



Trial Court Operational Metrics

2026 Report



Judicial Council of California

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

Hon. Patricia Guerrero

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

Michelle Curran

*Administrative Director
Judicial Council*

Robert Oyung

Chief Deputy Director

RESEARCH, ANALYTICS, AND DATA

Leah Rose-Goodwin
Chief Data and Analytics Officer

Table of Contents

Background	1
2026 Report	1
Operational Metrics	1
<i>Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours</i>	1
<i>Metric 2: Time to Disposition, by Case Type</i>	4
<i>Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type</i>	8
<i>Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type</i>	8
<i>Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification</i>	10
Funding Metrics	15
<i>Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court</i>	15
<i>Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula</i>	15
<i>Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court</i>	15
Determining Workload Formula Need.....	17
<i>Metric 9: Year-End Fund Balance Detail for 2024–25</i>	18
Three Percent Fund Balance Cap: \$95.4 million	20
Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts: \$17.7 million	20
Court-Funded Requests: \$38 million	21
Funds Retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund: \$2.9 Million	21
Appendix A: Court-Specific Reports	22
Appendix B: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature	398
Cash Flow Loans Made to the Trial Courts.....	398
Allocation of the State-Level Reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund.....	398
Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts	398
Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts	400
Appendix D: Statement of Intended Purpose for Each Allocation or Reimbursement	407

Background

Government code section 68515(a) requires the Judicial Council to annually report to the Legislature on various operational and budgetary metrics in the trial courts. The language states that the metrics must include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

time to disposition and case clearance rates by case type, backlogs by case type, court hours of operations including public counter hours, staff vacancy rates by classification, fund balance detail from the prior fiscal year, calculated funding level of each court and the percent of funding actually provided to each court, and funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council-approved workload formula. This report shall be submitted no later than February 1 and reflect metrics from the prior fiscal year.¹

2026 Report

This year's report contains data and information from fiscal year 2024–25; data on hours of operation are current as of November 2025. Additionally, since vacancy rates are reported as of July 1 (the start of the fiscal year), fiscal year 2025–26 vacancy data has been included to illustrate the vacancy rate closer to the end of the 2024–25 fiscal year.² The judicial branch is reporting on metrics that are both responsive to the reporting requirement and largely already reported by courts. In future years, the branch's Data Analytics Advisory Committee—charged with “develop[ing] and recommend[ing] performance measures, studies, and methodologies to measure and report on court administration, practices, and procedures”³—will consider whether additional data and information would be informative to include in this report.

Operational Metrics

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Courts assist the public through a variety of modalities, such as phone, in-person, and self-directed help via court websites. In addition, self-help centers assist members of the public seeking guidance about court processes or help completing a court document. Investments in court technology have allowed courts to expand offerings to include services such as chatbots, the ability to schedule in-person appointments online, and live online help. The COVID-19

¹ Stats. 2025, Ch. 11, Sec. 3. (AB 136) Effective June 27, 2025.

² This and all subsequent year spans represent fiscal years, unless otherwise stated.

³ Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.68.

pandemic accelerated the expansion of these services so that the public could continue to receive needed assistance safely and conveniently.

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

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information.

Information on court hours of service was most recently collected by the Judicial Council as of November 2025 (see Table 1). Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Data reported by courts shows that most courts open at 8:00 a.m. (38 courts) and close at 5:00 p.m. (39 courts), with some courts opening as early as 7:30 a.m. Most public counter hours open at 8:00 a.m. (33 courts) and close at 4:00 p.m. (31 courts) or earlier (17 courts).

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

Table 1. Court Hours of Operation and Public Counter Hours

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Alameda	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Alpine	8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Amador	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Butte	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Calaveras	8:15 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Colusa	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Contra Costa	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Del Norte	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
El Dorado	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:30 p.m.
Fresno	7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Glenn	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:30 p.m.
Humboldt	8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.–2:00 p.m.
Imperial	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Inyo	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Kern	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Kings	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Lake	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Lassen	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Los Angeles	7:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Madera	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Marin	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Mariposa	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Mendocino	7:30 a.m.–5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–3:30 p.m.
Merced	7:45 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	7:45 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Modoc	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Mono	8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Monterey	7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Napa	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Nevada	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Orange	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Placer	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Plumas	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Riverside	7:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Sacramento	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
San Benito	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:30 p.m.
San Bernardino	7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
San Diego	7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
San Francisco	8:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
San Joaquin	7:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
San Luis Obispo	Did not report	Did not report
San Mateo	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–1:00 p.m.
Santa Barbara	8:30 a.m.–3:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Santa Clara	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Santa Cruz	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Shasta	7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Sierra	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Siskiyou	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Solano	7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.
Sonoma	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–3:30 p.m.
Stanislaus	8:15 a.m.–4:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Sutter	8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Tehama	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Trinity	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Tulare	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Tuolumne	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Ventura	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Yolo	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Yuba	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.	8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition, by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management and helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition.⁴ Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases.⁵ These data are updated and reported annually in the *Court Statistics Report*. However, because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions, not all courts are able to report these data.⁶ As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report these data. Tables 2 and 3 consolidate the data from the *Court Statistics Report*, providing the percentage of cases resolved within a defined time frame.

⁴ See National Center for State Courts, CourTools, Time to Disposition (2005), https://www.ncsc.org/sites/default/files/media/document/courtools_trial_measure3_time_to_disposition_revised.pdf For a definition of “disposition,” see 2025 Court Statistics Report, https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/2025-court-statistics-report_0.pdf, at page 4.

⁵ The Judicial Council’s Data Analytics Advisory Committee is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on court operational metrics and will be reviewing these standards as part of its annual workplan.

⁶ The current version of the *Court Statistics Report* is available at courts.ca.gov/news-reference/research-data. Courts that are not certified to report data to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System using the JBSIS data reporting standards are unable to report case processing time data.

Table 2. 2024–25 Percentage of Criminal Cases Processed, by Time and County

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
STATEWIDE	70%	22%	29%	45%	33%	51%	59%
Alameda	62%	41%	46%	63%	64%	76%	80%
Alpine	-	43%	43%	57%	15%	52%	60%
Amador	40%	14%	16%	31%	14%	34%	43%
Butte	55%	6%	17%	42%	11%	34%	43%
Calaveras	38%	15%	18%	26%	7%	27%	35%
Colusa	89%	19%	27%	56%	39%	67%	73%
Contra Costa	35%	10%	17%	30%	8%	29%	42%
Del Norte	77%	38%	49%	66%	15%	42%	53%
El Dorado	61%	23%	30%	44%	8%	33%	43%
Fresno	50%	13%	20%	34%	38%	55%	62%
Glenn	100%	15%	32%	61%	6%	33%	40%
Humboldt	64%	20%	35%	54%	24%	30%	54%
Imperial	-	-	-	-	24%	29%	55%
Inyo	80%	14%	22%	48%	18%	22%	51%
Kern	69%	20%	40%	57%	51%	67%	72%
Kings	41%	17%	25%	43%	22%	50%	57%
Lake	89%	20%	36%	74%	18%	55%	67%
Lassen	57%	17%	21%	30%	2%	9%	18%
Los Angeles	74%	22%	27%	43%	36%	56%	63%
Madera	53%	6%	17%	34%	7%	21%	28%
Marin	66%	8%	12%	31%	-	-	-
Mariposa	17%	16%	24%	41%	17%	34%	40%
Mendocino	78%	20%	31%	52%	31%	53%	61%
Merced	72%	19%	26%	45%	8%	20%	24%
Modoc	78%	9%	9%	36%	21%	30%	61%
Mono	50%	13%	15%	28%	10%	31%	45%
Monterey	66%	19%	29%	50%	39%	59%	66%
Napa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	52%	13%	22%	36%	21%	44%	55%
Orange	51%	36%	41%	51%	38%	56%	63%
Placer	83%	10%	16%	31%	17%	22%	45%
Plumas	60%	2%	10%	38%	18%	54%	63%
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	50%	6%	9%	19%	6%	23%	31%
San Bernardino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
San Francisco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Joaquin	74%	20%	25%	38%	22%	38%	42%
San Luis Obispo	85%	28%	41%	65%	50%	64%	70%
San Mateo	-	33%	43%	62%	24%	44%	55%
Santa Barbara	64%	16%	25%	45%	51%	71%	77%
Santa Clara	43%	10%	13%	26%	23%	38%	47%
Santa Cruz	60%	17%	22%	37%	28%	57%	63%
Shasta	76%	19%	30%	54%	47%	71%	77%
Sierra	60%	15%	38%	69%	8%	38%	59%
Siskiyou	50%	11%	18%	29%	9%	26%	34%
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	56%	7%	13%	31%	21%	46%	56%
Stanislaus	64%	34%	41%	57%	46%	63%	69%
Sutter	59%	23%	34%	52%	34%	55%	60%
Tehama	85%	19%	27%	53%	40%	68%	76%
Trinity	44%	39%	45%	56%	14%	23%	53%
Tulare	83%	10%	22%	42%	16%	21%	38%
Tuolumne	52%	12%	29%	59%	12%	19%	45%
Ventura	52%	34%	40%	54%	52%	69%	73%
Yolo	79%	24%	30%	48%	20%	50%	59%
Yuba	65%	40%	51%	74%	38%	73%	79%

Note: Column (A) consists only of cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas; processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court. Columns (B) through (D) are based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing. A dash (—) indicates the court did not submit a report in this category.

Table 3. 2024–25 Percentage of Civil Case Processed, by Time and County

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
STATEWIDE	65%	78%	86%	79%	91%	96%	24%	44%	49%	59%
Alameda	68%	78%	86%	73%	92%	96%	28%	42%	9%	12%
Alpine	63%	88%	100%	80%	100%	100%	50%	50%	-	
Amador	68%	78%	83%	91%	97%	98%	31%	54%	57%	71%
Butte	78%	86%	90%	85%	93%	96%	22%	43%	64%	72%

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
Calaveras	76%	84%	88%	87%	95%	97%	22%	43%	52%	61%
Colusa	74%	84%	89%	90%	97%	98%	15%	35%	35%	53%
Contra Costa	72%	81%	87%	71%	84%	91%	30%	46%	32%	38%
Del Norte	83%	90%	92%	84%	93%	96%	21%	46%	72%	78%
El Dorado	73%	81%	86%	75%	86%	91%	25%	50%	5%	11%
Fresno	64%	77%	86%	78%	87%	95%	39%	70%	62%	66%
Glenn	77%	81%	87%	71%	79%	82%	16%	36%	58%	75%
Humboldt	82%	88%	92%	83%	93%	96%	20%	43%	34%	67%
Imperial	78%	89%	95%	78%	95%	99%	28%	51%	70%	78%
Inyo	82%	90%	94%	61%	73%	80%	32%	42%	59%	59%
Kern	66%	77%	86%	88%	97%	99%	24%	55%	70%	90%
Kings	70%	77%	83%	91%	94%	96%	34%	60%	57%	63%
Lake	79%	87%	92%	95%	99%	99%	25%	55%	42%	51%
Lassen	69%	74%	82%	79%	95%	96%	37%	56%	85%	93%
Los Angeles	64%	78%	87%	81%	92%	96%	19%	36%	60%	68%
Madera	73%	82%	87%	79%	87%	90%	30%	60%	58%	71%
Marin	66%	78%	86%	81%	95%	99%	43%	63%	63%	76%
Mariposa	41%	52%	70%	81%	90%	94%	17%	30%	43%	50%
Mendocino	70%	79%	84%	69%	81%	87%	32%	56%	64%	72%
Merced	63%	74%	80%	81%	88%	93%	30%	56%	59%	70%
Modoc	85%	87%	91%	87%	95%	96%	0%	18%	77%	85%
Mono	75%	78%	84%	88%	93%	93%	23%	46%	57%	70%
Monterey	65%	78%	89%	83%	96%	98%	35%	53%	66%	73%
Napa	74%	84%	91%	85%	91%	94%	38%	55%	63%	73%
Nevada	80%	90%	94%	93%	97%	98%	21%	48%	54%	66%
Orange	63%	77%	87%	75%	88%	96%	25%	55%	33%	51%
Placer	72%	82%	90%	81%	89%	93%	28%	49%	21%	44%
Plumas	81%	93%	95%	88%	96%	98%	24%	32%	71%	71%
Riverside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacramento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Benito	70%	82%	89%	83%	91%	95%	32%	47%	58%	69%
San Bernardino	62%	74%	84%	76%	94%	98%	28%	55%	61%	67%
San Diego	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	22%
San Francisco	48%	64%	74%	87%	96%	98%	18%	28%	66%	75%
San Joaquin	65%	76%	84%	67%	82%	88%	4%	15%	24%	41%
San Luis Obispo	70%	82%	88%	83%	96%	99%	16%	33%	21%	33%
San Mateo	66%	77%	83%	82%	91%	94%	36%	56%	42%	67%
Santa Barbara	71%	82%	89%	83%	91%	94%	41%	59%	36%	52%

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		Disposed of in Less Than _ Days	
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
Santa Clara	61%	73%	81%	72%	84%	89%	42%	59%	40%	58%
Santa Cruz	75%	84%	90%	85%	96%	99%	28%	46%	49%	66%
Shasta	78%	88%	93%	79%	99%	100%	23%	45%	59%	67%
Sierra	70%	80%	90%	96%	100%	100%	43%	43%	33%	67%
Siskiyou	79%	89%	92%	92%	98%	99%	18%	30%	60%	66%
Solano	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sonoma	70%	83%	90%	83%	96%	99%	35%	57%	58%	68%
Stanislaus	71%	82%	88%	82%	97%	99%	34%	57%	75%	83%
Sutter	74%	83%	87%	83%	95%	98%	20%	45%	82%	88%
Tehama	78%	84%	93%	77%	87%	91%	14%	25%	56%	75%
Trinity	78%	85%	89%	87%	92%	93%	31%	59%	73%	73%
Tulare	81%	92%	96%	90%	95%	97%	34%	65%	61%	73%
Tuolumne	84%	92%	95%	90%	99%	99%	26%	45%	47%	64%
Ventura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86%	89%
Yolo	68%	79%	88%	86%	97%	99%	34%	57%	58%	74%
Yuba	74%	83%	88%	81%	95%	98%	29%	59%	66%	79%

Note: Columns (G) and (H) include limited unlawful detainers only. A dash (—) indicates the court did not submit a report in this category.

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

Table 4 estimates current-year statewide backlog by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.⁷ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

This year, the overall case clearance rate is about two percentage points lower than it was last year. There was a 30 percent increase in civil limited filings in 2024–25 from the previous year, and although courts processed 27 percent more dispositions than in the prior year, an estimated backlog resulted, as reflected in Table 4. Estimated backlogs are also seen in felony and juvenile cases, all of which were identified in the branch’s most recent workload study update as being more complex and taking more time.

Table 4. 2023–24 and 2024–25 Clearance Rates, by Case Type

Case Type	Fiscal Year 2023–24			Fiscal Year 2024–25			Current-Year Estimated Backlog	
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Clear. Percentage Diff.	Estimated Backlog (Filings)
Certification	52,595	48,731	93%	50,260	47,541	95%	2%	-
Child Support	75,771	69,716	92%	69,831	65,898	94%	2%	-
Civil: Limited	394,489	321,142	81%	531,203	409,666	77%	-4%	22,771
Civil: Unlimited	278,901	240,267	86%	299,534	243,172	81%	-5%	14,870
Conservatorship/Guardianship	20,736	15,288	74%	24,923	20,446	82%	8%	-
Dissolution	108,403	103,987	96%	107,146	107,268	100%	4%	-
Domestic Violence	78,287	65,006	83%	77,444	66,125	85%	2%	-
Estates/Trusts	42,873	32,560	76%	41,985	35,378	84%	8%	-
Felony	179,821	150,440	84%	194,346	155,429	80%	- 4%	7,163
Infractions	2,823,487	2,359,002	84%	3,055,653	2,479,343	81%	-2%	73,632
Juvenile Delinquency	30,163	27,000	90%	31,157	27,421	88%	- 2%	469
Juvenile Dependency	30,273	30,578	101%	30,415	27,998	92%	- 9%	2,723
Mental Health	46,628	40,524	87%	52,260	43,757	84%	-3%	1,662
Misd.: Nontraffic	283,033	248,881	88%	308,313	281,513	91%	3%	-
Misd.: Traffic	168,614	164,641	98%	162,632	155,236	95%	-2%	3,564
Other Family Petition	35,993	28,438	79%	35,098	27,234	78%	-1%	497
Parentage	20,275	12,811	63%	21,060	15,646	74%	11%	-
Small Claims	77,461	72,921	94%	77,487	76,054	98%	4%	-
Unlawful Detainer	135,793	137,886	102%	128,894	131,608	102%	1%	-
Total	4,883,596	4,169,819	85%	5,299,641	4,416,733	83%	-2%	108,323

⁷ The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.⁸ Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year.⁹ Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. A comparison of the two reporting years shows that the number of total budgeted positions has decreased by a little more than 1 percent, and the vacancy rate has increased by a little less than 1 percent. Vacancy rates for the clerical classifications have improved since last year’s report, but for entry-level classifications, courts report high rates of turnover that are not visible in these point-in-time data. Courts who participated in the recent Resource Assessment Study (court workload study) update reported that staff turnover has increased considerably since the pandemic, resulting in shorter average tenure and more time spent on training and onboarding.

For this report, data for every classification are shown (see Table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.

Table 5. Statewide Vacancy Data, by Classification

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	48.0	44.0	8.3	44.0	42.0	4.5	-3.8
Accounting Clerk	79.7	79.7	0.0	76.2	74.2	2.6	2.6
Accounting Technician	89.5	78.5	12.3	84.0	74.0	11.9	-0.4
Administrative Analyst	227.9	204.4	10.3	258.0	217.4	15.7	5.4
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	121.6	99.1	18.5	94.8	75.7	20.2	1.7
Administrative Technician	22.7	20.7	8.8	24.8	23.8	4.0	-4.8
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0

⁸ Schedule 7A is a statewide salary and positions reporting document. Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

⁹ Classifications are based on model classification codes used in Schedule 7A; classification may not be the same as job title or working title. Positions are designated as “vacant” if they are unfilled or if the court does not plan to actively recruit for the position.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Assistant Court Executive Officer	40.4	39.5	2.0	44.0	40.0	9.1	7.1
Attorney	497.6	449.2	9.7	483.5	456.5	5.6	-4.1
Calendar Administrator	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Calendar Clerk	8.2	8.2	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Child Services Provider	9.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Commissioner	249.0	235.6	5.4	245.1	227.7	7.1	1.7
Communications Technician	16.0	14.0	12.5	16.8	14.0	16.7	4.2
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	422.9	389.5	7.9	393.5	372.5	5.3	-2.6
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	78.0	77.0	1.3	81.0	80.0	1.2	0.0
Court Attendant	271.5	254.8	6.2	273.8	254.8	6.9	0.8
Court Clerk	633.5	582.3	8.1	656.6	599.6	8.7	0.6
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	256.9	241.6	6.0	259.3	242.5	6.5	0.5
Court Executive Officer	59.0	59.0	0.0	58.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
Court Interpreter Pro-Tempore	26.2	6.7	74.5	24.3	7.8	67.9	-6.6
Court Law Librarian	3.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Court Program Manager	175.5	167.5	4.6	183.5	172.5	6.0	1.4
Court Program/Project Specialist	139.4	128.4	7.9	133.3	123.5	7.4	-0.5
Court Program/Project Supervisor	5.2	5.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Court Records Clerk	90.2	78.0	13.5	84.0	78.0	7.1	-6.3
Court Records Supervisor	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	9.0	18.2	18.2
Court Reporter	1,315.6	1,033.0	21.5	1,317.6	1,063.3	19.3	-2.2
Courtroom Clerk	2,631.0	2,515.0	4.4	2,646.3	2,503.0	5.4	1.0
Custodian	88.6	77.6	12.4	90.3	81.6	9.6	-2.9
Deputy Marshal	31.0	30.0	3.2	29.0	27.0	6.9	3.7
Detention Release Officer	15.0	15.0	0.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
Examiner	118.0	114.0	3.4	115.0	110.0	4.3	1.0
Exhibit Custodian	41.0	37.0	9.8	40.0	39.0	2.5	-7.3
Facilities Planner	16.0	15.0	6.2	16.0	16.0	0.0	-6.2
Family Law Facilitator	51.9	44.1	15.0	50.5	42.0	16.8	1.8
Financial Analyst	56.5	52.0	8.0	60.2	54.2	10.0	2.0
Graphic Arts Specialist	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Hearing Officer	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Human Resource Analyst	96.9	90.2	6.9	92.3	86.8	6.0	-0.9
Human Resource Technician	66.6	62.2	6.5	60.2	56.2	6.6	0.1
Information Systems Analyst	283.7	254.9	10.2	227.6	207.6	8.8	-1.4

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Engineer	66.0	62.0	6.1	83.0	75.0	9.6	3.6
Information Systems Specialist	31.0	29.0	6.5	25.0	25.0	0.0	-6.5
Information Systems Technician	144.9	130.9	9.7	142.0	132.0	7.0	-2.6
Interpreter	207.8	148.1	28.8	209.6	138.9	33.7	5.0
Interpreter Coordinator	29.5	28.5	3.4	26.4	24.4	7.6	4.2
Interpreter Supervisor	34.1	31.1	8.8	36.0	35.0	2.8	-6.0
Investigator	212.4	195.4	8.0	211.9	198.9	6.1	-1.9
Jury Commissioner	18.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0	0.0
Jury Services Assistant	32.2	30.2	6.2	33.2	30.2	9.0	2.8
Law Clerk	49.0	45.0	8.2	51.0	43.0	15.7	7.5
Law Library Technician	5.5	5.5	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Legal Process Clerk	3,290.3	3,009.1	8.5	3,209.1	2,862.7	10.8	2.3
Legal Process Supervisor	381.6	369.8	3.1	328.0	316.0	3.7	0.6
Legal/Judicial Secretary	162.5	158.5	2.5	157.1	152.6	2.9	0.4
Maintenance Worker	46.0	43.0	6.5	50.0	48.0	4.0	-2.5
Managing Attorney	21.8	21.0	3.5	20.0	18.0	10.0	6.5
Marshal	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Materials Services Assistant	48.5	41.0	15.5	46.0	42.0	8.7	-6.8
Materials Services Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Media Services Technician	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mediator/Counselor	220.2	198.4	9.9	216.0	200.9	7.0	-2.9
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor	35.9	34.9	2.8	42.6	41.6	2.3	-0.4
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	2.0	1.0	50.0	4.0	3.0	25.0	-25.0
Office Assistant	140.2	107.2	23.5	129.8	115.8	10.8	-12.8
Paralegal	190.9	181.3	5.0	195.3	182.3	6.7	1.6
Payroll Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Payroll Technician	10.5	9.5	9.5	13.5	12.5	7.4	-2.1
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Public Information Officer	8.0	7.0	12.5	9.0	8.0	11.1	-1.4
Purchasing Agent	20.0	19.0	5.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	-5.0
Purchasing Supervisor	8.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Purchasing Technician	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Referee	19.4	18.4	5.2	19.5	18.0	7.5	2.3
Revenue Collection Specialist	166.6	144.6	13.2	144.2	126.8	12.1	-1.1
SB 371 Interpreter	519.6	361.7	30.4	516.9	347.6	32.8	2.4
Secretary	42.5	34.5	18.8	31.0	29.0	6.5	-12.4
Senior Accountant-Auditor	34.0	30.2	11.1	35.0	30.0	14.3	3.2

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Accounting Clerk	60.8	58.0	4.6	61.0	54.0	11.5	6.9
Senior Accounting Technician	43.1	38.1	11.6	40.2	35.2	12.4	0.8
Senior Administrative Analyst	126.3	117.5	6.9	129.8	116.4	10.4	3.4
Senior Attorney	167.3	162.3	3.0	172.4	164.6	4.5	1.5
Senior Court Attendant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Court Clerk	253.0	240.0	5.1	243.4	217.9	10.5	5.3
Senior Court Records Clerk	21.0	21.0	0.0	18.0	15.0	16.7	16.7
Senior Court Reporter	17.5	16.8	4.0	18.0	17.0	5.6	1.6
Senior Courtroom Clerk	239.2	218.7	8.6	176.7	172.7	2.3	-6.3
Senior Custodian	4.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Data Entry Operator	8.0	8.0	0.0	7.0	5.0	28.6	28.6
Senior Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Examiner	19.0	19.0	0.0	23.4	21.4	8.5	8.5
Senior Exhibit Custodian	4.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Financial Analyst	33.0	30.0	9.1	44.0	35.0	20.5	11.4
Senior Human Resource Analyst	83.8	79.0	5.7	84.0	77.0	8.3	2.6
Senior Human Resource Technician	17.5	14.8	15.8	24.0	20.0	16.7	0.9
Senior Information Systems Analyst	171.8	148.0	13.8	262.0	225.0	14.1	0.3
Senior Information Systems Technician	38.0	36.0	5.3	37.0	35.0	5.4	0.1
Senior Investigator	2.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	2,059.5	1,968.3	4.4	2,004.3	1,900.3	5.2	0.8
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	58.0	57.0	1.7	61.0	60.0	1.6	-0.1
Senior Maintenance Worker	5.0	3.0	40.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	-40.0
Senior Materials Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Media Services Technician	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	88.7	80.7	9.0	84.7	75.7	10.6	1.6
Senior Microfilm Technician	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Office Assistant	52.8	48.0	9.0	46.5	43.5	6.5	-2.6
Senior Paralegal	18.0	18.0	0.0	21.0	20.0	4.8	4.8
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	21.0	20.0	4.8	24.0	24.0	0.0	-4.8
Senior Secretary	55.5	53.5	3.6	58.5	57.5	1.7	-1.9

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (Data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Support Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Skilled Trades Worker	8.0	7.0	12.5	7.5	7.0	6.2	-6.3
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	18.0	18.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	12.8	12.0	6.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	-6.0
Supervising Accounting Technician	5.0	4.0	20.0	5.0	4.0	20.0	0.0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	7.0	6.0	14.3	4.0	3.0	25.0	10.7
Supervising Attorney	41.2	40.8	1.2	37.8	36.8	2.6	1.4
Supervising Court Attendant	5.0	5.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Court Clerk	192.5	190.0	1.3	245.2	235.2	4.1	2.8
Supervising Court Reporter	21.0	21.0	0.0	21.0	21.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	79.0	75.0	5.1	81.0	75.0	7.4	2.3
Supervising Custodian	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Examiner	7.0	7.0	0.0	8.0	7.0	12.5	12.5
Supervising Financial Analyst	7.8	7.8	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	17.5	16.6	5.0	14.7	14.7	0.0	-5.0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	45.0	40.0	11.1	40.0	31.0	22.5	11.4
Supervising Information Systems Technician	11.0	11.0	0.0	16.0	15.0	6.2	6.2
Supervising Investigator	11.0	11.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	26.6	25.6	3.8	27.6	26.6	3.6	-0.1
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	14.0	14.0	0.0	13.0	12.0	7.7	7.7
Supervising Secretary	7.0	7.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
Support Services Assistant	67.2	57.8	14.1	66.2	58.2	12.1	-2.0
Support Services Supervisor	18.0	17.0	5.6	18.0	17.0	5.6	0.0
Totals	18,966.2	17,291.2	8.8%	18,755.1	16,991.8	9.4%	0.6%

Note: FTE = full-time equivalent.

Funding Metrics

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court¹⁰

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Other funding allocated to the trial courts included \$1.4 billion for judges’ compensation, dependency counsel, the court interpreters program, and various other programs. The remaining \$59.1 million was available to reimburse courts for the Assembly Bill 1058 (Stats. 1996, ch. 957) child support commissioner program, collaborative and drug court projects, and various other grants.

Table 6 displays the calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula Allocation), the funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council–approved Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”), and the percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage).

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

Court	Metric 6: Workload Formula Allocation (\$)	Metric 7: Workload Formula “Need” (\$)	Metric 8: Workload Formula Percentage
	A	B	C (A/B)
Alameda	89,886,503	94,645,177	95.0%
Alpine	978,500	549,681	178.0%
Amador	4,390,031	4,684,703	93.7%

¹⁰ Metrics 6, 7, and 8 are addressed collectively in this section.

Court	Metric 6: Workload Formula Allocation (\$)	Metric 7: Workload Formula "Need" (\$)	Metric 8: Workload Formula Percentage
Butte	13,930,522	14,689,951	94.8%
Calaveras	3,356,668	3,767,570	89.1%
Colusa	2,494,996	2,635,032	94.7%
Contra Costa	52,494,605	59,907,816	87.6%
Del Norte	4,542,452	3,875,339	117.2%
El Dorado	9,685,455	10,819,495	89.5%
Fresno	64,141,716	66,287,167	96.8%
Glenn	3,039,440	3,237,289	93.9%
Humboldt	9,042,179	9,318,361	97.0%
Imperial	10,285,880	8,073,327	127.4%
Inyo	2,553,116	2,676,571	95.4%
Kern	67,318,923	68,776,330	97.9%
Kings	10,957,590	12,025,488	91.1%
Lake	5,167,289	6,056,222	85.3%
Lassen	2,621,145	2,580,519	101.6%
Los Angeles	725,316,029	791,102,381	91.7%
Madera	12,870,753	13,875,025	92.8%
Marin	14,323,909	15,677,866	91.4%
Mariposa	1,889,067	1,846,094	102.3%
Mendocino	7,790,891	7,775,002	100.2%
Merced	16,777,980	18,264,043	91.9%
Modoc	1,394,633	1,480,959	94.2%
Mono	2,448,957	2,038,771	120.1%
Monterey	26,437,346	28,560,984	92.6%
Napa	9,652,680	10,740,134	89.9%
Nevada	6,685,185	7,425,652	90.0%
Orange	189,468,320	209,526,287	90.4%
Placer	25,278,792	27,355,659	92.4%
Plumas	1,922,382	1,629,248	118.0%
Riverside	137,228,916	155,691,163	88.1%
Sacramento	111,751,670	122,332,264	91.4%
San Benito	4,843,008	4,197,092	115.4%
San Bernardino	138,263,969	156,640,095	88.3%
San Diego	179,584,953	189,500,353	94.8%
San Francisco	65,299,587	55,305,114	118.1%
San Joaquin	50,766,116	53,533,653	94.8%
San Luis	18,819,756	19,492,482	96.5%
San Mateo	43,736,218	49,033,290	89.2%
Santa Barbara	27,123,960	29,058,002	93.3%
Santa Clara	94,863,826	97,354,039	97.4%
Santa Cruz	16,621,274	16,940,790	98.1%
Shasta	16,483,479	18,198,452	90.6%

Court	Metric 6: Workload Formula Allocation (\$)	Metric 7: Workload Formula "Need" (\$)	Metric 8: Workload Formula Percentage
Sierra	978,500	623,149	157.0%
Siskiyou	4,389,251	4,841,098	90.7%
Solano	29,147,499	31,445,139	92.7%
Sonoma	30,947,892	30,732,916	100.7%
Stanislaus	31,983,888	37,054,820	86.3%
Sutter	8,334,826	9,485,325	87.9%
Tehama	5,974,139	6,426,611	93.0%
Trinity	2,022,293	2,276,992	88.8%
Tulare	33,250,929	38,548,955	86.3%
Tuolumne	4,895,848	5,085,552	96.3%
Ventura	44,892,503	46,999,346	95.5%
Yolo	15,607,767	17,504,806	89.2%
Yuba	6,251,416	7,883,564	79.3%
Total*	\$2,523,207,415	\$2,718,089,203	92.8%

Individual funding percentages for the trial courts ranged from 79.3 percent to 178 percent. Courts—usually the smallest in the state—may exceed 100 percent of workload need as a result of policy decisions made to support funding for the smallest courts and other factors such as Consumer Price Index funding. Alpine and Sierra, the two smallest courts based on workload measures, receive a fixed allocation amount determined for operations. For 2024–25, this amount was set at \$978,500. Other small courts, those with two authorized judicial positions, have been prioritized for new funding through the Workload Formula policy to fund up to a minimum of 100 percent of measured workload need.¹¹

Determining Workload Formula Need

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

California’s Resource Assessment Study model calculates 22 different caseweights. It uses an average number of processing minutes per case type, taking into account differences in workload complexity and time to process, and multiplies those weighting factors by the number of filings in each case type in each court. The processing minutes, totaled for all case types and based on

¹¹ Small courts, with two authorized judicial positions, include Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, San Benito, and Trinity Counties.

each court’s unique case mix, constitute the “workload” for each court. This workload is then used to calculate how many trial court staff are needed to process these cases.

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

The Workload Formula need is updated each year to reflect the most recent three-year average of filings data. The Workload Formula need for 2024–25 was based on the three-year average filings data for 2020–21 through 2022–23.

Metric 9: Year-End Fund Balance Detail for 2024–25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The \$154 million comprises several categories: (1) a fund balance of \$95.4 million representing the final amount of the 3 percent fund balance cap after allowable exclusions; (2) requests for funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts totaling \$17.7 million; and (3) court-funded requests (CFRs) totaling \$38 million. The remaining balance of \$2.9 million is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF). Table 7 displays the court-specific information for each of these categories.

Table 7. Fund Balance Detail for 2024–25, by Court

Court	Final Fund Balance* (\$)	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts (\$)	Court-Funded Requests† (\$)	Funds Retained in TCTF (\$)
	A	B	C	D
Alameda	3,012,331	0	57,270	0
Alpine	32,121	43,445	0	1
Amador	1,023,930	0	90,129	873,811
Butte	618,860	0	139,288	48,134
Calaveras	134,588	29,500	19,182	553
Colusa	0	0	87,544	0
Contra Costa	1,948,910	0	36,601	0
Del Norte	131,129	267,000	2,500	71
El Dorado	356,646	124,590	10,000	0
Fresno	2,493,677	0	85,151	0
Glenn	147,095	162,143	0	4,743
Humboldt	45,053	0	0	0
Imperial	447,471	329,086	0	0
Inyo	57,726	0	0	260

Court	Final Fund Balance* (\$)	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts (\$)	Court-Funded Requests† (\$)	Funds Retained in TCTF (\$)
Kern	2,936,752	0	626,064	0
Kings	428,648	223,287	144,849	0
Lake	183,622	283,538	220,086	1,232
Lassen	31,891	0	0	0
Los Angeles	29,627,733	0	29,269,334	0
Madera	484,529	0	0	264
Marin	200,638	0	0	0
Mariposa	7,807	0	7,308	449
Mendocino	300,838	521,705	0	0
Merced	651,719	0	83,821	0
Modoc	104,144	0	0	45,917
Mono	94,481	24,210	0	0
Monterey	1,063,887	0	102,986	29,379
Napa	149,262	0	54,719	0
Nevada	224,838	0	358	0
Orange	8,072,960	1,912,599	47,397	0
Placer	927,893	1,554,289	192,509	0
Plumas	71,544	190,000	0	16,283
Riverside	6,572,306	0	85,833	0
Sacramento	2,582,415	66,907	402,246	0
San Benito	45,419	0	37,068	209
San Bernardino	5,849,455	5,838,129	676,025	0
San Diego	5,327,328	0	70,893	0
San Francisco	59,059	0	60,418	0
San Joaquin	1,828,957	4,616,785	329,636	25,549
San Luis	684,182	0	0	0
San Mateo	1,614,443	3,901	4,210,185	0
Santa Barbara	333,872	0	2,398	0
Santa Clara	3,515,642	0	0	20,541
Santa Cruz	510,738	0	49,511	0
Shasta	598,454	0	81,319	0
Sierra	6	0	10,000	0
Siskiyou	135,160	0	0	0
Solano	1,027,627	0	25,655	0
Sonoma	2,065,230	0	0	941,913
Stanislaus	1,225,119	255,967	543,393	894
Sutter	339,020	238,055	8,000	940
Tehama	219,598	315,585	15,000	0
Trinity	442,547	0	0	360,813
Tulare	1,811,445	0	5,000	521,844
Tuolumne	5,536	0	47,542	0
Ventura	1,794,519	681,705	0	61

Court	Final Fund Balance* (\$)	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts (\$)	Court-Funded Requests† (\$)	Funds Retained in TCTF (\$)
Yolo	629,653	0	70,000	0
Yuba	180,909	0	0	0
Total‡	\$95,411,362	\$17,682,424	\$38,007,217	\$2,893,860

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts. Variance in total is from rounding.

† Court-funded requests are funded through court operational budgets.

‡ As reported in Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Court Budget: Fiscal Year 2024–25 Final Adjustments for Year-End Fund Balances* (Dec. 12, 2025), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=14995194&GUID=D1413B1C-A296-452A-A9BF-887103BAE5C2>.

Three Percent Fund Balance Cap: \$95.4 million

In 2024–25, trial courts could have retained up to \$105.7 million under the 3 percent fund balance cap after allowable exclusions. Of that amount, courts retained \$95.4 million in their fund balance. Government Code section 77203(b) authorizes the amount of unexpended funds that a trial court may carry over to the next fiscal year to provide a designated reserve. Effective June 30, 2020, a trial court can carry over unexpended funds—except for encumbrances, prepayments, and other excluded funds in the allowable fund balance—in an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the court’s operating budget from the prior fiscal year.

Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts: \$17.7 million

The Judicial Council approved a total of \$17.7 million in requests for FHOB of the trial courts for 2024–25. Under this process, courts can request that a reduction in their TCTF allocations be retained in the TCTF as restricted fund balance for the benefit of those courts.¹² Updates to the FHOB policy, which were approved at the Judicial Council’s business meeting on March 15, 2024,¹³ included the implementation of a reimbursement model to properly structure the program so that the requested funds are held in the TCTF on behalf of the requesting courts and distributed to the courts for actual reported expenditures. Allowable FHOB requests can include but are not limited to:

- Projects that extend beyond the originally planned three-year process such as deployment of information systems;

¹² Judicial Council of Cal. Advisory Com. Rep. *Trial Court Budget: Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts Reporting Frequency* (Apr. 22, 2022), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10830769&GUID=305F68B7-26CF-4E57-B29D-BD15D8B1CB6D>.

¹³ Judicial Council of Cal. Advisory Com. Rep. *Trial Court Budget: Update to the Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts Policy* (Feb. 22, 2024), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12700382&GUID=9C3189C0-C9AA-4818-BB78-3807018030F0>.

- Technology improvements or infrastructure such as a new case management system;
- Facilities maintenance or repair allowed under rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court;
- Court efficiencies such as online and smart forms for court users; and
- Other court infrastructure projects such as vehicle or copy machine replacement.

Court-Funded Requests: \$38 million

In 2024–25, newly approved CFR requests for the trial courts totaled \$38 million. The CFR process allows trial courts to make court-funded facilities requests to assist in paying for certain facilities’ costs through a reduction in courts’ TCTF allocations.¹⁴ This process allows the trial courts to plan for necessary facilities needs that may not otherwise be funded because of insufficient trial court facilities resources.

Allowable costs under the CFR process include facility modifications as defined in the Trial Court Facilities Modifications Policy; court operations costs under rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court, such as interior painting, replacement or maintenance of flooring and furniture, and facilities maintenance or repair; and lease-related costs.

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

Funds Retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund: \$2.9 Million

After calculation of the final 3 percent fund balance cap and newly approved FHOB and CFR requests for 2024–25, \$2.9 million was retained in the TCTF as unrestricted fund balance, as required by Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A).

¹⁴ Judicial Council of Cal. Advisory Com. Rep. *Court Facilities: Court-Funded Facilities Request Policy* (Aug. 15, 2016), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=4625695&GUID=15BB7747-C300-48DA-AA81-5546168A1991>.

Appendix A: Court-Specific Reports

Superior Court of Alameda County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	68
	18 months	78
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	73
	18 months	92
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	42
Small Claims	70 days	9
	90 days	12

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	62
	30 days [‡]	41
	45 days	46
	90 days	63
Misdemeanors	30 days	64
	90 days	76
	120 days	80

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	6,061	3,582	2,974	2,701	59	91	32	-
Child Support	2,029	736	1,642	1,043	36	64	27	-
Civil - Limited	9,130	6,506	12,147	11,256	71	93	21	-
Civil - Unlimited	13,110	9,948	12,791	11,068	76	87	11	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	753	321	879	874	43	99	57	-
Dissolution	3,644	3,319	3,340	4,530	91	136	45	-
Domestic Violence	2,272	1,500	2,377	1,455	66	61	-5	114
Estates/Trusts	1,283	482	1,322	1,025	38	78	40	-
Felony	4,259	4,322	4,921	3,946	101	80	-21	1,048
Infractions	138,442	123,150	187,881	155,309	89	83	-6	11,819
Juvenile Delinquency	785	988	1,442	1,661	126	115	-11	-
Juvenile Dependency	447	666	520	894	149	172	23	-
Mental Health	1,618	1,316	1,739	1,559	81	90	8	-
Misd - Non traffic	5,084	5,191	6,062	5,558	102	92	-10	632
Misd - Traffic	3,476	4,317	4,216	4,234	124	100	-24	-
Other Family Petition	875	404	1,024	474	46	46	0	-
Parentage	332	206	342	297	62	87	25	-
Small Claims	3,067	2,789	2,872	2,811	91	98	7	-
Unlawful Detainer	6,340	5,647	6,019	5,735	89	95	6	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Accounting Technician	11.0	9.0	18	8.0	7.0	13	-5
Administrative Analyst	16.0	15.0	6	18.0	16.0	11	5
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	16.6	11.9	28	12.9	2.4	82	54
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Attorney	27.0	24.0	11	22.0	21.0	5	-6
Commissioner	10.0	7.0	30	10.0	6.0	40	10
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	17.0	13.0	24	14.0	12.0	14	-10
Court Attendant	32.0	29.0	9	29.0	28.0	3	-6
Court Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	3.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Reporter	54.0	43.0	20	43.0	36.0	16	-4
Courtroom Clerk	121.0	107.0	12	106.0	104.0	2	-10
Examiner	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Human Resource Analyst	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	7.0	0	-14
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	7.0	13	13
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	199.0	183.0	8	184.0	166.0	10	2
Managing Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	14.0	11.0	21	11.0	10.0	9	-12
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	8.0	7.0	12	8.0	7.0	13	1

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Office Assistant	5.0	3.0	40	3.0	3.0	0	-40
Paralegal	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Payroll Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	6.0	3.0	50	3.0	3.0	0	-50
SB371 Interpreter	29.0	19.0	34	27.5	18.5	33	-1
Secretary	8.0	4.0	50	4.0	4.0	0	-50
Senior Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	17.0	16.0	6	16.0	16.0	0	-6
Senior Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Senior Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Supervising Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Clerk	37.0	37.0	0	36.0	36.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	8.0	6.0	25	6.0	6.0	0	-25
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 89,886,503
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 94,645,177
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.97%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 3,012,331
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 57,270
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Alpine County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	62
	18 months	88
	24 months	100
Limited Civil	12 months	80
	18 months	100
	24 months	100
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	50
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	
	90 days	

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	
	30 days [‡]	43
	45 days	43
	90 days	57
Misdemeanors	30 days	15
	90 days	52
	120 days	60

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	0	0	1	0	-	0	-	-
Civil - Limited	4	2	7	5	50	71	21	-
Civil - Unlimited	17	15	8	8	88	100	12	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	3	0	1	1	0	100	100	-
Dissolution	3	2	1	3	67	300	233	-
Domestic Violence	2	2	2	1	100	50	-50	1
Estates/Trusts	3	4	3	2	133	67	-67	2
Felony	NA	2	5	9	-	180	-	-
Infractions	1,412	1,539	2,280	2,010	109	88	-21	475
Juvenile Delinquency	3	1	2	2	33	100	67	-
Juvenile Dependency	1	1	0	0	100	-	-	-
Mental Health	0	0	1	1	-	100	-	-
Misd - Non traffic	12	18	13	7	150	54	-96	12
Misd - Traffic	29	30	33	29	103	88	-16	5
Other Family Petition	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Parentage	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Small Claims	4	5	1	0	125	0	-125	1
Unlawful Detainer	2	2	0	2	100	-	-	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	NA	NA		0.2	0.2	0	-
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 978,500
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 549,681.4
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	178.01%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 32,121
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 43,445
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 1

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Amador County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	68
	18 months	78
	24 months	83
Limited Civil	12 months	91
	18 months	97
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	54
Small Claims	70 days	57
	90 days	71

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	40
	30 days [‡]	14
	45 days	16
	90 days	31
Misdemeanors	30 days	14
	90 days	34
	120 days	43

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	5	4	-	80	-	-
Child Support	51	17	50	22	33	44	11	-
Civil - Limited	290	201	459	331	69	72	3	-
Civil - Unlimited	255	165	210	151	65	72	7	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	35	23	34	22	66	65	-1	0
Dissolution	136	157	166	147	115	89	-27	45
Domestic Violence	127	81	141	76	64	54	-10	14
Estates/Trusts	64	37	75	46	58	61	4	-
Felony	451	483	425	469	107	110	3	-
Infractions	3,243	3,355	3,491	3,429	103	98	-5	183
Juvenile Delinquency	24	10	40	27	42	68	26	-
Juvenile Dependency	37	15	39	28	41	72	31	-
Mental Health	63	51	66	73	81	111	30	-
Misd - Non traffic	442	483	519	479	109	92	-17	88
Misd - Traffic	258	652	272	273	253	100	-152	-
Other Family Petition	23	20	38	19	87	50	-37	14
Parentage	28	23	35	31	82	89	6	-
Small Claims	74	74	89	83	100	93	-7	6
Unlawful Detainer	77	68	92	87	88	95	6	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Attorney	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Commissioner	1.4	1.4	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	8.0	27	27
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Custodian	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Human Resource Technician	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Attorney	NA	NA		0.4	0.4	0	-
Senior Court Clerk	5.0	3.0	40	5.0	3.0	40	0
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	1.3	35	2.0	1.0	50	15
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,390,031
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 4,684,703
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.71%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,023,930
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 90,129
Retained in TCTF	\$ 873,811

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Butte County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	86
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	93
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	22
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	64
	90 days	72

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	55
	30 days [‡]	6
	45 days	17
	90 days	42
Misdemeanors	30 days	11
	90 days	34
	120 days	43

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	370	343	375	390	93	104	11	-
Civil - Limited	1,758	1,286	2,428	1,850	73	76	3	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,166	1,082	1,366	1,239	93	91	-2	29
Conservatorship/Guardianship	180	160	173	182	89	105	16	-
Dissolution	670	624	720	681	93	95	1	-
Domestic Violence	658	624	698	622	95	89	-6	40
Estates/Trusts	391	358	343	334	92	97	6	-
Felony	1,240	1,414	1,146	1,234	114	108	-6	-
Infractions	15,345	12,076	20,919	15,242	79	73	-6	1,221
Juvenile Delinquency	181	165	174	168	91	97	5	-
Juvenile Dependency	158	155	173	171	98	99	1	-
Mental Health	260	246	266	272	95	102	8	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,606	1,854	937	1,662	115	177	62	-
Misd - Traffic	1,457	1,210	1,365	1,226	83	90	7	-
Other Family Petition	259	243	237	207	94	87	-6	15
Parentage	177	79	189	90	45	48	3	-
Small Claims	320	331	288	276	103	96	-8	22
Unlawful Detainer	710	739	710	670	104	94	-10	69

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	5.6	5.6	0	4.9	4.2	13	13
Administrative Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Clerk	44.5	40.5	9	45.0	41.0	9	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program/Project Specialist	NA	NA		0.5	0.5	0	-
Court Reporter	5.0	1.0	80	5.0	2.0	60	-20
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Paralegal	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Senior Court Clerk	11.0	10.0	9	10.5	8.0	24	15
Senior Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.5	2.5	0	0
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	7.0	13	13
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 13,930,522
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 14,689,951
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.83%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 618,860
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 139,288
Retained in TCTF	\$ 48,134

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Calaveras County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:15 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:15 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	76
	18 months	84
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	87
	18 months	95
	24 months	97
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	22
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	52
	90 days	61

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	38
	30 days [‡]	15
	45 days	18
	90 days	26
Misdemeanors	30 days	7
	90 days	27
	120 days	35

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case's specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1	1	0	0	100	-	-	-
Child Support	47	23	50	44	49	88	39	-
Civil - Limited	328	207	538	407	63	76	13	-
Civil - Unlimited	250	177	254	224	71	88	17	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	30	8	37	12	27	32	6	-
Dissolution	125	100	166	164	80	99	19	-
Domestic Violence	67	52	77	71	78	92	15	-
Estates/Trusts	76	38	90	43	50	48	-2	2
Felony	196	119	258	241	61	93	33	-
Infractions	2,373	1,904	3,139	2,643	80	84	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	22	11	32	15	50	47	-3	1
Juvenile Dependency	65	25	80	33	38	41	3	-
Mental Health	46	47	46	41	102	89	-13	6
Misd - Non traffic	308	188	291	255	61	88	27	-
Misd - Traffic	237	146	280	245	62	88	26	-
Other Family Petition	59	27	68	32	46	47	1	-
Parentage	32	7	20	45	22	225	203	-
Small Claims	89	43	121	84	48	69	21	-
Unlawful Detainer	96	59	112	83	61	74	13	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	2.0	33	NA	NA		-
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Clerk	11.0	11.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	NA	NA		4.0	4.0	0	-
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Court Reporter	1.5	1.0	33	1.5	NA	100	67
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	NA	100	0.6	0.6	0	-100
Financial Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	0.2	0.2	0	NA	NA		-
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Office Assistant	0.8	0.8	0	NA	NA		-
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,356,668
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,767,570
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.09%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 134,588
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 29,500
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 19,182
Retained in TCTF	\$ 553

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Colusa County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74
	18 months	84
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	90
	18 months	97
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	15
	45 days	35
Small Claims	70 days	35
	90 days	53

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	89
	30 days [‡]	19
	45 days	27
	90 days	56
Misdemeanors	30 days	39
	90 days	67
	120 days	73

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	41	48	48	46	117	96	-21	10
Civil - Limited	170	125	208	181	74	87	13	-
Civil - Unlimited	69	74	88	61	107	69	-38	33
Conservatorship/Guardianship	7	10	12	9	143	75	-68	8
Dissolution	55	77	62	59	140	95	-45	28
Domestic Violence	22	26	22	19	118	86	-32	7
Estates/Trusts	21	21	20	16	100	80	-20	4
Felony	195	192	192	172	98	90	-9	17
Infractions	5,046	3,942	5,681	4,083	78	72	-6	355
Juvenile Delinquency	23	20	9	15	87	167	80	-
Juvenile Dependency	28	27	7	4	96	57	-39	3
Mental Health	24	20	29	31	83	107	24	-
Misd - Non traffic	351	323	300	271	92	90	-2	5
Misd - Traffic	307	4,216	287	239	1 373	83	-1 290	3,702
Other Family Petition	10	12	20	19	120	95	-25	5
Parentage	14	12	14	14	86	100	14	-
Small Claims	19	21	24	17	111	71	-40	10
Unlawful Detainer	32	32	43	40	100	93	-7	3

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	4.4	4.4	0	4.4	3.4	23	23
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	7.0	4.0	43	6.8	4.8	30	-13
Mediator/Counselor	0.2	NA	100	0.2	NA	100	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.2	1.2	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,494,996
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,635,032
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.69%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 0
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 87,544
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Contra Costa County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	72
	18 months	81
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	84
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	30
	45 days	46
Small Claims	70 days	32
	90 days	38

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	35
	30 days [‡]	10
	45 days	17
	90 days	30
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	29
	120 days	42

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	1,301	1,337	1,136	1,073	103	94	-8	94
Civil - Limited	9,257	7,086	13,370	8,426	77	63	-14	1,808
Civil - Unlimited	5,433	4,570	5,746	4,715	84	82	-2	118
Conservatorship/Guardianship	615	512	707	506	83	72	-12	83
Dissolution	2,844	2,527	2,789	6,145	89	220	131	-
Domestic Violence	2,171	2,123	2,272	2,038	98	90	-8	184
Estates/Trusts	1,329	962	1,416	1,154	72	81	9	-
Felony	3,075	2,787	3,000	3,113	91	104	13	-
Infractions	52,586	34,244	65,457	37,336	65	57	-8	5,290
Juvenile Delinquency	744	481	845	738	65	87	23	-
Juvenile Dependency	337	103	376	294	31	78	48	-
Mental Health	640	313	895	439	49	49	0	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,025	1,690	2,589	1,999	83	77	-6	162
Misd - Traffic	2,770	2,284	2,327	2,405	82	103	21	-
Other Family Petition	432	414	443	478	96	108	12	-
Parentage	486	493	486	1,040	101	214	113	-
Small Claims	1,698	1,649	1,612	1,644	97	102	5	-
Unlawful Detainer	3,608	3,662	3,818	3,775	101	99	-3	100

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Attorney	16.0	16.0	0	16.0	16.0	0	0
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	32.1	16.8	48	32.1	17.1	47	-1
Courtroom Clerk	58.0	52.0	10	58.0	53.0	9	-1
Custodian	11.0	10.0	9	12.0	11.0	8	-1
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	9.0	6.7	26	8.0	7.0	13	-13
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Information Systems Engineer	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	2.0	50	50
Interpreter	14.5	8.7	40	14.5	5.7	61	21
Investigator	11.0	9.0	18	11.0	8.0	27	9
Legal Process Clerk	65.0	58.5	10	63.5	59.5	6	-4
Maintenance Worker	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	3.0	50	6.0	4.0	33	-17
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Custodian	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Technician	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Senior Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	52.0	48.0	8	54.0	50.0	7	-1
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	12.0	11.0	8	11.0	11.0	0	-8
Supervising Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Secretary	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Support Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 52,494,605
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 59,907,816
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	87.63%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,948,910
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 36,601
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Del Norte County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	90
	24 months	92
Limited Civil	12 months	84
	18 months	93
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	21
	45 days	46
Small Claims	70 days	72
	90 days	78

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	77
	30 days [‡]	38
	45 days	49
	90 days	66
Misdemeanors	30 days	15
	90 days	42
	120 days	53

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	85	43	172	71	51	41	-9	16
Civil - Limited	197	47	254	198	24	78	54	-
Civil - Unlimited	167	127	171	101	76	59	-17	29
Conservatorship/Guardianship	33	21	22	14	64	64	0	0
Dissolution	90	28	136	99	31	73	42	-
Domestic Violence	95	42	92	57	44	62	18	-
Estates/Trusts	55	31	53	27	56	51	-5	3
Felony	363	132	225	292	36	130	93	-
Infractions	3,412	935	3,121	3,249	27	104	77	-
Juvenile Delinquency	36	32	37	27	89	73	-16	6
Juvenile Dependency	32	9	33	50	28	152	123	-
Mental Health	18	11	36	34	61	94	33	-
Misd - Non traffic	323	113	262	281	35	107	72	-
Misd - Traffic	276	79	188	234	29	124	96	-
Other Family Petition	41	16	63	26	39	41	2	-
Parentage	29	8	74	29	28	39	12	-
Small Claims	33	34	33	36	103	109	6	-
Unlawful Detainer	73	33	76	67	45	88	43	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.9	NA	100	1.9	NA	100	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	NA	100	100

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,542,452
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,875,339
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	117.21%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 131,129
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 267,000
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 2,500
Retained in TCTF	\$ 71

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of El Dorado County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	73
	18 months	81
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	75
	18 months	86
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	5
	90 days	11

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	61
	30 days [‡]	23
	45 days	30
	90 days	44
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	33
	120 days	43

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	12	12	7	7	100	100	0	-
Child Support	197	129	202	141	65	70	4	-
Civil - Limited	1,242	882	1,772	1,335	71	75	4	-
Civil - Unlimited	998	676	1,089	636	68	58	-9	102
Conservatorship/Guardianship	106	75	73	26	71	36	-35	26
Dissolution	569	563	616	460	99	75	-24	150
Domestic Violence	478	425	455	453	89	100	11	-
Estates/Trusts	235	193	231	130	82	56	-26	60
Felony	825	763	918	774	92	84	-8	75
Infractions	15,518	14,017	17,617	15,432	90	88	-3	481
Juvenile Delinquency	100	78	92	81	78	88	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	173	35	156	57	20	37	16	-
Mental Health	72	38	134	41	53	31	-22	30
Misd - Non traffic	777	592	1,113	746	76	67	-9	102
Misd - Traffic	991	981	1,066	1,008	99	95	-4	47
Other Family Petition	139	98	117	77	71	66	-5	5
Parentage	62	32	36	25	52	69	18	-
Small Claims	339	300	314	293	88	93	5	-
Unlawful Detainer	359	326	344	296	91	86	-5	16

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.7	1.0	41	2.0	1.0	50	9
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	0.6	NA	100	100
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Court Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	37.0	32.0	14	-19
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	7.0	3.0	57	7.0	2.0	71	14
Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	NA	NA		-
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	4.0	2.0	50	NA	NA		-
Mediator/Counselor	3.5	3.0	14	2.0	2.0	0	-14
Paralegal	1.7	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.3	1.3	0	1.4	1.4	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	0.6	0.6	0	0.9	0.9	0	0
Senior Attorney	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	0.8	0.8	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Courtroom Clerk	9.0	7.0	22	4.0	4.0	0	-22
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	24.0	23.0	4	NA	NA		-
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	NA	NA		-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,685,455
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 10,819,495
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.52%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 356,646
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 124,590
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 10,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Fresno County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	64
	18 months	77
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	87
	24 months	95
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	39
	45 days	70
Small Claims	70 days	62
	90 days	66

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	50
	30 days [‡]	13
	45 days	20
	90 days	34
Misdemeanors	30 days	38
	90 days	55
	120 days	62

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	3,643	4,376	2,926	3,476	120	119	-1	-
Civil - Limited	10,220	7,760	13,685	9,737	76	71	-5	654
Civil - Unlimited	5,445	4,734	5,916	5,424	87	92	5	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	744	715	1,326	1,033	96	78	-18	241
Dissolution	3,175	2,806	3,012	2,510	88	83	-5	152
Domestic Violence	1,992	1,822	2,192	2,048	91	93	2	-
Estates/Trusts	794	768	718	730	97	102	5	-
Felony	7,289	8,076	6,891	7,310	111	106	-5	-
Infractions	72,934	67,792	88,713	68,285	93	77	-16	14,174
Juvenile Delinquency	1,482	1,042	1,289	1,326	70	103	33	-
Juvenile Dependency	773	713	710	482	92	68	-24	173
Mental Health	1,410	1,307	1,501	1,340	93	89	-3	51
Misd - Non traffic	9,916	9,444	10,937	9,305	95	85	-10	1,111
Misd - Traffic	6,983	6,912	6,820	5,999	99	88	-11	752
Other Family Petition	1,139	909	1,164	867	80	74	-5	62
Parentage	546	278	501	227	51	45	-6	28
Small Claims	1,359	1,315	1,438	1,463	97	102	5	-
Unlawful Detainer	3,309	3,560	2,983	3,134	108	105	-3	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Clerk	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	8.6	8.6	0	6.6	6.6	0	0
Commissioner	6.2	6.2	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	18.0	18.0	0	19.0	19.0	0	0
Court Clerk	203.4	201.4	1	207.4	198.4	4	3
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.8	0.8	0	1.8	0.8	57	57

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	38.0	29.0	24	37.0	28.6	23	-1
Examiner	20.0	18.0	10	20.0	18.0	10	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Financial Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	2.6	2.6	0	0
Human Resource Technician	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	16.0	16.0	0	16.0	16.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	9.0	8.0	11	10.0	9.0	10	-1
Office Assistant	81.0	63.0	22	78.0	73.0	6	-16
SB371 Interpreter	9.0	4.5	50	8.0	4.0	50	0
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.4	1.4	0	1.2	1.2	0	0
Senior Attorney	4.5	4.5	0	6.5	6.5	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	30.0	29.0	3	29.0	29.0	0	-3
Senior Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.4	1.4	42	42
Senior Investigator	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	19.0	19.0	0	20.0	18.0	10	10
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	6.0	5.0	17	5.8	3.8	34	17
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 64,141,716
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 66,287,167
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	96.76%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 2,493,677
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 85,151
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Glenn County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77
	18 months	81
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	79
	24 months	82
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	16
	45 days	36
Small Claims	70 days	58
	90 days	75

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	100
	30 days [‡]	15
	45 days	32
	90 days	61
Misdemeanors	30 days	6
	90 days	33
	120 days	40

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	105	81	105	109	77	104	27	-
Civil - Limited	237	97	303	238	41	79	38	-
Civil - Unlimited	145	40	135	116	28	86	58	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	25	21	24	19	84	79	-5	1
Dissolution	99	77	100	99	78	99	21	-
Domestic Violence	73	65	75	58	89	77	-12	9
Estates/Trusts	46	29	44	38	63	86	23	-
Felony	270	200	132	177	74	134	60	-
Infractions	6,132	5,304	6,396	6,056	86	95	8	-
Juvenile Delinquency	53	52	45	31	98	69	-29	13
Juvenile Dependency	35	32	28	24	91	86	-6	2
Mental Health	19	7	16	24	37	150	113	-
Misd - Non traffic	260	216	110	162	83	147	64	-
Misd - Traffic	240	208	136	228	87	168	81	-
Other Family Petition	43	35	37	41	81	111	29	-
Parentage	13	12	17	12	92	71	-22	4
Small Claims	29	16	26	24	55	92	37	-
Unlawful Detainer	68	34	84	61	50	73	23	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	12.0	11.0	8	11.0	9.0	18	10
Custodian	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,039,440
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,237,289
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.89%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 147,095
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 162,143
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 4,743

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Humboldt County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	9:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	82
	18 months	88
	24 months	92
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	93
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	20
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	34
	90 days	67

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	64
	30 days [‡]	20
	45 days	35
	90 days	54
Misdemeanors	30 days	24
	90 days	30
	120 days	54

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	356	173	268	120	49	45	-4	10
Civil - Limited	952	538	1,191	841	57	71	14	-
Civil - Unlimited	918	597	844	619	65	73	8	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	115	41	99	23	36	23	-12	12
Dissolution	386	379	386	331	98	86	-12	48
Domestic Violence	431	231	372	317	54	85	32	-
Estates/Trusts	225	126	220	127	56	58	2	-
Felony	1,026	1,326	1,049	1,155	129	110	-19	-
Infractions	9,327	9,267	12,305	8,852	99	72	-27	3,374
Juvenile Delinquency	91	47	124	38	52	31	-21	26
Juvenile Dependency	251	149	242	75	59	31	-28	69
Mental Health	362	323	427	448	89	105	16	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,591	1,575	1,304	1,722	99	132	33	-
Misd - Traffic	1,074	1,070	653	1,171	100	179	80	-
Other Family Petition	156	87	233	105	56	45	-11	25
Parentage	87	64	59	29	74	49	-24	14
Small Claims	190	201	181	137	106	76	-30	54
Unlawful Detainer	407	309	451	351	76	78	2	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	6.6	5.6	15	6.6	4.8	27	12
Courtroom Clerk	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	10.0	9	0
Custodian	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.1	1.0	7	1.0	1.0	0	-7
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	10.0	23	23
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Court Clerk	1.0	NA	100	0.9	0.9	0	-100
Senior Courtroom Clerk	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Senior Legal Process Clerk	11.0	10.0	9	11.1	9.1	18	9
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,042,179
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 9,318,361
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	97.04%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 45,053
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Imperial County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	89
	24 months	95
Limited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	95
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	51
Small Claims	70 days	70
	90 days	78

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	24
	90 days	29
	120 days	55

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	718	660	662	681	92	103	11	-
Civil - Limited	1,622	1,309	2,355	1,848	81	78	-2	53
Civil - Unlimited	745	568	669	580	76	87	10	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	97	90	103	96	93	93	0	-
Dissolution	606	577	650	681	95	105	10	-
Domestic Violence	279	300	266	298	108	112	5	-
Estates/Trusts	164	144	181	174	88	96	8	-
Felony	906	999	963	1,056	110	110	-1	-
Infractions	31,775	31,253	38,248	33,900	98	89	-10	3,720
Juvenile Delinquency	143	109	162	121	76	75	-2	2
Juvenile Dependency	161	119	214	115	74	54	-20	43
Mental Health	110	128	88	59	116	67	-49	43
Misd - Non traffic	1,177	1,160	1,175	1,200	99	102	4	-
Misd - Traffic	743	771	677	725	104	107	3	-
Other Family Petition	196	157	168	144	80	86	6	-
Parentage	97	66	123	100	68	81	13	-
Small Claims	229	220	201	189	96	94	-2	4
Unlawful Detainer	304	302	296	276	99	93	-6	18

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Clerk	29.0	28.0	3	30.0	29.0	3	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	6.0	1.0	83	4.0	2.0	50	-33
Courtroom Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	19.0	17.0	11	11
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	5.5	1.0	82	4.5	2.0	56	-26
Jury Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Referee	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	1.5	0.5	67	1.0	1.0	0	-67
Senior Court Clerk	14.0	14.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	8.0	5.0	38	1.0	1.0	0	-38
Senior Exhibit Custodian	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Skilled Trades Worker	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Supervising Court Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 10,285,880
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 8,073,327
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	127.41%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 447,471
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 329,086
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Inyo County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	82
	18 months	90
	24 months	94
Limited Civil	12 months	61
	18 months	73
	24 months	80
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	32
	45 days	42
Small Claims	70 days	59
	90 days	59

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	80
	30 days [‡]	14
	45 days	22
	90 days	48
Misdemeanors	30 days	18
	90 days	22
	120 days	51

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	28	20	31	33	71	106	35	-
Civil - Limited	117	91	120	132	78	110	32	-
Civil - Unlimited	94	84	107	90	89	84	-5	6
Conservatorship/Guardianship	19	17	12	9	89	75	-14	2
Dissolution	57	60	49	59	105	120	15	-
Domestic Violence	37	28	33	32	76	97	21	-
Estates/Trusts	35	33	37	39	94	105	11	-
Felony	202	218	199	207	108	104	-4	-
Infractions	7,456	9,468	9,989	9,447	127	95	-32	3,238
Juvenile Delinquency	47	38	47	38	81	81	0	0
Juvenile Dependency	6	1	3	3	17	100	83	-
Mental Health	24	18	19	11	75	58	-17	3
Misd - Non traffic	387	323	332	343	83	103	20	-
Misd - Traffic	392	335	302	299	85	99	14	-
Other Family Petition	54	57	47	44	106	94	-12	6
Parentage	12	23	18	28	192	156	-36	-
Small Claims	26	19	13	17	73	131	58	-
Unlawful Detainer	27	25	18	19	93	106	13	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.2	NA	100	0.2	NA	100	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	1.0	67	0
Court Attendant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	8.0	5.0	38	8.0	4.0	50	12
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Custodian	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,553,116
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,676,571
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.39%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 57,726
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 260

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Kern County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	66
	18 months	77
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	88
	18 months	97
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	24
	45 days	55
Small Claims	70 days	70
	90 days	90

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	69
	30 days [‡]	20
	45 days	40
	90 days	57
Misdemeanors	30 days	51
	90 days	67
	120 days	72

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,424	5,227	2,489	2,453	216	99	-117	2,914
Civil - Limited	8,466	6,929	12,580	9,628	82	77	-5	668
Civil - Unlimited	4,787	4,010	5,136	4,261	84	83	-1	41
Conservatorship/Guardianship	549	405	828	578	74	70	-4	33
Dissolution	2,643	2,464	2,580	2,229	93	86	-7	176
Domestic Violence	2,548	2,330	2,370	1,878	91	79	-12	289
Estates/Trusts	1,003	981	952	806	98	85	-13	125
Felony	7,078	6,736	8,858	7,230	95	82	-14	1,200
Infractions	82,494	68,894	93,411	70,736	84	76	-8	7,275
Juvenile Delinquency	901	1,163	892	890	129	100	-29	-
Juvenile Dependency	800	890	832	926	111	111	0	-
Mental Health	1,840	1,536	2,263	1,682	83	74	-9	207
Misd - Non traffic	11,325	9,169	13,709	11,728	81	86	5	-
Misd - Traffic	6,686	7,247	6,017	7,166	108	119	11	-
Other Family Petition	1,047	920	884	835	88	94	7	-
Parentage	685	412	595	655	60	110	50	-
Small Claims	1,235	1,178	1,240	1,165	95	94	-1	18
Unlawful Detainer	3,365	3,593	3,116	3,295	107	106	-1	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.0	2.0	50	NA	NA		-
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	8.0	7.0	12	8.0	8.0	0	-12
Communications Technician	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10.0	9.0	10	11.0	11.0	0	-10
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	27.5	25.5	7	28.5	26.5	7	0
Courtroom Clerk	79.0	70.0	11	81.0	75.0	7	-4
Custodian	24.0	23.0	4	24.0	23.0	4	0
Examiner	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	NA	100	50
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Human Resource Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Information Systems Analyst	8.0	6.0	25	8.0	6.0	25	0
Information Systems Technician	13.0	9.0	31	13.0	11.0	15	-16
Interpreter	19.0	13.0	32	18.8	11.0	41	9
Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Law Library Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	206.0	187.0	9	203.0	190.0	6	-3
Maintenance Worker	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Materials Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Office Assistant	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Paralegal	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Payroll Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Payroll Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Referee	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	24.0	17.0	29	21.0	19.0	10	-19
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Senior Attorney	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	6.0	25	25
Senior Court Clerk	32.0	32.0	0	32.0	29.0	9	9
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	16.0	16.0	0	17.0	17.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Support Services Assistant	10.0	8.0	20	10.0	10.0	0	-20

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 67,318,923
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 68,776,330
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	97.88%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 2,936,752
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 626,064
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Kings County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	77
	24 months	83
Limited Civil	12 months	91
	18 months	94
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	34
	45 days	60
Small Claims	70 days	57
	90 days	63

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	41
	30 days [‡]	17
	45 days	25
	90 days	43
Misdemeanors	30 days	22
	90 days	50
	120 days	57

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	501	285	478	263	57	55	-2	9
Civil - Limited	1,273	979	1,752	1,488	77	85	8	-
Civil - Unlimited	677	605	836	718	89	86	-3	29
Conservatorship/Guardianship	51	54	73	40	106	55	-51	37
Dissolution	752	601	713	690	80	97	17	-
Domestic Violence	483	444	466	420	92	90	-2	8
Estates/Trusts	128	60	130	50	47	38	-8	11
Felony	1,178	1,575	1,603	1,510	134	94	-40	633
Infractions	13,554	12,520	14,536	16,322	92	112	20	-
Juvenile Delinquency	223	169	217	175	76	81	5	-
Juvenile Dependency	252	247	186	109	98	59	-39	73
Mental Health	284	385	234	287	136	123	-13	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,104	2,024	1,294	1,710	183	132	-51	-
Misd - Traffic	801	1,357	1,053	1,242	169	118	-51	-
Other Family Petition	359	151	394	220	42	56	14	-
Parentage	67	51	85	36	76	42	-34	29
Small Claims	116	118	94	95	102	101	-1	-
Unlawful Detainer	338	341	353	352	101	100	-1	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Technician	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Attorney	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Attendant	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	17.0	17.0	0	17.0	16.0	6	6
Custodian	2.0	2.0	0	4.6	4.0	13	13
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	2.6	1.6	38	2.6	1.6	38	0
Interpreter Coordinator	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	34.0	30.0	12	33.0	30.0	9	-3
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Court Reporter	4.0	4.0	0	4.5	4.5	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 10,957,590
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 12,025,488
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	91.12%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 428,648
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 223,287
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 144,849
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Lake County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	87
	24 months	92
Limited Civil	12 months	95
	18 months	99
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	55
Small Claims	70 days	42
	90 days	51

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	89
	30 days [‡]	20
	45 days	36
	90 days	74
Misdemeanors	30 days	18
	90 days	55
	120 days	67

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	245	209	257	234	85	91	6	-
Civil - Limited	465	383	734	562	82	77	-6	43
Civil - Unlimited	539	437	573	433	81	76	-6	32
Conservatorship/Guardianship	60	61	51	37	102	73	-29	15
Dissolution	262	260	245	254	99	104	4	-
Domestic Violence	250	191	239	226	76	95	18	-
Estates/Trusts	161	122	143	102	76	71	-4	6
Felony	917	1,016	897	808	111	90	-21	186
Infractions	3,275	3,660	5,431	4,643	112	85	-26	1,426
Juvenile Delinquency	55	29	78	62	53	79	27	-
Juvenile Dependency	42	20	91	31	48	34	-14	12
Mental Health	103	102	161	109	99	68	-31	50
Misd - Non traffic	1,341	1,649	1,472	1,483	123	101	-22	-
Misd - Traffic	499	697	631	673	140	107	-33	-
Other Family Petition	37	30	82	81	81	99	18	-
Parentage	98	77	104	107	79	103	24	-
Small Claims	137	134	134	143	98	107	9	-
Unlawful Detainer	360	353	314	327	98	104	6	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Attorney	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Commissioner	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	16.0	14.0	12	16.0	16.0	0	-12
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Paralegal	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 5,167,289
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 6,056,222
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	85.32%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 183,622
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 283,538
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 220,086
Retained in TCTF	\$ 1,232

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Lassen County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	69
	18 months	74
	24 months	82
Limited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	95
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	37
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	85
	90 days	93

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	57
	30 days [‡]	17
	45 days	21
	90 days	30
Misdemeanors	30 days	2
	90 days	9
	120 days	18

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	58	48	39	36	83	92	10	-
Civil - Limited	156	99	211	151	63	72	8	-
Civil - Unlimited	114	70	134	67	61	50	-11	15
Conservatorship/Guardianship	15	16	24	17	107	71	-36	9
Dissolution	135	88	123	122	65	99	34	-
Domestic Violence	82	28	75	27	34	36	2	-
Estates/Trusts	48	37	51	47	77	92	15	-
Felony	412	329	393	473	80	120	41	-
Infractions	4,608	3,337	3,514	2,572	72	73	1	-
Juvenile Delinquency	15	9	21	12	60	57	-3	1
Juvenile Dependency	22	26	38	15	118	39	-79	30
Mental Health	22	5	14	8	23	57	34	-
Misd - Non traffic	200	222	180	307	111	171	60	-
Misd - Traffic	279	233	363	400	84	110	27	-
Other Family Petition	66	27	82	50	41	61	20	-
Parentage	9	7	6	15	78	250	172	-
Small Claims	46	35	34	21	76	62	-14	5
Unlawful Detainer	93	80	87	69	86	79	-7	6

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Administrative Technician	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	7.0	22	11
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Support Services Assistant	0.5	NA	100	0.5	NA	100	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,621,145
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,580,519
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	101.57%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 31,891
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Los Angeles County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	64
	18 months	78
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	92
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	19
	45 days	36
Small Claims	70 days	60
	90 days	68

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	74
	30 days [‡]	22
	45 days	27
	90 days	43
Misdemeanors	30 days	36
	90 days	56
	120 days	63

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	37,089	36,852	37,835	36,627	99	97	-3	966
Child Support	23,312	18,409	20,807	18,342	79	88	9	-
Civil - Limited	101,559	82,315	132,511	108,053	81	82	0	-
Civil - Unlimited	99,791	91,383	110,774	92,434	92	83	-8	9,007
Conservatorship/Guardianship	5,954	5,277	6,253	6,151	89	98	10	-
Dissolution	25,682	24,194	25,288	27,486	94	109	14	-
Domestic Violence	19,058	18,727	18,535	18,391	98	99	1	-
Estates/Trusts	13,092	10,628	12,051	9,947	81	83	1	-
Felony	31,833	21,204	34,275	29,705	67	87	20	-
Infractions	702,381	367,905	671,754	533,037	52	79	27	-
Juvenile Delinquency	4,938	4,261	5,146	4,285	86	83	-3	155
Juvenile Dependency	11,699	12,788	11,096	10,882	109	98	-11	1,247
Mental Health	12,356	12,074	12,953	12,715	98	98	0	-
Misd - Non traffic	45,280	25,548	53,319	41,452	56	78	21	-
Misd - Traffic	24,818	16,296	23,503	22,731	66	97	31	-
Other Family Petition	12,083	11,935	10,864	10,265	99	94	-4	466
Parentage	6,511	3,899	7,218	6,505	60	90	30	-
Small Claims	25,720	26,055	25,271	25,935	101	103	1	-
Unlawful Detainer	46,825	52,102	41,059	47,218	111	115	4	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Accounting Technician	16.0	14.0	12	14.0	11.0	21	8
Administrative Analyst	87.0	84.0	3	100.0	82.0	18	15
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.2	NA	100	1.0	0.7	33	-67
Assistant Court Executive Officer	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	5.0	29	29
Attorney	181.0	151.0	17	180.0	170.0	6	-11
Calendar Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	74.0	71.0	4	72.0	68.0	6	2
Communications Technician	10.0	10.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	89.0	78.0	12	62.0	59.0	5	-7
Court Attendant	129.0	120.0	7	131.0	122.0	7	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	54.0	48.0	11	57.0	53.0	7	-4

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	15.0	NA	100	15.0	NA	100	0
Court Program Manager	134.0	130.0	3	133.0	126.0	5	2
Court Program/Project Specialist	40.0	39.0	2	43.0	43.0	0	-2
Court Reporter	432.0	315.0	27	432.0	333.0	23	-4
Courtroom Clerk	755.0	726.0	4	750.0	706.0	6	2
Custodian	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Examiner	15.0	15.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	23.0	21.0	9	22.0	21.0	5	-4
Facilities Coordinator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Financial Analyst	22.0	18.0	18	23.0	20.0	13	-5
Graphic Arts Specialist	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	9.0	10	10
Human Resource Technician	19.0	19.0	0	17.0	16.0	6	6
Information Systems Analyst	92.0	77.0	16	29.0	24.0	17	1
Information Systems Engineer	6.0	5.0	17	20.0	16.0	20	3
Information Systems Specialist	7.0	7.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	8.0	5.0	38	17.0	17.0	0	-38
Interpreter Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	9.0	10	10
Investigator	59.0	47.0	20	59.0	54.0	8	-12
Jury Commissioner	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Law Clerk	35.0	32.0	9	36.0	30.0	17	8

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	517.0	442.0	15	488.0	399.0	18	3
Legal Process Supervisor	157.0	154.0	2	156.0	150.0	4	2
Legal/Judicial Secretary	75.0	71.0	5	74.0	73.0	1	-4
Maintenance Worker	21.0	19.0	10	21.0	20.0	5	-5
Materials Services Assistant	33.0	31.0	6	33.0	30.0	9	3
Office Assistant	7.0	1.0	86	5.0	1.0	80	-6
Paralegal	48.0	47.0	2	48.0	44.0	8	6
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	6.0	0	-17
Purchasing Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Referee	16.0	15.0	6	16.0	15.0	6	0
SB371 Interpreter	322.0	217.0	33	322.0	209.0	35	2
Senior Accountant-Auditor	19.0	18.0	5	18.0	14.0	22	17
Senior Accounting Technician	18.0	16.0	11	18.0	17.0	6	-5
Senior Administrative Analyst	23.0	21.0	9	24.0	20.0	17	8
Senior Attorney	22.0	20.0	9	21.0	20.0	5	-4
Senior Court Clerk	23.0	23.0	0	24.0	24.0	0	0
Senior Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Data Entry Operator	8.0	8.0	0	7.0	5.0	29	29
Senior Financial Analyst	21.0	18.0	14	23.0	15.0	35	21

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Human Resource Analyst	45.0	42.0	7	45.0	43.0	4	-3
Senior Information Systems Analyst	50.0	41.0	18	139.0	119.0	14	-4
Senior Information Systems Technician	10.0	9.0	10	5.0	5.0	0	-10
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1145.0	1104.0	4	1128.0	1071.0	5	1
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	19.0	18.0	5	21.0	20.0	5	0
Senior Media Services Technician	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	52.0	50.0	4	51.0	44.0	14	10
Senior Office Assistant	22.0	20.0	9	17.0	16.0	6	-3
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	11.0	10.0	9	10.0	9.0	10	1
Supervising Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Supervising Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Court Attendant	5.0	5.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	19.0	17.0	11	9.0	5.0	44	33
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Maintenance Worker	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Support Services Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 725,316,029
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 791,102,381
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	91.68%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 29,627,733
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 29,267,152
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Madera County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	73
	18 months	82
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	87
	24 months	90
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	30
	45 days	60
Small Claims	70 days	58
	90 days	71

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	53
	30 days [‡]	6
	45 days	17
	90 days	34
Misdemeanors	30 days	7
	90 days	21
	120 days	28

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	627	200	557	341	32	61	29	-
Civil - Limited	1,522	1,551	2,247	1,534	102	68	-34	756
Civil - Unlimited	798	606	841	613	76	73	-3	26
Conservatorship/Guardianship	107	117	170	137	109	81	-29	49
Dissolution	551	524	510	497	95	97	2	-
Domestic Violence	316	278	297	240	88	81	-7	21
Estates/Trusts	158	136	150	146	86	97	11	-
Felony	1,345	1,365	1,456	1,377	101	95	-7	101
Infractions	13,574	13,724	19,344	17,760	101	92	-9	1,798
Juvenile Delinquency	319	243	390	301	76	77	1	-
Juvenile Dependency	264	132	342	211	50	62	12	-
Mental Health	123	84	179	162	68	91	22	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,894	1,762	1,804	1,925	93	107	14	-
Misd - Traffic	1,678	1,916	1,318	1,636	114	124	10	-
Other Family Petition	1,102	642	977	733	58	75	17	-
Parentage	42	35	40	39	83	98	14	-
Small Claims	159	161	169	169	101	100	-1	-
Unlawful Detainer	288	230	301	281	80	93	13	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	1.5	1.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	0
Commissioner	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	8.0	5.0	38	8.0	7.0	13	-24
Courtroom Clerk	15.0	12.0	20	14.0	14.0	0	-20
Custodian	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Interpreter	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	3.0	25	5
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Interpreter Supervisor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Legal Process Clerk	32.0	28.0	12	31.0	27.0	13	1
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	2.0	50	25
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Custodian	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 12,870,753
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 13,875,025
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.76%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 484,529
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 264

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Marin County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	66
	18 months	78
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	95
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	43
	45 days	63
Small Claims	70 days	63
	90 days	76

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	66
	30 days [‡]	8
	45 days	12
	90 days	31
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Child Support	192	89	185	133	46	72	26	-
Civil - Limited	1,088	907	1,508	1,062	83	70	-13	195
Civil - Unlimited	1,426	1,279	1,536	1,186	90	77	-12	192
Conservatorship/Guardianship	245	195	207	202	80	98	18	-
Dissolution	694	643	676	593	93	88	-5	33
Domestic Violence	239	202	258	222	85	86	2	-
Estates/Trusts	395	332	397	338	84	85	1	-
Felony	587	338	649	530	58	82	24	-
Infractions	23,277	16,318	25,602	6,918	70	27	-43	11,030
Juvenile Delinquency	174	142	169	164	82	97	15	-
Juvenile Dependency	63	49	75	94	78	125	48	-
Mental Health	254	272	326	185	107	57	-50	164
Misd - Non traffic	1,060	953	1,334	283	90	21	-69	916
Misd - Traffic	1,121	554	1,324	205	49	15	-34	449
Other Family Petition	77	61	72	59	79	82	3	-
Parentage	109	100	106	83	92	78	-13	14
Small Claims	454	449	552	500	99	91	-8	46
Unlawful Detainer	409	389	459	419	95	91	-4	18

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33
Administrative Analyst	4.0	2.0	50	3.0	1.0	67	17
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.8	2.8	0	NA	NA		-
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.4	2.4	0	2.8	2.8	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	8.0	7.0	12	5.6	5.6	0	-12
Courtroom Clerk	22.0	17.0	23	18.0	17.0	6	-17
Examiner	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	5.8	3.8	34	5.8	3.8	35	1
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Legal Process Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA		-
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Referee	0.4	0.4	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.8	1.8	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Senior Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	22.0	22.0	0	17.0	17.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 14,323,909
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 15,677,866
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	91.36%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 200,638
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Mariposa County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	41
	18 months	52
	24 months	70
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	90
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	17
	45 days	30
Small Claims	70 days	43
	90 days	50

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	17
	30 days [‡]	16
	45 days	24
	90 days	41
Misdemeanors	30 days	17
	90 days	34
	120 days	40

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	36	37	54	55	103	102	-1	-
Civil - Limited	179	115	207	189	64	91	27	-
Civil - Unlimited	43	28	41	44	65	107	42	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	8	8	11	9	100	82	-18	2
Dissolution	55	32	47	43	58	91	33	-
Domestic Violence	49	41	44	43	84	98	14	-
Estates/Trusts	35	32	46	41	91	89	-2	1
Felony	174	200	143	185	115	129	14	-
Infractions	1,622	1,476	2,016	1,921	91	95	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	18	14	9	10	78	111	33	-
Juvenile Dependency	44	44	20	27	100	135	35	-
Mental Health	19	15	21	23	79	110	31	-
Misd - Non traffic	244	312	189	259	128	137	9	-
Misd - Traffic	125	129	88	119	103	135	32	-
Other Family Petition	14	16	25	16	114	64	-50	13
Parentage	2	2	2	2	100	100	0	-
Small Claims	19	18	18	17	95	94	0	0
Unlawful Detainer	38	26	39	40	68	103	34	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.9	0.5	50	0.9	0.5	50	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,889,067
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 1,846,094
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	102.33%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 7,807
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 7,308
Retained in TCTF	\$ 449

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Mendocino County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	79
	24 months	84
Limited Civil	12 months	69
	18 months	81
	24 months	87
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	32
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	64
	90 days	72

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	78
	30 days [‡]	20
	45 days	31
	90 days	52
Misdemeanors	30 days	31
	90 days	53
	120 days	61

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	200	241	154	194	120	126	5	-
Civil - Limited	598	489	650	734	82	113	31	-
Civil - Unlimited	565	526	545	567	93	104	11	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	33	11	45	32	33	71	38	-
Dissolution	297	340	261	292	114	112	-3	-
Domestic Violence	243	242	230	217	100	94	-5	12
Estates/Trusts	135	78	152	111	58	73	15	-
Felony	717	777	806	726	108	90	-18	147
Infractions	14,447	13,046	13,911	12,785	90	92	2	-
Juvenile Delinquency	175	196	132	140	112	106	-6	-
Juvenile Dependency	116	129	87	78	111	90	-22	19
Mental Health	96	75	94	52	78	55	-23	21
Misd - Non traffic	1,217	1,356	1,280	1,357	111	106	-5	-
Misd - Traffic	893	1,068	875	898	120	103	-17	-
Other Family Petition	212	180	206	189	85	92	7	-
Parentage	18	44	24	35	244	146	-99	-
Small Claims	162	107	147	161	66	110	43	-
Unlawful Detainer	224	195	233	244	87	105	18	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Court Attendant	1.0	1.0	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Court Clerk	28.0	28.0	0	29.8	29.8	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	5.0	5.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.8	0.8	0	NA	NA		-
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 7,790,891
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 7,775,002
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.20%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 300,838
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 521,705
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Merced County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:45 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	7:45 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	63
	18 months	74
	24 months	80
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	88
	24 months	93
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	30
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	59
	90 days	70

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	72
	30 days [‡]	19
	45 days	26
	90 days	45
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	20
	120 days	24

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	1,074	1,024	984	882	95	90	-6	56
Civil - Limited	3,079	2,019	4,186	3,026	66	72	7	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,260	929	1,334	953	74	71	-2	31
Conservatorship/Guardianship	148	20	194	36	14	19	5	-
Dissolution	746	600	783	589	80	75	-5	41
Domestic Violence	634	129	525	159	20	30	10	-
Estates/Trusts	269	110	273	147	41	54	13	-
Felony	1,781	1,713	1,888	1,687	96	89	-7	129
Infractions	24,185	20,839	31,881	24,564	86	77	-9	2,906
Juvenile Delinquency	317	235	283	259	74	92	17	-
Juvenile Dependency	316	196	308	244	62	79	17	-
Mental Health	47	6	41	3	13	7	-5	2
Misd - Non traffic	2,525	2,312	3,115	2,869	92	92	1	-
Misd - Traffic	2,986	4,526	2,846	4,246	152	149	-2	-
Other Family Petition	229	41	203	44	18	22	4	-
Parentage	170	77	178	88	45	49	4	-
Small Claims	554	455	661	503	82	76	-6	40
Unlawful Detainer	801	648	760	594	81	78	-3	21

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	3.2	3.2	0	3.2	2.2	31	31
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Court Reporter	10.5	5.5	48	10.5	6.5	38	-10

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Courtroom Clerk	24.0	24.0	0	24.0	23.5	2	2
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Financial Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	50.0	43.0	14	50.0	43.5	13	-1
Legal Process Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	0
Paralegal	5.0	4.0	20	6.0	5.0	17	-3
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
SB371 Interpreter	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	6.0	14	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	4.0	20	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 16,777,980
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 18,264,043
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	91.86%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 651,719
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 83,821
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Modoc County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	87
	24 months	91
Limited Civil	12 months	87
	18 months	95
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	
	45 days	18
Small Claims	70 days	77
	90 days	85

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	78
	30 days [‡]	9
	45 days	9
	90 days	36
Misdemeanors	30 days	21
	90 days	30
	120 days	61

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	49	25	26	10	51	38	-13	3
Civil - Limited	57	34	99	76	60	77	17	-
Civil - Unlimited	50	26	54	46	52	85	33	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	12	9	8	9	75	112	38	-
Dissolution	35	30	34	26	86	76	-9	3
Domestic Violence	38	26	41	25	68	61	-7	3
Estates/Trusts	38	19	45	27	50	60	10	-
Felony	137	91	139	58	66	42	-25	34
Infractions	1,289	1,295	1,803	1,598	100	89	-12	213
Juvenile Delinquency	8	6	11	7	75	64	-11	1
Juvenile Dependency	32	21	36	15	66	42	-24	9
Mental Health	7	7	12	6	100	50	-50	6
Misd - Non traffic	168	128	194	120	76	62	-14	28
Misd - Traffic	100	82	92	60	82	65	-17	15
Other Family Petition	51	26	72	35	51	49	-2	2
Parentage	9	4	1	1	44	100	56	-
Small Claims	11	10	14	13	91	93	2	-
Unlawful Detainer	24	23	17	16	96	94	-2	0

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Investigator	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Legal Process Supervisor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Mediator/Counselor	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,394,633
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 1,480,959
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.17%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 104,144
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 45,917

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Mono County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	75
	18 months	78
	24 months	84
Limited Civil	12 months	88
	18 months	93
	24 months	93
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	23
	45 days	46
Small Claims	70 days	57
	90 days	70

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	50
	30 days [‡]	13
	45 days	15
	90 days	28
Misdemeanors	30 days	10
	90 days	31
	120 days	45

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	8	6	16	4	75	25	-50	8
Civil - Limited	38	34	57	42	89	74	-16	9
Civil - Unlimited	81	63	98	71	78	72	-5	5
Conservatorship/Guardianship	1	3	1	0	300	0	-300	3
Dissolution	27	25	42	25	93	60	-33	14
Domestic Violence	24	23	30	21	96	70	-26	8
Estates/Trusts	20	21	16	10	105	62	-43	7
Felony	87	99	88	72	114	82	-32	28
Infractions	5,910	4,744	7,511	6,636	80	88	8	-
Juvenile Delinquency	6	5	16	15	83	94	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	4	3	11	11	75	100	25	-
Mental Health	14	2	7	1	14	14	0	0
Misd - Non traffic	120	91	188	113	76	60	-16	30
Misd - Traffic	163	155	228	136	95	60	-35	81
Other Family Petition	4	4	12	9	100	75	-25	3
Parentage	2	1	6	2	50	33	-17	1
Small Claims	37	40	33	30	108	91	-17	6
Unlawful Detainer	19	16	14	13	84	93	9	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Commissioner	0.1	NA	100	0.1	NA	100	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Custodian	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	0.1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	NA	100	0.0	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,448,957
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,038,771
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	120.12%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 94,481
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 24,210
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Monterey County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	65
	18 months	78
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	96
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	35
	45 days	53
Small Claims	70 days	66
	90 days	73

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	66
	30 days [‡]	19
	45 days	29
	90 days	50
Misdemeanors	30 days	39
	90 days	59
	120 days	66

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	979	881	934	680	90	73	-17	161
Civil - Limited	2,377	1,843	3,747	2,660	78	71	-7	245
Civil - Unlimited	1,705	1,375	1,756	1,577	81	90	9	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	188	173	263	210	92	80	-12	32
Dissolution	1,142	1,088	1,147	1,012	95	88	-7	81
Domestic Violence	621	609	665	627	98	94	-4	25
Estates/Trusts	391	280	388	338	72	87	16	-
Felony	2,186	2,257	2,198	2,159	103	98	-5	110
Infractions	32,900	29,410	37,493	32,197	89	86	-4	1,319
Juvenile Delinquency	972	865	940	895	89	95	6	-
Juvenile Dependency	103	73	111	94	71	85	14	-
Mental Health	848	789	707	666	93	94	1	-
Misd - Non traffic	4,412	4,140	4,431	3,852	94	87	-7	306
Misd - Traffic	3,652	5,124	3,137	2,967	140	95	-46	1,434
Other Family Petition	117	87	170	118	74	69	-5	8
Parentage	335	287	285	186	86	65	-20	58
Small Claims	553	542	583	587	98	101	3	-
Unlawful Detainer	681	843	658	578	124	88	-36	237

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33
Attorney	7.0	6.0	14	6.0	5.0	17	3
Calendar Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	2.2	2.2	0	2.2	2.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10.0	10.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	2.0	50	4.0	4.0	0	-50
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Court Reporter	12.0	3.0	75	12.0	2.0	83	8
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	54.0	49.0	9	54.0	52.0	4	-5
Legal Process Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.2	0.6	50	1.4	1.4	0	-50
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	11.0	7.0	36	11.0	7.0	36	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	33.0	33.0	0	33.0	33.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	21.0	21.0	0	21.0	19.0	10	10
Senior Office Assistant	2.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	3.0	0	-67

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 26,437,346
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 28,560,984
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.56%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,063,887
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 102,986
Retained in TCTF	\$ 29,379

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Napa County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74
	18 months	84
	24 months	91
Limited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	91
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	38
	45 days	55
Small Claims	70 days	63
	90 days	73

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	4	5	34	43	125	126	1	-
Child Support	139	144	137	119	104	87	-17	23
Civil - Limited	866	643	1,310	957	74	73	-1	16
Civil - Unlimited	869	697	935	802	80	86	6	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	75	82	70	48	109	69	-41	29
Dissolution	377	373	379	382	99	101	2	-
Domestic Violence	258	222	258	221	86	86	0	1
Estates/Trusts	248	197	243	200	79	82	3	-
Felony	686	300	741	469	44	63	20	-
Infractions	14,278	13,629	17,635	16,273	95	92	-3	560
Juvenile Delinquency	264	253	261	255	96	98	2	-
Juvenile Dependency	37	26	63	40	70	63	-7	4
Mental Health	185	174	242	203	94	84	-10	25
Misd - Non traffic	957	870	1,020	665	91	65	-26	262
Misd - Traffic	897	810	892	687	90	77	-13	118
Other Family Petition	61	50	54	50	82	93	11	-
Parentage	77	40	73	47	52	64	12	-
Small Claims	267	205	249	144	77	58	-19	47
Unlawful Detainer	246	243	297	290	99	98	-1	3

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.0	3.0	25	3.5	3.5	0	-25
Assistant Court Executive Officer	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	5.0	2.5	50	5.0	2.5	50	0
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	7.0	7.0	0	-25
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Legal Process Clerk	18.0	15.0	17	17.0	12.0	29	12
Legal Process Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	0.7	42	42
SB371 Interpreter	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	NA	100	33
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	6.7	3.7	45	3.7	3.7	0	-45
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	8.0	8.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,652,680
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 10,740,134
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.87%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 149,262
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 54,719
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Nevada County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	80
	18 months	90
	24 months	94
Limited Civil	12 months	93
	18 months	97
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	21
	45 days	48
Small Claims	70 days	54
	90 days	66

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	52
	30 days [‡]	13
	45 days	22
	90 days	36
Misdemeanors	30 days	21
	90 days	44
	120 days	55

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	159	55	185	38	35	21	-14	26
Civil - Limited	700	523	926	807	75	87	12	-
Civil - Unlimited	581	471	664	487	81	73	-8	51
Conservatorship/Guardianship	65	40	81	30	62	37	-25	20
Dissolution	360	316	351	265	88	75	-12	43
Domestic Violence	301	200	354	180	66	51	-16	55
Estates/Trusts	133	106	137	70	80	51	-29	39
Felony	402	296	523	292	74	56	-18	93
Infractions	9,616	9,743	9,920	9,353	101	94	-7	698
Juvenile Delinquency	57	10	76	6	18	8	-10	7
Juvenile Dependency	35	26	29	11	74	38	-36	11
Mental Health	12	1	49	3	8	6	-2	1
Misd - Non traffic	746	545	929	667	73	72	-1	12
Misd - Traffic	787	605	579	429	77	74	-3	16
Other Family Petition	209	115	157	108	55	69	14	-
Parentage	14	11	14	7	79	50	-29	4
Small Claims	193	191	196	185	99	94	-5	9
Unlawful Detainer	207	170	185	143	82	77	-5	9

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.1	1.1	0	0
Commissioner	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Attendant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Clerk	21.0	21.0	0	21.0	21.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	3.5	3.0	14	3.8	3.3	13	-1
Family Law Facilitator	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Law Library Technician	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.4	1.4	0	1.5	1.5	0	0
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA		4.0	4.0	0	-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 6,685,185
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 7,425,652
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.03%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 224,838
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 358
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Orange County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	63
	18 months	77
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	75
	18 months	88
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	55
Small Claims	70 days	33
	90 days	51

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	51
	30 days [‡]	36
	45 days	41
	90 days	51
Misdemeanors	30 days	38
	90 days	56
	120 days	63

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	4,230	4,115	4,316	4,094	97	95	-2	105
Civil - Limited	26,405	21,024	34,987	26,896	80	77	-3	961
Civil - Unlimited	23,379	20,754	23,555	20,526	89	87	-2	384
Conservatorship/Guardianship	1,148	1,164	1,443	1,307	101	91	-11	156
Dissolution	8,847	12,420	8,712	8,955	140	103	-38	-
Domestic Violence	4,728	3,075	4,510	3,595	65	80	15	-
Estates/Trusts	2,763	2,492	2,893	2,765	90	96	5	-
Felony	12,439	11,560	14,696	12,358	93	84	-9	1,300
Infractions	232,947	211,609	251,530	232,856	91	93	2	-
Juvenile Delinquency	3,643	3,599	3,502	3,500	99	100	1	-
Juvenile Dependency	2,008	1,854	1,974	1,823	92	92	0	-
Mental Health	2,716	2,547	3,021	3,107	94	103	9	-
Misd - Non traffic	37,867	32,551	39,564	40,868	86	103	17	-
Misd - Traffic	12,237	10,603	12,203	10,436	87	86	-1	138
Other Family Petition	1,975	1,298	2,025	1,506	66	74	9	-
Parentage	1,425	2,213	1,485	775	155	52	-103	1,531
Small Claims	6,530	6,354	6,675	6,365	97	95	-2	130
Unlawful Detainer	9,436	8,999	9,188	8,582	95	93	-2	180

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	16.0	15.0	6	17.0	15.0	12	6
Administrative Analyst	36.0	32.0	11	36.0	32.0	11	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	16.8	11.2	33	17.4	12.6	27	-6
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	26.0	26.0	0	21.0	21.0	0	0
Commissioner	18.0	18.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	55.0	52.0	5	51.5	48.5	6	1
Court Attendant	35.0	32.0	9	35.0	33.0	6	-3
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program/Project Specialist	60.0	55.0	8	58.0	54.0	7	-1
Court Reporter	92.4	82.4	11	88.8	84.8	5	-6
Courtroom Clerk	265.0	256.0	3	266.0	250.0	6	3
Custodian	21.0	15.0	29	21.0	16.0	24	-5
Detention Release Officer	15.0	15.0	0	16.0	16.0	0	0
Examiner	9.0	9.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	8.0	7.0	12	7.0	7.0	0	-12
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	4.0	20	0
Human Resource Technician	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	6.0	0	-17
Information Systems Analyst	32.0	28.0	12	30.0	29.0	3	-10
Information Systems Engineer	14.0	13.0	7	14.0	14.0	0	-7
Information Systems Technician	12.0	12.0	0	13.0	11.0	15	15
Investigator	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	14.0	12.0	14	14.0	12.0	14	0
Law Clerk	NA	NA		2.0	NA	100	-
Legal Process Clerk	365.2	333.2	9	368.0	336.0	9	0
Legal Process Supervisor	27.0	26.0	4	27.0	24.0	11	7
Maintenance Worker	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	7.0	0	-14
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Materials Services Assistant	9.0	5.0	44	8.0	7.0	13	-31
Media Services Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Office Assistant	10.0	9.0	10	8.0	7.0	13	3
Paralegal	13.8	13.8	0	12.8	11.8	8	8
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Purchasing Agent	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	24.0	22.0	8	22.0	19.0	14	6
SB371 Interpreter	74.7	48.5	35	74.7	45.5	39	4
Secretary	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	12.0	0	-8
Senior Accounting Clerk	15.0	14.0	7	15.0	13.0	13	6
Senior Administrative Analyst	16.0	15.0	6	19.0	19.0	0	-6
Senior Attorney	43.0	43.0	0	48.0	44.0	8	8
Senior Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	6.0	6.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Senior Financial Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Technician	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	9.0	0	-11
Senior Information Systems Analyst	31.0	23.0	26	30.0	21.0	30	4
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Senior Legal Process Clerk	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Media Services Technician	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Mediator/Counselor	25.0	20.0	20	21.0	20.0	5	-15
Senior Office Assistant	16.0	16.0	0	16.5	15.5	6	6
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	4.0	3.0	25	1.0	1.0	0	-25
Supervising Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	42.0	38.0	10	42.0	38.0	10	0
Supervising Custodian	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	7.0	13	13
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	9.7	9.7	0	9.7	9.7	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	2.0	50	25

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 189,468,320
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 209,526,287
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.43%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 8,072,960
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,912,599
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 47,397
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Placer County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	72
	18 months	82
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	89
	24 months	93
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	49
Small Claims	70 days	21
	90 days	44

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	83
	30 days [‡]	10
	45 days	16
	90 days	31
Misdemeanors	30 days	17
	90 days	22
	120 days	45

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	594	426	531	383	72	72	0	-
Civil - Limited	2,831	2,187	4,290	2,905	77	68	-10	409
Civil - Unlimited	2,287	1,755	2,528	1,900	77	75	-2	40
Conservatorship/Guardianship	212	185	215	254	87	118	31	-
Dissolution	1,227	1,252	1,372	1,154	102	84	-18	246
Domestic Violence	718	567	799	687	79	86	7	-
Estates/Trusts	487	557	431	473	114	110	-5	-
Felony	2,586	2,173	2,473	2,557	84	103	19	-
Infractions	24,348	23,666	27,133	27,329	97	101	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	425	423	517	445	100	86	-13	70
Juvenile Dependency	215	208	209	307	97	147	50	-
Mental Health	448	246	371	200	55	54	-1	4
Misd - Non traffic	3,454	3,692	3,924	4,142	107	106	-1	-
Misd - Traffic	1,854	2,207	1,967	2,063	119	105	-14	-
Other Family Petition	292	235	304	200	80	66	-15	45
Parentage	176	74	183	73	42	40	-2	4
Small Claims	610	577	680	647	95	95	1	-
Unlawful Detainer	655	539	698	572	82	82	0	2

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	0.6	0.6	0	NA	NA		-
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	4.5	2.5	44	4.5	4.5	0	-44
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	49.0	46.0	6	48.0	48.0	0	-6
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	0.5	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Court Program Manager	7.0	6.0	14	6.0	6.0	0	-14

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Reporter	11.5	11.5	0	12.2	11.0	10	10
Courtroom Clerk	23.0	23.0	0	23.0	23.0	0	0
Custodian	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Senior Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 25,278,792
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 27,355,659
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.41%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 927,893
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,554,289
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 192,509
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Plumas County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	93
	24 months	95
Limited Civil	12 months	88
	18 months	96
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	24
	45 days	32
Small Claims	70 days	71
	90 days	71

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	60
	30 days [‡]	2
	45 days	10
	90 days	38
Misdemeanors	30 days	18
	90 days	54
	120 days	63

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	44	14	45	16	32	36	4	-
Civil - Limited	103	89	135	112	86	83	-3	5
Civil - Unlimited	111	86	102	58	77	57	-21	21
Conservatorship/Guardianship	14	7	14	5	50	36	-14	2
Dissolution	66	59	53	63	89	119	29	-
Domestic Violence	52	39	47	30	75	64	-11	5
Estates/Trusts	53	23	44	25	43	57	13	-
Felony	69	65	73	55	94	75	-19	14
Infractions	2,370	2,023	1,885	1,550	85	82	-3	59
Juvenile Delinquency	20	6	20	8	30	40	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	34	1	29	8	3	28	25	-
Mental Health	4	2	6	4	50	67	17	-
Misd - Non traffic	173	190	213	128	110	60	-50	106
Misd - Traffic	116	124	95	69	107	73	-34	33
Other Family Petition	26	7	29	17	27	59	32	-
Parentage	1	1	1	1	100	100	0	-
Small Claims	26	22	11	13	85	118	34	-
Unlawful Detainer	65	50	37	32	77	86	10	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	2.8	1.8	36	3.0	3.0	0	-36
Court Executive Officer	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Senior Court Clerk	2.2	2.2	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Office Assistant	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,922,382
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 1,629,248
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	117.99%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 71,544
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 190,000
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 16,283

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Riverside County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	NR
	90 days	NR

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	4,275	3,293	4,345	3,939	77	91	14	-
Civil - Limited	27,975	22,119	37,350	27,822	79	74	-5	1,710
Civil - Unlimited	15,358	12,512	16,121	13,694	81	85	3	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	1,498	1,263	1,716	1,583	84	92	8	-
Dissolution	7,636	6,445	7,695	7,867	84	102	18	-
Domestic Violence	5,896	4,712	5,781	5,269	80	91	11	-
Estates/Trusts	2,658	2,352	2,849	2,487	88	87	-1	34
Felony	13,564	12,839	17,483	5,598	95	32	-63	10,951
Infractions	170,410	150,164	183,037	77,838	88	43	-46	83,453
Juvenile Delinquency	1,237	1,053	1,252	1,208	85	96	11	-
Juvenile Dependency	3,387	3,056	3,689	2,981	90	81	-9	347
Mental Health	1,024	953	1,987	512	93	26	-67	1,337
Misd - Non traffic	20,123	14,774	22,152	8,583	73	39	-35	7,681
Misd - Traffic	9,245	7,581	9,335	4,003	82	43	-39	3,652
Other Family Petition	2,020	1,091	2,173	1,616	54	74	20	-
Parentage	2,101	806	2,151	1,345	38	63	24	-
Small Claims	4,980	5,086	4,891	5,355	102	109	7	-
Unlawful Detainer	8,141	7,961	7,809	7,391	98	95	-3	245

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Administrative Technician	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Assistant Court Executive Officer	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Attorney	22.0	21.0	5	23.0	21.0	9	4
Calendar Administrator	4.5	4.5	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Commissioner	14.0	13.0	7	14.0	14.0	0	-7
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	18.5	18.5	0	19.0	18.0	5	5
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	22.5	22.5	0	22.0	22.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.9	1.9	0	1.9	1.4	25	25
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Records Clerk	61.0	57.0	7	57.0	55.0	4	-3
Court Records Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Court Reporter	72.9	71.9	1	64.9	60.4	7	6
Courtroom Clerk	142.9	138.5	3	141.5	135.5	4	1
Custodian	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Exhibit Custodian	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	8.0	20	20
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	17.9	16.9	6	17.0	16.0	6	0
Interpreter	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Investigator	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	282.5	273.5	3	261.0	243.0	7	4
Legal/Judicial Secretary	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Maintenance Worker	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	9.0	10	10
Managing Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	17.0	16.0	6	16.0	16.0	0	-6
Office Assistant	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Paralegal	13.0	12.0	8	13.0	12.0	8	0
Purchasing Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	47.0	46.0	2	46.5	44.0	5	3
SB371 Interpreter	27.9	26.0	7	28.0	26.0	7	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Court Records Clerk	15.0	15.0	0	14.0	11.0	21	21
Senior Court Reporter	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	18.5	16.0	13	16.0	15.0	6	-7
Senior Human Resource Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	8.0	20	20
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	50.9	49.5	3	47.5	43.5	8	5
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Maintenance Worker	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	8.5	7.5	12	7.5	7.5	0	-12
Skilled Trades Worker	3.0	3.0	0	3.5	3.0	13	13

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	38.5	38.0	1	39.0	39.0	0	-1
Supervising Court Reporter	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	2.0	33	3.5	1.5	58	25

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 137,228,916
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 155,691,163
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	88.14%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 6,572,306
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 85,833
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sacramento County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	NR
	90 days	NR

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,313	2,381	1,822	2,483	103	136	33	-
Civil - Limited	62,059	49,892	81,575	71,666	80	88	7	-
Civil - Unlimited	12,138	8,515	13,201	10,022	70	76	6	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	827	0	1,460	861	0	59	59	-
Dissolution	4,524	3,286	4,344	2,983	73	69	-4	172
Domestic Violence	4,520	3,340	4,640	3,366	74	73	-1	63
Estates/Trusts	1,445	0	1,385	1,165	0	84	84	-
Felony	9,595	4,605	9,779	4,736	48	48	0	-
Infractions	113,468	236,809	119,890	143,133	209	119	-89	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1,421	1,023	1,557	631	72	41	-31	490
Juvenile Dependency	539	505	699	577	94	83	-11	78
Mental Health	4,972	1,679	5,704	1,863	34	33	-1	63
Misd - Non traffic	10,177	14,645	11,412	25,987	144	228	84	-
Misd - Traffic	7,515	9,187	7,711	7,614	122	99	-24	1,813
Other Family Petition	1,960	1,343	2,007	1,059	69	53	-16	316
Parentage	489	130	446	98	27	22	-5	21
Small Claims	3,740	1,979	3,403	2,869	53	84	31	-
Unlawful Detainer	7,556	6,521	7,929	7,815	86	99	12	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Clerk	10.5	10.5	0	11.5	10.5	9	9
Administrative Analyst	16.0	15.0	6	17.0	15.0	12	6
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Attorney	40.1	35.1	12	40.1	35.6	11	-1
Commissioner	14.4	13.4	7	14.4	10.4	28	21
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	22.0	20.0	9	21.0	19.0	10	1
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	41.0	41.0	0	42.0	41.0	2	2
Court Attendant	21.0	21.0	0	21.0	21.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	15.0	12.0	20	16.0	13.0	19	-1
Court Reporter	56.0	44.0	21	59.0	40.5	31	10
Courtroom Clerk	125.8	122.8	2	125.8	116.8	7	5
Examiner	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Family Law Facilitator	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Human Resource Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Human Resource Technician	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	5.0	2.0	60	5.0	3.0	40	-20
Interpreter	27.7	21.2	23	28.4	20.8	27	4
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	11.0	0	-9
Legal Process Clerk	227.1	213.1	6	227.5	195.5	14	8
Legal/Judicial Secretary	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	7.0	13	13
Mediator/Counselor	12.0	10.0	17	12.0	12.0	0	-17
Paralegal	12.0	12.0	0	14.0	13.0	7	7
Purchasing Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Referee	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	0.5	48	48
Secretary	3.0	1.0	67	1.0	1.0	0	-67
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Senior Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	25.8	22.8	12	25.4	19.9	22	10

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	22.0	20.0	9	22.0	21.0	5	-4
Senior Office Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	10.0	10.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 111,751,670
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 122,332,264
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	91.35%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 2,582,415
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 66,907
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 402,246
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Benito County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	82
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	91
	24 months	95
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	32
	45 days	47
Small Claims	70 days	58
	90 days	69

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	50
	30 days [‡]	6
	45 days	9
	90 days	19
Misdemeanors	30 days	6
	90 days	23
	120 days	31

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	170	77	160	34	45	21	-24	38
Civil - Limited	665	404	945	666	61	70	10	-
Civil - Unlimited	302	185	342	185	61	54	-7	25
Conservatorship/Guardianship	34	12	55	47	35	85	50	-
Dissolution	205	207	205	428	101	209	108	-
Domestic Violence	147	153	124	126	104	102	-2	-
Estates/Trusts	42	12	61	9	29	15	-14	8
Felony	317	261	279	258	82	92	10	-
Infractions	5,986	5,914	4,879	4,701	99	96	-2	119
Juvenile Delinquency	212	37	253	56	17	22	5	-
Juvenile Dependency	22	5	16	11	23	69	46	-
Mental Health	23	3	37	2	13	5	-8	3
Misd - Non traffic	771	529	629	699	69	111	43	-
Misd - Traffic	518	361	434	505	70	116	47	-
Other Family Petition	67	17	31	7	25	23	-3	1
Parentage	28	17	49	7	61	14	-46	23
Small Claims	71	68	70	55	96	79	-17	12
Unlawful Detainer	77	68	65	50	88	77	-11	7

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	2.5	2.0	20	20
Administrative Technician	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	NA	100	2.0	2.0	0	-100
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	0.6	0.6	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Courtroom Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	7.0	13	13
Financial Analyst	1.5	1.0	33	1.0	1.0	0	-33
Human Resource Analyst	0.5	NA	100	0.5	NA	100	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Interpreter	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Legal Process Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	6.0	33	33
Mediator/Counselor	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,843,008
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 4,197,092
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	115.39%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 45,419
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 37,068
Retained in TCTF	\$ 209

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Bernardino County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	62
	18 months	74
	24 months	84
Limited Civil	12 months	76
	18 months	94
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	55
Small Claims	70 days	61
	90 days	67

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	7,873	8,540	7,143	8,118	108	114	5	-
Civil - Limited	27,192	20,642	37,314	27,706	76	74	-2	620
Civil - Unlimited	13,704	12,546	15,786	13,545	92	86	-6	907
Conservatorship/Guardianship	1,389	1,310	1,845	1,789	94	97	3	-
Dissolution	6,479	6,149	6,246	5,353	95	86	-9	575
Domestic Violence	5,136	4,856	5,370	5,146	95	96	1	-
Estates/Trusts	2,499	2,292	2,723	2,565	92	94	2	-
Felony	13,310	9,385	13,774	9,862	71	72	1	-
Infractions	151,844	126,989	160,297	132,915	84	83	-1	1,143
Juvenile Delinquency	1,783	1,943	1,805	1,380	109	76	-33	587
Juvenile Dependency	2,604	2,795	2,675	2,035	107	76	-31	836
Mental Health	3,074	1,567	3,392	1,622	51	48	-3	107
Misd - Non traffic	18,358	24,079	23,771	21,683	131	91	-40	9,496
Misd - Traffic	21,043	16,484	19,311	16,291	78	84	6	-
Other Family Petition	1,801	1,490	2,034	1,378	83	68	-15	305
Parentage	1,825	401	1,521	594	22	39	17	-
Small Claims	5,073	5,187	5,121	5,335	102	104	2	-
Unlawful Detainer	9,571	9,752	9,010	9,688	102	108	6	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	5.0	5.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	6.8	6.0	11	7.0	5.0	29	18
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.1	0.3	71	0.8	NA	100	29
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.8	2.0	29	5.0	5.0	0	-29
Attorney	22.9	21.0	8	23.0	21.0	9	1
Commissioner	18.0	18.0	0	18.0	17.0	6	6
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	23.4	19.0	19	28.0	24.0	14	-5
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Attendant	36.5	34.8	5	41.0	35.0	15	10

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	19.5	18.0	8	14.0	12.0	14	6
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Records Clerk	21.7	15.0	31	18.0	15.0	17	-14
Court Records Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Court Reporter	77.0	69.6	10	86.2	78.2	9	-1
Courtroom Clerk	184.3	180.0	2	183.0	177.0	3	1
Examiner	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	11.1	7.0	37	9.0	8.0	11	-26
Human Resource Technician	5.3	3.0	44	2.0	1.0	50	6
Information Systems Analyst	23.8	20.0	16	28.0	24.0	14	-2
Information Systems Technician	25.0	25.0	0	14.0	14.0	0	0
Interpreter	44.5	40.0	10	48.5	39.0	20	10
Interpreter Coordinator	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Investigator	14.0	14.0	0	14.0	13.0	7	7
Jury Services Assistant	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	7.0	13	13
Legal Process Clerk	435.2	410.3	6	437.2	398.0	9	3
Legal Process Supervisor	51.6	47.8	7	NA	NA		-
Legal/Judicial Secretary	14.0	14.0	0	14.0	14.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Maintenance Worker	NA	NA		4.0	4.0	0	-
Managing Attorney	3.8	3.0	20	3.0	2.0	33	13
Materials Services Assistant	1.5	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Mediator/Counselor	24.8	24.0	3	25.0	24.0	4	1
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Paralegal	20.6	16.0	22	22.0	19.0	14	-8
Payroll Technician	NA	NA		3.0	3.0	0	-
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Secretary	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	0.8	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Senior Accounting Clerk	9.8	9.0	8	10.0	9.0	10	2
Senior Administrative Analyst	4.8	4.0	16	4.0	4.0	0	-16
Senior Court Records Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	5.8	5.0	13	2.0	2.0	0	-13
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.8	1.0	43	8.0	5.0	38	-5
Senior Information Systems Analyst	0.8	NA	100	6.0	5.0	17	-83
Senior Information Systems Technician	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	2.8	2.0	28	NA	NA		-
Senior Paralegal	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Senior Secretary	5.0	5.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.8	1.0	43	2.0	2.0	0	-43
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Attorney	2.5	2.0	20	3.0	3.0	0	-20
Supervising Court Clerk	NA	NA		52.0	50.0	4	-
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	2.9	2.0	31	NA	NA		-
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	5.0	2.0	60	60
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 138,263,969
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 156,640,095
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	88.27%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 5,849,455
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 5,838,129
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 676,025
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Diego County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	82
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	67
	18 months	79
	24 months	86
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	19
	45 days	27
Small Claims	70 days	5
	90 days	22

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	40
	45 days	49
	90 days	70
Misdemeanors	30 days	50
	90 days	69
	120 days	75

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	2,573	1,723	2,812	1,811	67	64	-3	72
Child Support	2,943	2,966	3,564	3,207	101	90	-11	385
Civil - Limited	25,357	26,508	32,873	18,005	105	55	-50	16,360
Civil - Unlimited	22,377	20,938	23,678	14,762	94	62	-31	7,393
Conservatorship/Guardianship	1,251	270	1,350	731	22	54	33	-
Dissolution	10,540	9,423	10,729	8,677	89	81	-9	915
Domestic Violence	7,503	5,628	7,504	5,246	75	70	-5	383
Estates/Trusts	2,453	1,146	2,318	1,545	47	67	20	-
Felony	12,686	8,057	13,097	10,608	64	81	17	-
Infractions	170,158	127,889	180,194	139,926	75	78	2	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1,167	950	1,071	946	81	88	7	-
Juvenile Dependency	737	678	697	544	92	78	-14	97
Mental Health	1,916	3,317	1,940	3,797	173	196	23	-
Misd - Non traffic	15,410	10,935	15,058	10,905	71	72	1	-
Misd - Traffic	9,736	12,259	9,211	9,328	126	101	-25	-
Other Family Petition	2,040	1,240	2,052	1,089	61	53	-8	158
Parentage	1,246	1,165	1,282	1,165	93	91	-3	34
Small Claims	5,891	4,223	6,048	5,106	72	84	13	-
Unlawful Detainer	9,005	9,501	8,922	8,546	106	96	-10	867

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Clerk	29.5	29.5	0	27.1	27.1	0	0
Administrative Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	26.9	20.9	22	15.3	15.3	0	-22
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	55.3	55.3	0	58.0	58.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Child Services Provider	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Commissioner	14.0	14.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	24.0	23.0	4	22.0	22.0	0	-4
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	3.0	3.0	0	3.5	3.5	0	0
Court Reporter	73.6	69.6	5	84.1	77.6	8	3
Courtroom Clerk	230.3	224.3	3	215.7	208.7	3	0
Examiner	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	12.0	12.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	18.0	18.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Investigator	11.0	11.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	13.0	13.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Materials Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Materials Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	27.5	24.5	11	24.5	22.5	8	-3
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Office Assistant	28.0	25.0	11	29.0	26.0	10	-1

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Paralegal	18.0	18.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Payroll Technician	5.5	5.5	0	5.5	5.5	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.8	4.8	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	24.7	22.7	8	25.6	23.6	8	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Senior Accounting Clerk	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	9.5	9.5	0	9.4	9.4	0	0
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	385.8	355.8	8	365.8	346.8	5	-3
Senior Materials Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Clerk	36.0	36.0	0	37.0	35.0	5	5
Supervising Court Reporter	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 179,584,953
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 189,500,353
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.77%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 5,327,328
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 70,893
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Francisco County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	48
	18 months	64
	24 months	74
Limited Civil	12 months	87
	18 months	96
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	18
	45 days	28
Small Claims	70 days	66
	90 days	75

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case's specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3,337	3,337	3,153	3,153	100	100	0	-
Child Support	750	818	839	943	109	112	3	-
Civil - Limited	4,498	3,516	6,214	4,584	78	74	-4	273
Civil - Unlimited	6,644	5,061	7,173	5,086	76	71	-5	378
Conservatorship/Guardianship	356	289	412	349	81	85	4	-
Dissolution	1,781	1,957	1,802	1,842	110	102	-8	-
Domestic Violence	965	478	1,033	541	50	52	3	-
Estates/Trusts	692	747	716	703	108	98	-10	70
Felony	3,697	3,201	3,393	2,767	87	82	-5	171
Infractions	37,815	37,648	45,458	36,711	100	81	-19	8,546
Juvenile Delinquency	533	495	387	341	93	88	-5	18
Juvenile Dependency	419	597	429	529	142	123	-19	-
Mental Health	1,244	1,232	1,186	1,202	99	101	2	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,736	2,386	3,770	2,788	87	74	-13	500
Misd - Traffic	585	944	942	695	161	74	-88	825
Other Family Petition	415	128	427	145	31	34	3	-
Parentage	162	123	161	123	76	76	0	-
Small Claims	1,507	1,174	1,566	1,354	78	86	9	-
Unlawful Detainer	2,781	2,392	3,436	2,747	86	80	-6	208

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	4.0	2.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Administrative Analyst	5.0	2.0	60	15.0	15.0	0	-60
Attorney	15.8	12.8	19	12.0	12.0	0	-19
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Clerk	44.0	35.0	20	26.0	26.0	0	-20
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	8.0	6.0	25	10.0	8.0	20	-5
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	11.0	9.0	18	14.0	12.0	14	-4
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	39.0	27.0	31	43.0	40.0	7	-24
Courtroom Clerk	101.0	95.0	6	100.0	100.0	0	-6
Examiner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Facilities Coordinator	3.0	3.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	9.0	8.0	11	12.0	11.0	8	-3
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Supervisor	21.1	18.1	14	22.0	22.0	0	-14
Investigator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Law Clerk	11.0	10.0	9	10.0	10.0	0	-9
Legal Process Supervisor	21.0	19.0	10	22.0	22.0	0	-10
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25	2.0	2.0	0	-25
Senior Administrative Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	5.0	5.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	88.0	82.0	7	105.9	105.9	0	-7
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	NA	NA		-

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 65,299,587
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 55,305,114
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	118.07%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 59,059
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 60,418
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Joaquin County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	65
	18 months	76
	24 months	84
Limited Civil	12 months	67
	18 months	82
	24 months	88
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	4
	45 days	15
Small Claims	70 days	24
	90 days	41

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	74
	30 days [‡]	20
	45 days	25
	90 days	38
Misdemeanors	30 days	22
	90 days	38
	120 days	42

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,009	2,083	1,736	1,966	104	113	10	-
Civil - Limited	8,667	6,327	12,477	7,863	73	63	-10	1,245
Civil - Unlimited	4,094	3,414	4,456	3,864	83	87	3	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	373	259	658	446	69	68	-2	11
Dissolution	1,960	1,748	1,892	1,457	89	77	-12	230
Domestic Violence	2,100	2,001	1,929	1,843	95	96	0	-
Estates/Trusts	867	774	781	683	89	87	-2	14
Felony	5,386	4,198	5,185	4,274	78	82	4	-
Infractions	52,381	45,070	49,274	37,923	86	77	-9	4,474
Juvenile Delinquency	1,167	1,013	1,238	1,069	87	86	0	6
Juvenile Dependency	527	1,100	583	1,009	209	173	-36	-
Mental Health	1,662	1,429	1,578	1,507	86	96	10	-
Misd - Non traffic	6,334	6,512	9,126	7,139	103	78	-25	2,243
Misd - Traffic	3,970	4,776	3,892	4,761	120	122	2	-
Other Family Petition	870	708	795	696	81	88	6	-
Parentage	203	87	174	85	43	49	6	-
Small Claims	1,487	1,406	1,264	1,477	95	117	22	-
Unlawful Detainer	2,653	2,238	2,273	1,883	84	83	-2	34

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10.0	10.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Court Clerk	4.8	4.8	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	20.0	18.0	10	20.0	19.0	5	-5
Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	51.0	50.0	2	2
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	82.0	77.0	6	85.0	85.0	0	-6
Legal Process Supervisor	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	11.0	0	-9
Legal/Judicial Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	14.8	14.8	0	21.6	21.6	0	0
Public Information Officer	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Senior Attorney	10.0	10.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	48.0	47.0	2	NA	NA		-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	61.0	61.0	0	59.0	59.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 50,766,116
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 53,533,653
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.83%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,828,957
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 4,616,785
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 329,636
Retained in TCTF	\$ 25,549

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	Did not report
Public Counter Hours	Did not report

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	82
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	96
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	16
	45 days	33
Small Claims	70 days	21
	90 days	33

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	85
	30 days [‡]	28
	45 days	41
	90 days	65
Misdemeanors	30 days	50
	90 days	64
	120 days	70

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	335	286	319	301	85	94	9	-
Civil - Limited	1,700	1,318	2,220	1,826	78	82	5	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,192	1,061	1,209	1,067	89	88	-1	9
Conservatorship/Guardianship	74	68	103	87	92	84	-7	8
Dissolution	711	643	700	772	90	110	20	-
Domestic Violence	318	266	378	332	84	88	4	-
Estates/Trusts	313	289	279	278	92	100	7	-
Felony	1,604	1,554	1,603	1,366	97	85	-12	187
Infractions	29,580	25,064	37,998	25,311	85	67	-18	6,886
Juvenile Delinquency	189	190	220	207	101	94	-6	14
Juvenile Dependency	160	169	134	115	106	86	-20	27
Mental Health	996	1,011	1,000	927	102	93	-9	88
Misd - Non traffic	4,107	3,661	4,456	4,498	89	101	12	-
Misd - Traffic	2,286	2,161	2,437	2,287	95	94	-1	17
Other Family Petition	204	157	194	132	77	68	-9	17
Parentage	61	45	62	52	74	84	10	-
Small Claims	375	347	422	430	93	102	9	-
Unlawful Detainer	377	349	369	340	93	92	0	2

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	4.6	3.6	22	5.0	3.0	40	18
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	2.0	50	50
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	9.0	7.0	22	9.0	8.0	11	-11
Courtroom Clerk	19.0	17.0	11	17.0	16.0	6	-5
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	2.0	60	60
Investigator	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	2.0	33	-34
Law Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	37.0	28.0	24	38.0	24.0	37	13
Legal Process Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	6.0	14	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.6	1.6	0	1.6	1.6	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 18,819,756
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 19,492,482
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	96.55%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 684,182
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Mateo County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	66
	18 months	77
	24 months	83
Limited Civil	12 months	82
	18 months	91
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	36
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	42
	90 days	67

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	33
	45 days	43
	90 days	62
Misdemeanors	30 days	24
	90 days	44
	120 days	55

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	1	1	-	100	-	-
Child Support	482	507	494	487	105	99	-7	33
Civil - Limited	4,221	3,487	5,962	3,964	83	66	-16	961
Civil - Unlimited	3,195	3,166	3,499	2,902	99	83	-16	565
Conservatorship/Guardianship	369	315	447	363	85	81	-4	19
Dissolution	1,605	1,509	1,675	1,550	94	93	-1	25
Domestic Violence	710	687	706	696	97	99	2	-
Estates/Trusts	1,112	865	1,057	969	78	92	14	-
Felony	2,612	2,276	2,746	2,164	87	79	-8	229
Infractions	61,735	60,656	77,675	69,396	98	89	-9	6,921
Juvenile Delinquency	460	473	507	417	103	82	-21	104
Juvenile Dependency	64	41	88	62	64	70	6	-
Mental Health	572	805	532	721	141	136	-5	-
Misd - Non traffic	7,266	5,837	6,684	5,472	80	82	2	-
Misd - Traffic	3,059	2,604	3,056	2,429	85	79	-6	172
Other Family Petition	408	275	353	362	67	103	35	-
Parentage	174	85	165	116	49	70	21	-
Small Claims	1,047	1,105	1,212	1,035	106	85	-20	244
Unlawful Detainer	1,567	1,651	1,765	1,860	105	105	0	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.0	20	20
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	6.0	0	-17
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Court Clerk	16.0	4.0	75	16.0	NA	100	25
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	30.0	22.0	27	30.0	27.0	10	-17
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	1.0	75	4.0	2.0	50	-25
Custodian	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	7.0	0	-14
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	15.2	8.5	44	15.2	9.0	41	-3
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Senior Attorney	17.0	15.0	12	16.0	15.2	5	-7
Senior Court Clerk	79.0	76.0	4	78.0	64.0	18	14
Senior Courtroom Clerk	41.0	40.0	2	41.0	39.0	5	3
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Support Services Supervisor	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	10.0	9	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 43,736,218
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 49,033,290
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.20%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,614,443
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 3,901
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 4,210,185
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Santa Barbara County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	82
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	91
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	41
	45 days	59
Small Claims	70 days	36
	90 days	52

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	64
	30 days [‡]	16
	45 days	25
	90 days	45
Misdemeanors	30 days	51
	90 days	71
	120 days	77

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	222	222	246	193	100	78	-22	53
Child Support	369	476	463	505	129	109	-20	-
Civil - Limited	2,885	2,381	3,895	3,039	83	78	-5	176
Civil - Unlimited	2,081	1,518	2,408	1,755	73	73	0	2
Conservatorship/Guardianship	185	164	180	180	89	100	11	-
Dissolution	1,069	1,028	1,075	989	96	92	-4	45
Domestic Violence	563	261	588	447	46	76	30	-
Estates/Trusts	432	400	495	405	93	82	-11	53
Felony	2,294	2,450	2,568	2,240	107	87	-20	503
Infractions	34,337	32,308	41,370	34,971	94	85	-10	3,954
Juvenile Delinquency	651	571	625	665	88	106	19	-
Juvenile Dependency	262	258	373	325	98	87	-11	42
Mental Health	654	670	690	663	102	96	-6	44
Misd - Non traffic	4,688	4,311	5,013	4,485	92	89	-2	125
Misd - Traffic	3,062	2,766	2,717	2,775	90	102	12	-
Other Family Petition	285	201	316	232	71	73	3	-
Parentage	190	100	235	102	53	43	-9	22
Small Claims	708	693	731	776	98	106	8	-
Unlawful Detainer	849	699	809	713	82	88	6	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.7	2.7	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Calendar Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Calendar Clerk	3.2	3.2	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	0.8	NA	100	100
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.1	4.1	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Records Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Reporter	12.2	11.8	3	12.2	11.8	3	0
Courtroom Clerk	35.6	34.0	4	35.8	35.0	2	-2
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	4.9	4.9	0	5.6	5.6	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.8	1.8	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	52.5	50.0	5	52.7	51.0	3	-2
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	7.0	7.0	0	6.5	6.0	8	8
Mediator/Counselor	3.4	3.4	0	3.4	3.4	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0	4.9	4.0	18	18
SB371 Interpreter	9.2	9.0	2	8.1	7.0	14	12

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	12.8	12.0	6	13.0	13.0	0	-6
Senior Microfilm Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	0.8	0.8	0	NA	NA		-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 27,123,960
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 29,058,002
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.34%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 333,872
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 2,398
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Santa Clara County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	61
	18 months	73
	24 months	81
Limited Civil	12 months	72
	18 months	84
	24 months	89
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	42
	45 days	59
Small Claims	70 days	40
	90 days	58

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	43
	30 days [‡]	10
	45 days	13
	90 days	26
Misdemeanors	30 days	23
	90 days	38
	120 days	47

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case's specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1,624	1,626	1,752	1,730	100	99	-1	24
Child Support	1,458	1,208	1,301	1,154	83	89	6	-
Civil - Limited	10,420	10,130	14,740	9,918	97	67	-30	4,412
Civil - Unlimited	10,365	6,031	9,909	6,303	58	64	5	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	684	164	897	594	24	66	42	-
Dissolution	4,078	3,486	3,918	2,945	85	75	-10	404
Domestic Violence	2,173	1,435	2,305	1,484	66	64	-2	38
Estates/Trusts	1,756	1,181	1,802	1,373	67	76	9	-
Felony	5,535	5,451	7,850	5,805	98	74	-25	1,926
Infractions	100,309	92,977	82,848	71,074	93	86	-7	5,718
Juvenile Delinquency	929	570	909	725	61	80	18	-
Juvenile Dependency	350	320	561	343	91	61	-30	170
Mental Health	284	47	1,706	1,446	17	85	68	-
Misd - Non traffic	11,437	9,442	11,569	9,123	83	79	-4	428
Misd - Traffic	5,695	5,761	5,612	5,112	101	91	-10	565
Other Family Petition	415	195	499	228	47	46	-1	6
Parentage	710	132	705	132	19	19	0	-
Small Claims	2,561	2,279	2,826	2,661	89	94	5	-
Unlawful Detainer	4,053	3,167	3,984	3,135	78	79	1	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.5	4.0	11	3.5	3.0	14	3
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	9.0	18	9
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	6.0	6.0	0	8.0	6.0	25	25
Court Program/Project Specialist	3.9	3.9	0	3.9	2.0	48	48
Court Reporter	29.1	29.1	0	29.2	25.6	12	12

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Courtroom Clerk	100.8	100.8	0	101.8	94.8	7	7
Examiner	17.0	17.0	0	17.0	17.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Human Resource Analyst	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	6.0	4.0	33	7.0	4.0	43	10
Information Systems Technician	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Interpreter	19.5	14.5	26	19.5	16.5	15	-11
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	112.3	103.3	8	110.3	95.3	14	6
Legal Process Supervisor	24.0	23.0	4	24.0	24.0	0	-4
Maintenance Worker	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Mediator/Counselor	6.6	6.6	0	6.6	6.0	9	9
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	8.0	20	20
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	7.0	22	11
Senior Attorney	28.0	28.0	0	30.0	30.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Senior Legal Process Clerk	58.0	56.0	3	58.0	54.0	7	4
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	20.0	19.0	5	20.0	19.0	5	0
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 94,863,826
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 97,354,039
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	97.44%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 3,515,642
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 20,541

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Santa Cruz County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	75
	18 months	84
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	96
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	46
Small Claims	70 days	49
	90 days	66

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	60
	30 days [‡]	17
	45 days	22
	90 days	37
Misdemeanors	30 days	28
	90 days	57
	120 days	63

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	129	128	142	176	99	124	25	-
Civil - Limited	1,345	1,107	1,765	1,393	82	79	-3	60
Civil - Unlimited	1,321	1,136	1,366	1,279	86	94	8	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	94	83	68	76	88	112	23	-
Dissolution	645	603	662	601	93	91	-3	18
Domestic Violence	331	267	377	315	81	84	3	-
Estates/Trusts	292	254	267	273	87	102	15	-
Felony	1,538	1,485	1,644	1,498	97	91	-5	89
Infractions	19,143	16,702	23,400	18,623	87	80	-8	1,793
Juvenile Delinquency	228	225	159	145	99	91	-7	12
Juvenile Dependency	76	75	72	56	99	78	-21	15
Mental Health	280	244	244	193	87	79	-8	20
Misd - Non traffic	2,369	3,020	2,482	2,373	127	96	-32	791
Misd - Traffic	1,577	2,157	1,614	1,468	137	91	-46	740
Other Family Petition	204	130	199	165	64	83	19	-
Parentage	53	41	49	56	77	114	37	-
Small Claims	365	370	438	402	101	92	-10	42
Unlawful Detainer	295	311	329	311	105	95	-11	36

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Calendar Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Program/Project Specialist	8.0	7.0	12	1.0	1.0	0	-12
Court Reporter	6.4	4.4	31	7.0	5.0	29	-2
Courtroom Clerk	18.0	18.0	0	20.5	20.5	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	NA	NA		2.2	2.2	0	-
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Interpreter	3.2	1.2	63	3.0	1.0	67	4
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Legal Process Clerk	36.8	36.7	0	35.7	33.7	6	6
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Office Assistant	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.2	1.2	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Attorney	0.2	0.2	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Supervising Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 16,621,274
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 16,940,790
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	98.11%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 510,738
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 49,511
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Shasta County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	88
	24 months	93
Limited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	99
	24 months	100
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	23
	45 days	45
Small Claims	70 days	59
	90 days	67

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	76
	30 days [‡]	19
	45 days	30
	90 days	54
Misdemeanors	30 days	47
	90 days	71
	120 days	77

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	624	587	568	529	94	93	-1	5
Civil - Limited	1,725	1,378	2,373	1,869	80	79	-1	27
Civil - Unlimited	1,112	1,248	1,087	1,082	112	100	-13	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	164	155	177	142	95	80	-14	25
Dissolution	750	799	653	1,506	107	231	124	-
Domestic Violence	591	899	607	892	152	147	-5	-
Estates/Trusts	306	265	304	276	87	91	4	-
Felony	2,271	2,345	1,855	2,104	103	113	10	-
Infractions	29,159	21,367	33,004	24,879	73	75	2	-
Juvenile Delinquency	202	221	202	177	109	88	-22	44
Juvenile Dependency	230	228	201	182	99	91	-9	17
Mental Health	349	379	330	331	109	100	-8	-
Misd - Non traffic	4,196	4,055	1,715	2,797	97	163	66	-
Misd - Traffic	1,785	1,397	1,022	1,416	78	139	60	-
Other Family Petition	353	331	337	398	94	118	24	-
Parentage	121	79	126	91	65	72	7	-
Small Claims	284	238	295	196	84	66	-17	51
Unlawful Detainer	507	501	447	440	99	98	0	2

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	7.8	7.8	0	6.6	6.6	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Calendar Administrator	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Attendant	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	7.2	6.2	14	14
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Court Reporter	1.0	NA	100	1.1	0.1	91	-9
Courtroom Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Deputy Marshal	27.0	27.0	0	26.0	24.0	8	8
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Jury Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	50.5	50.5	0	48.5	45.5	6	6
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Legal/Judicial Secretary	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Marshal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Paralegal	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Payroll Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	14.0	14.0	0	20.0	20.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	7.0	7.0	0	6.5	3.5	46	46
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Paralegal	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 16,483,479
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 18,198,452
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.58%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 598,454
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 81,319
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sierra County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	80
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	96
	18 months	100
	24 months	100
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	43
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	33
	90 days	67

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	60
	30 days [‡]	15
	45 days	38
	90 days	69
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	38
	120 days	59

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	0	3	5	1	-	20	-	-
Civil - Limited	20	12	34	23	60	68	8	-
Civil - Unlimited	12	10	12	8	83	67	-17	2
Conservatorship/Guardianship	3	1	0	1	33	-	-	-
Dissolution	9	12	9	10	133	111	-22	-
Domestic Violence	5	3	10	9	60	90	30	-
Estates/Trusts	8	5	7	3	62	43	-20	1
Felony	21	28	22	20	133	91	-42	9
Infractions	460	495	376	343	108	91	-16	62
Juvenile Delinquency	1	0	4	3	0	75	75	-
Juvenile Dependency	5	7	1	2	140	200	60	-
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Misd - Non traffic	37	33	40	56	89	140	51	-
Misd - Traffic	32	25	22	26	78	118	40	-
Other Family Petition	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Parentage	1	1	1	3	100	300	200	-
Small Claims	4	2	6	9	50	150	100	-
Unlawful Detainer	3	3	5	7	100	140	40	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 978,500
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 623,149.5
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	157.02%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 6
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 10,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Siskiyou County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	89
	24 months	92
Limited Civil	12 months	92
	18 months	98
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	18
	45 days	30
Small Claims	70 days	60
	90 days	66

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	50
	30 days [‡]	11
	45 days	18
	90 days	29
Misdemeanors	30 days	9
	90 days	26
	120 days	34

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	122	25	95	92	20	97	76	-
Civil - Limited	345	285	420	347	83	83	0	-
Civil - Unlimited	325	195	283	296	60	105	45	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	37	38	36	31	103	86	-17	6
Dissolution	177	124	164	182	70	111	41	-
Domestic Violence	192	137	180	166	71	92	21	-
Estates/Trusts	197	105	141	150	53	106	53	-
Felony	494	259	546	468	52	86	33	-
Infractions	10,982	10,166	11,118	10,342	93	93	0	-
Juvenile Delinquency	35	16	30	21	46	70	24	-
Juvenile Dependency	44	8	57	34	18	60	41	-
Mental Health	82	2	98	101	2	103	101	-
Misd - Non traffic	622	271	817	499	44	61	18	-
Misd - Traffic	521	336	542	397	64	73	9	-
Other Family Petition	91	36	123	121	40	98	59	-
Parentage	8	11	9	16	138	178	40	-
Small Claims	88	68	45	54	77	120	43	-
Unlawful Detainer	170	116	154	161	68	105	36	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	0.5	0.5	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Administrative Technician	0.7	0.7	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	12.0	11.0	8	8
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,389,251
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 4,841,098
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.67%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 135,160
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Solano County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	NR
	90 days	NR

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	NR
	30 days [‡]	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	1,040	737	894	607	71	68	-3	27
Civil - Limited	4,684	3,601	6,621	5,181	77	78	1	-
Civil - Unlimited	2,323	1,912	2,548	2,167	82	85	3	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	230	233	303	226	101	75	-27	81
Dissolution	1,461	1,494	1,419	1,158	102	82	-21	293
Domestic Violence	1,318	481	1,128	873	36	77	41	-
Estates/Trusts	421	416	472	462	99	98	-1	4
Felony	2,007	1,489	2,229	1,797	74	81	6	-
Infractions	30,810	29,618	40,163	36,241	96	90	-6	2,368
Juvenile Delinquency	223	158	241	235	71	98	27	-
Juvenile Dependency	172	115	115	121	67	105	38	-
Mental Health	657	71	831	162	11	19	9	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,912	2,139	2,004	2,382	112	119	7	-
Misd - Traffic	1,537	1,565	2,220	2,020	102	91	-11	240
Other Family Petition	254	166	178	181	65	102	36	-
Parentage	451	177	385	106	39	28	-12	45
Small Claims	683	650	674	673	95	100	5	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,876	1,844	2,116	2,112	98	100	2	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Court Clerk	1.0	0.8	25	1.0	1.0	0	-25
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Reporter	13.2	9.7	27	12.3	9.3	24	-3
Courtroom Clerk	29.0	28.0	3	29.0	29.0	0	-3

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	56.0	56.0	0	56.0	56.0	0	0
Legal Process Supervisor	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Office Assistant	NA	NA		1.5	1.5	0	-
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Secretary	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Accounting Technician	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	8.0	8.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	20.0	20.0	0	19.0	19.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 29,147,499
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 31,445,139
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.69%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,027,627
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 25,655
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sonoma County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	83
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	96
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	35
	45 days	57
Small Claims	70 days	58
	90 days	68

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	56
	30 days [‡]	7
	45 days	13
	90 days	31
Misdemeanors	30 days	21
	90 days	46
	120 days	56

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	469	436	481	483	93	100	7	-
Civil - Limited	2,862	2,495	3,298	2,979	87	90	3	-
Civil - Unlimited	2,564	2,186	2,862	2,439	85	85	0	1
Conservatorship/Guardianship	172	42	202	40	24	20	-5	9
Dissolution	1,295	1,125	1,333	1,087	87	82	-5	71
Domestic Violence	604	352	594	112	58	19	-39	234
Estates/Trusts	650	551	617	966	85	157	72	-
Felony	2,103	2,027	2,253	1,979	96	88	-9	193
Infractions	29,846	31,920	35,561	36,115	107	102	-5	-
Juvenile Delinquency	696	829	635	544	119	86	-33	212
Juvenile Dependency	185	82	207	167	44	81	36	-
Mental Health	1,038	553	1,242	599	53	48	-5	63
Misd - Non traffic	5,195	4,274	5,312	5,034	82	95	12	-
Misd - Traffic	2,736	2,874	2,955	3,112	105	105	0	-
Other Family Petition	253	171	351	253	68	72	4	-
Parentage	157	94	147	62	60	42	-18	26
Small Claims	682	799	528	531	117	101	-17	-
Unlawful Detainer	887	875	888	860	99	97	-2	16

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Clerk	NA	NA		0.5	0.5	0	-
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Court Program/Project Specialist	NA	NA		3.0	3.0	0	-
Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	15.0	9.0	40	15.0	8.0	47	7

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Courtroom Clerk	41.0	41.0	0	41.0	31.0	24	24
Examiner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter	8.8	1.0	89	9.3	1.0	89	0
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Legal Process Clerk	25.0	25.0	0	25.0	21.0	16	16
Legal Process Supervisor	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	12.0	12.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	2.0	50	50
Office Assistant	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA		-
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	24.0	24.0	0	24.0	23.0	4	4
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 30,947,892
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 30,732,916
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.70%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 2,065,230
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 941,913

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Stanislaus County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:15 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:15 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	82
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	82
	18 months	97
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	34
	45 days	57
Small Claims	70 days	75
	90 days	83

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	64
	30 days [‡]	34
	45 days	41
	90 days	57
Misdemeanors	30 days	46
	90 days	63
	120 days	69

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1,337	1,335	1,232	1,232	100	100	0	-
Child Support	1,868	1,290	1,556	1,050	69	67	-2	25
Civil - Limited	6,554	4,243	8,903	7,409	65	83	18	-
Civil - Unlimited	2,599	2,794	2,948	2,621	108	89	-19	548
Conservatorship/Guardianship	354	292	387	345	82	89	7	-
Dissolution	1,756	1,698	1,797	1,686	97	94	-3	52
Domestic Violence	1,482	1,105	1,423	1,182	75	83	9	-
Estates/Trusts	544	449	565	509	83	90	8	-
Felony	4,858	4,684	4,910	4,715	96	96	0	19
Infractions	38,698	23,172	51,110	39,615	60	78	18	-
Juvenile Delinquency	536	460	669	616	86	92	6	-
Juvenile Dependency	137	132	158	144	96	91	-5	8
Mental Health	1,050	928	1,093	1,120	88	102	14	-
Misd - Non traffic	6,928	6,364	6,294	6,352	92	101	9	-
Misd - Traffic	3,211	3,414	2,815	3,077	106	109	3	-
Other Family Petition	774	627	813	636	81	78	-3	23
Parentage	127	108	148	126	85	85	0	-
Small Claims	1,100	1,126	1,171	1,275	102	109	7	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,506	1,654	1,518	1,541	110	102	-8	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA		4.0	4.0	0	-
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.5	2.5	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	2.0	1.0	50	NA	NA		-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program/Project Specialist	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA		-
Court Records Clerk	0.5	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Court Reporter	16.0	15.0	6	15.0	15.0	0	-6
Courtroom Clerk	20.0	19.0	5	25.0	23.0	8	3
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	NA	NA		-
Human Resource Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Interpreter	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	1.0	50	NA	NA		-
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0	3.5	3.5	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	93.5	81.0	13	83.0	78.0	6	-7
Legal Process Supervisor	15.0	15.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.8	2.5	9	2.2	2.0	11	2
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Senior Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	17.0	13.0	24	11.0	11.0	0	-24

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Information Systems Analyst	5.0	3.0	40	3.0	3.0	0	-40
Senior Legal Process Clerk	26.0	26.0	0	26.0	24.0	8	8
Senior Secretary	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	0.5	50	50

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 31,983,888
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 37,054,820
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	86.32%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,225,119
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 255,967
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 543,393
Retained in TCTF	\$ 894

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sutter County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74
	18 months	83
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	95
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	20
	45 days	45
Small Claims	70 days	82
	90 days	88

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	59
	30 days [‡]	23
	45 days	34
	90 days	52
Misdemeanors	30 days	34
	90 days	55
	120 days	60

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	2	1	-	50	-	-
Child Support	259	268	261	266	103	102	-2	-
Civil - Limited	958	770	1,318	1,090	80	83	2	-
Civil - Unlimited	546	478	538	506	88	94	7	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	71	69	148	126	97	85	-12	18
Dissolution	302	306	338	306	101	91	-11	36
Domestic Violence	532	244	393	219	46	56	10	-
Estates/Trusts	108	96	110	97	89	88	-1	1
Felony	855	1,029	847	831	120	98	-22	188
Infractions	10,349	9,070	11,356	9,983	88	88	0	-
Juvenile Delinquency	63	48	60	54	76	90	14	-
Juvenile Dependency	127	60	106	65	47	61	14	-
Mental Health	156	129	140	108	83	77	-6	8
Misd - Non traffic	1,592	1,629	1,650	1,389	102	84	-18	299
Misd - Traffic	931	711	740	643	76	87	11	-
Other Family Petition	104	98	104	100	94	96	2	-
Parentage	24	28	34	27	117	79	-37	13
Small Claims	109	139	113	106	128	94	-34	38
Unlawful Detainer	251	242	210	226	96	108	11	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	2.0	33	8
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Attendant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	33.0	27.0	18	36.0	31.0	14	-4
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Custodian	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	1.0	67	NA	NA		-
Senior Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA		3.0	3.0	0	-
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Support Services Assistant	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 8,334,826
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 9,485,325
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	87.87%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 339,020
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 238,055
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 8,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 940

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Tehama County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	84
	24 months	93
Limited Civil	12 months	77
	18 months	87
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	14
	45 days	25
Small Claims	70 days	56
	90 days	75

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	85
	30 days [‡]	19
	45 days	27
	90 days	53
Misdemeanors	30 days	40
	90 days	68
	120 days	76

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	242	295	291	303	122	104	-18	-
Civil - Limited	591	428	866	586	72	68	-5	41
Civil - Unlimited	327	305	331	300	93	91	-3	9
Conservatorship/Guardianship	55	44	63	65	80	103	23	-
Dissolution	220	353	242	314	160	130	-31	-
Domestic Violence	230	230	227	215	100	95	-5	12
Estates/Trusts	107	86	101	117	80	116	35	-
Felony	623	539	763	662	87	87	0	-
Infractions	7,408	6,299	9,702	6,780	85	70	-15	1,470
Juvenile Delinquency	71	58	150	143	82	95	14	-
Juvenile Dependency	79	82	86	69	104	80	-24	20
Mental Health	162	177	215	172	109	80	-29	63
Misd - Non traffic	1,218	813	1,153	963	67	84	17	-
Misd - Traffic	681	661	662	542	97	82	-15	101
Other Family Petition	141	120	134	85	85	63	-22	29
Parentage	73	36	50	46	49	92	43	-
Small Claims	234	219	258	279	94	108	15	-
Unlawful Detainer	230	419	196	463	182	236	54	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.5	0.5	0	1.5	1.5	0	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	2.0	0.5	75	2.0	1.0	50	-25
Courtroom Clerk	10.0	10.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	18.0	14.0	22	19.0	14.0	26	4
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Office Assistant	2.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 5,974,139
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 6,426,611
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.96%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 219,598
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 315,585
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 15,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Trinity County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	85
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	87
	18 months	92
	24 months	93
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	59
Small Claims	70 days	73
	90 days	73

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	44
	30 days [‡]	39
	45 days	45
	90 days	56
Misdemeanors	30 days	14
	90 days	23
	120 days	53

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	49	15	35	17	31	49	18	-
Civil - Limited	60	45	91	54	75	59	-16	14
Civil - Unlimited	109	81	96	49	74	51	-23	22
Conservatorship/Guardianship	11	7	5	4	64	80	16	-
Dissolution	33	25	30	16	76	53	-22	7
Domestic Violence	65	34	54	32	52	59	7	-
Estates/Trusts	36	27	38	20	75	53	-22	9
Felony	166	216	161	192	130	119	-11	-
Infractions	1,809	1,882	2,798	2,540	104	91	-13	371
Juvenile Delinquency	27	13	37	28	48	76	28	-
Juvenile Dependency	27	15	12	19	56	158	103	-
Mental Health	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Misd - Non traffic	238	248	147	176	104	120	16	-
Misd - Traffic	181	183	197	186	101	94	-7	13
Other Family Petition	91	17	109	26	19	24	5	-
Parentage	9	3	8	3	33	38	4	-
Small Claims	20	16	13	13	80	100	20	-
Unlawful Detainer	27	16	36	32	59	89	30	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.5	0.5	0	1.4	1.4	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Deputy Marshal	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25
Marshal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	NA	100	0.5	NA	100	0
Office Assistant	0.6	0.6	0	NA	NA		-
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Secretary	1.0	NA	100	NA	NA		-
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	1.0	50	17
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,022,293
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,276,992
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	88.81%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 442,547
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 360,813

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Tulare County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	92
	24 months	96
Limited Civil	12 months	90
	18 months	95
	24 months	97
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	34
	45 days	65
Small Claims	70 days	61
	90 days	73

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	83
	30 days [‡]	10
	45 days	22
	90 days	42
Misdemeanors	30 days	16
	90 days	21
	120 days	38

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,708	2,450	1,897	2,163	90	114	24	-
Civil - Limited	4,524	3,967	6,268	4,982	88	79	-8	514
Civil - Unlimited	2,250	2,136	2,404	2,215	95	92	-3	67
Conservatorship/Guardianship	262	222	270	282	85	104	20	-
Dissolution	1,532	1,616	1,500	1,596	105	106	1	-
Domestic Violence	1,463	1,396	1,225	1,248	95	102	6	-
Estates/Trusts	522	488	509	476	93	94	0	-
Felony	3,103	2,925	2,986	3,006	94	101	6	-
Infractions	41,722	43,212	44,920	49,827	104	111	7	-
Juvenile Delinquency	678	690	734	766	102	104	3	-
Juvenile Dependency	853	624	720	704	73	98	25	-
Mental Health	803	776	771	765	97	99	3	-
Misd - Non traffic	6,040	5,884	5,482	5,754	97	105	8	-
Misd - Traffic	3,711	3,777	3,382	4,755	102	141	39	-
Other Family Petition	1,041	1,141	931	928	110	100	-10	-
Parentage	197	203	184	207	103	112	9	-
Small Claims	546	554	603	593	101	98	-3	19
Unlawful Detainer	1,169	1,352	1,157	1,148	116	99	-16	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA		-
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	5.0	5.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	10.0	9	12.0	12.0	0	-9
Court Clerk	13.0	11.0	15	13.0	13.0	0	-15
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Court Reporter	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	15.0	25	25
Courtroom Clerk	38.0	38.0	0	39.0	38.0	3	3

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Examiner	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0
Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	7.0	5.0	29	7.0	6.0	14	-15
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Interpreter	8.0	3.0	62	8.0	3.0	63	1
Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Law Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	81.0	76.0	6	81.0	77.0	5	-1
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	6.0	0	-17
Paralegal	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	7.0	0	-14
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Revenue Collection Specialist	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	7.0	22	11
Senior Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Courtroom Clerk	13.0	12.0	8	13.0	12.0	8	0
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 33,250,929
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 38,548,955
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	86.26%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,811,445
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 5,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 521,844

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Tuolumne County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	84
	18 months	92
	24 months	95
Limited Civil	12 months	90
	18 months	99
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	26
	45 days	45
Small Claims	70 days	47
	90 days	64

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	52
	30 days [‡]	12
	45 days	29
	90 days	59
Misdemeanors	30 days	12
	90 days	19
	120 days	45

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	68	41	64	55	60	86	26	-
Civil - Limited	343	222	539	385	65	71	7	-
Civil - Unlimited	351	267	418	313	76	75	-1	5
Conservatorship/Guardianship	34	15	33	15	44	45	1	-
Dissolution	204	87	181	211	43	117	74	-
Domestic Violence	190	69	193	124	36	64	28	-
Estates/Trusts	102	57	107	80	56	75	19	-
Felony	521	461	468	478	88	102	14	-
Infractions	4,446	3,794	5,728	4,971	85	87	1	-
Juvenile Delinquency	102	74	65	62	73	95	23	-
Juvenile Dependency	109	70	103	69	64	67	3	-
Mental Health	172	137	91	36	80	40	-40	36
Misd - Non traffic	884	1,022	582	843	116	145	29	-
Misd - Traffic	567	548	484	549	97	113	17	-
Other Family Petition	42	29	37	19	69	51	-18	7
Parentage	27	1	38	12	4	32	28	-
Small Claims	106	96	127	117	91	92	2	-
Unlawful Detainer	144	109	147	131	76	89	13	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	NA	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Accounting Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.6	1.6	56	23
Administrative Analyst	1.0	NA	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	2.0	33	-34
Courtroom Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Legal Process Clerk	17.8	16.0	10	18.0	13.0	28	18
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	NA	NA		0.4	0.4	0	-

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,895,848
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 5,085,552
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	96.27%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 5,536
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 47,542
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Ventura County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	86
	90 days	89

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	52
	30 days [‡]	34
	45 days	40
	90 days	54
Misdemeanors	30 days	52
	90 days	69
	120 days	73

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case's specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	333	35	205	38	11	19	8	-
Child Support	705	772	819	837	110	102	-7	-
Civil - Limited	5,200	5,641	8,775	6,174	108	70	-38	3,345
Civil - Unlimited	4,459	3,602	4,627	3,991	81	86	5	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	368	23	415	20	6	5	-1	6
Dissolution	2,183	2,627	2,156	2,374	120	110	-10	-
Domestic Violence	1,159	763	1,124	837	66	74	9	-
Estates/Trusts	733	105	737	95	14	13	-1	11
Felony	3,350	3,136	3,310	3,364	94	102	8	-
Infractions	79,011	65,919	77,409	60,452	83	78	-5	4,130
Juvenile Delinquency	1,041	1,012	1,035	1,048	97	101	4	-
Juvenile Dependency	228	535	180	372	235	207	-28	-
Mental Health	922	1,865	926	1,653	202	179	-24	-
Misd - Non traffic	8,212	7,956	8,565	10,076	97	118	21	-
Misd - Traffic	3,751	3,343	3,613	5,095	89	141	52	-
Other Family Petition	450	162	322	73	36	23	-13	43
Parentage	17	247	464	373	1 453	80	-1 373	6,369
Small Claims	1,143	1,197	1,322	1,280	105	97	-8	104
Unlawful Detainer	1,821	1,801	1,623	1,604	99	99	0	1

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	3.0	1.0	67	4.0	3.0	25	-42
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	7.4	7.0	5	5.9	5.9	0	-5
Administrative Technician	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	16.5	15.0	9	16.5	13.0	21	12
Child Services Provider	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	9.0	7.0	22	7.0	7.0	0	-22
Court Clerk	13.0	11.0	15	8.0	5.0	38	23

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	9.0	9.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Court Reporter	29.0	15.0	48	29.0	17.0	41	-7
Courtroom Clerk	54.0	49.4	9	54.0	47.0	13	4
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	2.5	2.0	20	2.5	2.0	20	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	13.0	11.0	15	10.0	8.0	20	5
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	73.0	68.0	7	73.0	63.0	14	7
Legal Process Supervisor	16.0	16.0	0	17.0	15.0	12	12
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	15.0	14.0	7	15.0	15.0	0	-7
Revenue Collection Specialist	28.0	23.0	18	19.0	14.0	26	8
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Accounting Technician	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	2.0	60	60
Senior Administrative Analyst	8.2	7.2	12	7.0	6.0	14	2
Senior Court Clerk	6.0	5.0	17	5.0	3.0	40	23
Senior Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Senior Legal Process Clerk	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	10.0	17	9
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	9.0	9.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Financial Analyst	2.8	2.8	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 44,892,503
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 46,999,346
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.52%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,794,519
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 681,705
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 61

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Yolo County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	68
	18 months	79
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	86
	18 months	97
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	34
	45 days	57
Small Claims	70 days	58
	90 days	74

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	79
	30 days [‡]	24
	45 days	30
	90 days	48
Misdemeanors	30 days	20
	90 days	50
	120 days	59

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case's specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1	1	1	0	100	0	-100	1
Child Support	270	230	295	265	85	90	5	-
Civil - Limited	1,522	1,270	2,123	1,483	83	70	-14	288
Civil - Unlimited	860	636	938	507	74	54	-20	187
Conservatorship/Guardianship	120	46	177	47	38	27	-12	21
Dissolution	565	311	517	356	55	69	14	-
Domestic Violence	444	235	407	323	53	79	26	-
Estates/Trusts	190	58	150	39	31	26	-5	7
Felony	1,432	1,414	1,338	1,183	99	88	-10	138
Infractions	13,422	13,551	16,779	14,798	101	88	-13	2,142
Juvenile Delinquency	84	37	154	85	44	55	11	-
Juvenile Dependency	188	113	206	154	60	75	15	-
Mental Health	368	294	444	341	80	77	-3	14
Misd - Non traffic	2,100	1,650	2,589	1,696	79	66	-13	338
Misd - Traffic	994	1,010	1,157	932	102	81	-21	244
Other Family Petition	160	121	160	116	76	72	-3	5
Parentage	127	28	115	30	22	26	4	-
Small Claims	261	141	261	208	54	80	26	-
Unlawful Detainer	529	451	556	460	85	83	-3	14

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA		1.0	NA	100	-
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Reporter	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	23.0	22.0	4	23.0	22.0	4	0
Family Law Facilitator	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	26.0	23.0	12	26.0	23.0	12	0
Legal Process Supervisor	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Paralegal	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA		3.0	3.0	0	-
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA		2.0	2.0	0	-
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 15,607,767
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 17,504,806
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.16%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 629,653
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 70,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Yuba County

2026 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2024--25)

Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk’s window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2025. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Public Counter Hours	8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, or the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74
	18 months	83
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	95
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	29
	45 days	59
Small Claims	70 days	66
	90 days	79

Case Type	Time Frame (Disposed of in Less Than ___)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months [†]	65
	30 days [‡]	40
	45 days	51
	90 days	74
Misdemeanors	30 days	38
	90 days	73
	120 days	79

* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

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

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

Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

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

Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

There are various potential causes of backlog. Periods in which filings exceed dispositions, as reflected by a clearance rate of less than 100 percent, are one potential cause if the increased workload lengthens the time needed for the court to dispose pending cases. When a court has sufficient resources to manage its pending caseload, the time required to resolve each case is driven by the case’s specific needs and complexities, and any backlog would stem from other factors.

In this report, current-year backlog is estimated by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years.¹ Estimated backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no estimated backlog for that case type.

¹The Data Analytics Advisory Committee plans to revisit the backlog calculation as part of a broader analysis and reexamination of court workload metrics, as is reflected in its annual agenda.

Case Type	FY 2023–24		FY 2024–25		FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	FY 24–25 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current-Year Est. Backlog (Filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	399	383	380	391	96	103	7	-
Civil - Limited	831	654	1,270	985	79	78	-1	14
Civil - Unlimited	418	377	458	439	90	96	6	-
Conservatorship/Guardianship	74	63	63	68	85	108	23	-
Dissolution	326	321	355	357	98	101	2	-
Domestic Violence	304	280	327	328	92	100	8	-
Estates/Trusts	110	103	99	105	94	106	12	-
Felony	968	999	1,034	1,048	103	101	-2	-
Infractions	6,123	4,263	7,762	5,612	70	72	3	-
Juvenile Delinquency	163	139	138	132	85	96	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	152	125	129	153	82	119	36	-
Mental Health	123	109	117	125	89	107	18	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,737	1,728	1,738	1,843	99	106	7	-
Misd - Traffic	760	812	716	740	107	103	-3	-
Other Family Petition	162	140	146	121	86	83	-4	5
Parentage	29	25	31	45	86	145	59	-
Small Claims	91	91	105	98	100	93	-7	7
Unlawful Detainer	262	255	280	283	97	101	4	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.² Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2024—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2024–25), the 2025–26 data, reported as of July 1, 2025, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.³

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	25.0	25.0	0	26.0	24.0	8	8
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	0.6	0.6	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

²Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at courts.ca.gov/trial-court-budget-reports-fy-2021-22.

³“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect full-time equivalent (FTE) vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

Classification	2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			2025–26 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2025)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

Funding Metrics:

Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

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

Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2024 appropriated \$3.9 billion for trial court operations. The allocation of funding appropriated in the state budget to the trial courts is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council. The council allocates this funding through various methodologies including its approved Workload Formula policy, which determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2024–25, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2024–25 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 6,251,416
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 7,883,564
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	79.30%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2024--25

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For fiscal year 2024–25, the trial courts had a balance of \$154 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 180,909
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2024–25 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Appendix B: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature

In addition to the operational and budgetary metrics for the trial courts included in this report, the Judicial Council is required to submit other trial court budget reports to the Legislature. These additional reports are summarized below for reference and to make all relevant budget information for the trial courts more transparent and easily accessible to interested parties. These reports include information for the trial courts on cash flow loans, use of the state-level reserve, and allocations and reimbursements for 2024–25.

Cash Flow Loans Made to the Trial Courts

Under Government Code section 68502.6(d), the Judicial Council is required to report annually to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the Department of Finance on all cash flow loans made to the trial courts. Assembly Bill 136 (Stats. 2025, ch. 11), the courts trailer bill for 2025–26, amended the reporting requirement so that a report is required only if a loan is executed under this section. Loans authorized under this section support trial court operations in the event the cash balance in the Trial Court Trust Fund is insufficient. There were no loans made in 2024–25; therefore, no report was submitted to the Legislature.

Allocation of the State-Level Reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund

Under Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B), the Judicial Council is required to hold a reserve of \$5 million in the Trial Court Trust Fund as emergency funding and establish a process for the trial courts to apply for this funding if needed. The Judicial Council is also required to report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance only if the reserve funding is used in a fiscal year. There were no requests submitted by the trial courts for emergency funding in 2024–25; therefore, no report was submitted to the Legislature.

Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

Under Government Code section 77202.5(a), the Judicial Council is required to report annually to the Legislature on the allocations and reimbursements from state and federal funds to the trial courts. AB 136 (Stats. 2025, ch. 11) amended the due date for this report from September 30 to February 1 of each year. As a result, the data required under this section is now included in this comprehensive report on trial court operational and budgetary information.

For 2024–25, the report includes (1) base allocations for court operations, (2) fee revenue that is distributed to the reporting courts as authorized in statute or by the Judicial Council, (3) reimbursements for specific trial court expenditures, and (4) funding awarded to individual trial courts from statewide programs, including state and federal grants. A total of \$3.1 billion was provided to the trial courts from the following funds (Appendix C):

- Trial Court Trust Fund (\$2.9 billion);

- State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (\$8.6 million);
- General Fund (\$220.3 million); and
- Federal Trust Fund (\$1.5 million).

Trial court reserves and fund balances are governed under Government Code section 77203. A statement of intended purpose for each allocation or reimbursement included in this report is provided in Appendix D.

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(Trial Court Trust Fund)

Court	Allocations (Program 0150010)									
	Base Budget	Trial Court Operations Allocation	Ongoing Appropriation to Fund Trial Court Security	FY 2024–25 Non-Interpreter Benefit Cost Change Funding	FY 2024–25 Non-Interpreter Benefits Augmentation	FY 2024–25 Allocation Reduction	FY 2024–25 Partial Restoration of Allocation Reduction	Criminal Justice Realignment	Workload Funding Floor Adjustment	Workload Funding Floor Adjustment due to FY 2024–25 Benefit Augmentation
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Alameda	88,991,670	2,104,111		1,002,908	(694,957)	(4,324,870)	1,440,100	143,034	88	(213)
Alpine	838,968	21,282		22,530	11,750	-	-	-	25,585	(11,750)
Amador	4,093,210	62,182		191,071	27,040	(167,223)	71,281	6,471	4	(10)
Butte	14,018,569	273,524		415,925	(43,689)	(583,710)	223,423	164,679	14	(33)
Calaveras	3,269,572	58,645		14,809	99,182	(111,187)	57,354	8,926	3	(8)
Colusa	2,362,972	48,701		28,830	33,910	(94,059)	40,094	8,033	2	(6)
Contra Costa	50,377,376	1,132,213		(309,097)	(137,539)	(1,738,846)	896,959	41,505	51	(125)
Del Norte	3,647,004	69,702		109,148	-	(138,333)	58,966	19,190	4	(11)
El Dorado	9,042,278	186,535		143,535	230,485	(320,824)	165,492	45,521	9	(23)
Fresno	59,887,765	1,211,523		1,417,503	(255,520)	(3,029,033)	1,008,611	244,118	63	(152)
Glenn	2,868,749	52,813		51,851	94,817	(115,557)	49,258	6,025	3	(7)
Humboldt	8,013,300	172,432		91,433	264,119	(425,808)	141,786	34,364	9	(22)
Imperial	10,296,136	237,510		80,091	(26,902)	(368,916)	122,842	27,670	10	(25)
Inyo	2,522,842	57,003		37,523	16,894	(95,542)	40,726	7,587	2	(6)
Kern	61,233,870	1,122,339		2,080,729	(953,648)	(3,142,777)	1,046,485	275,135	66	(159)
Kings	10,797,809	185,312		113,124	47,045	(429,257)	182,977	48,422	11	(26)
Lake	5,155,871	93,356		110,949	5,249	(171,163)	88,292	14,951	5	(12)
Lassen	2,625,010	65,929		47,203	43,626	(92,113)	39,265	8,926	3	(6)
Los Angeles	706,591,784	14,700,731		8,182,120	(2,389,942)	(28,238,886)	12,037,239	3,094,094	710	(1,722)
Madera	11,895,363	200,598		283,852	(21,605)	(495,278)	211,119	41,951	13	(31)
Marin	12,971,963	337,855		134,371	(26,276)	(474,469)	244,748	17,851	14	(34)
Mariposa	1,838,475	33,001		20,185	(14,653)	(65,897)	28,090	3,347	2	(4)
Mendocino	7,469,724	139,029		140,572	165,759	(355,283)	118,303	84,571	8	(19)
Merced	15,631,050	312,868		228,172	(59,013)	(651,946)	277,902	56,232	16	(40)
Modoc	1,259,686	26,220		37,542	5,650	(52,864)	22,534	5,802	1	(3)
Mono	2,248,683	43,038		11,274	8,140	(72,775)	31,021	446	2	(6)
Monterey	26,106,419	472,462		489,828	51,564	(1,019,502)	434,578	47,306	26	(63)
Napa	9,082,269	199,584		262,589	(26,589)	(319,738)	164,932	36,149	9	(23)
Nevada	7,031,641	139,614		182,067	52,788	(221,442)	114,228	12,050	7	(16)
Orange	179,104,238	3,891,207		2,296,979	147,846	(6,276,002)	3,237,387	490,913	185	(451)
Placer	24,994,376	410,174		412,441	(158,024)	(976,477)	416,238	36,595	25	(60)
Plumas	1,804,528	36,529		34,324	-	(58,157)	24,790	2,901	2	(5)
Riverside	134,972,706	2,296,005		2,745,338	(734,293)	(4,545,609)	2,344,789	828,305	134	(325)
Sacramento	104,543,253	2,090,813		1,280,259	14,335	(3,701,694)	1,909,467	175,836	109	(266)
San Benito	4,613,356	70,059		73,357	(23,478)	(149,818)	63,862	14,356	5	(12)
San Bernardino	140,469,046	2,569,673		(461,927)	(168,261)	(4,579,894)	2,362,474	954,157	135	(329)
San Diego	175,598,915	3,882,649		2,022,388	(325,225)	(6,764,332)	2,883,396	481,095	176	(427)
San Francisco	56,925,148	1,531,727		1,137,025	373,581	(2,527,201)	841,510	98,852	64	(156)
San Joaquin	49,734,494	859,541		591,515	(303,671)	(2,430,393)	814,205	76,315	50	(120)
San Luis Obispo	18,264,202	376,713		340,199	44,977	(890,721)	296,593	82,786	18	(45)
San Mateo	40,504,620	932,577		926,488	87,076	(1,448,731)	747,307	62,034	43	(104)
Santa Barbara	26,341,884	569,017		191,196	42,554	(1,037,243)	442,140	41,058	27	(65)
Santa Clara	89,640,157	2,129,236		1,942,632	63,425	(4,448,653)	1,481,318	155,530	93	(226)
Santa Cruz	16,130,084	321,970		248,082	18,595	(774,120)	257,767	34,141	16	(40)
Shasta	18,576,915	337,674	660,000	296,356	707,269	(546,003)	281,648	93,274	16	(40)
Sierra	891,087	21,571		29,716	(17,744)	-	-	223	(28,053)	17,744
Siskiyou	4,317,350	85,800		70,489	25,678	(145,391)	74,998	4,240	4	(10)
Solano	28,032,958	559,362		1,030,502	(39,904)	(1,122,454)	478,462	161,109	29	(69)
Sonoma	29,676,947	643,923		1,179,705	(81,972)	(1,404,359)	467,625	94,389	30	(74)
Stanislaus	29,356,713	540,457		465,703	(70,452)	(1,059,443)	546,499	163,563	31	(76)
Sutter	7,996,328	127,407		234,605	3,875	(276,085)	142,415	21,422	8	(20)
Tehama	5,622,719	98,606		129,459	(34,454)	(229,402)	97,786	14,504	6	(14)
Trinity	2,411,108	47,850		4,037	43,191	(66,987)	34,554	6,694	2	(5)
Tulare	31,819,225	457,506		1,258,729	(449,452)	(1,101,413)	568,148	84,348	33	(78)
Tuolumne	4,954,838	85,983		58,882	150,624	(232,387)	77,381	17,851	5	(12)
Ventura	42,227,019	914,809		1,261,141	42,907	(2,147,664)	715,132	431,558	44	(107)
Yolo	15,565,979	245,500		82,983	392,426	(516,996)	266,685	47,083	15	(38)
Yuba	6,019,484	105,550		76,395	92,348	(207,074)	106,816	43,513	6	(15)
Statewide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,433,279,704	50,000,000	660,000	35,581,637	(3,648,534)	(96,982,000)	41,340,000	9,223,000	0	0

¹ Only statewide total is available.

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(Trial Court Trust Fund)

Court	Allocations (Program 0150010)			Revenues				
	Final Calculation for Fund Balance Above the 3% Cap	Approved FY 2024-25 Funds Held on Behalf (FHOB)	Net Reduction after FHOB	Automated Record Keeping and Micrographics	Children's Waiting Room	Fee Revenues Returned to Courts	Replacement of 2% Automation Fund Allocation	Telephonic Appearance
	K	L	M = K-L	N	O	P	Q	R
Alameda	-		-	142,074	236,940	605,393	424,792	-
Alpine	(43,446)	43,445	(1)	22	-	9,419	2,034	-
Amador	(873,811)		(873,811)	999	-	30,169	11,006	5,790
Butte	(48,134)		(48,134)	15,605	-	40,188	59,332	15,210
Calaveras	(30,052)	29,500	(553)	1,257	-	18,028	18,652	791
Colusa	-		-	477	-	10,296	13,708	-
Contra Costa	-		-	93,107	161,462	352,527	218,186	-
Del Norte	(267,071)	267,000	(71)	648	-	13,742	11,208	-
El Dorado	(124,590)	124,590	-	4,653	-	323,238	54,374	24,418
Fresno	-		-	87,490	-	219,627	181,080	75,930
Glenn	(166,886)	162,143	(4,743)	604	-	9,595	19,264	1,230
Humboldt	-		-	9,003	-	123,055	48,160	12,250
Imperial	(329,086)	329,086	-	13,502	-	50,661	67,678	25,465
Inyo	(260)		(260)	308	-	10,644	30,402	1,395
Kern	-		-	81,762	-	233,497	277,328	38,700
Kings	(223,287)	223,287	-	10,815	-	54,043	57,026	5,935
Lake	(284,769)	283,538	(1,232)	1,752	-	24,129	20,328	-
Lassen	-		-	535	-	28,140	20,156	4,241
Los Angeles	-		-	1,237,360	1,971,492	3,375,807	3,144,530	-
Madera	(264)		(264)	4,041	-	44,983	52,502	-
Marin	-		-	17,791	-	85,403	114,766	42,540
Mariposa	(449)		(449)	372	-	5,662	3,904	-
Mendocino	(521,705)	521,705	-	5,411	-	42,845	30,068	8,520
Merced	-		-	23,824	-	157,779	55,652	13,095
Modoc	(45,917)		(45,917)	384	-	4,607	6,134	776
Mono	(24,210)	24,210	(0)	284	-	101,447	12,446	-
Monterey	(29,379)	-	(29,379)	26,446	-	166,662	183,464	-
Napa	-		-	2,745	-	66,563	30,550	14,590
Nevada	-		-	6,779	-	18,340	49,946	-
Orange	(1,912,599)	1,912,599	-	314,175	528,799	4,316,857	923,882	-
Placer	(1,554,289)	1,554,289	(0)	32,976	-	365,120	77,378	24,920
Plumas	(206,283)	190,000	(16,283)	374	-	3,972	9,206	2,448
Riverside	-		-	80,154	409,908	676,459	532,226	-
Sacramento	(66,907)	66,907	-	237,532	396,593	276,673	340,254	43,920
San Benito	(209)	-	(209)	1,515	-	21,015	14,700	-
San Bernardino	(5,838,129)	5,838,129	-	240,055	400,139	635,826	435,474	239,760
San Diego	-		-	278,097	472,264	743,520	718,442	-
San Francisco	-		-	81,509	139,568	344,517	272,528	17,515
San Joaquin	(4,642,334)	4,616,785	(25,549)	75,855	127,428	156,554	201,698	51,955
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	18,148	30,257	62,485	130,020	18,700
San Mateo	(3,901)	3,901	-	17,416	91,293	372,189	329,518	39,742
Santa Barbara	-		-	30,373	52,019	210,638	162,858	44,719
Santa Clara	(20,541)		(20,541)	132,912	222,276	975,364	452,782	-
Santa Cruz	-		-	14,634	-	64,395	113,210	21,904
Shasta	-		-	5,216	-	(24,283)	44,394	9,190
Sierra	-		-	49	-	26,694	1,830	630
Siskiyou	-		-	1,101	-	15,976	37,000	-
Solano	-		-	46,710	77,849	140,617	119,364	42,765
Sonoma	(941,913)		(941,913)	38,643	64,469	144,982	119,004	14,895
Stanislaus	(256,860)	255,967	(894)	50,033	-	629,690	88,718	-
Sutter	(238,995)	238,055	(940)	2,625	-	56,810	37,382	2,795
Tehama	(315,585)	315,585	-	1,724	-	25,566	28,100	1,340
Trinity	(360,813)		(360,813)	711	-	26,330	7,648	400
Tulare	(521,844)		(521,844)	35,044	-	119,636	204,932	12,890
Tuolumne	-		-	1,361	-	25,822	16,642	6,280
Ventura	(681,766)	681,705	(61)	70,899	120,425	411,550	205,304	-
Yolo	-		-	14,681	-	28,177	48,556	-
Yuba	-		-	2,462	-	24,222	15,788	9,456
Statewide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(20,576,285)	17,682,424	(2,893,860)	3,617,032	5,503,181	17,103,863	10,907,514	897,100

¹ Only statewide total is available.

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(Trial Court Trust Fund)

Court	Reimbursements (Programs 0150010, 0150011, 0150019, 0150037)								Reimbursements (Programs 0150010, 0150011, 0150019, 0150037)			
	Court-Appointed Counsel	CAC - DRAFT	Jury	Juvenile Dependency Counsel Collections Program	JDCCP - DRAFT ¹	Elder Abuse	Self-Help Centers	Replacement Screening Stations	Annual Salary Reimbursement for Judges Program	Court Reporters in Family Law and Civil Law Case Types	Increased Transcript Rates	Court Interpreters Program
	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD
Alameda	-	4,127,206	410,323	-	-	48,655	1,017,456	81,344	601,055	1,031,041	172,281	6,191,530
Alpine	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,711	-	-	25,000	104	1,222
Amador	-	162,137	4,201	-	-	2,775	57,922	-	-	31,541	10,200	65,955
Butte	861,447	-	42,226	-	-	12,765	155,943	-	81,807	169,753	33,426	236,351
Calaveras	231,546	-	13,189	-	-	2,035	60,856	-	-	36,707	9,503	(15,000)
Colusa	32,754	-	1,169	-	-	370	46,982	-	-	25,000	3,889	146,109
Contra Costa	2,533,228	-	660,668	-	-	15,540	722,449	117,357	353,955	650,187	195,061	3,293,842
Del Norte	3,626	275,298	2,042	-	-	1,295	48,701	-	-	33,956	11,955	27,806
El Dorado	-	668,438	53,803	-	-	4,440	147,338	-	-	118,271	29,891	264,143
Fresno	4,135,086	-	253,626	-	-	33,300	636,326	120,453	432,427	796,121	220,599	2,989,164
Glenn	141,039	-	3,743	-	-	1,110	51,119	-	-	25,000	3,641	131,427
Humboldt	745,681	-	80,937	-	-	7,585	114,410	-	-	126,022	1,455	145,453
Imperial	-	797,587	41,893	-	-	9,620	125,739	-	-	123,729	11,931	846,476
Inyo	85,907	-	8,323	-	-	-	45,295	12,775	-	25,000	6,274	81,523
Kern	3,804,861	-	549,804	8,672	-	17,945	575,261	61,987	-	695,980	322,570	4,069,007
Kings	563,341	-	14,650	-	-	7,030	124,210	-	-	124,578	124,771	751,831
Lake	-	246,219	14,215	-	-	6,660	74,100	-	-	66,394	19,336	192,722
Lassen	140,368	-	4,326	-	-	2,590	51,816	-	-	25,000	12,801	40,370
Los Angeles	-	82,584,565	2,660,766	-	-	397,195	5,905,041	430,429	-	9,553,044	2,189,254	40,706,765
Madera	618,024	-	83,706	-	-	4,995	127,752	-	-	166,742	44,882	1,014,307
Marin	-	398,873	40,793	-	-	7,400	186,887	33,960	-	142,636	35,456	919,610
Mariposa	75,764	-	2,978	-	-	185	8,922	-	11,000	25,000	4,019	46,196
Mendocino	5,258	678,304	39,829	-	-	11,285	87,604	-	-	74,629	47,709	455,994
Merced	1,172,432	-	144,655	-	-	4,255	203,166	-	-	203,529	60,045	1,397,380
Modoc	68,709	-	-	-	-	-	36,998	-	-	25,000	2,037	15,966
Mono	16,425	-	704	-	-	-	41,913	-	11,000	25,000	3,208	83,483
Monterey	428,532	-	77,016	-	-	11,285	292,214	6,437	143,039	262,987	57,396	1,846,628
Napa	315,990	-	20,361	-	-	1,850	115,118	12,725	51,175	100,932	47,587	1,066,533
Nevada	184,034	-	12,102	-	-	11,655	94,368	1,305	45,000	72,304	16,739	137,308
Orange	9,800,874	-	662,189	-	-	75,295	1,915,066	154,591	402,225	2,156,003	516,932	9,593,675
Placer	591,845	-	113,820	-	-	6,845	277,721	6,363	-	261,509	89,862	859,357
Plumas	30,000	137,275	145	-	-	555	45,425	-	-	25,000	1,835	3,277
Riverside	11,902,759	-	1,305,892	-	-	69,375	1,484,060	187,685	-	1,756,704	7,386	7,346,858
Sacramento	-	4,487,941	496,017	-	-	79,180	973,583	175,959	622,299	1,223,119	373,693	5,386,155
San Benito	78,674	-	2,592	-	-	1,480	72,920	-	-	40,478	4,948	153,641
San Bernardino	14,761,471	-	574,346	-	-	41,440	1,335,608	-	771,701	1,937,637	349,223	6,729,582
San Diego	-	5,904,600	795,714	-	-	146,150	1,989,883	42,524	-	2,179,163	447,048	7,109,729
San Francisco	3,042,197	-	735,823	-	-	22,755	535,395	-	426,581	703,092	169,583	6,251,286
San Joaquin	-	3,369,172	335,763	-	-	20,535	501,401	-	-	557,652	136,695	2,761,590
San Luis Obispo	-	765,888	96,956	-	-	4,440	200,629	-	95,853	167,170	75,568	942,318
San Mateo	724,811	-	273,734	-	-	16,465	477,779	-	261,061	376,647	119,959	3,679,966
Santa Barbara	-	1,488,676	160,465	-	-	8,510	298,093	161,344	191,679	258,026	88,859	3,724,192
Santa Clara	-	2,132,549	726,384	-	-	88,985	1,164,067	-	667,881	866,029	209,322	8,961,455
Santa Cruz	-	563,955	110,572	-	-	11,655	191,965	82,395	-	146,060	42,745	1,045,000
Shasta	910,500	-	107,390	-	-	18,315	141,669	-	78,348	173,496	48,644	437,550
Sierra	25,169	-	-	-	-	-	28,448	-	-	25,000	663	719
Siskiyou	192,861	-	43,870	-	-	2,405	60,085	-	22,644	42,778	14,481	75,981
Solano	-	1,112,796	258,968	-	-	13,690	300,389	55,460	189,340	306,758	94,618	1,176,700
Sonoma	-	1,635,291	139,468	-	-	22,015	321,108	12,925	-	302,868	58,369	2,416,236
Stanislaus	7,242	1,281,620	214,782	-	-	18,870	361,215	-	-	393,817	80,681	2,141,732
Sutter	78,075	-	2,246	-	-	1,480	93,002	2,300	-	83,408	9,278	289,864
Tehama	273,936	-	2,585	-	-	5,735	72,678	-	-	64,733	9,737	213,344
Trinity	83,204	-	181	-	-	-	43,538	-	-	25,000	2,164	15,806
Tulare	1,717,991	-	118,529	-	-	25,530	316,908	-	-	371,607	125,425	3,042,884
Tuolumne	261,998	-	14,101	-	-	4,440	66,713	-	30,000	54,146	22,932	83,814
Ventura	1,704,718	-	435,681	-	-	11,470	530,521	-	-	503,150	100,362	3,867,907
Yolo	1,168,815	-	208,008	-	-	8,880	164,970	-	81,865	148,410	81,946	774,093
Yuba	410,183	-	10,631	-	-	2,405	83,056	-	-	69,454	19,020	126,259
Statewide	-	-	-	-	578,627	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	63,931,374	112,818,390	13,188,900	8,672	578,627	1,352,720	25,238,513	1,760,318	5,571,934	30,000,000	7,000,000	146,361,074

¹ Only statewide total is available.

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(Trial Court Trust Fund)

Court	Grants (Programs 0150010, 0150067, 0150071, 0150087, 0150091)			Total
	Civil Case Coordination ¹	Family Law Information Centers ¹	Model Self-Help ¹	
	AE	AF	AG	
Alameda	-	-	-	103,751,962
Alpine	-	-	-	980,877
Amador	-	-	-	2,919,100
Butte	-	-	-	16,096,488
Calaveras	-	-	-	3,773,755
Colusa	-	-	-	2,709,232
Contra Costa	-	-	-	59,630,068
Del Norte	-	-	-	4,195,808
El Dorado	-	-	-	11,186,016
Fresno	-	-	-	70,666,106
Glenn	-	-	-	3,386,238
Humboldt	-	-	-	9,705,622
Imperial	-	-	-	12,482,697
Inyo	-	-	-	2,894,355
Kern	-	-	-	72,399,414
Kings	-	-	-	12,783,646
Lake	-	-	-	5,960,889
Lassen	-	-	-	3,068,185
Los Angeles	-	-	-	868,132,377
Madera	-	-	-	14,277,389
Marin	-	-	-	15,232,140
Mariposa	-	-	-	2,025,650
Mendocino	-	-	-	9,250,119
Merced	-	-	-	19,231,051
Modoc	-	-	-	1,373,346
Mono	-	-	-	2,565,734
Monterey	-	-	-	30,025,966
Napa	-	-	-	11,245,902
Nevada	-	-	-	7,960,815
Orange	-	-	-	214,252,866
Placer	-	-	-	27,843,003
Plumas	-	-	-	2,071,858
Riverside	-	-	-	163,666,516
Sacramento	-	-	-	121,425,032
San Benito	-	-	-	5,053,231
San Bernardino	-	-	-	169,597,337
San Diego	-	-	-	198,605,769
San Francisco	-	-	-	71,122,900
San Joaquin	-	-	-	57,587,136
San Luis Obispo	-	-	-	21,123,156
San Mateo	-	-	-	48,591,890
Santa Barbara	-	-	-	33,471,019
Santa Clara	-	-	-	107,522,437
Santa Cruz	-	-	-	18,644,986
Shasta	-	-	-	22,357,537
Sierra	-	-	-	1,023,744
Siskiyou	-	-	-	4,942,341
Solano	-	-	-	33,036,018
Sonoma	-	-	-	33,982,663
Stanislaus	-	-	-	35,209,607
Sutter	-	-	-	8,907,340
Tehama	-	-	-	6,398,690
Trinity	-	-	-	1,963,801
Tulare	-	-	-	37,684,735
Tuolumne	-	-	-	5,701,415
Ventura	-	-	-	51,406,703
Yolo	-	-	-	18,812,040
Yuba	-	-	-	7,009,958
Statewide	927,827	488,971	1,597,003	3,592,427
Total	927,827	488,971	1,597,003	2,912,519,098

¹ Only statewide total is available.

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(Improvement and Modernization Fund)

Court	Self-Help Centers	Jury Management Systems	Total
	A	B	C
Alameda	210,789	-	210,789
Alpine	295		295
Amador	5,146		5,146
Butte	26,137	-	26,137
Calaveras	8,945	1,988	10,933
Colusa	2,783		2,783
Contra Costa	249,337	-	249,337
Del Norte	4,896	45,000	49,896
El Dorado	24,292	-	24,292
Fresno	256,482	23,700	280,182
Glenn	3,669		3,669
Humboldt	17,235		17,235
Imperial	22,920	-	22,920
Inyo	4,753	-	4,753
Kern	116,011	27,599	143,610
Kings	19,335	11,000	30,335
Lake	8,595		8,595
Lassen	3,819	-	3,819
Los Angeles	2,543,108	-	2,543,108
Madera	20,094	-	20,094
Marin	32,769		32,769
Mariposa	2,173		2,173
Mendocino	11,489	-	11,489
Merced	36,258	-	36,258
Modoc	2,304		2,304
Mono	1,696	-	1,696
Monterey	85,868	111,150	197,018
Napa	17,386	60,025	77,411
Nevada	12,939	11,995	24,934
Orange	496,463		496,463
Placer	52,238	-	52,238
Plumas	2,449		2,449
Riverside	310,798	172,730	483,528
Sacramento	201,385	-	201,385
San Benito	8,342	18,335	26,677
San Bernardino	278,980	-	278,980
San Diego	766,916	-	766,916
San Francisco	107,466	409,840	517,306
San Joaquin	132,420	-	132,420
San Luis Obispo	35,714		35,714
San Mateo	159,964	215,260	375,224
Santa Barbara	56,604	137,064	193,668
Santa Clara	242,213	20,000	262,213
Santa Cruz	33,857	-	33,857
Shasta	23,077	-	23,077
Sierra	813		813
Siskiyou	5,591	-	5,591
Solano	57,096	20,523	77,619
Sonoma	61,537	-	61,537
Stanislaus	70,134	-	70,134
Sutter	12,646	58,988	71,634
Tehama	8,290		8,290
Trinity	3,754		3,754
Tulare	60,637		60,637
Tuolumne	7,012	41,841	48,852
Ventura	156,691		156,691
Yolo	28,072	-	28,072
Yuba	10,514	87,577	98,091
Statewide	-		-
Total	7,143,196	1,474,614	8,617,810

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature

Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(General Fund)

Court	AB 1058 Child Support Program	Collaborative Courts- Substance Abuse Programs	California Justice Corps	Service of Process	Prisoners' Hearings	Homicide Trials	Parolee Reentry Court Program ¹	Employee Benefits	Pretrial Funding	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Alameda	2,509,505	54,428		129,765				3,102,046	2,428,229	8,223,972
Alpine	-	11,794		100				20,340	100,000	132,234
Amador	239,889	31,702		7,000	185,271			51,756	150,000	665,618
Butte	325,646	30,388		25,740				124,077	559,788	1,065,639
Calaveras	199,148			3,300				50,506	150,000	402,954
Colusa	184,113			50				24,773	200,000	408,936
Contra Costa	1,983,062	-		53,510				1,396,191	1,702,176	5,134,939
Del Norte	184,817	36,327		3,220				94,130	125,000	443,495
El Dorado	437,928	8,152		20,735				213,120	234,237	914,172
Fresno	3,185,270	58,181		59,140	19,223			3,340,363	1,787,185	8,449,363
Glenn	329,160	41,132	395,552	4,050				54,665	175,000	999,559
Humboldt	245,872	22,621		13,585	-			73,084	299,517	654,679
Imperial	500,065			11,800	36,309			125,539	324,595	998,308
Inyo	68,451	25,355		3,610				75,586	200,000	373,001
Kern	1,948,098	-		55,430	556,363			3,544,268	1,638,844	7,743,002
Kings	430,890	25,810		22,235	433,391			45,118	290,148	1,247,593
Lake	261,534	-		15,525				9,123	200,000	486,182
Lassen	136,134	25,355		9,030	250,262			7,839	200,000	628,619
Los Angeles	17,313,512	69,352	1,342,188	640,440	63,912			18,887,968	16,540,887	54,858,259
Madera	447,416	27,839		14,660	162,192			384,825	271,429	1,308,360
Marin	350,517	25,836		21,850	4,526			644,511	318,326	1,365,567
Mariposa	52,889			2,550				22,301	150,000	227,740
Mendocino	275,054	30,268		5,530				311,771	200,000	822,622
Merced	1,011,199	22,069		10,595				774,827	557,344	2,376,034
Modoc	83,434	30,268		700				31,967	200,000	346,369
Mono	110,850							85,641	200,000	396,491
Monterey	1,056,742	37,700		30,495	118,153			277,496	794,007	2,314,594
Napa	203,761			17,300	3,422			309,795	207,299	741,577
Nevada	501,412	41,614		17,895				95,495	200,000	856,416
Orange	3,900,661	80,185		74,468				6,929,920	5,268,984	16,254,219
Placer	437,174	-		28,370				634,796	540,218	1,640,559
Plumas	252,632	33,424		3,300				14,929	125,000	429,285
Riverside	3,387,182	17,021		139,095	77,692			923,656	4,214,281	8,758,927
Sacramento	3,234,433	70,484		101,175	315,302			3,560,591	2,422,207	9,704,193
San Benito	302,638	20,212		4,470				34,642	200,000	561,962
San Bernardino	7,047,059	58,181		137,965	9,032			1,264,732	4,021,734	12,538,703
San Diego	5,465,620	61,624	290,874	403,390	9,413			2,853,598	5,927,809	15,012,328
San Francisco	1,585,969	57,977		85,790				5,487,134	979,222	8,196,092
San Joaquin	1,453,450	78,171		85,885	163,338			1,245,356	1,347,792	4,373,992
San Luis Obispo	429,542	45,672		16,635	191,536			298,957	764,166	1,746,508
San Mateo	1,089,583	56,302		39,230				2,411,112	996,136	4,592,363
Santa Barbara	977,571	39,418		38,200				1,597,661	1,217,426	3,870,276
Santa Clara	3,582,887	58,181		91,180				2,309,466	3,003,850	9,045,565
Santa Cruz	480,724	64,254		19,290				203,558	674,410	1,442,236
Shasta	1,024,187	52,938		64,770				262,221	244,031	1,648,146
Sierra	-	25,355		270				9,616	200,000	235,241
Siskiyou	281,940	27,000		8,755	-			91,038	200,000	608,733
Solano	773,319	61,348		55,370	113,216			353,778	695,875	2,052,906
Sonoma	431,081	46,923		32,670				1,172,049	699,611	2,382,334
Stanislaus	1,280,934	33,598		53,200				1,305,229	943,376	3,616,337
Sutter	314,968	27,432		11,175				159,761	200,000	713,336
Tehama	344,127	36,493		15,570				108,184	200,000	704,373
Trinity	-	(7,107)		290				53,679	25,000	71,862
Tulare	1,143,304	39,293		42,190	-			33,744	877,423	2,135,954
Tuolumne	399,714	40,323		7,705	-			50,352	200,000	698,095
Ventura	629,645	54,428		51,465				968,752	1,387,428	3,091,717
Yolo	321,421	-		24,815				210,076	770,010	1,326,322
Yuba	320,602	31,914		8,635				90,867	200,000	652,018
Statewide	(3,120,585)			487,260	(389,512)		655,500			(2,367,337)
Total	72,348,149	1,867,238	2,028,614	3,332,423	2,323,042	-	655,500	68,818,575	68,950,000	220,323,540

¹ Only statewide total is available.

Appendix C: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature Allocations and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts

(Federal Trust Fund)

Court	Access to Visitation	Court Improvement Program – XV & Training	Total
	A	B	C
Alameda		7,496	7,496
Alpine			-
Amador			-
Butte	-		-
Calaveras		4,100	4,100
Colusa		400	400
Contra Costa			-
Del Norte	-		-
El Dorado	-	-	-
Fresno		-	-
Glenn		400	400
Humboldt	117,561	1,515	119,076
Imperial		-	-
Inyo	-		-
Kern			-
Kings			-
Lake		-	-
Lassen		1,200	1,200
Los Angeles		9,556	9,556
Madera			-
Marin			-
Mariposa			-
Mendocino		4,173	4,173
Merced		3,893	3,893
Modoc		4,173	4,173
Mono	-	-	-
Monterey		-	-
Napa		6,650	6,650
Nevada			-
Orange	146,509	-	146,509
Placer			-
Plumas		1,300	1,300
Riverside			-
Sacramento		9,865	9,865
San Benito		650	650
San Bernardino	243,550	-	243,550
San Diego		8,504	8,504
San Francisco	197,561	8,013	205,574
San Joaquin		10,581	10,581
San Luis Obispo		6,290	6,290
San Mateo		-	-
Santa Barbara			-
Santa Clara	168,245	8,013	176,258
Santa Cruz		9,898	9,898
Shasta	145,726		145,726
Sierra			-
Siskiyou		3,708	3,708
Solano		8,704	8,704
Sonoma		8,532	8,532
Stanislaus		1,305	1,305
Sutter		-	-
Tehama		114	114
Trinity		-	-
Tulare	202,056		202,056
Tuolumne		8,415	8,415
Ventura		7,496	7,496
Yolo			-
Yuba	138,275		138,275
Statewide	-	38,474	38,474
Total	1,359,483	183,420	1,542,902

Appendix D: Statement of Intended Purpose for Each Allocation or Reimbursement

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
A	Base Budget	This annual base allocation was approved by the Judicial Council and provided for trial court operations. It reflects annual funding adjustments since the beginning of state trial court funding, including those related to the State Appropriations Limit, budget change proposals, and the Workload Formula allocation methodology.
B	Trial Court Operations Allocation	This allocation reflects the portion of the courts' ongoing TCTF base allocation as authorized by the 2023 Budget Act (Sen. Bill 101 (Skinner); Stats. 2023, ch. 12).
C	Ongoing Appropriation to Fund Trial Court Security	\$660,000 ongoing funding to support trial court security costs for a new courthouse in Shasta. Court security is provided by the Shasta County Marshal's Office.
D	FY 2024–25 Non-Interpreter Benefit Cost Change Funding	This allocation is for FY 2024–25 full-year cost changes for retirement, employee health, and retiree health for non-interpreter employees.
E	FY 2024–25 Non-Interpreter Benefits Augmentation	This adjustment is for a current year augmentation of FY 2024–25 non-interpreter benefits.
F	FY 2024–25 Allocation Reduction	Ongoing \$97 million reduction to the trial court operational funding initially included in the Budget Act of 2024.
G	FY 2024–25 Partial Restoration of Allocation Reduction	Partial \$42 million restoration of the \$97 million funding reduction for the trial courts.
H	Criminal Justice Realignment	This allocation was for costs associated with criminal justice realignment based on the number of parole and post release community supervision petitions received.
I	Workload Funding Floor Adjustment	This allocation reflects each court's share of the FY 2024–25 Workload Formula funding floor allocation adjustment.
J	Workload Funding Floor Adjustment due to FY 2024–25 Benefit Augmentation	This allocation reflects each court's share of the FY 2024–25 Workload Formula funding floor allocation adjustment after implementing the FY 2024–25 benefit adjustment.
K	Final Calculation for Fund Balance Above the 3% Cap	This allocation is a reduction to courts for any amount of their FY 2024–25 ending fund balance subject to the 3 percent fund balance cap (Gov. Code, § 77203(b)) in excess of the cap as required by Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A).
L	Approved FY 2024–25 Funds Held on Behalf (FHOB)	Judicial Council approved process that allows courts to hold funding for approved one-time projects in the Trial Court Trust Fund, which may offset any funds above the 3 percent cap.
M	Net Reduction after FHOB	This is the net reduction for courts over the fund balance subject to the 3 percent fund balance cap. It is the net amount reduced from a court over its 3 percent cap after approved Funds Held on Behalf of the trial courts have been calculated.

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
N	Automated Record Keeping and Micrographics	This allocation was for automation of record keeping and micrographics.
O	Children's Waiting Room	This allocation was for costs of operating a children's waiting room (except capital outlay).
P	Fee Revenues Returned to Courts	This allocation was for revenues returned to courts for various local fees charged by courts based on the cost of providing a service or product.
Q	Replacement of 2% Automation Fund Allocation	This allocation replaced funding previously provided from the 2 percent automation revenues deposited into the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund. The allocation amounts by court are specified in Government Code section 77207.5.
R	Telephonic Appearance	This allocation was to provide courts the amount received in FY 2009–10 from telephonic appearance revenue-sharing arrangements with vendors, as required by Government Code section 72011.
S	Court-Appointed Counsel	This allocation was for reimbursement of court-appointed dependency counsel expenditures.
T	CAC - DRAFT	This allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances for reimbursement of court-appointed dependency counsel costs for courts participating in the Dependency, Representation, Administration, Funding, and Training (DRAFT) program, in which the Judicial Council contracts with dependency counsel on behalf of specific courts.
U	Jury	This allocation was for reimbursement of eligible juror costs.
V	Juvenile Dependency Counsel Collections Program	This allocation was for reimbursement of court-appointed dependency counsel expenditures from monies collected through the Juvenile Dependency Counsel Collections Program (JDCCP).
W	JDCCP - DRAFT ¹	This allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances for reimbursement of court-appointed dependency counsel costs from funding collected through the JDCCP for courts participating in the DRAFT program.
X	Elder Abuse	This allocation was for reimbursement of costs related to protective orders involving elder or dependent adult abuse.
Y	Self-Help Centers	This allocation was for reimbursement of expenses charged in accordance with each court's intra-branch agreement for self-help center funding.
Z	Replacement Screening Stations	This allocation was for reimbursement of entrance screening station replacement costs.
AA	Annual Salary Reimbursement for Judges Program	This allocation was to reimburse the courts/counties for the parts of judges' salaries that were not paid by the State Controller's Office.
AB	Court Reporters in Family Law and Civil Law Case Types	\$30 million ongoing General Fund to increase the number of court reporters in family law and civil cases.

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
AC	Increased Transcript Rates	\$7 million ongoing General Fund to cover costs associated with increased transcript rates.
AD	Court Interpreters Program	This allocation was for reimbursement of eligible Program 0150037 expenditures, including compensation of staff and contract interpreters.
AE	Civil Case Coordination ¹	This allocation was for reimbursement of the cost of handling coordinated cases.
AF	Family Law Information Centers ¹	This grant allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances for costs related to projects in the Los Angeles, Sutter, and Fresno superior courts, which assist more than 45,000 low-income, self-represented litigants with forms, information, and resources in family law matters.
AG	Model Self-Help ¹	This grant allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances for pilot self-help centers that provide self-represented litigants various forms of assistance, such as basic legal and procedural information, help filling out forms, and referrals to other community resources.

State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (IMF)

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
A	Self-Help Centers	This allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances to establish or expand self-help assistance in family law, domestic violence, and other civil matters to every county in California.
B	Jury Management Systems	This allocation is for court jury management systems and is funded from royalty revenue related to jury instructions.

General Fund

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
A	AB 1058 Child Support Program	This allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances for costs to provide required child support commissioner and family law facilitator services in the courts.
B	Collaborative Courts– Substance Abuse Programs	This allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances for grants that support drug and other collaborative justice court programs.
C	California Justice Corps	This allocation reflects expenditures and encumbrances to administer the Justice Corps Program in partnership with the Alameda, Los Angeles, and San Diego superior courts in which students serve as assistants in self-help legal-access centers.
D	Service of Process	This allocation was to reimburse courts for the cost of serving restraining orders and injunctions for which the courts were billed by the sheriff’s department pursuant to Government Code section 6103.2(b)(4).
E	Prisoners’ Hearings	This allocation was to reimburse trial courts for necessary and reasonable costs connected with state prisons, Division of Juvenile Justice institutions, prisoners, and wards, including costs for the preparation of trials or pretrial hearings, and actual trials or hearings, pursuant to Penal Code sections 4750–4755 and 6005.

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
F	Homicide Trials	This allocation was to reimburse courts for extraordinary costs of homicide trials pursuant to Government Code section 15202.
G	Parolee Reentry Court Program CDCR	This allocation supports a program that transferred funding from the California Department of Corrections (CDCR) and Rehabilitation to the Judicial Council to expand or enhance existing parolee reentry courts in the Alameda, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Santa Clara, and Solano superior courts with the goal of reducing recidivism among the parolee population.
H	Employee Benefits	This allocation was to reimburse for cost increases for trial court employee health and retirement benefits and retiree health benefits.
I	Pretrial Funding	This allocation was for the implementation and operation of ongoing court programs and practices that promote the safe, efficient, fair, and timely pretrial release of individuals booked into jail.

Federal Trust Fund

Column	Allocation/Reimbursement	Purpose
A	Access to Visitation	This allocation from the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement was for programs that facilitate noncustodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. The specific services provided include supervised visitation and exchanges, parent education, and group counseling services.
B	Court Improvement Program–XV & Training	This allocation was to support juvenile dependency collaborative courts in 12 trial courts and support psychotropic medication consultations in dependency cases in 22 trial courts.