



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

**DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**MATERIALS FOR May 12, 2026**

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**DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**OPEN MEETING WITH CLOSED SESSION AGENDA**

Open to the Public Unless Indicated as Closed (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c) and (d))

OPEN PORTION OF THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

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**Date:** May 12, 2026  
**Time:** 10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.  
**Location:** Judicial Council of California  
**Public Call-in Number:** <https://jcc.granicus.com/player/event/4922>

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Meeting materials for open portions of the meeting 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.

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

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**Call to Order and Roll Call, 10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m. (15 minutes)**

**Approval of Minutes**

Approve minutes of the March 25, 2026, Data Analytics Advisory Committee meeting.

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**II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(1)-(2))**

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**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](mailto: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 May 11, 2026, 12:00 p.m. will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

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

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**Item 1**

**Data Warehouse Interviews, 10:15 a.m. – 10: 45 a.m. (30 Minutes)**

Share findings from the participating in the data warehouse pilot to help inform branch data analytics strategy

Presenter(s):

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

Mr. Jack Madans, Project Manager, JCC

**Item 2**

**Judicial Workload Study: Updated Caseweights, 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. (1.5 hours)**

Discuss updated Judicial Workload Study (JWS) model caseweights for use in assessing statewide judicial need

Presenter(s):

Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst, JCC

Ms. Suzanne Talarico, Project Consultant, National Center for State Courts

**Lunch, 12:15 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. (30 minutes)**

**Item 3**

**Resource Assessment Study (RAS): RAS Supplemental, 12:45 p.m. - 1:05 p.m. (20 minutes)**

Discuss RAS supplemental review memo

Presenter(s):

Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair

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

**Item 4**

**Adjustment Request Process (ARP), 1:05 p.m. - 1:20 p.m. (15 minutes)**

Develop process and documentation for ARP referrals to DAAC

Presenter(s):

Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair

**Item 5**

**Review Annual Agenda, 1:20 p.m. - 1:50 p.m. (30 minutes)**

Review DAACs annual agenda to confirm that upcoming meetings support the committee's goals and outcomes for the year

Presenter(s):

Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair

**Item 6**

**Civil Arrests in Court Facilities: dashboard scope review 1:50 p.m. - 2:05 p.m. (15 minutes)**

Presenter(s):

Ms. Jessica Devencenzi, Principal Advisor, JCC

Mr. Jack Madans, Project Manager, JCC

**Break: 2:05 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.**

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**IV. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)**

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**V. ADJOURNMENT**

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**Adjourn (2:05 p.m.)**

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**VI. CLOSED SESSION (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(D))**

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**Communication Strategy: Judicial Workload Study, 2:15 p.m. - 3:00p.m. (45 minutes)**

This session of the meeting will be closed pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 10.75 (d)(10). The session is an educational discussion regarding workload studies.

**Adjourn (3:00 p.m.)**



## DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

March 25, 2026

1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Electronic

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**Advisory Body Members Present:** Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair; Hon. Thomas Kuhnle, Vice-Chair; Hon. Tara M. Desautels; Mr. Sharif Elmallah; Ms. Nocona Soboleski; Mr. David Yamasaki; Mr. Christopher Roman; Mr. Travis Trapp; Hon. Benjamin Coats; Ms. Nicole Le; Mr. Robert Oliver; Hon. Lawrence R. Riff; Mr. Brandon Henson; Mr. Kevin Harrigan

**Advisory Body Members Absent:** Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs

**Others Present:** Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin; Ms. Kristin Greenaway; Mr. Mustafa Sagir; Mr. Kyle Capuli; Ms. Anna Stenkamp; Mr. Jonathan Alzate; Mr. Jack Madans; Ms. Martha Wright; Ms. Sherry Celio, Mr. Jeffrey Wu

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#### OPEN MEETING

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##### Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m., and Ms. Kristin Greenaway took roll call.

##### Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the January 27, 2026, Data Analytics Advisory Committee meeting.

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#### DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-2)

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##### Item 1

##### MyCitations Dashboard

Presenter(s): Ms. Martha Wright, Manager, JCC  
Ms. Sherry Celio, Supervising Analyst, JCC  
Mr. Jeffrey Wu, Analyst, JCC

Members from the Criminal Justice Services (CJS) department sought committee feedback for two dashboards. First, Ms. Sherry Celio and Mr. Jeffrey Wu presented a court-facing dashboard that highlighted analytics related to the MyCitations program. This dashboard displayed operational metrics such as request volume and backlog. Second, Ms. Martha Wight presented a public-facing fact sheet. This fact sheet summarized the MyCitations program, showed statewide program usage, and displayed litigant financial characteristics.

For both dashboards, committee members provided feedback and raised potential concerns. CJS will circulate dashboard links so that committee members are able to provide written feedback.

**Action:**

None.

**Item 2**

**Dashboard Release Policy**

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

Mr. Jack Madans presented key revisions to the statewide dashboard release policy. First, the governance structure of the release policy was simplified, as CEAC was removed as a formal intermediary in the validation phase. Second, the release policy now features more concise language and clear definitions. Third, the release policy now states that court executives are given 10 court days to provide comment and 5 court days of notice before posting.

**Action:**

None.

**Item 3**

**Budget Change Concept for Data Analytics Modernization**

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

Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin reported that the Technology Committee approved the Budget Change Concept (BCC) as submitted. The BCC will help fund technological and staffing requirements related to the addition of courts to the statewide data warehouse.

**Action:**

None.

**Item 4**

**Judicial Workload Study (JWS) Model, Components**

Presenter(s): Judge Thomas E. Kuhnle, Vice Chair

Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst

Mr. Mustafa Sagir presented three major analytical areas relating to the Judicial Workload Study that required DAAC decisions. First, Mr. Sagir reviewed the asbestos and complex civil caseweights. Next, Mr. Sagir highlighted various methodologies used to treat outliers. Lastly, Mr. Sagir reviewed components of the judicial work year value (WYV), such as total available working days per year and total available case-related time per day. During the presentation, the committee asked questions and gave their feedback regarding each analytical area.

**Action:**

- 1) The committee voted to adopt an asbestos caseweight with an adjusted value for San Francisco
- 2) The committee voted to adopt a complex civil caseweight that reflects the five courts most experienced with complex civil cases

- 3) Regarding outliers, the committee voted to retain all courts and use the median when calculating statewide caseweights
- 4) The committee voted to approve a new value for available working days that considers an updated leave assumption and a new court holiday
- 5) The committee voted to approve a new value for case-related time per day that reflects time study data

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**INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (ITEMS 1 – 3)**

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**Item 1**

**Chair Update**

Presenter(s): Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, CEO, Placer Superior Court

Mr. Jake Chatters noted that work relating to the Alameda ARP and RAS supplement is still ongoing, with the Staff Workload subcommittee expected to reconvene in a few weeks. The goal is to return recommendations to DAAC at the May in-person meeting.

**Item 2**

**Adjustment Request Process (ARP)**

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

Ms. Kristin Greenaway summarized Sacramento's request to update the workload formula to account for post-conviction workload under PC 851.91 and PC 1203.425. JCC staff will reach out to the court regarding this request prior to a longer discussion with DAAC.

**Item 3**

**Next Steps**

Presenter(s): Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, CEO, Placer Superior Court

Mr. Jake Chatters gave an updated timeline regarding the Judicial Workload Study (JWS):

- 1) Focus groups will take place from April – May
- 2) The May in-person DAAC meeting will include preliminary caseweight review
- 3) Aim to bring draft report to the Executive & Planning committee in September

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**ADJOURNMENT**

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There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:27 p.m..

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



# Judicial Council of California

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## M E M O R A N D U M

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**Date**

May 6, 2026

**Action Requested**

Please Review

**To**

Members of the Data Analytics Advisory  
Committee

**Deadline**

N/A

**From**

Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst  
Research, Analytics, and Data

**Contact**

Mustafa Sagir  
Research, Analytics, and Data

415-865-7553 phone  
mustafa.sagir@jud.ca.gov

**Subject**

Judicial Workload Study: Caseweight Update

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### Executive Summary

This memo provides an overview of the Judicial Workload Study (JWS) update process and recommends that the Data Analytics Advisory Committee approve the updated model parameters used to assess judicial resource needs in the trial courts.

The current JWS update is based on a time study conducted from August 18–September 12, 2025, with participation from more than 650 judicial officers across 17 superior courts. The participating courts represent a broad mix of sizes and geographic regions, with a statewide participation rate of 98%. Additionally, Los Angeles Superior Court's data from its independent 2024 study was incorporated into the analysis. Together, the combined dataset covers more than 1,200 judicial officers — over 60% of all judicial officers statewide.

To validate individual superior court caseweights, five meetings were held in January 2026 with presiding judges and court executive officers from the time study courts. Additionally, 16 focus group meetings were conducted in April–May 2026 to understand caseweight

changes greater than 20% compared to the prior update. Together, these meetings provided essential context for interpreting workload shifts.

The committee previously approved the Judicial Workload Study Update model parameters and caseweight measurement for specific case types in its March 2026 meeting. Based on the model parameters National Center for State Courts (NCSC) and JCC staff calculated the updated caseweights.

After the approval of caseweights, an updated Judicial Needs Assessment per Government Code section 69614(c)(1) based on the new judicial workload measures and the established methodology for prioritization of judgeships will be prepared and presented to committee in the following meetings.

Staff recommends that the Data Analytics Advisory Committee approve the 2026 Judicial Workload Study Update and accept the study as complete and performed consistent with the adopted methodology. The study output is for use in evaluating statewide judicial workload, including for use in the biennial judicial needs assessment and to meet the requirements of Government Code section 69614(c)(2).

### **Issue**

The Judicial Workload Study (JWS) model uses a weighted caseload methodology to estimate judicial resource needs in the trial courts. Caseweights — a core component of the model — must be periodically updated to reflect changes in law, technology, and court practice that affect how long it takes to process different types of cases. The last caseweight update was approved by the Judicial Council in September 2019.

This memo presents the updated draft caseweights derived from a time study conducted in August and September 2025 and requests that DAAC approve them for use in evaluating statewide judicial workload and in the biennial judicial needs assessment required under Government Code section 69614(c)(2).

### **Background**

The JWS model is used to estimate the number of judicial officers needed to handle the volume of workload coming before the courts. The JWS estimated need is updated bi-annually to include the most recent three-year average filings data. Updates to caseweights and other model parameters are made to the model periodically (approximately every five years) by conducting a time study in a representative sample of trial courts. Periodic updates are necessary to reflect changes that affect court workload—such as new laws, technological improvements, or shifts in court practices—and to ensure the JWS caseweights remain accurate and representative of

current judicial duties. The time study is the tool that provides the underlying data used to update the JWS model caseweights.

The Judicial Council of California (JCC) contracted with the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) for the current 2026 JWS model update. The NCSC is a recognized leader in court workload analysis and has conducted similar studies in nearly 30 states. NCSC has also served as the consultant for California’s prior workload studies, including the 2011 JWS and the 2005, 2010, and 2025 Resource Assessment Studies.

The methodology for determining the number of judgeships needed in the trial courts was first approved by the Judicial Council in August 2001<sup>1</sup> and later modified and approved by the council in August 2004.<sup>2</sup> The model was updated with new workload study data in 2010, and the resulting updated caseweights were approved by the Judicial Council in December 2011.<sup>3</sup> The latest update was based on a time study conducted in 2018 and approved by the Judicial Council on September 24, 2019.<sup>4</sup>

### **Analysis**

The JWS time study was conducted in August and September 2025 to establish updated caseweights. Caseweights represent the estimated number of minutes required to process a filing from initial filing through postdisposition. Multiplying each caseweight by the three-year average filings produces the total time required to process cases statewide. In turn, that total is divided by the judicial work year value — the total judicial officer time available for case-related activities, taking into account holidays, vacation, sick leave, etc. — to produce the number of full-time-equivalent judicial officers necessary to handle the court caseload (*see Table 1*).

The integrity of that calculation depends on two foundational elements: the breadth of court participation in the time study, and the soundness of the methodology used to derive the weights. Each is addressed in turn.

**Table 1. FTE Need Calculation**

$$\text{FTE Need} = \frac{\text{3-Year Average Filings} \times \text{Caseweights}}{\text{Workyear Value (WYV)}}$$

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/judneedsreview.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/0804item6.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-121211-item3.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www4.courts.ca.gov/documents/20190924-19-083.pdf>

## **Court Participation**

Seventeen Superior Courts across the state participated in the 2025 time study (see Table 2). Los Angeles Superior Court's data from its independent study conducted in 2024 was also incorporated into the analysis. Combined, the dataset covers over 60% of all judicial officers statewide, making it a comprehensive foundation for the updated caseweights. Due to water damage affecting several of its courthouses, Shasta Superior Court was unable to participate during the primary study window and collected data only for a limited set of case types in October 2025. Because the data collected were insufficient to produce reliable caseweights across case types, Shasta's data were not incorporated into the study.

In the 2019 update, 19 courts participated in the time study, two being partial participation. In both studies, the sample of participants was robust and included small, medium, and large courts; courts from the northern, central, and southern regions of the state; and encompassed urban, suburban, and rural communities. Seven of the courts in the 2025 study also participated in the 2018 time study. Overall, the average weekly participation rate was approximately 97% throughout the 2025 study and overall statewide total participation was 98%.

High participation rates — both in the number of courts involved and the judges who complete activity logs — are essential to the validity of the caseweights. The study's methodology depends on capturing the full range of case processing activities across all case types, and that range only emerges when enough courts and judicial officers participate over the study period.

A hypothetical illustrates why. Suppose the study were conducted in a single small court: the resulting caseweights would reflect only what happened in that court during the four-week data collection window. If no criminal trial occurred there during that period, trial workload would be underrepresented or absent from the weights. Caseweights built on that narrow foundation would not accurately represent the full spectrum of judicial work occurring across California's superior courts.

The 2026 study update presents a marked contrast. The 17 participating courts span courts of widely varying size — from two-judge courts to mid-sized courts — and represent the northern, central, and southern regions of the state. With Los Angeles incorporated, the combined dataset covers more than 1,200 judicial officers, representing over 60% of the statewide judicial officer population. During the four-week study period, participants captured the full range of case processing activities at every phase of the case. That breadth of participation is precisely what gives the resulting caseweights their validity and statewide applicability.

**Table 2. Time Study Participating Courts (alphabetical order)**

<b>Court</b>	<b>Court</b>
Butte	<b>San Bernardino</b>
Calaveras	<b>San Francisco</b>
El Dorado	San Luis Obispo
<b>Fresno</b>	<b>Santa Barbara</b>
<b>Humboldt</b>	Santa Clara
<b>Kern</b>	Shasta**
<b>Los Angeles*</b>	Solano
Orange	Sonoma
San Benito	Stanislaus

**Note:** The courts in **bold** participated in 2018 time study. \* Los Angeles Superior Court data incorporated from its independent 2024 study. \*\* Shasta Superior Court partially participated in October 2025 but collected insufficient data for inclusion.

### **Methodology/Framework**

The JWS model estimates the judicial need, expressed as full-time equivalents (FTEs), for each court's case processing work. Over the years, certain technical aspects of the model have evolved, including the method of data collection for the time study and the number of case types for which caseweights are developed. For the current update, DAAC also approved revised work year value components. Despite these refinements, the model's core methodology and overall framework have remained largely consistent throughout the history of the JWS.

### *Number of Case Type Caseweights*

The 2026 caseweights are estimated for the same set of case types used in the 2019 update, with an additional two case types (Appellate Division Appeals and Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act petitions) for a total of 23 case type caseweights. The case types that are selected for weighting must meet two criteria: there must be an associated count of filings for that case type; and workload for that case type must be different in profile than other case types in the same category. For example, there are separate weights for traffic and non-traffic infractions because the workload and profile of the cases differ enough to differentiate the case types instead of creating a single misdemeanor weight. With limited exceptions, the filings data must be collected via the automated Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Exceptions to automated data collection were made previously for complex civil, asbestos, and EDD filings because courts felt the benefit of having specific caseweights for those case types outweighed the cost of manual data collection. The next update to JBSIS will allow for automated data collection.

**Table 3. JWS Model Case Types: 2011, 2019, and 2026**

<b>2011</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2026</b>
Felony	Felony	Felony
Misdemeanors – Non-Traffic	Misdemeanor – Traffic	Misdemeanor – Traffic
Misdemeanors – Traffic	Misdemeanor – Non-Traffic	Misdemeanor – Non-Traffic
Infraction	Infractions	Infractions
Asbestos – Unlimited	Complex	Complex
Other Civil Limited	Asbestos	Asbestos
Small Claims	Unlimited Civil	Unlimited Civil
Unlawful Detainer – Limited	Limited Civil (without UD)	Limited Civil (without UD)
Motor Vehicle – Unlimited	Limited Civil – Unlawful Detainer	Limited Civil – Unlawful Detainer
Other Civil Complaints – Unlimited	Small Claims	Small Claims
Other PI/PD – Unlimited	Family Law – Dissolution	Family Law – Dissolution
Family Law – Dissolution/Sep/Nullity	Family Law – Parentage	Family Law – Parentage
Family Law – Other Petitions	Family Law – Child Support	Family Law – Child Support
Juvenile Delinquency	Family Law – Domestic Violence	Family Law – Domestic Violence
Juvenile Dependency	Family Law – Other Petitions	Family Law – Other Petitions
Mental Health	Juvenile Dependency	Juvenile Dependency
Probate/Conservatorship/Guardianship	Juvenile Delinquency	Juvenile Delinquency
	Probate – Other	Estates/Trusts/Probate – Other
	Conservatorship/Guardianship	Conservatorship/Guardianship
	Mental Health	Mental Health
	EDD	EDD
		CARE Act (new)
		Appellate Division Appeals (new)

### *Caseweights Development*

To develop caseweights, judicial officer time recorded during the study period is aggregated and annualized to represent a full year of activity. The time recorded includes all phases of case processing—initial filings, preparation, hearings, dispositions, and post-disposition work—ensuring a comprehensive measure of judicial workload. The study also captures non-case-specific workload, including administrative duties, judicial education and training, legal research and writing unrelated to a specific case, community outreach, and committee and meeting participation.

Leave time is imputed using each judicial officer’s non-leave activity to ensure that temporary absences do not understate overall workload. Time from temporary judicial officers is included unless they are covering short-term leave of less than two weeks for another judge, in which case their time is excluded to avoid double-counting.

The caseweight for each case type is estimated at the court level by aggregating all case-related activity logged during the time study, annualizing that total to reflect a full year of available working days, and dividing by the three-year average annual filings for that case type. In its March 2026 meeting, DAAC approved a work year value of 212 available working days — derived from data collected across three calendar years of time study courts, and reflecting one additional official holiday since the prior study — calculated by subtracting weekends, official holidays, vacation, sick leave, and training days.

Dividing total annualized judicial time by the three-year average filings produces a per-case estimate that accurately reflects relative workload. This step prevents high-volume case types from appearing artificially light and low-volume case types from appearing disproportionately heavy, ensuring the resulting weights accurately represent the resources required per filing. To illustrate: suppose the annualized time for infraction cases is 50,000 minutes and for probate cases is 52,000 minutes. That gap appears negligible — but infractions are filed in far greater numbers than probate cases each year. Dividing by average annual filings distributes total processing time across the actual volume of cases handled, producing a per-caseweight that reflects the true resource demand of each case type.

Although caseweights are expressed on a per-filing basis, they incorporate all phases of case processing. Judicial officers log time spent on pre-disposition work, contested and uncontested events, trials, post-disposition tasks, and specialized activities such as Resentencing Litigation (PC 1172.6) or Racial Justice Act work. These aggregated data points collectively provide a complete picture of workload for each case type.

### *Statewide Caseweight Development*

Following data collection, each court's caseweights are aggregated to develop statewide caseweights. In its March 2026 meeting, DAAC approved determining statewide caseweights using the median value across all courts that reported data for a given case type. This approach minimizes the influence of atypical values and ensures all available court data contribute to the final statewide measures. DAAC selected the median approach to preserve all available data, avoid subjective case-by-case exclusions, and maintain stability in statewide caseweights, even when participating courts exhibit a wide range of values. This method is consistent with prior JWS updates.

A couple of case types required special treatment. First, asbestos filings are concentrated in only a few courts—primarily Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Alameda. During the study period, San Francisco Superior Court was the only participating court that reported asbestos-related time, and Los Angeles Superior Court provided its caseweight from its 2024 independent study. Because the assigned asbestos judge in San Francisco was absent for a significant portion of the study period, the recorded time understates typical workload. To account for this, DAAC approved a hybrid approach using San Francisco's weighted data adjusted for limited activity, combined with Los Angeles's independent caseweight, to better reflect actual asbestos workload statewide.

The second case type is Complex Civil. Complex Civil filings are handled across several courts but are concentrated in a few high-volume jurisdictions. Time study data showed a wide variance in caseweights, reflecting differences in departmental structure, case complexity, and local practice. DAAC determined that the statewide caseweight should be based on the mean of the five courts with substantial Complex Civil activity—Los Angeles, San Francisco, Orange, Santa Clara, and San Bernardino—to better capture workload in the courts where these cases are most prevalent. This approach aligns with prior workload studies and ensures the statewide measure reflects actual resource demands.

New case types are added to the JWS model when filings data become reliably available or when a workload category is not adequately represented by existing caseweights. When necessary, manual data collection is used to ensure the model captures emerging or unique workload demands. For the 2026 update, two additional case types met these criteria.

### *CARE Act Petitions – New Caseweight*

CARE Act petitions were added as a new caseweight category because their workload profile differs substantially from all existing case types. At the time of the study, CARE petitions were not reported through JBSIS, so filing data were collected manually. Because statewide implementation began on December 1, 2024, three-year average filings were not available. To

develop a full-year filing estimate for each court, the average monthly filings from available months were annualized.

#### *Appellate Division Appeals – New Caseweight*

Appellate Division Appeals were included as a new caseweight category based on feedback from presiding judges and court executive officers during preliminary planning meetings in June and July 2025. Participants emphasized that appellate workload is meaningfully different from the underlying case types from which appeals originate. As a result, workload for these appeals was separately captured during the 2025 time study.

### **Study Validation**

#### *Presiding Judge – Court Executive Officer Meetings*

The preliminary time study results were shared with participating courts during a series of validation meetings conducted by NCSC in January 2026. The validation meetings serve to confirm that the four-week time study period reflects typical court workload in the participating courts and that the time data collected represents average time spent on a case. Presiding judges and court executive officers reviewed the case-type-specific results, including comparative graphs, and provided feedback on how their court's values aligned with those of other courts. Participants indicated that differences in caseweights generally reflected legitimate workload variations rather than data quality issues. Factors identified as contributing to variation included differences in technology, case mix, local practices, backlog levels, and unusual activity occurring during the study period. Overall, the feedback confirmed expected changes in several workload areas—such as increased time in criminal driven by post-disposition work—while also helping staff refine understanding of less-anticipated shifts.

#### *Focus Group Meetings*

In April and May 2026, NCSC and Judicial Council Research, Analytics, and Data (RAD) staff conducted 16 virtual focus groups to better understand the drivers behind changes in caseweights since the 2019 Judicial Workload Study. Each session included 4 to 12 judicial officers from participating courts and covered case types that experienced more than a 20% change in caseweights. The focus groups provided valuable insight into operational factors influencing workload—including changes in laws, technology, procedures, and case characteristics—and helped distinguish predictable trends from unexpected variations. Feedback from these sessions also shed light on differences between individual courts, improving understanding of the data and supporting refinement of the statewide caseweights.

Members of the Data Analytics Advisory Committee  
May 6, 2026

The following case types were covered in the focus group meetings: Complex Civil, Family – Child Support, Domestic Violence & Other (combined), Felony, Juvenile – Delinquency & Dependency (combined), Mental Health, Misdemeanor Traffic, Small Claims, and Unlawful Detainer.

**Recommendation**

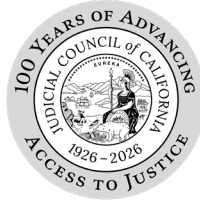
Judicial Council staff recommend that the Data Analytics Advisory Committee accept the study as complete and performed consistent with the adopted methodology . Approval will allow staff to prepare the updated caseweights and standards for Judicial Council review and to support statewide judicial workload evaluation, including the biennial judicial needs assessment required under Government Code section 69614(c)(2).

**Attachments**

Appendix 1. 2026 Draft JWS Model Caseweights

## Appendix 1. 2026 Draft JWS Model Caseweights

Case Type	Caseweight
<b>Criminal</b>	
Felony	274
Misdemeanor – Traffic	24
Misdemeanor – Non-Traffic	48
Infractions	1.35
<b>Civil</b>	
Complex	339
Asbestos	527
Unlimited Civil	119
Limited Civil (without UD)	17
Limited Civil – Unlawful Detainer	27
Small Claims	41
<b>Family Law</b>	
Family Law – Dissolution	95
Family Law – Parentage	146
Family Law – Child Support	81
Family Law – Domestic Violence	106
Family Law – Other	226
<b>Juvenile</b>	
Juvenile Dependency	271
Juvenile Delinquency	210
<b>Probate and Mental Health</b>	
Estates/Trusts/Probate – Other	70
Conservatorship/Guardianship	128
Mental Health	66
CARE	205
<b>Appellate and EDD</b>	
Appellate Division Appeals	405
EDD	0.4



## Judicial Council of California

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# MEMORANDUM

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**Date**

May 11, 2026

**Action Requested**

Please review

**To**

Data Analytics Advisory Committee

**Deadline**

May 12, 2026

**From**

Leah Rose-Goodwin, Chief Data and Analytics Officer

**Contact**

Leah Rose-Goodwin, leah.rose-goodwin@jud.ca.gov

**Subject**

Summary of Staff Workload Subcommittee Activities Regarding the Resource Assessment Study Model update

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### Executive Summary

The Judicial Council's Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model was updated in 2024 following a time study led by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Although the Judicial Council approved the updated case weights and model parameters in April 2025, the new weights were not used in the FY 2025-26 Workload Formula. Instead, a one-year pause was instituted to allow additional review and stakeholder engagement. The Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) initiated a supplemental review to endeavor to validate the study findings and to more fully socialize the study's methods and results.

The supplemental review had four goals:

- Clarify the study methodology and its origins
- Confirm adherence to research standards
- Distinguish workload changes caused by new case weights versus changes in filings
- Provide explanations for major case weight shifts

Under direction of a DAAC subcommittee, staff undertook several validation activities, including reviewing all NCSC artifacts, conducting four additional validation sessions with over 130 court staff, analyzing legislation since 2018, consulting subject-matter experts across multiple case domains, and requesting supplemental data from study courts and DAAC member courts.

The supplemental review focused on case weights that had changed at least 20% since the last RAS study update: complex civil, conservatorships/guardianships, estates/trusts, family law-other, family law- dissolution, felony, infractions, juvenile delinquency, misdemeanor traffic, mental health certification, and small claims. Additionally, several non-case type specific factors were also reviewed.

Over the course of the supplemental review, the following findings emerged:

- The study conformed to the methodology outlined in the original scope with the National Center for State Courts and it adhered to those research standards.
- Some weight changes aligned with stakeholder expectations (e.g., increases in felony and mental health certification workloads).
- Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) data was helpful to clarify some trends, courts were generally unable to provide additional data to contextualize the results, and the available data did not provide information that would help to support or refute changes in case weights.
- The updated weights reflect nearly a decade (eight years) of legislative changes which appear to be the primary driver of changes in staff time needed per case, with over 100 bills passed during this period that were flagged by the Judicial Council as having staff workload impact.

The additional information collected in the supplemental review phase helped expand earlier information gathered in the validation phase and increased DAAC membership's confidence in the time study results. With this memo, the supplemental validation phase concludes, and the information contained within will be memorialized as part of the record of actions taken in the 2025 study update.

## **Background**

The Resource Assessment Study model was updated in 2024 following a time study conducted by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) using NCSC's standard time study approach and methodology. The NCSC was contracted to perform this study in 2023. The updated RAS case weights and other model parameters were approved by the Judicial Council at its April 2025 meeting.

With the expectation that RAS would be completed in time for use in the 25-26 Workload Formula, there was a tight timeline to socialize the study findings with stakeholders and address questions about the study results. The timing resulted in skipping a step in socializing the results

of the RAS update separate from its use in the 25-26 Workload Formula. This had two impacts. First, it meant that there was no opportunity to see the distinct impact of the change in case weights from the change in filings. With both increasing from the prior study, the totality may have seemed related to the RAS case weight update alone. Second, it meant the new RAS case weights were combined with policy updates within the Workload Formula itself. This combination of variables made it difficult to determine which funding changes were the result of those policy decisions in the funding model and which were driven by the new case weights or changes in case filing trends. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee ultimately decided to delay implementation of the new weights until the following year. This pause gave DAAC additional time to conduct supplemental review of the RAS case weights and to socialize the study findings to be responsive to concerns that there was not sufficient time to adequately share the RAS case weight findings.

There were four stated goals of the supplemental review:

- 1) To clarify study methodology and when it was established;
- 2) To confirm the study was performed based on the set methodology and research standards;
- 3) To identify workload variance attributable to the case weights versus changes in filings;
- 4) To develop explanatory information for major case weight changes.

The supplemental review consisted of the following activities, taken under the direction of a subcommittee of DAAC members appointed in December 2025:

- Review all NCSC artifacts (contract, study summary, focus group notes) and identified areas where additional data would be helpful;
- Convene four additional validation sessions (130+ court staff from 21 study and DAAC courts);
- Review legislation summaries from 2018 to find laws with impact on case processing;
- Convene three sessions with JCC SMEs with criminal justice, family, juvenile, and probate/mental health expertise;
- Use JBSIS data to validate findings; and
- Request that study courts and via DAAC members for their courts help with additional data analysis to supplement findings.

### **Study Methodology Validation**

As part of the post study review, staff were asked to clarify the steps taken to review the study methodology and ensure that the study was performed according to the methodology. In sum, at every stage in the study process, staff reviewed the deliverables provided by NCSC and confirmed that they were executed according to the study proposal and methodology. JCC staff also performed supplemental validation of the study data to confirm that the study output was executed according to the expected methodology. DAAC leadership was given periodic updates

about these activities, and a full presentation of those findings was given to the staff workload subcommittee.

### **Post study data validation undertaken prior to supplemental review**

The NCSC time study methodology includes various reviews and validations of the preliminary study findings to ensure that the study results are as accurate as possible. Study courts are asked to review preliminary findings to ensure that study results properly reflect the time study results for their court and that any data anomalies (i.e. missing data due to staff absence; high workload in a particular case type due to high numbers of trials).

As part of the review process, a series of twelve focus groups were held in which study courts could review study findings as a group and provide feedback about changes in workload since the last time study, such as new laws, technology, or court practices. Finally, study participants were asked to complete a supplemental survey to further provide input on conditions that may have impacted the data collected. The information collected helped to contextualize the information gathered in the time study. However, it is important to note that the information gathered in the supplemental survey or post-study validation was not used to modify any of the RAS model parameters, such as the case weights. Instead, the information was used to better understand the changes in weights and other model parameters from the previous year.

### **Supplemental review steps**

To initiate the supplemental review, staff started by identifying the casetypes for which the weights changed by more than 20% since the last study.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, several non-case type-specific factors were also identified for further review. The workload weights were flagged for supplemental review included:

- Complex civil
- Conservatorship/Guardianship
- Dissolution
- Estates/trusts
- Family law- other petitions
- Felony
- Infractions
- Juvenile delinquency
- Misdemeanor traffic
- Mental Health certification
- Small claims

The non-case type-specific issues were:

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<sup>1</sup> The initial cutoff was 25%; in subsequent discussions, the cutoff was modified to 20% and two additional weights (dissolution and conservatorship/guardianship) were added to the group of weights under supplemental review.

- Staff turnover
- New case management systems
- Transition to paperless
- Remote technology
- Third-party (justice system) practices and staffing levels.

For the non-case type specific portion of the review, participants were asked the following questions:

- **Staffing:** Any courts with data showing how turnover has changed since 2016 or since pandemic?
- **Case management system changes:** Can we get details on CMS transition dates from study courts and impact of CMS changes on workload study?
- **Third party justice system practices:** Any abnormal practices by third parties during the study period (perhaps public defender was in a public “no plea” stance)?

At its August 5, 2025 meeting, DAAC members received an update on the data validation work completed as part of the time study, including the stated rationale, if any, for the changes in the factors (case type and non-case type) described above. DAAC members reviewed each factor in the meeting and during a post-meeting review period and were asked to let staff know if there were any weights that did not require additional validation work (or, conversely, if there was anything else that should be added to the supplemental review. DAAC members noted these findings:

- **Felony:** increase was expected. However, it would be useful to have summary of laws that affected this weight since last study.
- **Mental health certification:** change was expected, given the way the previous weight was generated from a small subset of courts.
- **Juvenile delinquency:** supplemental information re: juvenile arrest patterns provided sufficient information.

For the remaining case types, staff prepared an analysis that summarized changes in the weight since the 2018 study updates, compiled information on legislation since the last study update that may have impacted weights, and gathered the observations and findings that study courts noted for each case type. Additionally, staff provided supplemental analyses using JBSIS data, where applicable.

### **Supplemental Review Findings**

At its December 12, 2025 and January 12, 2026 meetings, the Staff Workload Subcommittee reviewed the supplemental review findings. In addition to the information noted above, staff prepared additional notes and analyses for the group’s review, such as an analysis of the impact of the case weight change on the overall RAS model and an analysis of the change in the weight

since the 2011 RAS update. Additionally, staff compiled data questions for various casetypes where it was hypothesized that case flow data might supplement the analysis (see Appendix A for a detailed write up of the findings).

Over the course of the supplemental review, the following findings emerged:

- Some weight changes aligned with stakeholder expectations (e.g., increases in felony and mental health certification workloads).
- The updated weights reflect nearly a decade (eight years) of workload and legislative changes which contribute to workload differences. A summary of the legislative changes is attached as Appendix B.
- Statewide and local court data is available to assess filings, case resolutions, and key workload metrics but is not collected in a manner that can provide reasoning for changes in the amount of time staff spend on cases. While the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) data was helpful to clarify some trends, it does not, nor is it intended to, provide insight to litigant behavior or how changes in legislation impact staff work. The work group also sought data from the study courts and DAAC courts to seek additional empirical information to understand why case weights may have changed (i.e. the number of hearings required to resolve a case in 2024 compared to 2018). Such data was not readily available or was not sufficiently available to determine any long term changes in litigant behavior that would drive staff case weights.
- New legislative requirements appear to be the primary driver of workload change, with over one hundred bills passed between 2018 and 2023 with an effect on court workload (both increasing and decreasing).

The additional information collected in the supplemental review phase helped round out earlier information gathered in the validation phase. The subcommittee received the findings and had no additional follow-up questions or direction to staff for further review.

A summary of the supplemental review was shared with court leaders at the January 22, 2026 statewide meetings.

This memo concludes the supplemental validation of the RAS study and will be memorialized in the committee materials for future reference.

## Appendix A

### Casetype-specific supplemental review findings

#### Complex Civil

The new weight<sup>2</sup> for complex civil cases reflects a 35% decrease in minutes from 2017 and is roughly half of the 2010 weight. Complex civil accounts for about 1% of total court workload (2018 and 2025 weights) Despite a significant reduction, focus groups felt the new case weight accurately reflects actual workload.

Courts report that increased e-filing and electronic notices have reduced the need for intensive manual data entry, especially in cases with many parties. Staff indicated that complex civil processing now resembles other civil case types operationally, which may explain the lower weight. Additionally, the new weights reflect averages across courts that have direct-filed complex civil cases and those that have directed class actions. The prior study focus on directed class action/complex cases may have reflected the high need cases only. In terms of legislative changes since 2017, staff flagged several laws pertaining to CEQA fast tracking (AB 205; SB 118; SB 7; SB 44) which set time limits on processes.

#### Conservatorships/Guardianships

This category shows a substantial increase compared with the 2017 weight (2,225 minutes), though still below the 2010 figure (3,729 minutes). Courts emphasized that extensive reforms since 2022 and high-profile media attention have increased the complexity of these cases. They require specialized training and represent a labor-intensive workload. These findings were primarily noted in the second round of focus groups because the issue wasn't reviewed earlier in the study.

#### Estates and Trusts

This case type shows a large drop from the 2017 weight (1,831 minutes) but is much closer to the 2010 level (835 minutes), suggesting that 2017 may have been an outlier.

Courts report improved efficiencies due to automation: less scanning, easier processing of proposed orders, and the use of electronic notes. Remote hearings also help cases move more quickly.

JBSIS data was used to determine whether the proportion of estates cases had changed relative to trust. Over ten years, the proportions of the two casetypes had remained consistent.

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<sup>2</sup> A caseweight is the total time in minutes for all case processing activities, from initial filing through disposition and including any post-disposition activity. For more information about weights and the Resource Assessment Study model, see <https://jcc.legistar.com/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=7259055&GUID=DF02F203-55AF-4786-8CA1-115E604FEE1F>.

### **Family Law (Other Petitions)**

This category shows significant growth from both the 2011 and 2017 weights, from 478 minutes in 2011, to 571 minutes in 2017, and to 904 minutes in 2024. Since this case type includes a broad number of filings types, it was difficult to determine what might be driving the change in workload. Focus group discussions mentioned increasingly complex forms and processes (for example, the ADOPT-200 form expanding from four to six pages since 2004) as one possible factor. Adoption matters have become more common, and some courts noted that self-help centers do not assist with all these filings, creating additional workload.

### **Family Law (Marital)**

The caseweight increased 20% since the last study to 1,032 minutes, which is nearly the same number of minutes as measured in the 2011 study. There were no major legislative or practice changes identified, and the composition of cases (with/without children) has remained stable. Focus groups did not provide new insights or identify significant shifts in practice for this case type, and courts were unable to provide additional data to substantiate the changes. JBSIS shows that the proportion of cases with and without children has remained constant for last ten years.

### **Infractions**

This casetype was flagged because large courts (>100k filings) saw a major weight increase while smaller courts saw a slight weight decrease. This outcome is different than previous studies' trends and runs counter to the conventional notion that larger courts have economies of scale.

The biggest legislative change in this casetype since the last study is the widespread availability of ability to pay options. SB 847 (2018) launched the pilot program for online adjudication of traffic infractions, including ability-to-pay determinations, followed by AB 143 (2021): Expands online traffic adjudication and ability-to-pay statewide. A new citation-format law in January 2024 caused delays in some courts (e.g., Fresno). Repeated petitions (ATP requests), quality-control needs even when using vendors, and frequent continuances (sometimes requiring judicial review) all contribute to workload.

### **Misdemeanor Traffic**

This category shows a more than doubling of weight compared with 2010 and 2017. Although overall misdemeanor filings are down sharply (about 44%), the cases that remain are more complex. A core driver is the rise in DUI cases: DUI made up 60% of misdemeanor traffic cases in 2023–24, compared to 35% ten years earlier. These cases often:

- Proceed to jury trial more frequently
- Are continued more often, pending crime lab reports for example.
- Are affected by collaborative justice court processes

This contextual information is important when viewing the change in this case weight.

## **Small Claims**

Small claims cases represent only 1.5% of total filings (about 77,000 cases), but their weight has increased significantly since 2010 and 2017. Courts report several factors driving longer case processing:

- Frequent continuances due to service problems
- Increased complexity following the 2024 rise in the jurisdictional limit (from \$10,000 to \$12,500)
- Many courts use temporary judges to hear these cases, in part due to insufficient judgeships, whose availability can affect calendars and lead to repeated case preparation by staff.

## Appendix B

### RAS Supplemental Review: Legislation Passed between 2018 and 2023 with Court Workload Impact

The legislative review is a compilation of annual Legislative Summaries compiled by the Judicial Council’s Office of Governmental Affairs. Summaries from 2018 to 2023 were selected, representing the span of years between the last two RAS study updates. The summaries were read into Microsoft Copilot with the prompt to identify legislation with an impact on court workload and to describe the workload impact.<sup>1</sup> The results were reviewed by JCC staff to confirm validity, including a second check to confirm that all bills listed were real (not hallucinations) and matched the policy domains. Some candidate entries were deleted on the basis that they did not meet the criteria of affecting court *case processing* workload. In total, more than 100 bills met the case processing workload criteria during the representative period.

There are some instances where legislation from earlier years was identified as having a workload impact, then later sunsetted or overridden by another bill. Copilot was unable to detect those changes over time in the way that the prompt was constructed. However, for these purposes—identifying workload impact on the court—the analysis is still valid.

Despite these limitations, this analysis can provide a useful starting point for understanding changes in the law and the corresponding impact on court workload.

#### *2018 legislation with court workload impact*

##### **Mental Health Diversion and Competency**

- **AB 1810 & SB 215:** Created and expanded **mental health diversion programs** for defendants with certain mental disorders, including those found incompetent to stand trial (IST). Courts must assess eligibility, approve treatment plans, monitor progress, and hold hearings for reinstatement or dismissal.  
**Impact:** Increased judicial oversight, hearings, and coordination with mental health providers.
- **SB 1187:** Reduced IST commitment period from 3 years to 2 years and allowed custody credits.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings for competency reviews and earlier returns to court.

##### **Pretrial Release Reform**

- **SB 10 & SB 1054:** Overhauled pretrial release system, replacing cash bail with **risk-based assessments**. Courts must:
  - Conduct preventive detention hearings.

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<sup>1</sup> The prompt given was “read this file and summarize all legislation that affects court workload.”

- Review risk assessment reports.
- Set nonmonetary conditions of release.

**Impact:** Significant increase in workload for arraignment reviews, hearings, and compliance monitoring.

### **Resentencing and Postconviction Relief**

- **AB 1812:** Authorized courts to reduce sentences and modify judgments postconviction.
- **AB 865, AB 1793, AB 2942, SB 1437:** Created new resentencing pathways for veterans (PTSD), cannabis convictions, and felony murder rule changes.  
**Impact:** Surge in petitions for recall, hearings, and sentence modifications.

### **Civil Case Management Changes**

- **AB 734 & AB 987:** Required expedited CEQA litigation for major sports projects (Oakland and Inglewood) with strict timelines (270 days).  
**Impact:** Accelerated scheduling and resource allocation.
- **AB 2230:** Extended deadlines for motions for new trials and discovery disputes.  
**Impact:** Minor procedural adjustments.

### **Juvenile and Family Law**

- **AB 1214:** Established competency procedures for juveniles, requiring expert evaluations and remediation plans.  
**Impact:** More hearings and expert involvement.
- **SB 439 & SB 1391:** Limited juvenile court jurisdiction for minors under 12 and barred transfer of 14–15-year-olds to adult court.  
**Impact:** Reduced some serious juvenile cases in adult courts but increased juvenile hearings.

### **Traffic and Online Adjudication**

- **SB 847:** Launched pilot program for **online adjudication of traffic infractions**, including ability-to-pay determinations.  
**Impact:** Courts must implement technology and monitor compliance.

### **Gun Violence and Protective Orders**

- **SB 1200 & AB 2526:** Expanded gun violence restraining order procedures and emergency protective orders.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings and expedited processing.

## **Interpreter and Reporter Services**

- **SB 1155:** Required interpreters in small claims cases.
- **AB 2664:** Allowed appointment of pro tem court reporters when official reporters unavailable.  
**Impact:** Increased scheduling and administrative coordination.

## ***2019 legislation with court workload impact***

### **Pretrial Release and Risk Assessment**

- **SB 36:** Requires validation and transparency for pretrial risk assessment tools; mandates annual Judicial Council reports and data collection from courts.  
**Impact:** Increased administrative burden for courts to provide data and collaborate on bias mitigation.
- **AB 74 (Budget Act):** Allocates \$75M for two-year pretrial pilot projects.  
**Impact:** Significant operational changes for courts implementing pilots.

### **Diversion Programs**

- **SB 394:** Authorizes pretrial diversion for primary caregivers of minor children; requires hearings for reinstatement or dismissal of charges.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings and monitoring of diversion compliance.
- **SB 389:** Allows MHSA funds for individuals in diversion or under supervision.  
**Impact:** Coordination with mental health services.

### **Criminal Records and Automatic Relief**

- **AB 1076:** DOJ to notify courts monthly of eligible cases for automatic conviction relief; courts must advise defendants at sentencing.  
**Impact:** Increased administrative tasks for eligibility verification and record updates.

### **Gun Violence Restraining Orders**

- **AB 12, AB 61, AB 339, AB 1493:** Expands who can petition for GVROs, changes duration (up to 5 years), and adds annual termination hearings.  
**Impact:** More petitions, hearings, and compliance tracking.

### **Mental Health and Competency**

- **SB 557:** Makes competency-related documents confidential; requires court handling of access motions.  
**Impact:** Additional confidentiality management and hearings.
- **AB 303:** Establishes strict timelines for continuances in sexually violent predator trials.  
**Impact:** Scheduling complexity and compliance monitoring.

## **Juvenile Justice**

- **AB 1423:** Allows cases transferred to criminal court to return to juvenile court under certain conditions; requires expedited calendaring and probation studies.  
**Impact:** Dual court coordination and extra hearings.
- **AB 1394:** Eliminates fees for sealing juvenile records.  
**Impact:** Increased petitions without cost barrier.
- **AB 1537:** Allows prosecutors access to sealed juvenile records for disclosure obligations; requires judicial review.  
**Impact:** More motions and judicial determinations.

## **Civil Case Management**

- **AB 218 & AB 1510:** Extends and revives statutes of limitations for sexual assault cases; requires attorney declarations for revived claims.  
**Impact:** Surge in filings and hearings.
- **SB 17 & SB 645:** Adds mandatory initial disclosures and limits deposition time in mesothelioma/silicosis cases.  
**Impact:** Discovery management changes.
- **AB 1349:** Requires electronic format for discovery requests/responses.  
**Impact:** Administrative adjustments.

## **Protective Orders**

- **AB 1396:** Allows courts to mandate counseling for elder abuse cases; Judicial Council must revise forms.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings and form updates.

## ***2020 legislation with court workload impact***

### **Budget and Funding**

- **AB 1869:** Repeals numerous criminal administrative fees effective July 2021; unpaid balances uncollectible; requires courts to adjust collections and reporting.  
**Impact:** Significant changes in collections processes.

### **Pretrial and Diversion**

- **AB 3234:** Authorizes judges to offer misdemeanor diversion over prosecution objection; requires monitoring and dismissal upon compliance.  
**Impact:** Increased hearings and case management workload.

- **SB 118:** Allows remote preliminary hearings/trials via two-way video for CDCR inmates; adjusts timelines for automatic criminal record relief.  
**Impact:** Technology implementation and scheduling adjustments.

### **Jury Selection**

- **AB 3070:** Prohibits discriminatory peremptory challenges; creates new objection process; applies to criminal cases (2022) and civil cases (2026).  
**Impact:** New trial procedures, judicial review, and appellate oversight.

### **Domestic Violence and Protective Orders**

- **SB 1141:** Expands definition of “disturbing the peace” to include coercive control; courts may issue restraining orders accordingly.  
**Impact:** Broader grounds for DVRO petitions.
- **AB 2517:** Allows DVROs to include findings on debts and property control; Judicial Council must update forms.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings and form revisions.

### **Civil Procedure and E-Filing**

- **SB 1146:** Codifies emergency rules for remote depositions and electronic service; trial continuances extend discovery deadlines.  
**Impact:** Increased remote proceedings and deadline tracking.
- **AB 2165:** Updates e-filing requirements; caps fees to actual cost.  
**Impact:** Administrative compliance and system updates.

### **Juvenile Justice**

- **SB 823:** Realigns DJJ responsibilities; courts continue commitments but must prepare for new dispositional tracks.  
**Impact:** Coordination with new Office of Youth and Community Restoration.
- **SB 203:** Requires counsel consultation before custodial interrogation for minors under 18; courts consider compliance in admissibility rulings.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings and review.

### **Mental Health and Collaborative Courts**

- **AB 1976:** Makes assisted outpatient treatment (Laura’s Law) permanent; judges can request petitions.  
**Impact:** More petitions and monitoring.
- **AB 3242:** Authorizes telehealth for LPS Act evaluations.  
**Impact:** Technology integration for mental health proceedings.

## COVID-19 Emergency Measures

- **AB 3088:** Tenant/Homeowner Relief Act; restricts unlawful detainer actions; expands small claims jurisdiction for rent recovery until 2025.  
**Impact:** Special procedures for eviction cases.

## *2021 legislation with court workload impact*

### Conservatorships

- **AB 1194:** Expands requirements for court oversight, reporting, appointment of counsel, and sanctions for fiduciaries in conservatorship cases.  
**Impact:** Increases hearings, investigations, and reporting duties for courts in conservatorship matters.

### CEQA

- **SB 7:** Environmental Leadership Act. Requires courts to resolve certain CEQA challenges for certified projects within 270 days  
**Impact:** Increases pressure for expedited case management and scheduling for environmental cases.
- **SB 44:** CEQA Streamlined Judicial Review. Adds expedited judicial review for environmental leadership transit projects, requiring resolution of challenges within 365 days.  
**Impact:** Requires courts to prioritize and expedite these cases, shifting costs to applicants.

### Criminal/Felony Murder

- **SB 775** Felony Murder Resentencing. Expands eligibility for resentencing petitions in felony murder and related cases.  
**Impact:** Increases petitions, hearings, and judicial review workload for resentencing.

### Juvenile Dependency

- **AB 153** Child Welfare: FFPSA Conformance. Conforms state law to federal Family First Prevention Services Act, adding new court review and approval requirements for foster care placements.  
**Impact:** Increases court review, approval, and oversight workload for foster care cases.
- **AB 260:** Guardianships. Revises guardianship process, requiring child welfare investigations before hearings and new forms for guardians.

**Impact:** Increases court review, coordination, and hearing workload in guardianship cases.

- **AB 546** Dependent Children: Housing. Expands information and services county welfare must report to the court for youth approaching 18.  
**Impact:** Increases court oversight and review workload for transition-age foster youth.
- **AB 640:** Extended Foster Youth: Eligibility Redetermination. Allows courts to immediately resume jurisdiction for eligibility redetermination for extended foster youth.  
**Impact:** Requires new petitions and orders, increasing court case processing.
- **AB 670:** Child Abuse or Neglect: Minor Parents. Expands notification and reunification requirements for minor and nonminor dependent parents.  
**Impact:** Increases court findings and hearings in dependency cases involving young parents.
- **AB 788:** Juveniles: Reunification. Clarifies “resisted” in bypassing reunification services, requiring courts to make new findings.  
**Impact:** Increases judicial findings and case processing in dependency cases.
- **AB 841:** Dependent Children. Prohibits dependency findings solely for failure to seek custody orders.  
**Impact:** Requires new court findings and may reduce unnecessary dependency cases.
- **AB 873:** Child Welfare Services: Indian Tribes. Requires new agreements and reporting for Indian child welfare cases.  
**Impact:** Increases court oversight and coordination with tribal authorities.
- **AB 1140:** Foster Care. Expands ombudsperson and CDSS duties to include children placed by federal agencies.  
**Impact:** Requires additional court oversight for these placements.
- **AB 1283:** Foster Care: Resource Family Appeals. Revises appeal and exclusion procedures for resource families.  
**Impact:** Requires new court findings and coordination in foster care placement disputes.
- **SB 354:** Public Social Services: Criminal Background Changes background check process for relative placements in child welfare.  
**Impact:** Requires new court findings and reporting for placement approvals.
- **SB 584:** Resource Family Approval Training. Expands mandatory training for resource families.  
**Impact:** Requires courts to review compliance, increasing oversight workload.

## **COVID-19 Relief: Tenancy and Unlawful Detainer**

- **AB 81, AB 832, SB 91:** Extend eviction moratoriums, create new unlawful detainer procedures, and require courts to dismiss cases not meeting new notice requirements.  
**Impact:** Significant changes to eviction case processing, new forms, and dismissal procedures.

## **Civil Procedure/Restraining Orders**

- **AB 1143:** Allows alternative service methods for civil harassment orders if respondent evades service.  
**Impact:** Increases court workload for reviewing and approving alternative service.

## **Civil Actions: Remote Proceedings**

- **SB 241:** Allows remote appearances in civil cases until July 1, 2023; requires electronic service of documents by July 2024.  
**Impact:** Increases remote hearings and changes service requirements, affecting case processing.

## **Mental Health**

- **SB 317:** Competence to Stand Trial. Changes competency restoration for misdemeanors; allows diversion, alternative programs, or dismissal.  
**Impact:** Increases diversion workload and introduces new procedures for competency cases.
- **SB 507:** Mental Health Services: Assisted Outpatient Treatment. Expands criteria for assisted outpatient treatment and allows remote testimony.  
**Impact:** Increases mental health hearings and remote appearances.

## **Juvenile Justice**

- **SB 92:** Juvenile Justice Realignment. Implements realignment of juvenile justice, shifting responsibility to counties, and creates new secure youth treatment facilities with new court review and reporting requirements.  
**Impact:** Major changes in juvenile case processing, new hearings, and oversight.
- **AB 333:** Participation in a Criminal Street Gang: Enhanced Sentence. Changes gang enhancement procedures, requires bifurcated trials, and new findings.  
**Impact:** More complex criminal trials and additional hearings.

- **SB 383:** Juveniles: Informal Supervision: Deferred Entry of Judgment. Expands eligibility for juvenile deferred entry of judgment programs and prohibits inability to pay restitution as a bar to participation.  
**Impact:** Increases eligibility and hearings for juvenile diversion programs.

## **Criminal Procedure**

- **AB 898:** Criminal Records: Automatic Conviction Record Relief. Requires notification between courts on conviction reductions and dismissals in probation transfer cases.  
**Impact:** Increases inter-court communication and case processing workload.
- **AB 1243:** Protective Orders: Elder and Dependent Adults. Expands protective orders for elder/dependent adults to include isolation.  
**Impact:** Increases protective order workload and hearings.
- **AB 124:** Criminal Procedure: Sentencing Mitigation. Requires courts to consider trauma and abuse as mitigating factors in sentencing and allows resentencing based on those factors.  
**Impact:** Increases resentencing motions and hearings.
- **AB 1540:** Criminal Procedure: Resentencing. Prohibits courts from denying recall and resentencing motions without a hearing and creates a presumption favoring recall and resentencing in certain cases.  
**Impact:** Increases resentencing hearings and judicial workload.
- **SB 81:** Sentencing: Dismissal of Enhancements. Requires courts to dismiss sentencing enhancements in the furtherance of justice, with new mandatory considerations.  
**Impact:** Increases sentencing hearings and judicial review.
- **SB 483:** Sentencing: Resentencing to Remove Enhancements. Retroactively repeals certain sentence enhancements and requires courts to recall and resentence affected individuals.  
**Impact:** Increases resentencing workload for courts.

## ***2022 legislation with court workload impact***

### **Remote Appearances and Court Operations**

- **AB 199 (Budget Act Implementation)** Authorizes remote appearances for criminal proceedings (except felony trials/sentencing) until Jan 1, 2024. Expands remote witness testimony and attorney appearances.  
**Impact:** Reduces in-person scheduling burden but adds tech and procedural oversight.

## Fee Reductions and Waivers

- **AB 199:** Cuts civil assessment fees for failure to appear/pay from **\$300 to \$100** (effective July 1, 2022). Makes prior unpaid assessments unenforceable. Expands eligibility for civil filing fee waivers (up to 200% of federal poverty guidelines).

**Impact:** Fewer collection actions; more fee waiver processing.

## Cannabis Conviction Resentencing

- **AB 1706** Requires courts to **recall, dismiss, and redesignate cannabis convictions** under Prop 64 by **March 1, 2023**. Mandates reporting to DOJ and Judicial Council.

**Impact:** Significant short-term workload for record updates and compliance reporting.

## Electronic Filing and Service

- **AB 2961** Clarifies e-filing/service rules; allows courts to **mandate e-service for represented parties**. From **July 1, 2024**, e-service by courts = service by mail.

**Impact:** Transition planning, tech upgrades, and training.

## Mental Health and Diversion

- **SB 184.** Permits **mental health diversion** in felony IST cases even if defendant cannot consent. Expands court authority for involuntary medication orders.

**Impact:** More diversion hearings and compliance oversight.

- **SB 1338 (CARE Court Program)** Creates new **civil court process** for mental health treatment plans; phased rollout starting Oct 2023. Requires Judicial Council forms, data reporting, and informal hearings.

**Impact:** Adds a new case type with intensive monitoring.

## Juvenile

- **AB 2159** Bars denial of reunification services to pre-conviction incarcerated parents; requires courts to document barriers.
- **AB 2317** Requires **court approval for psychiatric residential treatment** of minors; mandates review hearings.

**Impact:** Increased hearings and documentation requirements in dependency cases.

## Protective Orders and Domestic Violence

- **AB 2369 / SB 935** Courts must award attorney's fees to prevailing DV petitioners; allow protective orders to be renewed permanently.

**Impact:** More fee hearings and long-term order management.

## **Criminal Record Relief**

- **SB 731** Expands automatic arrest/conviction relief to additional felonies; excludes serious/violent crimes.
- **Impact:** Increased workload for record sealing and DOJ reporting.

## **Wage Garnishment and Judgment Enforcement**

- **SB 1477 and SB 1200:** Revises garnishment formulas; limits judgment renewals; reduces interest rates.  
**Impact:** More motions to modify/vacate renewals.

## **2023 legislation with court workload impact**

### **Small Claims/Civil**

- **SB 71:** Raises jurisdictional limits: Small claims: \$10,000 → \$12,500. Limited civil cases: \$25,000 → \$35,000  
**Impact:** More cases eligible for small claims and limited civil jurisdiction, shifting workload to lower courts.
- **AB 1756:** Multiple changes:
  - Allows meet-and-confer via videoconference.
  - Post-judgment settlement enforcement clarified; clerks must accept filings after dismissal.
  - Technical updates for trial court consolidation.  
**Impact:** Increased administrative tasks and rule updates.
- **SB 235:** Discovery reform: Initial disclosures triggered by party demand, not court order. Mandatory sanctions for bad-faith production increased to \$1,000.  
**Impact:** Courts may see more discovery disputes and sanction motions.
- **SB 365:** Arbitration appeals. Courts no longer required to stay civil proceedings during arbitration appeal.  
**Impact:** More active case management during appeals.
- **SB 439:** Anti-SLAPP-style motion for housing projects. Creates special motion to strike for lawsuits blocking affordable housing.  
**Impact:** New motion type adds complexity to civil calendars.

## **Criminal**

- **AB 600:** Resentencing authority expanded. Courts can recall sentences anytime if laws change; broader discretion.  
**Impact:** Potential increase in resentencing motions.
- **SB 78 & SB 97:** Habeas corpus and wrongful conviction compensation. Expands grounds for habeas petitions; presumption in favor of relief if DA stipulates.  
**Impact:** More postconviction hearings and remote appearances.
- **SB 749:** Removes deadline for Prop 47 petitions.  
**Impact:** Ongoing flow of petitions to reduce felonies to misdemeanors.
- **AB 732:** Firearm relinquishment compliance. Courts must schedule compliance hearings and issue search warrants if needed.  
**Impact:** Additional hearings and enforcement actions.

## **Juvenile and Dependency Courts**

- **SB 545 (Rubio)** – Courts must consider trafficking victim status in transfer decisions.  
**Impact:** More detailed findings and extended timelines in dependency and juvenile cases.

## **Probate and Conservatorships**

- **SB 280:** Starting 2025, conservators must file care plans; courts review and enforce compliance.  
**Impact:** Increased oversight and potential sanctions hearings.

**Table View: RAS Legislative Review (sorted by year and affected casetype)**

Bill	Year Passed	Workload Impact	Affected casetypes
AB 2664	2018	Allowed appointment of pro tem court reporters when official reporters unavailable.	All
AB 734	2018	Required expedited CEQA litigation for major sports projects (Oakland and Inglewood) with strict timelines (270 days). Impact: Accelerated scheduling and resource allocation.	Civil
AB 987	2018	Required expedited CEQA litigation for major sports projects (Oakland and Inglewood) with strict timelines (270 days). Impact: Accelerated scheduling and resource allocation.	Civil
AB 2230	2018	Extended deadlines for motions for new trials and discovery disputes.	Civil
SB 10	2018	Overhauled pretrial release system	Criminal
SB 1054	2018	Overhauled pretrial release system. Significant increase in workload for arraignment reviews, hearings, and compliance monitoring.	Criminal
AB 1812	2018	Authorized courts to reduce sentences and modify judgments postconviction.	Criminal
AB 865	2018	Created new resentencing pathways for veterans (PTSD)	Criminal
AB 1793	2018	Created new resentencing pathways for veterans (PTSD)	Criminal
AB 2942	2018	Created new resentencing pathways for veterans (PTSD)	Criminal
SB 1437	2018	Created new resentencing pathways for veterans (PTSD)	Criminal
SB 1200	2018	Expanded gun violence restraining order procedures and emergency protective orders.	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
AB 2526	2018	Expanded gun violence restraining order procedures and emergency protective orders.	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
AB 1214	2018	Established competency procedures for juveniles	Juvenile
SB 439	2018	Limited juvenile court jurisdiction for minors under 12 and barred transfer of 14–15-year-olds to adult court. Impact: Reduced some serious juvenile cases in adult courts but increased juvenile hearings.	Juvenile
SB 1391	2018	Limited juvenile court jurisdiction for minors under 12 and barred transfer of 14–15-year-olds to adult court. Impact: Reduced some serious juvenile cases in adult courts but increased juvenile hearings.	Juvenile
AB 1810	2018	Created and expanded mental health diversion programs for defendants with certain mental disorders	Mental Health
SB 215	2018	Created and expanded mental health diversion programs for defendants with certain mental disorders	Mental Health

Bill	Year Passed	Workload Impact	Affected casetypes
SB 1187	2018	Reduced IST commitment period from 3 years to 2 years and allowed custody credits.	Mental Health
SB 1155	2018	Required interpreters in small claims cases.	Small claims
SB 847	2018	Launched pilot program for online adjudication of traffic infractions	Traffic
AB 218	2019	Extends and revives statutes of limitations for sexual assault cases	Civil
AB 1510	2019	Extends and revives statutes of limitations for sexual assault cases	Civil
SB 17	2019	Adds mandatory initial disclosures and limits deposition time in mesothelioma/silicosis cases. Impact: Discovery management changes.	Civil
SB 645	2019	Adds mandatory initial disclosures and limits deposition time in mesothelioma/silicosis cases. Impact: Discovery management changes.	Civil
AB 1349	2019	Requires electronic format for discovery requests/responses. Impact: Administrative adjustments.	Civil
AB 1396	2019	Allows courts to mandate counseling for elder abuse cases	Civil
SB 36	2019	Requires validation and transparency for pretrial risk assessment tools	Criminal
AB 74	2019	Allocates \$75M for two-year pretrial pilot projects.	Criminal
SB 394	2019	Authorizes pretrial diversion for primary caregivers of minor children	Criminal
AB 1076	2019	DOJ to notify courts monthly of eligible cases for automatic conviction relief	Criminal
AB 12	2019	Expands who can petition for GVROs	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
AB 61	2019	Expands who can petition for GVROs	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
AB 339	2019	Expands who can petition for GVROs	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
AB 1493	2019	Expands who can petition for GVROs	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
AB 1394	2019	Eliminates fees for sealing juvenile records. Impact: Increased petitions without cost barrier.	Juvenile Justice
AB 1537	2019	Allows prosecutors access to sealed juvenile records for disclosure obligations	Juvenile Justice
AB 1423	2019	Allows cases transferred to criminal court to return to juvenile court under certain conditions	Juvenile Justice

Bill	Year Passed	Workload Impact	Affected casetypes
SB 389	2019	Allows MHSA funds for individuals in diversion or under supervision.	Mental Health
SB 557	2019	Makes competency-related documents confidential	Mental Health
AB 303	2019	Establishes strict timelines for continuances in sexually violent predator trials.	Mental Health
AB 3070	2020	Prohibits discriminatory peremptory challenges	Civil
SB 1141	2020	Expands definition of “disturbing the peace” to include coercive control	Civil
AB 2517	2020	Allows DVROs to include findings on debts and property control	Civil
SB 1146	2020	Codifies emergency rules for remote depositions and electronic service	Civil
AB 2165	2020	Updates e-filing requirements	Civil
AB 1869	2020	Repeals numerous criminal administrative fees effective July 2021	Criminal
SB 118	2020	Allows remote preliminary hearings/trials via two-way video for CDCR inmates	Criminal
SB 823	2020	Realigns DJJ responsibilities	Juvenile Justice
SB 203	2020	Requires counsel consultation before custodial interrogation for minors under 18	Juvenile Justice
AB 1976	2020	Makes assisted outpatient treatment (Laura’s Law) permanent	Mental Health
AB 3242	2020	Authorizes telehealth for LPS Act evaluations. Impact: Technology integration for mental health proceedings.	Mental Health
AB 3234	2020	Authorizes judges to offer misdemeanor diversion over prosecution objection	Misdemeanor
AB 3088	2020	Tenant/Homeowner Relief Act	Unlawful detainer
SB 7	2021	Environmental Leadership Act. Requires courts to resolve certain CEQA challenges for certified projects within 270 days	Civil
SB 44	2021	CEQA Streamlined Judicial Review. Adds expedited judicial review for environmental leadership transit projects	Civil
AB 1143	2021	Allows alternative service methods for civil harassment orders if respondent evades service.	Civil
SB 241	2021	Allows remote appearances in civil cases until July 1	Civil
AB 1243	2021	Protective Orders: Elder and Dependent Adults. Expands protective orders for elder/dependent adults to include isolation.	Civil
AB 1194	2021	Expands requirements for court oversight. Increases hearings, investigations, and reporting duties for courts in conservatorship matters.	Conservatorship
SB 775	2021	Increases petitions, hearings, and judicial review workload for resentencing.	Criminal

Bill	Year Passed	Workload Impact	Affected casetypes
AB 333	2021	Participation in a Criminal Street Gang: Enhanced Sentence. Changes gang enhancement procedures	Criminal
AB 898	2021	Criminal Records: Automatic Conviction Record Relief. Requires notification between courts on conviction reductions and dismissals in probation transfer cases.	Criminal
AB 124	2021	Criminal Procedure: Sentencing Mitigation. Requires courts to consider trauma and abuse as mitigating factors in sentencing and allows resentencing based on those factors.	Criminal
AB 1540	2021	Criminal Procedure: Resentencing. Prohibits courts from denying recall and resentencing motions without a hearing and creates a presumption favoring recall and resentencing in certain cases.	Criminal
SB 81	2021	Sentencing: Dismissal of Enhancements. Requires courts to dismiss sentencing enhancements in the furtherance of justice	Criminal
SB 483	2021	Sentencing: Resentencing to Remove Enhancements. Retroactively repeals certain sentence enhancements and requires courts to recall and resentence affected individuals.	Criminal
SB 317	2021	Competence to Stand Trial. Changes competency restoration for misdemeanors	Diversion
AB 153	2021	FFPSA Conformance. Conforms state law to federal Family First Prevention Services Act. Increases court review, approval, and oversight workload for foster care cases.	Juvenile Dependency
AB 260	2021	Guardianships. Revises guardianship process. Increases court review, coordination, and hearing workload in guardianship cases.	Juvenile Dependency
AB 546	2021	Housing. Expands information and services county welfare must report to the court for youth approaching 18. Increases court oversight and review workload for transition-age foster youth.	Juvenile Dependency
AB 640	2021	Extended Foster Youth: Eligibility Redetermination. Allows courts to immediately resume jurisdiction for eligibility redetermination for extended foster youth. Requires new petitions and orders, increasing court case processing.\	Juvenile Dependency
AB 670	2021	Child Abuse or Neglect: Minor Parents. Expands notification and reunification requirements for minor and nonminor dependent parents.	Juvenile Dependency
AB 788	2021	Juveniles: Reunification. Clarifies “resisted” in bypassing reunification services	Juvenile Dependency
AB 841	2021	Dependent Children. Prohibits dependency findings solely for failure to seek custody orders.	Juvenile Dependency
AB 873	2021	Child Welfare Services: Indian Tribes. Requires new agreements and reporting for Indian child welfare cases.	Juvenile Dependency

Bill	Year Passed	Workload Impact	Affected casetypes
AB 1140	2021	Foster Care. Expands ombudsperson and CDSS duties to include children placed by federal agencies.	Juvenile Dependency
AB 1283	2021	Foster Care: Resource Family Appeals.Revises appeal and exclusion procedures for resource families.	Juvenile Dependency
SB 354	2021	Public Social Services: Criminal Background Changes background check process for relative placements in child welfare.	Juvenile Dependency
SB 584	2021	Resource Family Approval Training. Expands mandatory training for resource families.	Juvenile Dependency
SB 92	2021	Juvenile Justice Realignment. Implements realignment of juvenile justice	Juvenile Justice
SB 383	2021	Juveniles: Informal Supervision: Deferred Entry of Judgment. Expands eligibility for juvenile deferred entry of judgment programs and prohibits inability to pay restitution as a bar to participation.	Juvenile Justice
SB 507	2021	Mental Health Services: Assisted Outpatient Treatment. Expands criteria for assisted outpatient treatment and allows remote testimony.	Mental Health
AB 81	2021	Extend eviction moratoriums	Unlawful detainer
AB 832	2021	Extend eviction moratoriums	Unlawful detainer
SB 91	2021	Extend eviction moratoriums	Unlawful detainer
AB 199	2022	(Budget Act) Cuts civil assessment fees for failure to appear/pay from \$300 to \$100	Civil
AB 2961	2022	E-Filing Transition planning, tech upgrades, and training.	Civil
AB 199	2022	(Budget Act) Authorizes remote appearances for criminal proceedings (except felony trials/sentencing) until Jan 1, 2024. Expands remote witness testimony and attorney appearances.	Criminal
AB 1706	2022	Significant short-term workload for record updates and compliance reporting.	Criminal
SB 731	2022	Increased workload for record sealing and DOJ reporting.	Criminal
SB 1477	2022	Revises garnishment formulas	Criminal
SB 1200	2022	Revises garnishment formulas	Criminal
AB 2369	2022	Courts must award attorney's fees to prevailing DV petitioners; allow protective orders to be renewed permanently.	Domestic violence/Protective Orders
SB 935	2022	Courts must award attorney's fees to prevailing DV petitioners; allow protective orders to be renewed permanently.	Domestic violence/Protective Orders

Bill	Year Passed	Workload Impact	Affected casetypes
AB 2159	2022	Bars denial of reunification services to pre-conviction incarcerated parents; requires courts to document barriers.	Juvenile
AB 2317	2022	Increased hearings and documentation requirements in dependency cases.	Juvenile
SB 184	2022	More diversion hearings and compliance oversight.	Mental Health
SB 1338	2022	Adds a new case type with intensive monitoring.	Mental Health
AB 1756	2023	Allows meet-and-confer via videoconference. Post-judgment settlement enforcement clarified; clerks must accept filings after dismissal. Technical updates for trial court consolidation.	Civil
SB 235	2023	Discovery reform: Initial disclosures triggered by party demand	Civil
SB 365	2023	Arbitration appeals. Courts no longer required to stay civil proceedings during arbitration appeal. Impact: More active case management during appeals.	Civil
SB 439	2023	Anti-SLAPP-style motion for housing projects. Creates special motion to strike for lawsuits blocking affordable housing.	Civil
SB 280	2023	Starting 2025, conservators must file care plans; courts review and enforce compliance.	Conservatorship
AB 600	2023	Resentencing authority expanded. Courts can recall sentences anytime if laws change	Criminal
SB 78	2023	Habeas corpus and wrongful conviction compensation. Expands grounds for habeas petitions	Criminal
SB 97	2023	Habeas corpus and wrongful conviction compensation. Expands grounds for habeas petitions	Criminal
SB 749	2023	Removes deadline for Prop 47 petitions. Impact: Ongoing flow of petitions to reduce felonies to misdemeanors.	Criminal
AB 732	2023	Firearm relinquishment compliance. Courts must schedule compliance hearings and issue search warrants if needed. Impact: Additional hearings and enforcement actions.	Criminal
SB 545	2023	More detailed findings and extended timelines in dependency and juvenile cases.	Juvenile
SB 71	2023	Raises jurisdictional limits: Small claims and limited civil	Small claims/limited civil

### ***Workload Formula Adjustment Request Procedures***

The submission, review and approval process shall be under the direction of the Judicial Council and would be as follows:

1. Initial requests shall be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts either by the trial court's Presiding Judge or Executive Officer no later than January 15 of each year, commencing January 15, 2018.
2. The Administrative Director of the Courts shall forward the request to the Director of Judicial Council Budget Services. The Director of the Judicial Council Budget Services, in consultation with the Chair of the TCBAC shall review each request and refer the request to the Funding Methodology Subcommittee at the April meeting of the TCBAC.
3. The Funding Methodology Subcommittee shall review the referral from TCBAC and prioritize the request into the proposed annual work plan to be submitted back to TCBAC in July of the new fiscal year.
4. Once prioritized, requests will be evaluated by the TCBAC's Funding Methodology Subcommittee. The review of Workload Formula Adjustment Requests shall include a three-step process including:
  - a) initial review to determine whether the factor identified in a court's request should form the basis of a potential modification to Workload Formula;
  - b) evaluation of whether and how the modification should occur; and
  - c) evaluation of whether, for those circumstances where it is determined that the factor should ultimately be included in the underlying Resource Assessment Study model (RAS), an interim adjustment should be made to a trial court's Workload Formula funding need pending a more formal adjustment to the RAS model.
5. The Funding Methodology Subcommittee shall review any requests and present its recommendation(s) to the TCBAC no later than January prior to the year proposed for implementation.
6. The TCBAC shall make final recommendations to the Judicial Council for consideration no later than March/April Judicial Council meeting. Requested adjustments that are approved by the Judicial Council shall be included in the July and based on the timing included in the recommendation. TCBAC will make no further recommendations for changes to the Workload Formula formulae impacting the next fiscal year after the March/April Judicial Council meeting of the current fiscal year.

Upon approval by the Judicial Council of an adjustment to Workload Formula, the Director of the Budget Services, in consultation with the TCBAC, shall notify all trial courts. (In some circumstances, the nature of the adjustment will automatically apply to all courts.

7. Adjustments to Workload Formula will impact the funding need for each trial court that is subject to the adjustment, along with the overall statewide funding need. Therefore, final allocations will be implemented consistent with the Workload Formula allocation

implementation plan as approved by the Judicial Council or as amended in the future. Because funding need is currently greater than available funding and because only a portion of trial court funding is currently allocated under the Workload Formula, allocated funding will not equal, and may be substantially less than, the funding need identified for the adjustment being made, just as the allocated funding is substantially less than the entire Workload Formula funding need.

8. This policy does not preclude the Funding Methodology subcommittee from taking expedited action per the direction of the TCBAC committee.

Trial courts requesting an adjustment in accordance with the Workload Formula Adjustment Request Process shall be required to submit detailed information documenting the need for such adjustment. The Director of Budget Services shall develop an application form that solicits at minimum, the following information:

1. A description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in Workload Formula.
2. Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested.
3. A detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary.
4. A description of whether the unaccounted-for factor is unique to the applicant court(s) or has broader applications.
5. Detailed description of staffing need(s) and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by Workload Formula.
6. Description of the consequence to the public and access to justice without the funding.
7. Description of the consequences to the requesting court(s) of not receiving the funding.
8. Any additional information requested by the JCC Budget Services, Funding Methodology Subcommittee, and/or TCBAC deemed necessary to fully evaluate the request.

## Data Analytics Advisory Committee

### Annual Agenda<sup>1</sup>—2026

**Approved by Executive and Planning Committee: November 18, 2025**

#### **I. COMMITTEE INFORMATION**

<b>Chair:</b>	Mr. Jake Chatters, Court Executive Officer, Superior Court of Placer County
<b>Vice Chair:</b>	Hon. Thomas E. Kuhnle, Judge, Superior Court of Santa Clara County
<b>Lead Staff:</b>	Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Chief Data and Analytics Officer, Research, Analytics, and Data Ms. Kristin Greenaway, Manager, Research, Analytics, and Data Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst, Research, Analytics, and Data
<p><b>Advisory Body’s Charge/Membership:</b> Rule <a href="#">10.68</a> of the California Rules of Court states the charge of the Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC), which is to make recommendations to the Judicial Council regarding the collection, use, and sharing of judicial branch data and information to inform decision-making, promote transparency, and improve the administration of justice while ensuring the security of nonpublic data and data sources.</p> <p>In addition to the duties described in rule <a href="#">10.68</a>, the committee must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(1) Develop and recommend policies, or revisions to existing policies, concerning standards and measures to use in collecting, analyzing, and sharing data and information that will advance the goals of increased access to justice, greater transparency and accountability, and enhanced delivery of services to the public.</li><li>(2) Develop and recommend performance measures, studies, and methodologies to measure and report on court administration, practices, and procedures, including workload assessments; and</li><li>(3) Identify, analyze, and report on emerging issues related to branch data and information, including usage of data and information to support branch projects and initiatives.</li></ol> <p>Rule <a href="#">10.68</a> sets forth the membership position of the committee. The Data Analytics Advisory Committee currently has 14 voting members and 1 advisory member. The current committee <a href="#">roster</a> is available on the committee’s webpage.</p>	

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<sup>1</sup> The Annual Agenda outlines the work an advisory body will focus on in the coming year or cycle and identifies areas of collaboration with other advisory bodies and Judicial Council staff resources.

## **Subgroups of the Advisory Body<sup>2</sup>:**

**New: Staff Workload Measurement Subcommittee** – The Workload Measurement Subcommittee will review topics associated with the Resource Assessment Study. The subcommittee reviewed two items for recommendation to the full Committee, the 2024 Resource Assessment Study Supplement, and evaluated workload impacts due to imbalanced judgeships as referred to the Committee by the Trial Court Budget Advisory. This subcommittee is likely to sunset in 2026.

**New: Judicial Needs Study Subcommittee** – The Judicial Needs Study Subcommittee will monitor and provide feedback to staff on the 2025 Judicial Needs Study. The Subcommittee will provide recommendations to the full committee on socialization of study results and eventual adoption of the Judicial Needs Study results. This subcommittee is likely to sunset in 2026.

**New: Ad Hoc Data Visualization Workgroup** – The Ad Hoc Data Visualization Workgroup will address detailed review of proposed data visualizations and data dashboards when referred by the full committee. The workgroup will engage only when there is need for significant review and evaluation of data elements proposed by staff or when significant comments are received from the Executive Office, the Appellate Court Advisory Committee, Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee, or the Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC).

**New: Ad Hoc Workload Measurement Workgroup** – The Ad Hoc Workload Measurement Workgroup will be used after the sunset of the Staff Workload Measurement Subcommittee and the Judicial Needs Study Subcommittee to review topics associated with staff and judicial officer workload. This may include recommending adjustments to case weights or other methods of defining workload to supplement the weighted case weight models.

*Formation of the following subcommittees is contingent upon the CEAC's Caseflow Management Project.*

TBD: Education/Caseflow Management Subcommittee

TBD: Caseflow Management Time Standards Subcommittee

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<sup>2</sup> For the definition of “subcommittee” see Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.30(c); for “working group,” see rule 10.70; for “workstream,” see rule 10.53(c); and for “education curriculum committee,” see rule 10.50(c)(6).

### **Advisory Body and Subgroup Meetings Planned for 2026<sup>3</sup>**

January 13, 2026: Videoconference

March 3, 2026: In-person (San Francisco); we will seek approval in late 2025 or early 2026 to hold this meeting in person.

May 12, 2026: Videoconference

July 14, 2026: Videoconference

September 15, 2026: Videoconference

November 17, 2026: Videoconference

Check here if in-person meeting is approved by the internal committee oversight chair.

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to section IV. 2 (Meeting frequency) of the [Operating Standards for Judicial Council Advisory Bodies](#) for governance on in-person meetings.

Note: Because of the current budget and staffing constraints, advisory body chairs and staff must first consider meeting remotely. The chair of the Executive and Planning Committee is extending the suspension of advisory body in-person meetings for the 2025–2026 annual agenda cycle. If an in-person meeting is needed, the responsible Judicial Council office head must seek approval from their advisory body’s internal oversight committee chair. Please see the prioritization memo dated July 1, 2025, for additional details.

## II. COMMITTEE PROJECTS

### Priority Levels and Branch Goals Key:

Refer to the following key for populating your project priority levels and branch goals. For each Priority Level 1 proposal, the advisory body **must** provide a specific reason why it should be done this year and how it fits within the identified category. If an advisory committee is interested in pursuing any Priority Level 2 proposals, please include justification as to why the proposal should be approved at this time.

Priority Levels for Non-Rules/Forms	
1	Must be done
2	Should be done
Priority Levels for Rules/Forms Proposals	
1a (Legal Compliance)	Proposal urgently needed to conform to or accurately reflect the law.
1b (Council Directive)	Council has directed the committee to consider new or amended rules and forms.
1c (Urgent Remedial Action)	Change is urgently needed to remedy a problem that is causing significant cost or inconvenience to the courts or the public.
1d (Financial/ Legal Risk Mitigation)	Proposal is otherwise urgent and necessary, such as a proposal that would mitigate exposure to immediate or severe financial or legal risk.
2a (Useful Changes in Law)	Useful, but not necessary, to implement changes in law.
2b (Responsive to Concerns)	Responsive to identified concerns or problems.
2c (Helpful Advancing Branch Goals)	Helpful in otherwise advancing Judicial Council goals and objectives.

Judicial Branch Strategic Plan–Branch Goals	
I.	<a href="#"><u>Access, Fairness, Diversity, and Inclusion</u></a>
II.	<a href="#"><u>Independence and Accountability</u></a>
III.	<a href="#"><u>Modernization of Management and Administration</u></a>
IV.	<a href="#"><u>Quality of Justice and Service to the Public</u></a>
V.	<a href="#"><u>Education for Branchwide Professional Excellence</u></a>
VI.	<a href="#"><u>Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence</u></a>
VII.	<a href="#"><u>Adequate, Stable, and Predictable Funding for a Fully Functioning Branch</u></a>

#	New or One-Time Projects																						
1.	<b>Project Title: Defining Appropriate Use of Resource Assessment Study for Workload and Performance Evaluation (New)</b>	<b>Priority: 2</b>																					
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b> Select the branch goal(s) of the Judicial Branch Strategic Plan that the project most closely aligns with.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>II</td> <td>III</td> <td>IV</td> <td>V</td> <td>VI</td> <td>VII</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access</td> <td>Independence</td> <td>Modernization</td> <td>Quality</td> <td>Education</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Funding</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Access	Independence	Modernization	Quality	Education	Infrastructure	Funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII																	
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<p><b>Project Summary</b>–The committee will initiate development of policy parameters for use of data from the workload studies in evaluating Branch-wide workload and identifying performance or service metric development. This work is intended to mature the use of the Resource Assessment Study beyond defining weighted caseloads to how it could be used for defining workload impacts if specific service or access to justice initiatives are expanded branchwide. DAAC will work in partnership with the Administrative Director’s Trial Court Workload Funding Need Working Group.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> New project, expected to make progress during duration of year.</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts. <i>Advisory body staff will coordinate with Budget Services to ensure its review of relevant materials.</i></p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Trial Courts, JBBC, TCBAC, DOF, Administrative Director’s Trial Court Workload Funding Need Working Group.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> Criminal Law Advisory Committee (CLAC), Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee (CSCAC), Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee (Fam/Juv), and Traffic Advisory Committee.</p>																							

#	Ongoing Projects and Activities
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1.	<b>Project Title: Workload Studies (Resource Assessment Study and Judicial)</b>	<b>Priority: 1</b>
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**Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:**

I <i>Access</i>	II <i>Independence</i>	III <i>Modernization</i>	IV <i>Quality</i>	V <i>Education</i>	VI <i>Infrastructure</i>	VII <i>Funding</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Project Summary:** In October 2013, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee approved a motion stating that the workload studies (both staff and judicial) should be updated every five years, though not concurrently so that they continue to accurately represent staff and judicial workload. The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) is used to update the caseweights and other model parameters that are needed to estimate workload-based need for the staff in the trial courts. Outputs from RAS are provided to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee for their use in the Workload Formula (WF). The Judicial Workload Study is used to update the caseweights and other model parameters that are needed to estimate the number of judgeships needed in the trial courts.

The Judicial Council adopted the updated 2024 RAS study on April 25, 2025. The committee will provide supplemental explanatory information for case types with significant staff workload changes. This information will assist with education of trial courts, Branch leadership, and external stakeholders on the changes in staff weighted caseloads between 2017 and 2024. The committee may recommend changes to the 2024 RAS study caseweights to the Judicial Council if warranted. The committee intends to complete this work in early-2026 and provide educational information to internal Branch constituents in Spring 2026. Recommended changes to the 2024 RAS caseweights, if any, will be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval in April 2026.

2025 Judicial Workload Study – The Judicial Workload Study update began in the summer of 2025, with the goal of completing the judicial workload study update in 2026 to coincide with the legislatively-mandated Judicial Needs Assessment report due November 1, 2026. The committee will review the judicial workload model parameters and inputs that inform assessed judicial need in the California trial courts. The committee will support development of information materials and participate in educational events for presiding judges and court executive officers. The results will be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval at the July 17, 2026, business meeting.

- February 2026: Receive an update on the study, to include preliminary caseweights, and perspectives from Judicial Council staff and the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) on any significant variance from prior studies. The committee will review and approve an education and communication plan regarding the study results. In addition to formal meetings (below), communication may include webinars, data visualizations, and/or email-based educational information.
- April 2026: DAAC representatives will present preliminary caseweights and preliminary perspectives on explanatory factors for significant changes at the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee (TCPJAC) and Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC) joint business meeting.

#	Ongoing Projects and Activities								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May/June 2026: Review of final recommendations for new judicial caseweights and DAAC recommendation to the Judicial Council.</li> <li>• July 2026: Submit the 2025 Judicial Workload Study to the Judicial Council for approval.</li> </ul> <p>Adjustment Request Proposals (ARPs): If applicable, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) refers ARPs to DAAC for review and analysis as they pertain to the workload models. For 2026, this will include a referral to evaluate whether a parameter should be added to staff workload need to account for staffing imbalances between assessed judicial need and judicial position equivalents. The committee intends to complete this work in mid-2026.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> Ongoing</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> In addition to use of existing resources, completion of this project will be accomplished with a consultant. Funding for a consultant was approved and received. Expanded use of subcommittees to address referred and requested projects may require additional administrative support for meeting preparation and documentation of outcomes.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> NCSC and trial courts.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> CLAC, CSCAC, Fam/Juv, TCBAC, and Judicial Branch Budget Committee (JBBC).</p>								
2.	<b>Project Title:</b> Trial Court Operational Metrics Review	<b>Priority:</b> 1							
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 14%;">I Access <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 14%;">II Independence <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 14%;">III Modernization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 14%;">IV Quality <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 14%;">V Education <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 14%;">VI Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 14%;">VII Funding <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I Access <input type="checkbox"/>	II Independence <input type="checkbox"/>	III Modernization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IV Quality <input type="checkbox"/>	V Education <input type="checkbox"/>	VI Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/>	VII Funding <input type="checkbox"/>
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<p><b>Project Summary:</b> In connection with the required reporting per Government Code section 68515 (formerly known as SB 154), the committee should review existing standards and measures of judicial administration and consider whether existing standards should be updated or modified or if new standards should be adopted. Any new, updated, or modified metrics should be relevant and meaningful to court operations and further progress efficient and effective caseflow management. The committee will continue to assess current standards and measures and may want to consult with the National Center for State Courts or other entities on these standards. The committee does not anticipate significant work on this project in the current year due to other projects. The committee may develop a workplan during the current year for possible inclusion in the 2027 agenda.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> On Hold due to competing projects.</p>									

#	Ongoing Projects and Activities																						
	<p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> Completion of this project will be accomplished with existing resources.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Trial courts; Judicial Council, and NCSC.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> Center for Judicial Education and Resource (CJER) Advisory Committee, CLAC, CSCAC, Fam/Juv, JBBC, and TCBAC.</p>																						
3.	<p><b>Project Title: Branchwide Data Analytics Governance and Policy Development</b></p>	<p><b>Priority: 1</b></p>																					
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>II</td> <td>III</td> <td>IV</td> <td>V</td> <td>VI</td> <td>VII</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access</td> <td>Independence</td> <td>Modernization</td> <td>Quality</td> <td>Education</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Funding</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Access	Independence	Modernization	Quality	Education	Infrastructure	Funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p><b>Project Summary:</b> As part of branchwide efforts to use technology to innovate and increase access to justice and in recognition of the critical importance of data-driven decision-making, the committee will develop data standards and principles that address (1) data quality; (2) how we access, use, and share data; and (3) data security. These policies will guide the Judicial Council and its advisory bodies in the use of data for decision-making. The committee will review the work completed by the Data Analytics Workstream to develop data governance policy concepts and will consider developing or finalizing one or more policy proposals for Judicial Council review and approval. The committee will develop a workplan for additional policy development.</p> <p>Data Visualizations and Dashboard Review – The committee will review data visualizations and dashboards submitted by Judicial Council staff for review as outlined in the Dashboard Release Policy.</p> <p>Data Analytics Policies – The committee will develop a workplan for future policy development in this area. Significant progress on this project is not expected in 2025/2026 due to competing projects.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> Ongoing.</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> Completion of this project will be accomplished with existing resources with input from Judicial Council offices of Information Technology, Legal Services, and CJER.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Trial courts.</p>																							

#	Ongoing Projects and Activities																						
	<i>AC Collaboration:</i> Artificial Intelligence Task Force.																						
4.	<b>Project Title:</b> Trial Court Operational Metrics Annual Report (Government Code 68515, formerly known as SB 154)	<b>Priority:</b> 1																					
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>II</td> <td>III</td> <td>IV</td> <td>V</td> <td>VI</td> <td>VII</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Access</i></td> <td><i>Independence</i></td> <td><i>Modernization</i></td> <td><i>Quality</i></td> <td><i>Education</i></td> <td><i>Infrastructure</i></td> <td><i>Funding</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	<i>Access</i>	<i>Independence</i>	<i>Modernization</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p><b>Project Summary:</b> As required by budget bill language, the Judicial Council will publish an annual report by February 1 each year to the Legislature on the operations of each trial court with various operational and budgetary metrics, including but are not limited to, 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, the calculated funding level of each court and the percent of funding actually provided to each court, and the funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council—approved workload formula. The committee will review the Judicial Council staff plan for development of this report and may propose additional or modified metrics.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> Ongoing; The annual report is due February 1.</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> Completion of this project will be accomplished with existing resources.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Legislature.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> TBD/As needed.</p>																							
5.	<b>Project Title:</b> Branchwide Data Collection	<b>Priority:</b> 1																					
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>II</td> <td>III</td> <td>IV</td> <td>V</td> <td>VI</td> <td>VII</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Access</i></td> <td><i>Independence</i></td> <td><i>Modernization</i></td> <td><i>Quality</i></td> <td><i>Education</i></td> <td><i>Infrastructure</i></td> <td><i>Funding</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	<i>Access</i>	<i>Independence</i>	<i>Modernization</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Funding</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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#	Ongoing Projects and Activities																						
	<p><b>Project Summary:</b> The Judicial Council is required to survey the business of the courts. Branch data collection helps to inform court leaders of trends and to make business decisions based on data. The committee will review and make policy recommendations on statewide data collection beyond the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS). The recommendations should be incorporated into the judicial branch data roadmap. In 2025/2026, the committee will work with the Court Executive Advisory Committee and the Appellate Advisory Committee to define responsibilities and process for defining new data reporting requirements.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> Ongoing.</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> Completion of this project will be accomplished with existing resources.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Trial and appellate courts.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> Appellate Advisory Committee, CEAC, JBSIS Subcommittee of CEAC, and others TBD.</p>																						
6.	<p><b>Project Title: Branchwide Data Analytics Education and Building a Data Analytics Community</b></p>	<p><b>Priority: 1</b></p>																					
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>II</td> <td>III</td> <td>IV</td> <td>V</td> <td>VI</td> <td>VII</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Access</td> <td>Independence</td> <td>Modernization</td> <td>Quality</td> <td>Education</td> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>Funding</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Access	Independence	Modernization	Quality	Education	Infrastructure	Funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<p><b>Project Summary:</b> As part of its efforts to expand data analytics capacity, the committee should identify branchwide educational opportunities for judges, justices, and court staff to become more conversant in data collection and usage in order to foster a branchwide data analytics community.</p> <p>Data Analytics Summit – The committee will support, at the request of Judicial Council staff, the bi-annual data analytics summit that supports information sharing and education of court leaders and data practitioners.</p> <p>Data Educational Sessions – The committee will support the CJER Advisory Committee’s efforts for data education sessions as requested.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> Ongoing.</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> This project will draw on existing resources in the Judicial Council Research, Analytics, and Data Office.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p>																							

#	Ongoing Projects and Activities								
	<p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Trial and appellate courts.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> CJER Advisory Committee, CEAC, and TCPJAC.</p>								
7.	<b>Project Title: Judicial Needs Assessment Report (Gov. Code § 61614(c)(1))</b>	<b>Priority: 1</b>							
<p><b>Supported Strategic Plan Branch Goals:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>I Access <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>II Independence <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>III Modernization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>IV Quality <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>V Education <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>VI Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>VII Funding <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>			I Access <input type="checkbox"/>	II Independence <input type="checkbox"/>	III Modernization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IV Quality <input type="checkbox"/>	V Education <input type="checkbox"/>	VI Infrastructure <input type="checkbox"/>	VII Funding <input type="checkbox"/>
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<p><b>Project Summary:</b> Government Code section 61614(c)(1) requires the Judicial Council to prepare biennial updates of the Judicial Needs Assessment (JNA) in even-numbered years. The needs assessment is used as the basis for Budget Change Proposals for new judgeships, subordinate judicial officer conversion requests, and to seek authorization for additional judgeships. The last report was issued in November 2022 to reflect the most current workload measures based on the Judicial Workload Study published in 2018. The 2024 JNA report was delayed as the committee updates the judicial workload study which will be conducted in 2025 and reflected in the 2026 report.</p> <p><b>Status/Timeline:</b> The biennial report will be completed November 1, 2026.</p> <p><b>Fiscal Impact/Staff Resources:</b> Completion of this review will be accomplished with existing resources.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check this box if this project may result in an allocation or distribution of funds to the courts.</p> <p><b>Internal/External Stakeholders:</b> Trial courts and Legislature.</p> <p><b>AC Collaboration:</b> TBD/As needed.</p>									

### III. LIST OF 2025 PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

#	Project Highlights and Achievements
1.	The RAS update was completed in 2024. The updated RAS caseweights and other model parameters were approved by the Judicial Council at its April 25, 2025, business meeting.
2.	In August 2025, DAAC reviewed and approved the Court Operational Metrics Data Dashboard to send to CEAC for their feedback.
3.	In February 2025, DAAC reviewed and approved the data roadmap and 2026–27 budget change proposal concept for data analytics.
4.	In May 2025, DAAC sponsored a Data Analytics Summit attended by over 100 branch analytic staff.