JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR October 30th, 2026

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Judicial Council of California

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE
JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE
NOTICE AND AGENDA OF OPEN ELECTRONIC MEETING

October 30, 2026

10:00 A.M. to 11:30 A.M.

Public Access: https://jcc.granicus.com/player/event/6059

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

Meeting materials for open portions of the meeting will be posted on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

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

Members of the public seeking to make an audio recording of the open meeting portion of the meeting must submit a written request at least two business days before the meeting. Requests can be emailed to tcpjac_ceac@jud.ca.gov

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

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

Call to Order and Roll Call

Approval of Minutes
Approve minutes of the June 23, 2025, Advisory Body meeting(s).

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

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen-only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting only in writing.

Written Comment
In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be emailed to

christa.jang@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA, 94102, attention: Christa Jang. Only written comments received by 10:00 A.M. October 29 will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

Discussion and Possible Action Items (Items 1–2)

Item 1: Automated Traffic Enforcement Appeals (SB 720 and AB 289)

Review and approve the recommendation to report appeals of automated traffic enforcement penalties under SB 720 and AB 289 within the existing Parking Appeals case type in Misdemeanor and Infractions report 11a.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Christa Jang, Senior Analyst, Research, Analytics and Data

Item 2: JBSIS Reporting Requirements for SB 27 (CARE Act)

Review and approve four new data rows in Mental Health report 10a for JBSIS 4.0 to capture CARE Act referral and termination data required under SB 27.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Christa Jang, Senior Analyst, Research, Analytics and Data

Information Only Items (No Action Required)

Info 1: JBSIS Reporting Requirements for SB 1427 (Joint Petitions for Dissolution of Marriage)

Review the recommended approach for reporting joint petitions for dissolution of marriage and legal separation (Form FL-700) in Family Law report 06a.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Christa Jang, Senior Analyst, Research, Analytics and Data

Info 2: Transition of the JBSIS Subcommittee to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee

Discuss the Court Executives Advisory Committee's approval of moving the JBSIS Subcommittee to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee, which is pending DAAC approval.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Kevin Harrigan, Chair, JBSIS Subcommittee

Adjournment

Adjourn

Judicial Council *of* California

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

June 23, 2025

10:00 A.M.

Via Videoconference

Members Present: Jake Chatters, Chair; Kevin Harrigan; David W. Slayton; Kim Turner; Michael Roddy; David H. Yamasaki; Nocona Soboleski

Members Absent: Chad Finke

Others Present: Paarth Malkan; Austin Hulbert; Jonatan Alzate; David Caldwell; Savet Hong

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call
The chair called the meeting to order at 10 A.M.

Approval of Minutes

A motion was made to approve the minutes of the November 4, 2024, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee meeting. Motion was approved unanimously.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1–4)

Item 1
Amendment to the Civil Case Cover Sheet (Action Required)

Mr. Malkan presented the Judicial Council draft report jointly recommending revisions to the Civil Case Cover Sheet (form CM-010), including the addition of Asbestos and Employment Development Department (EDD) case categories and a comprehensive groundwater adjudication case type. The new case categories will allow JBSIS 4.0 to capture asbestos and EDD data and eliminate manual data reporting by courts.

Action: The Subcommittee voted unanimously in favor of the motion to approve the proposal.

Item 2
Disposition Hearings Aging in 9a (Action Required)

Mr. Hulbert described two issues with disposition hearing aging in Juvenile Dependency report 09a for JBSIS 4.0: the unit of count for the child disposition hearing rows differs from the parent hearings row, and the current aging intervals do not correspond with any California statute.

Action: The Subcommittee voted unanimously in favor of removing the disposition hearing aging rows (rows 2911–2913 and 2921–2923) from JBSIS 4.0 and updating the definitions for rows 2910 and 2920 to count each hearing, consistent with the parent hearings row.

Item 3
Proposition 57 Hearings in 8a (Action Required)

Mr. Hulbert described issues with Proposition 57 transfer hearings in Juvenile Delinquency/Justice report 08a, including valid columns on parent row 3050 that are invalid on its child rows, and hearing rows that count only hearings in which the minor remains in juvenile court. Members noted that Proposition 57 transfer hearings are infrequent, that transfers to adult court are already captured as dispositions, and that hearing counts could be collected through ad hoc requests if needed.

Action: The Subcommittee voted unanimously in favor of removing the Proposition 57 transfer hearing rows (parent row 3050 and child rows 3100 and 3200) from JBSIS 4.0.

Item 4
Before/After Hearing Classification in 11a (Action Required)

Mr. Hulbert described inconsistencies in how courts classify Misdemeanor and Infraction report 11a dispositions as “Before Hearing” or “After Hearing,” particularly dispositions at arraignment. Staff presented two options for JBSIS 4.0: clarifying the definitions to focus on the introduction of first evidence, or consolidating the before hearing and after hearing disposition rows into a single “Before Trial” category.

Action: The Subcommittee voted unanimously in favor of Option 2, to eliminate the Before Hearing and After Hearing disposition distinction in report 11a for JBSIS 4.0 and consolidate those dispositions into a single Before Trial category. After Trial dispositions will remain split between court trial and jury trial.

Information Only Items (Info 1)

Info 1
Pausing of Case Aging in Pending Family Law Cases (No Action Required)

Mr. Malkan described court inquiries about case aging in pending family law cases that involve temporary orders and parties who are no longer engaged, which can leave cases undisposed until they qualify for dismissal. Staff asked the Subcommittee to share perspectives to guide future research and potential action, such as a rule of court to facilitate pausing case aging in certain

cases or new JBSIS data elements to reflect paused case aging. Members noted that current family law inventory and case aging statistics do not accurately reflect active court workload and discussed alternative measures, such as counting cases with a hearing in the past 12 to 24 months. Members agreed the issue falls within the Subcommittee's purview. They clarified that any new category would identify cases as inactive rather than remove them from the court's control.

Outcome: The Subcommittee reached consensus to include investigation of pending family law case inventory, including a potential inactive case category, on its draft annual agenda for the coming year.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:15 A.M.

Approved by the advisory body on 10.30.2026.

Judicial Council of California
455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688
Telephone 415-865-4200 · Fax 415-865-4205

MEMORANDUM

Date
October 30, 2026

Action Requested
Please Review & Approve

To
JBSIS Subcommittee Members

Deadline
N/A

From
Christa Jang, Senior Analyst

Contact
Christa Jang
415-865-5386 phone
christa.jang@jud.ca.gov

Subject
Automated Traffic Enforcement Appeals: JBSIS Reporting Options for SB 720 and AB 289

Executive Summary

Research, Analytics, and Data (RAD) has received inquiries from trial courts regarding data reporting requirements for SB 720 (Stats. 2025, ch. 782),[1] which authorizes a pilot automated red light enforcement program, and AB 289 (Stats. 2025, ch. 684),[2] which authorizes automated speed enforcement in highway construction and maintenance zones. Both bills are effective January 1, 2026. These bills establish pilot automated traffic enforcement programs, convert associated violations, previously enforced as traffic infractions, into civil penalties administered outside the court system, and define a Superior Court appeals process that JBSIS must accommodate.

Staff propose reporting appeals against automated traffic enforcement programs under the existing Parking Appeals case type in Misdemeanor & Infractions report 11a. However, for the Subcommittee's consideration, this memo outlines broader issues in the classification of these proceedings in JBSIS.

[1] SB 720 (Stats. 2025, ch. 782), https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB720
[2] AB 289 (Stats. 2025, ch. 684), https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB289

Context

SB 720 and AB 289 authorize local agencies to deploy automated traffic enforcement systems.

SB 720 (the Safer Streets Act) authorizes an automated red light enforcement pilot, and AB 289 authorizes automated speed enforcement in highway construction and maintenance zones. Violations result in civil penalties issued and administered by the local agency, not a state court.

Both bills establish a right to appeal those penalties to the Superior Court, but they provide conflicting guidance on how courts should administer these cases:

- SB 720: Appeals may be filed in the small claims division or the traffic division of the superior court, where the case shall be heard de novo; a proceeding under this section is a limited civil case. (Veh. Code, § 21455.9(k)(1)).
- AB 289: Appeals may be filed in the superior court as a limited civil case, where the case shall be heard de novo. (Veh. Code, § 22445.3).

RAD consulted with the Judicial Council's Office of Governmental Affairs (OGA), which confirmed that SB 720 and AB 289, taken together, provide unclear guidance on how courts should administer these appeals procedurally. OGA staff emphasize that this is a pilot program of limited scope and horizon, which narrows the practical impact of that ambiguity.

Because the statutes route these appeals to different divisions of the superior court, courts may be filing them inconsistently, in small claims, traffic, or limited civil, and reporting them to JBSIS under whichever case type that division ordinarily uses. A number of courts have contacted RAD for guidance on how to report these appeals. In the interim, RAD has advised those courts to report them under the existing Parking Appeals case type in report 11a, consistent with the recommendation in this memo.

The Parking Appeals Precedent

The Superior Court appeals processes laid out in SB 720 and AB 289 are similar to procedures for seeking judicial review of parking citations. Following Vehicle Code section 40230(a), JBSIS established a Parking Appeals case type (column 310) in report 11a to track Superior Court appeals, despite the statute characterizing those proceedings as limited civil cases. SB 720 and AB 289 appeals raise a similar classification question, since both create new cases that are procedurally and substantively similar to parking ticket appeals.

Parking Appeals cases are currently reported as traffic infractions in the Court Statistics Report and under an inclusive Infractions case type in the Resource Allocation Study and Judicial Needs Assessment. Parking appeals represent a relatively small part of trial court caseload: in FY 2024–25, only 12 courts reported filings under this case type in JBSIS, with 829 new cases filed statewide.[3] Nonetheless, RAD has received inquiries from court leaders questioning whether civil matters like these are being appropriately handled in statewide reporting.

[3] Figures include courts reporting through both JBSIS and Portal, for a complete statewide count.

INVENTORY

Misdemeanors/Infractions 11a - Data Matrix		200	205	210	220	230	240	250	255	260	270	280	285	290	295	300	305	310
JBSIS Data Reporting Standards effective July 1, 2018. Refer to JBSIS Implementation Manual Version 3.0 in the Reference section of the JBSIS Web site (http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/) for detailed data definitions and reporting specifications. NOTE: JBSIS Manual 3.0 will be posted on JBSIS Website at a later date.		General Misdemeanors	Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	Assault and Battery	Property Offenses	Drug Offenses	Sexual Offenses	Other Nontraffic Misdemeanor/Ordinances	Traffic Misdemeanors	DUI	Other Traffic Misdemeanors	Driving While License Suspended	Traffic Infractions/Ordinances		Nontraffic Infractions/Ordinances		Parking Violation Appeals	
	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	P	P						P				P		P		P	
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = defendant)																		
50	**Inventory**																	
100	Beginning pending																	
200	+ Filing																	
300	+ Reopened																	
400	+ Restored to court's control																	
500	+ Felony reduced to misdemeanor																	
550	+ Existing case entered in CMS																	
600	- Removed from court's control																	
▼700	- Total dispositions																	
800	End pending (=)																	
Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected		▼ Value calculated in JBSIS															
	Shaded cell = data not expected; if a court feels it is appropriate for it to report data in a shaded cell, please contact the JCC.																	

Figure 1: Report 11a, Misdemeanor and Infraction. Case type 310 — Parking Appeals are currently reported as criminal matters in Report 11a, despite being a civil proceeding under Vehicle Code section 40230(a).

This precedent raises a broader question about whether JBSIS is appropriately classifying civil matters like Parking Appeals, and, by extension, how it should treat SB 720 and AB 289 appeals. Two considerations bear on that question.

First, only a minority of courts currently report Parking Appeals to JBSIS, and the statewide volume is small; automated traffic enforcement appeals could eventually present more significant caseload, but the programs are still in a pilot stage with an uncertain future, which weighs against the cost of reclassifying case types before that caseload materializes.

Second, the underlying question extends beyond Parking Appeals: although infractions are legally civil matters, JBSIS reports them as criminal matters in the Misdemeanor and Infractions report 11a, a historical choice that groups caseload substantively and mirrors criminal caseflow practice, since certain misdemeanors can be charged or reduced to infractions under Penal Code section 19.8. Reclassifying Parking Appeals, or classifying SB 720 and AB 289 appeals differently from the outset, would depart from that established approach and carries operational costs, discussed below, without a clear caseload benefit given the pilot programs' limited scope.

Recommendations

For the reasons discussed above, staff recommend that courts report SB 720 and AB 289 appeals under the existing Parking Appeals case type (column 305/310) in Misdemeanor & Infractions report 11a.

Recommendation: Staff recommend that courts report SB 720 and AB 289 appeals under the existing Parking Appeals case type (column 305/310) in Misdemeanor & Infractions report 11a.

Advantages:

- Can be implemented immediately without changing JBSIS data reporting infrastructure.
- Appropriate for a pilot program of uncertain scope and duration, where legislation may still be amended.
- Consistent with the way JBSIS handles appeals against parking violations.
- Requires no new definitions, training, or CMS configuration beyond what courts already use for the existing Parking Appeals case type.
- Keeps SB 720 and AB 289 appeals visible alongside the closely analogous Parking Appeals case type, supporting comparable statewide reporting during the pilot period.

Disadvantages:

- Perpetuates the existing misclassification of civil proceedings as criminal matters.
- Prevents JBSIS from distinguishing SB 720 and AB 289 appeals from proceedings related to parking violations.
- May understate the caseload impact of automated traffic enforcement appeals if the pilot programs expand, since these appeals would not be separately identifiable within the existing Parking Appeals column.
- Does not resolve the broader concern, discussed above, about whether civil matters are appropriately reported within the Misdemeanor & Infractions report 11a.

If the Subcommittee wishes to explore moving Parking Appeals, and, by extension, automated traffic enforcement appeals, out of report 11a altogether, staff can bring that question back for the Subcommittee's direction as part of a JBSIS 4.0 scoping discussion.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

RAD conducted outreach to a sample of courts with a history of reporting Parking Appeals in Misdemeanor & Infractions report 11a, selecting courts across a range of CMS environments and a mix of JBSIS 3.0 and Portal certified courts. Responses were received from eight courts.

The outreach confirmed two consistent findings, which informed the recommendation above:

- The change is technically feasible under both questions, though the operational lift varies by CMS environment. Courts with split or multi-system environments indicated that vendor coordination would be required.
- Reclassifying Parking Appeals as a civil matter would require courts currently reporting under case type 310 to reconfigure how these cases are reported to JBSIS through their case management system, which may involve significant vendor coordination and clerical retraining, particularly for courts with split or multi-system CMS environments. Weighed against the small and largely stable share of caseload that Parking Appeals represent, this operational cost is part of why staff do not recommend pursuing that change.

Judicial Council of California
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MEMORANDUM

Date
October 30, 2026

To
JBSIS Subcommittee Members

From
Christa Jang, Senior Analyst

Subject
JBSIS Reporting Requirements for SB 27 (CARE Act)

Action Requested
Please Review & Approve

Deadline
N/A

Contact
Christa Jang
415-865-5386 phone
christa.jang@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

Research, Analytics, and Data (RAD) has identified necessary updates to the JBSIS Report 10a (Mental Health) matrix to comply with SB 27 (Stats. 2025, ch. 528).[1] This legislation introduces a formal "referral" pathway for the CARE Act, requiring the Judicial Council to report on the volume and success rates of these referrals to the Legislature. This memo requests the JBSIS Subcommittee's approval of four new data rows to be added to the Report 10a (Mental Health) matrix in JBSIS 4.0. These additions are necessitated by SB 27, which expanded the CARE Act effective January 2026 and created new reporting requirements that were not contemplated when the Subcommittee last approved CARE Act updates to the 10a data matrix. This memo explains: (1) the CARE Act's original data reporting requirements and how they have been fulfilled to date; (2) what the JBSIS Subcommittee already approved to incorporate into JBSIS 4.0 Mental Health report 10a; (3) what SB 27 changed about the CARE Act; and (4) the specific additions now required for the JBSIS 4.0 Mental Health report 10a to fulfill new CARE Act data reporting requirements. These updates ensure that JBSIS 4.0 captures trial court workload related to the CARE Act, while avoiding the need for dual statewide reporting requirements.

[1] Cal. Sen. Bill No. 27 (2025–2026 Reg. Sess.) (Stats. 2025, ch. 528).

Background

The CARE Act and Its Reporting Requirements

The CARE Act (Stats. 2022, ch. 319)[2] established a new civil court process—Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment—to connect individuals with severe mental illness to a court-ordered care plan. From its inception, the CARE Act included statutory data reporting requirements under WIC § 5985,[3] directing the Judicial Council to collect and report on CARE Act caseloads, hearings, dispositions, and outcomes on behalf of trial courts statewide.

Why JBSIS 3.0 Could Not Support CARE Act Reporting

The current iteration of JBSIS, version 3.0, does not include data elements capable of capturing CARE Act-specific case events, dispositions, or workload. As a result, the Judicial Council's Center for Families, Children & the Courts (CFCC) collects data directly from courts through a separate manual reporting process, beginning in 2023. CFCC's CARE Act data dictionary, developed in consultation with RAD, is based on the JBSIS Mental Health report 10a. This arrangement allowed the Judicial Council to fulfill its WIC § 5985 reporting obligations while laying the groundwork for CARE Act data collection to be subsumed under JBSIS 4.0 standards once implemented.

Figure 1 shows the inventory section of the JBSIS 3.0 Report 10a matrix. The 3.0 matrix has no CARE Act case type column and no rows for events specific to the CARE Act process, such as dismissal at prima facie review, approval of a CARE agreement, or CARE Act initial appearances and hearings. Because JBSIS 3.0 cannot accommodate mandatory CARE Act data reporting, courts report CARE Act data directly to CFCC until JBSIS 4.0 is implemented.

[2] Cal. Sen. Bill No. 1338 (2021–2022 Reg. Sess.) (Stats. 2022, ch. 319) (CARE Act).

[3] Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 5985.

Mental Health 10a - Data Matrix			00	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240	245	250	255	260
JBSIS Data Reporting Standards effective July 1, 2018. Refer to JBSIS Implementation Manual Version 3.0 in the Reference section of the JBSIS Web site (http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/) for detailed data definitions and reporting specifications. NOTE: JBSIS Manual 3.0 will be posted on JBSIS Website at a later date.			Pre-JBSIS Mental Health	Certification (W&I 5250)		LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)		Mental Competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)		Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case		Civil Commitment without a Criminal case		Other Mental Health	
		P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		P		P		P		P		P		P	
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)															
50		Inventory (initial petition)													
100		Beginning pending													
200	+	Initial petition filed													
225	+	Reopened													
250	+	Existing case entered in CMS													
260	-/+	Classification of pre-JBSIS case													
▼300	-	Total initial petitions disposed													
400		End pending													
Key:		Unshaded cell = data expected		▼	Value calculated in JBSIS										
		Shaded cell = data not expected; if a court feels it is appropriate for it to report data in a shaded cell, please contact the JCC.													

Figure 1. JBSIS 3.0 Report 10a, Inventory (Initial Petition)

JBSIS 4.0 and the Approved CARE Act Integration

In July 2022, the Judicial Council approved the proposal to update data reporting standards from JBSIS version 3.0 to the upcoming 4.0, establishing three tiers of data reporting: mandated (statewide), supplemental, and local, for each JBSIS report, with an implementation date to be determined.

On September 29, 2023, the JBSIS Subcommittee approved incorporating CARE Act data reporting into JBSIS 4.0. In March 2024, the Subcommittee approved updates to Mental Health report 10a to integrate the CARE Act–specific data elements that CFCC had been collecting manually. Those updates included:

- Adding a CARE Act case type column to the data reporting matrix;
- Introducing new rows for CARE Act–specific dispositions and hearings in the State Matrix (rows 850, 1250, 3800, 3810, 3820, and 3830); and
- Moving termination rows from the Local matrix to the Supplemental matrix to ensure all statutorily mandated CARE Act termination data appeared in the statewide report.

The table below summarizes the CARE Act–specific data elements the Subcommittee approved in March 2024:

Rows 850, 1250, 3800, 3810, 3820, and 3830 were newly created by this action. Rows 2100–2600 already exist in JBSIS 3.0 but were originally assigned to the Local matrix for JBSIS 4.0.

Row #	Data Element	Matrix
850	Disposition before trial: Dismissal at Prima Facie Review	State Matrix
1250	Disposition after trial: Settlement Agreement	State Matrix
3800	Total CARE Act Hearings Held (subtotal)	State Matrix
3810	CARE Act Initial Appearances Held	State Matrix
3820	CARE Act Hearings Held	State Matrix
3830	Initial CARE Act Appearances Set	State Matrix
2100–2600	Terminations (Change of Venue, LPS, Release, Other)	Supplemental Matrix

Figures 2 through 4 show the CARE Act column and rows in the JBSIS 4.0 Report 10a State Matrix as approved in March 2024.

Mental Health 10a - State Data Matrix			210	220	230	240	250	260	270
			Certification (W&I 5250)	LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	Mental Competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case	Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	Other Mental Health	CARE Act
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)									
50	Inventory (initial petition)								
100	Beginning pending								
200	+	Initial petition filed							
225	+	Reopened							
▼300	–	Total dispositions - initial petitions (from row 500)							
400	End pending								

Figure 2. JBSIS 4.0 Report 10a State Matrix, Inventory (Initial Petition), showing the CARE Act case type column (270)

Mental Health 10a - State Data Matrix		210	220	230	240	250	260	270
		Certification (W&I 5250)	LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	Mental Competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case	Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	Other Mental Health	CARE Act
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy								
500	Dispositions—initial petitions (total rows 600, 1100, 1400)							
600	Before trial (total rows 700 - 1000)							
700	Change of venue							
800	Consolidated							
850	Dismissal at Prima Facie							
900	Dismissal							
950	Remand							
1000	After probable cause hearing							
1100	After court trial (total rows 1200 - 1300)							
1200	Dismissal							
1250	Settlement agreement							
1300	Court finding							
1400	After jury trial (total rows 1500 - 1600)							
1500	Dismissal							
1600	Jury verdict							

Figure 3. JBSIS 4.0 Report 10a State Matrix, Disposed Cases, showing rows 850 (Dismissal at Prima Facie) and 1250 (Settlement Agreement)

Mental Health 10a - State Data Matrix		210	220	230	240	250	260	270
		Certification (W&I 5250)	LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	Mental Competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case	Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	Other Mental Health	CARE Act
WORKLOAD (unit of count = action)								
3750	Hearings (total rows 3760 - 3800)							
3760	Probable-cause hearing							
3770	Rehearing							
3780	Pretrial hearing							
3790	Other hearing							
3800*	CARE Act Hearings (total rows 3810-3820)							
3810*	Initial CARE Act Appearances Held							
3820*	CARE Act Hearings Held							
3830*	Initial CARE Act Appearances Set							

Figure 4. JBSIS 4.0 Report 10a State Matrix, Workload, showing CARE Act hearing rows 3800 through 3830

Mental Health 10a - Supplemental Data Matrix		210	220	230	240	250	260	270*
		Certification (W&I 5250)	LPS Conservatorship (W&I 5350)	Mental Competency (PC 1368; W&I 709)	Civil Commitment with an underlying Criminal case	Civil Commitment without a Criminal case	Other Mental Health	CARE Act
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)								
Terminated Cases Under Court Supervision, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy								
2100	Terminations (total rows 2150-2600)							
2150	Change of venue							
2200	LPS conservatorship initiated							
2300	Release							
2400	Remand							
2500	Release after restoration to sanity							
2600	Terminations—Other							

Figure 5. JBSIS 4.0 Report 10a Supplemental Matrix, Terminated Cases Under Court Supervision, showing termination rows 2100–2600

The matrices approved in March 2024 cover the full life cycle of a CARE Act case initiated by petition: from prima facie review through hearings, dispositions, supervision, and termination. The four rows proposed in this memo reflect the additional data elements added to the CARE Act Reporting Data Dictionary in Version 2.1 following SB 27.

What SB 27 Changes

SB 27 (Stats. 2025, ch. 528), effective January 1, 2026, expands the CARE Act by creating a formal court-to-court referral pathway under new WIC § 5978.[4] Under this pathway, judges presiding over criminal, LPS conservatorship, assisted outpatient treatment (AOT), or other specified proceedings may formally refer an individual to the CARE Act court without requiring a traditional petitioner to independently file a CARE-100 or CARE-102 petition form. WIC § 5985, as amended by SB 27, further requires the Judicial Council to report statewide on the volume, source, and outcome of referrals, including the rate at which referrals result in a filed case.

On the ground, a referral follows a different sequence than a traditional petition. A judge in another proceeding, criminal, LPS conservatorship, AOT, or another specified proceeding, submits a referral to the CARE Act court under WIC § 5978. The CARE Act court then reviews the referral and either deems it a petition, at which point the case proceeds through the same initial appearance, hearings, and disposition sequence as any other CARE Act case, or orders a petitioner candidate to investigate, in which case no case is ever opened. A traditional CARE-100 or CARE-102 petition has no equivalent upstream step: a petitioner files directly, and the case enters the JBSIS case flow immediately upon filing. The current JBSIS 4.0 plan reflects only the traditional pathway and does not distinguish between these two ways a case can begin.

[4] Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code § 5978.

Current JBSIS 4.0 data definitions are not set up to capture CARE Act data reporting requirements following SB 27. First, the scope of the CARE Act case type added to Mental Health report 10a is limited to CARE-100/CARE-102 petitions. In cases where a referral is deemed to be a petition under WIC § 5978, no CARE-100/CARE-102 petition is filed. The latest version of CFCC's CARE Act Reporting Data Dictionary thus directs courts to also include referrals on filing row 200. However, once a referral is deemed a petition, row 200 alone cannot distinguish it from cases that were initiated by a petition. WIC § 5985 (as amended by SB 27) requires the Judicial Council to report data on referral volumes, sources, and outcomes, including the rate at which referrals result in a filed case. Current JBSIS 4.0 data definitions have no mechanism to flag whether a given case originated from a referral or a traditional petition, making it impossible to satisfy this legislative mandate. This gap has a second dimension. When the CARE Act court reviews a referral and orders an investigation rather than deeming it a petition, no case is opened and no CARE-100 or CARE-102 is filed. This judicial workload, mandated by WIC § 5977(a)(1), generates no JBSIS data point under the current matrix structure. Without a dedicated row, this review activity is invisible to JBSIS entirely, regardless of whether it results in a filed case.

SB 27 also creates a new termination type—non-compliance under WIC § 5979(a)—that is distinct from every termination category in Mental Health report 10a and cannot be captured by any existing row.

RAD consulted with CFCC on the addition of four new data elements in the CARE Act Reporting Data Dictionary Version 2.1, effective January 2026. These data elements allowed the Judicial Council to incorporate SB 27's new requirements into its manual reporting framework, while case management system vendors develop functionality to facilitate automated CARE Act data reporting based on these standards. The four new rows are summarized in the table below:

Data Element	Matrix	Description
Referrals Submitted	State Matrix	New reporting pathway created by SB 27 (WIC § 5978) capturing referrals received regardless of whether they are deemed to be a petition by the CARE Act court
Referrals Reviewed	State Matrix	New mandated judicial workload under WIC § 5977(a)(1)
Petition Indicates Referral (flag)	State Matrix	Required by WIC § 5985 to distinguish referral-originated cases from petition-originated cases
Termination: Non-Compliance	Supplemental Matrix	New termination type under WIC § 5979(a) created by SB 27

If these rows are not incorporated into JBSIS 4.0, courts will face dual statewide reporting obligations: continuing to submit CARE Act data to CFCC manually for the SB 27 required elements while also reporting overlapping data through JBSIS 4.0. Integrating these rows into JBSIS 4.0 eliminates that redundancy, maintains a single source of truth for CARE Act caseload data, reduces the reporting burden on trial courts, and allows JBSIS to track CARE Act related workload such as referrals reviewed.

Proposed Actions

Judicial Council staff request the JBSIS Subcommittee's approval of the following additions to the Report 10a matrix:

1. Add New State Matrix Rows (Mandated Reporting)

3910 – Referral Submitted

CARE Act referrals submitted.

What/how to report for CARE Act cases:

- Report each court referral under WIC § 5978 received by the CARE Act court.
- Report each new referral under WIC § 5978, even if there was a previous referral, petition filed, or active CARE Act case.

What/how not to report for CARE Act cases:

- Do not report referrals submitted from a source other than those under WIC § 5978 (LPS, AOT, MIST, and FIST).

3920 – Referral Reviewed

CARE Act referrals reviewed by the CARE Act court.

What/how to report for CARE Act cases:

- Report when the court reviews the referral under WIC § 5978 and makes a determination to either:
    1. Deem the referral as a petition (CARE Act Petition filing), OR
    2. Order the appropriate petitioner candidate under WIC § 5978 to investigate.

What/how *not* to report for CARE Act cases:

- Do not report referrals reviewed from a source other than those under WIC § 5978 (LPS, AOT, MIST, and

	FIST). Note: This is not a hearing or proceeding. Note: The two options outlined above are the only actions the court can take when reviewing the referral.
5200 – Petition Indicates Referral	Petitions filed that came from a referral for the reporting period. What/how to report: • Cases where court referrals under WIC § 5978 were deemed as petitions. • Petitions where the petitioner indicated the filing is in response to a court referral. o Note: for CARE-100 this is item 9 and for CARE-102 this is item 11.

2. Add New Supplemental Matrix Row

Row 2350 sits in the Supplemental Matrix for the same structural reason as the existing termination rows (2100–2600): Supplemental Matrix placement reflects where a data element falls within the JBSIS tier structure, not whether it is mandatory under the CARE Act Reporting Data Dictionary.

2350 – Termination: Non-Compliance	A termination due to non-compliance under WIC § 5979(a).

3. JBSIS Manual Update

Staff will incorporate definitions and reporting guidance for these four new rows into the JBSIS Manual v4.0, ensuring consistent reporting across all 58 trial courts. Guidance will specifically address how courts should report referral reviews that occur off-calendar without a formal hearing. Staff will also update the definition of row 200 (Petitions filed) and the CARE Act case type to clarify that a court referral under WIC § 5978 deemed to be a petition by the CARE Act court is reported as an initial petition filing, consistent with the CARE Act Reporting Data Dictionary.

Judicial Council of California

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M E M O R A N D U M

Date
October 30, 2026

To
JBSIS Subcommittee Members
Court Staff

From
Christa Jang, Senior Analyst

Subject
JBSIS Reporting Requirements for SB 1427 (Joint Petitions for the Dissolution of Marriage)

Action Requested
Please Review

Deadline
N/A

Contact
Christa Jang
415-865-5386 phone
christa.jang@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

Research, Analytics, and Data (RAD) has received inquiries from trial courts regarding how to report case data in JBSIS in response to SB 1427 (Stats. 2024, ch. 190), effective January 1, 2026.[1] This legislation amends Family Code §§ 2330, 2331, 2342, 2401, and 2402, and adds §§ 2342.5 and 2342.51, establishing a new process for parties to file a joint petition for summary dissolution of marriage or legal separation.

Staff recommend filing FL-700 joint petitions under existing JBSIS Family Law report 06a case type columns and reporting the resulting judgment on disposition Row 1300 (Entry of Judgment/Order). Row 1300 is already open to all four relevant case type columns (10, 20, 40, and 50) and is defined to include the judgment form used in FL-700 cases (Form FL-180).

[1] SB 1427 (Stats. 2024, ch. 190), https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202320240SB1427

Context

SB 1427 (Stats. 2024, ch. 190) significantly reforms the initiation of divorce and legal separation in California. Historically, even amicable couples were required to follow an adversarial process in which one spouse formally served the other. This legislation creates a new, cooperative filing pathway through Judicial Council Form FL-700 (Joint Petition for Dissolution of Marriage),[2] allowing parties in total agreement to commence an action jointly (Fam. Code, § 2330, subd. (a)).

FL-700 is distinct from the existing joint petition for summary dissolution, Form FL-800 (Fam. Code, § 2400).[3] FL-800 remains a narrow eligibility pathway, available only to couples married fewer than five years, without minor children, without a qualifying real property interest, and who waive spousal support. FL-700 imposes no such eligibility restrictions: it is available to any couple who agree on all issues to be resolved, regardless of the length of the marriage, the presence of minor children, or the complexity of the marital estate. What SB 1427 changes is the procedural posture of the case, namely no service of process and no petitioner/respondent distinction, not the substantive scope of dissolution or legal separation available to the parties.

By encouraging couples to resolve major issues before filing, the law aims to decrease trial court workload. Under this framework, the filing of a joint petition and summons is deemed served on both parties, and both parties are determined to have appeared in the matter (Fam. Code, § 2331, subd. (b)). This allows courts to review jointly submitted agreements rather than refereeing disputes through motions and hearings.

The underlying legal issues, including child custody, support, and property division, remain substantively consistent with traditional dissolutions (Fam. Code, § 2330, subd. (c)(3)).

Although these procedural enhancements may lead to a minor decrease in the case weight applied to dissolution/legal separation cases in the trial court workload formula, staff do not anticipate significant changes in the volume of new case filings. Since the legislation does not mandate new data reporting requirements, staff propose integrating FL-700 filings under existing Family Law 06a case types:

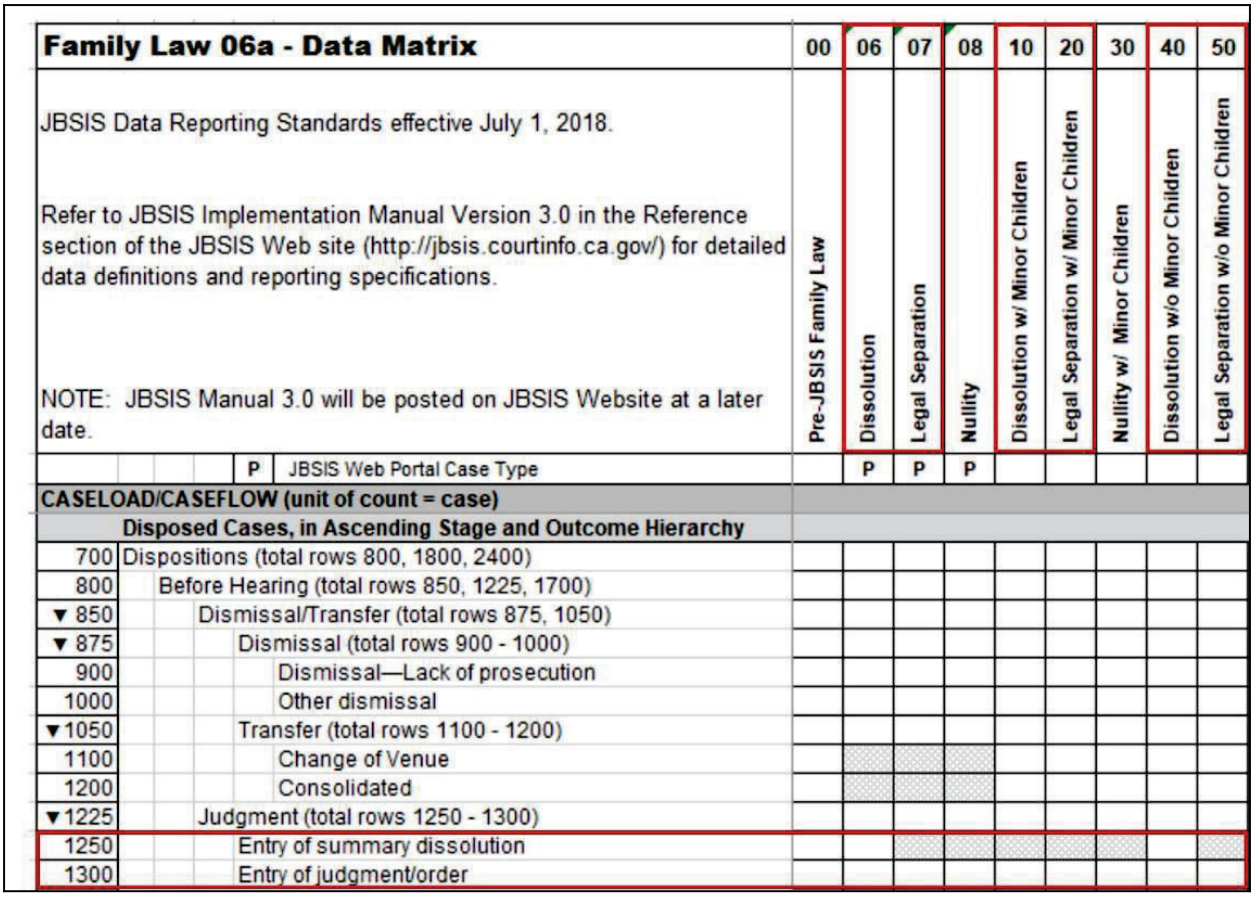
- **JBSIS 3.0**
    - Dissolution with Minor Children (case type column 10)
    - Dissolution without Minor Children (case type column 40)
    - Legal Separation with Minor Children (case type column 20)

[2] Judicial Council Form FL-700, Joint Petition—Marriage or Domestic Partnership, https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/2025-12/fl700.pdf

[3] Judicial Council Form FL-800, Joint Petition—Summary Dissolution, https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/fl800.pdf

- Legal Separation without Minor Children (case type column 50)

- **JBSIS Web Portal**
  - Dissolution (case type column 06)
  - Legal Separation (case type column 07)



Family Law 06a - Data Matrix		00	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50
JBSIS Data Reporting Standards effective July 1, 2018. Refer to JBSIS Implementation Manual Version 3.0 in the Reference section of the JBSIS Web site (http://jbsis.courtinfo.ca.gov/) for detailed data definitions and reporting specifications. NOTE: JBSIS Manual 3.0 will be posted on JBSIS Website at a later date.		Pre-JBSIS Family Law	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children
	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		P	P	P					
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)										
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy										
700	Dispositions (total rows 800, 1800, 2400)									
800	Before Hearing (total rows 850, 1225, 1700)									
▼ 850	Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 875, 1050)									
▼ 875	Dismissal (total rows 900 - 1000)									
900	Dismissal—Lack of prosecution									
1000	Other dismissal									
▼1050	Transfer (total rows 1100 - 1200)									
1100	Change of Venue									
1200	Consolidated									
▼1225	Judgment (total rows 1250 - 1300)									
1250	Entry of summary dissolution									
1300	Entry of judgment/order									

For dispositions, staff recommend reporting the entry of judgment on FL-700 cases using existing disposition Row 1300 (Entry of Judgment/Order) rather than Row 1250 (Entry of Summary Dissolution). Row 1250 is defined around Form FL-825[4] pursuant to Family Code § 2403, the judgment form used exclusively in the FL-800 summary dissolution pathway, while FL-700 judgments are entered on Form FL-180[5], the same standard judgment form used in traditional, non-summary dissolutions and legal separations. Row 1250 is also "grayed out" for most relevant case types, reflecting the narrow eligibility criteria for summary dissolution under Form FL-800; only dissolution without minor children (case type column 40) cases may be reported as a summary dissolution on Row 1250.

[4] Judicial Council Form FL-825, Judgment of Dissolution and Notice of Entry of Judgment, https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/fl825.pdf

[5] Judicial Council Form FL-180, Judgment (Family Law), https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/fl180.pdf

Row 1300 is already defined to include submission of Form FL-180, and is already open to case type columns 10, 20, 40, and 50 in the JBSIS 3.0 environment, as well as the broader Dissolution (column 06) and Legal Separation (column 07) case types in the JBSIS Web Portal. No technical changes are required to accommodate FL-700 dispositions under this approach.

Proposed Actions

RAD recommends the following implementation strategy for SB 1427:

- Report the filing on row 200 using the applicable case type column:
    - **JBSIS 3.0**: Column 10 (Dissolution with Minor Children), Column 20 (Legal Separation with Minor Children), Column 40 (Dissolution without Minor Children), or Column 50 (Legal Separation without Minor Children), based on the nature of the case.
    - **JBSIS Web Portal**: Column 06 (Dissolution) or Column 07 (Legal Separation), based on the nature of the case.
- If the petition is dismissed or transferred, report the disposition on rows 850–1200 as applicable.
- Upon entry of the FL-180 judgment, report the disposition on Row 1300 (Entry of Judgment/Order). This applies regardless of whether the court uses JBSIS 3.0 (case type columns 10, 20, 40, or 50) or the JBSIS Web Portal (case type columns 06 or 07).

RAD will adjust the applicable case type and disposition row definitions in the JBSIS Manual accordingly.

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MEMORANDUM

Date
October 30, 2026

To
JBSIS Subcommittee Members

From
Christa Jang, Senior Analyst

Subject
Proposed Transition of the JBSIS Subcommittee to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee

Action Requested
Informational Item

Deadline
N/A

Contact
Christa Jang
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christa.jang@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

The Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC) has approved moving the JBSIS Subcommittee from CEAC to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC). The transition now requires DAAC approval and is included as a tentative item on DAAC's draft 2027 annual agenda. At the request of the Subcommittee chair, this memo summarizes DAAC activity related to the JBSIS Subcommittee from November 2025 through September 2026 to provide background for the Subcommittee's discussion.

This item is for discussion only. No action is requested.

Background

The JBSIS Subcommittee currently operates under CEAC. When the Judicial Council considered establishing DAAC, the proposal (SP21-12) contemplated incorporating both the JBSIS Subcommittee and the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee into the new advisory body.[1] The proposal ultimately recommended keeping the JBSIS Subcommittee under CEAC, noting

[1] Invitation to Comment SP21-12, Judicial Council Advisory Bodies: Data Analytics Advisory Committee, https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/itc/sp21-12.pdf

that the technical and tactical nature of the Subcommittee's work differed from DAAC's intended focus on the governance and management of data.

DAAC's charge is set out in California Rules of Court, rule 10.68.[2] In August 2023, DAAC voted to have the JBSIS Subcommittee chair serve as an advisory member of DAAC. Mr. Harrigan was appointed to that advisory seat in January 2026.

Current Status

DAAC's draft 2027 annual agenda, presented at its September 15, 2026 meeting, lists the JBSIS Subcommittee as a tentative subgroup and states that the Subcommittee "may be moved under DAAC." The agenda's Branchwide Data Collection project further provides that, if approved, DAAC will work on the transition of JBSIS Subcommittee activities from CEAC.[3] DAAC planned to collect member comments by email and conduct an email vote to submit the annual agenda to the Executive and Planning Committee. DAAC's next meeting is scheduled for November 17, 2026.[4]

DAAC Discussions to Date

November 4, 2025. During review of DAAC's 2026 annual agenda, DAAC Chair Jake Chatters described an agreement with the CEAC chair clarifying responsibility for data definitions. Definitions within JBSIS remain with CEAC and the JBSIS Subcommittee, while definitions outside JBSIS, such as new legislative reporting requirements, fall to DAAC. A DAAC member suggested DAAC should have more input on JBSIS definitions given their use in the Resource Assessment Study model and the workload formula. Mr. Chatters responded that JBSIS falls under CEAC's purview under the current rules of court, that a formal change in oversight would require a rule of court amendment, and that a closer relationship could be considered in the future. This exchange is not reflected in the approved meeting minutes.[5]

January 27, 2026. Mr. Harrigan joined DAAC as the JBSIS Subcommittee chair advisory member. During discussion of a data analytics budget concept, Mr. Chatters noted the concept was framed to include replacing the JBSIS database, as current technology has delayed changes the Subcommittee would like to make.

May 12, 2026. During a presentation on the branch data warehouse pilot, members discussed the relationship between the warehouse and JBSIS. Mr. Harrigan noted the Subcommittee's current priority is helping courts reach full certification. Some members suggested keeping more

[2] Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.68, https://www.courts.ca.gov/cms/rules/index/ten/rule10_68

[3] Data Analytics Advisory Committee, Materials for September 15, 2026 Meeting, Item 6, DAAC 2027 Annual Agenda, pp. 58–70, https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/materials_open_session_daac_sept_15_2026.pdf

[4] Data Analytics Advisory Committee webpage, including the November 17, 2026 meeting webcast, https://courts.ca.gov/advisory-body/data-analytics-advisory-committee

[5] Data Analytics Advisory Committee, Minutes of Open Meeting, November 4, 2025, https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/minutes-daac-nov-4-2025.pdf

detailed caseload management analysis in the warehouse on a separate track from JBSIS, which has its own governance and infrastructure. Staff noted that a warehouse data dictionary would not necessarily require JBSIS Subcommittee oversight and described this as a governance decision.

September 15, 2026. During review of DAAC's draft 2027 annual agenda, Mr. Chatters identified the move of the JBSIS Subcommittee to DAAC as the largest change in the committee's work plan. He stated that he sees logic in the move because JBSIS is the branch's core data system and primary data collection source, while noting that the Subcommittee's work involves very detailed definitions. He stated that the move appears to fit within DAAC's charge under its rule of court and that mechanics would need to be addressed, including potentially moving the Subcommittee chair from an advisory member to a voting member of DAAC. He asked members for feedback on whether DAAC should take on the Subcommittee.

One DAAC member expressed support, noting that much of the operational data DAAC reviews depends on how courts interpret and report JBSIS definitions. No objections were raised.

Considerations for Discussion

As DAAC prepares to act on the transition, members may wish to consider the following:

- **Timing:** DAAC may act on the transition through its annual agenda approval or at its November 17, 2026 meeting. The Subcommittee may wish to share any considerations with DAAC before it acts.
- **Structure and membership:** How the Subcommittee's membership, the chair's role on DAAC, and the Subcommittee's reporting relationship would be structured under DAAC.
- **Scope of work:** How the Subcommittee's detailed work on data definitions, certification, and reporting standards would align with DAAC's focus on data governance.
- **Continuity:** How pending Subcommittee items, including JBSIS 4.0 implementation and manual updates, would carry forward during the transition.