



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

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DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR August 5, 2025

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DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1))
THIS MEETING IS BEING CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS
THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: August 5, 2025
Time: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Location: Remote
Public Call-in Number: <https://jcc.granicus.com/player/event/4496>

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

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

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

Call to Order and Roll Call, 1:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m. (15 minutes)

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the May 13, 2025, Data Analytics Advisory Committee meeting.

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

Written Comment

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting only in writing. In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to research@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to Judicial Council of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, attention: Ms. Kristin Greenaway. Only written comments received by August 4, 2025, 12:00 p.m. will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1–4)

Item 1

Data Dashboards: Update on the Trial Court Operational Metrics Dashboards, 1:40 p.m. – 2:00 p.m. (20 minutes)

- Review data dashboards of key trial court operational metrics.

Presenter(s): Mr. Jack Madans, Project Manager, Consultant, JCC

Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Chief Data and Analytics Officer, JCC

Item 2

Resource Assessment Study (RAS)/Workload Formula (WF) Court Leadership Discussions Update, 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. (1 hour)

- Discussion of RAS caseweights: Aligning study findings with the court experience.

Presenter(s): Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Chief Data and Analytics Officer, JCC

Item 3

Adjustment Request Proposals (ARPs), 3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. (30 minutes)

- Review draft summary response to ARPs referred to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) by the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC).

Presenter(s): Mr. Kristin Greenaway, Manager, JCC

Item 4

DAAC Workplan Review, 3:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. (30 minutes)

- Review workplan

Presenter(s): Judge Joyce D. Hinrichs, Chair

IV. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1

Judicial Workload Study (JWS) Update, 1:15 p.m. – 1:30 p.m. (15 minutes)

- Provide update of Judicial Workload Study.

Presenter(s): Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst, JCC

Info 2

Data Analytics: Update on Court Outreach, 1:30 p.m. – 1:40 p.m. (10 minutes)

- Provide update on communications with courts to increase wider participation in data analytics summits and other education and training opportunities.

Presenter(s): Judge Joyce D. Hinrichs, Chair

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn, 4:00 p.m.



DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

May 13, 2025
2:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Electronic

Advisory Body Members Present: Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Chair; Hon. Thomas Kuhnle, Vice-Chair; Hon. Tara M. Desautels; Hon. Lawrence R. Riff; Mr. Brandon Henson; Mr. Sharif Elmallah; Mr. Darrel E. Parker; Ms. Nocona Soboleski; Mr. David Yamasaki; Dr. Bryan Borys; Mr. Darren Dang; Mr. Christopher Roman; Mr. Jake Chatters

Advisory Body Members Absent: Mr. Travis Trapp

Others Present: Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin; Ms. Kristin Greenaway; Mr. Mustafa Sagir; Mr. Kyle Capuli; Mr. Jonathan Alzate; Ms. Alaina Neuburger

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 2:03 p.m., and Ms. Kristin Greenaway took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the February 25, 2025, Data Analytics Advisory Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

None

INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (ITEMS 1-3)

Item 1

Judicial Workload Study Update

Presenter(s): Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Senior Analyst

Ms. Suzanne Tallarico, National Center for State Courts

Mr. Mustafa Sagir gave an overview of the Judicial Workload Study and explained how the study aims to measure judicial time spent on case-related activities. Data will be gathered from over 600 judicial officers across 17 courts during a 4-week Time Study period. The data obtained from the time study will be used to update case weights necessary for the judicial workload model used to assess statewide judicial need.

Ms. Suzanne Tallarico then provided more details regarding the data collection process and data analysis methodology. Training for participating judges will occur from late July to early August and will be conducted remotely.

NCSC staff also provided a walkthrough of their online data collection tool.

Item 2

Adjustment Request Proposals (ARP's)

Presenter(s): Ms. Kristin Greenaway, Manager

Ms. Kristin Greenaway summarized two ARP's that were sent to DAAC.

The ARP received from Alameda proposes a minimum staff-to-judge ratio be factored into RAS as a supplemental need and included in the Workload Formula calculations. The committee proposed creating an ad hoc committee to further review this proposal.

The ARP received from Stanislaus proposes a factor in the RAS model to be included in the Workload Formula calculations that accounts for the additional time and costs to conduct background checks using the Automated Firearms System for domestic violence restraining orders. The committee emphasized that these types of background checks are not a uniform workload requirement for courts across the state. For example, in some counties, background checks are handled by the sheriff's department or other law enforcement staff. The committee members expressed that this request does not meet the requirements to make a change to the workload models and proposed to review a draft summary response at the next meeting.

Item 3

DAAC Workplan

Presenter(s): Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Chair

A DAAC workplan would be used in committee planning beyond the scope of the annual agenda, and could be used to identify upcoming work, priority status of projects, and tentative due dates.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m..

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

Executive Office

René C. Davidson Courthouse • 1225 Fallon Street, Oakland, CA 94612

Telephone: (510) 891-6012

THOMAS J. NIXON
Presiding Judge

CHAD FINKE
Executive Officer

January 15, 2025

Michelle Curran, Judicial Council Administrative Director
Judicial Council of California
2850 Gateway Oaks Drive
Sacramento, CA 95833

SENT VIA EMAIL

Re: Workload Formula Adjustment Request

Dear Ms. Curran:

On behalf of the Superior Court of Alameda County, we are submitting this Workload Formula ("WF") adjustment request pursuant to the Adjustment Request Process ("ARP") distributed via email to trial court leadership on December 16, 2024. Our request is that the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee consider adding a "minimum staff-to-judge ratio" factor to the WF as a supplemental/alternative way of measuring each court's staffing-based financial need. Specifically, we believe that in addition to using a court's three-year filings average to determine staffing/funding need, the WF should also factor in each court's number of authorized, funded judgeships, ensuring that every court is funded to allow for some minimum ratio of support staff to judges.¹ In our view, assessing staff need (and the funding associated therewith) via two different measures and funding each court by whichever measure is higher is necessary to ensure an efficient and effective use of judicial resources throughout the state, as required under rule 10.603 of the California Rules of Court, specifically subdivisions (a)(1) and (c)(1)(C).

¹ This request could, in the alternative, be construed as a request to amend the Resource Assessment Study ("RAS") model to assess a court's staffing need not just in relation to its filings, but also by using a minimum staff-to-judge ratio and basing need on whichever approach yields the highest full-time equivalent ("FTE") count. However, in the absence of a formal process for submitting RAS change proposals to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee ("DAAC"), we are submitting this request for consideration through the ARP.

DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE FACTOR IS NOT CURRENTLY ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE WORKLOAD FORMULA

As described in a July 25, 2019, report to the Council, “The branch’s workload formula computes the total resources needed for trial court workload using the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model and compares that to the total funding allocated for the same purpose.”² In other words, the primary driver that feeds the current iteration of the WF is data from RAS.³

In turn, the stated goal of RAS is “to estimate the number of staff needed to handle the volume of filings coming before the courts.”⁴ To do so, RAS looks at each court’s filings over a three-year period. Weighing those filings, RAS then estimates the number of Program 10 staff (including supervisors and managers) that each court needs and applies a multiplier to determine how many Program 90 staff the court needs on top of that, producing an overall total FTE count needed to process each court’s average number of filings.⁵

In short, neither RAS nor the WF currently account for a court’s number of authorized, funded judgeships in determining that court’s staffing need or resulting funding need.

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE BASIS FOR WHICH THE ADJUSTMENT IS REQUESTED

Please see detailed analysis below.

DETAILED ANALYSIS AS TO WHY THIS FACTOR IS NECESSARY

While we understand why the WF was developed to rely on RAS’s filings-based FTE estimates as the primary measure of a court’s funding needs, our concern is that as funding and staffing levels have evolved over time, that approach has produced untenable outcomes that leave many courts without sufficient funding to ensure that all of their judges are supported by staff at a level that will allow them to perform the work expected of them. Put another way, divorcing a court’s funding needs entirely from its number of funded, statutorily authorized judgeships has resulted in many courts, including ours, being funded at a level that results in an untenably low staff-to-judge ratio.

To illustrate, based on our most recent filings data, RAS estimates that Alameda needs 506 FTEs to handle our current level of filings. By statute, Alameda has 73 funded, authorized judgeships.⁶ This

² <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=7338800&GUID=9284F0B3-BCAE-4C0C-A110-49AA99D8A139>

³ See also <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/RAS.pdf>, at p. 2: “The full-time equivalent staff need produced by RAS is translated into dollars using average salary costs, adjusting for cost-of-labor differentials using Bureau of Labor Statistics data, and including actual retirement and health care costs. Non-personnel costs and other elements are factored into WF to project the total funding need for each court.”

⁴ <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/RAS.pdf>

⁵ We are aware that RAS does not account for all classifications; exclusions include, among other things, interpreters, court attendants, subordinate judicial officers, and the Court Executive Officer.

⁶ It bears noting that the number of funded, authorized, and filled judgeships that each court has is entirely outside of its control. The overall number of authorized judgeships in each county is set by the Legislature via statute.

means that we are effectively funded at a level that will allow a ratio of 6.917 RAS-covered staff per authorized judgeship.⁷

By contrast, we understand that when the Judicial Council seeks funding for new judgeships, the Council requests funding for the judgeship itself plus funding for 9 staff members (which is inclusive of all of the categories covered by RAS, i.e., Program 10 employees and supervisors, plus Program 90 support staff). Thus, there appears to be at least some acknowledgement by the Council that each judge in the state requires 9 staff members in order to do their job effectively.

We believe that there is a disconnect between a model that funds a staffing level based solely on filings versus one—like the one we are advocating for—that establishes an alternative minimum funding “need” based on actual number of funded judgeships. Once again using Alameda as an example, if a ratio of 9 staff per judge were applied, Alameda would need to be funded sufficiently to hire 657 FTEs (73 judges times 9 staff per judge), not the 506 that RAS says we need based on filings alone.

If one were to perform a court-by-court analysis like the one provided for Alameda above, the results would show that there is little consistency among the courts in terms of the ratio of funding for staff and the number of judges. The two are, unfortunately, completely decoupled from one another, which does not reflect the operational realities of running a court.

DESCRIPTION OF WHETHER THE UNACCOUNTED-FOR FACTOR IS UNIQUE TO THE APPLICANT COURT OR HAS BROADER APPLICATIONS

This issue is not unique to Alameda. Rather, it would appear to affect any court in which the number of funded, authorized judgeships is higher than its judicial need as measured by filings. Put another way, this issue would be faced by any court that has reduced its staffing level over time due to a lower number of filings resulting in decreased funding, but where the number of funded, authorized judgeships has not changed over that same period of time.

Whether those judgeships are funded is determined through the state budget process. And whether a funded, authorized judgeship is filled is determined by the Governor, working with their Appointments Secretary.

⁷ For purposes of this request, we are only including judgeships, i.e., we are not including authorized subordinate judicial officer (“SJO”) positions. We make the distinction because the decision whether or not to fill an SJO position lies with the local court whereas—as discussed above in footnote 6—the decision whether to fill a judgeship is entirely outside of the local court’s control.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF STAFFING NEEDS AND/OR COSTS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT THE FACTOR THAT IS UNACCOUNTED FOR BY THE WORKLOAD FORMULA

Without a threshold determination as to what the minimum staff-to-judge ratio should be to ensure that each judge is adequately staffed, it is impossible to estimate the cost and staffing need, although certainly there would be additional costs driven solely by the need to fund those additional staff.⁸

Using Alameda as an example, and using a hypothetical 9:1 staff-to-judge ratio, Alameda's staffing need would increase from the current filings-based, RAS level of 506 FTEs to 657 FTEs, an increase of 151 FTEs. Assuming for the sake of illustration a per-FTE cost of \$100,000, the increased funding need for Alameda to be funded at a minimum staff-per-judge level, versus on a strictly per-filings level, would be \$15,100,000. We assume that a corresponding funding need could likewise be calculated for all similarly situated courts once an appropriate ratio and FTE cost is established.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSEQUENCES TO THE PUBLIC AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE WITHOUT THE FUNDING

Courts that are not funded at a level sufficient to ensure some adequate level of staffing for each judge are placed in a difficult position. At a fundamental level, it might appear that the solution to this issue is simply to have judges either sit idle or work far below their capacity, i.e., to whatever extent is permitted by the level of staffing the court can afford. We note, however, that Government Code section 69841 is clear that a "clerk of the superior court shall attend each session of the superior court in the county and upon the judges of the court in chambers when required." (Emphasis added.) In other words, judges are limited by law in terms of the types of official work they can do without a clerk present.

Further, as the Commission on Judicial Performance has recently made clear, "[the t]axpayers of the State of California have a right to expect that judges are available to provide the services for which they are paid." (*Severe Public Censure of Judge Howard H. Shore* (2023) p.5.) Having judges sit idly in a courthouse due to lack of sufficient support staff runs the risk of putting those judges in an intractable ethical position, to say nothing of frustrating the expectations of the taxpayers.

To mitigate this concern, a court with more judges than it has staff to support them might make a business decision to use its limited funding to prioritize hiring courtroom clerks and other judicial support staff over other classifications that might be needed.⁹ While this might solve the immediate

⁸ We take no position on what that ratio should be. As noted, the Judicial Council appears to rely on a ratio of 9 staff per judge when seeking funding for a new judgeship, and thus that may be the appropriate ratio to use for the recommended "floor" in the WF and/or RAS as well.

⁹ One might suggest that judges could, in the alternative, share staff. While this might be possible to some extent, it is also not necessarily a solution that would be available to all courts. Many courts have multiple case management systems with staff that are not cross-trained across each. Labor agreements may limit the ability to which a court can readily transfer staff between locations. Further, the number, size, and geographic distance between courthouses in a county may limit the extent to which staff can be shared among judges. On the latter point, we note that in the past other courts have submitted ARPs requesting that "number of courthouses" be

issue of properly staffing each judge, it would also result in other undesirable consequences to the public, including:

- Limiting the hours a clerk's office is open to the public (if courtroom staff were prioritized over office staff);
- Under-resourcing the court in critical infrastructure areas such as information technology; and/or
- Cutting funding to non-mandatory areas that nonetheless improve access to justice, such as Self-Help Centers and Family Law Facilitators Offices.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSEQUENCES TO THE REQUESTING COURT(S) WITHOUT THE FUNDING

As noted above, in theory a court could simply decide not to hire sufficient staff to support each judge, effectively leaving some number of judges without clerks and other necessary courtroom staff. While this would solve the immediate funding issue, it would also—as detailed above—potentially create significant ethical issues for those judges who both do not have the staff needed to take the bench and who do not have a necessary level of chambers work in the absence of calendar work to keep them working at capacity.

Alternatively, a court may decide not to prioritize courtroom staff over any other staff, but rather to hire courtroom staff at levels above what RAS says it needs based on its filings, i.e., in excess of the staffing level it is funded for under the WF. The issue with that approach is that, on an annual basis, trial court funding is a zero-sum game, meaning that a court that chooses to hire more staff than RAS says it needs—i.e., more than it is funded for under the WF—has only one way to pay for those “excess” staff members, and that is to reduce other costs. Because the vast majority of trial court expenses are personnel salary and benefits, this means that in actual practice if a court wants to hire more personnel than RAS says it needs, the primary way to do so on an ongoing basis is to keep its salaries artificially low.¹⁰ Put another way, a court in this situation must decide between (a) having the number of staff that RAS says it needs, paid at the proper scale but in insufficient numbers to staff its judges, or (b) having more staff than RAS says it needs who are paid under market and who do not receive the level of annual cost increases that may be available in other courts. Unfortunately, the latter option, which ensures that the judges are staffed to perform their work, is also highly likely to lead to labor unrest, including work stoppages, as well as to impede significantly the court's efforts at recruitment and retention of knowledgeable staff.

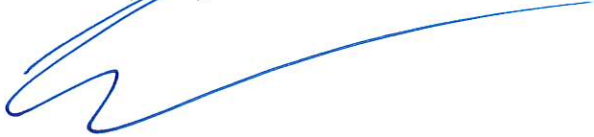
factored into the WF, and we would support and join in such requests. (See, e.g., <https://courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/tcbac-20190617-fms-materials.pdf> at p. 13.)

¹⁰ We acknowledge that courts can also control costs through the reduction of OE&E, but such non-personnel costs can only be reduced so far without eliminating mandatory expenses such as janitorial services, software licenses, necessary supplies, and the like.

CONCLUSION

In summary, we ask that TCBAC (or, as may be appropriate, DAAC) explore whether a minimal “staff to judge” ratio should be included in RAS and/or the WF as an alternative way to measure each court’s funding needs. A part of that examination could include the extent to which such an alternative approach would be appropriate to use for purposes of expressing funding needs to the other branches of government versus being used as a way to reallocate funding among the courts. By looking at both filings-based staffing needs and judge-based staffing need and working to fund each court to whichever level is higher, the system will ensure that all judges are able to perform the functions required of them by law and expected of them by the public, and that every court has the ability to recruit, retain, and pay a fair wage to qualified staff.

Yours Very Truly,



Chad Finke
Court Executive Officer

cc: Members of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Hon. Thomas J. Nixon, Presiding Judge

Title: Superior Court of Alameda Adjustment Request Proposal
Date: 8/5/2025

Summary of DAAC Discussion, Analysis, and Next Steps

Introduction

On January 15, 2025, an Adjustment Request Proposal (ARP) was submitted by the Superior Court of Alameda. This ARP proposes a minimum staff-to-judge ratio be factored into RAS as a supplemental need and included in the Workload Formula calculations. Specifically, this proposal recommends factoring in the minimum staff needed to support authorized judgeships when measuring each court's staffing-based financial need. The Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) plans to review the factors related to this proposal in more detail and will tie this issue in with a greater discussion regarding workload.

Background

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee's Workload Formula Adjustment Request Process is used by the trial courts to suggest modifications to the Workload Formula used for trial court funding¹ Per Judicial Council policy the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) chair, in consultation with the Judicial Council Budget Services director, reviews each request received from the courts and refers them to the appropriate advisory committee for review and recommendation.

In February 2025, TCBAC referred the subject ARP to DAAC, determining that the issue was related to court workload that is measured in the RAS model.

Judicial Council staff introduced the ARP to DAAC at its May 13, 2025, meeting, where the committee discussed the request.

Analysis

The RAS model uses a weighted caseload methodology to assess staff resource need in the trial courts. The estimated need for each court is updated annually to include the most recent three-year average filings data, and this data from RAS then feeds into the Workload Formula. As such, neither RAS nor the Workload Formula currently accounts for a court's number of authorized and funded judgeships when determining a court's staffing-based resource need.

As illustrated in the ARP, Alameda expresses that the current iteration of the Workload Formula may lead some courts to be funded at a level where each judge does not have a sufficient level of support staff to perform the work expected of them. To address the court's concern, this ARP suggests that the Workload Formula factor in each court's number of authorized and funded

¹ <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=7188751&GUID=A90AB7DB-FA13-43B5-8817-947ABF3AB919>

judgeships to help ensure that every court is funded to allow for a minimum ratio of support staff to judges.

In evaluating ARP requests that come to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee, the following considerations are taken:

- Impact of the proposal on filings data, including changes in filings and availability of filings data in reportable format by all 58 courts.
- Changes to court workload, such as new processes or number of hearings, that may affect the RAS model caseweights.
- New laws or other issues that change the available time of court staff, which is measured in the staff year value.
- Other changes to the components of the calculation of staff FTE need as measured in RAS (i.e. court clusters, manager-supervisor ratio, program 90 ratio).

The subject ARP does not necessarily fall into the above criteria—although could be considered under “other changes”—and would impact how the model is currently designed. Currently the model does not consider a staff to judge ratio.

Next Steps

Judicial Council staff presented the ARP to DAAC at its May 13, 2025, meeting, where the committee discussed the request. The committee agreed to further review the factors relating to a minimum staff-to-judge ratio. Furthermore, the committee plans to tie this issue in when discussing workload and other RAS related materials.

Attachments

Attachment A: Alameda Superior Court ARP Jan. 15 2025.pdf

The Workload Formula is the Judicial Council-approved methodology that determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures. The Workload Formula Adjustment Request Process (ARP) allows the trial courts to request a change in the Workload Formula for unforeseen factors not currently accounted for in the model to better serve the needs of the courts.

Requests for the 2025 ARP submission cycle are **due by Wednesday, January 15, 2025**, and should include the following information:

1. A description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in the Workload Formula.

AB3038 goes into effect January 1, 2025, which requires courts to conduct a criminal search in the Automated Firearms System (AFS) to determine if a subject of a proposed domestic violence restraining order owns or possesses a firearm. The bill amends Family Code 6306 which previously designated this search conditional on available funding and now makes it a requirement. The additional time has not been accounted for that is necessary to include this task in the CLETS background check which is completed on each request for a domestic violence restraining order that the court receives.

2. Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested.

The additional AFS background screen will require additional time to complete.

3. A detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary.

Court Investigators complete over 750 background CLETS searches each month on subjects pertaining to requests for a domestic violence restraining order. The details of this search are transcribed onto an Investigative Summary form and provided to judges for review. The average time to complete this task is one to two and a half hours per day depending upon the number of cases and the extent of the criminal history being reviewed. Initial test cases of the results from AFS show that the data about gun purchases and transfers is detailed including information about the make and model of the firearm, identifying details about the dealer, name and address of the purchaser and date of transaction. Currently, a .25 FTE Court Investigator position is allocated to this task. Depending on the extent of information that will be necessary to transcribe onto the Investigative Summary form from AFS an additional 3 hours (.075 FTE) of time per week could be necessary to fulfill this obligation.

4. A description of whether the unaccounted-for factor is unique to the applicant court(s) or has broader applications.

The passage of AB3038 impacts all courts in California by making it mandatory for all requests for a DVRO to include a search in AFS.

5. Detailed description of staffing need(s) and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by the Workload Formula.

The cost to meet this requirement is \$11,422 per year to allocate 3 hours per week of Court Investigator time. The average salary of a court investigator in our court is \$48.81 per hour, and \$73.22 with benefits.

6. Description of the consequences to the public and access to justice without funding.

An essential issue of public safety will not occur in tracking access to firearms by potential violent perpetrators. This will hinder a judge's awareness of the level of risk associated with allegations of violence and the necessity of court action to restrict a potentially dangerous perpetrator from having access to firearms.

7. Description of the consequences to the requesting court(s) of not receiving the funding.

Since doing background checks in AFS is now required, without receiving funding necessary to this task our court will resort to using existing Court Investigation resources which will reduce the allocation of time to other essential job duties such as guardianship and conservatorship investigations. This will result in longer wait times to complete these investigations and leave vulnerable populations such as children without permanent residences and disabled persons in potentially unsafe living environments.

Requests should be submitted to Michelle Curran, Judicial Council Administrative Director, and copied to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee mailbox at tcbac@jud.ca.gov.

The ARP procedures are attached for reference. Please contact Oksana Tuk at Oksana.Tuk@jud.ca.gov if you have any questions.

Title: Superior Court of Stanislaus Adjustment Request Proposal

Date: 8/5/2025

Summary of DAAC Discussion, Analysis, and Next Steps

Introduction

On January 15, 2025, an Adjustment Request Process proposal (ARP) was submitted by the Superior Court of Stanislaus. This ARP proposes a factor in the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model to be included in the Workload Formula (WF) calculations that accounts for the additional time and costs to conduct background checks using the Automated Firearms System (AFS) for domestic violence retraining orders required by AB 3083. This bill became effective January 1, 2025, and compliance is contingent on available funding.

Background

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee's Workload Formula Adjustment Request Process is used by the trial courts to suggest modifications to the Workload Formula used for trial court funding¹ Per Judicial Council policy the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) chair, in consultation with the Judicial Council Budget Services director, reviews each request received from the courts and refers them to the appropriate advisory committee for review and recommendation.

In February 2025, TCBAC referred the subject ARP to DAAC, determining that the issue was related to court workload that is measured in the RAS model. Judicial Council staff introduced the ARP to DAAC at its May 13, 2025, meeting, where the committee discussed the request.

Analysis

In evaluating ARP requests that come to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee, the following considerations are taken:

- Impact of the proposal on filings data, including changes in filings and availability of filings data in reportable format by all 58 courts.
- Changes to court workload, such as new processes or number of hearings, that may affect the RAS model caseweights.
- New laws or other issues that change the available time of court staff, which is measured in the staff year value.
- Other changes to the components of the calculation of staff FTE need as measured in RAS (i.e. court clusters, manager-supervisor ratio, program 90 ratio).

The subject ARP would impact court workload by requiring courts to perform a new function—a background check through AFS—although the bill language specifies that compliance is contingent on available funding.

¹ <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=7188751&GUID=A90AB7DB-FA13-43B5-8817-947ABF3AB919>

In its discussion, the committee raised the point that these types of background checks are not uniformly performed by court staff; in at least one court, the sheriff's department conducts the background check. Nevertheless, the RAS model does not require that all courts perform all functions identically in order to be included in the model. The caseweights reflect a range of case processing practices and out and local practices in courts.

Since the bill was just passed, this workload was not included in the most recent RAS update due to the study update being conducted in 2024—prior to the January 2025 implementation of AB 3083. Any changes that impact court workload associated with AB 3083 will be captured in the next study update. If AB 3083 impacts judicial workload, that workload will be captured in the 2025 judicial workload study update and reflected in the caseweights used to assess statewide judicial need.

DRAFT

Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) Workplan

	DAAC Meetings Scheduled	August 5	November 4	TBD, if needed	TBD
		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
DAAC Annual agenda item	DAAC Workplan activity	July 1 to Sept. 30, 2025	Oct. 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to March 31, 2026	April 1 to June 30, 2026
	2025 ARP: Stanislaus	Review and discuss at DAAC meeting			
	2025 ARP: Alameda	Review and discuss at DAAC meeting			
Workload studies (Item 1)	RAS Model	<p>Compile study findings, focusing on caseweights with high rates of change.</p> <p>As needed, convene additional focus groups to gather additional information.</p> <p>Review and discuss at DAAC meeting</p>	Share findings		

Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) Workplan

Annual agenda item	Workplan item	July 1 to Sept. 30, 2025	Oct. 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to March 31, 2026	April 1 to June 30, 2026
Workload studies (Item 1)	Judicial Workload Study	Study in the field Update at DAAC meeting	Study in the field (Shasta) Update at DAAC meeting	Data analysis Field work: data validation and surveys	DAAC to review and approve study findings
Branchwide Data Analytics, Governance, and Policy Development (Item 3)	Data dashboard policies	Review and discuss at DAAC meeting	Draft policy takes effect	Formalize policy; disseminate	
Trial Court Operational Metrics Reporting and Review (Item 2)	Caseflow management: coordination with CEAC/TCPJAC subcommittee	CEAC/TCPJAC subcommittee meets August, September			
Branchwide Data Analytics Education and Building a DA Community (Item 6)	Data analytics	September 18: virtual data summit			

Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) Workplan

Annual agenda item	Workplan item	July 1 to Sept. 30, 2025	Oct. 1 to December 31, 2025	January 1 to March 31, 2026	April 1 to June 30, 2026
Judicial Needs Assessment Report (Item 8)	2026 Biennial Judicial Needs Assessment		N/A (biennial, even numbered years)		
Trial Court Operational Metrics Report (Item 4)	SB 154 Operational Metrics			Due Feb 1	
GC 77001.5 Report (Item 7)	Annual Report		Due November 1		