



Judicial Council of California

Data Analytics Advisory Committee

www.courts.ca.gov/daac.htm
research@jud.ca.gov

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

DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR JULY 14, 2026

Meeting Contents

Agenda	2
Minutes	
Minutes from May 12, 2026, Meeting	4
Discussion and Possible Action Item	
Item 1 – Memo to DAAC Sacramento ARP	7
Item 2 – Memo – Judge Day Value	10
Item 3 – RAS Supplemental Review Memo to DAAC.....	13



Judicial Council of California

Data Analytics Advisory Committee

www.courts.ca.gov/daac.htm
research@jud.ca.gov

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

DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF OPEN MEETING

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

THIS MEETING IS BEING CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: July 14, 2026
Time: 1:00 P.M. – 4:00 P.M.
Public Call-in Number: <https://jcc.granicus.com/player/event/4924>

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

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

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

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

Call to Order and Roll Call, 1:00 P.M – 1:15 P.M. (15 Minutes)

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of May 12, 2026, Data Analytics Advisory Committee meeting.

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

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting only in writing. In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to research@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, attention: Ms. Kristin Greenaway. Only written comments received by July 13 12:00 P.M. will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS X-X)

Item 1

Sacramento Adjustment Request Proposal, 1:15 P.M. – 1:30 P.M. (15 Minutes)

Discuss the Adjustment Request Process (ARP) proposal submitted by the Superior Court of Sacramento County.

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

Ms. Kristin Greenaway, Manager, JCC

Item 2

Judicial Workload Study: Day Value, 1:30 P.M. – 2:00 P.M. (30 minutes)

Discuss the judicial workday value which is the number of case-related minutes available to each judicial officer per working day.

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

Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst, JCC

Item 3

Judicial Workload Study: Workload Changes and Assessed Need, 2:00 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. (1.0 hours)

Discuss workload changes and assessed need resulting from Judicial Workload Study (JWS) model update.

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

IV. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1

Resource Assessment Study (RAS): RAS Supplemental 3:00 P.M. – 3:15 P.M. (15 minutes)

Discuss RAS supplemental review memo

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

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

V. ADJOURNMENT

Good of the Order 3:15 P.M. – 4:00 P.M. (45 minutes)

Adjourn 4:00 P.M.



Judicial Council of California

Data Analytics Advisory Committee

www.courts.ca.gov/daac.htm
research@jud.ca.gov

DATA ANALYTICS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

May 12, 2026

10:00 a.m. - 2:05 p.m.

Electronic

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; Ms. Nicole Le; Mr. Kevin Harrigan; Hon. Lawrence R. Riff; Mr. Brandon Henson; Mr. Robert Oliver

Advisory Body Members Absent: Hon. Benjamin Coats

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. Suzanne Talarico; Ms. Jessica Devencenzi

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m., and Ms. Kristin Greenaway took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the March 25, 2026, Data Analytics Advisory Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1 – 6)

Item 1

Data Warehouse Interviews

Presenter(s): Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Chief Data Analytics Officer, JCC
 Mr. Jack Madans, Project Manager, JCC

Mr. Jack Madans described structured interviews with pilot courts that were conducted to assess aspirations, capacity, and onboarding experience for the statewide data warehouse. Courts ranked automated JBSIS reporting as their number one priority for this program. Other priorities for courts include a platform for court-initiated analytics and statewide dashboards provided by the JCC. The pilot program will continue with Santa Barbara submitting its first automated JBSIS report in June.

Action:

None.

Item 2**Judicial Workload Study: Updated Caseweights**

Presenter(s): Mr. Mustafa Sagir, Supervising Analyst, JCC
Ms. Suzanne Talarico, Project Consultant, NCSC

Ms. Suzanne Talarico first gave an overview of Judicial Workload time study and detailed the data validation process performed by the NCSC. Components of data validation included reviewing data by individual participants, weighting data to account for missing entries and non-participants, conducting sufficiency of time surveys, and holding discussions with focus groups.

Next, Ms. Talarico presented the updated caseweights and highlighted how the majority of caseweights increased since the last time study. One exception is the caseweight for complex civil, which decreased by over 50%. The committee discussed the proposed changes to the caseweights and agreed that the NCSC methodology used to calculate the caseweights was accurate.

Action:

The committee voted to adopt the updated Judicial Workload Study caseweights as calculated by the NCSC methodology.

Item 3**Resource Assessment Study: RAS Supplemental**

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

Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin described the RAS Supplemental review process prior to a committee discussion surrounding the memo. The RAS Supplemental targeted case types with a greater than 20% change in caseweight, and aimed to validate results and provide explanatory reasons for the changes. Ms. Rose-Goodwin cited legislative changes as one reason for the changes in caseweights.

The committee then provided grammatical and structural feedback for the memo that will be sent to stakeholders.

Action:

The committee voted to recognize the RAS Supplemental review work as complete with the understanding that staff will refine the memo prior to branch communication.

Item 4**Adjustment Request Process (ARP)**

Presenter(s): Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair

The committee discussion surrounding the Adjustment Request Process was postponed to the next meeting.

Item 5**Review Annual Agenda**

Presenter(s): Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair

Mr. Jake Chatters walked through the DAAC annual agenda to identify key projects as the RAS/JWS work winds down. These potential projects involve topics such as operational metrics, data analytics governance and policy, branch-wide data collection, and data education within the branch. Committee members can email Mr. Chatters with recommendations regarding project priority.

Action:

None.

Item 6**Civil Arrests in Court Facilities: Dashboard Scope Review**

Presenter(s): Ms. Jessica Devencenzi, Principal Advisor, JCC

Mr. Jack Madans, Project Manager, JCC

Rule 10.440 requires courts to report civil arrests occurring in or around court facilities. Ms. Jessica Devencenzi gave a presentation on how the Judicial Council plans to collect and present this data. To ensure consistent data collection, Ms. Devencenzi's team developed a structured form that courts can use to submit data. Furthermore, to present data to stakeholders, the team is developing a dashboard that will be refreshed monthly. Examples of data elements that will be presented on the dashboard include statewide totals and a county heat map shaded by volume.

Action:

None.

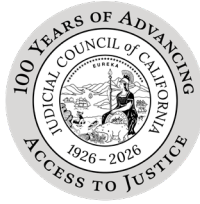
INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS

None.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 2:10 p.m..

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



Judicial Council of California

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Telephone 415-865-4200 · Fax 415-865-4205

MEMORANDUM

Date

June 24, 2026

Action Requested

Review and Approve

To

Members of the Data Analytics Advisory Committee

Deadline

July 14, 2026

From

Data Analytics Advisory Committee
Jake Chatters, Chair
Kristin Greenaway, Manager
Research, Analytics, and Data

Contact

Kristin Greenaway, Manager
415.865.7832
kristin.greenaway@jud.ca.gov

Subject

Adjustment Request Process: Superior Court
of Sacramento County

Executive Summary

In January 2026, an Adjustment Request Process (ARP) proposal was submitted by the Superior Court of Sacramento County. The court requests a Workload Formula adjustment to support post-conviction workload needs which they believe are not captured in the Workload Formula. Specifically, the court is requesting the equivalent of 1.5 deputy clerk full-time equivalents (FTEs)—at an annual cost of approximately \$175,000—to perform duties to comply with the sealing requirements resulting from Assembly Bill 1076, which became effective January 1, 2021.

Background

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee's Workload Formula Adjustment Request Process is used by the trial courts to suggest modifications to the Workload Formula used for trial court funding¹ Per Judicial Council policy the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC)

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

chair, in consultation with the Judicial Council Budget Services director, reviews each request received from the courts and refers them to the appropriate advisory committee for review and recommendation.

On March 2, 2026, TCBAC referred the subject ARP to the Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC), determining that the issue was related to court workload measured in the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model. DAAC was notified of the ARP at its March 25, 2026, meeting.

Role of DAAC

In evaluating ARP requests that come to the DAAC, the committee must determine how the proposal impacts one of the components of the RAS model: court filings, caseweights, the staff work year value; and the other model parameters that are used to assess workload. The following considerations are taken into account:

- Impact of the proposal on filings data, including any change in filing volume. If the proposal creates a new workload category, filings data across all 58 courts must be reportable.
- Changes to court workload that impact the RAS model caseweights, such as new processes or number of hearings, that change the amount of time that staff need to process cases.
- New laws or other issues that change the available time of court staff, which is measured in the staff year value.
- Other changes to the components of the calculation of staff FTE need as measured in RAS (i.e. court clusters, manager-supervisor ratio, program 90 ratio).

Following this analysis, DAAC may decide if it is necessary to make an adjustment to the RAS model. If an adjustment is needed, the committee may include the change in the next RAS update, made approximately every 5 years, or make an interim adjustment to the model.

Analysis/Rationale

DAAC staff reviewed the ARP and also later spoke with Sacramento Superior Court staff to confirm details of the request.

The subject ARP requires courts to perform a new function—post-conviction workload required under Penal Code sections 851.93 and 1203.425 (resulting from AB 1076). These laws require the DOJ to review records and identify persons with convictions or arrests that meet eligibility criteria for record-clearing relief and provide lists to the courts on a monthly basis. The court is then required to seal the cases. The court reports that the current Workload Formula does not capture workload for required post-conviction activities, including sealing arrests not resulting in conviction and sealing dismissed convictions.

However, the RAS model does capture post-conviction workload and is reflected in the RAS model caseweights (the time in minutes to process a case from filing through post disposition).

Since AB 1076 took effect in January 2021 and the most recent RAS update was conducted in 2024, the impacts of AB 1076 are reflected in the RAS model caseweights (which reflect workload). Although Sacramento was not one of the 19 study courts that participated in the 2024 study update, AB 1076 affects courts statewide and the resulting workload would have been captured from the participating courts and therefore incorporated in the updated caseweights.

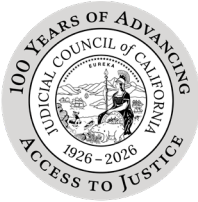
In summary, any workload impacts associated with AB 1076 would have been captured in the 2024 RAS study update

Recommendation

Based on review and analysis of the ARP received from the Superior Court of Sacramento County, Judicial Council staff do not recommend approving this request.

Attachments and Links

Attachment A: Sacramento ARP 2026.pdf



Judicial Council of California

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Telephone 415-865-4200 · Fax 415-865-4205

MEMORANDUM

Date

July 7, 2026

Action Requested

Please Review

To

Members of Data Analytics Advisory Committee

Deadline

July 14, 2026

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 Workday Value

Executive Summary

The judicial workday value, the number of case-related minutes available to each judicial officer per working day, is a core input to the assessed judicial need calculation. No California statute, rule, or Judicial Council authority prescribes this value or specifies how much daily time should be allocated to lunch and breaks; it is an assumption rather than a data-driven or legally mandated figure.

Consistent with prior California Judicial Workload Study (JWS) updates, the 2026 update assumes a 9-hour day (8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.) less one hour for lunch and breaks, producing 8 available hours. The 2025 time study measured non-case-related (NCR) time — activities such as general administration, committees, and community outreach — at a median of 49 minutes per day. Following review by the DAAC Judicial Workload Subcommittee, DAAC approved a case-related day value of 431 minutes (7 hours 11 minutes), reflecting the 8 available hours less 49 minutes of NCR time. Previous JWS updates assumed a 6-hour case-related day. The current update is the first to derive non-case-related time directly from time-study data rather than relying on an assumed deduction.

Other states use a range of judicial day values, generally clustering between roughly 6 and 7 case-related hours. Following DAAC's adoption of the 2026 judicial case weights, DAAC received questions related to the time allowed for lunch and breaks in the judicial work day. This

memorandum describes the basis for the assumption for the committee's awareness and confirmation.

Issue

The case-related judicial workday value is not governed by statute or rule; it is an assumption that materially affects assessed judicial need. Following DAAC's adoption of the 2026 caseweights and a case-related day value of 431 minutes, questions arose regarding the time allowed for lunch and breaks. This memorandum examines whether the current 60-minute allowance for lunch and breaks should be expanded to 90 minutes and what effect that change would have on assessed judicial need.

Background

Role in the calculation: The case-related day value is multiplied by the number of working days in the year to produce the annual work-year value that anchors assessed judicial need (three-year average filings $\times$ caseweights $\div$ work-year value). At 431 minutes per day across 212 working days, the work-year value is 91,372 minutes.

No governing authority: No California statute, rule, or Judicial Council authority specifies how much daily time should be allocated to lunch and breaks for purposes of the workload calculation. Labor Code section 512 generally requires a 30-minute meal period for covered employees who work more than five hours, but it does not apply to judicial officers.

Data collected: The JWS time study does not collect lunch and break time as part of non-case-related time. As a result, neither the current 60-minute allowance nor a proposed alternative can be validated with time-study data; both are assumptions.

Prior California practice: Previous California JWS updates used the same starting point: a 9-hour day less one hour for lunch and breaks. The lunch-and-breaks assumption has remained constant at 60 minutes across all prior JWS cycles. The change in this update is a smaller NCR deduction. Prior studies subtracted roughly two hours of NCR time, yielding a 6-hour case-related day ($9 - 1 - 2 = 6$), whereas the 2026 update subtracts 49 minutes, yielding 431 minutes.

DAAC Decisions for the 2026 Update: At its March 2026 meeting, DAAC made two key methodology decisions regarding available judicial working days and available case-related time per judicial officer for use in developing the 2026 judicial workload caseweights and assessed judicial need.

First, DAAC approved updating the available working days per year to reflect actual vacation, sick leave, and education and training usage collected from the time-study courts, as well as the addition of the Juneteenth holiday. This resulted in a change to 212 working days, compared to the 214 working days used in prior studies.

Second, DAAC approved updating the case-related time per day to 7 hours and 11 minutes (431 minutes) based on the median non-case-related time reported by participating courts. The past two judicial workload studies used an assumed NCR deduction of roughly two hours; the 2026

study instead derives NCR directly from time-study data, supporting greater data integrity and a more accurate measure of available case-related time.

In approving these changes, DAAC retained the longstanding 60-minute assumption for lunch and breaks.

Origin of the 90-minute alternative: Following DAAC's adoption of the 2026 caseweights and the 431-minute day value, questions were raised about whether the current 60-minute allowance adequately accounts for lunch and breaks in a judicial officer's day. The 90-minute figure would assume a 30-minute increase — equivalent to, for example, a 60-minute lunch plus two 15-minute breaks — reducing available time to 7.5 hours and the case-related day to 401 minutes.

Analysis

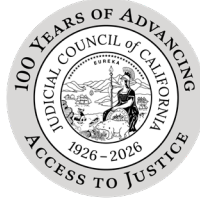
The day value is an assumption, not a statutory or data-driven figure: No legal authority sets the value, and the lunch-and-breaks allocation is an assumption rather than something measured in the time study. This is consistent with national practice: National Center for State Courts (NCSC) advises that the relevant advisory committee determines the number of hours a judicial officer is expected to work, with states commonly selecting either 7.5 or 8 hours and resulting case-related days generally falling between 6 and 7 hours.

The 2026 study maintains California's established assumption: The study retains the longstanding 9-hour day less one hour for lunch and breaks (8 available hours), then subtracts 49 minutes of NCR time to reach 431 minutes (7 hours 11 minutes) of case-related time. Preserving this assumption maintains comparability with prior JWS updates; the only methodological change from earlier studies is the reduced NCR deduction.

Impact on need: The day value has an important impact on assessed judicial need. Because it sits in the denominator of the judicial need formula, an increase in available case-related time decreases overall assessed need. Although the larger case-related time value reduces need relative to the prior 6-hour day, the caseweight increases more than offset it, so with the current update statewide need rose from 98 judgeships in the 2022 Judicial Needs Assessment update to 159 — a 62% increase. Moreover, under the current update some superior courts show need exceeding their authorized positions by close to 50%, and 11 courts by more than 30%. Expanding the lunch-and-breaks allowance to 90 minutes would further increase assessed need.

Assessment

The 7-hour-11-minute value is based on California's consistent, longstanding assumption of an 8-hour judge working day value and the updated, data-driven non-case-related time collected in the 2025 time study (49 minutes). By maintaining a consistent assumption and updating caseweights and non-case-related time based on current observed data, the 2026 update accurately captures emerging workload drivers and corresponding judicial need.



Judicial Council of California

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Telephone 415-865-4200 · Fax 415-865-4205

MEMORANDUM

Date

June 30, 2026

Action Requested

Please review

To

Data Analytics Advisory Committee

Deadline

July 23, 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

Executive Summary

The Judicial Council's 2024 Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model (2024 RAS Model) was approved by the Judicial Council in April 2025 on the recommendation of the Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC). The 2024 RAS Model reflects new case weights based on a time study led by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) and the Judicial Council's Research, Analytics, and Data unit. The 2024 RAS Model updates the prior RAS study from 2018. The RAS output is used as a key metric in the Trial Court Workload Funding Model, which is used by the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee and the Judicial Council to allocate funds to the Trial Courts. Due to the close proximity between adoption of the 2024 RAS Model and annual update of the 2025/2026 Trial Court Workload Funding Model, a one-year pause was instituted on the use of the 2024 RAS Model to allow additional DAAC-led stakeholder engagement. DAAC initiated a supplemental review to validate the study findings and to articulate the factors driving changes in staff processing times more fully.

The supplemental review had three goals:

- Address trial court stakeholder and DAAC questions regarding the study methodology and confirm adherence to JCC research standards and the scope of work with the NCSC;
- Distinguish workload changes caused by new case weights versus changes in filings; and
- Expand understanding of major changes in staff processing case weight.

To accomplish these goals, staff:

- Reviewed the original NCSC scope of work, all NCSC artifacts related to the study, confirmed JCC staff review of NCSC outputs, and presented background information to DAAC.
- Reviewed the 2024 RAS Model against the 2018 RAS Model in the context of both static and changing filings, to separate impacts of case weight changes from impacts of changing filings.
- Invited courts to participate in validation sessions to expand understanding of changes in cases processing for case types with a 20% or greater change from the prior study.
- Reviewed state-level Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) data sets and requested additional court-level data in an effort to understand any changes in case-related behavior.
- Analyzed California legislation passed between 2018 and 2024 that impacted court processes.

Through these efforts, with input and oversight by DAAC, staff found:

- 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.
- Court staff stakeholders were able to provide some additional anecdotal information that helped put context to changes in processing times. Overall, however, the overarching sentiment reflected general increases in case and process complexity or workload change due to filings growth.
- Neither court-provided data nor information maintained in JBSIS provided dispositive information to contextualize the results. For example, data was not able to show noteworthy changes in the number of motions per case, which might suggest changes in party behavior within a case.
- The primary driver of changes in staff time per case appears to be the cumulative impact of nearly a decade of legislative activity. Over the past eight years, more than 100 bills identified by the Judicial Council as affecting case-processing workload have incrementally increased case complexity, and the updated caseweights reflect this added complexity across staff functions.

Staff recommends DAAC accept these findings, direct staff to update informational materials related to the 2024 RAS Model to reflect these findings, and to provide this memorandum to the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee, the Court Executives Advisory Committee, and the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, and close the RAS Supplement project.

Background

Changes in the law, technology, and case processing practices require periodically remeasuring workload in the courts. These changes are not reflected in the number of court filings, but rather in the workload required to process each filing. The Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (the predecessor to DAAC) recommended that the branch update the caseweights and other model parameters in the RAS model approximately every five years. The RAS model has been updated various times since it was first adopted in 2005, with the last update, prior to the current effort, taking place in 2016. The pandemic delayed the next planned study update to 2023 at which point the National Center for State Courts was contracted to perform a study update using its weighted caseload time study methodology. Following review and approval by DAAC in meetings in late 2024 and early 2025, the updated RAS case weights and other model parameters were approved by the Judicial Council at its April 2025 meeting.

The RAS update was highly anticipated as the first update following the COVID-19 pandemic. In the time since the 2016 update, courts had experienced significant changes in practice, such as legislatively mandated postdisposition relief, technological advancements, or the use of remote virtual technology in court proceedings. Given that the RAS output is a key data element in the Trial Court Workload Funding Methodology, used to allocate funding amongst the Trial Courts and due to the age of the prior RAS model, there was significant interest in completing the study by spring 2025 to allow its use in the FY 2025-26 Workload Formula. This tight timeline limited staff's ability to socialize the study findings with stakeholders and address questions about the study results.

The combined impacts of the changes in case weights within the 2024 RAS Model and the 2025-26 Workload Funding Model led to stakeholder questions about the methodology in the RAS update and a desire for additional explanatory information regarding these changes.

As a result of these questions, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee decided to pause the use of the 2024 RAS Model output for its funding methodology to allow DAAC and Judicial Council staff time to address these questions and socialize the results over a longer timeframe.

DAAC initiated the RAS Supplemental review in Fall 2025, with three stated goals:

- Address trial court stakeholder and DAAC questions regarding the study methodology and confirm adherence to JCC research standards and the scope of work with the NCSC;
- Distinguish workload changes caused by new case weights versus changes in filings; and
- Expand understanding of major changes in staff processing case weight.

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 identify areas where additional explanatory information would be helpful;
- Review JCC staff work to confirm NCSC work was reviewed to JCC standards.
- Convene additional validation sessions with courts to solicit additional information.
- 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.

This work was performed between December 2025 and May 2026.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Study Methodology Validation

To address the first goal of the RAS Supplemental 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.

Through these efforts, staff confirmed that the study was conducted within the NCSC scope of work and adhered to research goals and parameters.

Distinguishing Workload Changes – Filings Versus Caseweights

The second goal of the review was to distinguish workload changes caused by new case weights versus changes in filings. Statewide total filings increased since the last study, and, combined with changes in the weights due to the study update, the overall RAS FTE increased. With both increasing from the prior study, the totality may have seemed related to the RAS case weight update alone. Further, the new RAS case weights were combined with policy updates within the Workload Formula itself that increased the overall statewide dollar need in the workload formula. 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.

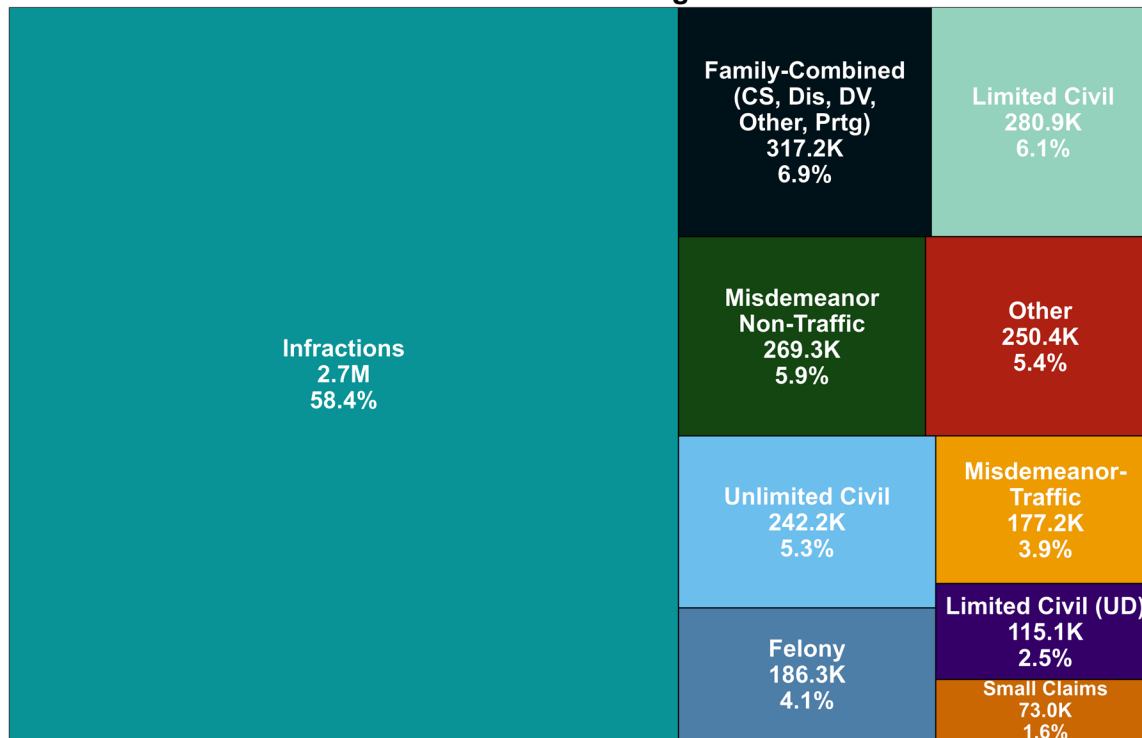
Caseweights and filings represent two of the three main components to the RAS model formula. Along with the work year value, these components are used to estimate the assessed need for case processing staff, using the following formula:

$$\text{Assessed Need (FTE)} = \frac{\text{Filings} \times \text{Caseweight}}{\text{Workyear Value}}$$

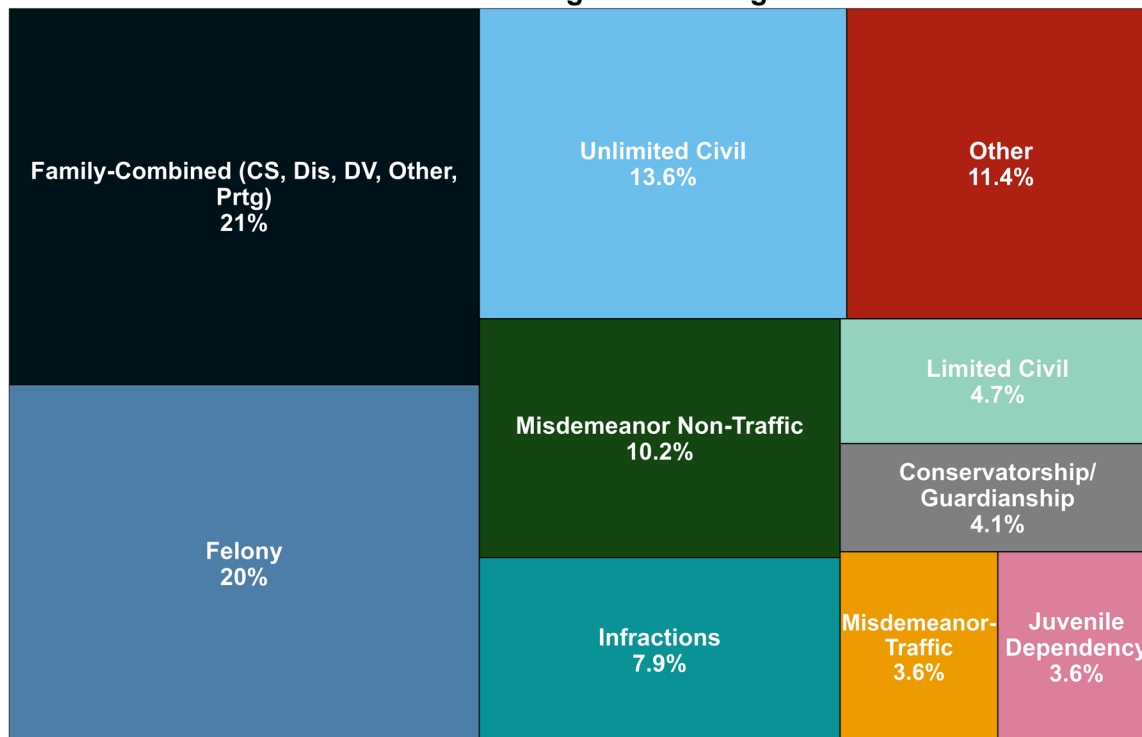
When both the filings and the caseweights change from one iteration of the RAS model to another, it can be difficult to isolate the amount of change due to filings changes and the amount of change due to the update in the caseweights. Filings patterns differ by casetype and over time, with some filings types trending upwards and others remaining flat or trending down. In addition to the direction of the trending, some trajectories are more steep in some casetypes compared to others. Additionally, the impact of a caseweight change differs depending on the volume of filings associated with that casetype. Some court workload is high volume but takes little time (i.e, infractions); some workload is time-intensive but occurs relatively infrequently (i.e. probate/conservatorship).

The following two graphics illustrate this issue. The first graphic shows the relative proportion of each filing type in the most recent iteration of the RAS model. For example, unlimited civil cases are 5.3% of total filings, while infractions represent 58.4% of total filings. The second graphic shows the relative proportions of each casetype when filings are multiplied by caseweights to show workload for each casetype. In this graphic, unlimited civil cases represent 13.6% of statewide court workload, whereas infractions cases represent 7.9% of court workload. These two casetypes illustrate how filings volume differs from workload.

RAS 2025: Filings



RAS 2025: Filings x Caseweights



Here's why this is relevant. The FY 25-26 RAS model, with updated weights, showed an increased need for staffing in the range of 15% when compared to FY 24-25. Of that 15%, 12%

is attributable to the change in the weights. The other 3% is due to an increase in the three-year average filings used to calculate RAS.

In its review of the change in caseweights from one study to the next, the subcommittee also reviewed the overall workload impact when accounting for filings. This analysis helped the committee contextualize the changes in the weights.

Expand Understanding of Changes in Staff Case Weights

A majority of staff's work in the RAS Supplement was focused on the third goal of the effort, to:

Expand understanding of major changes in staff processing case weight.

Prior to collecting new information, staff reviewed information provided during focus groups and input from court study participants. 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.

Those participants, during the original study period, identified a number of drivers of workload change across case types. The most frequently stated reason was general "case complexity." Indeed, court workload has become increasingly complex for many case types, primarily owing to legislative changes enacted since the last RAS update in 2016. These legislative changes, aimed at improving access to justice for all Californians, have had significant impacts on court workload, leading to increased case processing times reflected in updated caseweights. New laws have resulted in cases returning to court postdisposition for resentencing, increased court-calendared events, changes to data entry processes, and the introduction of new case processing activities and requirements. While serving an important public policy purpose, the cumulative impact of these requirements results in more work for court staff. Some key legislative changes affecting case processing include:

- **Postconviction resentencing:** Legislation offering postconviction relief that allows courts to recall a sentence and initiate resentencing. This has increased felony caseweights because the reopening of previously disposed cases is not counted as a new filing.
- **The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment Act:** The CARE Act provides community-based behavioral health services and supports to Californians living with severe mental health disorders who meet health and safety criteria. It is a new civil court process that has created new court workload.
- **Ability-to-pay determinations:** Courts now take into account a party's ability to pay fines and fees. This has reduced burdens on lower-income individuals, but has generated new court processes that have added additional workload to the courts.
- **The Racial Justice Act (RJA)/Racial Justice for All Act:** The RJA expands a defendant's ability to gather evidence of racial bias and allows for the reversal or modification of a conviction or sentence.
- **Juvenile justice reform:** There are more diversion opportunities for juveniles previously eligible for Department of Juvenile Justice commitments, but the cases that remain and come before the courts—those not eligible for diversion—are the most serious and complex.

Staff then sought to expand on this information through a number of steps, outlined in the following subsections.

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.¹ 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

¹ 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 reviewed these case types with DAAC at its August 5, 2025 meeting. Based on the information already available from the original study, DAAC members removed the following case types from the supplemental review²:

- **Felony** –Broad understanding of impact of post-disposition work was sufficiently explanatory.
- **Mental health certification** – Prior weight reflected a small sample size.
- **Juvenile delinquency** – Analysis of juvenile detention patterns was informative and sufficiently explanatory.

For the remaining case types, staff prepared an analysis that summarized changes in the weight since the 2018 study updates, compiled more comprehensive 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 conducted supplemental analyses using JBSIS data, where applicable.

Appendix A contains the supplemental review findings and Appendix B lists legislation passed since the last study update that affects court workload.

Supplemental Review Findings

At its December 12, 2025 and January 12, 2026 meetings, the Staff Workload Subcommittee reviewed the supplemental review findings. 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

² All case types were reviewed as part of the legislative impact analysis.

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.

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 and, upon direction from DAAC, provided to TCPJAC, CEAC, and TCBAC.

Appendix A

Casetype-specific supplemental review findings

Complex Civil

The new weight³ 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.

³ 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.⁴ 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:

⁴ The prompt given was “read this file and summarize all legislation that affects court workload.”

- Conduct preventive detention hearings.
- 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

