	5.4	4.4	19%	5.5	3.5	36%	18%
Courtroom Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	18	12	33%	18.0	16.0	11%	-22%
Legal Process Supervisor	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.2	1.2	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Senior Attorney	1.8	1.8	0%	1.8	1.8	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	6.7	5.7	15%	6.7	2.7	60%	45%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 8,786,945
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	10,602,266
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	82.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 111,696
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	1,958

Nevada Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 02:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	98%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	22%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	44%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	43%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	56%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	85%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	8%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	12%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	20%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	7%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	31%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	15	7	14	6	43%	39%	-5%	400	18
Civil - Limited	54	50	39	52	92%	131%	39%	1,103	-
Civil - Unlimited	47	28	40	26	61%	65%	4%	1,127	-
Cons./Guardianship	7	5	5	3	74%	75%	1%	128	-
Dissolution	31	28	27	21	91%	77%	-14%	751	106
Domestic Violence	17	14	16	12	80%	79%	-1%	440	4
Estates/Trusts	11	9	12	7	79%	56%	-23%	340	80
Felony	50	41	38	28	83%	75%	-8%	1,057	84
Infractions	913	806	561	622	88%	111%	23%	15,715	-
Juvenile Delinquency	6	1	3	2	14%	69%	55%	78	-
Juvenile Dependency	4	6	3	3	143%	116%	-27%	78	21
Mental Health	3	1	5	3	24%	57%	33%	127	-
Misd - Non traffic	83	63	59	50	76%	84%	8%	1,648	-
Misd - Traffic	111	76	101	57	68%	56%	-12%	2,829	338
Other Family Petition	14	11	4	6	79%	124%	45%	125	-
Parentage	3	1	2	1	17%	60%	43%	56	-
Small Claims	14	17	12	12	121%	99%	-22%	330	72
Unlawful Detainer	17	21	11	8	124%	70%	-54%	316	170

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	0.2	0%	N/A
Attorney	0.7	0.7	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Court Attendant	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	22	20	9%	22.0	19.0	14%	5%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	2.8	2.8	0%	2.8	2.8	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	0.3	0.3	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Jury Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Law Library Technician	0.48	0.48	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1.4	1.4	0%	1.4	1.4	0%	0%
Paralegal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	4	4	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 5,522,629
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	7,272,182
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	75.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 112,576
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Orange Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	60%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	41%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	61%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	55%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	29%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	42%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	30%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	45%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	53%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	496	439	320	292	88%	91%	3%	8,958	-
Civil - Limited	2,444	2,072	1,763	2,111	85%	120%	35%	49,364	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,649	1,564	1,277	1,311	95%	103%	8%	35,769	-
Cons./Guardianship	96	96	76	78	100%	103%	3%	2,137	-
Dissolution	909	855	725	604	94%	83%	-11%	20,300	2,165
Domestic Violence	418	227	320	158	54%	49%	-5%	8,972	420
Estates/Trusts	219	364	213	201	166%	94%	-72%	5,968	4,288
Felony	1,011	641	1,015	516	63%	51%	-12%	28,413	3,463
Infractions	24,167	22,931	16,397	16,491	95%	101%	6%	459,109	-
Juvenile Delinquency	135	187	88	97	138%	110%	-28%	2,477	702
Juvenile Dependency	160	164	154	155	103%	101%	-2%	4,304	103
Mental Health	200	137	159	103	69%	64%	-5%	4,458	204
Misd - Non traffic	4,057	3,649	3,216	2,158	90%	67%	-23%	90,037	20,617
Misd - Traffic	2,158	1,502	1,525	878	70%	58%	-12%	42,706	5,317
Other Family Petition	141	84	63	34	60%	54%	-6%	3,538	208
Parentage	167	130	87	38	78%	44%	-34%	2,423	830
Small Claims	1,079	1,132	415	559	105%	135%	30%	11,631	-
Unlawful Detainer	758	761	366	316	101%	87%	-14%	10,237	1,483

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	5	4	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Accounting Technician	17.5	15	14%	16.0	14.0	13%	-2%
Administrative Analyst	24	22	8%	30.0	29.0	3%	-5%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.2	12.9	36%	N/A
Administrative Technician	1	0	100%	2.0	-	100%	0%
Attorney	9	7	22%	25.0	24.0	4%	-18%
Commissioner	15	15	0%	17.0	17.0	0%	0%
Communications Technician	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	6	6	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Court Attendant	29	27	7%	34.0	27.0	21%	14%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program Manager	52	49	6%	50.0	46.0	8%	2%
Court Program/Project Specialist	5	5	0%	45.0	36.0	20%	20%
Court Reporter	89.6	82.6	8%	91.8	75.8	17%	10%
Courtroom Clerk	255	247	3%	262.0	253.0	3%	0%
Custodian	21	19	10%	21.0	20.0	5%	-5%
Detention Release Officer	11	10	9%	13.0	10.0	23%	14%
Examiner	5	5	0%	5.0	3.0	40%	40%
Exhibit Custodian	8	6	25%	9.0	8.0	11%	-14%
Graphic Arts Specialist	4	2	50%	4.0	2.0	50%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	11.375	11.375	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	4	4	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Information Systems Analyst	32	29	9%	26.5	23.5	11%	2%
Information Systems Engineer	13	11	15%	13.0	11.0	15%	0%
Information Systems Technician	12	12	0%	12.0	11.0	8%	8%
Investigator	12	11	8%	15.0	14.0	7%	-2%
Jury Services Assistant	14	10	29%	14.0	10.0	29%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	349.812 5	322.812 5	8%	344.2	311.2	10%	2%
Legal Process Supervisor	27	26	4%	26.0	22.0	15%	12%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Assistant	9	8	11%	9.0	7.0	22%	11%
Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Office Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.0	12.0	8%	N/A
Paralegal	10.8	9.8	9%	10.8	9.8	9%	0%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	26	24	8%	25.0	22.0	12%	4%
SB371 Interpreter	74.3375	60.1375	19%	74.7	56.5	24%	5%
Secretary	1	1	0%	13.0	12.0	8%	8%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	0%	N/A
Senior Accounting Clerk	15	11	27%	14.0	12.0	14%	-12%
Senior Administrative Analyst	20	18	10%	17.0	16.0	6%	-4%
Senior Attorney	56	55	2%	41.0	39.0	5%	3%
Senior Detention Release Officer	2	2	0%	2.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Examiner	6	6	0%	9.0	8.0	11%	11%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Human Resource Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.4	0%	N/A
Senior Human Resource Technician	6	6	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	19	18	5%	28.0	24.0	14%	9%
Senior Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1	0	100%	-	-	100%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	27	22	19%	25.0	22.0	12%	-7%
Senior Office Assistant	52	47	10%	17.0	17.0	0%	-10%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Secretary	9	9	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Skilled Trades Worker	8	7	13%	8.0	7.0	13%	0%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	3	3	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	2	2	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	36	34	6%	40.0	39.0	3%	-3%
Supervising Custodian	8	8	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	2.9	2.9	0%	2.9	2.9	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Supervising Investigator	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	7	7	0%	7.0	6.0	14%	14%
Support Services Assistant	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 161,041,188
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	206,095,347
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	78.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 2,640,511
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	250,000
Retained in TCTF	-

Placer Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	46%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	36%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	83%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	18%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	35%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	14%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	34%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	51	49	41	32	96%	78%	-18%	1,158	203
Civil - Limited	211	166	174	178	78%	102%	24%	4,875	-
Civil - Unlimited	279	142	134	118	51%	88%	37%	3,750	-
Cons./Guardianship	15	9	15	16	58%	109%	51%	407	-
Dissolution	119	112	103	84	95%	82%	-13%	2,874	371
Domestic Violence	70	44	58	46	63%	78%	15%	1,629	-
Estates/Trusts	29	22	35	29	75%	83%	8%	982	-
Felony	146	145	159	127	99%	80%	-19%	4,447	836
Infractions	2,626	1,183	1,744	1,913	45%	110%	65%	48,833	-
Juvenile Delinquency	18	22	19	15	119%	80%	-39%	525	207
Juvenile Dependency	18	25	14	20	140%	144%	4%	390	-
Mental Health	23	3	23	14	11%	61%	50%	651	-
Misd - Non traffic	349	318	282	229	91%	81%	-10%	7,903	770
Misd - Traffic	187	235	177	142	125%	80%	-45%	4,950	2,205
Other Family Petition	21	13	10	8	60%	82%	22%	287	-
Parentage	18	6	14	6	35%	42%	7%	381	-
Small Claims	69	63	40	38	92%	96%	4%	1,122	-
Unlawful Detainer	53	43	25	20	82%	81%	-1%	710	10

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	2	1	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	8	8	0%	9.5	9.5	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	4	4	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Court Clerk	41	40	2%	47.0	47.0	0%	-2%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.5	3.5	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	6	6	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	10	10	0%	12.5	12.5	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	19	18	5%	22.0	22.0	0%	-5%
Custodian	4	4	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	4	3	25%	2.0	2.0	0%	-25%
Interpreter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Referee	0.5	0.5	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Attorney	3.6	3.6	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	8	8	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Senior Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Support Services Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 20,407,354
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	25,911,569
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	78.8%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,366,016
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	575,000
Court Funded Requests	150,000
Retained in TCTF	29,507

Plumas Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	40%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	53%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	75%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	80%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	18%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	42%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	53%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	7	5	5	3	77%	58%	-19%	134	25
Civil - Limited	9	7	6	6	71%	101%	30%	169	-
Civil - Unlimited	8	5	9	5	70%	59%	-11%	247	28
Cons./Guardianship	2	3	1	1	136%	82%	-54%	34	18
Dissolution	8	4	5	5	53%	104%	51%	136	-
Domestic Violence	5	6	6	5	103%	81%	-22%	157	35
Estates/Trusts	5	3	4	4	74%	82%	8%	119	-
Felony	10	7	6	5	70%	77%	7%	171	-
Infractions	236	160	143	159	68%	111%	43%	4,001	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1	1	1	1	75%	77%	2%	30	-
Juvenile Dependency	4	3	2	1	76%	56%	-20%	54	11
Mental Health	0	-	0	0	0%	100%	100%	9	-
Misd - Non traffic	29	27	19	17	94%	89%	-5%	544	25
Misd - Traffic	36	28	10	9	78%	96%	18%	268	-
Other Family Petition	5	2	1	1	35%	76%	41%	62	-
Parentage	1	1	0	0	60%	40%	-20%	5	1
Small Claims	3	3	2	1	100%	88%	-12%	42	5
Unlawful Detainer	5	3	3	2	54%	70%	16%	92	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Court Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 1,763,098
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	1,680,815
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	104.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 52,684
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	5,653

Riverside Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	07:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR*
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	NR
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	457	480	314	315	105%	100%	-5%	8,791	401
Civil - Limited	2,329	2,097	1,734	1,286	90%	66%	-24%	48,561	11,549
Civil - Unlimited	1,024	1,010	875	802	99%	82%	-17%	24,507	4,222
Cons./Guardianship	111	79	86	80	71%	93%	22%	2,403	-
Dissolution	764	563	609	426	74%	70%	-4%	17,051	686
Domestic Violence	585	283	428	330	48%	77%	29%	11,979	-
Estates/Trusts	200	92	211	137	46%	65%	19%	5,900	-
Felony	1,012	855	1,082	734	85%	68%	-17%	30,297	5,213
Infractions	18,233	17,483	13,045	11,031	96%	85%	-11%	365,256	41,791
Juvenile Delinquency	169	149	88	74	88%	84%	-4%	2,464	97
Juvenile Dependency	194	134	221	189	69%	86%	17%	6,176	-
Mental Health	71	94	82	71	133%	86%	-47%	2,309	1,096
Misd - Non traffic	1,899	1,447	1,626	1,142	76%	70%	-6%	45,529	2,617
Misd - Traffic	1,050	888	825	663	85%	80%	-5%	23,095	1,069
Other Family Petition	93	53	55	38	57%	68%	11%	3,089	-
Parentage	200	70	139	44	35%	32%	-3%	3,879	113
Small Claims	807	918	300	337	114%	100%	-14%	8,402	1,163
Unlawful Detainer	712	739	280	213	104%	68%	-36%	7,826	2,821

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.16	0	100%	0.2	-	100%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	4	3	25%	5.0	5.0	0%	-25%
Attorney	22	21	5%	22.0	21.0	5%	0%
Calendar Administrator	4	4	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Commissioner	14	11	21%	14.0	13.0	7%	-14%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	21	19	10%	21.0	20.0	5%	-5%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	27	25	7%	28.0	24.0	14%	7%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	5.28	2.88	45%	5.3	2.4	55%	9%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Records Clerk	94	76	19%	94.0	62.0	34%	15%
Court Records Supervisor	7	5	29%	7.0	7.0	0%	-29%
Court Reporter	92.08	72.72	21%	92.1	75.3	18%	-3%
Courtroom Clerk	149.92	124	17%	150.4	130.4	13%	-4%
Custodian	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	6	6	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Facilities Coordinator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Family Law Facilitator	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	3	3	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Hearing Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	7	6	14%	8.0	8.0	0%	-14%
Human Resource Technician	4	3	25%	3.9	3.5	10%	-15%
Information Systems Analyst	10	9	10%	10.0	10.0	0%	-10%
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	17.71	17.71	0%	18.7	17.0	9%	9%
Interpreter	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Investigator	11.96	11.46	4%	12.5	12.5	0%	-4%
Legal Process Clerk	311	264	15%	313.0	254.0	19%	4%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	11	11	0%	11.0	10.0	9%	9%
Maintenance Worker	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	3	3	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Mediator/Counselor	18	15	17%	18.0	17.0	6%	-11%
Office Assistant	0.3	0.3	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Paralegal	13	13	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	57	50	12%	57.0	44.0	23%	11%
SB371 Interpreter	33	30	9%	33.0	30.0	9%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	5	4	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Senior Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Attorney	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Records Clerk	13	12	8%	15.0	14.0	7%	-1%
Senior Court Reporter	4	3	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	15	10	33%	22.0	17.0	23%	-11%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	9	8	11%	9.0	7.0	22%	11%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Senior Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	58	42	28%	59.0	52.0	12%	-16%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	11	8	27%	11.0	11.0	0%	-27%
Senior Secretary	5	5	0%	7.0	6.0	14%	14%
Skilled Trades Worker	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	37	31	16%	37.0	36.0	3%	-14%
Supervising Court Reporter	2	1	50%	4.0	3.0	25%	-25%
Supervising Examiner	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A
Supervising Financial Analyst	1	0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Supervising Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Support Services Assistant	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 124,855,721
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	148,174,515
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	84.3%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 5,249,782
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	1,296,398
Retained in TCTF	-

Sacramento Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	100%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	100%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	30%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	46%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	64%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	307	340	196	234	111%	119%	8%	5,487	-
Civil - Limited	7,340	4,810	2,588	2,505	66%	97%	31%	72,460	-
Civil - Unlimited	873	669	704	553	77%	79%	2%	19,721	-
Cons./Guardianship	66	14	45	27	22%	60%	38%	1,267	-
Dissolution	465	363	370	276	78%	75%	-3%	10,357	353
Domestic Violence	335	255	290	207	76%	71%	-5%	8,131	386
Estates/Trusts	105	48	106	42	46%	40%	-6%	2,976	189
Felony	847	514	993	374	61%	38%	-23%	27,805	6,478
Infractions	12,080	1,574	8,186	3,281	13%	40%	27%	229,198	-
Juvenile Delinquency	80	64	58	38	80%	66%	-14%	1,634	232
Juvenile Dependency	74	82	57	66	111%	116%	5%	1,597	-
Mental Health	369	381	314	293	103%	93%	-10%	8,790	846
Misd - Non traffic	849	740	654	392	87%	60%	-27%	18,312	4,945
Misd - Traffic	622	438	561	346	70%	62%	-8%	15,708	1,309
Other Family Petition	219	151	159	105	69%	66%	-3%	4,444	137
Parentage	70	19	44	13	28%	30%	2%	1,242	-
Small Claims	467	391	193	169	84%	88%	4%	5,401	-
Unlawful Detainer	559	451	226	138	81%	61%	-20%	6,323	1,254

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	10	10	0%	10.0	7.0	30%	30%
Administrative Analyst	15	15	0%	19.0	14.0	26%	26%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.76	0.76	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2	2	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Attorney	36.15	36.15	0%	41.6	35.6	14%	14%
Commissioner	10.65	10.65	0%	9.8	8.3	15%	15%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	21.5	21.5	0%	19.0	18.0	5%	5%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	40	40	0%	38.0	31.0	18%	18%
Court Attendant	19	19	0%	21.0	15.0	29%	29%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	10	10	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program/Project Specialist	5	5	0%	7.0	4.0	43%	43%
Court Reporter	58.5	58.5	0%	57.0	44.5	22%	22%
Courtroom Clerk	122	122	0%	124.0	110.0	11%	11%
Family Law Facilitator	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	2	2	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Human Resource Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	10	10	0%	13.0	10.0	23%	23%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Interpreter	27.3	27.3	0%	27.8	21.8	22%	22%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Investigator	9	9	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	203	203	0%	214.0	171.0	20%	20%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	5	5	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Mediator/Counselor	14	14	0%	13.0	11.0	15%	15%
Paralegal	11	11	0%	12.0	9.0	25%	25%
Purchasing Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Referee	2.06	2.06	0%	2.3	2.3	0%	0%
Secretary	2	2	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	5	5	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	19.85	19.85	0%	20.9	15.9	24%	24%
Senior Attorney	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Human Resource Analyst	6	6	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	21	21	0%	17.0	15.0	12%	12%
Senior Office Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	9	9	0%	10.0	8.0	20%	20%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Office Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 91,994,611
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	124,969,095
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	73.6%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 7,200,950
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	3,946,130
Court Funded Requests	1,129,947
Retained in TCTF	-

San Benito Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	37%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	56%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	41%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	9%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	17%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	28%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	51%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	NA	-	-	<No Data>	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	6	7	9	6	111%	59%	-52%	265	139
Civil - Limited	47	26	33	34	56%	104%	48%	911	-
Civil - Unlimited	18	9	18	11	47%	63%	16%	501	-
Cons./Guardianship	2	2	2	2	100%	71%	-29%	69	20
Dissolution	18	10	15	13	54%	87%	33%	409	-
Domestic Violence	9	6	9	3	67%	39%	-28%	241	67
Estates/Trusts	5	4	5	3	75%	57%	-18%	130	23
Felony	22	12	19	10	53%	55%	2%	522	-
Infractions	312	321	225	228	103%	101%	-2%	6,308	111
Juvenile Delinquency	6	4	3	3	58%	93%	35%	90	-
Juvenile Dependency	4	2	2	2	64%	139%	75%	48	-
Mental Health	3	-	4	1	0%	26%	26%	107	-
Misd - Non traffic	115	53	47	35	46%	75%	29%	1,316	-
Misd - Traffic	184	62	45	32	34%	71%	37%	1,264	-
Other Family Petition	6	3	1	1	44%	129%	85%	32	-
Parentage	6	2	6	2	26%	23%	-3%	179	5
Small Claims	20	14	11	11	68%	98%	30%	303	-
Unlawful Detainer	8	3	3	3	43%	95%	52%	80	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administrative Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Attorney	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5	0.5	67%	N/A
Commissioner	1	0.5	50%	0.5	0.5	0%	-50%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2	1	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Court Clerk	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.0	50%	N/A
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Courtroom Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	6.0	0%	N/A
Family Law Facilitator	0.9	0.6	33%	1.0	1.0	0%	-33%
Financial Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Legal Process Clerk	2	2	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	4	4	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6	5	17%	3.0	3.0	0%	-17%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	2	2	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 4,348,381
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	4,030,123
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	107.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 848,307
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	709,532
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

San Bernardino Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	64%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	96%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	99%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	16%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	36%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	54%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	64%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	862	917	609	669	106%	110%	4%	17,064	-
Civil - Limited	2,114	2,108	1,553	1,558	100%	100%	0%	43,493	-
Civil - Unlimited	978	888	821	798	91%	97%	6%	22,988	-
Cons./Guardianship	92	82	78	74	88%	94%	6%	2,186	-
Dissolution	691	609	560	398	88%	71%	-17%	15,679	2,646
Domestic Violence	489	465	430	413	95%	96%	1%	12,034	-
Estates/Trusts	149	143	193	174	96%	90%	-6%	5,393	315
Felony	1,074	1,229	1,128	995	114%	88%	-26%	31,575	8,125
Infractions	12,725	12,148	9,357	9,865	95%	105%	10%	262,003	-
Juvenile Delinquency	147	174	95	110	119%	116%	-3%	2,658	87
Juvenile Dependency	276	299	257	288	108%	112%	4%	7,185	-
Mental Health	249	115	234	90	46%	38%	-8%	6,557	498
Misd - Non traffic	2,646	3,457	1,932	1,869	131%	97%	-34%	54,107	18,544
Misd - Traffic	2,532	2,176	2,041	1,391	86%	68%	-18%	57,145	10,186
Other Family Petition	178	149	73	70	84%	95%	11%	4,113	-
Parentage	170	62	144	38	36%	27%	-9%	4,027	376
Small Claims	903	910	397	449	101%	113%	12%	11,114	-
Unlawful Detainer	867	944	334	312	109%	93%	-16%	9,339	1,451

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	0.88	0	100%	2.0	1.0	50%	-50%
Accounting Clerk	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	4	4	0%	5.0	3.0	40%	40%
Administrative Analyst	6	4	33%	7.0	4.0	43%	10%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	-	100%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	22	22	0%	24.1	21.0	13%	13%
Commissioner	14.88	14	6%	16.0	16.0	0%	-6%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	15.59	13	17%	25.5	21.9	14%	-2%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Court Attendant	27.68	26	6%	28.6	26.0	9%	3%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	10.92	8	27%	7.0	5.0	29%	2%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.2	1.0	17%	17%
Court Program Manager	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Records Clerk	16	16	0%	16.0	15.0	6%	6%
Court Records Supervisor	2.88	2	31%	1.8	1.0	44%	14%
Court Reporter	83.76	81	3%	99.6	75.0	25%	21%
Courtroom Clerk	159.46	148.2	7%	179.1	159.2	11%	4%
Examiner	6.11	5.16	16%	6.8	6.8	0%	-16%
Facilities Coordinator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A
Family Law Facilitator	0	0		-	-	100%	100%
Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Hearing Officer	0	0		-	-	100%	100%
Human Resource Analyst	3.84	3	22%	2.8	2.0	29%	7%
Human Resource Technician	4	4	0%	6.0	4.0	33%	33%
Information Systems Analyst	13.72	13	5%	24.0	17.0	29%	24%
Information Systems Technician	27	27	0%	23.9	21.0	12%	12%
Interpreter	44.58	41.2	8%	48.1	43.0	11%	3%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	2.5	2.0	20%	20%
Interpreter Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	-	100%	N/A
Investigator	13	12	8%	13.8	13.0	6%	-2%
Jury Services Assistant	7	7	0%	7.8	6.0	23%	23%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Legal Process Clerk	402.67	381.45	5%	438.8	379.8	13%	8%
Legal Process Supervisor	51.45	44	14%	52.4	50.0	5%	-10%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	13.13	12	9%	14.5	13.0	10%	2%
Managing Attorney	5	5	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Materials Services Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A
Mediator/Counselor	25	24	4%	24.5	21.0	14%	10%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	21.35	19.8	7%	21.8	20.0	8%	1%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Secretary	7	7	0%	6.5	6.0	8%	8%
Senior Accounting Clerk	8	8	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	0.5	0	100%	0.9	-	100%	0%
Senior Court Records Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	4	4	0%	4.8	4.0	17%	17%
Senior Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	-	100%	N/A
Senior Media Services Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	-	100%	N/A
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Office Assistant	1	1	0%	1.8	1.0	44%	44%
Senior Paralegal	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9	-	100%	N/A
Supervising Accounting Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Attorney	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	0.75	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Investigator	0.5	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.2	-	100%	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 115,829,476
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	150,737,725
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	76.8%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,907,705
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	1,048,734
Retained in TCTF	-

San Diego Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR*
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	24%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	36%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	24%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	31%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	316	221	268	188	70%	70%	0%	7,513	-
Child Support	361	260	350	274	72%	78%	6%	9,803	-
Civil - Limited	2,273	1,748	1,629	1,526	77%	94%	17%	45,606	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,670	1,509	1,399	1,424	90%	102%	12%	39,173	-
Cons./Guardianship	89	7	75	7	7%	9%	2%	2,098	-
Dissolution	1,056	975	886	744	92%	84%	-8%	24,820	2,010
Domestic Violence	645	374	672	453	58%	67%	9%	18,825	-
Estates/Trusts	183	56	189	55	31%	29%	-2%	5,295	106
Felony	1,152	879	1,027	563	76%	55%	-21%	28,745	6,095
Infractions	27,454	18,080	13,136	9,928	66%	76%	10%	367,798	-
Juvenile Delinquency	125	105	67	52	84%	78%	-6%	1,876	120
Juvenile Dependency	110	116	84	101	105%	120%	15%	2,349	-
Mental Health	197	269	132	211	137%	160%	23%	3,700	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,258	1,743	1,069	975	77%	91%	14%	29,944	-
Misd - Traffic	1,032	935	719	607	91%	85%	-6%	20,125	1,305
Other Family Petition	248	131	74	47	53%	64%	11%	4,169	-
Parentage	101	93	104	77	93%	74%	-19%	2,905	558
Small Claims	894	981	425	491	110%	116%	6%	11,901	-
Unlawful Detainer	705	826	296	278	117%	94%	-23%	8,300	1,928

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	2.1	2.1	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	45.35	34.35	24%	42.5	32.5	24%	-1%
Administrative Analyst	10	9	10%	10.0	10.0	0%	-10%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	28.9265 172	9	69%	37.0	23.5	36%	-32%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	53.3	49.3	8%	55.3	55.3	0%	-8%
Calendar Clerk	8	8	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Child Services Provider	3.5	3.5	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	15	14	7%	15.0	15.0	0%	-7%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	23	23	0%	24.0	24.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	6	6	0%	8.0	5.0	38%	38%
Court Reporter	89	86	3%	93.0	74.0	20%	17%
Courtroom Clerk	238.62	206.9	13%	227.7	218.7	4%	-9%
Examiner	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Hearing Officer	4.14138 13	4	3%	4.0	4.0	0%	-3%
Human Resource Analyst	13	12	8%	11.0	11.0	0%	-8%
Human Resource Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	12	12	0%	12.0	12.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	20	19	5%	19.0	19.0	0%	-5%
Information Systems Specialist	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	10	10	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investigator	10	9	10%	11.0	11.0	0%	-10%
Jury Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	13	11	15%	12.0	12.0	0%	-15%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Assistant	5	4	20%	5.0	4.0	20%	0%
Materials Services Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.1	0.1	91%	91%
Mediator/Counselor	27.6	24.6	11%	28.6	26.6	7%	-4%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Office Assistant	24	24	0%	22.1	22.1	0%	0%
Paralegal	16.5	16.5	0%	18.0	18.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	5	5	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	2	0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Purchasing Supervisor	3	3	0%	5.0	3.0	40%	40%
Purchasing Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Revenue Collection Specialist	6	6	0%	4.8	4.8	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	29.8	28.8	3%	36.0	31.0	14%	11%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	3	3	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	12	10	17%	11.0	8.0	27%	11%
Senior Administrative Analyst	12	11	8%	10.0	10.0	0%	-8%
Senior Attorney	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	5	5	0%	6.0	4.0	33%	33%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3	3	0%	4.2	4.2	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	448.5	362.5	19%	436.3	375.3	14%	-5%
Senior Materials Services Assistant	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Attorney	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	32	32	0%	36.0	36.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 165,997,651
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	191,973,298
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	86.5%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 3,240,777
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	1,113,382
Retained in TCTF	-

San Francisco Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:15 AM - 06:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 12:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	53%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	76%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	25%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	38%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	45%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	60%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court did not report data for this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	416	187	314	290	45%	93%	48%	8,789	-
Child Support	86	99	67	78	116%	117%	1%	1,864	-
Civil - Limited	407	422	297	283	104%	95%	-9%	8,306	711
Civil - Unlimited	617	397	412	352	64%	85%	21%	11,543	-
Cons./Guardianship	21	17	14	13	79%	96%	17%	386	-
Dissolution	185	179	143	149	97%	104%	7%	4,010	-
Domestic Violence	96	63	62	51	66%	81%	15%	1,744	-
Estates/Trusts	63	63	55	54	100%	99%	-1%	1,540	15
Felony	392	337	262	220	86%	84%	-2%	7,325	145
Infractions	5,929	6,885	2,591	1,390	116%	54%	-62%	72,534	45222
Juvenile Delinquency	46	27	17	13	57%	78%	21%	464	-
Juvenile Dependency	39	40	28	55	102%	195%	93%	796	-
Mental Health	163	159	132	130	98%	99%	1%	3,703	-
Misd - Non traffic	277	116	102	101	42%	99%	57%	2,861	-
Misd - Traffic	76	159	57	54	210%	94%	-116%	1,598	1854
Other Family Petition	45	11	15	7	24%	47%	23%	847	-
Parentage	12	12	12	12	96%	100%	4%	323	-
Small Claims	221	164	108	103	74%	95%	21%	3,028	-
Unlawful Detainer	234	190	88	62	81%	70%	-11%	2,472	274

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	4	2	50%	4.0	2.0	50%	0%
Administrative Analyst	4	2	50%	4.0	2.0	50%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	16	15	6%	16.0	16.0	0%	-6%
Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	11	11	0%	12.0	10.0	17%	17%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	39	30	23%	39.0	29.0	26%	3%
Courtroom Clerk	95	83	13%	95.0	90.0	5%	-7%
Examiner	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Hearing Officer	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	12	11	8%	12.0	10.0	17%	8%
Interpreter	24.5	22.5	8%	20.9	18.9	10%	1%
Investigator	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Law Clerk	9	8	11%	10.0	7.0	30%	19%
Legal Process Supervisor	21	21	0%	21.0	19.0	10%	10%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	6	6	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Paralegal	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	4	3	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	6	5	17%	7.0	7.0	0%	-17%
Senior Attorney	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	139	105	24%	137.0	104.0	24%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Examiner	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Supervising Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Support Services Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 63,735,563
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	62,252,778
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	102.4%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 198,805
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

San Joaquin Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	61%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	82%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	41%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	56%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	65%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	74%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	37%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	49%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	18%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	36%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	0	NA	Inf	NA	-	NA
Child Support	203	230	157	144	113%	92%	-21%	4,398	943
Civil - Limited	667	514	482	490	77%	102%	25%	13,491	-
Civil - Unlimited	297	200	259	202	67%	78%	11%	7,259	-
Cons./Guardianship	29	12	20	18	42%	89%	47%	554	-
Dissolution	202	171	166	131	85%	79%	-6%	4,637	279
Domestic Violence	180	55	149	143	30%	96%	66%	4,185	-
Estates/Trusts	64	39	67	53	60%	79%	19%	1,871	-
Felony	436	300	361	293	69%	81%	12%	10,099	-
Infractions	6,852	4,182	4,327	2,877	61%	66%	5%	121,149	-
Juvenile Delinquency	61	55	57	51	91%	90%	-1%	1,600	16
Juvenile Dependency	56	83	50	93	149%	185%	36%	1,404	-
Mental Health	107	113	126	111	106%	88%	-18%	3,522	638
Misd - Non traffic	1,074	997	618	676	93%	109%	16%	17,305	-
Misd - Traffic	1,054	671	525	449	64%	86%	22%	14,704	-
Other Family Petition	78	32	31	24	40%	78%	38%	865	-
Parentage	34	21	12	6	61%	51%	-10%	344	34
Small Claims	233	233	89	197	100%	221%	121%	2,498	-
Unlawful Detainer	244	188	87	59	77%	67%	-10%	2,438	233

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	3	3	0%	1.5	1.5	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissioner	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10	10	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	25	25	0%	25.0	25.0	0%	0%
Examiner	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Financial Analyst	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Human Resource Technician	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Investigator	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	68.5	68.5	0%	76.5	70.5	8%	8%
Legal Process Supervisor	10	10	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	5	5	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	14.75	14.75	0%	15.2	15.2	0%	0%
Paralegal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	8	8	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	50	50	0%	51.0	50.0	2%	2%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	77.5	77.5	0%	70.0	70.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Secretary	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Support Services Assistant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 41,675,837
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	56,687,245
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	73.5%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,738,350
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	212,917
Court Funded Requests	313,446
Retained in TCTF	-

San Luis Obispo Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	22%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	42%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	81%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	20%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	42%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	34%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	55%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	61%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	6	6	0	0	97%	100%	3%	2	-
Child Support	31	28	30	27	91%	91%	0%	826	4
Civil - Limited	149	138	106	122	92%	115%	23%	2,979	-
Civil - Unlimited	101	102	76	80	100%	106%	6%	2,125	-
Cons./Guardianship	9	5	6	6	57%	94%	37%	180	-
Dissolution	74	70	65	59	94%	91%	-3%	1,812	53
Domestic Violence	32	30	24	22	95%	92%	-3%	669	23
Estates/Trusts	27	23	26	25	88%	93%	5%	741	-
Felony	134	102	114	81	77%	71%	-6%	3,179	178
Infractions	2,772	2,629	1,954	1,639	95%	84%	-11%	54,707	6,093
Juvenile Delinquency	22	16	9	9	71%	96%	25%	252	-
Juvenile Dependency	16	19	12	11	114%	94%	-20%	333	67
Mental Health	87	83	75	70	96%	94%	-2%	2,094	47
Misd - Non traffic	432	425	352	243	98%	69%	-29%	9,857	2,865
Misd - Traffic	198	197	182	139	99%	76%	-23%	5,101	1,151
Other Family Petition	19	16	7	6	81%	82%	1%	208	-
Parentage	5	6	5	4	114%	96%	-18%	127	22
Small Claims	45	44	23	23	98%	98%	0%	647	3
Unlawful Detainer	38	39	18	18	102%	96%	-6%	515	33

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Attorney	4	4	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4	4	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Court Records Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	4.0	43%	N/A
Court Reporter	9	8	11%	10.0	8.0	20%	9%
Courtroom Clerk	16	16	0%	19.0	19.0	0%	0%
Examiner	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Facilities Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Interpreter	5	4	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Investigator	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Law Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Legal Process Clerk	40.75	35.75	12%	36.8	34.8	5%	-7%
Legal Process Supervisor	5	5	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Paralegal	3	2	33%	2.0	2.0	0%	-33%
Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Records Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7	6	14%	6.0	5.0	17%	2%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Paralegal	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 16,448,537
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	20,537,274
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	80.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,072,669
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	471,740
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

San Mateo Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	33%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	53%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	5%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	6%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	94%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	30%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	41%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	61%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	41%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	52%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	0	-	NA	0%	NA	1	NA
Child Support	40	39	38	41	97%	109%	12%	1,055	-
Civil - Limited	386	358	287	315	93%	110%	17%	8,042	-
Civil - Unlimited	248	193	194	177	78%	91%	13%	5,444	-
Cons./Guardianship	28	15	20	19	53%	94%	41%	558	-
Dissolution	178	160	127	108	90%	85%	-5%	3,565	189
Domestic Violence	72	52	50	50	73%	101%	28%	1,386	-
Estates/Trusts	107	89	106	85	83%	80%	-3%	2,971	96
Felony	217	155	208	118	71%	57%	-14%	5,820	835
Infractions	10,107	9,355	5,598	5,785	93%	103%	10%	156,730	-
Juvenile Delinquency	57	51	22	25	89%	114%	25%	615	-
Juvenile Dependency	12	13	9	8	113%	98%	-15%	238	35
Mental Health	49	71	42	60	147%	143%	-4%	1,163	44
Misd - Non traffic	669	601	520	338	90%	65%	-25%	14,567	3,645
Misd - Traffic	339	332	268	212	98%	79%	-19%	7,502	1,413
Other Family Petition	42	23	13	12	55%	90%	35%	362	-
Parentage	11	6	10	5	55%	51%	-4%	267	11
Small Claims	143	139	67	50	97%	74%	-23%	1,884	427
Unlawful Detainer	96	93	38	33	96%	85%	-11%	1,075	120

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.0	9.0	0%	N/A
Accounting Technician	9	8	11%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administrative Analyst	5	5	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	-	100%	N/A
Administrative Technician	2	1	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	15	14	7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissioner	5	5	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5	4	20%	11.0	11.0	0%	-20%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	11	10	9%	10.0	10.0	0%	-9%
Court Clerk	106	63	41%	44.0	44.0	0%	-41%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	2	2	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	30	24	20%	30.0	20.0	33%	13%
Courtroom Clerk	45	38	16%	12.0	12.0	0%	-16%
Custodian	6	6	0%	7.0	6.0	14%	14%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Facilities Coordinator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Human Resource Analyst	3	2	33%	2.0	2.0	0%	-33%
Human Resource Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Information Systems Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Interpreter	15.25	9.5	38%	15.3	10.5	31%	-6%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	5	4	20%	5.0	4.0	20%	0%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	5	4	20%	6.0	4.0	33%	13%
Office Assistant	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Paralegal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purchasing Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Accountant-Auditor	3	3	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Accounting Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	2.0	33%	N/A
Senior Attorney	1	1	0%	18.0	17.0	6%	6%
Senior Court Clerk	2	2	0%	51.0	48.0	6%	6%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2	2	0%	33.0	33.0	0%	0%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Information Systems Analyst	6	6	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Support Services Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Court Clerk	9	7	22%	1.0	1.0	0%	-22%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Supervising Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Investigator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.0	9.0	10%	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 42,484,708
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	48,051,532
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	88.4%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 2,595,305
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	973,054
Court Funded Requests	440,256
Retained in TCTF	-

Santa Barbara Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	39%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	58%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	42%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	61%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	59%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	9%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	19%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	43%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	41%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	59%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	66%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	20	20	20	19	100%	93%	-7%	561	39
Child Support	55	60	37	41	109%	111%	2%	1,025	-
Civil - Limited	262	202	173	190	77%	110%	33%	4,846	-
Civil - Unlimited	171	130	116	105	76%	91%	15%	3,251	-
Cons./Guardianship	15	12	10	10	82%	96%	14%	290	-
Dissolution	103	95	89	82	93%	92%	-1%	2,495	17
Domestic Violence	53	22	27	18	42%	68%	26%	761	-
Estates/Trusts	36	32	36	31	88%	84%	-4%	1,020	38
Felony	202	167	179	121	83%	68%	-15%	5,006	774
Infractions	4,297	4,141	2,894	2,564	96%	89%	-7%	81,045	6,007
Juvenile Delinquency	59	51	28	24	85%	88%	3%	771	-
Juvenile Dependency	26	22	25	23	85%	89%	4%	709	-
Mental Health	35	32	45	42	90%	92%	2%	1,270	-
Misd - Non traffic	550	567	345	309	103%	90%	-13%	9,647	1,273
Misd - Traffic	320	288	209	173	90%	83%	-7%	5,847	408
Other Family Petition	19	15	9	15	78%	177%	99%	239	-
Parentage	20	10	15	8	48%	53%	5%	415	-
Small Claims	74	80	41	43	109%	105%	-4%	1,140	44
Unlawful Detainer	73	63	31	23	86%	72%	-14%	880	125

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	5.6	5.6	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	7	6	14%	6.8	6.0	12%	-3%
Calendar Administrator	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	3.75	3.75	0%	3.8	3.8	0%	0%
Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.3	1.3	0%	0%
Communications Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Records Clerk	4	4	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Records Supervisor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	15.8	14.8	6%	15.0	13.8	8%	2%
Courtroom Clerk	38.5	35.5	8%	37.6	34.0	10%	2%
Examiner	1.2	0.2	83%	1.2	1.2	0%	-83%
Family Law Facilitator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	3.875	2.875	26%	4.9	4.9	0%	-26%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.75	0.75	0%	0.7	0.3	57%	57%
Investigator	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Jury Commissioner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Legal Process Clerk	55	50	9%	50.7	45.0	11%	2%
Legal Process Supervisor	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	6.8	6.8	0%	6.8	6.0	12%	12%
Mediator/Counselor	3.4	2.8	18%	3.4	3.4	0%	-18%
Purchasing Agent	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	5	5	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	11	9	18%	11.0	11.0	0%	-18%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Court Records Clerk	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	2.8	2.0	29%	29%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	10	9	10%	13.0	13.0	0%	-10%
Senior Microfilm Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	2	0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	0.75	0.75	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 26,277,821
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	30,835,347
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	85.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 738,543
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	223,322
Retained in TCTF	-

Santa Clara Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	79%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	49%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	73%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	82%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	32%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	58%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	70%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	57%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	15%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	27%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	39%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	216	199	96	36	92%	38%	-54%	2,682	1,456
Child Support	124	133	83	90	108%	108%	0%	2,333	-
Civil - Limited	940	643	662	693	68%	105%	37%	18,538	-
Civil - Unlimited	614	404	483	410	66%	85%	19%	13,518	-
Cons./Guardianship	53	44	43	14	84%	33%	-51%	1,192	605
Dissolution	416	276	342	275	66%	80%	14%	9,589	-
Domestic Violence	181	169	161	142	94%	88%	-6%	4,517	257
Estates/Trusts	139	82	130	57	59%	44%	-15%	3,637	560
Felony	643	487	581	311	76%	54%	-22%	16,264	3,652
Infractions	12,555	8,782	5,491	4,667	70%	85%	15%	153,761	-
Juvenile Delinquency	85	79	50	48	93%	95%	2%	1,402	-
Juvenile Dependency	56	56	25	27	99%	107%	8%	703	-
Mental Health	69	57	73	27	83%	37%	-46%	2,048	942
Misd - Non traffic	1,511	1,386	787	735	92%	93%	1%	22,043	-
Misd - Traffic	840	780	490	430	93%	88%	-5%	13,712	714
Other Family Petition	54	32	21	9	59%	44%	-15%	1,162	176
Parentage	71	32	59	15	45%	25%	-20%	1,640	332
Small Claims	413	404	160	142	98%	89%	-9%	4,482	420
Unlawful Detainer	240	209	95	65	87%	68%	-19%	2,652	493

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.78	1.78	0%	1.1	0.5	55%	55%
Administrative Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Commissioner	5.01	5.01	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	8	8	0%	10.0	9.0	10%	10%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	5	17%	5.0	5.0	0%	-17%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Law Librarian.	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	6	5	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%
Court Program/Project Specialist	2.88	2.88	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Reporter	41.72	38.72	7%	40.6	35.6	12%	5%
Courtroom Clerk	81	77	5%	86.0	82.0	5%	0%
Examiner	14	14	0%	16.0	16.0	0%	0%
Facilities Coordinator	2	2	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Human Resource Analyst	5.06	5.06	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	5	3	40%	6.0	4.0	33%	-7%
Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Interpreter	19.5	16.5	15%	19.5	16.5	15%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	7	7	0%	7.2	7.2	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	87.3	84.3	3%	101.3	84.3	17%	13%
Legal Process Supervisor	24	24	0%	24.0	24.0	0%	0%
Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	0.8	0.8	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	6.6	5.6	15%	6.7	6.6	1%	-14%
Public Information Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	8	8	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	6	6	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	24	24	0%	25.0	25.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Examiner	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	9	9	0%	9.0	8.0	11%	11%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	58	57	2%	55.0	55.0	0%	-2%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3	1	67%	3.0	2.0	33%	-33%
Supervising Investigator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Support Services Assistant	19	18	5%	20.0	18.0	10%	5%
Support Services Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 85,784,634
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	104,543,924
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	82.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 2,041,068
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	129,485
Retained in TCTF	-

Santa Cruz Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	28%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	49%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	49%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	59%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	64%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	27%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	40%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	83%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	88%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	19	20	13	18	106%	133%	27%	374	-
Civil - Limited	120	116	89	101	97%	114%	17%	2,487	-
Civil - Unlimited	103	94	85	83	92%	98%	6%	2,386	-
Cons./Guardianship	8	8	5	5	98%	107%	9%	143	-
Dissolution	65	78	59	60	121%	102%	-19%	1,653	311
Domestic Violence	29	26	25	23	87%	93%	6%	699	-
Estates/Trusts	23	20	23	24	89%	104%	15%	654	-
Felony	143	98	116	79	69%	68%	-1%	3,251	30
Infractions	2,609	1,857	1,548	1,363	71%	88%	17%	43,349	-
Juvenile Delinquency	20	17	13	14	85%	102%	17%	370	-
Juvenile Dependency	13	12	7	7	88%	95%	7%	195	-
Mental Health	19	19	23	22	98%	95%	-3%	657	19
Misd - Non traffic	313	394	188	197	126%	105%	-21%	5,253	1,091
Misd - Traffic	205	254	145	145	124%	100%	-24%	4,052	956
Other Family Petition	18	17	7	23	94%	315%	221%	206	-
Parentage	15	20	7	18	135%	261%	126%	188	-
Small Claims	73	73	34	39	100%	115%	15%	954	-
Unlawful Detainer	30	33	17	16	109%	98%	-11%	468	52

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1	0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Attorney	4	3	25%	5.3	5.3	0%	-25%
Calendar Administrator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	1	0.5	50%	1.5	1.5	0%	-50%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	6	6	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	4	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Law Librarian.	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	4	3	25%	1.0	1.0	0%	-25%
Court Reporter	9	7	22%	10.0	8.0	20%	-2%
Courtroom Clerk	20.6	19.6	5%	19.6	18.6	5%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	3	2	33%	1.0	1.0	0%	-33%
Human Resource Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	6	5	17%	6.0	3.0	50%	33%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Investigator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Law Library Technician	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Process Clerk	40.5	36.5	10%	44.8	43.8	2%	-8%
Mediator/Counselor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Legal Process Clerk	4.5	4.5	0%	5.0	2.0	60%	60%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Supervising Mediator/ Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 15,428,108
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	18,583,838
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	83.0%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 515,631
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	1,008

Shasta Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	97%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	100%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	26%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	68%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	75%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	64%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	47%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	67%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	53%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	62%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	60	45	44	41	75%	94%	19%	1,228	-
Civil - Limited	148	145	107	117	98%	109%	11%	3,007	-
Civil - Unlimited	80	69	71	69	86%	97%	11%	1,993	-
Cons./Guardianship	21	22	15	15	104%	100%	-4%	421	16
Dissolution	66	73	55	56	111%	101%	-10%	1,553	149
Domestic Violence	52	40	46	47	77%	103%	26%	1,285	-
Estates/Trusts	25	25	28	26	99%	91%	-8%	790	60
Felony	161	166	145	114	103%	78%	-25%	4,067	1008
Infractions	2,245	2,066	1,854	1,589	92%	86%	-6%	51,899	3264
Juvenile Delinquency	22	12	11	8	53%	71%	18%	319	-
Juvenile Dependency	21	20	19	14	95%	72%	-23%	544	126
Mental Health	38	41	26	38	108%	149%	41%	720	-
Misd - Non traffic	376	342	319	254	91%	79%	-12%	8,945	1033
Misd - Traffic	135	100	105	61	74%	58%	-16%	2,937	458
Other Family Petition	41	36	16	14	86%	90%	4%	890	-
Parentage	7	6	6	4	81%	74%	-7%	168	11
Small Claims	29	31	20	24	106%	117%	11%	569	-
Unlawful Detainer	56	53	27	25	94%	93%	-1%	756	11

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Accounting Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	5.2	5.2	0%	6.5	6.5	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Calendar Administrator	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Commissioner	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Court Attendant	8	8	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	8	7	13%	8.0	7.0	13%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	9.25	9.25	0%	8.8	8.8	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	7	7	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Deputy Marshal	25.5	25.5	0%	28.5	28.5	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Jury Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Legal Process Clerk	50.5	50.5	0%	50.5	50.5	0%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	7	7	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Marshal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	13	13	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6	6	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Court Reporter	0.75	0.75	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 14,068,286
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	16,930,842
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	83.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 722,028
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Sierra Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 12:00 PM; 1:00 PM -4:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	95%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	0%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	20%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	0%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	0%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	100%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	0%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	0%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	31%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	4%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	5%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	28%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
Casetype	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	0	1	1	1	150%	119%	-31%	16	5
Civil - Limited	1	1	1	1	133%	100%	-33%	24	8
Civil - Unlimited	1	0	1	1	29%	95%	66%	41	-
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	0	0	100%	150%	50%	4	-
Dissolution	1	1	1	1	71%	71%	0%	21	-
Domestic Violence	0	-	1	1	0%	138%	138%	21	-
Estates/Trusts	1	1	1	1	100%	67%	-33%	27	9
Felony	3	2	3	2	80%	55%	-25%	84	21
Infractions	36	36	27	25	99%	95%	-4%	743	32
Juvenile Delinquency	0	0	0	0	100%	150%	50%	4	-
Juvenile Dependency	1	1	1	1	100%	100%	0%	28	0
Mental Health	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Misd - Non traffic	6	4	3	3	66%	111%	45%	76	-
Misd - Traffic	1	2	3	3	186%	87%	-99%	87	86
Other Family Petition	0	0	0	0	50%	160%	110%	5	-
Parentage	-	-	0	0	NA	300%	NA	2	NA
Small Claims	0	-	0	0	0%	133%	133%	6	-
Unlawful Detainer	1	-	0	0	0%	122%	122%	9	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	3	2	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Data Entry Operator	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 800,000
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	405,754
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	197.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 65,921
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	29,604
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Siskiyou Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	33%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	46%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	63%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	78%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	67%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	100%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	100%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	100%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	10%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	31%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	14	9	8	7	60%	93%	33%	216	-
Civil - Limited	28	26	21	20	96%	96%	0%	581	-
Civil - Unlimited	21	15	19	17	71%	88%	17%	530	-
Cons./Guardianship	4	5	4	3	112%	73%	-39%	101	40
Dissolution	16	13	13	14	83%	112%	29%	352	-
Domestic Violence	17	15	14	13	87%	92%	5%	404	-
Estates/Trusts	8	9	10	9	111%	89%	-22%	271	60
Felony	48	39	46	27	81%	58%	-23%	1,299	300
Infractions	864	728	510	269	84%	53%	-31%	14,291	4,475
Juvenile Delinquency	3	1	2	2	47%	83%	36%	69	-
Juvenile Dependency	8	7	4	2	90%	40%	-50%	111	55
Mental Health	0	-	4	1	0%	26%	26%	106	-
Misd - Non traffic	132	42	49	31	31%	63%	32%	1,362	-
Misd - Traffic	51	29	43	22	58%	51%	-7%	1,192	81
Other Family Petition	8	8	4	4	96%	108%	12%	105	-
Parentage	2	1	1	2	58%	181%	123%	27	-
Small Claims	5	6	5	5	106%	102%	-4%	129	5
Unlawful Detainer	17	14	8	6	81%	85%	4%	212	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	0.7	0.7	0%	0.7	0.7	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	0.25	0.25	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissioner	1	1	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	13.75	10.75	22%	13.0	13.0	0%	-22%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	3	3	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 3,441,097
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	4,512,234
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	76.3%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 79,694
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Solano Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	24%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	41%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	48%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	65%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR*
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	NR

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	NR

*The court does not have an automated means of extracting this information to report this metric.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	113	81	81	68	72%	85%	13%	2,254	-
Civil - Limited	384	332	272	282	87%	104%	17%	7,606	-
Civil - Unlimited	181	121	129	87	67%	68%	1%	3,603	-
Cons./Guardianship	20	16	14	14	83%	99%	16%	390	-
Dissolution	149	106	110	80	71%	73%	2%	3,066	-
Domestic Violence	113	4	80	2	3%	3%	0%	2,236	11
Estates/Trusts	34	5	34	8	15%	25%	10%	959	-
Felony	202	171	210	123	85%	59%	-26%	5,867	1,539
Infractions	3,959	3,333	2,977	2,838	84%	95%	11%	83,354	-
Juvenile Delinquency	21	105	13	130	509%	995%	486%	367	-
Juvenile Dependency	20	13	19	14	65%	76%	11%	526	-
Mental Health	66	52	47	58	78%	124%	46%	1,308	-
Misd - Non traffic	255	330	201	161	129%	80%	-49%	5,632	2,765
Misd - Traffic	217	293	156	128	135%	82%	-53%	4,376	2,315
Other Family Petition	22	10	10	8	47%	80%	33%	286	-
Parentage	47	17	24	12	36%	50%	14%	660	-
Small Claims	96	90	50	55	94%	110%	16%	1,391	-
Unlawful Detainer	146	137	55	45	94%	82%	-12%	1,546	181

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Communications Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1	1	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	3.6	3.6	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	17	17	0%	18.1	10.1	44%	44%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Courtroom Clerk	29	29	0%	30.0	30.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	57	57	0%	58.0	58.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	7	7	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Paralegal	2	2	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6	6	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	19	19	0%	19.0	19.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Investigator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 27,405,940
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	32,364,148
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	84.7%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 943,264
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	1,866

Sonoma Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 03:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	39%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	64%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	4%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	5%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	66%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	9%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	15%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	37%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	13%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	41%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	56	40	41	30	71%	73%	2%	1,137	-
Civil - Limited	255	231	201	212	91%	106%	15%	5,620	-
Civil - Unlimited	167	154	150	144	92%	96%	4%	4,198	-
Cons./Guardianship	17	4	12	3	24%	24%	0%	336	-
Dissolution	137	106	109	86	77%	79%	2%	3,044	-
Domestic Violence	52	4	43	6	7%	13%	6%	1,196	-
Estates/Trusts	70	47	56	44	67%	78%	11%	1,567	-
Felony	185	124	163	93	67%	57%	-10%	4,551	442
Infractions	3,328	5,614	2,243	4,739	169%	211%	42%	62,803	-
Juvenile Delinquency	48	56	16	23	116%	143%	27%	450	-
Juvenile Dependency	38	23	22	12	60%	57%	-3%	609	18
Mental Health	101	61	68	34	60%	51%	-9%	1,895	180
Misd - Non traffic	446	431	293	225	97%	77%	-20%	8,211	1,676
Misd - Traffic	323	342	208	178	106%	85%	-21%	5,829	1,208
Other Family Petition	23	16	10	14	68%	148%	80%	273	-
Parentage	23	9	13	4	39%	33%	-6%	374	21
Small Claims	90	85	46	44	95%	94%	-1%	1,296	10
Unlawful Detainer	83	94	34	30	114%	87%	-27%	953	254

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	0	100%	1.0		N/A	N/A
Administrative Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Attorney	6	5	17%	7.0	7.0	0%	-17%
Commissioner	5	4	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7	3	57%	9.0	5.0	44%	-13%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	4	33%	6.0	4.0	33%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Court Records Clerk	3	1	67%	1.0	1.0	0%	-67%
Court Reporter	15	14	7%	15.0	9.0	40%	33%
Courtroom Clerk	39	31	21%	41.0	37.0	10%	-11%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	1	0	100%	1.0		N/A	N/A
Human Resource Analyst	1	0	100%	2.0	1.0	50%	-50%
Information Systems Analyst	7	3	57%	2.0	2.0	0%	-57%
Information Systems Engineer	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	2.0	0%	N/A
Information Systems Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	11.8	3.9	67%	8.8	4.0	55%	-12%
Interpreter Coordinator	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Investigator	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	2.0	33%	N/A
Legal Process Clerk	30	22	27%	31.0	22.0	29%	2%
Legal Process Supervisor	4	4	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	8	5	38%	4.0	4.0	0%	-38%
Maintenance Worker	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Mediator/Counselor	5	2	60%	5.0	3.0	40%	-20%
Paralegal	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Purchasing Agent	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Senior Accounting Clerk	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	2	0	100%	2.0		N/A	N/A
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Information Systems Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0		N/A	N/A

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	29	24	17%	30.0	24.0	20%	3%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	4	3	25%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Paralegal	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	8.0	5.0	38%	38%
Supervising Attorney	2	1	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Secretary	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Support Services Assistant	2	0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 26,972,793
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	32,871,831
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	82.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,815,874
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	194,516
Retained in TCTF	890,985

Stanislaus Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:15 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	62%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	71%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	80%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	47%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	26%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	34%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	40%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	53%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	61%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	124	124	NA	100%	NA	3,466	NA
Child Support	129	125	100	96	97%	96%	-1%	2,798	15
Civil - Limited	453	475	342	385	105%	113%	8%	9,571	-
Civil - Unlimited	210	208	153	162	99%	106%	7%	4,277	-
Cons./Guardianship	28	27	25	23	95%	91%	-4%	700	26
Dissolution	184	194	139	130	106%	93%	-13%	3,896	488
Domestic Violence	152	111	106	72	73%	68%	-5%	2,967	163
Estates/Trusts	50	47	49	46	95%	93%	-2%	1,369	22
Felony	313	229	334	234	73%	70%	-3%	9,348	278
Infractions	3,971	2,794	2,488	1,887	70%	76%	6%	69,674	-
Juvenile Delinquency	31	51	25	34	166%	136%	-30%	701	208
Juvenile Dependency	29	24	22	22	83%	100%	17%	610	-
Mental Health	68	49	62	59	71%	95%	24%	1,732	-
Misd - Non traffic	350	503	421	349	144%	83%	-61%	11,801	7,213
Misd - Traffic	202	217	217	187	107%	86%	-21%	6,075	1,256
Other Family Petition	79	65	30	25	82%	83%	1%	834	-
Parentage	19	18	12	9	95%	73%	-22%	347	78
Small Claims	154	155	101	112	101%	111%	10%	2,815	-
Unlawful Detainer	138	138	80	77	100%	97%	-3%	2,234	65

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	4	3	25%	4.0	2.0	50%	25%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.25	0.25	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	5.5	5.5	0%	5.5	5.5	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.5	0%	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Records Clerk	6	5	17%	5.5	1.5	73%	56%
Court Reporter	16	15	6%	16.0	13.0	19%	13%
Courtroom Clerk	25	21	16%	26.0	24.0	8%	-8%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	4	4	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Information Systems Analyst	5	5	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Interpreter	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	0.5	0%	N/A
Interpreter Coordinator	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	93	87	6%	94.5	88.5	6%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	14	14	0%	15.0	15.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	2.3	18%	N/A
Paralegal	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	3.6	3.6	0%	5.6	4.6	18%	18%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	11	10	9%	11.0	10.0	9%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	0.25	0.25	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	26	21	19%	26.0	24.0	8%	-12%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 28,393,203
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	35,282,048
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	80.5%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,753,187
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	739,168
Court Funded Requests	2,568,029
Retained in TCTF	152

Sutter Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	28%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	63%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	71%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	84%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	35%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	43%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	59%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	44%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	51%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
Casetype	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	1	1	2	2	100%	94%	-6%	50	3
Child Support	34	28	19	20	85%	109%	24%	519	-
Civil - Limited	80	78	52	64	97%	123%	26%	1,466	-
Civil - Unlimited	42	36	35	38	86%	107%	21%	986	-
Cons./Guardianship	5	3	6	3	48%	61%	13%	158	-
Dissolution	33	33	26	28	99%	108%	9%	732	-
Domestic Violence	66	25	44	17	38%	39%	1%	1,245	-
Estates/Trusts	8	6	9	6	76%	64%	-12%	255	32
Felony	87	62	95	53	71%	56%	-15%	2,660	402
Infractions	1,065	913	676	625	86%	92%	6%	18,941	-
Juvenile Delinquency	5	6	5	4	119%	83%	-36%	132	47
Juvenile Dependency	12	8	10	6	67%	54%	-13%	290	36
Mental Health	8	7	12	10	83%	86%	3%	340	-
Misd - Non traffic	150	137	119	90	91%	75%	-16%	3,334	520
Misd - Traffic	54	46	50	38	86%	75%	-11%	1,397	148
Other Family Petition	13	13	5	5	97%	98%	1%	285	-
Parentage	3	3	2	2	94%	109%	15%	53	-
Small Claims	13	12	8	7	91%	81%	-10%	227	24
Unlawful Detainer	21	24	13	11	115%	86%	-29%	355	101

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2	1	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Court Attendant	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	34	29	15%	30.0	27.0	10%	-5%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Investigator	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Senior Court Attendant	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3	2	33%	4.0	4.0	0%	-33%
Senior Investigator	0.5	0	100%	0.5	0.5	0%	-100%
Senior Maintenance Worker	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0	100%	0.5	0.5	0%	-100%
Support Services Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	-	100%	N/A

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 6,738,836
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	9,183,121
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	73.4%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 873,699
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	604,590
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	6

Tehama Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	37%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	53%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	50%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	69%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	92%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	28%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	36%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	66%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	47%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	73%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	79%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	0	0	-	-	100%	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	32	24	23	23	76%	102%	26%	635	-
Civil - Limited	45	30	34	34	65%	101%	36%	943	-
Civil - Unlimited	28	26	21	23	92%	107%	15%	599	-
Cons./Guardianship	6	7	4	4	118%	94%	-24%	109	27
Dissolution	28	25	21	20	90%	93%	3%	591	-
Domestic Violence	23	22	21	20	98%	96%	-2%	591	9
Estates/Trusts	7	7	8	8	100%	96%	-4%	220	9
Felony	57	47	59	33	83%	56%	-27%	1,648	452
Infractions	777	661	452	448	85%	99%	14%	12,645	-
Juvenile Delinquency	7	5	3	3	68%	86%	18%	81	-
Juvenile Dependency	7	6	7	6	86%	97%	11%	186	-
Mental Health	9	9	12	10	104%	86%	-18%	327	59
Misd - Non traffic	147	113	113	75	77%	66%	-11%	3,168	337
Misd - Traffic	140	122	98	68	87%	69%	-18%	2,753	504
Other Family Petition	17	11	5	3	63%	75%	12%	257	-
Parentage	2	2	4	2	83%	64%	-19%	101	19
Small Claims	19	25	16	16	132%	99%	-33%	454	149
Unlawful Detainer	24	23	11	9	94%	85%	-9%	302	27

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1	0.5	50%	1.0	-	100%	50%
Administrative Technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	1	1	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.25	1.25	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	16	15	6%	16.0	15.0	6%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Interpreter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	11.75	10.75	9%	11.0	11.0	0%	-9%
Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Office Assistant	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 5,447,312
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	6,309,266
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	86.3%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 704,429
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	495,697
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Trinity Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	99%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	46%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	61%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	60%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	60%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	45%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	15%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	19%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	29%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	7%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	24%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	6	4	4	3	74%	62%	-12%	125	15
Civil - Limited	4	5	4	3	139%	80%	-59%	100	59
Civil - Unlimited	12	9	12	7	81%	57%	-24%	345	84
Cons./Guardianship	1	1	1	0	100%	31%	-69%	26	18
Dissolution	3	3	3	2	90%	51%	-39%	93	37
Domestic Violence	3	3	4	2	106%	45%	-61%	109	67
Estates/Trusts	2	2	3	1	85%	28%	-57%	79	45
Felony	17	13	19	9	74%	50%	-24%	524	127
Infractions	173	165	100	138	95%	138%	43%	2,794	-
Juvenile Delinquency	3	2	2	1	60%	48%	-12%	69	8
Juvenile Dependency	2	2	2	2	109%	105%	-4%	55	2
Mental Health	1	1	0	0	117%	14%	-103%	7	7
Misd - Non traffic	14	14	18	13	100%	75%	-25%	491	125
Misd - Traffic	29	18	24	14	62%	57%	-5%	674	36
Other Family Petition	6	5	2	1	91%	44%	-47%	129	60
Parentage	0	0	1	0	50%	20%	-30%	20	6
Small Claims	0	1	1	1	500%	70%	-430%	30	129
Unlawful Detainer	4	4	2	2	96%	83%	-13%	52	7

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.92	0.92	0%	0.9	0.5	44%	44%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	3	3	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Deputy Marshal	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshal	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	-	N/A	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 1,916,942
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	1,957,377
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	97.9%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 36,212
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Tulare Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	95%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	48%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	75%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	57%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	72%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	72%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	18%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	34%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	44%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	131	151	107	96	116%	89%	-27%	2,990	793
Civil - Limited	341	290	259	291	85%	113%	28%	7,241	-
Civil - Unlimited	172	122	126	121	71%	96%	25%	3,517	-
Cons./Guardianship	21	23	17	15	111%	92%	-19%	467	88
Dissolution	142	149	123	114	105%	92%	-13%	3,440	431
Domestic Violence	119	87	98	84	73%	86%	13%	2,737	-
Estates/Trusts	39	35	40	41	90%	101%	11%	1,126	-
Felony	334	186	284	145	56%	51%	-5%	7,963	413
Infractions	3,364	3,215	2,746	2,652	96%	97%	1%	76,889	-
Juvenile Delinquency	47	49	37	35	102%	97%	-5%	1,023	55
Juvenile Dependency	67	70	48	47	105%	97%	-8%	1,347	109
Mental Health	60	54	68	60	91%	89%	-2%	1,909	45
Misd - Non traffic	717	633	651	492	88%	76%	-12%	18,228	2,272
Misd - Traffic	333	333	343	269	100%	78%	-22%	9,616	2,083
Other Family Petition	87	42	34	33	49%	95%	46%	965	-
Parentage	18	13	14	10	70%	73%	3%	385	-
Small Claims	129	127	45	65	99%	144%	45%	1,257	-
Unlawful Detainer	113	95	60	82	85%	138%	53%	1,677	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	3.0	40%	N/A
Administrative Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	12	10	17%	12.0	10.0	17%	0%
Court Clerk	13	13	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	17	17	0%	19.0	19.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	35	35	0%	38.0	33.0	13%	13%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Examiner	4	4	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	7	5	29%	7.0	5.0	29%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	8	2	75%	8.0	3.0	63%	-13%
Investigator	4	4	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Law Clerk	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	77	75	3%	81.0	80.0	1%	-1%
Legal Process Supervisor	3	2	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Mediator/Counselor	6	5	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%
Paralegal	5	5	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	9	9	0%	9.0	8.0	11%	11%
Senior Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Senior Court Records Clerk	2	0	100%	2.0	-	100%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	13	13	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 25,654,309
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	33,580,726
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	76.4%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 821,799
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Tuolumne Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	97%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	10%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	27%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	47%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	54%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	65%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	40%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	57%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	27%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	11	10	8	7	91%	87%	-4%	225	9
Civil - Limited	30	24	18	21	81%	112%	31%	514	-
Civil - Unlimited	25	20	25	24	81%	94%	13%	709	-
Cons./Guardianship	3	3	3	3	90%	132%	42%	71	-
Dissolution	18	14	16	13	82%	83%	1%	437	-
Domestic Violence	17	9	14	10	52%	75%	23%	383	-
Estates/Trusts	7	3	8	8	48%	92%	44%	234	-
Felony	56	49	50	43	88%	86%	-2%	1,410	29
Infractions	430	445	228	249	103%	109%	6%	6,378	-
Juvenile Delinquency	7	6	3	3	95%	100%	5%	94	-
Juvenile Dependency	18	18	8	7	99%	92%	-7%	227	17
Mental Health	4	4	8	7	88%	88%	0%	227	-
Misd - Non traffic	98	77	90	76	79%	85%	6%	2,510	-
Misd - Traffic	77	73	67	48	94%	72%	-22%	1,869	419
Other Family Petition	6	6	3	3	100%	96%	-4%	93	4
Parentage	3	1	3	1	18%	52%	34%	72	-
Small Claims	13	14	10	10	115%	109%	-6%	270	17
Unlawful Detainer	16	13	8	7	82%	90%	8%	229	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2	1	50%	3.0	1.0	67%	17%
Administrative Analyst	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Administrative Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	0	100%	1.0	-	100%	0%
Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	3	1	67%	3.0	1.0	67%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	11.45	7	39%	11.0	7.0	36%	-3%
Family Law Facilitator	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	14.5	14.5	0%	14.0	14.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 4,447,375
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	4,989,741
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	89.1%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 194,250
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	8,741

Ventura Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	100%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	100%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	22%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	47%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	82%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	88%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	56%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	34%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	40%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	53%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	62%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	67%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	54	58	49	49	109%	101%	-8%	1,363	112
Child Support	86	104	59	66	120%	111%	-9%	1,655	141
Civil - Limited	609	529	389	424	87%	109%	22%	10,888	-
Civil - Unlimited	339	345	260	239	102%	92%	-10%	7,268	731
Cons./Guardianship	32	26	25	23	82%	93%	11%	706	-
Dissolution	244	242	174	176	99%	101%	2%	4,858	-
Domestic Violence	89	78	70	50	88%	71%	-17%	1,966	333
Estates/Trusts	50	30	56	37	60%	66%	6%	1,557	-
Felony	235	214	211	155	91%	73%	-18%	5,902	1,034
Infractions	9,694	9,795	5,886	5,297	101%	90%	-11%	164,794	18,135
Juvenile Delinquency	90	86	41	47	96%	116%	20%	1,137	-
Juvenile Dependency	40	78	25	63	196%	255%	59%	687	-
Mental Health	58	55	68	187	95%	275%	180%	1,900	-
Misd - Non traffic	963	1,036	684	513	108%	75%	-33%	19,144	6,308
Misd - Traffic	331	382	266	233	115%	88%	-27%	7,453	2,040
Other Family Petition	48	28	20	10	57%	50%	-7%	553	37
Parentage	60	47	31	33	79%	105%	26%	881	-
Small Claims	202	198	86	101	98%	117%	19%	2,408	-
Unlawful Detainer	144	154	66	63	107%	95%	-12%	1,861	224

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	7	6	14%	8.0	5.0	38%	23%
Accounting Clerk	13	12	8%	14.0	12.0	14%	7%
Administrative Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.05	1.05	0%	1.1	1.1	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	15	13	13%	14.0	13.0	7%	-6%
Child Services Provider	1	1	0%	1.0	-	100%	100%
Commissioner	4	2.5	38%	4.0	4.0	0%	-38%
Communications Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7	6.1	13%	7.0	7.0	0%	-13%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4	3	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	8	8	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	21	20	5%	23.0	21.0	9%	4%
Court Reporter	28	24	14%	28.0	20.0	29%	14%
Courtroom Clerk	55	52	5%	55.0	54.0	2%	-4%
Examiner	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	5	5	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	9	7	22%	10.0	9.0	10%	-12%
Interpreter Supervisor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	75	62.75	16%	71.0	61.0	14%	-2%
Managing Attorney	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Media Services Technician	1	0	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mediator/Counselor	11	9	18%	14.0	14.0	0%	-18%
Revenue Collection Specialist	29	26	10%	28.0	24.0	14%	4%
Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	4	3	25%	6.0	5.0	17%	-8%
Senior Administrative Analyst	8.22	7.22	12%	8.2	7.2	12%	0%
Senior Human Resource Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4	3	25%	3.0	3.0	0%	-25%
Senior Information Systems Technician	5	5	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	13	13	0%	14.0	13.0	7%	7%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	8	8	0%	9.0	8.0	11%	11%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Paralegal	9	9	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.78	1.78	0%	1.8	1.8	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 40,816,162
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	50,901,752
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	80.2%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 1,440,978
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Yolo Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	58%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	66%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	77%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	72%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	27%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	33%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	30%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	37%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	4	3	1	2	83%	168%	85%	30	-
Child Support	47	33	24	24	69%	100%	31%	671	-
Civil - Limited	122	102	90	86	84%	96%	12%	2,514	-
Civil - Unlimited	83	50	56	46	61%	83%	22%	1,568	-
Cons./Guardianship	10	8	7	5	79%	72%	-7%	208	14
Dissolution	56	45	46	33	81%	71%	-10%	1,277	123
Domestic Violence	44	33	38	24	75%	64%	-11%	1,073	120
Estates/Trusts	18	10	14	9	55%	68%	13%	387	-
Felony	119	96	107	67	81%	63%	-18%	2,998	544
Infractions	1,660	1,617	1,099	1,026	97%	93%	-4%	30,777	1,114
Juvenile Delinquency	16	11	5	5	72%	118%	46%	128	-
Juvenile Dependency	33	33	20	15	98%	74%	-24%	550	132
Mental Health	8	6	25	19	78%	76%	-2%	700	12
Misd - Non traffic	364	297	150	126	82%	84%	2%	4,193	-
Misd - Traffic	179	192	84	96	107%	114%	7%	2,356	-
Other Family Petition	19	12	8	11	62%	140%	78%	230	-
Parentage	13	3	10	2	26%	22%	-4%	272	11
Small Claims	54	35	20	17	64%	82%	18%	562	-
Unlawful Detainer	41	34	18	13	81%	74%	-7%	503	36

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2	1	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Administrative Analyst	2	2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissioner	1.4	1.4	0%	1.4	1.4	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3	3	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Court Clerk	4	2	50%	7.0	7.0	0%	-50%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	9	9	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	21	21	0%	24.0	20.0	17%	17%

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Technician	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Information Systems Technician	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	3	3	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Process Clerk	32	25	22%	29.0	22.0	24%	2%
Legal Process Supervisor	4	4	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	-	100%	N/A
Paralegal	2	2	0%	5.0	2.0	60%	60%
Revenue Collection Specialist	6	6	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	2	2	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	5	4	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2021 appropriated \$3.617 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 12,849,462
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	17,607,955
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	73.0%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2021-22, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$132.8 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 536,941
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	-
Retained in TCTF	-

Yuba Superior Court

FY 2021 - 22 Operational Metrics Report

Metric 1: Hours of Operation Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility and public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or request general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2022. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management systems transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 Days	29%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 Days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in Less than 70 Days	73%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 Days	85%
Felony	Percent disposed of in Less than 12 months ¹	68%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days ²	36%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 45 days	48%

¹ For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

² Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Casetype	Timeframe	Percent
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	74%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in Less than 30 days	32%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 90 days	66%
	Percent disposed of in Less than 120 days	72%

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of cases disposed equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

Metric 4: Backlog by Case Type

To measure pandemic-era backlog, caseload clearance rates were compared across a pre-pandemic period (March to August 2019) and a pandemic period, which was initially defined as March to August 2020 but was expanded to include additional months as the pandemic period lengthened (currently defined as March 2020 to June 2022). Pandemic backlog is a portion of the overall pending caseload and is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by pandemic filings to estimate the backlog by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than before the pandemic and there is no backlog for that case type.

Casetype	March to August 2019		March 2020 to June 2022		Prepandemic Clearance	Pandemic Clearance	Clearance Difference	Total Pandemic Filings	Estimated Backlog (filings)
	(Prepandemic)		(Pandemic)						
	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth	Avg. Filings/Mth	Avg. Dis/Mth					
Certification	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA
Child Support	25	21	21	19	84%	90%	6%	582	-
Civil - Limited	58	52	46	56	89%	122%	33%	1,277	-
Civil - Unlimited	34	33	26	28	96%	106%	10%	726	-
Cons./Guardianship	5	5	5	5	84%	98%	14%	136	-
Dissolution	30	27	25	21	90%	83%	-7%	698	45
Domestic Violence	33	31	24	21	93%	85%	-8%	685	54
Estates/Trusts	7	7	8	8	98%	105%	7%	210	-
Felony	56	38	76	48	68%	63%	-5%	2,123	102
Infractions	459	331	326	204	72%	63%	-9%	9,117	839
Juvenile Delinquency	7	6	5	5	88%	102%	14%	134	-
Juvenile Dependency	6	1	7	8	23%	110%	87%	207	-
Mental Health	1	1	8	7	80%	82%	2%	236	-
Misd - Non traffic	110	99	114	82	90%	72%	-18%	3,190	583
Misd - Traffic	40	38	49	40	97%	82%	-15%	1,364	210
Other Family Petition	13	8	6	5	63%	84%	21%	161	-
Parentage	2	1	1	1	50%	108%	58%	37	-
Small Claims	9	9	6	7	91%	106%	15%	177	-
Unlawful Detainer	25	25	14	15	101%	105%	4%	388	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2021—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2021-22), the 2022-23 data, reported as of July 1, 2022, was recently compiled and has been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.⁴

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	2.5	2.5	0%	2.5	2.5	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Commissioner	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.3	0.3	0%	N/A
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3	3	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	27	27	0%	26.0	24.0	8%	8%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	4	4	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.5	1.5	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	2	2	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resource Analyst	1	1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1	1	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm.

⁴ “N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2021-22 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2021)			2022-23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Office Assistant	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Attorney	1	1	0%	0.7	0.7	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	1.0	0%	N/A
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.75	1.75	0%	1.8	1.8	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1	1	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3	3	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

Metric 8: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

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For 2021-22, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.215 billion. When compared to the 2021-22 measured workload need of \$2.754 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 80.4 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of each Court (Workload Formula Allocation)	\$ 5,898,802
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	5,150,429
Metric 8: The percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)	114.5%

Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2021-22

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The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: 1) a three percent fund balance cap; 2) funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts requests; and 3) court-funded requests (CFR). The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Fund Balance Subject to Cap	\$ 194,437
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	-
Court Funded Requests	315,569
Retained in TCTF	-