JUDICIAL COUNCIL *of* CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688
Tel. 415-865-4200
Fax 415-865-4205
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. TAMARA L. WOOD
Chair, Rules Committee

VACANT
Chair, Technology Committee

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

Ms. Marta Ann Alcumbrac
Hon. Maria Lucy Armendariz
Hon. Bunmi O. Awoniyi
Hon. Carol A. Corrigan
Hon. Charles Crompton
Hon. Judith K. Dulcich
Hon. Mary J. Greenwood
Hon. Ash Kalra
Hon. Ricardo R. Ocampo
Mr. Craig M. Peters
Hon. Michael Rhoads
Ms. Dena Stone
Ms. Alekxia Torres Stallings
Hon. Thomas J. Umberg
Hon. Eric J. Wersching

ADVISORY MEMBERS
Hon. Nicole C. Bershon
Ms. Kate Bieker
Hon. Benjamin J. Cassady
Hon. Rodney A. Cortez
Mr. Chad Finke
Mr. Charles Johnson
Mr. David W. Slayton

MS. MICHELLE CURRAN
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

November 1, 2026

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Legislative Counsel
925 L Street, Suite 900
Sacramento, California 95814

Ms. Erika Contreras
Secretary of the Senate
1021 O Street, Suite 3310
Sacramento, California 95814

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

Re: *The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2026 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment*, as required under Government Code section 69614(c)(1) and (3)

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

Attached is the report required under Government Code section 69614(c)(1) and (3), which requires the council to provide an update every two years on the need for new judgeships in the California superior courts and to report on the conversion of certain subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to judgeships.

The judicial branch has adopted a weighted caseload model based on filing type and volume to estimate the need for new judgeships—a methodology that is used by many other states and is codified in Government Code section 69614. Through this methodology, California needs 159 new judicial officers across 18 counties, as shown in Table 2 of the report.

Ensuring timely access to justice for every Californian is a key priority of the judicial branch. Over the past few years, new judicial resources authorized and funded by the Legislature have provided much-needed relief to courts most in need of additional judicial resources. In 2023, Senate Bill 75 (Stats. 2023, ch. 482) authorized 26 new judgeships. Funding for thirteen judgeships and associated facilities costs was provided in the Budget Act of 2026 (Stats. 2026, ch. 19), to be allocated over a five-year period. Resource gaps nonetheless persist in several counties. In some superior courts, the number of authorized and filled judgeships falls short of assessed judicial need by more than 40 percent.

As directed by Government Code section 69614(c)(3), this year's report also addresses the implementation of conversions of additional SJO positions (above the 16 authorized each year) that result in judges being posted to family or juvenile assignments previously held by SJOs (as authorized by Gov. Code, § 69615(c)(1)(C)). No additional conversions took place in this reporting period.

If you have any questions related to this report, please contact Mustafa Sagir, supervising analyst, Research, Analytics, and Data, at 415-865-7553 or Mustafa.sagir@jud.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Michelle J. Curran

Michelle Curran
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

MC/MS
Attachments
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
Mark McKenzie, Staff Director, Senate Appropriations Committee
Nora Brackbill, Consultant, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
Hans Hemann, Principal Consultant, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
Morgan Branch, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office
Eric Csizmar, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office
Matt Osterli, Consultant, Senate Republican Fiscal Office
Nicholas Liedtke, Chief Counsel, Assembly Judiciary Committee
Andrew Ironside, Chief Counsel, Assembly Public Safety Committee
Jennifer Kim, Consultant, Assembly Budget Committee
Shiran Zohar, Principal Consultant, Assembly Appropriations Committee
Lyndsay Mitchell, Consultant, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
Gary Olson, Consultant, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
Elizabeth Enea, Consultant, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
Cory T. Jasperson, Director, Governmental Affairs, Judicial Council
Zlatko Theodorovic, Director, Budget Services, Judicial Council
Fran Mueller, Deputy Director, Budget Services, Judicial Council
Alona Daniliuk, Administrative Coordinator, Governmental Affairs, Judicial Council

JUDICIAL COUNCIL *of* CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688
Tel. 415-865-4200
Fax 415-865-4205
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. TAMARA L. WOOD
Chair, Rules Committee

VACANT
Chair, Technology Committee

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

Ms. Marta Ann Alcumbrac
Hon. Maria Lucy Armendariz
Hon. Bunmi O. Awoniyi
Hon. Carol A. Corrigan
Hon. Charles Crompton
Hon. Judith K. Dulcich
Hon. Mary J. Greenwood
Hon. Ash Kalra
Hon. Ricardo R. Ocampo
Mr. Craig M. Peters
Hon. Michael Rhoads
Ms. Dena Stone
Ms. Alekxia Torres Stallings
Hon. Thomas J. Umberg
Hon. Eric J. Wersching

ADVISORY MEMBERS
Hon. Nicole C. Bershon
Ms. Kate Bieker
Hon. Benjamin J. Cassady
Hon. Rodney A. Cortez
Mr. Chad Finke
Mr. Charles Johnson
Mr. David W. Slayton

MS. MICHELLE CURRAN
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

November 1, 2026

Report title: *The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2026 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment*

Statutory citation: Government Code section 69614(c)(1) & (3)

Date of report: November 1, 2026

The Judicial Council has submitted a report to the Legislature in accordance with Government Code section 69614(c)(1) and (3), which requires the council to provide an update every two years on the need for new judgeships in the California superior courts and to report on the conversion of certain subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to judgeships.

The following summary of the report is provided under Government Code section 9795.

The current assessment indicates a need for 159 additional judgeships across the state's trial courts. In some courts, the shortfall between required judicial positions and those authorized and filled is as severe as over 40 percent.

The Judicial Council must also report on the conversion of SJO positions, in excess of the maximum 16 per year, that result in judges being assigned to family or juvenile assignments previously held by SJOs. No additional conversions took place in this reporting period.

In recent years, the judicial branch has received funding for the 50 judgeships authorized by Assembly Bill 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722). And in 2023, Senate Bill 75 (Stats. 2023, ch. 482) authorized 26 new judgeships. Funding for thirteen of those judgeships and associated facilities costs was provided in the Budget Act of 2026 (Stats. 2026, ch. 19) and will be allocated over a five-year period.

The full report is available at the "Reports to the Legislature" page of the California Courts Website.

November 1, 2026

The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2026 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment

Report to the Legislature Under Government Code Section 69614(c)(1) & (3)

Judicial Council *of* California
Data Analytics Advisory Committee

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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

Michelle Curran
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

Robert Oyung
Chief Deputy Director

RESEARCH, ANALYTICS, AND DATA

Leah Rose-Goodwin
Chief Data and Analytics Officer

Kristin Greenaway
Manager

Mustafa Sagir
Supervising Research Analyst and
Primary Author of Report

Access to Justice Requires Having Sufficient Judicial Resources: Progress Made, Challenges Remain in Meeting Statewide Judicial Needs

Government Code section 69614(c)(1) requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature and the Governor on or before November 1 of every even-numbered year on the need for new judgeships in each superior court, using the uniform criteria for the allocation of judgeships described in Government Code section 69614(b). Additionally, Government Code section 69614(c)(3) requires the Judicial Council to report on the status of the conversion of additional subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to family or juvenile assignments.

The public's right to timely access to justice is contingent on having adequate judicial resources in every jurisdiction. Over the last decade, new judicial resources authorized and/or funded by the Legislature have provided much-needed relief to courts most in need of additional judicial resources. These new judgeships have helped courts:

- Expand services offered in outlying court locations;
- Increase calendar time available for trials across all case types;
- Address backlogs to ensure timely access to justice;
- Allow the courts to devote more resources to specialized courts such as mental health court and Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) court, which handle complex matters involving mental health, addiction, and homelessness; and
- Shorten delays for hearings on child custody and visitation disputes, lessening the stress and trauma on children and families.

However, significant resource gaps remain across the state. Eighteen courts continue to face shortfalls between the number of judgeships needed and those authorized and filled. Securing resources to meet the workload-based need for new judgeships has been and will continue to be a top priority of the Judicial Council. Additional judicial resources would strengthen the courts' capacity to provide timely access to justice and improve the overall quality and availability of public services by reducing caseloads and shortening the time it takes for cases to reach disposition.

The findings in this report are based on model parameters updated with the 2026 Judicial Workload Study (JWS) update and the most recent three-year average filings: fiscal year (FY) 2022–23 through FY 2024–25.

Quantifying the Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts

California is a pioneer in the measurement of judicial workload–based need, having been the first state to use a weighted caseload methodology to assess the need for judicial officers, beginning in 1963.[1] Since then, weighted caseload has become a nationally accepted methodology for measuring judicial workload. To assess judicial officer workload and determine need within the

[1] Harry O. Lawson and Barbara J. Gletne, *Workload Measures in the Court* (National Center for State Courts, 1980).

superior courts, the Judicial Council conducted a 2025 time study involving more than 1,200 judicial officers from 17 participating superior courts. The study collected standardized time measurements across case types and operational activities, providing the empirical foundation for the current workload-based methodology. The time study findings resulted in the development of a set of caseweights that quantify the amount of case processing time needed for different case types, considering the full range of possible case processing outcomes and their relative probability of occurrence. The caseweights that resulted from the 2025 time study and other model parameters to calculate the assessed judicial need were approved by the Judicial Council in October 2026.[2]

Caseweights are applied to estimate judicial officer need by multiplying each caseweight by the three-year average of the most recently validated filings for that case type. This product is then divided by the available judicial officer time, measured in minutes, to determine the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) judicial positions required. The FTEs for all case types are subsequently summed to produce each superior court's assessed judicial need.

Overview of Authorized Judicial Positions, Needs Assessment, and Recent Legislative Actions

Table 1 presents the current statewide authorized judicial positions (AJPs) and the assessed judicial need. Assembly Bill 159 in 2007 authorized 50 new, unfunded judgeships.[3] Between 2007 and 2022, 27 of these judgeships were funded and allocated, narrowing the gap between authorized judgeships and judicial need. The Budget Act of 2022 funded the remaining 23 judges that had been authorized by AB 159. In 2023, Senate Bill 75 authorized 26 new judgeships.[4] Funding for thirteen of those judgeships and associated facilities costs was provided in the Budget Act of 2026 (Stats. 2026, ch. 19) and will be phased in over five years.

Additionally, some courts have increased judicial resources by hiring commissioners or subordinate judicial officers, based on workload analysis. From 2022 to 2026, seven courts received approval for increases in authorized subordinate judicial positions, increasing the total SJO positions from 250.0 to 257.8 FTEs. All these changes are reflected in Table 1.

The 2026 statewide assessed judicial need is 2,013.6 FTE judicial officers (Table 1). The *2022 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment* findings are also shown in Table 1.[5] Differences in assessed judicial need between the 2022 and 2026 updates are due to changes in filings data and

---

[2] Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Judicial Workload Study Update* (Oct. 16, 2026). Note that while the report recommended a case-related work day value of 401 minutes (see Recommendation 3), in its October 16, 2026 meeting, the Judicial Council instead adopted the alternative to Recommendation 3, approving a value of 431 minutes per day. The judicial need estimates in this report reflect the Council-approved value. See the minutes of the October 16, 2026 meeting.

[3] Assem. Bill 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722).

[4] Sen. Bill 75 (Stats. 2023, ch. 482).

[5] The 2024 Judicial Needs Assessment was not published because the COVID-19 pandemic deferred the planned study update from 2023 to 2025 and affected filings across the relevant three fiscal years (FY 2020–21 through FY 2022–23).

updated model parameters. The needs assessment uses a three-year average of the most recent available filings data to ensure it reflects current workload. For the 2026 update, this was fiscal years 2022–23 through 2024–25.

The 2022 update used filings from fiscal years 2018–19 through 2020–21. To account for the sharp decline in filings starting in March 2020 due to the implementation of emergency orders that closed courts for the protection and safety of the public because of the pandemic, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee approved using adjusted filings data for that period, based on pre-pandemic trends and seasonal patterns.[6] The 2026 update does not use adjusted filings data.

Table 1. Statewide Need for Judicial Officers, 2022 and 2026 Judicial Needs Assessments

Year	Authorized Judicial Positions	Authorized and Funded Judgeships and Authorized Subordinate Judicial Officer Positions	Assessed Judicial Need
2022	2,005.0	2,005.0	1,905.5
2026	2,038.8	2,012.8	2,013.6

Some Courts Continue to Lack Needed Judicial Resources: 159 Judicial Officers Needed in 18 Superior Courts to Meet Workload Demand

The statewide assessed judicial need is calculated by summing the individual assessed needs for each trial court, as shown in Table A1 in the appendix. However, simply subtracting the total number of authorized and funded judgeships from the statewide assessed need does not accurately identify the courts' need for new judgeships. This is because judgeships are allocated at the individual trial court level and not at the statewide level. The net statewide calculations of judicial need do not reflect the specific needs of individual courts.

To illustrate, the branch's smallest courts are statutorily provided with a minimum of two judgeships and at least 0.3 FTE of a federally funded child support commissioner, for a total of 2.3 FTE judicial officers. This statutory minimum applies even if the workload need in those

[6] Given the impacts the pandemic had on the workload of trial courts—beginning in March 2020—the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee approved a different approach for the filings used in the workload model (Resource Assessment Study and Judicial Workload) updates. The committee approved not using March to June 2020 actual filings data but rather replacing the data for those months with data that is more representative of the expected trend in filings, by court and by month. The committee emphasized an approach that would retain all of the policies and principles of the workload models, such as use of a three-year average of filings and periodic updates to model parameters. The approved committee approach used the July 2019–February 2020 filings (eight months) for each court, by case type, and extrapolated to a full year, adjusted for seasonality patterns observed based on the averages of FY 2017–18 and FY 2018–19 data.

courts translates to a much smaller number of judge FTEs. As shown in Table A1, under a pure workload analysis, two of California's two-judge courts—in Alpine and Sierra Counties—would only need 0.1 and 0.2 FTE judicial officers, respectively. However, they have the minimum 2.3 FTE authorized positions. These courts thus show a negative number in the need for new judicial officers. The allocation of judgeships must account for these statutory minimums in small courts, rather than relying solely on the statewide net calculations of judicial need.

The actual statewide need for new judgeships is calculated by adding up the judicial need only among the courts that have fewer judgeships than their workload requires. For each court, the judicial officer FTE need—which is the difference between the assessed judicial need and the authorized judicial positions—is rounded down to the nearest whole number to arrive at the number of new judgeships needed.[7]

According to the 2026 update, 18 courts are identified as needing a total of 159 new judgeships (see Table 2 and Figure A1). This needs estimate does not include any judicial vacancies resulting from retirements, elevations, or other changes. Information on current judicial vacancies is reported monthly on the California Courts website.[8]

[7] Per the Judicial Council policy adopted in 2014, an exception is made for courts with a judicial FTE need of more than 0.8 but less than 1.0. For such courts, their actual judicial officer FTE need is reported without any rounding down. (Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Judicial Workload Assessment: 2014 Update of Judicial Needs Assessment and Proposed Revision to Methodology Used to Prioritize New Judgeships*; Judicial Workload Assessment: 2014 Update & methodology revision (Item T) (Nov. 7, 2014).

[8] Judicial vacancies are reported monthly at Judicial Vacancy Reports.

Table 2. Number of New Judgeships Needed, by Court (sorted by Column D)

	A	B	C	D
Court	**Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions**	**2026 Assessed Judicial Need**	**Number of Judgeships Needed* (B−A)**	**Additional Judicial Need (C / A)**
Riverside	89.0	134.3	45	50.6%
Stanislaus	26.0	36.5	10	38.5%
Yuba	5.3	7.4	2	37.5%
Kern	47.0	62.7	15	31.9%
San Bernardino	103.0	134.6	31	30.1%
Madera	10.5	13.7	3	28.6%
Placer	15.5	20.2	4	25.8%
San Joaquin	35.5	44.8	9	25.4%
Tehama	4.3	5.7	1	23.1%
Merced	13.0	16.0	3	23.1%
Lake	4.7	6.6	1	21.3%
Tulare	25.0	30.8	5	20.0%
Sutter	6.3	7.3	1	15.9%
Shasta	13.0	15.9	2	15.4%
Fresno	53.0	61.8	8	15.1%
Sacramento	79.0	90.4	11	13.9%
Humboldt	8.0	9.4	1	12.5%
Orange	145.0	152.8	7	4.8%
Total			**159**	

* Rounded down to the nearest whole number.

Prioritization of New Judgeships

The determination of which courts receive new judgeships is based on the Judicial Council's prioritization and ranking methodology, first approved in 2001 and codified in Government Code section 69614(b).[9] This methodology identifies the courts with the greatest need relative to their current complement of judicial officers, with the overarching goal of improving access to justice for the greatest number of court users. The approach is based on the methodology used to apportion seats in Congress, where similar scale issues exist. It balances absolute need with proportional need so that judgeships are distributed broadly across the state.

[9] Judicial Council of Cal., Staff Rep., *Results of statewide assessment of judicial needs including list of recommended new judgeships* (Oct. 26, 2001).

Table A2 lists the allocation order for each of the 159 judgeships identified as needed across the California trial court system, as determined through this prioritization process.

Status of Conversion of Additional SJO Positions to Family and Juvenile Assignments

As directed by Government Code section 69614(c)(3), this report also addresses the implementation of conversions of additional SJO positions (above the 16 authorized per year) that results in judges being posted to family or juvenile assignments previously held by SJOs.[10]

Conversions of additional positions were authorized for FY 2011–12 (Gov. Code, § 69616), and under this authority four SJO positions were converted to judgeships. Conversions of 10 additional positions had been authorized for each fiscal year from 2013–14 through 2017–18 (Gov. Code, §§ 69617–69619.6), but no additional SJO positions above the 16 authorized per year were converted under this authority. No additional conversions took place in this reporting period.

Ensuring Access to Justice: Ongoing Judicial Needs in Several Superior Courts

Timely access to justice should not depend on the county in which a resident lives or brings a legal matter. All Californians deserve a level of judicial resources sufficient to meet the workload in their jurisdiction. Recent legislative action to authorize and fund new judgeships has provided meaningful relief in high-need courts, enabling expanded services in remote locations, increased trial calendar capacity, reduced backlogs, and strengthened specialized court operations.

Despite these improvements, judicial resource gaps persist. Eighteen superior courts continue to face significant shortfalls between the number of judgeships needed and those currently authorized and filled. Addressing these unmet needs remains a core priority of the Judicial Council. Securing additional judicial officers would enhance access to justice statewide by reducing caseloads, improving case processing times, and strengthening the courts' ability to provide responsive and effective public service.

This report highlights the tangible benefits that additional resources have brought to the communities they serve, while also underscoring the ongoing need for new judgeships in the superior courts.

[10] As authorized by Gov. Code, § 69615(c)(1)(C).

Appendix: Judicial Needs Resources

Table A1. Assessed Judicial Need Compared to Authorized Positions

	A	B	C	D
Court	**Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions (AJP)***	**Assessed Judicial Need (AJN)**	**AJN–AJP (B–A)**	**Additional Judicial Need (C / A)†**
Riverside	89.0	134.3	45.3	50.9%
Lake	4.7	6.6	1.9	40.4%
Stanislaus	26.0	36.5	10.5	40.2%
Yuba	5.3	7.4	2.1	39.3%
Kern	47.0	62.7	15.7	33.4%
Tehama	4.3	5.7	1.4	31.5%
San Benito	2.5	3.3	0.8	31.1%
San Bernardino	103.0	134.6	31.6	30.7%
Placer	15.5	20.2	4.7	30.5%
Madera	10.5	13.7	3.2	30.1%
San Joaquin	35.5	44.8	9.3	26.3%
Tulare	25.0	30.8	5.8	23.2%
Merced	13.0	16.0	3.0	23.2%
Shasta	13.0	15.9	2.9	22.3%
Humboldt	8.0	9.4	1.4	17.6%
Fresno	53.0	61.8	8.8	16.6%
Sutter	6.3	7.3	1.0	15.6%
Sacramento	79.0	90.4	11.4	14.5%
Lassen	2.3	2.5	0.2	7.0%
Kings	11.0	11.7	0.7	6.7%
Amador	3.0	3.2	0.2	6.0%
Orange	145.0	152.8	7.8	5.4%
Ventura	34.0	34.7	0.7	2.2%
Monterey	21.2	21.3	0.1	0.6%
San Luis Obispo	15.0	14.2	-0.8	-5.2%
Los Angeles	585.3	533.1	-52.2	-8.9%
Contra Costa	42.0	37.8	-4.2	-9.9%
Santa Barbara	24.0	21.6	-2.4	-9.9%
Santa Cruz	13.5	12.1	-1.4	-10.1%
Butte	13.0	11.7	-1.3	-10.1%
El Dorado	9.0	8.0	-1.0	-10.6%
Sonoma	24.0	21.4	-2.6	-10.9%

Court	A Authorized and Funded Judicial Positions (AJP)*	B Assessed Judicial Need (AJN)	C AJN–AJP (B–A)	D Additional Judicial Need (C / A)†
Tuolumne	4.8	4.2	-0.6	-11.7%
Solano	23.0	20.3	-2.7	-11.8%
Napa	8.0	7.1	-0.9	-11.9%
Yolo	12.4	10.9	-1.5	-12.0%
San Diego	154.0	135.4	-18.6	-12.1%
Del Norte	2.8	2.4	-0.4	-14.0%
Santa Clara	82.0	68.4	-13.6	-16.5%
Siskiyou	5.0	4.1	-0.9	-17.7%
San Mateo	33.0	27.1	-5.9	-17.8%
Imperial	11.3	9.2	-2.1	-18.7%
Mendocino	8.4	6.7	-1.7	-20.1%
Calaveras	3.0	2.4	-0.6	-20.1%
Glenn	2.3	1.8	-0.5	-20.6%
Alameda	83.0	65.8	-17.2	-20.7%
Inyo	2.3	1.7	-0.6	-27.0%
Marin	12.7	9.0	-3.7	-29.3%
San Francisco	55.9	37.3	-18.6	-33.3%
Nevada	7.6	4.8	-2.8	-37.1%
Trinity	2.3	1.4	-0.9	-38.0%
Colusa	2.3	1.4	-0.9	-38.8%
Mariposa	2.3	1.1	-1.2	-50.1%
Modoc	2.3	1.1	-1.2	-53.8%
Plumas	2.3	1.0	-1.3	-57.8%
Mono	2.3	0.8	-1.5	-65.4%
Sierra	2.3	0.2	-2.1	-91.8%
Alpine	2.3	0.1	-2.2	-95.0%

* Authorized judicial positions (AJPs) include both judgeships and subordinate judicial officer positions.

† Percentages in Table A1 differ slightly from those in Table 2 (Number of New Judgeships Needed, by Court). Percentages in Table A1 are calculated based on the *actual* differences between AJN and AJP, whereas the percentages in Table 2 are based on *rounded-down* differences.

Figure A1. 2026 Judgeship Needs Map: Number of Judges Needed in California Courts Based on Workload

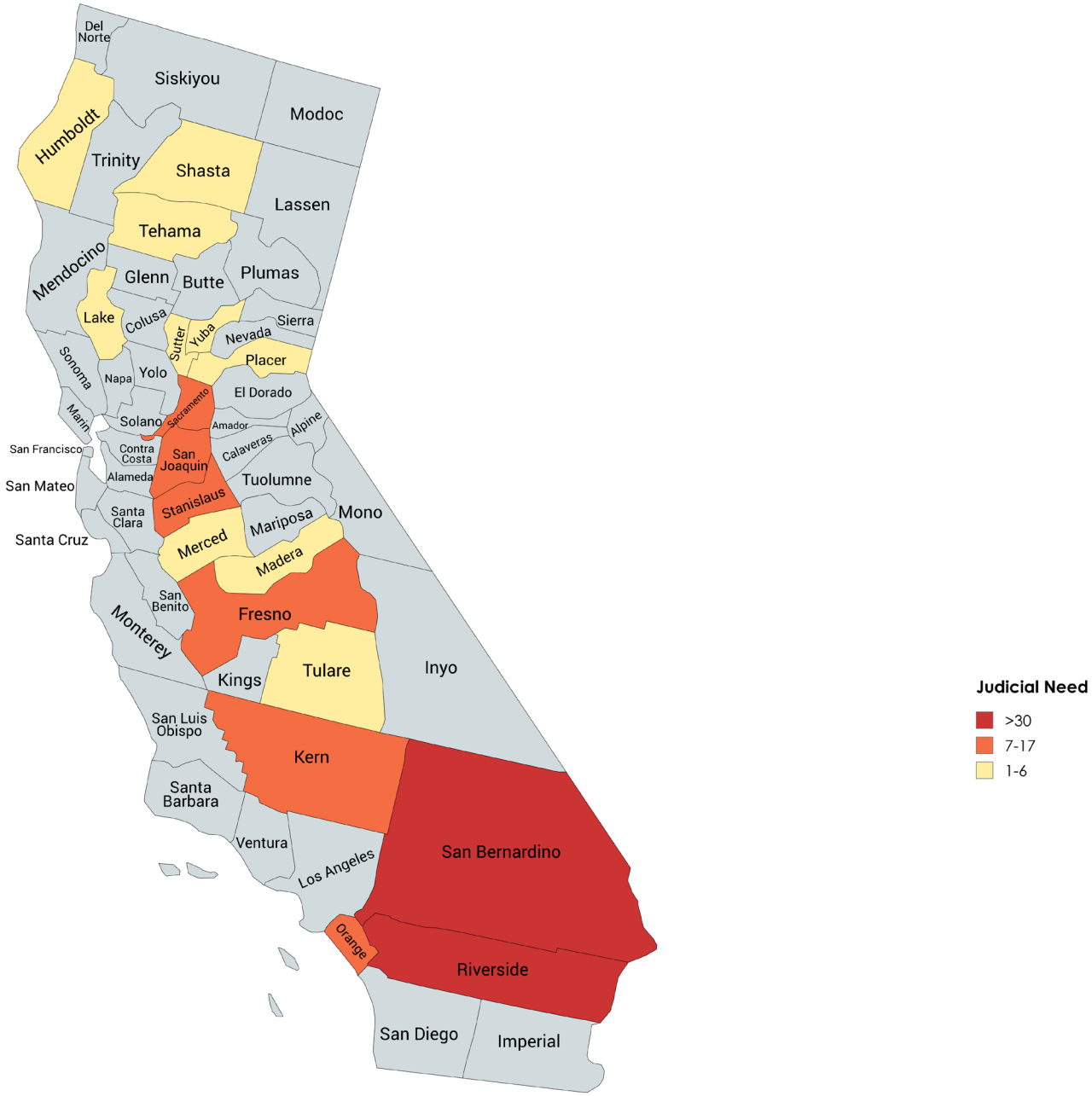


Table A2. Allocation Order of New Judgeships Based on 2026 Needs Assessment

Court	Allocation Order	Court	Allocation Order	Court	Allocation Order
Riverside	1	Tehama	32	Placer	63
San Bernardino	2	Fresno	33	Sacramento	64
Riverside	3	Riverside	34	Riverside	65
Kern	4	Tulare	35	San Bernardino	66
Stanislaus	5	Kern	36	Kern	67
San Bernardino	6	Placer	37	Fresno	68
Riverside	7	San Bernardino	38	Riverside	69
San Joaquin	8	Humboldt	39	San Joaquin	70
Sacramento	9	Riverside	40	Stanislaus	71
Fresno	10	San Joaquin	41	San Bernardino	72
Riverside	11	Stanislaus	42	Riverside	73
Placer	12	Riverside	43	Sacramento	74
Tulare	13	San Bernardino	44	Riverside	75
Kern	14	Sacramento	45	San Bernardino	76
San Bernardino	15	Kern	46	Kern	77
Stanislaus	16	Madera	47	Tulare	78
Madera	17	Riverside	48	Orange	79
Riverside	18	Sutter	49	Riverside	80
Yuba	19	Fresno	50	San Bernardino	81
Lake	20	San Bernardino	51	Madera	82
Merced	21	Merced	52	Fresno	83
Shasta	22	Riverside	53	Riverside	84
San Bernardino	23	Shasta	54	Stanislaus	85
San Joaquin	24	San Joaquin	55	San Joaquin	86
Riverside	25	Orange	56	Kern	87
Kern	26	Tulare	57	Placer	88
Orange	27	Kern	58	Riverside	89
Sacramento	28	Stanislaus	59	San Bernardino	90
Riverside	29	San Bernardino	60	Sacramento	91
San Bernardino	30	Riverside	61	Riverside	92
Stanislaus	31	Yuba	62	Merced	93

Court	Allocation Order	Court	Allocation Order	Court	Allocation Order
San Bernardino	94	Riverside	116	Riverside	138
Riverside	95	Fresno	117	Sacramento	139
Kern	96	San Bernardino	118	San Bernardino	140
San Bernardino	97	San Joaquin	119	Riverside	141
Stanislaus	98	Orange	120	San Bernardino	142
Riverside	99	Riverside	121	Riverside	143
Fresno	100	San Bernardino	122	Riverside	144
Orange	101	Riverside	123	Kern	145
San Joaquin	102	Riverside	124	Orange	146
Sacramento	103	Kern	125	San Bernardino	147
Riverside	104	Sacramento	126	Riverside	148
Tulare	105	San Bernardino	127	Sacramento	149
San Bernardino	106	Riverside	128	San Bernardino	150
Kern	107	San Bernardino	129	Riverside	151
Riverside	108	Riverside	130	Riverside	152
San Bernardino	109	Stanislaus	131	San Bernardino	153
Riverside	110	Fresno	132	Riverside	154
Riverside	111	Orange	133	San Bernardino	155
San Bernardino	112	Riverside	134	Riverside	156
Stanislaus	113	San Bernardino	135	San Bernardino	157
Sacramento	114	Kern	136	Riverside	158
Kern	115	San Joaquin	137	Riverside	159