



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

COURT EXECUTIVES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR MAY 20, 2019

Meeting Contents

Notice and Agenda	1
Minutes	
Draft minutes from the March 20, 2019 Meeting	3
Discussion and Possible Action Item	
Item 1 – JBSIS Data Quality Control Standards (Action Item)	
Item 2 – Questions from Courts on JBSIS Definitions (Action Item)	5
Item 3 – Time to Disposition Standards Review (Action Item)	8
Information Only Items	
Info 1 – JBSIS v3.0 Manual Update	



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

COURT EXECUTIVES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

Request for ADA accommodations
should be made at least three business
days before the meeting and directed to:
JCCAccessCoordinator@jud.ca.gov

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF OPEN MEETING

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

THIS MEETING IS BEING CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: May 20, 2019
Time: 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.
Public Call-in Number: 1-877-820-7831; passcode 279-7635 (Listen Only)

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

Members of the public seeking to make an audio recording of the meeting must submit a written request at least two business days before the meeting. Requests can be e-mailed to ceac@jud.ca.gov.

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

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the March 20, 2019, of the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee of the Court Executives Advisory Committee meeting.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(1))

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting only in writing. 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 of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, attention: Rose Butler. Only written

comments received by 9:00 a.m., May 17, 2019, will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-3)

Item 1

JBSIS Data Quality Control Standards (Action Required)

Update on the outcome of the Judicial Council meeting and clarification on modified retrospectively and prospectively.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, JBSIS Subcommittee

Item 2

Questions from Courts on JBSIS Definitions (Action Required)

Inform the subcommittee about questions received from the courts.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Ms. Emily Chirk, Senior Analyst, Office of Court Research

Item 3

Time to Disposition Standards Review (Action Required)

Discuss current definitions and comparisons to other states' performance measures.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Manager, Office of Court Research

IV. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1

JBSIS v3.0 Manual Update

Inform on the outcome of the Judicial Council meeting and lessons learned.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, JBSIS Subcommittee

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

COURT EXECUTIVES
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

March 20, 2019
2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.
Teleconference

Advisory Body Members Present: Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair; Mr. Chad Finke; Ms. Rebecca Fleming; Mr. Kevin Harrigan; Mr. Michael D. Planet; Mr. Michael M. Roddy; Ms. Kim Turner

Advisory Body Members Absent: Ms. Sherri Carter

Others Present: Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin; Ms. Emily Chirk

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 2:01 p.m., and took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the December 11, 2018 meeting, and the December 17, 2018 action by email between meetings, of the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee of the Court Executives Advisory Committee.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1-3)

Item 1

Project Plan for Disposition Standards Review

Action:

Staff provided the subcommittee with an overview of disposition data elements reported in the Court Statistics Report. The subcommittee discussed data captured in the Court Statistics Report in comparison to data needed by court operations. The subcommittee requested additional information showing the definitions of the disposition standards in the Court Statistics Report as well as time standards from other states and agencies. Staff will provide the subcommittee with the requested information by the next subcommittee meeting.

Item 2

Update on JBSIS 3.0

Action:

Staff reported that collection of data for fiscal year 2017-2018 was finalized for the Resource Assessment Study and the Court Statistics Report. Twelve courts volunteered to assist with testing of the Web Portal interface and JBSIS electronic reporting. The next milestone will be to certify all courts. Eight trainings are scheduled for April that focus on the changes from JBSIS v2.3 to JBSIS v3.0. An estimated 75 individuals from courts have signed up for training. The subcommittee requested a status update on where vendors are in the JBSIS v3.0 roll out.

Item 3

JBSIS Questions and Answers Action:

Staff compiled major questions received in the last month that might have been of interest to the subcommittee. The subcommittee discussed one issue in particular-- the capturing of motions in events-- and determined that while the response provided to the court was technically correct in accordance to JBSIS, future iterations of the JBSIS manual might look at only counting each motion that is on calendar even if that motion touches multiple issues. The subcommittee discussed making annual or biennial enhancements to the JBSIS manual. The subcommittee was informed of steps taken to obtain software that would be a database of published JBSIS questions and answers.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:51 p.m..

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue • San Francisco, California 94102-3688
Telephone 415-865-4200 • Fax 415-865-4205 • TDD 415-865-4272

MEMORANDUM

Date	Action Requested
May 14, 2019	Information Only
To	Deadline
CEAC JBSIS Subcommittee	N/A
From	Contact
Emily Chirk	Emily Chirk
Senior Research Analyst	Senior Research Analyst
Office of Court Research	Office of Court Research
	(415) 865-7453 phone
Subject	emily.chirk@jud.ca.gov
JBSIS Questions	

Below are a sample of questions that the Office of Court Research as received over the last month regarding JBSIS.

Question #1:

Does the new Row 200 filing count for the former “not guilty by reason of insanity” casetype now refer to the finding of not guilty by reason of insanity (1026) or the filing of the petition to extend commitment (1026.5) or both?

Answer:

In reviewing the old manual and the technical specifications, it is our reading that the count for new filing for not guilty by reason of insanity is on the finding of not guilty by reason of insanity. The petition for extended commitment should be treated like a subsequent filing.

In v2.3, the manual specifies that the count for “under court’s supervision” is a case in which “a defendant was found not guilty by a crime by reason of insanity.” The JBSIS v3.0 technical specifications indicate that all filing rows for mental health cases are opened up, specifically citing that Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity (PC 1026) cases as an example. Between the v2.3

definition and the technical definitions, it seems that the intent is to capture instances in which a person has been found not guilty by reason of insanity, and the 1026.5 petition to extend commitment would be a subsequent petition. Courts could potentially simultaneously receive the filing count, disposition of court finding or jury verdict, and move the case into court supervision.

Reading of the code section also suggests that JBSIS recording the count on the disposition would match procedures described in PC 1026. In PC 1026, when a person is found not guilty by reason of insanity and the defendant does not appear to have recovered sanity, the court “shall direct that the defendant be commitment to the State Department of State Hospitals for care and treatment...” If the defendant appears to have recovered their sanity, the court is still to make an order that the defendant be evaluated. Both scenarios would match the JBSIS counts.

Alternative Position:

The mental health case does not begin with the NGI finding, but only when/if the DA files a PC1026.5 petition. Up until the filing of the 1026.5 petition, the proceedings are criminal: A finding of NGI disposes criminal case. If the defendant is committed to DSH and remains under the criminal judge’s supervision (pursuant to PC 1026), that commitment is done within the criminal case, as part of the disposition, and the judge’s continued involvement is thus a form of criminal post-disposition supervision. The filing of the 1026.5 is the document that triggers the mental health jurisdiction.

Question #2:

Is an appeal on a judge’s denial of a motion to vacate considered a “Small Claims Appeal” filing, as defined in the JBSIS Civil Unlimited 5b data definitions (“the filing of a notice of appeal regarding a small claims judgment”)?

I understand that a Notice of Appeal (Form SC-140) is filed for either appealing the Small Claims judgment or appealing the denial of the motion to vacate the Small Claims judgment. However, the Judicial Council’s website (<http://www.courts.ca.gov/1115.htm>) states there is a difference between appealing the judgment and appealing the denial of the motion to vacate.

With regard to JBSIS reporting, would appealing the denial of the motion to vacate report to row 200, column 120 of the 5b report, just like appealing the Small Claims judgment?

Answer:

The appeal of the denial of the motion to vacate would not count as a Small Claims Appeal filing even though the same form is used. Appealing a case creates a new case whereas appealing the denial of motion to vacate would reopen the case. Additionally, the definition for small claims

appeals is narrowly written, citing CCP 116.750 which specifies “an appeal from a judgment in a small claims action.”

Question #3

Does the filing count of non-minor dependents include when an oral motion is made in open court during the minor’s transition review hearing under WIC 388, WIC 388.1, WIC 450 or WIC 11400?

Answer

Yes, the filing count of non-minor dependents includes the filing of the JV-466 when the minor has left jurisdiction and wants to return. The filing count also occurs on the oral motion during the minor’s transition review hearing, similar to the way that mental health doubt declared is captured in JBSIS—through a filing of a petition or an oral motion.

Question #4

My question pertains to the mention of “in the event that the petition for legal separation or nullity is denied by the court or vacated by the parties” in the JBSIS definitions for legal separations.

Would the court need to deny the petition for legal separation or nullity first, then the court could accept the petition for dissolution and receive a count correct?

In the event that the court has not denied the legal separation or nullity separation, although California is a no fault state, the court should be treating the petition for dissolution as an amended petition and thus should not receive a count, correct?

Answer

Your understanding is correct. The reason the legal separation or nullity needs to be denied or vacated by the parties first is because there has to be a one-to-one relationship of filing to disposition in JBSIS. Since the legal separation/nullity received a filing count, it needs a disposition count as well before receiving a filing count for the dissolution (which also receives a disposition count later on).

2019 California Rules of Court

Standard 2.2. Trial court case disposition time goals

(a) Trial Court Delay Reduction Act

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

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

(b) Statement of purpose

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

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

(c) Definition

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

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

(d) Civil cases-processing time goals

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

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

(e) Civil cases-rate of disposition

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

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

(f) General civil cases-case disposition time goals

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

(1) *Unlimited civil cases:*

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

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

(2) *Limited civil cases:*

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

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

(3) *Individualized case management*

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

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

(g) Exceptional civil cases

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

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

(h) Small claims cases

The goals for small claims cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing; and
- (2) 100 percent disposed of within 95 days after filing.

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

(i) Unlawful detainer cases

The goals for unlawful detainer cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 30 days after filing; and
- (2) 100 percent disposed of within 45 days after filing.

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

(j) Felony cases-processing time goals

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

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

(k) Misdemeanor cases

The goals for misdemeanor cases are:

- (1) 90 percent disposed of within 30 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint;
- (2) 98 percent disposed of within 90 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint; and
- (3) 100 percent disposed of within 120 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint.

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

(l) Felony preliminary examinations

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

- (1) 90 percent of cases are disposed of within 30 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint;
- (2) 98 percent of cases are disposed of within 45 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint; and
- (3) 100 percent of cases are disposed of within 90 days after the defendant's first arraignment on the complaint.

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

(m) Exceptional criminal cases

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

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

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

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

- (1) Civil cases:
 - (A) The filing of a notice of conditional settlement under rule 3.1385;
 - (B) An automatic stay resulting from the filing of an action in a federal bankruptcy court;
 - (C) The removal of the case to federal court;

- (D) An order of a federal court or higher state court staying the case;
 - (E) An order staying the case based on proceedings in a court of equal standing in another jurisdiction;
 - (F) The pendency of contractual arbitration under Code of Civil Procedure section 1281.4;
 - (G) The pendency of attorney fee arbitration under Business and Professions Code section 6201;
 - (H) A stay by the reporting court for active military duty or incarceration; and
 - (I) For 180 days, the exemption for uninsured motorist cases under rule 3.712(b).
- (2) Felony or misdemeanor cases:
- (A) Issuance of warrant;
 - (B) Imposition of a civil assessment under Penal Code section 1214.1;
 - (C) Pendency of completion of diversion under Penal Code section 1000 et seq.;
 - (D) Evaluation of mental competence under Penal Code section 1368;
 - (E) Evaluation as a narcotics addict under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 3050 and 3051;
 - (F) 90-day diagnostic and treatment program under Penal Code section 1203.3;
 - (G) 90-day evaluation period for a juvenile under Welfare and Institutions Code section 707.2;
 - (H) Stay by a higher court or by a federal court for proceedings in another jurisdiction;
 - (I) Stay by the reporting court for active military duty or incarceration; and
 - (J) Time granted by the court to secure counsel if the defendant is not represented at the first appearance.

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

(o) Problems

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

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

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

California Trial Court Time Standards

May 2019

Process

- Look up California trial court time standards
 - Case disposition time goals
 - https://www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index.cfm?title=standards&linkid=standard2_2
- Compare California trial court time standards to trial court statistics
 - Data from California Court Statistics Report 2018 (FY 2016 – 2017)
 - <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/2018-Court-Statistics-Report.pdf>



Process

- Compare California standards to standards from organizations
 - National Center for State Courts (NCSC)
 - American Bar Association (ABA)
 - Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA)
- Compare California standards to standards from other states
 - Nebraska, Iowa, Georgia, Arizona, Washington, Vermont
 - <https://www.ncsc.org/cpts>
 - Nebraska: <https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/supreme-court-rules/chapter-6-trial-courts/article-1-case-progression-standards/%C2%A7-6-101-time>



California Standard vs. NCSC Model Standard

Case Type	California Standard	National Center for State Courts	California Court Performance (Court Statistics Report 2018)
Limited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent within 6 months (180 days) 90 percent within 12 months 98 percent within 18 months (540 days) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 83 percent within 12 months 91 percent within 18 months 93 percent within 24 months
Unlimited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 66 percent within 12 months 77 percent within 18 months 84 percent within 24 months
Misdemeanor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 30 days after defendant's first arraignment on the complaint 98 percent within 90 days 100 percent within 120 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 70 percent within 60 days 90 percent within 90 days 98 percent within 180 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 52 percent within 30 days 70 percent within 90 days 76 percent within 120 days



California Standard vs. NCSC Model Standard

Case Type	California Standard	National Standard for State Courts
Felony	1. All felony cases disposed should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment	1. 75 percent within 3 months (90 days) 2. 90 percent within 6 months (180 days) 3. 98 percent within 12 months
Small Claims Cases	1. 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing 2. 100 percent disposed of within 95 days	Not specified
Unlawful Detainer	1. 90 percent disposed of within 30 days 2. 100 percent disposed of within 45 days	Not specified
Traffic and Local Ordinance Cases	Not specified	1. 75 percent within 30 days 2. 90 percent within 60 days 3. 98 percent within 90 days

California Court Statistics Report 2018 (FY 2016 – 2017)
1. 87 percent within one year
1. 59 percent within 70 days 2. 70 percent within 90 days
1. 56 percent within 30 days 2. 73 percent within 45 days
Not specified

California Standard vs. NCSC Model Standard

Case Type	California Standard	National Standard for State Courts	California Court Statistics Report 2018 (FY 2016 – 2017)
Family (Dissolution/ Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility)	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent within 120 days 90 percent within 180 days 98 percent within one year 	Not specified
Juvenile (Delinquency & Status Offense)	Not specified	<p>For youth in detention: 75 percent within 30 days 90 percent within 45 days 98 percent within 90 days</p> <p>For youth not in detention: 75 percent within 60 days 90 percent with 90 days 98 percent within 150 days</p>	Not specified
Juvenile Dependency	Not specified	<p>Adjudicatory Hearing: 98 percent within 90 days of removal</p> <p>Permanency Hearing: 75 percent within 270 days of removal 98 percent within 360 days of removal</p>	Not specified
Probate (Administration of Estates)	Not specified	75 percent within one year	Not specified
Probate (Guardianship)	Not specified	98 percent within 90 days	Not specified

California Standard vs. ABA and COSCA

Case Type	California Standard	American Bar Association	Conference of State Court Administrators
Limited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 12 months 98 percent within 18 months 100 percent within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100 percent of non-jury within 12 months 100 percent jury trials within 18 months
Unlimited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)
Misdemeanor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 30 days after defendant's first arraignment on the complaint 98 percent within 90 days 100 percent within 120 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 30 days 100 percent within 90 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100 percent within 90 days



California Standard vs. ABA and COSCA

Case Type	California Standard	American Bar Association	Conference of State Court Administrators
Felony	1. All felony cases disposed should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment	1. 90 percent within 120 days 2. 98 percent within 180 days 3. 100 percent within one year	1. 100 percent within 180 days
Small Claims Cases	1. 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing 2. 100 percent disposed of within 95 days	Not specified	Not specified
Unlawful Detainer	1. 90 percent disposed of within 30 days 2. 100 percent disposed of within 45 days	Not specified	Not specified
Traffic and Local Ordinance Cases	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified



California Standard vs. ABA and COSCA

Case Type	California Standard	American Bar Association	Conference of State Court Administrators
Family (Dissolution/ Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility)	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 3 months 98 percent within 6 months 100 percent within one year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 100 percent uncontested within 3 months 100 percent contested within 6 months
Juvenile (Delinquency & Status Offense)	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 3 months 98 percent within 6 months 100 percent within 12 months 	Not specified
Juvenile Dependency	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 3 months 98 percent within 6 months 100 percent within 12 months 	Not specified
Probate (Administration of Estates)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Probate (Guardianship)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified



California Standard vs. Nebraska and Iowa

Case Type	California Standard	Nebraska Standard	Iowa Standard
Limited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 12 months 98 percent within 18 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 18 months
Unlimited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)
Misdemeanor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 30 days after defendant's first arraignment on the complaint 98 percent within 90 days 100 percent within 120 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 90 days 95 percent within 180 days 99 percent within 270 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 120 days



California Standard vs. Nebraska and Iowa

Case Type	California Standard	Nebraska Standard	Iowa Standard
Felony	1. All felony cases disposed should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment	1. 90 percent within 6 months 2. 98 percent within 1 year	1. 90 percent within 6 months
Small Claims Cases	1. 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing 2. 100 percent disposed of within 95 days	1. 99 percent within 60 days from service	1. 90 percent within 120 days
Unlawful Detainer	1. 90 percent disposed of within 30 days 2. 100 percent disposed of within 45 days	1. 90 percent within 60 days 2. 99 percent within 90 days	Not specified
Traffic and Local Ordinance Cases	Not specified	Included with misdemeanor	Not specified



California Standard vs. Nebraska and Iowa

Case Type	California Standard	Nebraska Standard	Iowa Standard
Family (Dissolution/ Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Juvenile (Delinquency & Status Offense)	Not specified	Not specified	Not Specified
Juvenile Dependency	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Probate (Administration of Estates)	Not specified	<p>No federal estate tax</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90 percent with one year 2. 100 percent within 18 months <p>Federal estate tax</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 80 percent within 15 months 2. 90 percent within 18 months 3. 100 percent within 24 months 	<p>No administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90 percent within 3 months <p>Full Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90 percent within 24 months
Probate (Guardianship)	Not specified	<p>Not contested</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75 percent within 90 days 2. 100 percent within 180 days <p>Contested</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 75 percent within 120 days 2. 100 percent within 240 days 	Not specified

California Standard vs. Georgia and Arizona

Case Type	California Standard	Georgia Standard	Arizona Standard
Limited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 50 percent within 6 months 90 percent within 12 months 98 percent within 18 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 9 months 95 percent within 18 months 99 percent within 24 months
Unlimited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)
Misdemeanor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 30 days after defendant's first arraignment on the complaint 98 percent within 90 days 100 percent within 120 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 180 days 98 percent within one year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 60 days 99 percent within 90 days



California Standard vs. Georgia and Arizona

Case Type	California Standard	Georgia Standard	Arizona Standard
Felony	1. All felony cases disposed should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment	1. 95 percent within 14 months 2. 98 percent within 18 months	1. 90 percent within 100 days 2. 99 percent within 180 days
Small Claims Cases	1. 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing 2. 100 percent disposed of within 95 days	Not specified	1. 90 percent within 45 days 2. 99 percent within 60 days
Unlawful Detainer	1. 90 percent disposed of within 30 days 2. 100 percent disposed of within 45 days	Not specified	Not specified
Traffic and Local Ordinance Cases	Not specified	Not specified	Included with misdemeanor



California Standard vs. Georgia and Arizona

Case Type	California Standard	Georgia Standard	Arizona Standard
Family (Dissolution/ Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility)	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50 percent within 4 months 2. 75 percent within 8 months 3. 98 percent within 18 months 	Not specified
Juvenile (Delinquency & Status Offense)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Juvenile Dependency	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Probate (Administration of Estates)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Probate (Guardianship)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified



California Standard vs. Washington and Vermont

Case Type	California Standard	Washington Standard	Vermont Standard
Limited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent are disposed of within 12 months 98 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 80 percent within 12 months
Unlimited Civil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 75 percent are disposed of within 12 months 85 percent are disposed of within 18 months 100 percent are disposed of within 24 months 	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)	Same as for limited civil (no distinction between limited and unlimited)
Misdemeanor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 30 days after defendant's first arraignment on the complaint 98 percent within 90 days 100 percent within 120 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent within 90 days 98 percent within 180 days 100 percent within 270 days 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 60 percent within 63 days 70 percent within 91 days 100 percent in 126 days



California Standard vs. Washington and Vermont

Case Type	California Standard	Washington Standard	Vermont Standard
Felony	1. All felony cases disposed should have a total elapsed processing time of no more than one year from the defendant's first arraignment	1. 90 percent within 120 days 2. 98 percent within 180 days 3. 100 percent within 270 days	1. 70 percent within 126 days 2. 80 percent within 182 days 3. 100 percent within 12 months
Small Claims Cases	1. 90 percent disposed of within 75 days after filing 2. 100 percent disposed of within 95 days	1. 90 percent within 45 days 2. 98 percent within 60 days 3. 100 percent within 120 days	Not specified
Unlawful Detainer	1. 90 percent disposed of within 30 days 2. 100 percent disposed of within 45 days	Not specified	Not specified
Traffic and Local Ordinance Cases	Not specified	Included with misdemeanor	Not specified



California Standard vs. Washington and Vermont

Case Type	California Standard	Washington Standard	Vermont Standard
Family (Dissolution/ Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility)	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Juvenile (Delinquency & Status Offense)	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90 percent within 4 months 2. 98 percent within 6 months 3. 100 percent within 9 months 	Not specified
Juvenile Dependency	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified
Probate (Administration of Estates)	Not specified	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90 percent within 8 months 2. 98 percent within 18 months 3. 100 percent within 36 months 	Not specified
Probate (Guardianship)	Not specified	No distinction between guardianship and estates	Not specified