



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

COURT EXECUTIVES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

www.courts.ca.gov/ceac.htm
ceac@jud.ca.gov

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AGENDA FOR OPEN MEETING BY CONFERENCE CALL

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1))

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: December 14, 2017
Time: 3:00 – 4:00 p.m.
Public Call-In Number 1-877-820-7831; Passcode (muted line): 6416447

Meeting materials will be posted on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Agenda items are numbered for identification purposes only and will not necessarily be considered in the indicated order.

I. OPEN MEETING (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(C)(1))

Call to Order and Roll Call – Tab A

3:00 – 3:10 p.m.

Ms. Kimberly Flener, Chair and Court Executive Officer,
Superior Court of Butte County

Mr. Michael M. Roddy, Vice-Chair and Court Executive Officer,
Superior Court of San Diego County

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(2))

Public Comment

Members of the public requesting to speak during the public comment portion of the meeting must place the speaker's name, the name of the organization that the speaker represents if any, and the agenda item that the public comment will address, in an e-mail to ceac@jud.ca.gov or written communication mailed or delivered to Judicial Council, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, attention: Claudia Ortega. Requests to comment on an agenda item must be submitted before the meeting begins and received by 2:00 p.m. on December 14, 2017. The Chair will establish speaking limits at the beginning of the public comment session. While the advisory body welcomes and encourages public comment, time may not permit all persons requesting to speak to be heard at this meeting.

Written Comment

In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to ceac@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to Judicial Council, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, attention: Claudia Ortega. Only written comments received by 3:00 p.m. on December 13, 2017 will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

Public Comment (if any)

3:10 – 3:20 p.m.

Facilitator: Ms. Flener

III. CONSENT ITEM

Item 1 – Tab B

Approval of Minutes

3:20 p.m.

The following draft minutes will be considered approved on the consent agenda unless there is a request for discussion or amendment:

- October 18, 2017 CEAC Executive Committee Business Meeting

IV. DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEM

Item 2 – Tab C

Draft Report from CEAC to the Judicial Council Regarding Proposed Revisions to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) Filings Definitions

3:20 – 4:00 p.m.

Review and approve a draft report from CEAC to the Judicial Council regarding proposed revisions to the JBSIS filings definitions for civil (unlimited, limited, and small claims), family law, felony, juvenile delinquency, juvenile dependency, mental health, misdemeanor and infractions, and probate. The proposed revisions were developed by the CEAC JBSIS Working Group.

Presenters: Mr. Jake Chatters, Working Group Chair and Court Executive Officer,
Superior Court of Placer County
Mr. Chris Belloli, Supervising Analyst, Office of Court Research, Budget Services,
Judicial Council

Note: Times are estimated. Actual start and end times may vary.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn Meeting 4:00 p.m.

Note: Times are estimated. Actual start and end times may vary.

TAB A

Call to Order and Roll Call

Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC)
Executive Committee

Ms. Kimberly Flener, Chair
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Butte

Mr. W. Samuel Hamrick, Jr.
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Riverside

Mr. Michael M. Roddy, Vice-Chair
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego

Mr. Kevin Harrigan
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Glenn

Ms. Sherri R. Carter
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Los Angeles

Ms. Rosa Junqueiro
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of San Joaquin

Ms. Rodina Catalano
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of San Mateo

Mr. Michael D. Planet
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Ventura

Mr. Jake Chatters
At-Large Member**
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Placer

Ms. Linda Romero Soles
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Merced

Hon. Lloyd Connelly (Ret.)
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Sacramento

Mr. Brian Taylor
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Solano

Ms. Nancy Eberhardt
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of San Bernardino

Ms. Jeanine D. Tucker
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Tuolumne

Mr. Chad Finke
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Alameda

Mr. David H. Yamasaki
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Orange

Ms. Rebecca Fleming
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Santa Clara

Mr. T. Michael Yuen
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of San Francisco

**One-year term of service, appointed by the Chair

Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC)
Executive Committee

JUDICIAL COUNCIL LIAISONS

Ms. Kimberly Flener
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of Butte

Mr. Michael M. Roddy
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California,
County of San Diego

LEAD COMMITTEE STAFF

Ms. Claudia Ortega
Senior Analyst
Judicial Council and Trial Court Leadership –
Leadership Services Division
Judicial Council
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688
Phone (415) 865-7623
Fax (415) 865-4330
claudia.ortega@jud.ca.gov

Date: 09/15/17

TAB B

Approval of Minutes



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

COURT EXECUTIVES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

www.courts.ca.gov/ceac.htm
ceac@jud.ca.gov

DRAFT 11/21/17

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE (CEAC)

MINUTES OF OPEN AND NONPUBLIC MEETING

Date: October 18, 2017

Time: 12:45 – 2:30 p.m.

OPEN SESSION

Welcome and Call Meeting to Order

Ms. Kimberly Flener (CEAC Chair and Court Executive Officer (CEO), Superior Court of Butte County) called the open session to order at 12:45 p.m. and welcomed the members.

Item 1

Technical Updates to the Trial Court Records Manual (TCRM)

Mr. Richard D. Feldstein (Subcommittee Chair and CEO, Superior Court of Napa County) and Mr. Patrick O'Donnell (Principal Managing Attorney, Legal Services, Judicial Council) provided an overview of the CEAC Records Management Subcommittee's proposed technical updates to the TCRM. They also provided an overview of the associated draft report from CEAC to the Judicial Council concerning the proposed changes to the TCRM. The presenters recommended that the report and the proposed changes to the TCRM be submitted to the council as an information only item for its November 16 and 17, 2017 business meeting.

Motion

Mr. David H. Yamasaki (CEO, Superior Court of Orange County) made a motion to approve the CEAC Records Management Subcommittee's recommendation to approve the subcommittee's proposed updates to the manual, the draft report to the council, and submitting this matter for the council's November 17th meeting, with the understanding that additional technical updates (especially to the appendix) will be added before the report is submitted to the council. Mr. Jake Chatters (CEO, Superior Court of Placer County) seconded the motion.

The members of the CEAC Executive Committee unanimously approved the motion.

Item 2

2018 CEAC Annual Agenda

Ms. Flener explained that the annual agenda sets the priorities, objectives, and direction for the committee in 2018. She conveyed that the draft is still in development and will evolve more before it is submitted to CEAC's oversight committee, the Executive and Planning Committee (E&P), in December. She informed the members that they will receive, by e-mail, the final version after it is approved by E&P.

Ms. Flener explained that the template has been modified to streamline the annual agendas. Prior sections regarding how projects link to the branch's strategic plan and a detailed list of the subcommittees/working groups have been removed.

Regarding the new Child Support Services Working Group, Ms. Flener conveyed that an informal working group had been previously established to review and comment on the new model Plan of Cooperation (POC). However, now she would like this group to be formally established as a subcommittee (and not working group as currently listed on the draft) and included in future annual agendas as its work will be of an ongoing nature. It was previously thought that the group would only be convened every two years to only evaluate new model POCs. However, with the group's charge being expanded to providing input on the Agreements between DCSS, the Judicial Council, and the trial courts as well as possibly proposing recommendations regarding AB 1058 funding, the nature of its work will now be ongoing. Ms. Flener also conveyed that she proposed that the project description for this group be amended to read, "Review and comment on issues related to Child Support Services such as the Plans of Cooperation (POCs) and Agreements between DCSS, the JCC and the trial courts; as well as AB 1058 funding allocation recommendations" so that the future scope of this working group is more clearly conveyed.

The members also discussed a suggestion by Mr. Darrel E. Parker (CEO, Superior Court of Santa Barbara) to form a joint committee among CEAC, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, and the Court Security Advisory Committee to assess the statewide scope of a growing problem concerning inadequate sheriff staffing levels in the trial courts and the potential further reduction of current security staffing levels by the sheriff. After discussion, the members concluded that a new CEAC working group should be formed to make this assessment and develop recommendations to address the issues the working group will identify.

Ms. Flener asked for an indication of which members would like to volunteer to serve on this working group if it is approved by E&P. The following members volunteered:

- Ms. Nancy Eberhardt (CEO, Superior Court of San Bernardino County)
- Mr. Stephen Nash (CEO, Superior Court of Contra Costa County)
- Mr. Darrel E. Parker (CEO, Superior Court of Santa Barbara)
- Mr. Michael M. Roddy (CEO, Superior Court of San Diego County)
- Ms. Linda Romero Soles (CEO, Superior Court of Merced County)
- Mr. David H. Yamasaki (CEO, Superior Court of Orange County)

Regarding the new Standards of Judicial Administration Working Group, Mr. Chatters explained that he had suggested the creation of this group in response to inquiries from the Department of Finance (DOF) concerning how increased and decreased funding impacts trial court operations and services. He explained that the working group would be charged with recommending additions, deletions, and/or revisions to performance measures to improve the branch's ability to communicate the trial courts' objectives and uniform performance measures to each other, other branches of government, and the public. This effort would seek to expand existing performance measures that focus solely on time to disposition to include broader access measures (e.g., potential standards for self-help center hours, clerks' office hours, etc.).

Motion

Ms. Eberhardt made a motion to approve the draft annual agenda with the changes discussed during this meeting and with the understanding that it will evolve more before it is presented to the Executive and Planning Committee. Ms. Rosa Junqueiro (CEO, Superior Court of San Joaquin County) seconded the motion.

The members of the CEAC Executive Committee unanimously approved the motion.

Item 3

Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) Working Group Update

Mr. Chatters (Working Group Chair) and Mr. Chris Belloli (Supervising Analyst, Office of Court Research, Budget Services, Judicial Council) provided an update concerning the working group's efforts to propose revisions to the JBSIS Manual that will be included in a CEAC report that will be submitted to the council for its consideration at its January 12, 2018 business meeting. The presenters relayed detailed information concerning the proposed revisions to the Criminal, Civil, Family Law, and Juvenile portions of the manual.

Mr. Chatters conveyed that for new felony miscellaneous petitions, the working group might choose to include in the report that CEAC will ask the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee to review CEAC's recommendations.

Mr. Belloli stated that the working group is interested in working with a group of courts on the same case management system. Mr. Chatters relayed that it is important to group with other courts on the same case management system.

Mr. Chatters and Ms. Flener reported that the CEAC Executive Committee will be convened by conference call in late November to review and approve the draft report to the council concerning the JBSIS filings definitions.

Adjournment

Ms. Flener adjourned the open session.

TAB C

Draft Report from CEAC to the Judicial Council Regarding Proposed Revisions to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) Filings Definitions



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

www.courts.ca.gov

REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: January 12, 2018

Title

Revisions to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS)

Agenda Item Type

Action Required

Effective Date

July 1, 2018

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

None

Date of Report

December 7, 2017

Recommended by

Court Executives Advisory Committee
Ms. Kimberly Flener, Chair
Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, CEAC JBSIS Working Group
Chris Belloli, Supervising Analyst, Office of Court Research

Contact

Chris Belloli, 415-865-7658
chris.belloli@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

The Court Executives Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council approve the revised statistical reporting definitions for the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) effective July 1, 2018. JBSIS is the statistical reporting system that defines and electronically collects summary information from Superior Court case management systems for each major case processing area of the court. JBSIS is authorized through California Rule of Court 10.400 and is the source of court operational data for the judicial branch, the Legislature, and other state agencies consistent with article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution and Government Code section 68505.

Recommendations

The Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC) recommends that the Judicial Council:

1. Approve the revised statistical reporting definitions for the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) contained in Appendix A effective July 1, 2018; and

2. Direct Judicial Council staff to update the JBSIS Manual, statewide JBSIS data warehouse, and any associated databases and electronic reporting interfaces consistent with Recommendation 1; and
3. Delegate the authority to make technical, non-substantive changes to the revised definitions, arising from court questions, to Judicial Council staff, subject to review by the Court Executives Advisory Committee.

Previous Council Action

In 1997, the Judicial Council adopted Rule of Court 996 effective January 1, 1998 that established the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System. Rule of Court 996 was recommended by the Court Administrators Advisory Committee, now the Court Executives Advisory Committee, which had been charged with improving and modernizing the statistical reporting system for the judicial branch. Rule of Court 996 was amended January 1, 2007 and renumbered to the Rule of Court 10.400 that provides current authorization for JBSIS.

In 1998, the Judicial Council approved the recommendation of the Court Administrators Advisory Committee to adopt the JBSIS Implementation Manual containing the data collection standards, new electronic statistical reporting system, and new statewide data warehouse for JBSIS. At this time, the Judicial Council also authorized the Court Administrators Advisory Committee to make revisions to JBSIS and directed them to report back to the Judicial Council on any substantive updates to the JBSIS Manual. Currently, it is the Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC) that has oversight responsibility over JBSIS as defined in the Rule of Court 10.48 that governs CEAC.

Rationale for Recommendation

The data standards in the JBSIS Manual have not gone through any major substantive revisions since it was adopted by the Judicial Council in 1998. There were updates to the JBSIS Manual in 2004 and 2007, but these were only technical changes with updated forms, rules, and statutory references in the definitions. Judicial Council staff responsible for managing JBSIS continue to provide guidance and technical assistance to courts when new legislation is enacted, but staff's actions have not resulted in making any substantive revisions to the data reporting standards in JBSIS.

The Court Executives Advisory Committee confirmed that the data reporting standards in JBSIS should be reviewed and updated on a regular basis by establishing the JBSIS Working Group in 2013. The JBSIS Working Group is staffed by the Judicial Council's Office of Court Research and is charged with reviewing and updating the definitions and reporting standards in the JBSIS Manual. CEAC directed this Working Group to focus first on the filing definitions in JBSIS because of their use in the Resource Assessment Study and, by extension, the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Model, rather than reviewing and updating all the definitions and

reporting standards in the JBSIS Manual. CEAC also directed the JBSIS Working Group to clarify any filing definitions that may be subject to different interpretations to ensure that consistent, comparable, and accurate JBSIS data is being reported from all courts.

Because JBSIS data is taking on an increasing importance in branchwide policy and funding decisions, it is critical that there is confidence in the consistency and accuracy of JBSIS data. The data reported in JBSIS is used in policy development, program evaluation, performance management, and in workload analysis to measure judicial and court staff resource needs in California.

JBSIS Working Group of CEAC

The JBSIS Working Group was established by CEAC in 2013. The JBSIS Working Group took a two-phase approach to reviewing and updating the filing definitions in JBSIS. In the first phase, the JBSIS Working Group evaluated the current reporting definitions in JBSIS based on input from courts. The second phase involved the development of revised statistical reporting definitions in JBSIS based on the issues identified during the first phase.

Phase I: Evaluation of current statistical reporting definitions

The JBSIS Working Group sent a detailed survey to the courts seeking input on the current statistical reporting definitions. Courts were asked to identify any current definitions that should be revised or clarified, provide questions about how to interpret current reporting standards in the JBSIS Manual, and to list their current reporting practices in some key areas. Courts provided almost 250 different comments, questions, and suggestions for consideration. The JBSIS Working Group evaluated all court input and identified specific definitions that needed to be revised or clarified by the end of phase I.

Phase II: Development of revised statistical reporting definitions

The JBSIS Working Group developed a draft set of revised statistical reporting definitions based on the evaluation of court input from the first phase. Courts were given the opportunity to comment on the proposed new definitions and provide any additional questions or suggestions to the JBSIS Working Group. Courts were also asked to comment on any challenges or concerns with implementing the new standards by the July 1, 2018 effective date. The JBSIS Working Group incorporated court comments and feedback and developed the final revised statistical reporting definitions for JBSIS contained in Appendix A.

(NOTE: THIS WILL HAPPEN THE SAME DAY AS THE E&P MEETING)

On December 14, 2017 the Executive Committee of the Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC) voted to approve the revised statistical reporting definitions recommended by the JBSIS Working Group and contained in Appendix A. The Executive Committee of CEAC also approved the recommendations contained in this report seeking Judicial Council approval of the revised statistical reporting definitions for the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System effective July 1, 2018. Finally, the Executive Committee of CEAC adopted an implementation

plan and ongoing dispute resolution process. These last items are internal to CEAC and as such no action is being requested by the Judicial Council.

Implementation and ongoing work

The JBSIS Working Group along with Judicial Council staff will provide support to courts during implementation of these new reporting standards. Judicial Council staff will serve as an initial clearinghouse for answering questions about the new reporting standards and providing clarification and technical support to courts as needed. A group of subject matter experts from the courts participating on the JBSIS Working Group will also be available to provide additional assistance on any unresolved questions.

The JBSIS Working Group will also set up a dispute resolution process to handle any disagreements on reporting standards. If a court disagrees with the guidance provided by Judicial Council staff and the group of subject matter experts, the matter will be placed on the agenda for consideration by the JBSIS Working Group. Any disagreements with the interpretation by the JBSIS Working Group will be referred to CEAC for a formal, publically noticed, determination.

The JBSIS Working Group and Judicial Council staff will also assist courts in coordinating with their case management system vendors. Courts will need to work individually with their case management system vendors to reconfigure their locally managed systems to meet the revised statistical reporting standards. However, the JBSIS Working Group and Judicial Council staff will help courts using the same system to coordinate implementation and reconfiguration efforts with the vendors to ensure consistency across courts.

The Court Executives Advisory Committee is seeking to change the JBSIS Working Group to a formal Subcommittee of CEAC as part of their 2018 annual agenda. This is recognition of the importance and ongoing nature of CEAC's oversight responsibility of JBSIS, to provide a venue for discussion of any audit findings related to filings definitions that require statewide review, and a forum for the routine review and update of data reporting standards in JBSIS on a regular basis.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

Comments

The revised statistical reporting definitions were not circulated for public comment, but courts were provided several opportunities to comment and provide feedback to the JBSIS Working Group. The latest round of comments occurred through the summer and fall 2017, when courts were provided an opportunity to comment on each of the definition changes. This has been described in earlier sections of the report.

Alternatives Considered

The data standards in the JBSIS Manual have not gone through any major substantive revisions since it was adopted by the Judicial Council in 1998. Because the JBSIS filings data is used by the branch in workload assessment and in determining baseline funding allocations for the courts, it is critical that the JBSIS data standards are clearly defined and kept up-to-date. The JBSIS Working Group did carefully consider the impact of these revisions on courts, and asked courts to comment on any implementation challenges or concerns. Several courts acknowledged some challenges in reconfiguring their case management system but no courts indicated they would not be able to implement these changes.

Policy Implications

The filings data in JBSIS is currently used in the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model, which measures court workload and is used as the foundation for the new Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM). JBSIS filings data is also part of the Judicial Workload Assessment, which is used to determine the number of judgeships needed in the superior courts.

The Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) provides guidance to the Judicial Council on performance measures and modifications to the Judicial Workload Assessment and the RAS model. WAAC will need to determine what impact, if any, the revised statistical reporting standards in JBSIS will have on the workload models. WAAC may be required to make interim policy or methodological adjustments to RAS or the Judicial Workload Assessment model to account for any impact from the revised standards. The Judicial Council's Office of Court Research is staff to both WAAC and the JBSIS Working Group of CEAC, and will provide support and coordination between the two bodies on any policy implications.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

Implementation Requirements

Courts will need to reconfigure their locally managed case management systems to report JBSIS data based on the revised statistical reporting definitions. The JBSIS Working Group updated CEAC members on these new requirements throughout the review process, and provided courts the opportunity to comment on any barriers for implementation. Several courts acknowledged some challenges in reconfiguring their case management system but no courts indicated they would not be able to implement these changes. Courts will be asked to work with Judicial Council staff on testing, development, and implementation of these new requirements to validate the data being reported from their case management systems.

Judicial Council staff will need to update the JBSIS Manual, and modify the electronic statistical reporting system and statewide data warehouse based on the revised statistical reporting definitions. Judicial Council staff from the Office of Court Research and Information Technology Division have already developed a project plan for implementation pending approval by the Judicial Council.

Costs

There will be costs associated with implementing these changes for both courts and Judicial Council staff. Courts will need to work with their case management system vendors to reconfigure their systems to meet the revised statistical reporting standards. The technology platforms used by the Judicial Council staff to support the electronic statistical reporting system in JBSIS will need to be modified based on the revised standards. Judicial Council staff from the Office of Court Research and Information Technology Division have already accounted for these costs in the implementation project plan highlighted above.

Operational Impacts

Operational impacts for the trial courts have been described in previous sections.

Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives

The Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) is consistent with several goals in the Judicial Council Strategic Plan; namely Goal II, Independence and Accountability and Goal III, Modernization of Management and Administration.

The filings data in JBSIS is a critical component in the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model, which aims to “[a]llocate resources in a transparent and fair manner that promotes efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice, supports the strategic goals of the judicial branch, promotes innovation, and provides for effective and consistent court operations” (Goal II.B.3).

The statistical data standards in JBSIS and oversight by CEAC helps to “[e]nsure that data collected by the judicial branch are complete, accurate, and current and provide a sound basis for policy decisions, resource allocations, and reports to other branches of government, law and justice system partners, and the public.” (Goal III.A.2)

Attachments

1. Attachment A: Revisions to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS)



Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS)

RECOMMENDED REVISIONS BY
COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY
COMMITTEE

PENDING JUDICIAL COUNCIL APPROVAL

VERSION 3.0
EFFECTIVE JULY 2018

Table of Contents

Revised JBSIS Filings Data Standards and Reports

	Page
Summary of Major Revisions in JBSIS Version 3.0	1
Civil (Reports 05a/05b)	4
Family Law (Report 06a)	19
Felonies (Report 07c)	29
Juvenile Delinquency (Report 08a)	39
Juvenile Dependency (Report 09a)	46
Mental Health (Report 10a)	51
Misdemeanors and Infractions (Report 11a)	61
Probate (Report 12a)	71
Small Claims (Report 13a)	78

Summary of Major Revisions in JBSIS Version 3.0

Overview

The following is a high-level summary of the major revisions to the statistical reporting standards and definitions in JBSIS. The items listed below represent newly added case reporting categories in JBSIS, changes to existing reporting categories, or revised definitions and reporting standards that impact the types of filings reported in JBSIS. There were minor revisions or clarifications to many definitions in version 3.0, but these are not included below.

Courts report data in the JBSIS Manual based on one of two different reporting systems: the electronic Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) system, and the Web Portal. JBSIS is a more automated, electronic reporting process where the data reports are submitted directly from the court case management system. The Portal is a web-based reporting process where courts enter their data manually online. Many changes listed below impact both JBSIS and Portal reporting systems, but some only impact either the JBSIS or Portal reporting system.

Civil: Reports 05a/05b

- Added new reporting category for reopened cases, and clarified reporting rules for new filings and reopened cases.
- Changed the definition and reporting rule for coordinated cases to count a filing for each underlying civil case.
- Changed the Eminent Domain case type category for Civil Unlimited Report 05b in the Portal to align with the JBSIS reporting categories.

Family Law: Report 06a

- Added new reporting category to the Portal for reopened cases, and clarified reporting rules for new filings and reopened cases.
- Changed the definition and reporting rule for Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) cases to capture a filing for any family law case when DCSS is a party to a child support matter.
- Expanded the definition for the Adoption case type category to include adult adoptions or adoptions of a married minor.

Felonies: Report 07c

- Added new reporting category to the Portal for Miscellaneous Felony Petition to align with the JBSIS reporting categories.
- Clarified the reporting rule for counting a filing when a felony case is dismissed and refiled as a new misdemeanor case.
- Clarified the definition and reporting rule for counting a filing for a felony case but not for a violation of probation.

Juvenile Delinquency: Report 08a

- Added new reporting category to the Portal for W&I 777 to align with the JBSIS reporting categories.
- Added new reporting category to both JBSIS and the Portal for Non-minor Dependent (AB 12) cases.
- Added new reporting category to both JBSIS and the Portal for Miscellaneous Juvenile Petitions.
- Clarified that a minor or juvenile is the unit of count for a juvenile delinquency case, and it does not matter if there is a joint petition listing multiple children or separate petitions for each child.

Juvenile Dependency: Report 09a

- Added new reporting category to the Portal for W&I 387 to align with the JBSIS reporting categories.
- Added new reporting category to both JBSIS and the Portal for Non-minor Dependent (AB 12) cases.
- Clarified that a minor or juvenile is the unit of count for a juvenile dependency case, and it does not matter if there is a joint petition listing multiple children or separate petitions for each child.

Mental Health: Report 10a

- The 13 current reporting categories have been consolidated into six new Mental Health case type categories, which will be included in both the JBSIS and Portal reporting systems. These new categories are listed below
 - Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)
 - LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)
 - Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)

- Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case
- Civil Commitment without a Criminal case
- Other Mental Health
- Clarified that a filing should only be counted in the Certification reporting category if the certification hearing is handled by a judge, Subordinate Judicial Officer (SJO), mental health hearing officer of the court, or other court-employed personnel.
- Expanded the definition for the Mental Competency case type category to include juvenile cases, and non-trial criminal matters such as probation violation, mandatory supervised release, post release community supervision, and parole (under SB 1412).

Misdemeanors and Infractions: Report 11a

- Added new reporting category to the Portal for reopened cases, and clarified reporting rules for new filings and reopened cases.
- Clarified the reporting rule for counting a misdemeanor filing when a felony case is dismissed and refiled as a new misdemeanor case.
- Clarified the reporting rule for counting juvenile traffic violations.
- Added new reporting category to the Portal for Parking Appeals to align with the JBSIS reporting categories.

Probate: Report 12a

- Added new reporting category to the Portal for Other Probate to align with the JBSIS reporting categories.
- Clarified reporting rule that a successor conservatorship or guardianship should be reported as a new filing.
- Clarified reporting rule that a petition for a temporary conservatorship or guardianship should not be counted as a filing.
- Clarified reporting rule that subsequent petitions, objections, and competing petitions should not be counted as a filing.
- Clarified reporting rule that will contests and safekeeping wills should not be counted as a filing.

Small Claims: Report 13a

- Added new reporting category to both JBSIS and the Portal for reopened cases, and clarified reporting rules for new filings and reopened cases.

Civil Limited and Unlimited

Limited Civil: Report 05a

Unlimited Civil: Report 05b

Overview

A broad classification category for trial court civil caseload involving lawsuits brought to redress private wrongs, such as breach of contract or negligence, or to enforce civil remedies, such as compensation, damages, and injunctions. The civil limited category captures limited jurisdiction workload (cases under \$25,000) while the civil unlimited category captures unlimited jurisdiction workload (cases over \$25,000).

A case is the unit of count and consists of the filing of a complaint or petition regardless of the number of defendants or respondents or causes of action. Civil cases that contain multiple defendants or respondents are counted as a single filing, but are not reported closed or disposed until each defendant or respondent has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed.

Civil case types are determined at the time of filing based on the codes used on the Civil Case Cover Sheet. The civil cases types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Portal. The JBSIS standards include a more detailed breakdown of cases by case type than the Portal, as well as additional data elements beyond filings such as the number of hearings.

Although there are different case type categories in JBSIS compared to the Portal, the types of filings reported in all the civil limited categories and all the civil unlimited categories should be the same in JBSIS and the Portal. In addition, the rules for counting civil limited and civil unlimited filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

For statistical reporting purposes, a civil case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of the initial complaint or petition alleging the facts and requesting relief. Civil Limited filings are reported on Report 05a and Civil Unlimited filings are reported on Report 05b. JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on these reports:

Report 05a: Civil Limited

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of cases filed

Report 05b: Civil Unlimited

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of cases filed

Small Claims Appeal filings are reported separately on Report 05b in Part V.

What/how to report filings:

- Each civil case is reported as one filing regardless of the number of plaintiffs/petitioners or defendants/respondents or the number of causes of action.
- A civil case commences and a filing is counted in JBSIS or the Portal through one of the following:

- Complaint: The filing of the initial written complaint by the plaintiff in a civil case.
- Petition: The filing of the initial written petition by the petitioner in a civil case.
- Change of venue: A case in which a judicial officer transfers a case from outside the county to the reporting court.

A new filing is counted only if the change of venue occurs before the case reaches final disposition, which would be when each defendant or respondent in the case has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed. A case transferred after final disposition would not be counted as a new filing for the receiving court, but all hearings and events should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report.

- Jurisdictional (intracounty) transfer: A civil case that is transferred from one jurisdiction to another jurisdiction (e.g., from civil limited to civil unlimited) within the same county.

For example:

When a case originally filed as a civil limited matter has a change in the amount of the dispute that would exceed \$25,000 or the jurisdictional limit of a civil limited case. The original civil limited case would be disposed as a “transfer” and a new civil unlimited case filing would be recorded in the corresponding case type category.

- Coordinated action: Case(s) transferred to a court under an order coordinating actions. Report one filing for each case transferred in from other county under an order coordinating actions. Report one additional filing for the coordinating action itself if a new coordinated case number is assigned. Do not report additional filings for local case(s) that are part of the coordinating action; these cases should have already been reported as a filing at the time of the initial filing of the case.

For example:

An order is granted to coordinate 10 civil cases in Court A; 8 cases originally filed in Court A and 2 cases originally filed in Court B. These 8 cases should have already been reported as a filing at the time of initial filing in Court A, and the 2 cases should have already been counted as a filing in Court B. When the coordinated action has been granted, Court A would report new filings for the 2 cases transferred from Court B to Court A as part of coordination. Court A would also report an additional filing for the coordinated action itself if a new coordinated case number is assigned.

This example would result in 11 civil filings reported by Court A; 8 filings for the cases originally filed in Court A, 2 filings for the cases transferred from Court B as part of coordination, and 1 filing for the coordinated action itself.

- Civil case type classification is determined at the time of filing based on the codes used on the Civil Case Cover Sheet and cannot be changed during the life of the case.
- A civil property case that contains multiple parcels in the complaint should be counted as a single filing.

This type of property case with multiple parcels is much like a civil case with multiple parties where there should only be a single filing count, but the case is not considered disposed until all parties or parcels have been resolved.

- An Interpleader should be counted as a filing only if it is filed as an independent action as the initial filing in a case. An Interpleader filed within an existing civil case should not be counted as a filing.
- If a petition/complaint falls under "Other Civil Complaints and Petitions," report it as a filing only if it is filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing civil case.

What/how not to report filings:

- Reopened cases are reported separately from filings in the reopened row on both the JBSIS and Portal reports, and are not included in the filings data for civil unlimited or civil limited.
- A consolidated case should not be counted as a new or separate filing.

There is already a lead case in the court with the other consolidated cases being subsumed under the lead case. Each case that is being consolidated should have already been counted as a filing, and the consolidated case continues under the lead case without a new filing being counted.
- A motion requesting coordination or a petition filed to coordinate complex actions should not be counted as a new filing.

New filing(s) for coordinated cases should only be counted when coordination has been granted and the coordinated case(s) have been assigned to a court.

- Do not report additional filings for local case(s) that are part of the coordinating action; these cases should have already been reported as a filing at the time of the initial filing of the case.
- A case transferred after final disposition would not get a new filing for the receiving court, but all hearings and events should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report.
- Do not count cases that are transferred or reassigned between courtrooms, courthouses, or judicial districts within the same county.
- Do not count a separate filing for a subsequent petition/complaint if it is filed within an existing civil case. However, all hearings and events for these subsequent petitions/complaints should be captured in the workload section of the JBSIS report or in Section C. Other Data on the Portal report if applicable.
- Do not report temporary civil harassment restraining orders (CH-120) as a filing. JBSIS and the Portal captures "Request for Orders to Stop Harassment" petitions (CH-100) as a filing but not their accompanying temporary petitions (CH-120).
- A request to renew a restraining order should not be counted as a separate filing. This is considered a subsequent petition filed in the existing civil harassment case.
- Opposing or cross-petitions (e.g., in a civil harassment matter) should not be counted as a separate filing.
- Amended complaints or cross-complaints should not be counted as a separate filing.
- An Interpleader filed within an existing civil case should not be counted as a filing.
- Adoption complaints adding plaintiffs to an existing civil case (e.g., the Master Complaint) should not be reported as a separate filing.
- Parking appeals should be reported on the 11a Misdemeanor and Infraction report (JBSIS only) even if they are handled in the civil department.
- Elder Abuse cases should be reported on the 06a Family Law report even if they are handled in the civil department.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The JBSIS standards include a more detailed breakdown of cases by case type than the Portal but the rules for counting civil limited and civil unlimited filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same. The definition for certain more aggregate Portal case types would be made up of the individual definitions of several different types of case types reported in JBSIS. The association of the Portal case type definitions with those definitions for JBSIS case types is shown in the two tables below.

For example, the definition for the Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions (05) case type on the Portal is made up of the individual definitions of the following nine case types reported in JBSIS:

- 10–Auto Tort
- 20–Other PI/PD/WD
- 30–Other Tort
- 40–Employment
- 50–Contract
- 60–Real Property
- 80–Judicial Review
- 90– Provisionally Complex Litigation
- 100–Enforcement of Judgment
- 110–Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions

A type of civil case is reported on either the 05a–Civil Limited or 05b–Civil Unlimited report based on the amount reflected on the Civil Case Cover Sheet (\$25,000 jurisdictional limit for a Civil Limited case).

Report 05a Civil Limited

JBSIS	Portal
10 Auto Tort	05 Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions (non-UD)
20 Other PI/PD/WD	
30 Other Tort	
40 Employment	
50 Contract	
60 Real Property	
80 Judicial Review	
90 Provisionally Complex Litigation	
100 Enforcement of Judgment	
110 Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions	
70 Unlawful Detainer (UD)	65 Unlawful Detainer (UD)

Report 05b Civil Unlimited

JBSIS	Portal
10 Auto Tort	05 Auto Tort
20 Other PI/PD/WD	15 Other PI/PD/WD
30 Other Tort	105 Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions
40 Employment	
50 Contract	
60 Real Property	
70 Unlawful Detainer	
80 Judicial Review	
90 Provisionally Complex Litigation	
100 Enforcement of Judgment	
110 Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions	
120 Small Claims Appeals	115 Small Claims Appeals

Case Type Definitions

Civil case types are based on the codes used on the Civil Case Cover Sheet, which are included in the definition for each civil case type.

Auto Tort

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	10 – Auto Tort	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	10 – Auto Tort	05 – Auto Tort

* **Auto Tort** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action that results from a party’s alleged negligent operation of a motor vehicle. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 22 PI/PD/WD—Auto
- 46 Uninsured motorist

Other PI/PD/WD (personal injury/property damage/wrongful death)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	20 – Other PI/PD/WD	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	20 – Other PI/PD/WD	15 – Other PI/PD/WD

* **Other PI/PD/WD** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action alleging that one party has caused an injury or death to another party or damage to another party’s property caused by an action other than automobile tort. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 04 Asbestos
- 23 PI/PD/WD—Other
- 24 Product liability
- 45 Medical malpractice

*Other examples of **Other PI/PD/WD** cases:*

- Asbestos Property Damage
- Asbestos Personal Injury/Wrongful Death
- Medical Malpractice—Physicians and Surgeons
- Other Professional Health Care Malpractice
- Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)
- Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism)
- Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
- Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress

Other Tort

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	30 – Other Tort	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	30 – Other Tort	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Other Tort** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action that involves a civil wrong or injury for which the court may provide a remedy in the form of an action for damages. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 07 Business tort
- 08 Civil rights
- 13 Defamation

- 16 Fraud
- 19 Intellectual property
- 25 Professional negligence
- 35 Non-PI/PD/WD tort—Other

*Other examples of **Other Tort** cases:*

- Unfair Business Practice
- Civil Rights discrimination or false arrest (but not civil harassment)
- Slander or libel
- Legal Malpractice
- Other Professional Malpractice (but not medical or legal)

Employment

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	40 – Employment	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	40 – Employment	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Employment** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action that involves a civil wrong or injury related to employment for which the court may provide a remedy in the form of an action for damages. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 15 Other employment
- 36 Wrongful termination

Contract

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	50 – Contract	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	50 – Contract	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Contract** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action involving a dispute over a promissory agreement between two or more individuals or organizations. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 06 Breach of contract/warranty

- 09 Collections
- 18 Insurance coverage
- 37 Contract—Other

*Other examples of **Contract** cases:*

- Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (but not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)
- Contract/Warranty Breach-Seller Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)
- Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty
- Other Breach of Contract/Warranty
- Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts)
- Collection Case-seller Plaintiff
- Other Promissory Note/Collections Case
- Auto Insurance Subrogation
- Other Insurance Coverage
- Contractual Fraud
- Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	60 – Real Property	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	60 – Real Property	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Real Property** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action that arises out of the ownership, use, or disposition of land or real estate. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 14 Eminent domain/inverse condemnation
- 26 Other real property
- 33 Wrongful eviction

*Other examples of **Real Property** cases:*

- Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title)
- Writ of Possession of Real Property
- Mortgage Foreclosure
- Quiet Title
- Other Real Property (but not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, or foreclosure)

Unlawful Detainer

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	70 – Unlawful Detainer	65 – Unlawful Detainer
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	70 – Unlawful Detainer	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Unlawful Detainer** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action involving the possession of real property by a commercial or residential tenant whose original entry was lawful but whose right to the possession has terminated. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 31 Unlawful detainer—Commercial
- 32 Unlawful detainer—Residential
- 38 Drugs

Judicial Review

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	80 – Judicial Review	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	80 – Judicial Review	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Judicial Review** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A procedure for seeking judicial review of the validity of an order or a decision. Include appeals of decisions by the Labor Commissioner and the Employment Development Department (EDD). Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 02 Writ of mandate
- 05 Asset forfeiture
- 11 Petition re: arbitration award
- 39 Judicial review—Other

*Other examples of **Judicial Review** cases:*

- Writ-Administrative Mandamus
- Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter
- Writ-Other Limited Court Case Review
- Review of Health Officer Order
- Notice of Appeal-Labor Commissioner Appeals
- Appeal of potentially dangerous or vicious dog determination
- Claims Opposing Forfeiture

Provisionally Complex Litigation

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	90 – Provisionally Complex Litigation	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	90 – Provisionally Complex Litigation	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Provisionally Complex Litigation** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

Provisionally complex civil litigation. (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403.) Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

- 03 Antitrust/trade regulation
- 10 Construction defect
- 28 Securities litigation
- 30 Toxic tort/environmental
- 40 Claims involving mass tort
- 41 Insurance coverage claims arising from the above-listed provisionally complex case types

In addition, a civil case with other codes checked on the Civil Case Cover Sheet should be reported in the Provisionally Complex Litigation category if item 2 is also checked indicating that this case is complex.

For example:

If the Civil Case Cover Sheet has Asbestos (04) checked and also box 2 indicating that this case is complex, then this case should be reported in the Provisionally Complex Litigation category for JBSIS (and in Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions for the Portal).

If just the Asbestos (04) box is checked on the Civil Case Cover Sheet, then the case should be reported in the Other PI/PD/WD category for both JBSIS and the Portal.

Note: Although “a court may declare by local rule that certain types of cases are or are not provisionally complex pursuant to this subdivision” (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.400(d)), unless the Civil Case Cover Sheet designates the case as complex, the case is reported under the specific case type column.

Enforcement of Judgment

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	100 – Enforcement of Judgment	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	100 – Enforcement of Judgment	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Enforcement of Judgment** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

An action that gives the local court jurisdiction (for enforcement purposes) over a judgment rendered by another agency or in another county, state, or country. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet code 20, enforcement of judgment (e.g., sister state, foreign, out-of-county abstracts, etc.).

*Other examples of **Enforcement of Judgment** cases:*

- Enforcement of obligation of the bail bond for a surety or bondsman
- Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
- Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)
- Sister State Judgment
- Administrative Agency Award (but not unpaid taxes)
- Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
- Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Other Civil Complaints and Petitions

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05a: Civil Limited	110 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions	05 – Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions *
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	110 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions	105 – Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions *

* **Other Civil Complaints and Petitions** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

Other civil complaints and civil petitions not defined in the other JBSIS or Portal case types. Includes Civil Case Cover Sheet codes:

Miscellaneous civil complaint

- 27 RICO
- 42 Other

Miscellaneous civil petition

- 21 Partnership and corporate governance
- 43 Other

*Other examples of **Other Civil Complaints and Petitions** cases:*

- Petition to determine potentially dangerous or vicious dog
- Declaratory Relief Only
- Injunctive Relief Only
- Mechanics Lien
- Other Commercial Complaint Case (but non-tort/non-complex)
- Civil Harassment
- Workplace Violence
- Gun Violence Restraining Order

Election Contest
Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief from Late Claim

Small Claims Appeals

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 05b: Civil Unlimited	120 – Small Claims Appeals	115 – Small Claims Appeals

The filing of a notice of appeal regarding a small claims judgment (Code Civ. Proc., § 116.750).

DRAFT

Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Civil case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Categories	JBSIS	Portal
Unlawful Detainer (UD)	Unlawful Detainer (only from Report 05a: Civil Limited)	Unlawful Detainer (UD) (only Report 05a: Civil Limited)
Civil Limited (non-UD)	Auto Tort Other PI/PD/WD Other Tort Employment Contract Real Property Judicial Review Provisionally Complex Litigation Enforcement of Judgment Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions	Other Civil Limited Complaints and Petitions (non UD)
EDD	Sacramento only For purposes of the RAS model every year, Sacramento manually reports EDD data which is backed out of their Civil Limited filings.	
Civil Unlimited	Auto Tort Other PI/PD/WD Other Tort Employment Contract Real Property Unlawful Detainer Judicial Review Provisionally Complex Litigation Enforcement of Judgment Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions Small Claims Appeals	Auto Tort PI/PD/WD Other Civil Unlimited Complaints and Petitions Small Claims Appeals
Complex Civil	Filings data estimated from annual complex civil filing fees reported by each court. For purposes of the RAS model every year, the estimated complex civil filings is backed out of Civil Unlimited filings.	
Asbestos	These are reported in the "Other Tort" category for JBSIS and in the "Other Civil Unlimited" category for the Portal, but not in a way that can be broken out for RAS. For purposes of the RAS model every year, each court manually reports asbestos data which is backed out of Civil Unlimited filings.	

Family Law

Report 06a

Overview

A major classification category of cases involving family actions, such as marital actions (e.g., dissolution), custody matters, child support, parental rights, adoption, and other types of family law petitions and complaints. A case is the unit of count for family law and consists of the filing of a complaint or petition regardless of the number of defendants or respondents or causes of action listed in the complaint or petition.

Family case types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Portal. The JBSIS standards include a detailed breakdown of cases by case type and disposition, and include workload measures, such as the number of hearings. The Portal standards include fewer case types, dispositions and workload measures than JBSIS.

Although there are different case type categories in JBSIS compared to the Portal, the overall types of family law filings reported should be the same in JBSIS and the Portal. In addition, the rules for counting family law filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

The beginning of a family law court case by formal submission of an initial petition or complaint or by the transfer-in of a case from another jurisdiction before the final disposition of the case. Subsequent petitions or complaints filed in an existing case are not counted as a separate filing with the following two exceptions for the Family Law report:

Domestic violence: Report domestic violence cases as a separate filing even if they are processed as part of an existing case.

Department of Child Support Services (DCSS): Report a DCSS filing when the Department of Child Support Services is party to a child support matter that is filed within an existing dissolution, parental relations, or other type of family law case.

JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on the Family Law 06a report:

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of cases filed

What/how to report:

- For a case transferred in from another jurisdiction, a new filing is counted only if the transfer occurs before the case reaches final disposition, which would be when the case has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed.
- Domestic violence cases: Report domestic violence cases as separate filings and dispositions (JBSIS column 80 or 90; Portal column 75) even if they are processed as part of an existing case.
- Department of Child Support Services (DCSS): Report a single filing when DCSS is party to a child support case (JBSIS column 100 or 110; Portal column 95) even if it is processed as part of an existing case. Only a single DCSS filing should be counted when DCSS first enters as party to the child support matter through the filing of a complaint (form FL-600), a Statement for Registration of California Support Order (form FL-650), or a Notice Regarding Payment of Support (FL-632).
- Supplemental DCSS Complaints filed in an existing DCSS child support case is not counted as a separate filing; only the initial time when DCSS first enters as a party to a child support matter is reported as a filing.
- A child support matter filed by DCSS is reported in case types columns 100 or 110 in JBSIS or 95 in the Portal, while a child support order filed by a private party is reported as a different case type. This private party child support order is reported as the case type Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints in column 130 in JBSIS or 125 in the Portal.
- A filing should be counted if a petition is filed for Summary Dissolution.
- A surrogacy petition filed in the courts is counted as a filing in case type 70-Establish Parental Relationship for JBSIS courts and case type 65-Parentage for Portal courts.
- An adult adoption or adoption of a married minor (form JV-193) should be reported as a filing in the Adoption case type
- A Family Law Habeas petition should be counted as a filing in the case type Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints.
- A separate filing should be counted when a petition is filed seeking the dissolution of marriage as an alternative to legal separation or nullity in the event that the petition for legal separation or nullity is denied by the court or vacated by the parties. In this scenario, when a dissolution for marriage is filed as an alternative, count one filing for the legal separation or nullity petition and a second filing for the dissolution.
- A petition for an Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse Protective Orders (form EA-100) should be counted as a filing on the Family Law report (case type Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints) even if they are filed in a different department (e.g., Probate).
- A petition for a Juvenile Restraining Order (form JV-245) should be counted as a filing in the case type Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints only if the juvenile is not involved in a delinquency proceeding.

- If a petition/complaint falls under the case type Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints, count it as a filing only if it is filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing family case.

What/how not to report:

- Do not report petitions filed to adopt pursuant to a juvenile matter in which the child became a dependent of the court (form JV-100). These are reported in Juvenile Dependency Report 9a.
- An amended petition for Dissolution following an initial petition for Separation or Nullity should not be reported as a separate Dissolution filing.
- Do not report emergency protective orders (EPO) or temporary domestic violence restraining orders (DV-110). JBSIS only captures "Request for Order" domestic violence petitions (DV-100) but not their accompanying temporary petitions (DV-110).
- Do not count a request to renew a domestic violence restraining order as a filing.
- If a petition/complaint listed under Other Family Law is filed within an existing case, do not count it as a new filing, but capture related hearings and events in workload.
- Civil harassment petitions are not reported on the Family Law report but on the Unlimited Civil Report 05b.
- Do not count a filing for a Juvenile Restraining Order if the juvenile is already involved in a delinquency proceeding. This would be considered a subsequent petition in the existing juvenile delinquency case.
- Supplemental DCSS complaints filed within an existing DCSS child support case is not counted as a separate filing.
 - JBSIS courts do report these supplemental complaints in row 400, which is separate from the filings row 200 and is not included in a court's filings data.
 - Portal courts do not report these supplemental DCSS complaints filed within an existing DCSS case
- A case transferred after final disposition would not be counted as a new filing for the receiving court, but all hearings and events should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report.
- The reopening of a case after the granting of a motion to vacate judgment, setting aside a dismissal, or reversal on appeal of judgment is not reported as a new filing but in the reopened row on the JBSIS or Portal report.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The JBSIS standards include a more detailed breakdown of family law case types than the Portal but the rules for counting family law filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Family Law: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS	Portal
10 Dissolution with Minor Children	06 Dissolution
40 Dissolution without Minor Children	
20 Legal Separation with Minor Children	07 Legal Separation
50 Legal Separation without Minor Children	
30 Nullity with Minor Children	08 Nullity
60 Nullity without Minor Children	
70 Establish Parental Relationship	65 Parentage
80 Domestic Violence Prevention with Minor Children	75 Domestic Violence
90 Domestic Violence Prevention without Minor Children	
100 Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	95 Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)
110 Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)—UIFSA	
120 Adoption	125 Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
130 Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	

Case Type Definitions

Dissolution with Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	10 – Dissolution with Minor Children	06 – Dissolution *

* **Dissolution with Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition (forms FL-100 or FL-103) seeking dissolution of a marriage or domestic partnership in which there are minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330.) or domestic partnership (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).

Dissolution without Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	40 – Dissolution without Minor Children	06 – Dissolution *

* **Dissolution without Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking dissolution of a marriage in which there are no minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)), or a joint petition (form FL-800) for summary dissolution of marriage (Fam. Code, § 2400).

Legal Separation with Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	20 – Legal Separation with Minor Children	07 – Legal Separation *

* **Legal Separation with Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking legal separation of a marriage in which there are minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330) or domestic partnership (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).

Legal Separation without Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	50 – Legal Separation without Minor Children	07 – Legal Separation *

* **Legal Separation without Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking legal separation of a marriage in which there are no minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330).

Nullity with Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	30 – Nullity with Minor Children	08 – Nullity *

* **Nullity with Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking nullity of a marriage in which there are minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2250) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).

Nullity without Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	60 – Nullity without Minor Children	08 – Nullity *

* **Nullity without Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking nullity of a marriage in which there are no minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2250) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).

Establish Parental Relationship

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	70 – Establish Parental Relationship	65 – Parentage

A petition (form FL-200) brought under the Uniform Parentage Act to establish parental relationship (Fam. Code, § 7600). A surrogacy petition filed in the court should also be captured in this area.

Domestic Violence Prevention with Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	80 – Domestic Violence Prevention with Minor Children	75 – Domestic Violence *

* **Domestic Violence Prevention with Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A family law case type based on a Request for Domestic Violence Order (form DV-100) seeking protection under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, in which there are minor children of the relationship (Fam. Code, § 6200).

Domestic Violence Prevention without Minor Children

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	90 – Domestic Violence Prevention without Minor Children	75 – Domestic Violence *

* **Domestic Violence Prevention without Minor Children** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A family law case type based on a Request for Domestic Violence Order (form DV-100) seeking protection under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, in which there are no minor children of the relationship (Fam. Code, § 6200).

Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	100 – Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	95 – Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)

* **Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A child support matter where the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) is a party to the case. Only a single filing should be counted when DCSS first enters as party to the child support matter through the filing of a complaint (form FL-600) to establish parental obligation, parentage, and/or child support (Fam. Code, §§ 2330.1, 17400, 17404), a Statement for Registration of California Support Order (form FL-650) by DCSS (Fam. Code, § 5601), or a Notice Regarding Payment of Support (FL-632).

Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)—UIFSA

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	110 – Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)—UIFSA	95 – Child Support (DCSS)

* **Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)—UIFSA** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition filed requesting the court to establish a support order for a spouse or child, payable by the obligor under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (Fam. Code, § 4900) or registration of an interstate support order by DCSS (Fam. Code, § 5601).

Adoption

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	120 – Adoption	105 – Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints *

* **Adoption** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A petition seeking to establish a new, permanent relationship of parent and child between persons not having that relationship biologically (Fam. Code, § 8500 et seq.). An adult adoption or adoption of a married minor (form JV-193) would also be reported in this category.

Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
--

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 06a: Family Law	130 – Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	105 – Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints *

* **Adoption** is also included in this category in the Portal

Other family law petitions and complaints not specified in JBSIS case type columns 10–120, including but not limited to:

- Request for approval of minor’s contract (Minor’s Compromise; Fam. Code, § 6751) (form MC-350)
- Request for approval of underage marriages (Fam. Code, §§ 302, 303) (form FL-910)
- Emancipation (Fam. Code, § 7000) (form MC-300)
- Independent action for custody (Fam. Code, § 3120) (form FL-260)
- Juvenile exit (custody) orders (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 362) (form JV-200)
- Family Law Habeas petitions (e.g., Petition to produce an unlawfully detained minor)
- Registration of California or out-of-state custody orders (Fam. Code, § 3445) (form FL-580)
- Registration of foreign, out-of-state, or tribal domestic violence restraining order (CLETS) (Fam. Code, § 6380) (form DV-600)
- Statement for Registration of California Support Order (form FL-440) filed by a private party (Fam. Code, § 5602)
- Termination of parental rights (Fam. Code, § 7505)
- Third-party visitation (Fam. Code, § 3100).
- Petition for Protective Orders (Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse) (form EA-100).
- Petition for Juvenile Restraining Order (form JV-245) only if the juvenile is not involved in a delinquency proceeding.

Note: These petitions in the Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints case type category should only be reported as a filing if they are filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing case.

RAS Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Family Law case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Category	JBSIS	Portal
Family Law - Marital	Dissolution with Minor Children Dissolution without Minor Children Legal Separation with Minor Children Legal Separation without Minor Children Nullity with Minor Children Nullity without Minor Children	Dissolution of Marriage Legal Separation Nullity of Marriage
Parentage	Establish Parental Relationship	Parentage
Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence with Minor Children Domestic Violence without Minor Children	Domestic Violence
Child Support	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)—UIFSA	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)
Other Family Law	Adoption Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints Dependency Adoption (from Juvenile Dependency Report 09a)	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints Dependency Adoption (Juvenile Dependency Report 09a)

Note: Dependency adoption filings from the Juvenile Dependency Report 09a have been mapped to the Other Family Law case category in RAS. Portal courts had been reporting these dependency adoptions in the Other Family Law case category on the Family Law Report 06a prior to the new reporting category that was added to the Portal Dependency report in December 2015.

Felony

JBSIS: Report 07c

Portal: Report 07a and 07b

Overview

A criminal case category that involves a defendant charged with a felony-level criminal offense.

The defendant is the unit of count for a criminal felony case regardless of the number of charges filed. If a criminal felony complaint names three defendants, report three separate felony filings, one for each defendant. A defendant charged with multiple offenses including at least one felony-level offense would only result in a single filing count in the felony case type category associated with the most serious charge.

The most serious charge is defined by the Department of Justice (DOJ) hierarchy of criminal offenses. In cases with multiple felony-level charges, report the case under the felony case type carrying the most severe sentence, as determined by the DOJ hierarchy code.

There is a DOJ Offense Code Table posted on the JBSIS website (<http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/>) under References which contains the DOJ hierarchy code for determining the most serious charge on a case. This DOJ Offense Code Table is updated as new offense code tables are made available on the Department of Justice website. When there are multiple charges, determine the DOJ hierarchy code for all charges and use the case type code associated with the lowest (i.e., most severe) hierarchy value. The DOJ Offense Code Table also contains the mapping for every DOJ criminal charge to the associated JBSIS case type.

Although there are different case type categories in JBSIS compared to the Portal, the overall types of felony filings reported should be the same in JBSIS and the Portal. In addition, the rules for counting felony filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

JBSIS and Portal: Felony Reports 07a, 07b, 07c

JBSIS courts submit felony data on a single report (07c), while Portal courts use two separate reports (07a and 07b) to submit felony data. However, a 07c report will automatically be generated for Portal courts and stored in the JBSIS data warehouse from the two 07a and 07b reports. This 07c felony report generated for Portal courts is consistent and comparable to the general format of the 07c felony report submitted by JBSIS courts. Felony data published in the annual Court Statistics Report and used in the Resource Allocation Study (RAS) model is based on data contained in the 07c report for both JBSIS and Portal courts.

Filing

For statistical reporting purposes, a criminal case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of a criminal felony complaint, a grand jury indictment, a transfer-in from another jurisdiction prior to final disposition of the case, or a miscellaneous felony petition alleging facts and requesting relief.

JBSIS courts report felony filings data in several different rows on the 07c report depending on the type of felony case. A felony complaint filed by the prosecutor is reported in row 300–complaint; a grand jury indictment is reported in row 400–indictment; a felony case that is transferred in to a court prior to final disposition of the case (see filing definition below for more detail) is reported in row 600–transfer-in; and a miscellaneous felony petition (see filing definition below for more detail) is reported in row 700–petition. Total felony filings for JBSIS courts represent the subtotal of these four individual rows on the 07c report and is included in row 200–filings.

Portal courts should report all felony filings on report 07a. All felony filings are included in a single row on report 07a – “A. Number of filings”. Grand Jury Indictments and Miscellaneous Felony Petitions should also be included in this row on report 07a. This is done for statistical reporting purposes and may not be consistent with the different stages of case processing reflected in report 07a compared to report 07b.

NOTE: The only data from Portal report 07b included in filings data is from the Habeas Corpus section at the bottom of the report.

What/how to report:

- A criminal case commences and a filing is counted in JBSIS or the Portal through one of the following:
 - Complaint: A filing consisting of a formal written accusation made and submitted to a court by a prosecutor, alleging that a specified person(s) has committed a specified felony-level offense(s).
 - Indictment: A filing consisting of a formal written accusation submitted to a court by a grand jury, alleging that a specified person(s) has committed a specified felony-level offense(s).
 - Transfer: A filing in which the current court is the recipient of a change of venue from the original court on the motion of the defendant or the court, or a jurisdictional (intracounty) transfer by the prosecutor or the court.

Change of venue: A new felony filing is counted only if the change of venue occurs before the case reaches final disposition (i.e., dismissal or sentencing). A case transferred to a court after conviction and sentencing (e.g., felony

probation supervision under PC 1203.9) is considered postdisposition activity and should not get a new filing count for the receiving court.

Example: A felony case is originally filed in one court but a change of venue is granted after the preliminary hearing and the case is transferred to a different court. The court receiving the case after the change in venue would report a new felony filing in row 600–transfer-in on the JBSIS report, or in row A. Number of filings on Portal report 07a.

Jurisdictional (intracounty) transfer: A new felony filing is counted when a case originally filed as a misdemeanor is upgraded to a felony by the prosecutor or the court.

Example: A case is originally filed as a misdemeanor but the prosecutor amends the complaint by adding a new, felony-level charge. The court would report a felony filing for this case in row 600–transfer-in on the JBSIS report, or in row A. Number of defendants accused on Portal report 07a.

- Petition: A petition filed in criminal court where there is no existing criminal case in which the petition can be filed, and which is not specified in the DOJ Offense Code Table.

See definition for “Miscellaneous Felony Petition” case type

- Portal courts should report filings for all felony complaints, indictments, transfers, and petitions in the same row on Report 07a – row A. Number of defendants accused.
- Each defendant named in the complaint or indictment is reported as one filing.
- A filing for a miscellaneous felony petition should only be counted if the petition is not part of or filed within an existing criminal case.

Example: A petition to seal and destroy arrest record should be counted as a filing if this petition is filed as an independent action and not part of an existing criminal case.

- Filings are categorized according to the DOJ Offense Code Table and the DOJ hierarchy of criminal offenses posted on the JBSIS website (<http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/>) under References.

Note: Portal courts only report filings in an aggregate felony category so the DOJ Offense Code Table is not needed to distinguish different types of felony case types.

- A defendant charged with multiple offenses is reported according to the most serious charge based on the DOJ hierarchy code.

Example: A defendant is charged with two felony offenses, PC 203, mayhem, and PC 477, counterfeiting.

Portal courts: This case would be reported as a single felony filing in the aggregate felony category.

JBSIS courts: This case would be reported as a single felony filing with a case type 40–Assault, because PC 203 has a DOJ hierarchy value of 10900 and PC 477 has a value of 16500. PC 203 is the more severe charge with the lower DOJ hierarchy value. If the PC 477 charge was the only charge on the criminal complaint, the case would be reported as a felony filing with a case type code of 70–Property Offense.

What/how not to report:

- Do not count a filing for defendants who are discharged prior to the filing of a complaint.
- Do not count a filing for a case transferred to a court after conviction or final disposition of the case (e.g., felony probation supervision under PC 1203.9).
- Petitions for revocation of post-release community supervision and revocation of parole (i.e., AB109 petitions) are not counted as filings.
- Portal courts should not report felony filings on report 07b; all felony filings including grand jury indictments and felony petitions should be included on report 07a.
- A defendant charged with a violation of probation is not considered a new filing. This is considered postdisposition activity on an existing criminal case and should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report 07c or on Portal report 07b in section C. Other Data if applicable.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The JBSIS standards include a more detailed breakdown of felony case types than the Portal but the rules for counting felony filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same. The definitions for reporting Felony filings in the Portal is made up of the individual definitions of the 10 different felony case types reported in JBSIS (i.e., 10 – Homicide through 90 – Other Felony). The association of the Portal case type definitions with those definitions for JBSIS case types is shown below.

Felony: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS	Portal
10 Homicide	05 Felony
20 Forcible Rape	
30 Kidnap	
40 Assault	
50 Robbery	
60 Sexual Offense	
70 Property Offense	
80 Drug Offense	
90 Other Felony	
100 Miscellaneous Felony Petition	
120 Criminal Habeas Corpus	115 Criminal Habeas Corpus

Case Type Definitions

The felony case types are determined based on the criminal charge(s) filed against each defendant in a criminal felony case. The DOJ Offense Code Table on the JBSIS website (<http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/>) under References contains the mapping for every DOJ criminal charge to the associated felony case type. There are over 1,200 different felony-level charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table that include not only offenses of the Penal Code, but also Vehicle Code, Health and Safety Code, Welfare and Institutions Code, and several other code types.

For example, PC 459 Burglary: First Degree is mapped to the felony case type 70–Property Offense while PC 215(A) Carjacking is mapped to the felony case type 50–Robbery.

The definitions below contain some examples of charges that are associated with each of the following felony case cases. However, these examples are not meant to be an exhaustive list and the DOJ Offense Code Table should be used to determine the felony case type associated with a given felony-level criminal charge.

Homicide

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	10 – Homicide	05 – Felony *

* **Homicide** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Homicide JBSIS case type 10.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Homicide** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

PC 128 PERJURY: INNOCENT PERSON EXECUTED
 PC 187(A) MURDER: FIRST DEGREE
 PC 18755 (A) DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE/EXPLOSIVE CAUSING DEATH

Forcible Rape

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	20 – Forcible Rape	05 – Felony *

* **Forcible Rape** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Forcible Rape JBSIS case type 20.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Forcible Rape** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

PC 220 ASSAULT TO COMMIT RAPE
 PC 262(A)(1) RAPE SPOUSE BY FORCE/FEAR/ETC

Kidnap

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	30 – Kidnap	05 – Felony *

* **Kidnap** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Kidnap JBSIS case type 30.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Kidnap** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

PC 207(A)	KIDNAPPING
PC 278	CHILD STEALING
PC 280	CONCEAL/REMOVE CHILD SUBJECT TO ADOPTION: OUT OF STATE

Assault

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	40 – Assault	05 – Felony *

* **Assault** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Assault JBSIS case type 40.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Assault** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

PC 203	MAYHEM
PC 242	BATTERY
PC 417.3	EXHIBIT/DRAW FIREARM IN PRESENCE OF MOTOR VEHICLE OCCUPANT
PC 12309	USE DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE CAUSING BODILY INJURY
VC 21464(C)	INTERFERE WITH TRAFFIC DEVICE: DEATH/INJURY

Robbery

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	50 – Robbery	05 – Felony *

* **Robbery** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Robbery JBSIS case type 50.

Some examples of criminal charges for the **Robbery** case type (as of July 1, 2018):

PC 211 ROBBERY
 PC 215(A) CARJACKING

Sexual Offense

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	60 – Sexual Offense	05 – Felony *

* **Sexual Offense** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Sexual Offense JBSIS case type 60.

Some examples of criminal charges for the **Sexual Offense** case type (as of July 1, 2018):

PC 243.4(A) SEXUAL BATTERY
 PC 266 H(A) PIMPING
 PC 288.3(A) CONTACT MINOR WITH INTENT SEX
 PC 290.013(A) SEX REGISTRANT FAIL REPORT ADDRESS CHANGE
 PC 314.1 INDECENT EXPOSURE W/PRIOR
 PC 647 F FELONY PROSTITUTION

Property Offense

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	70 – Property Offense	05 – Felony *

* **Property Offense** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Property Offense JBSIS case type 70.

Some examples of criminal charges for the **Property Offense** case type (as of July 1, 2018):

PC 459 BURGLARY
 PC 477 COUNTERFEITING
 PC 514 EMBEZZLEMENT
 BP 22430(A) MANUFACTURE/SELL/ETC DECEPTIVE IDENTIFICATION
 CC 25540 VIOLATION OF CORPORATE SECURITIES LAW/ETC
 CI 2945.4(A) FORECLOSURE FRAUD
 HN 305 SINK/ETC VESSEL/ETC
 IC 1733 THEFT OF FUNDS BY BROKER/AGENT
 UI 2110 FAIL TO PAY DEDUCTIONS WITHHELD

VC 4463(A)(1) FORGE/ALTER VEHICLE REGISTRATION/ETC
 WI 10980(D) FOOD STAMP PROGRAM VIOLATION

Drug Offense

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	80 – Drug Offense	05 – Felony *

* **Drug Offense** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Drug Offense JBSIS case type 80.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Drug Offense** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

BP 4060 POSSESS CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES WITHOUT A PRESCRIPTION
 HS 11173(B) FALSE STATEMENT IN PRESCRIPTION/ETC
 HS 11379.2 POSS FOR SALE/SELL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

Other Felony

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	90 – Other Felony	05 – Felony *

* **Other Felony** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Other Felony JBSIS case type 90.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Other Felony** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

PC 129 FALSE STATEMENT UNDER OATH
 PC 142(A) PEACE OFFICER REFUSE TO ARREST
 PC 186.10(A) MONEY LAUNDERING
 PC 236 FALSE IMPRISONMENT
 PC 451(D) ARSON: PROPERTY
 PC 518 EXTORTION
 PC 25400(C)(2) CARRY CONCEALED STOLEN WEAPON
 BP 2052(A) PRACTICE MEDICINE/ETC WITHOUT CERTIFICATE
 EL 18100 VOTER REGISTRATION VIOLATION
 FG 3009 KILL/INJURE WHILE HUNTING
 GC 1090 CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CONTRACTS/SALES/PURCHASES
 HS 12305 POSSESS EXPLOSIVE ILLEGALLY
 HS 25189.5(A) ILLEGAL DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

IC 1800(A)	OPERATE WITHOUT BAIL LICENSE
RT 19721(A)(1)	WILLFUL INTENT TO DEFRAUD TAX REFUND
VC 20001(A)	HIT AND RUN RESULTING IN DEATH OR INJURY
VC 23153(A)	DUI ALCOHOL: CAUSING BODILY INJURY
WI 8101(A)	SELL/ETC DEADLY WEAPON TO MENTALLY DISORDERED PERSON

Miscellaneous Felony Petition

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07a: Felony (Portal)	100 – Miscellaneous Felony Petition	95 – Miscellaneous Felony Petition

Miscellaneous Felony Petition is not included in the DOJ Offense Code Table. Below are some examples of Miscellaneous Felony Petitions that should be counted as a filing **only if it is filed as an independent action and not part of an existing criminal case**:

- Petitions for Certificate of Rehabilitation and Pardon (Pen. Code, § 4852.01)
- Petition to Seal and Destroy Arrest Record
- Petition for Removal from Gang Injunction
- Petition for Return of Firearm (excludes the W&I 8102 that are reported in Mental Health)
- Petitions to Expunge DNA Profiles/Samples

Criminal Habeas Corpus

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 07c: Felony (JBSIS) Report 07b: Felony (Portal)	120 – Criminal Habeas Corpus	115 – Criminal Habeas Corpus

Petitions alleging unlawful imprisonment, unlawful restraint of liberty, or unlawful confinement conditions.

RAS Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Felony case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Category	JBSIS	Portal
Felony	Homicide Forcible Rape Kidnap Assault Robbery Sexual Offense Property Offense Drug Offense Other Felony Miscellaneous Felony Petition Criminal Habeas Corpus	Felony Miscellaneous Felony Petition Criminal Habeas Corpus

DRAFT

Juvenile Delinquency

Report 08a

Overview

A major classification category of caseload that includes cases filed against a minor. Juvenile delinquency report captures the trial court's workload generated by status offenses, non-minor dependent (AB 12) cases, miscellaneous juvenile petitions, and delinquency cases in juvenile court. A minor or juvenile is the unit of count for a juvenile delinquency case, so each juvenile named in a petition is reported as a separate case.

Juvenile Delinquency case types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Portal. The JBSIS standards include a detailed breakdown of cases by case type and disposition, and include workload measures, such as the number of hearings. The Portal standards include fewer case types, dispositions and workload measures than JBSIS.

The case type categories and rules for counting juvenile delinquency filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

The beginning of a court case by formal submission of an initial petition, a subsequent petition, or a notice of hearing alleging the facts and requesting relief, or the transfer- in of a case from another jurisdiction.

A juvenile delinquency filing is counted for the following case types upon the filing of an:

- initial petition or transfer in from another jurisdiction
- subsequent petition alleging re-offenses by a minor that is still a ward of the court
- W&I § 777 Notice of Hearing (formerly supplemental petition) requesting a change of a previous order for a ward that has violated a court order or probation. Most ask for change of placement; some just allege violation of court orders or probation without requesting change in placement
- petition filed by a ward of the delinquency court to treat them as a non-minor dependent (AB 12)
- miscellaneous juvenile petition, but only counted as a separate filing if the petition is not part of an existing juvenile case

JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on the Juvenile Delinquency 08a report:

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of filings

What/how to report:

- Each juvenile named in the petition or notice is reported as one initial petition, subsequent petition, or notice filed and is referred to as one case for statistical reporting purposes.
- Minors may be reported more than once if there are multiple petitions or notices filed on the same minor, even if they are the same type of petition or notice. For each petition or notice filed (per minor), report one petition or notice disposed.
- Include minors that are certified from another court and are not wards of the receiving court on the date the offense was committed.
- For a case transferred in from another jurisdiction, a new filing is counted only if the transfer occurs before the case reaches final disposition, which would be when the case has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed.
- Whether or not the minor was a previously discharged ward of the court is not relevant.
- W&I § 777 Notice of Hearing (formerly supplemental petition)
 - Most notices request an order to change or modify the previous order by removing the minor, who is a ward of the court or a probationer, from the physical custody of a parent, guardian, relative, or friend for placement in a foster home or commitment to a private or county institution or to the Department of Juvenile Justice (Judicial Council forms JV-735).
 - Other notices just allege violation of court orders or conditions of probation without requesting change in placement.
- A non-minor dependent (AB 12) case filed by a ward of the delinquency court should only be counted as a filing if there is not an existing dependency case.
- For cases with dual-status minors, both a Delinquency and Dependency filing should be counted even though a court may decide to either handle them together or separately.
- A separate filing for a miscellaneous juvenile petition should only be counted if the petition is not part of an existing juvenile case.

For example:

A petition to seal and destroy a juvenile's arrest record should be counted as a filing if this petition is filed as an independent action and not part of an existing juvenile case.

What/how not to report:

- A case transferred after final disposition would not be counted as a new filing for the receiving court, but all hearings and events should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report.
- Do not report a filing for petitions for disclosure (W&I 827), expungement, sealing, etc. If these petitions are filed within an existing case, report any hearings or events in the workload section.
- A W&I 778 hearing (form JV-740) to modify, change, or set aside an order or terminate jurisdiction of the court because of a change of circumstance or new evidence should not be reported as a filing. JBSIS courts report these in the workload section in row 3500.
- A mental competency hearing involving a juvenile subject to a delinquency case is reported on the Mental Health Report 10a.

DRAFT

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The juvenile delinquency case types and rules for counting filings are the same in JBSIS and the Portal.

Juvenile Delinquency: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS	Portal
10 Status Offense (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601)—Original	05 W&I 601 Original
20 Delinquency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602)—Original	15 W&I 602 Original
30 Status Offense (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601)—Subsequent	25 W&I 601 Subsequent
40 Delinquency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602)—Subsequent	35 W&I 602 Subsequent
50 Welf. & Inst. Code, § 777 notice	45 W&I 777
60 Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)	55 Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)
70 Miscellaneous Juvenile Petition	65 Miscellaneous Juvenile Petition

Case Type Definitions**Status Offense (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601)—Original**

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	10 – Status Offense (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601)—Original	05 – W&I 601 Original

A petition filed alleging that the minor is habitually disobedient or truant (a status offender) and may be declared a ward of the court as described by Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601.

Delinquency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602)—Original

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	20 – Delinquency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602)—Original	15 – W&I 602 Original

A petition filed wherein the petitioner alleges the violation of some criminal statute, as provided in section W&I 602 or alleges failure of the minor to obey some lawful order of the court.

Status Offense (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601)—Subsequent

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	30 – Status Offense (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601)—Subsequent	25 – W&I 601 Subsequent

A subsequent petition filed alleging that a ward of a court has committed additional acts of disobedience or truancy (a status offender).

Delinquency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602)—Subsequent

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	40 – Delinquency (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602)—Subsequent	35 – W&I 602 Subsequent

A subsequent petition filed alleging that a ward of the court has committed additional acts that have violated laws defining crimes.

Welf. & Inst. Code, § 777 notice

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	50 – Welf. & Inst. Code, § 777 notice	45 – W&I 777

A notice of hearing (formerly supplemental petition) alleging that the minor violated a court order or condition of probation not amounting to a crime (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 5.580; Welf. & Inst. Code, § 777) to change the placement or commitment of a ward or dependent child of the juvenile court.

Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	60 – Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)	55 – Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)

A petition filed in juvenile court where a ward of the delinquency court has a motion filed to treat them as a non-minor dependent.

Miscellaneous Juvenile Petition

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 08a: Juvenile Delinquency	70 – Miscellaneous Juvenile Petition	65 – Miscellaneous Juvenile Petition

A petition filed in juvenile court where there is no existing delinquency case in which the petition can be filed. Below are some examples of Miscellaneous Juvenile Petitions that should be counted as a filing ***only if it is filed as an independent action and not part of an existing delinquency case:***

- Petition to Seal and Destroy Juvenile Arrest Record
- Petition for Removal of Juvenile from Gang Injunction
- Habeas corpus petitions for juveniles

RAS Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Juvenile Delinquency case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Category	JBSIS	Portal
Juvenile Delinquency	Status Offense (W&I 601)—Original Delinquency (W&I 602)—Original Status Offense (W&I 601)—Subsequent Delinquency (W&I 602)—Subsequent	W&I 601 Original W&I 602 Original W&I 601 Subsequent W&I 602 Subsequent

Note:

Welf. & Inst. Code, § 777 notices, Non-minor Dependent (AB 12) cases, and Miscellaneous Juvenile Petitions are not currently included as filings for RAS.

Juvenile Dependency

Report 09a

Overview

A broad classification of cases filed on behalf of a minor by a social services agency, the parents, the minor, or others interested in the welfare of the minor. The purpose of this type of proceeding is to provide safety and protection for children who are abused, neglected, exploited, or at risk of harm. A minor or juvenile is the unit of count for a juvenile dependency case, so each juvenile named in a petition is reported as a separate case.

Juvenile Dependency case types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Portal. The JBSIS standards include a detailed breakdown of cases by case type and disposition, and include workload measures, such as the number of hearings. The Portal standards include fewer case types, dispositions and workload measures than JBSIS.

The case type categories and rules for counting juvenile dependency filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

The beginning of a court case by formal submission of an initial petition, a subsequent petition, or a notice of hearing alleging the facts and requesting relief, or the transfer- in of a case from another jurisdiction.

A Juvenile dependency filing is counted for the following case types upon the filing of an:

- initial petition (W&I § 300) or transfer in from another jurisdiction
- subsequent petition (W&I § 342) alleging new facts relating to a child who is a dependent of the court
- supplemental petition (W&I § 387) requesting removal of the child from current home and recommends placement in foster care or some other institution
- petition to adopt a child who is a dependent of the court
- petition filed by a ward of the dependency court to treat them as a non-minor dependent (AB 12)

JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on the Juvenile Dependency 09a report:

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of filings

What/how to report:

- Each juvenile named in the petition is reported as one initial, subsequent, or supplemental petition filed and is referred to as one case for statistical reporting purposes. For example, it does not matter if there is a joint petition listing multiple children or separate petitions for each child.
- For a case transferred in from another jurisdiction, a new filing is counted only if the transfer occurs before the case reaches final disposition, which would be when the case has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed. Count one filing for each minor listed in a transferred case.
- Minors may be reported more than once if there are multiple petitions filed on the same minor.
- Whether or not the minor was a previously discharged dependent child of the court is not relevant.
- Include minors who were certified from another court and are not dependents of the receiving court on the date the dependency was established.
- For cases with dual-status minors, both a Delinquency and Dependency filing should be counted even though a court may decide to either handle them together or separately.

What/how not to report:

- Do not report a filing for petitions for disclosure (W&I 827), expungement, sealing, etc. If these petitions are filed within an existing case, report any hearings or events in the workload section.
- A W&I 388 hearing (form JV-180) seeking to modify, change, or set aside an order or terminate jurisdiction of the court because of a change of circumstance or new evidence should not be reported as a filing. JBSIS courts report these in the workload section in row 2950.
- Do not include adoptions filed pursuant to Fam. Code, § 8600 et seq., which are reported on Report 06a, Family Law.
- A case transferred after final disposition would not be counted as a new filing for the receiving court, but all hearings and events should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report.
- Juvenile exit (custody) orders (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 362) are not reported on the Juvenile Dependency Report 09a; these are reported on the Family Law report.
- A mental competency hearing involving a juvenile subject to a dependency case is reported on the Mental Health Report 10a.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The juvenile dependency case types and rules for counting filings are the same in JBSIS and the Portal.

Juvenile Dependency: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS		Portal	
10	Dependency Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300—Original	05	W&I 300 Original
20	Dependency Welf. & Inst. Code, § 342—Subsequent	15	W&I 342 Subsequent
30	Placement Welf. & Inst. Code, § 387—Supplemental	25	W&I 387 Placement
40	Adoption	35	Adoption
50	Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)	45	Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)

Case Type Definitions**Dependency Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300—Original**

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 09a: Juvenile Dependency	10 – Dependency Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300—Original	05 – W&I 300 Original

A petition filed by the social worker alleging that a minor comes within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court under one or more subdivisions of Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300.

Dependency Welf. & Inst. Code, § 342—Subsequent

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 09a: Juvenile Dependency	20 – Dependency Welf. & Inst. Code, § 342—Subsequent	15 – W&I 342 Subsequent

A subsequent petition alleging new facts or circumstances relating to a dependent who has been found to be a person described by Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300.

Placement Welf. & Inst. Code, § 387—Supplemental

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 09a: Juvenile Dependency	30 – Placement Welf. & Inst. Code, § 387—Supplemental	25 – W&I 387 Placement

A supplemental petition (form JV-150) filed to remove a minor from physical custody of a parent, guardian, relative, or friend and directing placement in a foster home or placement in a private or county institution when the previous order has not been effective in protecting the minor.

Adoption

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 09a: Juvenile Dependency	40 – Adoption	35 – Adoption

A petition (form ADOPT-200) to adopt a child who is a dependent of the court.

Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 09a: Juvenile Dependency	50 – Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)	45 – Non-minor Dependent (AB 12)

A petition filed in juvenile court where a ward of the dependency court has a motion filed to treat them as a non-minor dependent.

RAS Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Juvenile Dependency case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Category	JBSIS	Portal
Juvenile Dependency	Dependency (W&I 300)—Original Dependency (W&I 602)— Subsequent	W&I 300 Original W&I 601 Subsequent

Note:

Placement Welf. & Inst. Code, § 387—Supplemental are not currently included as filings for RAS.

Dependency adoption filings are mapped to the Other Family Law case category for purposes of RAS and the Court Statistics Report. Portal courts had been reporting these dependency adoptions in the Other Family Law case category on the Family Law Report 06a prior to the new reporting category that was added to the Portal Dependency report in December 2015.

Mental Health

Report 10a

Overview

A broad classification of cases in which a trial court is asked to legally determine probable cause or lack of capacity of an individual due to mental illness, developmental disability, mental retardation, addiction to narcotics, or, in the case of an individual who has committed a crime, his or her competency to stand trial and whether the individual should be placed or should remain under care, custody, and treatment. A case is the unit of count for mental health and consists of the filing of an initial petition.

Mental Health case types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Web Portal. The JBSIS standards include a detailed breakdown of case processing and manner of disposition, and include workload measures, such as the number of hearings. The Portal standards include fewer reported data on dispositions and workload measures than JBSIS.

Although there are different reporting categories in JBSIS compared to the Portal, the overall types and rules for counting mental health filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

The beginning of a court case or mental health proceeding by formal submission of an initial petition or a certification alleging the facts and requesting relief or by the transfer-in of a case from another jurisdiction. Include declarations and waivers from courtroom proceedings in Pen. Code, § 1368 cases.

Petitions or certifications may not be filed in all mental health cases because of the need for expediency or local practices. A determination in court on the defendant's status can initiate a "filing" on the mental health report. For example, in a mental competency matter, upon oral motion of the district attorney the court finds a defendant not competent to stand trial and immediately commits the defendant to a state hospital. Even though a petition was not actually filed, a mental competency filing should be counted in JBSIS (row 200) and the Portal (row A) as well as a disposition for this mental competency case.

JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on the Mental Health 10a report:

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of cases filed

What/how to report:

- For a case transferred in from another jurisdiction, a new filing is counted only if the transfer occurs before the case reaches final disposition or the case is placed under court supervision, which would be when the case has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed.
- A certification filing should only be counted if the certification hearing is handled by a judge, Subordinate Judicial Officer (SJO), mental health hearing officer of the court, or other court-employed personnel. A certification filing should not be counted if the certification hearing is handled by a county personnel that is not employed by the court.
- Only the initial certification hearing should be reported as a filing. Subsequent certification hearings (i.e., 5260, 5270.10) along with any post-certification hearings per 5300 should be reported as subsequent petitions and not as new filings.
- A mental competency filing should be counted when/if the competency of the defendant or juvenile is being questioned. The court finding of competent or not competent would be considered the disposition of the case.
- A mental competency filing should be counted each time doubt is declared for each underlying criminal or juvenile case. For example:
 - If a competency petition is filed for a defendant with multiple criminal cases, it would get a competency filing count for each of the underlying criminal cases.
 - If a defendant or juvenile has multiple competency petitions that are filed and evaluated separately throughout a single criminal or juvenile case, then a separate competency filing would be counted for each time doubt is declared and criminal or juvenile proceedings are suspended.
- A non-criminal habeas corpus filing should be reported in Other Mental Health only if the petition is the initial filing and there is no existing mental health court case, which may occur when the respondent resides in a county that is not the county where the original court case was filed.
- Report a filing for “Other Mental Health” for a Riese hearing or hearing for convulsive treatment when the individual is the subject of a Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5150 hold or does not already have an existing mental health case.
- Only conservatorships filed under the Lanterman–Petris–Short (LPS) Act should be reported on the Mental Health report in case type LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350).

What/how not to report:

- A certification filing should not be counted if the certification hearing is handled by a county personnel that is not employed by the court.

- Subsequent certification hearings (i.e., 5260, 5270.10) along with any post-certification hearings per 5300 should be reported as subsequent petitions and not as new filings.
- Do not report a filing for a petition seeking a court ordered evaluation when a person is detained 72 hours or less.
- Conservatorships filed under Probate Code § 1800 are reported on the Probate report 12a and not on Mental Health.
- Do not count a renewal or reappointment of a LPS Conservatorship as a new filing.
- Orders of commitment for W&I 6500 expire after one year and subsequent petitions for additional periods of commitment are not reported as a new filing. JBSIS courts report these subsequent petitions in row 3300.
- Do not report a filing (it would be a subsequent petition) for a Riese hearing or hearing for convulsive treatment if the individual is:
 - on an existing hold order under a Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5250, 5260, or 5270.10 certification;
 - the subject of postcertification treatment;
 - an LPS conservatee; or
 - has another underlying mental health case.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The case type reporting categories on the Mental Health report 10a have been significantly restructured from the previous JBSIS version 2.3. The 13 reporting categories for JBSIS courts have been consolidated into six new Mental Health case type categories. Portal courts that had previously reported two Mental Health case type categories will also report data for these six new case types. These six new Mental Health case type categories are listed below, and the following page shows the mapping of the six new categories with the previous 13 JBSIS case types and two Portal case types from version 2.3.

Mental Health: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS	Portal
10 Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)	05 Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)
20 LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	15 LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)
30 Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	25 Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)
40 Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case	35 Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case
50 Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	45 Civil Commitment without a Criminal case
60 Other Mental Health	55 Other Mental Health

Note: The JBSIS Working Group and Judicial Council staff are still determining how these changes will be implemented in JBSIS and the Portal. Because all the case type reporting categories have been restructured, it may not be possible to make these changes within the current format of Report 10a.

New Mental Health Case Types: Mapping to previous JBSIS and Portal Case Types

<u>New Case Types</u>	<u>Previous Case Types</u>	
	JBSIS	Portal
Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)	10 Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)	05 Mental Health
LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	30 LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	
Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	60 Mental competency (PC 1368)	
Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case	40 Narcotics Addict (W&I 3050, 3051)	
	50 Commitments (PC 2966)	
	70 Not guilty by reason of insanity (PC 1026)	
	80 Mentally disordered sex offender (PC 6300)	
	90 Sexually violent predator (W&I 6600)	
	100 Juvenile (W&I 1800)	
Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	20 Postcertification Treatment (W&I 5300)	
	110 Developmental disability and dangerous (W&I 6500)	
	120 In re Hop (developmentally disabled) (W&I 4500)	
Other Mental Health	130 Other Mental Health	125 Other Mental Health

Case Type Definitions**Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)**

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 10a: Mental Health	10 – Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)	05 – Certification (W&I 5250, 5260, 5270.10)

A certification to detain and treat a person under the following:

- Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5250—A 14-day certification to detain and treat a person who, owing to a mental disorder or chronic alcoholism, is alleged to be a danger to self and/or others and/or is gravely disabled.
- Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5260—An additional 14-day certification to detain and treat a person who, owing to a mental disorder or chronic alcoholism, is alleged to be suicidal.
- Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5270.10—A 30-day certification to detain and treat a person who, owing to a mental disorder or chronic alcoholism, remains gravely disabled at the conclusion of the 14-day hold.

LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 10a: Mental Health	20 – LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	15 – LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)

A petition seeking a conservatorship for the person or person and estate of someone who is gravely disabled as a result of a mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism.

Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 10a: Mental Health	30 – Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	25 – Mental competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)

A mental health case in which the competency of the defendant (PC 1368) in a trial or other criminal matter such as probation violation, mandatory supervised release, post release community supervision, and parole (under SB 1412), or a minor involved in a juvenile delinquency matter is being questioned (W&I 709).

Civil Commitment with underlying Criminal case

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 10a: Mental Health	40 – Civil Commitment with underlying Criminal case	35 – Civil Commitment with underlying Criminal case

A petition filed seeking commitment or extended commitment of a defendant convicted of a crime or an individual with an underlying criminal case.

- A petition filed by a prisoner under PC 2966 or PC 2970 who disagrees with the decision of the Board of Prison Terms that he or she met the criteria of Pen. Code, § 2962 as of the date of the Board’s hearing.
- A mental health case in which a defendant was found not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity (PC 1026).
- A petition filed by the district attorney for extended commitment of a person found to be a mentally disordered sex offender (PC 6300). There should be no new filings because PC 6300 was repealed, but existing cases should still be reported in the supervision and workload sections of the report.
- A petition filed by the district attorney or county counsel seeking to commit a person to the state Department of Mental Health as a sexually violent predator (W&I 6600).
- A petition filed by the district attorney seeking an order directing that an individual remain under the control of the Department of Juvenile Justice beyond the time of discharge because the person would be physically dangerous to the public (W&I 1800).

Civil Commitment without a Criminal case

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 10a: Mental Health	50 – Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	45 – Civil Commitment without a Criminal case

A petition filed seeking commitment or extended commitment of an individual because the person may pose a danger to self or others where there is no underlying criminal case.

- A petition filed by the district attorney or county counsel for an order requiring a person confined for 14-day intensive treatment to undergo an additional treatment period of 180 days because he or she poses a demonstrable danger to others (W&I 5300).
- A petition requested by a parent, a guardian, a conservator, or another person charged with support of the developmentally disabled person; the probation officer; the Department of Juvenile Justice; any person designated by the judge of the court; the director of corrections, or the regional center director, asking the district attorney to file a petition to commit a developmentally disabled person who has been found to be a danger to self or others by the state Department of Developmental Services (W&I 6500).
- A petition filed by the regional center seeking commitment of a developmentally disabled person to a state Developmental Center (case law, *In re Hop*, 29 Cal.3d 82).

Other Mental Health

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 10a: Mental Health	60 – Other Mental Health	55 – Other Mental Health

Other mental health petitions not specified in the other Mental Health case types, including but not limited to:

- Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5332 (Riese hearing) A petition for a hearing to determine a patient’s capacity to refuse medication.
- Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5326.7 (convulsive treatment) A petition to determine an involuntary or a voluntary patient’s capacity to give written informed consent to convulsive treatment.
 - Report a filing for “Other Mental Health” for a Riese hearing or hearing for convulsive treatment when the individual is the subject of a Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5150 hold or does not already have an existing case.
 - Alternatively, do not report a filing but include the above two hearings on JBSIS row 3000 (subsequent petition) if the individual is:
 - on an existing hold order under a Welf. & Inst. Code, § 5250, 5260, or 5270.10 certification;
 - the subject of postcertification treatment;

- an LPS conservatee; or
 - has another underlying mental health case.
-
- Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8102 (weapons) A petition filed by a law enforcement agency for a hearing to determine whether the return of a firearm or other deadly weapon to a person detained for examination of his/her mental condition would result in endangerment to self or others.
 - Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103 (weapons) A petition filed by an individual requesting the lifting of the restriction placed on his or her ownership, possession, control, receipt, or purchase of a firearm or deadly weapon.
 - Writ of habeas corpus (non-criminal) Cases that can involve the legality of prison or jail conditions, even if the person is not challenging the validity/legality of imprisonment. These cases generally involve an alleged violation of rights guaranteed by the federal or state constitutions, statutes or regulations - e.g., safe housing, classification or work time credit, visiting denials, and due process violations in disciplinary proceedings.

Note: These petitions in the Other Mental Health case type category should only be reported as a filing if they are filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing mental health case.

RAS Case Categories: Current JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the current Mental Health case category used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to this RAS category.

RAS Case Category	Current Mental Health Case Types *	
	JBSIS	Portal
Mental Health	Postcertification Treatment (W&I 5300) LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350) Narcotics Addict (W&I 3050, 3051) Mental competency (PC 1368) Juvenile (W&I 1800) Developmental disability and dangerous (W&I 6500) In re Hop (developmentally disabled) (W&I 4500) Other Mental Health	Mental Health Other Mental Health

Note: Certifications and Not guilty by reason of insanity (PC 1026) are not reported as filings, but are in the reported in the workload section and as cases under the court’s supervision.

* Because of the significant changes to the Mental Health case type categories, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) will need to evaluate which filings data to use in RAS. The table above shows how the current JBSIS and Portal case types are used in RAS, which may change with the six new categories.

Misdemeanor and Infraction

Report 11a

Overview

A criminal case category that involves a defendant charged with a misdemeanor-level criminal offense, vehicle or non-vehicle code infraction, or violation of a county/municipal ordinance.

The defendant is the unit of count for a misdemeanor and infraction case regardless of the number of charges or violations filed. If a criminal misdemeanor complaint or citation names three defendants, report three separate filings, one for each defendant.

A defendant charged with multiple offenses including at least one misdemeanor-level offense would only result in a single filing count in the misdemeanor case type category associated with the most serious charge. The most serious charge is defined by the Department of Justice (DOJ) hierarchy of criminal offenses. In cases with multiple misdemeanor charges, report the case under the misdemeanor case type carrying the most severe sentence, as determined by the DOJ hierarchy code.

There is a DOJ Offense Code Table posted on the JBSIS website (<http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/>) under References which contains the DOJ hierarchy code for determining the most serious charge on a case. This DOJ Offense Code Table is updated as new offense code tables are made available on the Department of Justice website. When there are multiple misdemeanor charges, determine the DOJ hierarchy code for all charges and use the misdemeanor case type code associated with the lowest (i.e., most severe) hierarchy value. The DOJ Offense Code Table also contains the mapping for every DOJ criminal charge to the associated JBSIS case type.

Although there are different case type categories in JBSIS compared to the Portal, the overall types of misdemeanor and infraction filings reported should be the same in JBSIS and the Portal. In addition, the rules for counting misdemeanor and infraction filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

For statistical reporting purposes, a misdemeanor or infraction case begins with the court's acceptance of the formal submission of a criminal misdemeanor complaint or a citation.

What/how to report:

- A criminal case commences and a filing is counted in JBSIS or the Portal through one of the following:

- **Complaint:** A filing consisting of a formal written accusation made and submitted to a court by a prosecutor or direct filed by law enforcement, alleging that a specified person(s) has committed a specified misdemeanor-level offense(s).
 - **Citation:** A notice to appear or summons notifying a defendant/respondent of the charges being made and commanding the defendant to appear in court and/or post bail.
- Each defendant named in the complaint or citation is reported as one filing.
 - Misdemeanors are categorized according to the DOJ Offense Code Table and the DOJ hierarchy of criminal offenses posted on the JBSIS website (<http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/>) under References.
 - A defendant charged with multiple offenses is reported according to the most serious charge based on the DOJ hierarchy code.
 - Example: A defendant is charged with two misdemeanor offenses, PC 488, petty theft, and HS 11157, issue a false prescription.
 - Portal courts:** This case would be reported as a single misdemeanor filing in the Nontraffic Misdemeanor category.
 - JBSIS courts:** This case would be reported as a single misdemeanor filing with a case type 230–Drug offenses, because HS 11157 has a DOJ hierarchy value of 87100 and PC 488 has a value of 104000. HS 11157 is the more severe charge with the lower DOJ hierarchy value. If the PC 488 charge was the only charge on the criminal complaint, the case would be reported as a misdemeanor filing with a case type code of 220–Property offenses.
 - Case types should be classified based on the definitions and not where they are heard. For example, a non-traffic infraction may be heard in a court’s Traffic Department but it should be reported as a non-traffic infraction case type.
 - A Felony case where the prosecution dismissed the original felony case and files an entirely new misdemeanor case is counted as a filing. JBSIS courts report these in a separate row 500 on report 11a, while Portal courts include these in the filing row on report 11a.
 - Juvenile traffic violations should be reported as a traffic infraction filing on Report 11a-Misdemeanor and Infraction if they are filed in the court.
 - A truancy petition filed against the parent/guardian under Penal Code section 270.1(A) or Education Code 48454 should be reported on Report 11a-Misdemeanor and Infraction even if it is heard in the court’s juvenile department.
 - A Parking Appeal should be reported on Report 11a-Misdemeanor and Infraction even if it is heard in the court’s civil department.

What/how not to report:

- Do not count a filing for defendants who are discharged prior to the filing of a complaint.
- Do not count a filing for a case transferred to a court after conviction and sentencing (e.g., probation supervision).
- Do not report a separate misdemeanor filing if a case that starts as a felony continues with only misdemeanor-level charges remaining on the case, or if the felony charge(s) on the case are amended to misdemeanors. This case does not get a separate misdemeanor filing but continues to be reported on the Felony report.
- Do not count a filing for a reopened case. Reopened cases are reported separately from filings in the reopened row on the JBSIS and Portal reports.
- A defendant charged with a violation of probation is not considered a new filing. This is considered postdisposition activity on an existing criminal case and should be captured in the postdisposition section of the JBSIS report or in section C. Other Data on the Portal report if applicable.
- A trial de novo following a trial by declaration should not be reported as a new filing.
- Do not count a juvenile traffic or non-traffic matter as a filing if it is filed with the juvenile probation department.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The JBSIS standards include a more detailed breakdown of misdemeanor case types than the Portal but the rules for counting misdemeanor filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same. The association of the Portal case type definitions with those definitions for JBSIS case types is shown below.

Misdemeanor and Infraction: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS	Portal
210 Assault and battery	205 Nontraffic Misdemeanors
220 Property offenses	
230 Drug offenses	
240 Sexual offenses	
250 Other nontraffic misdemeanors	
260 DUI	255 Traffic Misdemeanors
270 Other traffic misdemeanors	
280 Driving while license suspended	
290 Traffic Infractions/Ordinances	285 Traffic Infractions/Ordinances
300 Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances	295 Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances
310 Parking Appeals	305 Parking Appeals

Case Type Definitions

The misdemeanor case types are determined based on the criminal charge(s) filed against each defendant in a criminal misdemeanor case. The DOJ Offense Code Table on the JBSIS website (<http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/>) under References contains the mapping for every DOJ criminal charge to the associated misdemeanor case type. There are over 1,900 different misdemeanor-level charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table that include not only offenses of the Penal Code, but also Vehicle Code, Health and Safety Code, Welfare and Institutions Code, and several other code types.

For example, PC 488 Petty Theft is mapped to the misdemeanor case type 220–Property offenses while HS 11157 Issue a False Prescription is mapped to the misdemeanor case type 230–Drug offenses.

The definitions below contain some examples of charges that are associated with each of the following misdemeanor case cases. However, these examples are not meant to be an exhaustive list and the DOJ Offense Code Table should be used to determine the misdemeanor case type associated with a given misdemeanor-level criminal charge.

Assault and Battery

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	210 – Assault and Battery	205 – Nontraffic Misdemeanors *

* **Assault and Battery** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Assault and Battery JBSIS case type 210.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Assault and Battery** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

- PC 240 ASSAULT
- PC 242 BATTERY: SPOUSE/EX SPOUSE/DAD/ETC
- PC 412 (A)(2) EXHIBIT FIREARM

Property Offenses

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	220 – Property Offenses	205 – Nontraffic Misdemeanors *

* **Property Offenses** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Property Offenses JBSIS case type 220.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Property Offenses** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

- BP 17500 FALSE/ETC ADVERTISING
- CI 2945.4 (A) FORECLOSURE FRAUD
- HS 114010 IMPROPERLY PROTECT FOOD FROM CONTAMINATION
- PC 459 BURGLARY
- PC 487 (C) GRAND THEFT FROM PERSON

Drug Offenses

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	230 – Drug Offenses	205 – Nontraffic Misdemeanors *

* **Drug Offenses** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Drug Offenses JBSIS case type 230.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Drug Offenses** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

BP 4163	MFG/ETC FURNISH DANGEROUS DRUG/DEVICE
HS 11157	ISSUE FALSE PRESCRIPTION
PC 377	IMPERSONATE TO GET PRESCRIPTION DRUG

Sexual Offenses

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	240 – Sexual Offenses	205 – Nontraffic Misdemeanors *

* **Sexual Offenses** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Sexual Offenses JBSIS case type 240.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Sexual Offenses** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

PC 314.1	INDECENT EXPOSURE
PC 647 (B)	DISORDERLY CONDUCT: PROSTITUTION

Other Nontraffic Misdemeanors

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	250 – Other Nontraffic Misdemeanors	205 – Nontraffic Misdemeanors *

* **Other Nontraffic Misdemeanors** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Other Nontraffic Misdemeanors JBSIS case type 250.

Some examples of criminal charges for the **Other Nontraffic Misdemeanors** case type (as of July 1, 2018):

BP 2052 (A)	PRACTICE MEDICINE/ETC WITHOUT CERTIFICATE
BP 25662 (A)	MINOR POSSESS ALCOHOL
CA 14 700	CA REGS: HUNT/FISH W/O A LICENSE
FG 2006	POSSESS LOADED RIFLE/SHOTGUN IN ANY VEHICLE
HS 12677	POSSESS FIREWORKS W/O PERMIT
LC 1199 (B)	PAY LESS THAN MINIMUM FIXED WAGE
PC 192 (C)(1)	VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER WITH GROSS NEGLIGENCE
PC 273.6 (A)	VIOLATE COURT ORDER TO PREVENT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
PC 646.9 (A)	STALKING
PC 597 (A)	CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
VC 10852	TAMPER WITH VEHICLE

DUI

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	260 – DUI	255 – Traffic Misdemeanors *

* **DUI** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the DUI JBSIS case type 260.

Some examples of criminal charges for the **DUI** case type (as of July 1, 2018):

HN 655 (B)	USE WATERCRAFT WHILE UNDER INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL/DRUGS/COMBO
VC 23152 (A)	DUI ALCOHOL
VC 23573 (I)	FAIL TO INSTALL IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE

Other Traffic Misdemeanors

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	270 – Other Traffic Misdemeanors	255 – Traffic Misdemeanors *

* **Other Traffic Misdemeanors** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Other Traffic Misdemeanors JBSIS case type 270.

Some examples of criminal charges for the **Other Traffic Misdemeanors** case type (as of July 1, 2018):

PC 487 (D) (1) GRAND THEFT: AUTO
 VC 23104 (A) RECKLESS DRIVING WITH INJURY
 VC 12500 (A) DRIVE W/O LICENSE

Driving While License Suspended

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	280 – Driving While License Suspended	255 – Traffic Misdemeanors *

* *Driving While License Suspended* is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

All charges in the DOJ Offense Code Table mapped to the Driving While License Suspended JBSIS case type 280.

*Some examples of criminal charges for the **Driving While License Suspended** case type (as of July 1, 2018):*

14601.1 (A) DRIVE WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED/REVOKED

Traffic Infractions/Ordinances

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	290 – Traffic Infractions/Ordinances	285 – Traffic Infractions/Ordinances

Includes all Vehicle code infractions and county/municipal traffic-related ordinances.

Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	300 – Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances	295 – Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances

Includes all non-vehicle code infractions and county/municipal non-traffic ordinances.

Parking Appeals

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 11a: Misdemeanor and Infraction	310 – Parking Appeals	305 – Parking Appeals

A case in which a person contests a parking violation and seeks judicial review of the citation.

DRAFT

RAS Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Misdemeanor and Infraction case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Categories	JBSIS	Portal
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	Assault and battery Property offenses Drug offenses Sexual offenses Other nontraffic misdemeanors	Nontraffic Misdemeanors
Traffic Misdemeanors	DUI Other traffic misdemeanors Driving while license suspended	Traffic Misdemeanors
Infractions	Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances Traffic Infractions/Ordinances Parking Appeals	Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances Traffic Infractions/Ordinances Parking Appeals

Probate

Report 12a

Overview

A broad classification category for trial court caseload that includes cases in which a court is asked to make a legal determination as to the disposition or transfer of decedents' assets, the appointment of conservators and guardians, the internal affairs or existence of a trust, and other miscellaneous probate matters. Probate cases consist of decedents' estates, trusts, adult conservatorships, guardianships of minors and miscellaneous probate proceedings. A case is the unit of count for probate and consists of the filing of an initial petition.

Probate case types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Portal. The JBSIS standards include a detailed breakdown of cases by case type and disposition, and include workload measures, such as the number of hearings. The Portal standards include fewer case types, dispositions and workload measures than JBSIS.

Although there are different case type categories in JBSIS compared to the Portal, the overall types of probate filings reported should be the same in JBSIS and the Portal. In addition, the rules for counting probate filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same.

Filing

The beginning of a probate court case by formal submission of an initial petition or complaint or by the transfer-in of a case from another jurisdiction before the final disposition of the case or the case is placed under court supervision.

JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on the Probate 12a report:

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of cases filed

What/how to report:

- For a case transferred in from another jurisdiction, a new filing is counted only if the transfer occurs before the case reaches final disposition or is placed under court supervision, which would be when the case has received a judgment, been dismissed, or is otherwise disposed.

- A petition for guardianship should be reported as a single filing regardless of the number of minors listed in the petition.
- Only the initial petition for appointment of a Conservator (form GC-310) or Guardian (form GC-210) are counted as filings. A petition for a temporary conservatorship or guardianship is not reported as a filing.
- A successor conservatorship or guardianship should be reported as a new filing since the existing conservatorship or guardianship is terminated by the court, which can happen because of death or resignation by the conservator or guardian.
- If multiple petitions are filed by different parties for guardianship or conservatorship of the same person(s), report only a single filing. Any additional petitions for guardianship or conservatorship of the same person(s) are reported as subsequent petitions.
- If a petition/complaint falls under the case type Other Probate, count it as a filing only if it is filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing Probate case.

What/how not to report:

- A case transferred after final disposition or after it is placed under court supervision (e.g., court judgment on appointment of conservator or guardian) would not be counted as a new filing for the receiving court, but all hearings and events should be captured in the postdisposition section on the JBSIS report.
- Subsequent petitions, objections, and competing petitions should not be counted as a new or separate filing for both conservatorship and guardianship cases.
- A petition for a temporary conservatorship or guardianship is not reported as a filing.
- LPS conservatorships are not reported on the Probate report, but on the 10a-Mental Health report.
- A will contest is considered a subsequent filing and should not be reported as a new filing.
- Safekeeping wills should not be reported as a filing.
- If a petition/complaint listed under Other Probate is filed within an existing Probate case, do not count it as a new filing but capture related hearings and events in workload.
- Approval of minor's contract (Fam. Code, § 6751) is not reported on the Probate report, but on the 06a-Family Law report.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The JBSIS standards include a more detailed breakdown of Probate case types than the Portal but the rules for counting Probate filings in JBSIS and the Portal should be the same. The association of the Portal case type definitions with those definitions for JBSIS case types is shown below.

Probate: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS		Portal	
10	Decedent's estate	05	Estates/Trust
20	Trust		
30	Conservatorship	25	Conservatorship/ Guardianship
40	Guardianship		
50	Other Probate with hearing	45	Other Probate with hearing
60	Other Probate without a hearing	55	Other Probate without a hearing

Case Type Definitions

Decedent's estate

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 12a: Probate	10 – Decedent's estate	05 – Estates/Trust *

* *Decedent's estate* is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A probate case initiated by the filing of a Petition for Probate (form DE-111). The petition, which is to dispose of or transfer a decedent's assets, is for one of the following:

- Probate of will and for letters testamentary
- Probate of will and for letters of administration with will annexed
- Letters of administration
- Letters of special administration

Trust

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 12a: Probate	20 – Trust	05 – Estates/Trust *

* **Trust** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A probate trust case initiated in one of the following ways:

- The filing of a petition concerning the internal affairs of a trust or to determine the existence of a trust (Prob. Code, § 17200)
- The filing of a petition by a trustee or beneficiary or the filing of the notice to creditors by the trustee (Prob. Code, § 19000 et seq.)
- Special needs trust (Prob. Code, § 3602 et seq.)

Conservatorship

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 12a: Probate	30 – Conservatorship	25 – Conservatorship/ Guardianship *

* **Conservatorship** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A probate case (Prob. Code, § 1800) initiated by the filing of a Petition for Appointment of Conservator (form GC-310) for one of the following:

- Person
- Estate
- Person and estate
- Limited conservatorship

Guardianship

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 12a: Probate	30 – Guardianship	25 – Conservatorship/ Guardianship *

* **Guardianship** is one of several case types reported in this category in the Portal

A probate case (Prob. Code, § 1500) initiated by the filing of a Petition for Appointment of Guardian of Minor (form GC-210) for one of the following:

- Person
- Estate
- Person and estate

Other Probate with hearing

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 12a: Probate	50 – Other Probate	45 – Other Probate

A probate case other than decedent’s estate, trust, conservatorship, or guardianship.

Examples:

- Petition regarding protective proceedings involving a minor (Prob. Code, § 3300 et seq.)
- Petition regarding spousal property (Prob. Code, § 13650)
- Petition to determine succession to real property
- Petition regarding management or disposition of property where spouse lacks legal capacity (Prob. Code, § 3000 et seq.)
- Petition regarding authorization of medical treatment for adult without conservator (Prob. Code, § 3200 et seq.)
- Petition to establish fact of birth
- Petition to establish fact of death
- Petition to establish fact of marriage

Note: These petitions in the Other Probate case type category should only be reported as a filing if they are filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing Probate case.

Other Probate without a hearing (administrative)

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 12a: Probate	60 – Other Probate without a hearing	55 – Other Probate without a hearing

A probate case other than decedent’s estate, trust, conservatorship, or guardianship that are filed and handled administratively, with the case being disposed at the same time that it is filed.

Examples:

- Affidavit re Real Property of Small Value (\$50,000 or Less) (form DE-305, Prob. Code, § 13200)
- Summary petition filed by public administrator (Prob. Code, § 7660)

Note: These petitions in the Other Probate case type category should only be reported as a filing if they are filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing Probate case.

RAS Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Probate case categories used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Category	JBSIS	Portal
Estates/Trust/Other	Decedent's estate Trust Other Probate with hearing Other Probate without a hearing	Estates/Trust Other Probate with hearing Other Probate without a hearing
Conservatorship/ Guardianship	Conservatorship Guardianship	Conservatorship/Guardianship

Note: "Other Probate with hearing" and "Other Probate without a hearing" are new categories for the Portal. Portal courts had previously included these "Other Probate" cases in the case type "Estates/Trusts/Other".

Small Claims

Report 13a

Overview

A broad classification category for small claim cases that encompass a wide variety of case types in which the remedy sought is \$10,000 or less.

A case is the unit of count and consists of the filing of a plaintiff's claim (Judicial Council form SC-100), which should get a single filing count regardless of the number of plaintiffs and defendants listed in the claim.

Filing

For statistical reporting purposes, a small claims case begins with the court's initial acceptance of a plaintiff's claim, a document alleging the facts and requesting relief. JBSIS and Portal courts report filings in the following locations on the Small Claims 13a Report:

Report 13a: Small Claims

JBSIS: Filings are reported on row 200

Portal: Filings are reported on row A. Number of cases filed

What/how to report filings:

- Each plaintiff's claim is reported as one filing regardless of the number of plaintiffs or defendants listed in the plaintiff's claim.
- In general, a natural person (an individual) cannot ask for more than \$10,000 in a claim though there are the following special rules or exceptions for small claims:
 - Businesses and other entities (like government entities) cannot ask for more than \$5,000; however this limit on businesses does not apply to sole proprietors who are treated as natural persons.
 - An individual or entity can file as many small claims matters for up to \$2,500 each, but only 2 small claims matters can be filed in a calendar year that ask for more than \$2,500.
 - An individual can only sue a guarantor for up to \$6,500 (\$2,500 if they do not charge for the guarantee). A "guarantor" is a person or company that promises to be responsible for what another person owes.
 - A business or entity other than a natural person may file a claim for up to \$4,000 if the guarantor charges for its services.

- An individual can sue the Registrar of the Contractors (the executive officer of the Contractors State License Board) as a guarantor for up to \$10,000.
- Collections agencies cannot sue in small claims court to collect on debts that are assigned to them.

What/how not to report filings:

- A case where the judgment is vacated and the case is reopened is reported separately from a new filing in the reopened row on both the JBSIS and Portal reports, and is not included in the filings data for small claims.
- An appeals of small claims case is reported as a new filing but not on the 13a-Small Claims report. It is reported as a filing on the 05b-Unlimited Civil report in the “Small Claims Appeal” case type.
- A defendant’s cross-claim should not be reported as a new filing. This is considered a subsequent filing as part of the existing case or plaintiff’s claim.
- Other filed documents such as motions as part of an existing small claims case are not reported as filings.

JBSIS and Portal Case Types

There is a single Small Claims case type for JBSIS and the Portal.

Small Claims: JBSIS and Portal

JBSIS	Portal
10 Small Claims	05 Small Claims

Case Type Definitions

Small Claims

Definition Applies to the Following Case Types	JBSIS	Portal
Report 13a: Small Claims	10 – Small Claims	05 – Small Claims

A category of trial court caseload of cases governed by summary procedures specified by statute involving tort, contract, or real property rights claims in which the remedy sought is \$10,000 or less. A case is the unit of count and consists of the filing of a plaintiff’s claim on Judicial Council form SC-100.

Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Case Categories: JBSIS and Portal Case Types

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model uses the filings data reported in JBSIS and the Portal to estimate court workload and court staffing needs. The RAS model uses the filings data along with workload standards for several different case categories based on the case types reported in JBSIS and the Portal. The table below illustrates the Small Claims case category used in RAS, and how the JBSIS and Portal case types are mapped to these RAS categories.

RAS Case Category	JBSIS	Portal
Small Claims	Small Claims	Small Claims