# JUDICIAL COUNCIL *of* CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688
Tel. 415-865-4200
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courts.ca.gov

HON. PATRICIA GUERRERO
*Chief Justice of California*
*Chair of the Judicial Council*

HON. BRAD R. HILL
*Chair, Executive and Planning Committee*

HON. STACY BOULWARE EURIE
*Chair, Legislation Committee*

HON. JOAN K. IRION
*Chair, Rules Committee*

HON. MARIA D. HERNANDEZ
*Chair, Technology Committee*

HON. ANN C. MOORMAN
*Chair, Judicial Branch Budget Committee*
*Chair, Litigation Management Committee*

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MS. MICHELLE CURRAN
*Administrative Director*
*Judicial Council*

February 19, 2026

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Legislative Counsel
1021 O Street, Suite 3210
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Erika Contreras
Secretary of the Senate
State Capitol, Room 305
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Sue Parker
Chief Clerk of the Assembly
State Capitol, Room 319
Sacramento, California 95814

Re: Report on the Use of Remote Technology in Civil and Criminal Actions by the Trial Courts, as required under Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8

Dear Ms. Jenkins, Ms. Contreras, and Ms. Parker:

Under Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8, the Judicial Council is re-submitting its 2025 report on the use of remote technology in proceedings by the trial courts to correct for two small, grammatical errors.

If you have any questions related to this report, please contact Ms. Jessica Devencenzi, Principal Advisor, Policy and Research, at Jessica.Devencenzi@jud.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Michelle Curran
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

MC/JD/mc
Enclosures
cc: Eric Dang, Counsel, Office of Senate President pro Tempore Monique Limón
Emelyn Rodriguez, General Counsel, Office of Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas
Shaun Naidu, Policy Consultant, Office of Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas
Drew Soderborg, Deputy Legislative Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office
Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office
Mark Jimenez, Principal Program Budget Analyst, Department of Finance
Henry Ng, Budget Analyst, Department of Finance
Margie Estrada, Chief Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee
Stephanie Jordan, Chief Counsel, Senate Public Safety Committee
Eric Csizmar, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office
Morgan Branch, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office
Nicholas Liedtke, Chief Counsel, Assembly Judiciary Committee
Andrew Ironside, Chief Counsel, Assembly Public Safety Committee
Nora Brackbill, Consultant, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
Jennifer Kim, Consultant, Assembly Budget Committee
Lyndsay Mitchell, Consultant, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
Gary Olson, Consultant, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
Suzanne Sutton, Director, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
Cory T. Jasperson, Director, Governmental Affairs, Judicial Council
Alona Daniliuk, Administrative Coordinator, Governmental Affairs, Judicial Council

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*Administrative Director*
*Judicial Council*

Report Title: Report on the Use of Remote Technology in Civil Actions by the Trial Courts

Statutory citation: Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8

The Judicial Council has submitted a report to the Legislature in accordance with Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8. The following summary of the report is provided under the requirements of Government Code section 9795.

Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8 requires the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature on or before December 31 of each year until January 1, 2027, on the use of remote technology in trial court civil and criminal proceedings. This report provides county-specific data mandated by the bill, which includes (1) the number of proceedings conducted with the use of remote technology; (2) any superior court in which technology issues or problems occurred; (3) the superior courts in which remote technology was used; (4) the types of trial court conferences, hearings, or proceedings in which remote technology was used; (5) the cost of purchasing, leasing, or upgrading remote technology; (6) the type of technology and equipment purchased or leased; and (7) any other information necessary to evaluate the use of remote proceedings by the courts. This report fulfills these legislative reporting requirements.

Data in the attached report, responsive to section 367.8, was collected from the trial courts, relying on multiple data sources to fulfill the specified requirements, including:

- Survey data;
- Trial court case management system data; and
- Judicial Branch Statistical Information System data.

The full report is available at www.courts.ca.gov/7466.htm. A printed copy of the report may be obtained by calling 916-263-1905.

December 19, 2025

# Report on the Use of Remote Technology in Civil and Criminal Actions by the Trial Courts

Report to the Legislature Required Under Code of Civil Procedure Section 367.8

Judicial Council *of* California

# JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

**Hon. Patricia Guerrero**
*Chief Justice of California and*
*Chair of the Judicial Council*

**Michelle Curran**
*Administrative Director*
*Judicial Council*

**Rob Oyung**
*Chief Deputy Director*
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*Research Analyst*

## Executive Summary

Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8 requires the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature on or before December 31 of each year until January 1, 2027, on the use of remote technology in trial court civil and criminal proceedings. This report provides county-specific data mandated by the bill, which includes (1) the number of proceedings conducted with the use of remote technology; (2) any superior court in which technology issues or problems occurred; (3) the superior courts in which remote technology was used; (4) the types of trial court conferences, hearings, or proceedings in which remote technology was used; (5) the cost of purchasing, leasing, or upgrading remote technology; (6) the type of technology and equipment purchased or leased; and (7) any other information necessary to evaluate the use of remote proceedings by the courts. This report fulfills these legislative reporting requirements and includes data for a 12-month period, from September 1, 2024, through August 31, 2025.

## Background

On April 6, 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Judicial Council of California adopted emergency rule 3 of the California Rules of Court, which generally permitted courts to require that judicial proceedings and court operations be conducted remotely.[1]

Subsequently, Senate Bill 241 (Stats. 2021, ch. 214) authorized a party to appear remotely for a court conference, hearing, proceeding, or trial in civil cases through the use of remote technology until July 1, 2023. Assembly Bill 177 (Stats. 2021, ch. 257) required the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature and the Governor by January 1, 2023, regarding the use of remote technology in civil actions by trial courts.

On June 30, 2023, Governor Newsom signed Senate Bill 133 (Stats. 2023, ch. 34) to extend statutory authorization for a party to appear remotely for a court conference, hearing, proceeding, or trial using remote technology in civil cases until January 1, 2026. The bill also added Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8, which required the Judicial Council to submit a report to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to assess the impact of technology issues or problems affecting remote proceedings, as included under Code of Civil Procedure sections 367.75 and 367.76, and section 679.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The statute also requires that the report include all purchases and leases of technology or equipment to facilitate remote conferences, hearings, or proceedings. Additionally, SB 133 required the Judicial Council to adopt, by April 1, 2024, minimum standards for courtroom technology necessary to enable remote participation in court proceedings. The council adopted *Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings* at its March 15, 2024, business

[1] Emergency rule 3 has since been rescinded.

meeting.[2] These standards, which became effective April 1, 2024, provided that, after July 1, 2024, the minimum technology standards apply in courtrooms in which the court is conducting a remote proceeding.[3]

On July 2, 2024, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 170 (Stats. 2024, ch. 51) to extend the sunset date on existing statutory authorization for remote proceedings to January 1, 2027. In the same way that superior courts were required to report specified data regarding civil remote proceedings, the bill also requires courts to annually report on concerning criminal remote proceedings to the Judicial Council by October 1 and to the Legislature by December 31. This bill also requires courts to annually certify that each courtroom of the superior court in which the court is conducting a remote proceeding meets the *Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings* adopted by the council.

Reports for previous reporting periods are available on the "Legislative Reports" webpage of the California Courts website at *courts.ca.gov/news-reference/reports-publications/reports-legislature*.

## Reporting Requirements

Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8(a) requires the Judicial Council to provide county-specific data that includes the following:

(1) The number of proceedings conducted with the use of remote technology.

(2) Any superior court in which technology issues or problems occurred.

(3) The superior courts in which remote technology was used.

(4) The types of trial court conferences, hearings, or proceedings in which remote technology was used.

(5) The cost of purchasing, leasing, or upgrading remote technology.

(6) The type of technology and equipment purchased or leased.

(7) Any other information necessary to evaluate the use of remote proceedings by the courts.

For the purposes of this reporting requirement, the operational definition of remote technology is as follows: Video, telephone, and/or audio technology used to connect at least one user to a proceeding. Any combination of in-person and remote proceedings by parties is treated as a

[2] Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Judicial Branch Technology: Minimum Standards for Courtroom Technology to Permit Remote Participation in Court Proceedings (Sen. Bill 133)* (Feb. 21, 2024), *https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12698709&GUID=FBD0CCEA-35B4-4177-BD3D-F9F3602CB8CF*.

[3] Judicial Council of Cal., *Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings (SB 133)* (Apr. 1, 2024), *courts.ca.gov/system/files/file/minimum-technology-standards-20240401.pdf*.

remote proceeding (i.e., entirely remote and hybrid proceedings are both considered remote proceedings).

Code of Civil Procedure section 367.8(c)(1) also requires the court executive officer of each superior court to annually certify that each courtroom of the superior court in which the court is conducting a remote proceeding meets the *Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings* adopted by the council.

### Requirement 1: The number of proceedings conducted with the use of remote technology

A total of 56 courts submitted data regarding remote proceedings in civil cases, and 54 courts submitted data for criminal cases.[4] Table 1 (below) displays the count of civil remote proceedings by reporting courts and Table 2 displays the count of criminal remote proceedings by reporting courts. The two tables display the total count of proceedings for each county and the percentage of total civil and criminal remote proceedings statewide that those counts represent, respectively.

**Table 1. Civil Remote Proceedings by Reporting Courts**

| County | Total | % of Civil Remote Proceedings Statewide |
|---|---|---|
| Alameda | 23,855 | 2.0% |
| Alpine | 62 | 0.0 |
| Amador | 1,070 | 0.1 |
| Butte | 3,489 | 0.3 |
| Calaveras | 321 | 0.0 |
| Colusa | 313 | 0.0 |
| Contra Costa | 26,593 | 2.2 |
| Del Norte* | – | – |
| El Dorado | 5,570 | 0.5 |
| Fresno | 19,606 | 1.6 |
| Glenn | 433 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt | 5,755 | 0.5 |
| Imperial | 2,374 | 0.2 |
| Inyo | 871 | 0.1 |
| Kern | 17,284 | 1.4 |
| Kings | 4,639 | 0.4 |
| Lake | 6,476 | 0.5 |
| Lassen | 1,114 | 0.1 |

[4] Civil limited, civil unlimited, civil mental health, family law, juvenile delinquency, juvenile dependency, landlord-tenant, probate, and small claims matters.

| County | Total | % of Civil Remote Proceedings Statewide |
|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles[1] | 489,992 | 41.0 |
| Madera | 7,300 | 0.6 |
| Marin | 9,588 | 0.8 |
| Mariposa | 755 | 0.1 |
| Mendocino | 3,137 | 0.3 |
| Merced | 10,928 | 0.9 |
| Modoc | 614 | 0.1 |
| Mono | 928 | 0.1 |
| Monterey | 10,368 | 0.9 |
| Napa | 5,882 | 0.5 |
| Nevada | 1,792 | 0.1 |
| Orange | 96,183 | 8.0 |
| Placer | 14,150 | 1.2 |
| Plumas* | – | – |
| Riverside | 52,475 | 4.4 |
| Sacramento[1] | 23,432 | 2.0 |
| San Benito | 650 | 0.1 |
| San Bernardino | 34,849 | 2.9 |
| San Diego[2] | 85,454 | 7.1 |
| San Francisco | 35,341 | 3.0 |
| San Joaquin | 53,316 | 4.5 |
| San Luis Obispo | 13,024 | 1.1 |
| San Mateo | 9,649 | 0.8 |
| Santa Barbara | 20,731 | 1.7 |
| Santa Clara[3] | 9,564 | 0.8 |
| Santa Cruz | 6,774 | 0.6 |
| Shasta | 4,611 | 0.4 |
| Sierra | 272 | 0.0 |
| Siskiyou | 1,549 | 0.1 |
| Solano | 5,573 | 0.5 |
| Sonoma | 7,912 | 0.7 |
| Stanislaus* | 9,878 | 0.8 |
| Sutter | 1,213 | 0.1 |
| Tehama | 1,518 | 0.1 |
| Trinity | 370 | 0.0 |
| Tulare | 10,949 | 0.9 |
| Tuolumne[4] | 495 | 0.0 |
| Ventura | 27,543 | 2.3 |

| County | Total | % of Civil Remote Proceedings Statewide |
|---|---|---|
| Yolo | 4,633 | 0.4 |
| Yuba | 2,672 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | 1,195,889 | 100.0% |

* Unable to report data.

[1] Only reported juvenile case types.

[2] Unable to report mental health and juvenile case data.

[3] Only reported civil limited, civil unlimited, and family law data.

[4] Did not report data for September 2024–February 2025.

Figure 1 displays the proportion of specific civil case types for reporting courts.

**Figure 1. Proportion and Types of Civil Remote Proceedings Heard**

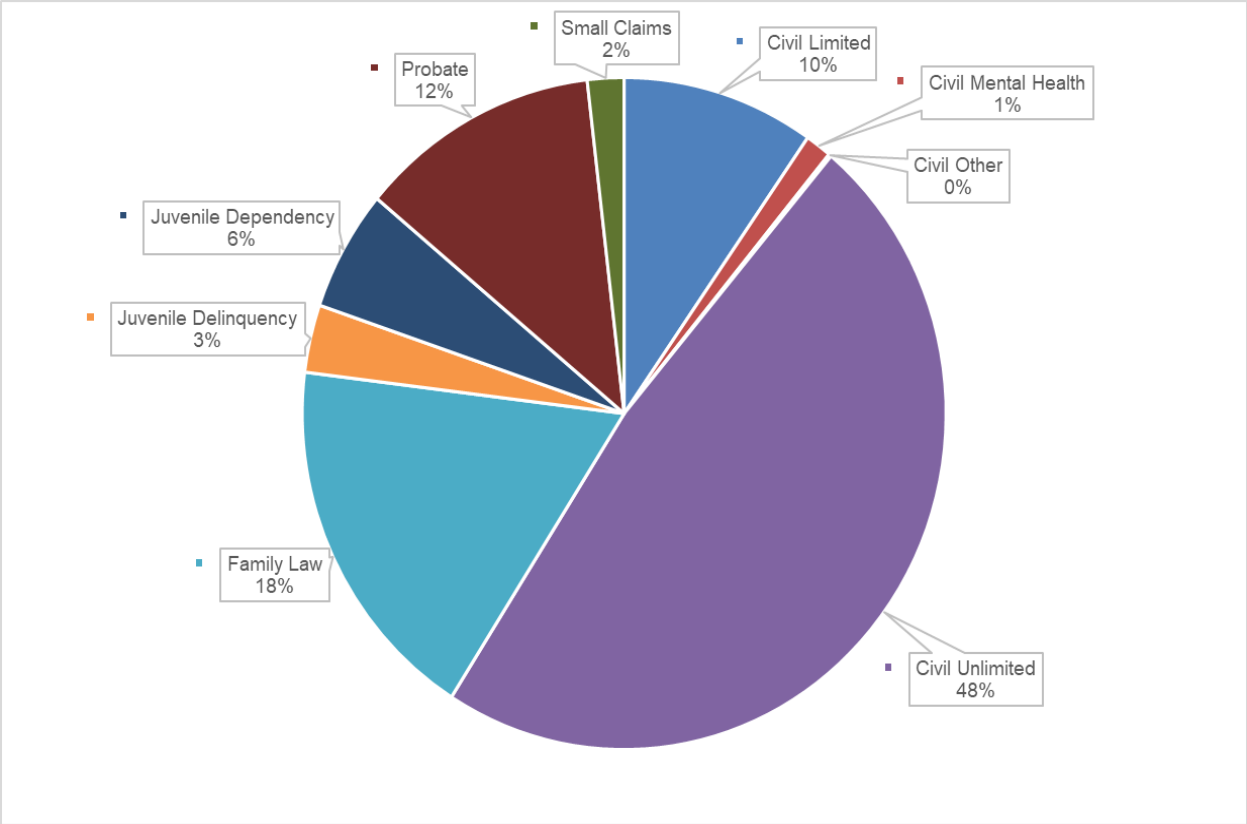


**Table 2: Criminal Remote Proceedings by Reporting Courts**

| County | Total | % of Criminal Remote Proceedings Statewide |
|---|---|---|
| Alameda | 21,228 | 3.9% |
| Alpine | 525 | 0.1 |
| Amador | 4,432 | 0.8 |
| Butte | 5,817 | 1.1 |
| Calaveras | 32 | 0.0 |
| Colusa | 4 | 0.0 |
| Contra Costa | 2,058 | 0.4 |
| Del Norte* | – | – |
| El Dorado | 5,422 | 1.0 |
| Fresno | 5,232 | 1.0 |
| Glenn | 134 | 0.0 |
| Humboldt | 1,824 | 0.3 |
| Imperial | 858 | 0.2 |
| Inyo | 407 | 0.1 |
| Kern | 12,549 | 2.3 |
| Kings | 3,425 | 0.6 |
| Lake | 8,646 | 1.6 |
| Lassen | 1,969 | 0.4 |
| Los Angeles | 110,887 | 20.1 |
| Madera | 8,044 | 1.5 |
| Marin | 4,353 | 0.8 |
| Mariposa | 951 | 0.2 |
| Mendocino | 8,164 | 1.5 |
| Merced | 13,806 | 2.5 |
| Modoc | 1,336 | 0.2 |
| Mono | 2,892 | 0.5 |
| Monterey | 5,929 | 1.1 |
| Napa | 4,922 | 0.9 |
| Nevada | 1,315 | 0.2 |
| Orange | 75,930 | 13.8 |
| Placer | 4,521 | 0.8 |
| Plumas* | – | – |
| Riverside | 117 | 0.0 |
| Sacramento* | – | – |
| San Benito | 173 | 0.0 |
| San Bernardino | 26,728 | 4.9 |
| San Diego[1] | 20,051 | 3.6 |

| County | Total | % of Criminal Remote Proceedings Statewide |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 65,217 | 11.8 |
| San Joaquin | 9,624 | 1.7 |
| San Luis Obispo | 2,391 | 0.4 |
| San Mateo | 1,495 | 0.3 |
| Santa Barbara | 19,841 | 3.6 |
| Santa Clara* | – | – |
| Santa Cruz | 8,949 | 1.6 |
| Shasta | 2,112 | 0.4 |
| Sierra | 825 | 0.1 |
| Siskiyou | 919 | 0.2 |
| Solano | 4,368 | 0.8 |
| Sonoma[2] | 1,562 | 0.3 |
| Stanislaus | 13,604 | 2.5 |
| Sutter | 3,019 | 0.5 |
| Tehama | 655 | 0.1 |
| Trinity | 453 | 0.1 |
| Tulare | 16,737 | 3.0 |
| Tuolumne[3] | 778 | 0.1 |
| Ventura | 20,269 | 3.7 |
| Yolo | 12,812 | 2.3 |
| Yuba | 88 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | 550,399 | 100.0% |

* Unable to report data

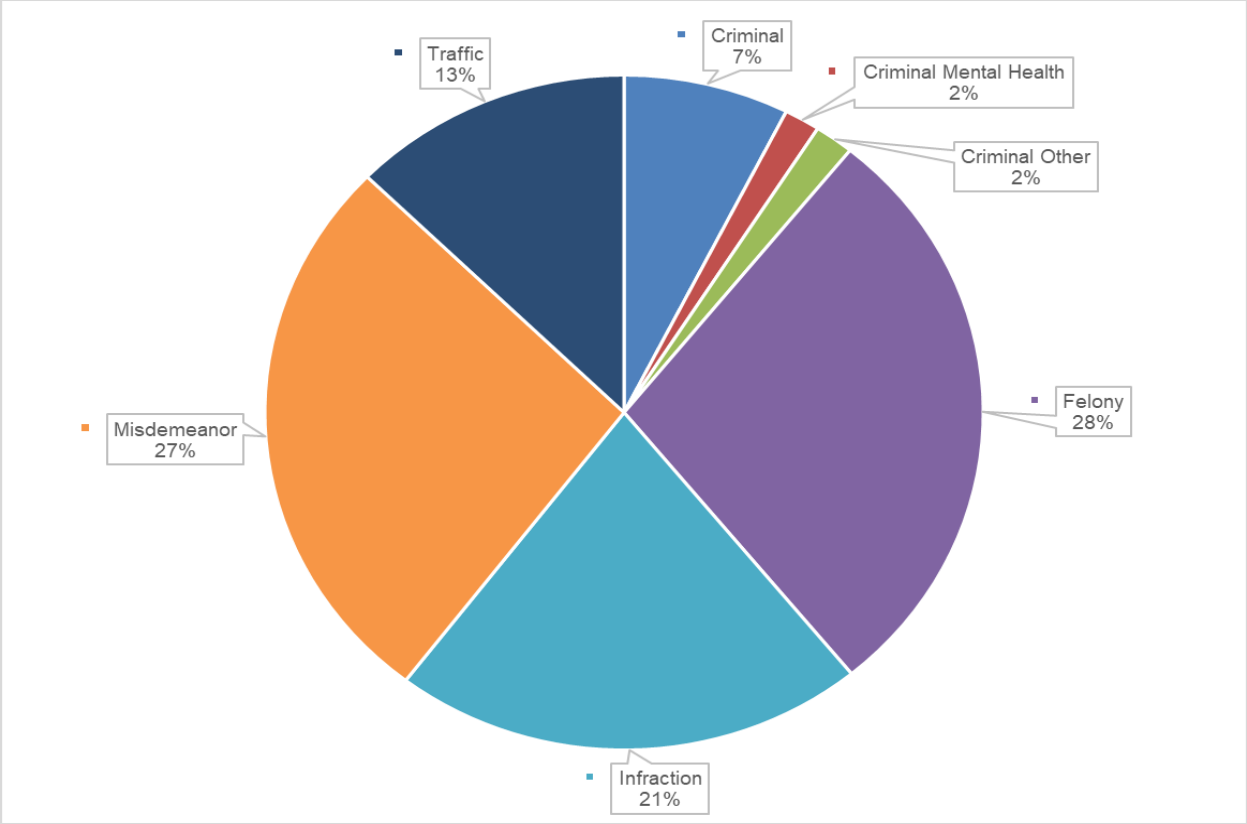
[1] Only reports infractions

[2] Unable to report infractions.

[3] Did not report data for September 2024–February 2025.

Figure 2 displays the proportion of specific criminal case types for reporting courts.

**Figure 2. Proportion and Types of Criminal Remote Proceedings Heard**




**Requirement 2: Any superior court in which technology issues or problems occurred**
Judicial Council staff collected survey feedback data from users of the Zoom virtual meeting platform for both civil and criminal remote proceedings, which is widely used throughout California courts. To collect this data, all participants in proceedings using the Zoom platform received a short survey about their remote experience. An initial question asked if the user had a negative or positive experience. If the participants indicated a negative experience, they were encouraged to give more specific information about the issue.

Table 3 shows the percentage of respondents who reported either an audio or a visual technical issue during the remote proceeding. Respondents reported audio issues including inability to hear the proceeding, others unable to hear the respondent, disruptive noises (static noises, echoes, etc.), or sound cutting in and out. Respondents also reported visual issues including inability to see things on the screen, others unable to see the respondent, frozen images, different views not working, and poor lighting.

**Table 3. Percentage of Respondents Reporting an Audio or Visual Technical Issue**

| Court | # of Responses | % Reporting an Audio Technical Issue | % Reporting a Visual Technical Issue |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Alameda** | 8,613 | 1.1% | 0.6% |
| **Alpine** | 134 | 2.2 | 0.7 |
| **Amador** | 84 | 6.0 | 3.6 |
| **Butte** | 322 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| **Calaveras** | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Colusa** | 15 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| **Contra Costa** | 1,910 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| **Del Norte** | 51 | 3.9 | 0.0 |
| **El Dorado** | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Fresno** | 66 | 4.5 | 3.0 |
| **Glenn*** | – | – | – |
| **Humboldt** | 251 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Imperial** | 8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Inyo** | 42 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| **Kern** | 144 | 3.5 | 0.7 |
| **Kings** | 91 | 3.3 | 0.0 |
| **Lake** | 232 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Lassen** | 82 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| **Los Angeles**[1] | – | – | – |
| **Madera** | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Marin** | 1,904 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| **Mariposa** | 621 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| **Mendocino** | 696 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| **Merced** | 1,114 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| **Modoc** | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Mono** | 56 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| **Monterey** | 748 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| **Napa** | 7 | 42.9 | 0.0 |
| **Nevada** | 534 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| **Orange** | 4,022 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| **Placer** | 39 | 2.6 | 5.1 |
| **Plumas** | 16 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| **Riverside** | 2,478 | 4.0 | 0.9 |
| **Sacramento** | 6,096 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| **San Benito** | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **San Bernardino** | 3,674 | 2.2 | 0.6 |

| Court | # of Responses | % Reporting an Audio Technical Issue | % Reporting a Visual Technical Issue |
|---|---|---|---|
| **San Diego** | 16 | 6.3 | 6.3 |
| **San Francisco** | 929 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| **San Joaquin** | 158 | 3.8 | 1.9 |
| **San Luis Obispo** | 684 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| **San Mateo** | 1,156 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| **Santa Barbara** | 701 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| **Santa Clara** | 22 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| **Santa Cruz** | 1,071 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| **Shasta*** | – | – | – |
| **Sierra** | 215 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Siskiyou** | 565 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| **Solano** | 1,200 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| **Sonoma** | 1,528 | 1.8 | 0.8 |
| **Stanislaus** | 475 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| **Sutter** | 7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Tehama*** | – | – | – |
| **Trinity** | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Tulare** | 222 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| **Tuolumne** | 300 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| **Ventura*** | – | – | – |
| **Yolo** | 9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Yuba** | 138 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| **Unspecified Court** | 1,055 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| **Total** | 44,526 | 1.7% | 0.9% |

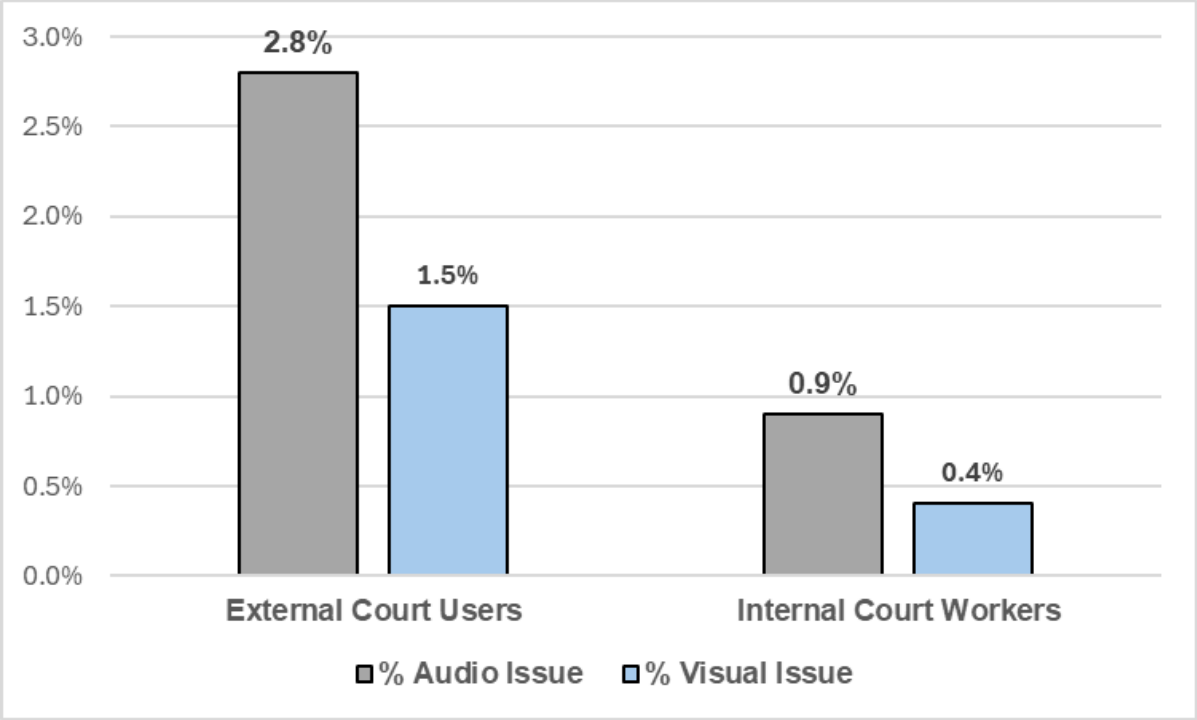
* Unable to report data.

[1] Court collects this data in a different manner; see discussion of LA Court Connect following Figure 2.

Figure 2 displays the percentage of external court users and internal court workers who experienced audio technical issues or visual technical issues. Of the 53 courts that provided responses to the Zoom experience survey, 19,436 (43.7 percent) were from external court users and 25,090 (56.3 percent) were from court workers.[5] Overall, only 1.7 percent of total respondents reported experiencing an audio technical issue and 0.9 percent of total respondents reported experiencing a visual technical issue. External court users reported audio issues 2.8 percent of the time and visual issues 1.5 percent of the time.

[5] Court workers are any individuals with a court email address, including court clerks and judicial officers.

**Figure 2. Audio and Visual Technical Issues—External Court Users vs. Internal Court Workers**




The Superior Court of Los Angeles County does not use the Zoom platform; instead, it employs a custom-built remote technology platform called LA Court Connect for remote proceedings in most case types. In December 2024, the court began surveying external court users (but not internal court workers) about their experience participating in remote proceedings. A link to the survey is sent once a week to all remote participants, with each participant receiving only one invitation regardless of the number of hearings they attend throughout the week. From December 30, 2024, to August 31, 2025, 8,913 external court users responded to the survey. Of those respondents, 1,484 (16.6 percent) reported either an audio technical issue, a visual technical issue, or both.[6]

### Requirement 3: The superior courts in which remote technology was used

All 58 county superior courts reported using remote technology between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025. This total was reached by combining the responses from Requirement 1 and Requirement 4.

[6] Respondents reported audio technical issues including not being able to hear other remote proceeding participants, others not being able to hear the respondent, and overall poor audio quality. Respondents also reported visual technical issues including not being able to see other remote proceeding participants, others not being able to see the respondent, and overall poor video quality.

**Table 4. Remote Technology Use by Court**

| County | Used Remote Technology |
|---|---|
| Alameda | ✓ |
| Alpine | ✓ |
| Amador | ✓ |
| Butte | ✓ |
| Calaveras | ✓ |
| Colusa | ✓ |
| Contra Costa | ✓ |
| Del Norte | ✓ |
| El Dorado | ✓ |
| Fresno | ✓ |
| Glenn | ✓ |
| Humboldt | ✓ |
| Imperial | ✓ |
| Inyo | ✓ |
| Kern | ✓ |
| Kings | ✓ |
| Lake | ✓ |
| Lassen | ✓ |
| Los Angeles | ✓ |
| Madera | ✓ |
| Marin | ✓ |
| Mariposa | ✓ |
| Mendocino | ✓ |
| Merced | ✓ |
| Modoc | ✓ |
| Mono | ✓ |
| Monterey | ✓ |
| Napa | ✓ |
| Nevada | ✓ |

| County | Used Remote Technology |
|---|---|
| Orange | ✓ |
| Placer | ✓ |
| Plumas | ✓ |
| Riverside | ✓ |
| Sacramento | ✓ |
| San Benito | ✓ |
| San Bernardino | ✓ |
| San Diego | ✓ |
| San Francisco | ✓ |
| San Joaquin | ✓ |
| San Luis Obispo | ✓ |
| San Mateo | ✓ |
| Santa Barbara | ✓ |
| Santa Clara | ✓ |
| Santa Cruz | ✓ |
| Shasta | ✓ |
| Sierra | ✓ |
| Siskiyou | ✓ |
| Solano | ✓ |
| Sonoma | ✓ |
| Stanislaus | ✓ |
| Sutter | ✓ |
| Tehama | ✓ |
| Trinity | ✓ |
| Tulare | ✓ |
| Tuolumne | ✓ |
| Ventura | ✓ |
| Yolo | ✓ |
| Yuba | ✓ |

### Requirement 4: The types of trial court conferences, hearings, or proceedings in which remote technology was used

The Judicial Council administered a survey to collect data for Requirement 4. All 58 courts reported using remote technology in one or more of the following case types:

- family
- juvenile dependency
- juvenile delinquency
- limited civil
- probate
- small claims
- unlimited civil
- misdemeanor criminal
- felony criminal

Courts also reported using remote technology in proceedings in matters identified in Code of Civil Procedure section 367.76(a)(1). Of the responding courts, 58 reported using remote technology in family cases, 55 courts reported using remote technology in juvenile dependency, 57 in juvenile delinquency, 57 in limited civil, 58 in unlimited civil cases, 57 in probate, 54 in small claims, 57 in misdemeanor criminal cases, 56 in felony criminal cases, and 50 for other matters.[7] Tables 5, 6, and 7 display for each responding court the case types for which remote technology was used.

**Table 5. Remote Technology Use in Family, Juvenile Dependency and Delinquency, and Limited Civil Matters, by Court**

| County | Family | Juvenile Dependency | Juvenile Delinquency | Limited Civil |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Alpine | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Amador | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Butte | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Calaveras | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Colusa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Contra Costa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Del Norte | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| El Dorado | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fresno | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Glenn | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Humboldt | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Imperial | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Inyo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kern | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kings | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lake | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lassen | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

[7] Proceedings in matters identified in Code of Civil Procedure section 367.76(a)(1).

| County | Family | Juvenile Dependency | Juvenile Delinquency | Limited Civil |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Madera | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Marin | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mariposa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mendocino | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Merced | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Modoc | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mono | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Monterey | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Napa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Nevada | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Orange | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Placer | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Plumas | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Riverside | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sacramento | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Benito | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Bernardino | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Diego | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Francisco | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Joaquin | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Luis Obispo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Mateo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Barbara | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Clara | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Cruz | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Shasta | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sierra | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Siskiyou | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Solano | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sonoma | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Stanislaus | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sutter | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tehama | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Trinity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tulare | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Tuolumne | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ventura | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| County | Family | Juvenile Dependency | Juvenile Delinquency | Limited Civil |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yolo | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yuba | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **Number of Courts** | **58** | **55** | **57** | **57** |
| ✓ Used remote technology. A blank cell indicates remote technology was not used. | | | | |

**Table 6. Remote Technology Use in Probate, Small Claims, Unlimited Civil, and Other Matters, by Court**

| County | Probate | Small Claims | Unlimited Civil | Other Matters* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Alpine | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Amador | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Butte | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Calaveras | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Colusa | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Contra Costa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Del Norte | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| El Dorado | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fresno | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Glenn | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Humboldt | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Imperial | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Inyo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kern | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kings | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lake | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lassen | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Los Angeles | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Madera | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Marin | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mariposa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mendocino | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Merced | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Modoc | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mono | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Monterey | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Napa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

| County | Probate | Small Claims | Unlimited Civil | Other Matters* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nevada | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Orange | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Placer | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Plumas | | | ✓ | |
| Riverside | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sacramento | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Benito | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| San Bernardino | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Diego | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Francisco | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| San Joaquin | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Luis Obispo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Mateo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Barbara | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Clara | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Cruz | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Shasta | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sierra | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Siskiyou | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Solano | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sonoma | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Stanislaus | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sutter | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tehama | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Trinity | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tulare | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Tuolumne | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ventura | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yolo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yuba | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| **Number of Courts** | **57** | **54** | **58** | **50** |

* Proceedings in matters identified in Code of Civil Procedure section 367.76(a)(1).

✓ Used remote technology. A blank cell indicates remote technology was not used.

**Table 7. Remote Technology Use in Misdemeanor Criminal and Felony Criminal Matters, by Court**

| County | Misdemeanor Criminal | Felony Criminal |
|---|---|---|
| Alameda | ✓ | ✓ |
| Alpine | ✓ | ✓ |
| Amador | ✓ | ✓ |
| Butte | ✓ | ✓ |
| Calaveras | ✓ | ✓ |
| Colusa | | |
| Contra Costa | ✓ | ✓ |
| Del Norte | ✓ | |
| El Dorado | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fresno | ✓ | ✓ |
| Glenn | ✓ | ✓ |
| Humboldt | ✓ | ✓ |
| Imperial | ✓ | ✓ |
| Inyo | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kern | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kings | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lake | ✓ | ✓ |
| Lassen | ✓ | ✓ |
| Los Angeles | ✓ | ✓ |
| Madera | ✓ | ✓ |
| Marin | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mariposa | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mendocino | ✓ | ✓ |
| Merced | ✓ | ✓ |
| Modoc | ✓ | ✓ |
| Mono | ✓ | ✓ |
| Monterey | ✓ | ✓ |
| Napa | ✓ | ✓ |
| Nevada | ✓ | ✓ |
| Orange | ✓ | ✓ |
| Placer | ✓ | ✓ |
| Plumas | ✓ | ✓ |
| Riverside | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sacramento | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Benito | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Bernardino | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Diego | ✓ | ✓ |

| County | Misdemeanor Criminal | Felony Criminal |
|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Joaquin | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Luis Obispo | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Mateo | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Barbara | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Clara | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Cruz | ✓ | ✓ |
| Shasta | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sierra | ✓ | ✓ |
| Siskiyou | ✓ | ✓ |
| Solano | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sonoma | ✓ | ✓ |
| Stanislaus | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sutter | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tehama | ✓ | ✓ |
| Trinity | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tulare | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tuolumne | ✓ | ✓ |
| Ventura | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yolo | ✓ | ✓ |
| Yuba | ✓ | ✓ |
| **Number of Courts** | **57** | **56** |

**Requirement 5: The cost of purchasing, leasing, or upgrading remote technology**

The Judicial Council administered a survey to collect data regarding the cost of purchasing, leasing, or upgrading remote technology. Collectively, courts reported spending $77,825,524.72 to purchase, lease, or upgrade remote technology between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025. Eighteen of the 58 responding courts did not report expenditures for remote technology during this reporting period. Table 8 displays the amount each court spent to purchase, lease, or upgrade remote technology in the reporting period.

**Table 8. Amount Spent to Purchase, Lease, or Upgrade Remote Technology, by Court**

| County | Amount Spent ($) |
|---|---|
| Alameda | $1,158,392.48 |
| Alpine | 5,666.01 |
| Amador | 48,000 |
| Butte | 2,491,169.89 |
| Calaveras | 0 |
| Colusa | 1,400.00 |
| Contra Costa | 2,246,198.89 |
| Del Norte | 50,000 |
| El Dorado | 0 |
| Fresno | 417,770.00 |
| Glenn | 0 |
| Humboldt | 67,000.00 |
| Imperial | 12,838 |
| Inyo | 0 |
| Kern | 1,110,639.95 |
| Kings | 800.00 |
| Lake | 0 |
| Lassen | 7,717.88 |
| Los Angeles | 49,618,486.87 |
| Madera | 7,685.64 |
| Marin | 0 |
| Mariposa | 11,409.06 |
| Mendocino | 22,296.00 |
| Merced | 3,432.15 |
| Modoc | 2,134.18 |
| Mono | 40,000.00 |
| Monterey | 345,025.55 |
| Napa | 0 |
| Nevada | 0 |
| Orange | 7,972,447.51 |
| Placer | 498,553.00 |
| Plumas | 10,500.00 |
| Riverside | 223,241.16 |
| Sacramento | 831,703.24 |
| San Benito | 0 |
| San Bernardino | 1,854,699.04 |
| San Diego | 222,814.05 |
| San Francisco* | — |
| San Joaquin* | — |
| San Luis Obispo | 381,144 |
| San Mateo | 7,049.68 |
| Santa Barbara | 54,108.75 |
| Santa Clara | 7,800,000 |
| Santa Cruz | 23,053 |
| Shasta | 0 |
| Sierra* | — |
| Siskiyou | 0 |
| Solano | 96,724.52 |
| Sonoma* | — |
| Stanislaus* | — |
| Sutter | 7,114.22 |
| Tehama | 0 |
| Trinity | 0 |
| Tulare | 2,677.49 |
| Tuolumne | 3,674.97 |
| Ventura | 153,842.64 |
| Yolo | 13,256.63 |
| Yuba | 858.27 |

* Data unreported.

**Requirement 6: The type of technology and equipment purchased or leased**

Forty courts reported purchasing or leasing hardware, software, or licenses to support remote proceedings. Thirty-six courts reported purchasing or leasing hardware, such as computers, televisions, cameras, microphones, speakers, cables, and video and audio control systems; 20 courts reported purchasing or leasing software; and 17 courts reported purchasing or leasing licenses. Table 9 displays the types of technology or equipment purchased or leased by the trial courts during the reporting period.

**Table 9. Types of Technology or Equipment Purchased or Leased, by Court**

| County | Hardware | Software | Licenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alameda | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Alpine | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Amador | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Butte | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Calaveras | | | |
| Colusa | | | ✓ |
| Contra Costa | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Del Norte | ✓ | ✓ | |
| El Dorado | | | |
| Fresno | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Glenn | | | |
| Humboldt | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Imperial | ✓ | | |
| Inyo | | | |
| Kern | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Kings | | | |
| Lake | | | |
| Lassen | ✓ | | |
| Los Angeles | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Madera | ✓ | | |
| Marin | | | |
| Mariposa | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Mendocino | ✓ | | |
| Merced | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Modoc | ✓ | | |
| Mono | ✓ | | |
| Monterey | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Napa | | | |
| Nevada | | | |

| County | Hardware | Software | Licenses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orange | ✓ | | |
| Placer | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Plumas | ✓ | | |
| Riverside | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Sacramento | ✓ | | |
| San Benito | | | |
| San Bernardino | ✓ | | |
| San Diego | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| San Francisco* | — | — | — |
| San Joaquin* | — | — | — |
| San Luis Obispo | | | |
| San Mateo | ✓ | | |
| Santa Barbara | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Santa Clara | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Santa Cruz | ✓ | | |
| Shasta | | | |
| Sierra* | — | — | — |
| Siskiyou | | | |
| Solano | ✓ | | |
| Sonoma* | — | — | — |
| Stanislaus* | — | — | — |
| Sutter | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tehama | | | |
| Trinity | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Tulare | ✓ | | |
| Tuolumne | ✓ | | |
| Ventura | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Yolo | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Yuba | ✓ | | |
| **Number of Courts** | **36** | **20** | **17** |

✓ Purchased or leased technology or equipment for remote proceedings. A blank cell indicates no purchase or lease was made for that technology type.

* Data unreported.

### Requirement 7: Any other information necessary to evaluate the use of remote proceedings by courts

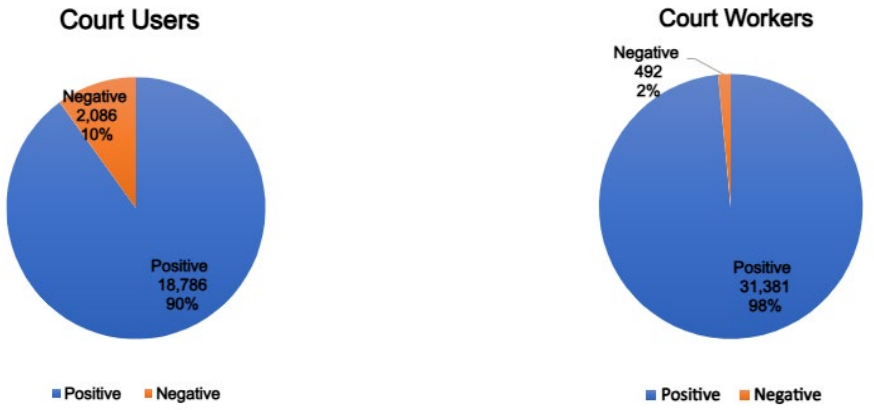
The Judicial Council collects data regarding overall user experience of the Zoom remote technology platform. Between September 1, 2024, and August 31, 2025, the Judicial Council collected 44,526 user responses. Of those, 43.7 percent were from court users and 56.3 percent were from court workers. Respondents were asked whether their experience using remote technology was positive or negative. Those who provided negative feedback were asked to give additional information about their experience. Table 10 displays the total feedback data collected for courts throughout the state using the Zoom platform.[9]

**Table 10. Count and Percentages of Positive vs. Negative Remote Proceedings Experiences**

| Remote Proceedings Experience Response | Court Users | Court Workers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Positive | 17,454 (89.8%) | 24,765 (98.7%) | 42,219 (94.8%) |
| Negative | 1,982 (10.2%) | 325 (1.3%) | 2,307 (5.2%) |
| **Total** | **19,436** | **25,090** | **44,526** |

Figure 3 depicts the proportion of positive to negative experiences for both court users and court workers. Ten percent of responding court users reported a negative experience with their remote proceedings; 90 percent reported a positive experience. Similarly, 2 percent of responding internal court workers reported a negative experience with their remote proceedings; 98 percent reported a positive experience.

**Figure 3. Positive vs. Negative Experiences Reported by Court Users and Court Workers**




Given that the Superior Court of Los Angeles County uses their own custom-built remote technology platform, LA Court Connect (LACC), for remote proceedings in most case types, their data regarding overall user experiences comes from the LACC Remote Appearance survey,

[9] The feedback data in Table 10 does not include the Superior Court of Los Angeles County because they do not use the Zoom remote technology platform for remote proceedings.

mentioned above. This survey asks respondents if their most recent remote proceeding experience was "good" or "bad." Of the 8,913 external court users who responded to the survey from December 30, 2024, through August 31, 2025, 7,429 (83.4 percent) reported that their most recent remote hearing experience was "good" and 1,434 (16.6 percent) reported that their most recent remote hearing experience was "bad."

**Requirement 8: Certification of Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings**

The Judicial Council administered a survey to collect data for Requirement 8. All but one of the 58 courts certified that their courtrooms where remote proceedings are conducted meet the minimum standards for courtroom technology necessary to permit remote participation in court proceedings. Table 11 displays whether a court has certified that it met minimum technology standards for remote proceedings.

**Table 11. Court Certification of Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings**

| County | Meets minimum technology standards |
|---|---|
| Alameda[1] | ✓ |
| Alpine | ✓ |
| Amador | ✓ |
| Butte | ✓ |
| Calaveras | ✓ |
| Colusa | ✓ |
| Contra Costa | ✓ |
| Del Norte | ✓ |
| El Dorado | ✓ |
| Fresno | ✓ |
| Glenn | ✓ |
| Humboldt | ✓ |
| Imperial | ✓ |
| Inyo | ✓ |
| Kern | ✓ |
| Kings | ✓ |
| Lake | ✓ |
| Lassen | ✓ |
| Los Angeles | ✓ |
| Madera | ✓ |
| Marin | ✓ |
| Mariposa | ✓ |
| Mendocino | ✓ |
| Merced | ✓ |

| County | Meets minimum technology standards |
|---|---|
| Modoc | ✓ |
| Mono | ✓ |
| Monterey | ✓ |
| Napa | ✓ |
| Nevada | ✓ |
| Orange | ✓ |
| Placer | ✓ |
| Plumas | ✓ |
| Riverside[2] | |
| Sacramento | ✓ |
| San Benito | ✓ |
| San Bernardino | ✓ |
| San Diego | ✓ |
| San Francisco | ✓ |
| San Joaquin | ✓ |
| San Luis Obispo | ✓ |
| San Mateo | ✓ |
| Santa Barbara | ✓ |
| Santa Clara | ✓ |
| Santa Cruz | ✓ |
| Shasta | ✓ |
| Sierra | ✓ |
| Siskiyou | ✓ |
| Solano | ✓ |
| Sonoma | ✓ |
| Stanislaus | ✓ |
| Sutter | ✓ |
| Tehama | ✓ |
| Trinity | ✓ |
| Tulare | ✓ |
| Tuolumne | ✓ |
| Ventura | ✓ |

| County | Meets minimum technology standards |
|---|---|
| Yolo | ✓ |
| Yuba | ✓ |

[1] One courthouse designated for unlimited civil settlement conferences is equipped with laptops that have speakers and video capabilities for use when necessary. In criminal matters, remote proceedings are infrequent, though participants may occasionally use their own equipment. The court also has mobile equipment available for use when needed. In all instances, if the technology is not working, the proceeding will not proceed remotely.

[2] This court has basic technology available to permit remote participation in court proceedings to comply with *Minimum Technology Standards for Remote Proceedings*, including access to a hard-wired or other reliable high-speed internet connection, monitors, cameras, microphones, and speakers. The court will seek additional resources if needed and made available.