



# Judicial Council of California

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

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## REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

*Item No.: 25-089*

For business meeting on April 25, 2025

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**Title**

Report to the Legislature: *Trial Court  
Operational Metrics: 2025 Report*

**Report Type**

Information

**Date of Report**

April 10, 2025

**Submitted by**

Data Analytics Advisory Committee  
Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Chair  
Judicial Council staff  
Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Chief Data and  
Analytics Officer  
Research, Analytics, and Data

**Contact**

Leah Rose-Goodwin, 415-865-7708  
[leah.rose-goodwin@jud.ca.gov](mailto:leah.rose-goodwin@jud.ca.gov)

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### Executive Summary

The Budget Act of 2022 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43) requires that the Judicial Council annually report to the Legislature on the operations of each trial court and include various specified operational and budgetary metrics. This is the third year that the branch has produced this report. *Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report* is included as Attachment A to this report.

### Relevant Previous Reporting or Action

The Judicial Council has received this report annually since 2023. In regard to previous action on operational metrics, the council had earlier adopted trial court case disposition time goals (Cal. Stds. Jud. Admin., standard 2.2), but the last substantive review of these goals took place nearly

20 years ago.<sup>1</sup> Additionally, the council submits a similar legislative report on standards and measures of judicial administration per Government Code section 77001.5.<sup>2</sup>

## **Analysis/Rationale**

The Budget Act of 2022 included language requiring the Judicial Council to annually report to the Legislature on trial court operations and specified a set of metrics that “shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following: time to disposition and case clearance rates by case type, backlogs by case type, court hours of operations including public counter hours, staff vacancy rates by classification, fund balance detail from the prior fiscal year, calculated funding level of each court and the percent of funding actually provided to each court, and funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council–approved workload formula.”<sup>3</sup> The Budget Act further specified that the report be submitted no later than February 1 and that it should reflect metrics from the prior fiscal year.

The year-one report reflected feedback from trial courts and the Data Analytics Advisory Committee on proposed metrics that reflected a set of agreed-upon guiding principles for trial court workload measurement:

- Focus on increasing public access to courts;
- Take a wider perspective beyond the pandemic;
- Ensure data points are practical to measure (leverage existing data when appropriate); and
- Consider metrics that directly measure court outcomes.

The metrics are the same as what were reported last year. The Data Analytics Advisory Committee will continue to evaluate the operational metrics and may make recommendations for additional refinements or adjustments in future reports.

## **Fiscal Impact and Policy Implications**

Since this report relies on metrics and data that are already reported by trial courts to the Judicial Council, there is no fiscal impact other than Judicial Council staff time needed to gather the data and prepare the report. If additional metrics are considered in the future, the costs of such data collection, in terms of trial court time and resources needed to gather and submit the data, will be considered prior to implementation.

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<sup>1</sup> See details on the Oct. 8, 2003, report to the Judicial Council from the Case Management Subcommittee of the Civil and Small Claims Advisory Committee at item C4 of the minutes of the Oct. 21, 2003, Judicial Council meeting, [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/min1003.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/min1003.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> See *Standards and Measures That Promote the Fair and Efficient Administration of Justice* (Nov. 2022), [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/lr-2022-standards-and-measures-that-promote-fair-and-efficient-administration-of-justice\\_GovCode-77001.5.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/lr-2022-standards-and-measures-that-promote-fair-and-efficient-administration-of-justice_GovCode-77001.5.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Sen. Bill 154, § 2, item 0250-101-0932, provision 29, [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202120220SB154](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB154).

## **Attachments and Links**

1. Attachment A: *Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report*



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**HON. PATRICIA GUERRERO**

*Chief Justice of California  
Chair of the Judicial Council*

**HON. BRAD R. HILL**

*Chair, Executive and Planning Committee*

**HON. ANN C. MOORMAN**

*Chair, Judicial Branch Budget Committee  
Chair, Litigation Management Committee*

**HON. STACY BOULWARE**

**EURIE**  
*Chair, Legislation Committee*

**HON. CARIN T. FUJISAKI**

*Chair, Rules Committee*

**HON. KYLE S. BRODIE**

*Chair, Technology Committee*

*Hon. Maria Lucy Armendariz*

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January 31, 2025

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: *Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report*, as required under the  
Budget Act of 2022 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43)

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

Under the Budget Act of 2022 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43), the Judicial Council  
is submitting *Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report* on trial court  
operational and budgetary metrics.

If you have any questions related to this report, please contact Leah Rose-  
Goodwin, Chief Data and Analytics Officer, at 415-865-7708 or  
[Leah.Rose-Goodwin@jud.ca.gov](mailto:Leah.Rose-Goodwin@jud.ca.gov).

Sincerely,

Michelle Curran  
Administrative Director  
Judicial Council

**MS. MICHELLE CURRAN**

*Administrative Director  
Judicial Council*

MC/LRG

Attachment

cc: Eric Dang, Counsel, Office of Senate President pro Tempore Mike McGuire  
Emelyn Rodriguez, General Counsel, Office of Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas  
Shaun Naidu, Policy Consultant, Office of Assembly Speaker Robert Rivas  
Anita Lee, Principal Fiscal and Policy Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office  
Gabriel Petek, Legislative Analyst, Legislative Analyst's Office  
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Margie Estrada, Chief Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee  
Stephanie Jordan, Counsel, Senate Public Safety Committee  
Eric Csizmar, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office  
Morgan Branch, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office  
Alison Merrilees, 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  
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**MS. MICHELLE CURRAN**

*Administrative Director  
Judicial Council*

Report title: *Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report*

Statutory citation: Budget Act of 2022 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43)

Date of report: February 1, 2025

The Judicial Council has submitted a report to the Legislature in accordance with the Budget Act of 2022 (Sen. Bill 154, Stats. 2022, ch. 43). The following summary of the report is provided under the requirements of Government Code section 9795.

The Budget Act of 2022 requires the Judicial Council to submit a report annually to the Legislature and the Governor, on various trial court operational and budgetary metrics, including but not limited to “time to disposition and case clearance rates by case type, backlogs by case type, court hours of operations including public counter hours, staff vacancy rates by classification, fund balance detail from the prior fiscal year, calculated funding level of each court and the percent of funding actually provided to each court, and funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council–approved workload formula.” (Sen. Bill 154, § 2.00.) The report reflects metrics from the preceding fiscal year.

The full report is available at [www.courts.ca.gov/7466.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/7466.htm). A printed copy of the report may be obtained by calling 415-865-7708.



# **Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report**

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Report to the Legislature, as Required  
Under Senate Bill 154 (Stats. 2022,  
Ch. 43)



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  
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*Chief Deputy Director*

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**Leah Rose-Goodwin**

*Chief Data and Analytics Officer*



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# Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2025 Report

## Background

Senate Bill 154 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43) requires the Judicial Council to annually report to the Legislature on various operational and budgetary metrics in the trial courts. The budget bill language states that the metrics shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

time to disposition and case clearance rates by case type, backlogs by case type, court hours of operations including public counter hours, staff vacancy rates by classification, fund balance detail from the prior fiscal year, calculated funding level of each court and the percent of funding actually provided to each court, and funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council–approved workload formula. This report shall be submitted no later than February 1 and reflect metrics from the prior fiscal year.<sup>1</sup>

## 2025 Report

This year’s report contains fiscal year data and information from 2023–24; data on hours of operation are current as of November 2024. Additionally, since vacancy rates are reported as of July 1 (the start of the fiscal year), 2024–25 vacancy data has been included to illustrate the vacancy rate closer to the end of the 2023–24 fiscal year.<sup>2</sup> The judicial branch is reporting on metrics that are both responsive to the reporting requirement and largely already reported by courts. In future years, the branch’s Data Analytics Advisory Committee—charged with “develop[ing] and recommend[ing] performance measures, studies, and methodologies to measure and report on court administration, practices, and procedures”<sup>3</sup>—will consider whether additional data and information would be informative to include in this report.

## Operational Metrics

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Courts assist the public through a variety of modalities, such as phone, in-person, and self-directed help via court websites. In addition, self-help centers assist members of the public seeking guidance about court processes or help completing a court document. Investments in court technology have allowed courts to expand offerings to include services such as chatbots, the ability to schedule in-person appointments online, and live online help. The COVID-19

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<sup>1</sup> Sen. Bill 154, § 2, item 0250-101-0932, provision 29.

<sup>2</sup> This and all subsequent year spans represent fiscal years, unless otherwise stated.

<sup>3</sup> Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.68.

pandemic accelerated the expansion of these services so that the public could continue to receive needed assistance safely and conveniently.

Further rounding out the service methods that courts offer, drop boxes, e-filing, court-provided computers or terminals for looking up cases, and remote access to online records, cases, and court calendars provide additional means of transacting court business that free up court staff to help those who require in-person assistance and may allow the public to be served beyond a court's regular service hours.

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information.

Information on court hours of service was most recently collected by the Judicial Council as of November 2024 (see Table 1). Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Fifty-five of the 58 courts are open eight hours or more, based on their reported hours of operation. Most courts open at 8 a.m. (40 courts) and close at 5 p.m. (40 courts), with courts opening as early as 7:00 a.m. Most public counter hours start at 8 a.m. (29 courts) and end at 4 p.m. (23 courts) or earlier (20 courts).

Some courts adjusted their public counter hours after finding that many court customers would rather file court documents or look up case information online than come into a courthouse. Correspondingly, staff can be assigned to other areas of the court to help with case processing activities to hasten resolution of court matters for court customers. Customers who prefer to come into a courthouse can still submit documents through a drop box, view documents at public kiosks, or ask for assistance from other court staff at any time during normal hours of operation.

**Table 1. Court Hours of Operation and Public Counter Hours**

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Alameda	8:30 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–3:00 PM
Alpine	8:00 AM–4:30 PM	8:00 AM–4:30 PM
Amador	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–3:00 PM
Butte	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:00 PM
Calaveras	8:00 AM–4:30 PM	8:15 AM–3:00 PM
Colusa	8:30 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–4:30 PM
Contra Costa	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Del Norte	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:30 PM
El Dorado	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Fresno	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Glenn	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:30 PM
Humboldt	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–2:00 PM
Imperial	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Inyo	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:00 PM
Kern	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Kings	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Lake	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Lassen	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:00 PM
Los Angeles	7:30 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Madera	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Marin	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Mariposa	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Mendocino	8:30 AM–3:30 PM	8:30 AM–3:30 PM
Merced	7:45 AM–5:00 PM	7:45 AM–3:00 PM
Modoc	8:30 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Mono	8:30 AM–4:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:00 PM
Monterey	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Napa	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Nevada	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Orange	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Placer	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Plumas	DID NOT REPORT	DID NOT REPORT
Riverside	7:30 AM–4:00 PM	7:30 AM–4:00 PM
Sacramento	7:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
San Benito	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:30 PM
San Bernardino	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
San Diego	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
San Francisco	8:30 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
San Joaquin	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
San Luis Obispo	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–3:00 PM
San Mateo	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–1:00 PM
Santa Barbara	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–1:30 PM
Santa Clara	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–3:00 PM
Santa Cruz	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Shasta	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Sierra	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–4:00 PM
Siskiyou	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Solano	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Sonoma	8:00 AM–3:30 PM	8:00 AM–3:30 PM
Stanislaus	8:15 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–4:15 PM
Sutter	8:00 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Tehama	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Trinity	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Tulare	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Tuolumne	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Ventura	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:30 PM

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Yolo	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Yuba	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM

## Metric 2: Time to Disposition, by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management and helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition.<sup>4</sup> Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases.<sup>5</sup> These data are updated and reported annually in the *Court Statistics Report*. However, because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions, not all courts are able to report these data.<sup>6</sup> As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data. Tables 2 and 3 consolidate the data from the *Court Statistics Report*, providing the percentage of cases resolved within a defined time frame.

**Table 2. 2023–24 Percentage of Criminal Cases Processed, by Time and County**

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months (A)	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
STATEWIDE	70%	23%	32%	48%	31%	49%	57%
Alameda	53	37	42	58	61	73	77
Alpine	—	—	—	—	3	38	49
Amador	61	17	20	33	25	44	50
Butte	64	7	19	47	12	33	42
Calaveras	62	11	22	44	15	43	50
Colusa	89	23	31	56	5	9	10
Contra Costa	65	25	31	43	8	32	40
Del Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado	48	29	41	53	11	33	44
Fresno	52	12	19	36	38	55	61
Glenn	—	0	0	100	4	30	41
Humboldt	66	22	33	50	21	25	49

<sup>4</sup> See National Center for State Courts, *CourTools*, Time to Disposition (2005), [www.courttools.org/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0011/8201/courttools\\_trial\\_measure3\\_time\\_to\\_disposition\\_pdf.pdf](http://www.courttools.org/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/8201/courttools_trial_measure3_time_to_disposition_pdf.pdf). For a definition of “disposition,” see 2022 *Court Statistics Report*, [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/2022-Court-Statistics-Report.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/2022-Court-Statistics-Report.pdf), at page 5.

<sup>5</sup> The Judicial Council’s Data Analytics Advisory Committee is charged with reviewing and making recommendations on court operational metrics and will be reviewing these standards as part of its annual work plan.

<sup>6</sup> The current version of the *Court Statistics Report* is available at [www.courts.ca.gov/627.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/627.htm). Courts that are not certified to report data to the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System using the JBSIS data reporting standards are unable to report case processing time data.

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months (A)	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Imperial	100	0	0	50	17	24	54
Inyo	80	31	39	73	22	30	56
Kern	65	18	41	63	54	70	75
Kings	38	12	17	29	18	33	38
Lake	88	23	36	69	19	47	60
Lassen	48	18	21	26	2	11	21
Los Angeles	89	27	34	51	33	51	57
Madera	88	14	43	71	8	17	22
Marin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mariposa	78	10	19	43	16	42	46
Mendocino	73	27	42	62	30	50	57
Merced	51	23	30	48	8	21	25
Modoc	73	20	28	57	21	34	73
Mono	50	15	22	42	11	35	48
Monterey	71	14	23	42	35	64	71
Napa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	50	9	16	31	14	37	50
Orange	54	30	35	46	33	51	58
Placer	79	12	18	35	18	23	45
Plumas	62	7	19	44	16	46	56
Riverside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Benito	38	7	12	20	8	33	43
San Bernardino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin	78	25	32	48	22	35	39
San Luis Obispo	61	25	43	61	39	58	63
San Mateo	—	34	44	63	30	56	67
Santa Barbara	59	12	22	40	50	69	76
Santa Clara	40	9	13	27	25	41	50
Santa Cruz	56	16	21	36	28	60	76
Shasta	71	34	50	73	52	77	82
Sierra	57	24	24	35	3	22	42
Siskiyou	73	19	23	41	29	44	52
Solano	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonoma	57	8	14	32	22	46	56
Stanislaus	62	37	43	59	47	61	67
Sutter	52	17	27	54	29	49	55
Tehama	85	15	25	56	43	67	76
Trinity	62	11	15	30	15	26	52

COUNTY	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than 12 Months	Felonies Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			Misdemeanors Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		
		30	45	90	30	90	120
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)
Tulare	82	13	24	46	20	29	52
Tuolumne	58	22	38	70	16	23	56
Ventura	48	51	54	64	47	65	70
Yolo	77	32	41	60	22	48	58
Yuba	73	46	56	76	35	68	75

**Column Key:**

- (A) This column consists only of cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.
- (B)–(D) Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bind over, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

Note: A dash indicates that the court did not submit a report in this category.

**Table 3. 2023–24 Percentage of Civil Cases Processed, by Time and County**

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months						Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
STATEWIDE	62%	74%	82%	73%	85%	90%	22%	41%	51%	63%
Alameda	66	76	83	72	86	91	25	40	6	10
Alpine	86	86	93	50	100	100	0	0	80	100
Amador	74	85	90	92	97	98	30	50	51	62
Butte	77	84	89	85	91	95	27	51	50	63
Calaveras	70	82	87	75	90	95	46	56	60	74
Colusa	78	84	86	80	91	94	22	53	52	67
Contra Costa	70	79	86	67	82	89	28	44	25	37
Del Norte	84	89	96	—	—	—	—	—	67	71
El Dorado	74	83	89	76	85	91	31	55	14	25
Fresno	67	78	86	75	85	95	43	68	61	66
Glenn	74	87	95	79	93	95	18	35	12	25
Humboldt	85	88	92	81	89	94	12	26	17	56
Imperial	74	85	90	72	90	98	28	49	74	81
Inyo	77	80	88	69	81	88	32	60	70	80
Kern	69	78	86	89	97	99	22	50	84	92
Kings	73	83	88	87	92	94	32	63	53	61
Lake	81	88	93	88	98	99	28	56	53	56
Lassen	77	81	85	83	91	96	33	49	71	76
Los Angeles	57	72	81	79	89	93	17	34	64	71
Madera	74	82	90	61	73	84	23	45	62	73
Marin	67	79	86	73	92	98	44	61	59	72

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months						Disposed of in Less Than _ Days			
	12	18	24	12	18	24	30	45	70	90
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
Mariposa	48	78	85	85	93	96	19	31	92	92
Mendocino	71	80	85	67	73	77	40	58	81	88
Merced	64	73	79	76	85	89	24	49	60	70
Modoc	83	94	94	79	94	100	24	56	45	64
Mono	69	76	82	85	94	97	25	31	36	51
Monterey	70	81	89	78	92	96	23	39	68	74
Napa	72	82	89	81	88	91	33	51	68	76
Nevada	76	85	89	92	97	98	24	43	55	68
Orange	61	72	80	71	83	96	23	50	51	67
Placer	72	82	89	71	79	83	30	47	34	58
Plumas	73	83	90	83	93	98	25	47	57	71
Riverside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	14
San Benito	77	88	92	81	89	91	37	54	47	59
San Bernardino	63	75	83	74	94	98	21	43	60	69
San Diego	—	—	—	51	61	67	23	34	8	59
San Francisco	56	72	81	82	93	96	20	32	57	71
San Joaquin	66	77	84	62	76	82	12	33	18	44
San Luis Obispo	69	79	86	80	97	99	19	37	22	35
San Mateo	57	66	71	78	87	90	36	56	11	18
Santa Barbara	68	79	86	80	86	89	44	65	41	58
Santa Clara	62	72	80	56	71	79	41	54	68	74
Santa Cruz	74	81	87	86	95	98	34	50	34	51
Shasta	63	69	72	77	99	99	31	59	64	70
Sierra	90	100	100	93	100	100	0	0	67	67
Siskiyou	77	83	85	89	94	97	22	48	51	67
Solano	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonoma	71	82	88	86	96	99	31	56	43	59
Stanislaus	62	70	76	80	95	98	31	56	73	78
Sutter	72	77	83	82	93	94	42	67	51	53
Tehama	87	92	94	70	81	86	19	30	57	70
Trinity	81	87	89	90	96	96	33	50	67	67
Tulare	77	87	90	78	84	86	35	61	65	73
Tuolumne	86	93	96	89	98	99	25	43	37	52
Ventura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	89
Yolo	75	84	89	84	95	98	31	48	76	86
Yuba	81	86	90	78	91	96	36	65	77	86

**Column Key:**

(G), (H) Includes limited unlawful detainers only.

Note: A dash indicates that the court did not submit a report in this category.



## Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

## Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

Case dispositions should, in general, follow the same trajectory as filings. However, the needs and complexities of each case drive the time required for case processing, sometimes resulting in pending caseloads for courts. In general, periods in which filings exceed dispositions can be an indicator of backlog.

Table 4 estimates current-year backlog by comparing caseload clearance rates by case type across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

**Table 4. Fiscal Year 2022–23 and 2023–24 Clearance Rates, by Case Type**

Case Type	FY 2022–23			FY 2023–24			Current Year Backlog (Est.)	
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Clear. % Diff.	Backlog (filings)
Certification	50,562	49,715	98	52,595	48,731	93	–6	2,983
Child Support	75,539	64,765	86	75,771	69,716	92	6	—
Limited Civil	267,903	269,229	100	394,489	321,142	81	–19	75,300
Unlimited Civil	255,914	221,768	87	278,901	240,267	86	–1	1,421
Conservatorship & Guardianship	18,134	13,668	75	20,736	15,288	74	–2	341
Marital	111,894	99,546	89	108,403	103,987	96	7	—
Domestic Violence	77,393	63,148	82	78,287	65,006	83	1	—
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	42,152	33,149	79	42,873	32,560	76	–3	1,156
Felony	187,503	150,224	80	179,821	150,440	84	4	—
Infractions	2,632,051	2,436,581	93	2,823,487	2,359,002	84	–9	254,792
Juvenile Delinquency	20,500	18,801	92	30,163	27,000	90	–2	663
Juvenile Dependency	30,196	31,160	103	30,273	30,578	101	–2	—
Mental Health	45,550	42,896	94	46,628	40,524	87	–7	3,387
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	262,012	269,267	103	283,033	248,881	88	–15	41,989
Traffic Misdemeanors	177,003	179,042	101	168,614	164,641	98	–4	5,915
Other Family Petitions	35,695	27,539	77	35,993	28,438	79	2	—
Parentage	20,736	10,549	51	20,275	12,811	63	12	—

Case Type	FY 2022–23			FY 2023–24			Current Year Backlog (Est.)	
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Clear. % Diff.	Backlog (filings)
Small Claims	74,855	70,702	94	77,461	72,921	94	0	242
Unlawful Detainer	136,282	122,008	90	135,793	137,886	102	12	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,521,880</b>	<b>4,173,757</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>4,883,596</b>	<b>4,169,819</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>–7%</b>	<b>337,807</b>

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>7</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year.<sup>8</sup> Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. A comparison of the two reporting years shows that the number of total budgeted positions has decreased by a little more than one percent, and the vacancy rate has decreased by a little more than 2 percent. Vacancy rates for the clerical classifications have improved since last year’s report, but for entry-level classifications, courts report high rates of turnover that are not visible in these point-in-time data. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see Table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.

**Table 5. Statewide Vacancy Data, by Classification**

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	63.8	53.0	17%	48.0	44.0	8%	–9%
Accounting Clerk	102.7	97.3	5	79.7	79.7	0	–5
Accounting Technician	81.5	69.5	15	89.5	78.5	12	–2
Administrative Analyst	214.1	174.4	19	227.9	204.4	10	–8
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	139.5	101.4	27	121.6	99.1	19	–9

<sup>7</sup> Schedule 7A is a statewide salary and positions reporting document. Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>8</sup> Classifications are based on model classification codes used in Schedule 7A; *classification* may not be the same as *job title* or *working title*. Positions are designated as “vacant” if they are unfilled or if the court does not plan to actively recruit for the position.

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Technician	21.7	20.7	5	22.7	20.7	9	4
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	42.5	38.0	11	40.4	39.5	2	–9
Attorney	473.7	418.6	12	497.6	449.2	10	–2
Calendar Administrator	12.0	10.5	12	10.5	10.5	0	–12
Calendar Clerk	9.2	8.5	8	8.2	8.2	0	–8
Child Services Provider	9.0	7.0	22	9.0	9.0	0	–22
Commissioner	246.7	235.6	4	249.0	235.6	5	1
Communications Technician	21.0	19.0	10	16.0	14.0	12	3
Court Administrative/ Operations Manager	383.0	351.5	8	422.9	389.5	8	0
Court Administrative/ Operations Supervisor	81.5	73.5	10	78.0	77.0	1	–9
Court Attendant	268.5	251.0	7	271.5	254.8	6	0
Court Clerk	641.9	581.8	9	633.5	582.3	8	–1
Court Division Director/ Branch Administrator	246.0	224.5	9	256.9	241.6	6	–3
Court Executive Officer	57.0	57.0	0	59.0	59.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro-Tempore	29.6	8.4	71	26.2	6.7	75	3
Court Law Librarian	4.5	4.5	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	227.3	206.3	9	175.5	167.5	5	–5
Court Program/ Project Specialist	85.0	61.0	28	139.4	128.4	8	–20
Court Program/ Project Supervisor	27.0	25.0	7	5.2	5.2	0	–7
Court Records Clerk	122.6	83.5	32	90.2	78.0	13	–18
Court Records Supervisor	15.3	13.0	15	11.0	11.0	0	–15
Court Reporter	1,374.5	1,050.1	24	1,315.6	1,033.0	21	–2
Courtroom Clerk	2,649.0	2,498.5	6	2,631.0	2,515.0	4	–1
Custodian	90.6	84.6	7	88.6	77.6	12	6
Deputy Marshal	31.5	25.5	19	31.0	30.0	3	–16
Detention Release Officer	11.0	11.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Examiner	115.3	107.7	7	118.0	114.0	3	–3
Exhibit Custodian	43.0	39.0	9	41.0	37.0	10	0
Facilities Planner	17.0	12.0	29	16.0	15.0	6	–23
Family Law Facilitator	51.4	46.9	9	51.9	44.1	15	6
Financial Analyst	55.3	50.0	10	56.5	52.0	8	–2

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Graphic Arts Specialist	7.0	7.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	102.6	85.3	17	96.9	90.2	7	–10
Human Resource Technician	64.9	56.2	14	66.6	62.2	7	–7
Information Systems Analyst	287.0	245.9	14	283.7	254.9	10	–4
Information Systems Engineer	66.0	62.0	6	66.0	62.0	6	0
Information Systems Specialist	30.0	28.0	7	31.0	29.0	6	0
Information Systems Technician	141.5	127.0	10	144.9	130.9	10	–1
Interpreter	204.7	149.2	27	207.8	148.1	29	2
Interpreter Coordinator	26.0	23.7	9	29.5	28.5	3	–5
Interpreter Supervisor	35.1	31.1	11	34.1	31.1	9	–3
Investigator	202.1	190.9	6	212.4	195.4	8	2
Jury Commissioner	19.3	19.3	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	35.2	28.2	20	32.2	30.2	6	–14
Law Clerk	49.0	40.0	18	49.0	45.0	8	–10
Law Library Technician	5.5	5.5	0	5.5	5.5	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	3,388.7	3,029.4	11	3,290.3	3,009.1	9	–2
Legal Process Supervisor	363.6	347.0	5	381.6	369.8	3	–1
Legal/Judicial Secretary	156.4	147.6	6	162.5	158.5	2	–3
Maintenance Worker	39.0	34.0	13	46.0	43.0	7	–6
Managing Attorney	24.3	22.0	9	21.8	21.0	4	–6
Marshal	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Materials Services Assistant	47.5	43.0	10	48.5	41.0	16	6
Materials Services Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Media Services Technician	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	–8
Mediator/Counselor	221.8	203.5	8	220.2	198.4	10	7
Mental Health/ Behavioral Counselor	29.6	28.6	3	35.9	34.9	3	3
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	30
Office Assistant	133.9	106.9	20	140.2	107.2	24	15
Paralegal	173.3	159.3	8	190.9	181.3	5	5
Payroll Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	–9
Payroll Technician	11.0	10.0	9	10.5	9.5	10	–40
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	1.0	50	1.8	1.8	0	–25
Public Information Officer	8.0	6.0	25	8.0	7.0	12	0

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Purchasing Agent	16.0	14.0	13	20.0	19.0	5	5
Purchasing Supervisor	9.0	9.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	–12
Purchasing Technician	14.8	13.0	12	15.0	15.0	0	–10
Referee	20.3	18.3	10	19.4	18.4	5	–7
Revenue Collection Specialist	172.8	152.6	12	166.6	144.6	13	–15
SB 371 Interpreter	534.5	382.8	28	519.6	361.7	30	0
Secretary	32.3	22.5	30	42.5	34.5	19	–3
Senior Accountant-Auditor	34.6	27.0	22	34.0	30.2	11	8
Senior Accounting Clerk	61.0	59.0	3	60.8	58.0	5	–10
Senior Accounting Technician	41.0	35.0	15	43.1	38.1	12	–13
Senior Administrative Analyst	130.7	99.2	24	126.3	117.5	7	0
Senior Attorney	181.6	168.6	7	167.3	162.3	3	–97
Senior Court Attendant	1.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	100	0
Senior Court Clerk	246.8	222.8	10	253.0	240.0	5	–5
Senior Court Records Clerk	18.8	18.0	4	21.0	21.0	0	–4
Senior Court Reporter	16.5	16.5	0	17.5	16.8	4	4
Senior Courtroom Clerk	235.7	217.7	8	239.2	218.7	9	1
Senior Custodian	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Data Entry Operator	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Senior Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	18.0	17.0	6	19.0	19.0	0	–6
Senior Exhibit Custodian	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	36.0	24.0	33	33.0	30.0	9	–24
Senior Human Resource Analyst	86.0	75.5	12	83.8	79.0	6	–7
Senior Human Resource Technician	15.8	14.0	11	17.5	14.8	16	5
Senior Information Systems Analyst	155.8	131.0	16	171.8	148.0	14	–2
Senior Information Systems Technician	37.0	35.0	5	38.0	36.0	5	0
Senior Investigator	2.5	0.5	80	2.0	2.0	0	–80
Senior Legal Process Clerk	2,048.0	1,948.6	5	2,059.5	1,968.3	4	0
Senior Legal/ Judicial Secretary	60.0	56.0	7	58.0	57.0	2	–5
Senior Maintenance Worker	3.0	3.0	0	5.0	3.0	40	40
Senior Materials Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Media Services Technician	3.0	2.0	33	6.0	6.0	0	–33
Senior Mediator/Counselor	90.2	68.2	24	88.7	80.7	9	–15
Senior Microfilm Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	129.7	118.9	8	52.8	48.0	9	1
Senior Paralegal	17.0	16.0	6	18.0	18.0	0	–6
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	21.0	20.0	5	21.0	20.0	5	0
Senior Secretary	59.0	57.0	3	55.5	53.5	4	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Skilled Trades Worker	14.0	14.0	0	8.0	7.0	12	12
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	16.0	16.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	11.8	11.0	7	12.8	12.0	6	–1
Supervising Accounting Technician	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	4.0	20	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Supervising Attorney	39.1	39.1	0	41.2	40.8	1	1
Supervising Court Attendant	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	–20
Supervising Court Clerk	193.1	184.1	5	192.5	190.0	1	–3
Supervising Court Reporter	22.0	19.0	14	21.0	21.0	0	–14
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	83.0	80.0	4	79.0	75.0	5	1
Supervising Custodian	10.0	8.0	20	10.0	10.0	0	–20
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	5.0	5.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	7.8	7.8	0	7.8	7.8	0	0
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	9.9	9.9	0	17.5	16.6	5	5
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	44.0	37.0	16	45.0	40.0	11	–5
Supervising Information Systems Technician	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	11.0	0	–9
Supervising Investigator	11.0	9.0	18	11.0	11.0	0	–18
Supervising Maintenance Worker	9.0	8.0	11	10.0	10.0	0	–11
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	24.5	24.0	2	26.6	25.6	4	2

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	14.0	14.0	0	14.0	14.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	72.7	63.8	12	67.2	57.8	14	2
Support Services Supervisor	18.0	17.0	6	18.0	17.0	6	0
<b>Total Statewide</b>	<b>19,171.1</b>	<b>17,060.8</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>18,966.2</b>	<b>17,291.2</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>–2%</b>

## Funding Metrics

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council–Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court<sup>9</sup>

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the *Workload Formula*. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For fiscal year 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the fiscal year 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Other funding allocated to the trial courts included \$743.8 million for judges’ compensation, dependency counsel, the court interpreters program, and various other programs. The remaining \$59.1 million was available to reimburse courts for the Assembly Bill 1058 (Stats. 1996, ch. 957) child support commissioner program, collaborative and drug court projects, and other various grants.

Table 6 displays the calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula Allocation), the funding level of each trial court as measured by the Judicial Council–approved Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”), and the percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage).

<sup>9</sup> Metrics 6, 7, and 8 are addressed collectively in this section.

**Table 6. Calculated Funding Level of Each Court, Funding Level as Measured by Workload Formula, and Percentage of Funding Provided**

Court	Metric 6: Workload Formula Allocation	Metric 7: Workload Formula “Need”	Metric 8: Workload Formula Percentage
	A	B	C(A/B)
Alameda	89,736,650	89,736,951	100.0%
Alpine	978,500	513,054	190.7
Amador	4,508,080	4,318,194	104.4
Butte	13,971,923	15,020,326	93.0
Calaveras	3,478,322	3,434,244	101.3
Colusa	2,506,641	2,635,567	95.1
Contra Costa	53,284,741	58,792,180	90.6
Del Norte	3,867,969	3,822,121	101.2
El Dorado	9,526,802	10,536,589	90.4
Fresno	63,747,461	66,190,564	96.3
Glenn	2,997,045	3,222,234	93.0
Humboldt	8,921,029	8,993,983	99.2
Imperial	10,504,343	8,363,980	125.6
Inyo	2,549,184	2,499,943	102.0
Kern	64,062,338	66,131,988	96.9
Kings	11,101,306	11,937,681	93.0
Lake	5,096,756	5,522,043	92.3
Lassen	2,800,148	2,332,823	120.0
Los Angeles	732,713,543	782,911,052	93.6
Madera	12,403,858	13,312,566	93.2
Marin	14,327,907	15,317,860	93.5
Mariposa	1,853,846	1,805,697	102.7
Mendocino	7,646,197	7,231,739	105.7
Merced	17,012,600	18,090,994	94.0
Modoc	1,406,022	1,279,449	109.9
Mono	2,439,556	2,061,575	118.3
Monterey	26,329,671	28,026,310	93.9
Napa	9,282,739	10,386,823	89.4
Nevada	6,639,488	7,599,777	87.4
Orange	188,291,022	210,173,824	89.6
Placer	25,173,615	26,685,022	94.3
Plumas	1,915,282	1,548,909	123.7
Riverside	137,769,526	148,941,935	92.5
Sacramento	108,993,944	116,609,120	93.5
San Benito	4,808,390	3,952,945	121.6
San Bernardino	144,252,144	151,789,230	95.0
San Diego	173,468,681	185,202,539	93.7
San Francisco	63,222,900	52,730,196	119.9



Court	Metric 6: Workload Formula Allocation	Metric 7: Workload Formula “Need”	Metric 8: Workload Formula Percentage
San Joaquin	51,550,851	52,662,950	97.9
San Luis Obispo	18,799,273	19,188,902	98.0
San Mateo	43,346,545	49,452,194	87.7
Santa Barbara	27,473,608	28,421,722	96.7
Santa Clara	96,100,018	96,965,024	99.1
Santa Cruz	17,003,334	17,092,256	99.5
Shasta	16,359,995	17,062,242	95.9
Sierra	978,500	447,006	218.9
Siskiyou	4,337,464	4,784,619	90.7
Solano	29,080,663	31,325,060	92.8
Sonoma	30,554,838	30,618,988	99.8
Stanislaus	32,303,460	34,469,129	93.7
Sutter	8,164,586	9,151,367	89.2
Tehama	6,113,757	6,383,645	95.8
Trinity	2,142,278	2,141,889	100.0
Tulare	32,165,439	35,475,356	90.7
Tuolumne	4,989,596	4,885,338	102.1
Ventura	44,799,399	46,987,643	95.3
Yolo	15,477,215	16,165,652	95.7
Yuba	6,239,055	5,858,507	106.5
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$2,521,570,045</b>	<b>\$2,659,201,515</b>	<b>94.8%</b>

Individual funding percentages for the trial courts ranged from 87.4 percent to 218.9 percent. Courts—usually the smallest in the state—may exceed 100 percent of workload need as a result of policy decisions made to support funding for the smallest courts and other factors such as Consumer Price Index funding. Alpine and Sierra, the two smallest courts based on workload measures, receive a fixed allocation amount determined for operations. For 2023–24, this amount was set at \$978,500. Other small courts, those with two authorized judicial positions, have been prioritized for new funding through the Workload Formula methodology to fund up to a minimum of 100 percent of measured workload need.<sup>10</sup>

## Determining Workload Formula Need

The calculated funding level of each court, or *Workload Formula need*, is measured by the Judicial Council–approved weighted caseload study, the *Resource Assessment Study*. The methodology for weighted caseload was developed by the National Center for State Courts and is based on the principle that funding should be linked to workload. In addition to California, at least 25 other states use weighted caseload models.

<sup>10</sup> Small courts, with two authorized judicial positions, include Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, San Benito, and Trinity counties.

California’s Resource Assessment Study model calculates 22 different caseweights. It uses an average number of processing minutes per case type, taking into account differences in workload complexity and time to process, and multiplies those weighting factors by the number of filings in each case type in each court. The processing minutes, totaled for all case types and based on each court’s unique case mix, constitute the “workload” for each court. This workload is then used to calculate how many trial court staff are needed to process these cases.

Once the number of staff has been calculated, this information is converted into dollars using an average salary cost, adjustments for cost-of-labor differentials based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data, retirement and health costs, operating expenditures and equipment costs, and other adjustments to account for court size.

The Workload Formula need is updated each year to reflect the most recent three-year average of filings data. The Workload Formula need for fiscal year 2023–24 was based on the three-year average filings data for 2019–20 through 2021–22. The filings data for fiscal year 2019–20 were further adjusted to account for the early impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Metric 9: Year End Fund Balance Detail for 2023–24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The \$177.1 million comprises several categories: (1) a fund balance of \$88.4 million, representing the final amount of the 3 percent fund balance cap after allowable exclusions; (2) requests for funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts totaling \$24 million; and (3) court-funded requests (CFRs) totaling \$63.2 million. The remaining balance of \$1.5 million is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF). Table 7 displays the court-specific information for each of these categories.

**Table 7. Fund Balance Detail for FY 2023–24, by County**

Court	Final Fund Balance*	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court Funded Requests†	Funds Retained in TCTF
	A	B	C	D
Alameda	\$ 3,298,611	\$ 0	\$ 549,060	\$ 0
Alpine	0	0	0	0
Amador	153,885	1,257,880	78,258	0
Butte	608,968	0	701,198	57,031
Calaveras	242,680	241,938	10,378	122,887
Colusa	109,510	482,200	286,500	4
Contra Costa	1,857,110	0	95,345	125,049
Del Norte	163,187	310,602	0	0
El Dorado	66,900	0	0	45,000

Court	Final Fund Balance*	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court Funded Requests†	Funds Retained in TCTF
Fresno	1,808,968	0	0	0
Glenn	153,569	241,295	79,975	15,048
Humboldt	181,554	0	0	0
Imperial	520,211	152,001	183,598	63,220
Inyo	153,997	0	0	29,910
Kern	2,984,455	0	187,058	2,001
Kings	438,170	1,067,325	22,045	0
Lake	179,607	353,614	39,718	0
Lassen	94,918	0	0	0
Los Angeles	22,616,225	0	55,597,436	0
Madera	678,927	0	13,192	180,914
Marin	493,070	874,835	0	0
Mariposa	86,248	101,833	0	0
Mendocino	228,797	0	0	0
Merced	677,589	0	89,568	0
Modoc	104,945	0	0	48,297
Mono	81,038	162,415	0	0
Monterey	1,004,739	518,526	0	0
Napa	135,972	0	70,105	0
Nevada	193,105	0	0	3,927
Orange	7,791,575	1,617,630	377,650	49,622
Placer	1,078,258	409,672	157,355	156,115
Plumas	578,012	0	0	524,545
Riverside	6,600,811	29,914	0	0
Sacramento	3,693,437	177,888	40,506	1
San Benito	200,108	154,061	47,150	0
San Bernardino	5,552,120	5,221,609	2,974,766	0
San Diego	5,696,259	0	83,000	0
San Francisco	997,606	0	741,240	0
San Joaquin	1,653,644	8,374,389	218,270	0
San Luis Obispo	732,939	153,334	126,096	0
San Mateo	1,526,179	65,083	436	0
Santa Barbara	54,474	0	0	0
Santa Clara	3,966,349	0	6,509	4,679
Santa Cruz	583,750	0	0	0
Shasta	780,246	0	300,317	0
Sierra	44,637	13,971	10,670	0
Siskiyou	179,747	0	0	0
Solano	953,890	0	19,898	0
Sonoma	908,306	0	0	0
Stanislaus	1,145,488	1,272,100	25,493	9,795
Sutter	331,975	406,669	0	0

Court	Final Fund Balance*	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court Funded Requests†	Funds Retained in TCTF
Tehama	245,152	324,087	0	0
Trinity	172,987	0	0	81,575
Tulare	1,143,148	0	68,776	5,087
Tuolumne	166,287	0	0	0
Ventura	1,443,377	6,312	0	0
Yolo	653,713	0	0	4,375
Yuba	243,322	0	0	2,400
<b>Total‡</b>	<b>\$88,434,754</b>	<b>\$23,991,183</b>	<b>\$63,201,566</b>	<b>\$1,531,482</b>

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts. Variance in total is from rounding.

† Court-funded requests are funded through court operational budgets.

‡ As reported in Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Court Budget: 2023-24 Final Adjustments for Year-End Fund Balances* (Oct. 22, 2024), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=13392744&GUID=9AEB938E-2897-4907-B408-525519E8B6E3>.

### Three Percent Fund Balance Cap: \$88.4 million

In fiscal year 2023–24, trial courts could have retained up to \$105.9 million under the 3 percent fund balance cap after allowable exclusions. Of that amount, courts retained \$88.4 million in their fund balance. Government Code section 77203(b) authorizes the amount of unexpended funds that a trial court may carry over to the next fiscal year to provide a designated reserve. Effective June 30, 2020, a trial court can carry over unexpended funds—except for encumbrances, prepayments, and other excluded funds in the allowable fund balance—in an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the court’s operating budget from the prior fiscal year.

In 2020–21, the amount of funding that a court could carry over was increased from 1 percent to 3 percent in recognition of the need for trial courts to have adequate reserve funding to support operational needs and address emergency expenditures.

### Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts: \$24 million

The Judicial Council approved a total of \$24 million in new requests for FHOB of the trial courts for 2023–24. Under this process, courts can request that a reduction in their TCTF allocations be retained in the TCTF as restricted fund balance for the benefit of those courts.<sup>11</sup> Updates to the FHOB policy, which were approved at the Judicial Council’s March 15, 2024, business meeting,<sup>12</sup> included the implementation of a reimbursement model to properly structure the program so that the requested funds are held in the TCTF on behalf of the requesting courts and

<sup>11</sup> Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Court Budget: Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts Reporting Frequency* (Apr. 22, 2022), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=10830769&GUID=305F68B7-26CF-4E57-B29D-BD15D8B1CB6D>.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*, *Trial Court Budget: Update to the Funds Held on Behalf of the Trial Courts Policy* (Feb. 22, 2024), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12700382&GUID=9C3189C0-C9AA-4818-BB78-3807018030F0>.

distributed to the courts for actual reported expenditures. Allowable FHOB requests can include but are not limited to:

- Projects that extend beyond the original planned three-year process, such as expenses related to the delayed opening of new facilities or delayed deployment of information systems;
- Technology improvements or infrastructure, such as a new case management system;
- Facilities maintenance or repair allowed under rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court;
- Court efficiencies, such as online and smart forms for court users; and
- Other court infrastructure projects, such as vehicle or copy machine replacement.

### **Court-Funded Requests: \$63.2 million**

In fiscal year 2023–24, new approved CFR requests for the trial courts totaled \$63.2 million. The CFR process allows trial courts to make court-funded facilities requests to assist in paying for certain facilities' costs through a reduction in courts' TCTF allocations.<sup>13</sup> This process allows the trial courts to plan for necessary facilities needs that may not otherwise be funded because of insufficient trial court facilities resources.

Allowable costs under the CFR process include specific facility modifications, such as tenant improvements and audio/video modifications; allowable court operations costs under rule 10.810 of the California Rules of Court, such as interior painting, replacement or maintenance of flooring and furniture, and facilities maintenance or repair; and lease-related costs.

Approval of CFRs is delegated to the director of the Judicial Council's Facilities Program by the Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee. Requests that increase ongoing operational costs to the Judicial Council beyond the initial outlay for the project are presented to the Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee for approval. Approved requests are reported to the Judicial Council on a quarterly basis.

### **Funds Retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund: \$1.5 million**

After calculation of the final 3 percent fund balance cap and new approved FHOB and CFR requests for 2023–24, \$1.5 million was retained in the TCTF as unrestricted fund balance, as required by Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A).

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<sup>13</sup>*Id.*, *Court Facilities: Court-Funded Facilities Request Policy* (Aug. 15, 2016), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=4625695&GUID=15BB7747-C300-48DA-AA81-5546168A1991>.

## **Appendix A: Court-Specific Reports**

## **Appendix B: Other Trial Court Budget Reports to the Legislature**

In addition to the operational and budgetary metrics for the trial courts included in this report, the Judicial Council is required to submit other trial court budget reports to the Legislature. These additional reports are summarized below for reference and to make all relevant budget information for the trial courts more transparent and easily accessible to interested parties. These reports include information for the trial courts on cash flow loans, use of the state-level reserve, allocations and reimbursements by fiscal year, and the allocation of funding for new judgeships.

### **Cash Flow Loans Made to the Trial Courts**

Under Government Code section 68502.6(d), the Judicial Council is required to report annually to the Legislature and the Department of Finance on all cash flow loans made to the trial courts. The report includes loans made from specific branch funds to the trial courts. These loans are authorized under this section to support trial court operations in the event the cash balance in the Trial Court Trust Fund is insufficient. There were no loans made in fiscal year 2023–24.

The report for fiscal year 2023–24 can be accessed [here](#).

### **Allocation of the State Level Reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund**

Under Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B), the Judicial Council is required to hold a reserve of \$5 million in the Trial Court Trust Fund as emergency funding and establish a process for the trial courts to apply for this funding if needed. AB 170 (Stats. 2024, ch. 51), the courts trailer bill for fiscal year 2024–25, authorized a reduction in the reserve amount from \$10 million to \$5 million and required the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance only if the reserve funding is used in a fiscal year.

For fiscal year 2023–24, there were no requests submitted by the trial courts for emergency funding. Thus, no report was submitted to the Legislature.

### **Allocation and Reimbursements to the Trial Courts**

Under Government Code section 77202.5(a), the Judicial Council is required to report annually to the Legislature on the allocations and reimbursements from state and federal funds to the trial courts. For fiscal year 2023–24, the report includes (1) base allocations for court operations, (2) fee revenue that is distributed to the reporting courts as authorized in statute or by the Judicial Council, (3) reimbursements for specific trial court expenditures, and (4) funding awarded to individual trial courts from statewide programs, including state and federal grants. A total of \$3.1 billion was provided to the trial courts from the following funds: Trial Court Trust Fund – \$2.9 billion, State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund – \$9.4 million, General Fund – \$227.1 million, and Federal Trust Fund – \$1.5 million.

The report for fiscal year 2023–24 can be accessed [here](#).

### **Allocation of New Judgeships Funding**

The Budget Act of 2007 (Stats. 2007, ch. 171, 172) requires the Judicial Council to report annually to the Legislature on the allocation of funding for support of new judgeships authorized in fiscal year 2007–08 until all judgeships are appointed and new staff hired. AB 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722) authorized 50 additional judgeships, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be allocated to various superior courts according to uniform criteria approved by the Judicial Council.

In 2023–24, a total of \$59.7 million was allocated in support of new judgeships: \$59.2 million for operations costs from the Trial Court Trust Fund for 54 courts and \$452,000 for facilities costs from the Court Facilities Trust Fund for the Superior Courts of Solano and Sonoma Counties. As of October 2024, all 50 of the judgeships have been appointed and the final report to the Legislature was submitted in December 2024.

The report for fiscal year 2023–24 can be accessed [here](#).



# Superior Court of Alameda County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	66%
	18 months	76
	24 months	83
Limited Civil	12 months	72
	18 months	86
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	40
Small Claims	70 days	6
	90 days	10

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	53
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	37
	45 days	42
	90 days	58
Misdemeanors	30 days	61
	90 days	73
	120 days	77

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3,536	3,439	6,061	3,582	97%	59%	-38%	2,313
Child Support	2,152	1,596	2,029	736	74	36	-38	769
Conservatorship & Guardianship	643	358	753	321	56	43	-13	98
Domestic Violence	2,470	2,260	2,272	1,500	91	66	-25	579
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	1,283	658	1,283	482	51	38	-14	176
Felony	4,589	5,444	4,259	4,322	119	101	-17	-
Infractions	132,317	117,530	138,442	123,150	89	89	0	-
Juvenile Delinquency	733	1,552	785	988	212	126	-86	-
Juvenile Dependency	570	1,259	447	666	221	149	-72	-
Limited Civil	8,446	8,663	9,130	6,506	103	71	-31	2,859
Marital	3,623	3,346	3,644	3,319	92	91	-1	46
Mental Health	1,056	894	1,618	1,316	85	81	-3	54
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	5,152	6,304	5,084	5,191	122	102	-20	-
Other Family Petitions	734	587	875	404	80	46	-34	296
Parentage	342	480	332	206	140	62	-78	260
Small Claims	2,987	3,377	3,067	2,789	113	91	-22	678
Traffic Misdemeanors	4,069	4,989	3,476	4,317	123	124	2	-
Unlawful Detainer	2,166	1,507	6,340	5,647	70	89	19	-
Unlimited Civil	12,129	16,175	13,110	9,948	133	76	-57	7,535

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	20.0	16.0	20%	3.0	2.0	33%	13%
Accounting Technician	NA	NA	-	11.0	9.0	18	-
Administrative Analyst	14.0	10.0	29	16.0	15.0	6	-22
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	17.2	12.6	27	16.6	11.9	28	1
Administrative Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Attorney	25.0	23.0	8	27.0	24.0	11	3
Commissioner	10.0	8.0	20	10.0	7.0	30	10
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	19.0	15.0	21	17.0	13.0	24	2
Court Attendant	32.0	27.0	16	32.0	29.0	9	-6
Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	3.0	2.0	33	-

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	0.0	100	33
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Court Reporter	57.0	50.0	12	54.0	43.0	20	8
Courtroom Clerk	132.0	100.0	24	121.0	107.0	12	-13
Examiner	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	7.0	0	-14
Facilities Coordinator	4.0	2.0	50	4.0	3.0	25	-25
Human Resource Analyst	6.0	4.0	33	7.0	6.0	14	-19
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	12.0	0	-8
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Interpreter Coordinator	NA	NA	-	3.0	3.0	0	-
Interpreter Supervisor	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Investigator	8.0	7.0	12	8.0	8.0	0	-12
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	202.0	173.0	14	199.0	183.0	8	-6
Managing Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	14.0	11.0	21	14.0	11.0	21	0
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	8.0	7.0	12	8.0	7.0	12	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	0.0	100	100
Office Assistant	14.0	11.0	21	5.0	3.0	40	19
Paralegal	NA	NA	-	5.0	5.0	0	-
Payroll Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Revenue Collection Specialist	6.0	3.0	50	6.0	3.0	50	0
SB371 Interpreter	31.0	25.0	19	29.0	19.0	34	15
Secretary	8.0	3.0	62	8.0	4.0	50	-12
Senior Accountant-Auditor	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	12.0	8.0	33	10.0	10.0	0	-33
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	6.0	2.0	67	3.0	3.0	0	-67
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	16.0	13.0	19	17.0	16.0	6	-13
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Investigator	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Senior Legal Process Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Secretary	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Supervising Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	40.0	38.0	5	37.0	37.0	0	-5
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	7.0	4.0	43	8.0	6.0	25	-18
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 89,736,650
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 89,736,951
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 3,298,611
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 549,060
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Alpine County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	86%
	18 months	86
	24 months	93
Limited Civil	12 months	50
	18 months	100
	24 months	100
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	80
	90 days	100

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	3
	90 days	38
	120 days	49

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	1	2	0	0	200	-	-	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	2	2	3	0	100	0	-100	3
Domestic Violence	3	4	2	2	133	100	-33	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	1	1	3	4	100	133	33	-
Felony	17	11	NA	2	65	-	-	-
Infractions	1,691	1,602	1,412	1,539	95	109	14	-
Juvenile Delinquency	0	0	3	1	100	33	-67	2
Juvenile Dependency	0	0	1	1	100	100	0	-
Limited Civil	5	5	4	2	100	50	-50	2
Marital	2	2	3	2	100	67	-33	1
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	22	33	12	18	150	150	0	-
Other Family Petitions	1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Parentage	1	1	0	0	100	-	-	-
Small Claims	5	8	4	5	160	125	-35	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	64	61	29	30	95	103	8	-
Unlawful Detainer	1	0	2	2	0	100	100	-
Unlimited Civil	5	9	17	15	180	88	-92	16

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	0.0	100	100
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 978,500
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 513,054
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	190.72%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 0
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Amador County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	9:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74%
	18 months	85
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	92
	18 months	97
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	30
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	51
	90 days	62

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	61
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	17
	45 days	20
	90 days	33
Misdemeanors	30 days	25
	90 days	44
	120 days	50

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	66	26	51	17	39	33	-6	3
Conservatorship & Guardianship	25	22	35	23	88	66	-22	8
Domestic Violence	119	86	127	81	72	64	-8	11
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	71	34	64	37	48	58	10	-
Felony	561	412	451	483	73	107	34	-
Infractions	3,809	3,777	3,243	3,355	99	103	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	17	10	24	10	59	42	-17	4
Juvenile Dependency	38	25	37	15	66	41	-25	9
Limited Civil	174	178	290	201	102	69	-33	96
Marital	168	176	136	157	105	115	11	-
Mental Health	52	61	63	51	117	81	-36	23
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	374	312	442	483	83	109	26	-
Other Family Petitions	45	36	23	20	80	87	7	-
Parentage	29	25	28	23	86	82	-4	1
Small Claims	100	98	74	74	98	100	2	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	272	217	258	652	80	253	173	-
Unlawful Detainer	68	84	77	68	124	88	-35	27
Unlimited Civil	224	175	255	165	78	65	-13	34



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Attorney	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Commissioner	1.4	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	12.0	12.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Custodian	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Human Resource Technician	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	3.0	40	40
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.3	35	35
Senior Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	-

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,508,080
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 4,318,194
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	104.40%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 153,885
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,257,880
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 78,258
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Butte County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77%
	18 months	84
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	91
	24 months	95
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	27
	45 days	51
Small Claims	70 days	50
	90 days	63

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	64
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	7
	45 days	19
	90 days	47
Misdemeanors	30 days	12
	90 days	33
	120 days	42

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	8	0	0	-%	100%	-%	-
Child Support	379	333	370	343	88	93	5	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	174	148	180	160	85	89	4	-
Domestic Violence	623	524	658	624	84	95	11	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	431	397	391	358	92	92	-1	2
Felony	1,301	1,563	1,240	1,414	120	114	-6	-
Infractions	11,588	11,867	15,345	12,076	102	79	-24	3,638
Juvenile Delinquency	113	111	181	165	98	91	-7	13
Juvenile Dependency	191	173	158	155	91	98	8	-
Limited Civil	1,172	970	1,758	1,286	83	73	-10	169
Marital	643	582	670	624	91	93	3	-
Mental Health	251	254	260	246	101	95	-7	17
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,613	2,285	1,606	1,854	142	115	-26	-
Other Family Petitions	251	186	259	243	74	94	20	-
Parentage	136	59	177	79	43	45	1	-
Small Claims	263	256	320	331	97	103	6	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,708	1,630	1,457	1,210	95	83	-12	180
Unlawful Detainer	759	764	710	739	101	104	3	-
Unlimited Civil	1,172	1,061	1,166	1,082	91	93	2	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Accounting Technician	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Administrative Analyst	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	6.5	5.6	14	5.6	5.6	0	-14
Administrative Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Clerk	45.0	37.0	18	44.5	40.5	9	-9
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	3.0	25	5.0	4.0	20	-5
Court Executive Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Reporter	5.0	1.0	80	5.0	1.0	80	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	5.0	4.0	20	NA	NA		-
Legal Process Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Office Assistant	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	NA	NA	-	5.0	4.0	20	-
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Senior Court Clerk	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9
Senior Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Paralegal	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 13,971,923
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 15,020,326
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.02%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 608,968
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 701,198
Retained in TCTF	\$ 57,031

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Calaveras County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:15 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70%
	18 months	82
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	75
	18 months	90
	24 months	95
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	46
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	60
	90 days	74

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	62
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	11
	45 days	22
	90 days	44
Misdemeanors	30 days	15
	90 days	43
	120 days	50

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	1	1	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	75	79	47	23	105	49	-56	27
Conservatorship & Guardianship	21	20	30	8	95	27	-69	21
Domestic Violence	89	80	67	52	90	78	-12	8
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	113	45	76	38	40	50	10	-
Felony	277	230	196	119	83	61	-22	44
Infractions	2,767	2,746	2,373	1,904	99	80	-19	451
Juvenile Delinquency	36	25	22	11	69	50	-19	4
Juvenile Dependency	77	66	65	25	86	38	-47	31
Limited Civil	222	207	328	207	93	63	-30	99
Marital	174	172	125	100	99	80	-19	24
Mental Health	29	19	46	47	66	102	37	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	337	275	308	188	82	61	-21	63
Other Family Petitions	64	65	59	27	102	46	-56	33
Parentage	33	30	32	7	91	22	-69	22
Small Claims	84	81	89	43	96	48	-48	43
Traffic Misdemeanors	229	187	237	146	82	62	-20	48
Unlawful Detainer	114	92	96	59	81	61	-19	18
Unlimited Civil	224	221	250	177	99	71	-28	70

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.3	0.3	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.5	1.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	0.5	0.5	0	1.5	1.0	33	33
Family Law Facilitator	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	-
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Interpreter Coordinator	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Investigator	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Office Assistant	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA		-

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,478,322
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,434,244
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	101.28%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 242,680
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 241,938
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 10,378
Retained in TCTF	\$ 122,887

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Colusa County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:30 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	9:00 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	78%
	18 months	84
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	80
	18 months	91
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	22
	45 days	53
Small Claims	70 days	52
	90 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	89
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	23
	45 days	31
	90 days	56
Misdemeanors	30 days	5
	90 days	9
	120 days	10

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	61	55	41	48	90	117	27	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	10	12	7	10	120	143	23	-
Domestic Violence	25	29	22	26	116	118	2	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	26	25	21	21	96	100	4	-
Felony	208	207	195	192	100	98	-1	2
Infractions	5,522	4,615	5,046	3,942	84	78	-5	275
Juvenile Delinquency	19	20	23	20	105	87	-18	4
Juvenile Dependency	22	22	28	27	100	96	-4	1
Limited Civil	79	75	170	125	95	74	-21	36
Marital	56	73	55	77	130	140	10	-
Mental Health	15	14	24	20	93	83	-10	2
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	307	265	351	323	86	92	6	-
Other Family Petitions	18	23	10	12	128	120	-8	-
Parentage	11	33	14	12	300	86	-214	30
Small Claims	17	14	19	21	82	111	28	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	357	312	307	4,216	87	1 373	1 286	-
Unlawful Detainer	36	47	32	32	131	100	-31	-
Unlimited Civil	71	102	69	74	144	107	-36	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.5	0.5	67	1.5	1.5	0	-67
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	4.4	3.4	23	4.4	4.4	0	-23
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	7.0	5.0	29	7.0	4.0	43	14
Mediator/Counselor	0.2	0.0	100	0.2	0.0	100	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,506,641
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,635,567
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.11%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 109,510
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 482,200
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 286,500
Retained in TCTF	\$ 4

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Contra Costa County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70%
	18 months	79
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	67
	18 months	82
	24 months	89
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	44
Small Claims	70 days	25
	90 days	37

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	65
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	25
	45 days	31
	90 days	43
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	32
	120 days	40

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	1,235	690	1,301	1,337	56	103	47	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	612	596	615	512	97	83	-14	87
Domestic Violence	2,338	1,670	2,171	2,123	71	98	26	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	1,388	1,219	1,329	962	88	72	-15	205
Felony	3,638	2,579	3,075	2,787	71	91	20	-
Infractions	49,897	36,081	52,586	34,244	72	65	-7	3,781
Juvenile Delinquency	620	291	744	481	47	65	18	-
Juvenile Dependency	283	104	337	103	37	31	-6	21
Limited Civil	6,675	6,811	9,257	7,086	102	77	-25	2,360
Marital	2,839	1,953	2,844	2,527	69	89	20	-
Mental Health	387	134	640	313	35	49	14	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	2,009	1,918	2,025	1,690	95	83	-12	243
Other Family Petitions	454	310	432	414	68	96	28	-
Parentage	416	167	486	493	40	101	61	-
Small Claims	1,558	1,441	1,698	1,649	92	97	5	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,924	1,783	2,770	2,284	93	82	-10	283
Unlawful Detainer	3,943	1,747	3,608	3,662	44	101	57	-
Unlimited Civil	5,099	3,993	5,433	4,570	78	84	6	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	16.0	14.0	12	16.0	16.0	0	-12
Commissioner	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	4.0	20	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	32.1	18.8	41	32.1	16.8	48	6
Courtroom Clerk	58.0	53.0	9	58.0	52.0	10	2
Custodian	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	10.0	9	0
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	9.0	6.0	33	9.0	6.7	26	-8
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter	14.5	8.2	43	14.5	8.7	40	-3
Investigator	10.0	8.0	20	11.0	9.0	18	-2
Legal Process Clerk	69.0	55.0	20	65.0	58.5	10	-10
Maintenance Worker	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	3.0	50	50
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	-
Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Custodian	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Technician	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	3.0	3.0	0	-100
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Investigator	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	48.0	46.0	4	52.0	48.0	8	4
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	11.0	8	8
Supervising Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 53,284,741
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 58,792,180
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.63%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,857,110
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 95,345
Retained in TCTF	\$ 125,049

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Del Norte County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	84%
	18 months	89
	24 months	96
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	67
	90 days	71

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	2	0	0	-%	100%	-%	-
Child Support	144	275	85	43	191	51	-140	119
Conservatorship & Guardianship	21	22	33	21	105	64	-41	14
Domestic Violence	72	108	95	42	150	44	-106	100
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	46	28	55	31	61	56	-5	2
Felony	423	621	363	132	147	36	-110	401
Infractions	3,273	2,195	3,412	935	67	27	-40	1,353
Juvenile Delinquency	46	60	36	32	130	89	-42	15
Juvenile Dependency	66	65	32	9	98	28	-70	23
Limited Civil	142	177	197	47	125	24	-101	199
Marital	97	147	90	28	152	31	-120	108
Mental Health	5	23	18	11	460	61	-399	72
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	343	556	323	113	162	35	-127	411
Other Family Petitions	47	42	41	16	89	39	-50	21
Parentage	39	43	29	8	110	28	-83	24
Small Claims	22	29	33	34	132	103	-29	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	350	457	276	79	131	29	-102	281
Unlawful Detainer	101	135	73	33	134	45	-88	65
Unlimited Civil	143	157	167	127	110	76	-34	56

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-%	-100%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	0.0	100	2.0	2.0	0	-100
Court Clerk	8.0	6.0	25	9.0	9.0	0	-25
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.9	1.0	47	1.9	NA	100	53
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.8	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,867,969
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,822,121
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	101.20%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 163,187
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 310,602
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of El Dorado County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74%
	18 months	83
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	76
	18 months	85
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	55
Small Claims	70 days	14
	90 days	25

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	48
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	29
	45 days	41
	90 days	53
Misdemeanors	30 days	11
	90 days	33
	120 days	44

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	12	10	12	12	83%	100%	17%	-
Child Support	211	100	197	129	47	65	18	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	66	59	106	75	89	71	-19	20
Domestic Violence	404	111	478	425	27	89	61	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	200	84	235	193	42	82	40	-
Felony	784	558	825	763	71	92	21	-
Infractions	11,793	10,821	15,518	14,017	92	90	-1	222
Juvenile Delinquency	71	48	100	78	68	78	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	118	62	173	35	53	20	-32	56
Limited Civil	855	666	1,242	882	78	71	-7	85
Marital	576	560	569	563	97	99	2	-
Mental Health	152	29	72	38	19	53	34	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	525	473	777	592	90	76	-14	108
Other Family Petitions	90	21	139	98	23	71	47	-
Parentage	84	36	62	32	43	52	9	-
Small Claims	299	166	339	300	56	88	33	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	819	702	991	981	86	99	13	-
Unlawful Detainer	411	211	359	326	51	91	39	-
Unlimited Civil	908	454	998	676	50	68	18	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	NA	NA	-%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.7	1.0	41	41
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.4	0.4	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	22.0	19.0	14	3.0	2.0	33	19
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	7.0	3.0	57	7.0	3.0	57	0
Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	4.0	2.0	50	50
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.5	3.0	14	14
Paralegal	1.7	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	3.2	2.2	31	1.3	1.3	0	-31
Senior Administrative Analyst	0.5	0.5	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Senior Attorney	2.5	2.5	0	2.5	2.5	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	9.0	7.0	22	22
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	10.5	10.5	0	24.0	23.0	4	4
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,526,802
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 10,536,589
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.42%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 66,900
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 45,000

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Fresno County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	67%
	18 months	78
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	75
	18 months	85
	24 months	95
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	43
	45 days	68
Small Claims	70 days	61
	90 days	66

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	52
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	12
	45 days	19
	90 days	36
Misdemeanors	30 days	38
	90 days	55
	120 days	61

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	4,365	4,449	3,643	4,376	102	120	18	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	501	405	744	715	81	96	15	-
Domestic Violence	1,856	1,555	1,992	1,822	84	91	8	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	822	850	794	768	103	97	-7	53
Felony	8,111	6,377	7,289	8,076	79	111	32	-
Infractions	73,501	62,004	72,934	67,792	84	93	9	-
Juvenile Delinquency	732	446	1,482	1,042	61	70	9	-
Juvenile Dependency	967	885	773	713	92	92	1	-
Limited Civil	7,042	6,906	10,220	7,760	98	76	-22	2,263
Marital	3,242	2,625	3,175	2,806	81	88	7	-
Mental Health	1,298	1,152	1,410	1,307	89	93	4	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	8,538	9,095	9,916	9,444	107	95	-11	1,119
Other Family Petitions	1,055	763	1,139	909	72	80	7	-
Parentage	581	312	546	278	54	51	-3	15
Small Claims	1,310	1,185	1,359	1,315	90	97	6	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	6,707	6,658	6,983	6,912	99	99	0	20
Unlawful Detainer	3,726	3,901	3,309	3,560	105	108	3	-
Unlimited Civil	4,852	3,974	5,445	4,734	82	87	5	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	9.2	8.6	7	8.6	8.6	0	-7
Commissioner	6.2	6.2	0	6.2	6.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	17.0	17.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	0.0	100	18.0	18.0	0	-100
Court Clerk	203.4	193.4	5	203.4	201.4	1	-4
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.0	0.8	25	0.8	0.8	0	-25
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	38.0	31.0	18	38.0	29.0	24	6
Examiner	19.0	19.0	0	20.0	18.0	10	10
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Financial Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	16.0	15.0	6	16.0	16.0	0	-6
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	8.0	7.0	13	9.0	8.0	11	-2
Office Assistant	81.0	63.0	22	81.0	63.0	22	0
SB371 Interpreter	8.6	5.5	36	9.0	4.5	50	14
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	3.1	3.1	0	1.4	1.4	0	0
Senior Attorney	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	30.0	27.0	10	30.0	29.0	3	-7
Senior Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Human Resource Analyst	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	19.0	19.0	0	19.0	19.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 63,747,461
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 66,190,564
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	96.31%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,808,968
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Glenn County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74%
	18 months	87
	24 months	95
Limited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	93
	24 months	95
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	18
	45 days	35
Small Claims	70 days	12
	90 days	25

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.



Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	114	56	105	81	49	77	28	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	22	6	25	21	27	84	57	-
Domestic Violence	74	55	73	65	74	89	15	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	51	22	46	29	43	63	20	-
Felony	229	82	270	200	36	74	38	-
Infractions	4,012	851	6,132	5,304	21	86	65	-
Juvenile Delinquency	27	13	53	52	48	98	50	-
Juvenile Dependency	45	14	35	32	31	91	60	-
Limited Civil	125	61	237	97	49	41	-8	19
Marital	94	91	99	77	97	78	-19	19
Mental Health	8	10	19	7	125	37	-88	17
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	302	64	260	216	21	83	62	-
Other Family Petitions	40	24	43	35	60	81	21	-
Parentage	28	10	13	12	36	92	57	-
Small Claims	25	13	29	16	52	55	3	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	233	55	240	208	24	87	63	-
Unlawful Detainer	84	27	68	34	32	50	18	-
Unlimited Civil	128	29	145	40	23	28	5	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-%	0%
Accounting Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	11.0	8	0
Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,997,045
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,222,234
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.01%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 153,569
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 241,295
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 79,975
Retained in TCTF	\$ 15,048

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Humboldt County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	9:00 AM-2:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	85%
	18 months	88
	24 months	92
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	89
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	12
	45 days	26
Small Claims	70 days	17
	90 days	56

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	66
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	22
	45 days	33
	90 days	50
Misdemeanors	30 days	21
	90 days	25
	120 days	49

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	22	14	0	0	64%	100%	36%	-
Child Support	314	175	356	173	56	49	-7	25
Conservatorship & Guardianship	86	62	115	41	72	36	-36	42
Domestic Violence	521	349	431	231	67	54	-13	58
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	258	232	225	126	90	56	-34	76
Felony	1,153	838	1,026	1,326	73	129	57	-
Infractions	6,919	6,770	9,327	9,267	98	99	2	-
Juvenile Delinquency	71	36	91	47	51	52	1	-
Juvenile Dependency	234	200	251	149	85	59	-26	66
Limited Civil	602	535	952	538	89	57	-32	308
Marital	444	431	386	379	97	98	1	-
Mental Health	262	233	362	323	89	89	0	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,495	1,632	1,591	1,575	109	99	-10	162
Other Family Petitions	233	144	156	87	62	56	-6	9
Parentage	109	36	87	64	33	74	41	-
Small Claims	195	118	190	201	61	106	45	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	978	1,236	1,074	1,070	126	100	-27	-
Unlawful Detainer	509	475	407	309	93	76	-17	71
Unlimited Civil	851	467	918	597	55	65	10	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

Classification	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.1	3.1	24	5.0	5.0	0	-24
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	6.3	5.3	16	6.6	5.6	15	-1
Courtroom Clerk	5.0	4.0	20	11.0	10.0	9	-11
Custodian	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.1	1.0	7	7
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	16.0	16.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.5	1.0	33	1.6	1.6	0	-33
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Courtroom Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Senior Legal Process Clerk	10.0	8.0	20	11.0	10.0	9	-11
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 8,921,029
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 8,993,983
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	99.19%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 181,554
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Imperial County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74%
	18 months	85
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	72
	18 months	90
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	49
Small Claims	70 days	74
	90 days	81

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	100
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	50
Misdemeanors	30 days	17
	90 days	24
	120 days	54

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	753	737	718	660	98	92	-6	43
Conservatorship & Guardianship	82	61	97	90	74	93	18	-
Domestic Violence	234	271	279	300	116	108	-8	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	191	176	164	144	92	88	-4	7
Felony	1,174	1,282	906	999	109	110	1	-
Infractions	33,409	31,616	31,775	31,253	95	98	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	113	109	143	109	96	76	-20	29
Juvenile Dependency	124	142	161	119	115	74	-41	65
Limited Civil	1,052	880	1,622	1,309	84	81	-3	48
Marital	580	579	606	577	100	95	-5	28
Mental Health	125	126	110	128	101	116	16	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	885	1,198	1,177	1,160	135	99	-37	433
Other Family Petitions	156	143	196	157	92	80	-12	23
Parentage	107	99	97	66	93	68	-24	24
Small Claims	223	206	229	220	92	96	4	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	667	811	743	771	122	104	-18	-
Unlawful Detainer	346	346	304	302	100	99	-1	-
Unlimited Civil	667	468	745	568	70	76	6	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	0.5	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Attorney	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Clerk	38.2	29.6	23	29.0	28.0	3	-20
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	6.0	1.0	83	6.0	1.0	83	0
Courtroom Clerk	16.0	15.0	6	13.0	13.0	0	-6
Family Law Facilitator	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	100
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	2.0	33	8
Information Systems Technician	5.0	4.0	20	3.0	3.0	0	-20
Interpreter	5.5	1.0	82	5.5	1.0	82	0
Jury Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1.0	0.0	100	0.8	0.8	0	-100
Referee	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Attorney	NA	NA	-	1.5	0.5	67	67
Senior Court Clerk	15.0	14.0	7	14.0	14.0	0	-7
Senior Courtroom Clerk	5.0	0.0	100	8.0	5.0	38	-62
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Skilled Trades Worker	3.0	3.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	5.0	5.0	0	-25
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 10,504,343
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 8,363,980
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	125.59%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 520,211
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 152,001
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 183,598
Retained in TCTF	\$ 63,220

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Inyo County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77%
	18 months	80
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	69
	18 months	81
	24 months	88
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	32
	45 days	60
Small Claims	70 days	70
	90 days	80

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	80
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	31
	45 days	39
	90 days	73
Misdemeanors	30 days	22
	90 days	30
	120 days	56

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	35	28	28	20	80	71	-9	2
Conservatorship & Guardianship	13	12	19	17	92	89	-3	1
Domestic Violence	29	25	37	28	86	76	-11	4
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	40	40	35	33	100	94	-6	2
Felony	198	122	202	218	62	108	46	-
Infractions	8,547	7,615	7,456	9,468	89	127	38	-
Juvenile Delinquency	32	41	47	38	128	81	-47	22
Juvenile Dependency	11	15	6	1	136	17	-120	7
Limited Civil	93	96	117	91	103	78	-25	30
Marital	43	46	57	60	107	105	-2	-
Mental Health	15	21	24	18	140	75	-65	16
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	378	434	387	323	115	83	-31	121
Other Family Petitions	54	47	54	57	87	106	19	-
Parentage	45	29	12	23	64	192	127	-
Small Claims	20	17	26	19	85	73	-12	3
Traffic Misdemeanors	316	171	392	335	54	85	31	-
Unlawful Detainer	29	26	27	25	90	93	3	-
Unlimited Civil	80	73	94	84	91	89	-2	2

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.2	0.0	100	0.2	NA	100	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	1.0	67	0
Court Attendant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	8.0	4.0	50	8.0	5.0	38	-12
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Custodian	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,549,184
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,499,943
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	101.97%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 153,997
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 29,910

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Kern County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	69%
	18 months	78
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	89
	18 months	97
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	22
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	84
	90 days	92

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	65
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	18
	45 days	41
	90 days	63
Misdemeanors	30 days	54
	90 days	70
	120 days	75

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	2,904	2,595	2,424	5,227	89	216	126	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	462	296	549	405	64	74	10	-
Domestic Violence	2,609	2,122	2,548	2,330	81	91	10	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	935	666	1,003	981	71	98	27	-
Felony	7,942	6,394	7,078	6,736	81	95	15	-
Infractions	79,051	68,876	82,494	68,894	87	84	-4	2,982
Juvenile Delinquency	804	1,044	901	1,163	130	129	-1	-
Juvenile Dependency	816	955	800	890	117	111	-6	-
Limited Civil	5,797	4,692	8,466	6,929	81	82	1	-
Marital	2,724	2,294	2,643	2,464	84	93	9	-
Mental Health	1,522	1,216	1,840	1,536	80	83	4	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	11,223	9,844	11,325	9,169	88	81	-7	764
Other Family Petitions	1,071	1,240	1,047	920	116	88	-28	292
Parentage	617	282	685	412	46	60	14	-
Small Claims	1,166	1,112	1,235	1,178	95	95	0	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	9,176	8,280	6,686	7,247	90	108	18	-
Unlawful Detainer	3,724	3,881	3,365	3,593	104	107	3	-
Unlimited Civil	4,290	3,554	4,787	4,010	83	84	1	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	14.5	6.0	59	4.0	2.0	50	-9
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	8.0	7.0	13	8.0	7.0	12	-1
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7.0	7.0	0	10.0	9.0	10	10
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	7.0	7.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	25.8	23.0	11	27.5	25.5	7	-4
Courtroom Clerk	79.0	74.0	6	79.0	70.0	11	5
Custodian	25.0	24.0	4	24.0	23.0	4	0
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Information Systems Analyst	9.0	5.0	44	8.0	6.0	25	-19
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Information Systems Technician	8.0	7.0	13	13.0	9.0	31	18
Interpreter	19.0	15.0	21	19.0	13.0	32	11
Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Law Library Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	209.0	185.0	11	206.0	187.0	9	-2
Maintenance Worker	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Materials Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Office Assistant	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Paralegal	12.0	11.0	8	11.0	11.0	0	-8
Payroll Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Payroll Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Referee	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Revenue Collection Specialist	24.0	23.0	4	24.0	17.0	29	25
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Senior Attorney	9.0	7.0	22	7.0	7.0	0	-22
Senior Court Clerk	30.0	26.0	13	32.0	32.0	0	-13
Senior Court Records Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	16.0	16.0	0	16.0	16.0	0	0
Supervising Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	16.0	10.0	38	10.0	8.0	20	-18

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 64,062,338
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 66,131,988
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	96.87%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 2,984,455
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 187,058
Retained in TCTF	\$ 2,001

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Kings County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	73%
	18 months	83
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	87
	18 months	92
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	32
	45 days	63
Small Claims	70 days	53
	90 days	61

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	38
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	12
	45 days	17
	90 days	29
Misdemeanors	30 days	18
	90 days	33
	120 days	38

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	613	498	501	285	81	57	-24	122
Conservatorship & Guardianship	80	64	51	54	80	106	26	-
Domestic Violence	414	377	483	444	91	92	1	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	145	87	128	60	60	47	-13	17
Felony	1,615	1,765	1,178	1,575	109	134	24	-
Infractions	10,722	10,417	13,554	12,520	97	92	-5	648
Juvenile Delinquency	170	112	223	169	66	76	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	272	184	252	247	68	98	30	-
Limited Civil	895	841	1,273	979	94	77	-17	217
Marital	590	567	752	601	96	80	-16	122
Mental Health	320	377	284	385	118	136	18	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,867	2,424	1,104	2,024	130	183	53	-
Other Family Petitions	376	107	359	151	28	42	14	-
Parentage	103	26	67	51	25	76	51	-
Small Claims	127	106	116	118	83	102	18	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,508	1,405	801	1,357	93	169	76	-
Unlawful Detainer	391	385	338	341	98	101	2	-
Unlimited Civil	668	509	677	605	76	89	13	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-%	-100%
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Attendant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Courtroom Clerk	17.0	15.0	12	17.0	17.0	0	-12
Custodian	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter	2.6	1.6	38	2.6	1.6	38	0
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Jury Services Assistant	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Legal Process Clerk	34.0	30.0	12	34.0	30.0	12	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 11,101,306
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 11,937,681
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.99%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 438,170
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,067,325
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 22,045
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Lake County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	81%
	18 months	88
	24 months	93
Limited Civil	12 months	88
	18 months	98
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	28
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	53
	90 days	56

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	88
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	23
	45 days	36
	90 days	69
Misdemeanors	30 days	19
	90 days	47
	120 days	60

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	266	201	245	209	76	85	10	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	74	62	60	61	84	102	18	-
Domestic Violence	283	238	250	191	84	76	-8	19
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	208	184	161	122	88	76	-13	20
Felony	1,088	792	917	1,016	73	111	38	-
Infractions	4,307	4,312	3,275	3,660	100	112	12	-
Juvenile Delinquency	48	15	55	29	31	53	21	-
Juvenile Dependency	31	18	42	20	58	48	-10	4
Limited Civil	318	322	465	383	101	82	-19	88
Marital	241	258	262	260	107	99	-8	-
Mental Health	183	110	103	102	60	99	39	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,761	1,970	1,341	1,649	112	123	11	-
Other Family Petitions	46	40	37	30	87	81	-6	2
Parentage	116	83	98	77	72	79	7	-
Small Claims	160	158	137	134	99	98	-1	1
Traffic Misdemeanors	683	834	499	697	122	140	18	-
Unlawful Detainer	361	368	360	353	102	98	-4	14
Unlimited Civil	563	390	539	437	69	81	12	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Commissioner	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	16.0	16.0	0	16.0	14.0	12	12
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Paralegal	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 5,096,756
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 5,522,043
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.30%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 179,607
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 353,614
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 39,718
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Lassen County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77%
	18 months	81
	24 months	85
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	91
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	33
	45 days	49
Small Claims	70 days	71
	90 days	76

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	48
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	18
	45 days	21
	90 days	26
Misdemeanors	30 days	2
	90 days	11
	120 days	21

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	82	48	58	48	59	83	24	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	11	5	15	16	45	107	61	-
Domestic Violence	113	43	82	28	38	34	-4	3
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	46	29	48	37	63	77	14	-
Felony	450	396	412	329	88	80	-8	34
Infractions	4,851	2,913	4,608	3,337	60	72	12	-
Juvenile Delinquency	27	11	15	9	41	60	19	-
Juvenile Dependency	18	15	22	26	83	118	35	-
Limited Civil	102	90	156	99	88	63	-25	39
Marital	116	62	135	88	53	65	12	-
Mental Health	17	5	22	5	29	23	-7	1
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	196	230	200	222	117	111	-6	-
Other Family Petitions	63	11	66	27	17	41	23	-
Parentage	20	11	9	7	55	78	23	-
Small Claims	24	38	46	35	158	76	-82	38
Traffic Misdemeanors	307	256	279	233	83	84	0	-
Unlawful Detainer	88	73	93	80	83	86	3	-
Unlimited Civil	110	67	114	70	61	61	0	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	9.5	9.0	5	9.0	8.0	11	6
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	100
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	2.0	33	8
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	0.5	NA	100	100

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,800,148
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,332,823
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	120.03%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 94,918
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Los Angeles County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	57%
	18 months	72
	24 months	81
Limited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	89
	24 months	93
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	17
	45 days	34
Small Claims	70 days	64
	90 days	71

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	89
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	27
	45 days	34
	90 days	51
Misdemeanors	30 days	33
	90 days	51
	120 days	57

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.



Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	37,097	37,290	37,089	36,852	101%	99%	-1%	-
Child Support	19,886	15,690	23,312	18,409	79	79	0	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	5,217	4,336	5,954	5,277	83	89	6	-
Domestic Violence	19,061	18,223	19,058	18,727	96	98	3	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	12,894	10,384	13,092	10,628	81	81	1	-
Felony	34,251	32,142	31,833	31,329	94	98	5	-
Infractions	685,541	606,542	702,381	566,592	88	81	-8	54,849
Juvenile Delinquency	2,967	2,265	4,938	4,261	76	86	10	-
Juvenile Dependency	12,035	12,184	11,699	12,788	101	109	8	-
Limited Civil	77,246	81,230	101,559	82,315	105	81	-24	24,482
Marital	27,441	26,685	25,682	24,194	97	94	-3	780
Mental Health	12,835	13,010	12,356	12,074	101	98	-4	450
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	45,187	43,434	45,280	39,387	96	87	-9	4,136
Other Family Petitions	12,078	10,794	12,083	11,935	89	99	9	-
Parentage	6,511	3,421	6,511	3,899	53	60	7	-
Small Claims	24,945	25,187	25,720	26,055	101	101	0	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	26,488	33,700	24,818	26,920	127	108	-19	-
Unlawful Detainer	44,216	40,700	46,825	52,102	92	111	19	-
Unlimited Civil	92,854	80,519	99,791	91,383	87	92	5	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Accounting Technician	16.0	14.0	13	16.0	14.0	12	-1
Administrative Analyst	88.0	72.0	18	87.0	84.0	3	-15
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.2	2.2	0	1.2	NA	100	100
Assistant Court Executive Officer	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Attorney	176.0	148.0	16	181.0	151.0	17	1
Calendar Administrator	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Commissioner	72.0	70.0	3	74.0	71.0	4	1
Communications Technician	10.0	8.0	20	10.0	10.0	0	-20
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	95.0	78.0	18	89.0	78.0	12	-6
Court Attendant	128.0	123.0	4	129.0	120.0	7	3
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	54.0	47.0	13	54.0	48.0	11	-2

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	15.0	0.0	100	15.0	NA	100	0
Court Program Manager	130.0	118.0	9	134.0	130.0	3	-6
Court Program/Project Specialist	40.0	26.0	35	40.0	39.0	2	-32
Court Reporter	432.0	328.0	24	432.0	315.0	27	3
Courtroom Clerk	754.0	733.0	3	755.0	726.0	4	1
Custodian	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Examiner	15.0	15.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	23.0	21.0	9	23.0	21.0	9	0
Facilities Coordinator	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	22.0	20.0	9	22.0	18.0	18	9
Graphic Arts Specialist	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	11.0	9.0	18	10.0	10.0	0	-18
Human Resource Technician	18.0	15.0	17	19.0	19.0	0	-17
Information Systems Analyst	92.0	73.0	21	92.0	77.0	16	-5
Information Systems Engineer	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Information Systems Specialist	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	7.0	4.0	43	8.0	5.0	38	-5
Interpreter Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Investigator	50.0	47.0	6	59.0	47.0	20	14
Jury Commissioner	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Law Clerk	35.0	27.0	23	35.0	32.0	9	-14

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	515.0	438.0	15	517.0	442.0	15	0
Legal Process Supervisor	157.0	148.0	6	157.0	154.0	2	-4
Legal/Judicial Secretary	76.0	70.0	8	75.0	71.0	5	-3
Maintenance Worker	21.0	18.0	14	21.0	19.0	10	-4
Materials Services Assistant	33.0	32.0	3	33.0	31.0	6	3
Office Assistant	5.0	1.0	80	7.0	1.0	86	6
Paralegal	39.0	33.0	15	48.0	47.0	2	-13
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Purchasing Agent	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0
Purchasing Supervisor	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Purchasing Technician	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Referee	16.0	15.0	6	16.0	15.0	6	0
SB371 Interpreter	322.0	214.0	34	322.0	217.0	33	-1
Senior Accountant-Auditor	19.0	13.0	32	19.0	18.0	5	-27
Senior Accounting Technician	16.0	14.0	13	18.0	16.0	11	-2
Senior Administrative Analyst	22.0	16.0	27	23.0	21.0	9	-18
Senior Attorney	21.0	18.0	14	22.0	20.0	9	-5
Senior Court Clerk	23.0	17.0	26	23.0	23.0	0	-26
Senior Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Data Entry Operator	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Financial Analyst	22.0	12.0	45	21.0	18.0	14	-31
Senior Human Resource Analyst	45.0	39.0	13	45.0	42.0	7	-6
Senior Information Systems Analyst	53.0	42.0	21	50.0	41.0	18	-3
Senior Information Systems Technician	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	9.0	10	10
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1116.0	1077.0	3	1145.0	1104.0	4	1
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	19.0	17.0	11	19.0	18.0	5	-6
Senior Media Services Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Senior Mediator/Counselor	54.0	37.0	31	52.0	50.0	4	-27
Senior Office Assistant	47.0	47.0	0	22.0	20.0	9	9
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	10.0	9	0
Supervising Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Supervising Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Court Attendant	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Supervising Court Reporter	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	19.0	16.0	16	19.0	17.0	11	-5
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Support Services Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 732,713,543
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 782,911,052
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.59%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 22,616,225
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 55,597,436
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Madera County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74%
	18 months	82
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	61
	18 months	73
	24 months	84
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	23
	45 days	45
Small Claims	70 days	62
	90 days	73

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	88
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	14
	45 days	43
	90 days	71
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	17
	120 days	22

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	603	310	627	200	51	32	-20	122
Conservatorship & Guardianship	115	81	107	117	70	109	39	-
Domestic Violence	247	232	316	278	94	88	-6	19
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	166	171	158	136	103	86	-17	27
Felony	1,443	927	1,345	1,365	64	101	37	-
Infractions	11,484	10,423	13,574	13,724	91	101	10	-
Juvenile Delinquency	282	261	319	243	93	76	-16	52
Juvenile Dependency	199	134	264	132	67	50	-17	46
Limited Civil	1,109	1,032	1,522	1,551	93	102	9	-
Marital	513	564	551	524	110	95	-15	82
Mental Health	69	40	123	84	58	68	10	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,931	1,701	1,894	1,762	88	93	5	-
Other Family Petitions	1,036	670	1,102	642	65	58	-6	71
Parentage	54	56	42	35	104	83	-20	9
Small Claims	164	141	159	161	86	101	15	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,639	2,351	1,678	1,916	89	114	25	-
Unlawful Detainer	325	298	288	230	92	80	-12	34
Unlimited Civil	873	558	798	606	64	76	12	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.5	1.5	0	0
Commissioner	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.9	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	8.0	5.0	38	8.0	5.0	38	-1
Courtroom Clerk	15.0	14.0	7	15.0	12.0	20	13
Custodian	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Interpreter	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	33.0	30.0	9	32.0	28.0	12	4
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 12,403,858
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 13,312,566
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.17%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 678,927
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 13,192
Retained in TCTF	\$ 180,914

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Marin County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	67%
	18 months	79
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	73
	18 months	92
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	44
	45 days	61
Small Claims	70 days	59
	90 days	72

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	1	0	100%	0%	-100%	1
Child Support	220	121	192	89	55	46	-9	17
Conservatorship & Guardianship	277	222	245	195	80	80	-1	1
Domestic Violence	252	223	239	202	88	85	-4	9
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	374	335	395	332	90	84	-6	22
Felony	799	604	587	338	76	58	-18	106
Infractions	25,295	22,663	23,277	16,318	90	70	-19	4,537
Juvenile Delinquency	169	158	174	142	93	82	-12	21
Juvenile Dependency	69	58	63	49	84	78	-6	4
Limited Civil	769	549	1,088	907	71	83	12	-
Marital	683	515	694	643	75	93	17	-
Mental Health	339	255	254	272	75	107	32	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,119	1,304	1,060	953	117	90	-27	282
Other Family Petitions	81	82	77	61	101	79	-22	17
Parentage	125	95	109	100	76	92	16	-
Small Claims	342	302	454	449	88	99	11	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,198	1,069	1,121	554	89	49	-40	446
Unlawful Detainer	368	312	409	389	85	95	10	-
Unlimited Civil	1,332	1,109	1,426	1,279	83	90	6	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	4.0	2.0	50	50
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.2	2.2	0	2.8	2.8	0	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	4.4	3.4	23	2.4	2.4	0	-23
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	8.0	7.0	13	8.0	7.0	12	-1
Courtroom Clerk	21.0	18.0	14	22.0	17.0	23	9
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Facilities Coordinator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Interpreter	5.2	5.2	0	5.8	3.8	34	34
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	12.0	3.0	75	1.0	1.0	0	-75
Legal Process Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Referee	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Senior Administrative Analyst	4.0	3.0	25	1.0	1.0	0	-25
Senior Attorney	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.8	1.8	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Senior Investigator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	24.0	22.0	8	22.0	22.0	0	-8
Senior Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	100
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 14,327,907
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 15,317,860
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.54%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 493,070
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 874,835
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Mariposa County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	48%
	18 months	78
	24 months	85
Limited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	93
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	19
	45 days	31
Small Claims	70 days	92
	90 days	92

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	78
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	10
	45 days	19
	90 days	43
Misdemeanors	30 days	16
	90 days	42
	120 days	46

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	60	38	36	37	63	103	39	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	5	3	8	8	60	100	40	-
Domestic Violence	54	39	49	41	72	84	11	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	30	23	35	32	77	91	15	-
Felony	177	133	174	200	75	115	40	-
Infractions	1,362	1,184	1,622	1,476	87	91	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	11	4	18	14	36	78	41	-
Juvenile Dependency	33	22	44	44	67	100	33	-
Limited Civil	105	68	179	115	65	64	-1	1
Marital	37	31	55	32	84	58	-26	14
Mental Health	22	8	19	15	36	79	43	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	187	267	244	312	143	128	-15	-
Other Family Petitions	23	14	14	16	61	114	53	-
Parentage	5	1	2	2	20	100	80	-
Small Claims	20	17	19	18	85	95	10	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	140	142	125	129	101	103	2	-
Unlawful Detainer	39	30	38	26	77	68	-9	3
Unlimited Civil	42	12	43	28	29	65	37	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0.5	50	50
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	6.0	4.0	33	6.0	5.0	17	-16
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,853,846
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 1,805,697
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	102.67%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 86,248
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 101,833
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Mendocino County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:30 AM-3:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-3:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	71%
	18 months	80
	24 months	85
Limited Civil	12 months	67
	18 months	73
	24 months	77
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	40
	45 days	58
Small Claims	70 days	81
	90 days	88

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	73
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	27
	45 days	42
	90 days	62
Misdemeanors	30 days	30
	90 days	50
	120 days	57

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	248	187	200	241	75	120	45	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	43	19	33	11	44	33	-11	4
Domestic Violence	262	235	243	242	90	100	10	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	154	87	135	78	56	58	1	-
Felony	895	616	717	777	69	108	40	-
Infractions	11,841	14,557	14,447	13,046	123	90	-33	4,715
Juvenile Delinquency	111	88	175	196	79	112	33	-
Juvenile Dependency	162	139	116	129	86	111	25	-
Limited Civil	372	361	598	489	97	82	-15	91
Marital	269	237	297	340	88	114	26	-
Mental Health	116	100	96	75	86	78	-8	8
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,414	1,243	1,217	1,356	88	111	24	-
Other Family Petitions	221	149	212	180	67	85	17	-
Parentage	25	35	18	44	140	244	104	-
Small Claims	124	90	162	107	73	66	-7	11
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,019	1,050	893	1,068	103	120	17	-
Unlawful Detainer	199	221	224	195	111	87	-24	54
Unlimited Civil	556	500	565	526	90	93	3	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0	0
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Attendant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	26.0	23.0	12	28.0	28.0	0	-12
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	0.8	0.8	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Reporter	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	0.8	0.8	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Paralegal	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 7,646,197
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 7,231,739
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	105.73%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 228,797
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Merced County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:45 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	7:45 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	64%
	18 months	73
	24 months	79
Limited Civil	12 months	76
	18 months	85
	24 months	89
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	24
	45 days	49
Small Claims	70 days	60
	90 days	70

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	51
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	23
	45 days	30
	90 days	48
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	21
	120 days	25

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	1,333	1,038	1,074	1,024	78	95	17	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	135	33	148	20	24	14	-11	16
Domestic Violence	542	46	634	129	8	20	12	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	256	92	269	110	36	41	5	-
Felony	1,752	1,658	1,781	1,713	95	96	2	-
Infractions	25,956	24,365	24,185	20,839	94	86	-8	1,864
Juvenile Delinquency	200	153	317	235	76	74	-2	8
Juvenile Dependency	390	173	316	196	44	62	18	-
Limited Civil	2,035	1,999	3,079	2,019	98	66	-33	1,006
Marital	701	538	746	600	77	80	4	-
Mental Health	31	3	47	6	10	13	3	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	2,368	3,257	2,525	2,312	138	92	-46	1,161
Other Family Petitions	167	52	229	41	31	18	-13	30
Parentage	156	73	170	77	47	45	-2	3
Small Claims	539	439	554	455	81	82	1	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,946	2,763	2,986	4,526	94	152	58	-
Unlawful Detainer	915	780	801	648	85	81	-4	35
Unlimited Civil	1,048	835	1,260	929	80	74	-6	75

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-%	0%
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.2	0	NA	NA	-	0
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.2	3.2	0	0
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	NA	NA	-	0.2	0.2	0	0
Court Reporter	11.8	6.2	47	10.5	5.5	48	1
Courtroom Clerk	23.0	23.0	0	24.0	24.0	0	0
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	53.0	44.0	17	50.0	43.0	14	-3
Legal Process Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	5.5	5.5	0	4.5	4.5	0	0
Paralegal	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	4.0	20	20
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 17,012,600
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 18,090,994
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.04%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 677,589
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 89,568
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Modoc County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	83%
	18 months	94
	24 months	94
Limited Civil	12 months	79
	18 months	94
	24 months	100
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	24
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	45
	90 days	64

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	73
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	20
	45 days	28
	90 days	57
Misdemeanors	30 days	21
	90 days	34
	120 days	73

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.



Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	39	23	49	25	59	51	-8	4
Conservatorship & Guardianship	8	6	12	9	75	75	0	0
Domestic Violence	27	20	38	26	74	68	-6	2
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	33	23	38	19	70	50	-20	7
Felony	125	91	137	91	73	66	-6	9
Infractions	1,033	957	1,289	1,295	93	100	8	-
Juvenile Delinquency	9	5	8	6	56	75	19	-
Juvenile Dependency	26	19	32	21	73	66	-7	2
Limited Civil	39	32	57	34	82	60	-22	13
Marital	31	30	35	30	97	86	-11	4
Mental Health	14	13	7	7	93	100	7	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	164	796	168	128	485	76	-409	687
Other Family Petitions	43	32	51	26	74	51	-23	12
Parentage	3	2	9	4	67	44	-22	2
Small Claims	11	7	11	10	64	91	27	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	60	193	100	82	322	82	-240	240
Unlawful Detainer	22	22	24	23	100	96	-4	1
Unlimited Civil	66	47	50	26	71	52	-19	10

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Investigator	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,406,022
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 1,279,449
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	109.89%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 104,945
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 48,297

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Mono County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:30 AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	69%
	18 months	76
	24 months	82
Limited Civil	12 months	85
	18 months	94
	24 months	97
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	31
Small Claims	70 days	36
	90 days	51

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	50
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	15
	45 days	22
	90 days	42
Misdemeanors	30 days	11
	90 days	35
	120 days	48

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	15	12	8	6	80	75	-5	0
Conservatorship & Guardianship	8	4	1	3	50	300	250	-
Domestic Violence	26	25	24	23	96	96	0	0
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	22	17	20	21	77	105	28	-
Felony	99	54	87	99	55	114	59	-
Infractions	4,345	4,887	5,910	4,744	112	80	-32	1,903
Juvenile Delinquency	1	2	6	5	200	83	-117	7
Juvenile Dependency	10	5	4	3	50	75	25	-
Limited Civil	34	29	38	34	85	89	4	-
Marital	36	31	27	25	86	93	6	-
Mental Health	6	4	14	2	67	14	-52	7
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	99	80	120	91	81	76	-5	6
Other Family Petitions	10	2	4	4	20	100	80	-
Parentage	7	9	2	1	129	50	-79	2
Small Claims	30	26	37	40	87	108	21	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	150	188	163	155	125	95	-30	49
Unlawful Detainer	7	9	19	16	129	84	-44	8
Unlimited Civil	61	55	81	63	90	78	-12	10

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Commissioner	0.1	0.0	100	0.1	NA	100	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Custodian	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,439,556
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,061,575
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	118.33%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 81,038
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 162,415
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Monterey County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	70%
	18 months	81
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	92
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	23
	45 days	39
Small Claims	70 days	68
	90 days	74

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	71
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	14
	45 days	23
	90 days	42
Misdemeanors	30 days	35
	90 days	64
	120 days	71

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	995	988	979	881	99	90	-9	91
Conservatorship & Guardianship	188	174	188	173	93	92	-1	1
Domestic Violence	627	613	621	609	98	98	0	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	376	269	391	280	72	72	0	-
Felony	2,572	1,943	2,186	2,257	76	103	28	-
Infractions	27,109	25,700	32,900	29,410	95	89	-5	1,780
Juvenile Delinquency	674	350	972	865	52	89	37	-
Juvenile Dependency	64	64	103	73	100	71	-29	30
Limited Civil	1,739	1,805	2,377	1,843	104	78	-26	624
Marital	1,148	1,210	1,142	1,088	105	95	-10	116
Mental Health	895	827	848	789	92	93	1	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	4,839	4,902	4,412	4,140	101	94	-7	329
Other Family Petitions	140	91	117	87	65	74	9	-
Parentage	341	259	335	287	76	86	10	-
Small Claims	605	550	553	542	91	98	7	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	4,756	4,430	3,652	5,124	93	140	47	-
Unlawful Detainer	777	618	681	843	80	124	44	-
Unlimited Civil	1,755	1,424	1,705	1,375	81	81	0	8

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Attorney	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	6.0	14	0
Calendar Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	2.2	2.2	0	2.2	2.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	2.0	50	50
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Court Reporter	12.0	6.0	50	12.0	3.0	75	25
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	54.0	48.0	11	54.0	49.0	9	-2
Legal Process Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.6	0.6	0	1.2	0.6	50	50
Office Assistant	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Paralegal	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	11.0	9.0	18	11.0	7.0	36	18
Senior Accounting Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33
Senior Courtroom Clerk	33.0	33.0	0	33.0	33.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	21.0	20.0	5	21.0	21.0	0	-5
Senior Office Assistant	2.0	0.0	100	2.0	NA	100	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	1.0	67	34
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 26,329,671
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 28,026,310
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.95%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,004,739
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 518,526
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Napa County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	72%
	18 months	82
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	88
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	33
	45 days	51
Small Claims	70 days	68
	90 days	76

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1	1	4	5	100%	125%	25%	-
Child Support	139	141	139	144	101	104	2	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	82	50	75	82	61	109	48	-
Domestic Violence	236	203	258	222	86	86	0	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	242	187	248	197	77	79	2	-
Felony	797	472	686	300	59	44	-15	106
Infractions	9,366	8,545	14,278	13,629	91	95	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	147	141	264	253	96	96	0	0
Juvenile Dependency	59	38	37	26	64	70	6	-
Limited Civil	649	644	866	643	99	74	-25	216
Marital	390	432	377	373	111	99	-12	45
Mental Health	190	109	185	174	57	94	37	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	968	774	957	870	80	91	11	-
Other Family Petitions	87	69	61	50	79	82	3	-
Parentage	66	47	77	40	71	52	-19	15
Small Claims	262	207	267	205	79	77	-2	6
Traffic Misdemeanors	857	1,018	897	810	119	90	-28	256
Unlawful Detainer	220	217	246	243	99	99	0	-
Unlimited Civil	794	691	869	697	87	80	-7	59

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	5.5	3.0	45	5.0	2.5	50	5
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	2.0	50	4.0	3.0	25	-25
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	19.0	16.0	16	18.0	15.0	17	1
Legal Process Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Mediator/Counselor	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	1.0	67	34
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	6.7	5.7	15	6.7	3.7	45	30
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,282,739
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 10,386,823
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.37%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 135,972
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 70,105
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Nevada County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	76%
	18 months	85
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	92
	18 months	97
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	24
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	55
	90 days	68

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	50
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	9
	45 days	16
	90 days	31
Misdemeanors	30 days	14
	90 days	37
	120 days	50

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	151	88	159	55	58	35	-24	38
Conservatorship & Guardianship	75	34	65	40	45	62	16	-
Domestic Violence	254	185	301	200	73	66	-6	19
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	158	72	133	106	46	80	34	-
Felony	269	185	402	296	69	74	5	-
Infractions	6,734	6,377	9,616	9,743	95	101	7	-
Juvenile Delinquency	46	19	57	10	41	18	-24	14
Juvenile Dependency	37	11	35	26	30	74	45	-
Limited Civil	535	416	700	523	78	75	-3	21
Marital	339	305	360	316	90	88	-2	8
Mental Health	24	5	12	1	21	8	-12	2
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	496	456	746	545	92	73	-19	141
Other Family Petitions	110	39	209	115	35	55	20	-
Parentage	28	11	14	11	39	79	39	-
Small Claims	181	139	193	191	77	99	22	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	578	354	787	605	61	77	16	-
Unlawful Detainer	202	148	207	170	73	82	9	-
Unlimited Civil	652	404	581	471	62	81	19	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.0	1.0	50	NA	NA	-	-50
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Attorney	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Attendant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Clerk	21.0	20.0	5	21.0	21.0	0	-5
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	4.3	3.0	30	3.5	3.0	14	-16
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Jury Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0	NA	NA	-	0
Law Library Technician	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Mediator/Counselor	1.4	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	0	0
Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Senior Court Clerk	6.0	4.0	33	4.0	4.0	0	-33
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Supervising Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	NA	NA	-	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 6,639,488
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 7,599,777
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	87.36%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 193,105
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 3,927

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Orange County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	61%
	18 months	72
	24 months	80
Limited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	83
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	23
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	51
	90 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	54
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	30
	45 days	35
	90 days	46
Misdemeanors	30 days	33
	90 days	51
	120 days	58

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	3,996	3,679	4,230	4,115	92	97	5	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	1,079	991	1,148	1,164	92	101	10	-
Domestic Violence	4,386	2,363	4,728	3,075	54	65	11	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	2,430	2,633	2,763	2,492	108	90	-18	502
Felony	13,880	12,739	12,439	11,560	92	93	1	-
Infractions	205,378	205,464	232,947	211,609	100	91	-9	21,436
Juvenile Delinquency	3,158	2,827	3,643	3,599	90	99	9	-
Juvenile Dependency	1,978	1,722	2,008	1,854	87	92	5	-
Limited Civil	19,500	20,498	26,405	21,024	105	80	-25	6,732
Marital	8,998	7,601	8,847	12,420	84	140	56	-
Mental Health	2,201	2,209	2,716	2,547	100	94	-7	179
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	36,445	36,821	37,867	32,551	101	86	-15	5,707
Other Family Petitions	1,906	1,453	1,975	1,298	76	66	-11	208
Parentage	1,355	482	1,425	2,213	36	155	120	-
Small Claims	6,211	6,071	6,530	6,354	98	97	0	29
Traffic Misdemeanors	16,564	14,259	12,237	10,603	86	87	1	-
Unlawful Detainer	10,910	11,490	9,436	8,999	105	95	-10	939
Unlimited Civil	21,398	19,002	23,379	20,754	89	89	0	7

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	5.0	2.0	60%	5.0	5.0	0%	-60%
Accounting Technician	17.0	15.0	12	16.0	15.0	6	-6
Administrative Analyst	34.0	28.0	18	36.0	32.0	11	-7
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	22.6	14.6	35	16.8	11.2	33	-2
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Attorney	8.0	6.0	25	26.0	26.0	0	-25
Commissioner	17.0	17.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Communications Technician	5.0	5.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	6.0	6.0	0	55.0	52.0	5	5
Court Attendant	35.0	31.0	11	35.0	32.0	9	-2
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program Manager	56.0	51.0	9	NA	NA	-	-9
Court Program/Project Specialist	7.0	6.0	14	60.0	55.0	8	-6
Court Reporter	91.2	77.6	15	92.4	82.4	11	-4
Courtroom Clerk	266.0	255.0	4	265.0	256.0	3	-1
Custodian	23.0	20.0	13	21.0	15.0	29	16
Detention Release Officer	11.0	11.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Examiner	7.0	7.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	9.0	9.0	0	8.0	7.0	12	12
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Graphic Arts Specialist	4.0	4.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Human Resource Analyst	9.6	8.6	10	5.0	4.0	20	10
Human Resource Technician	5.0	5.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Information Systems Analyst	36.0	28.0	22	32.0	28.0	12	-10
Information Systems Engineer	13.0	13.0	0	14.0	13.0	7	7
Information Systems Technician	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	12.0	0	-8
Investigator	14.0	14.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	14.0	9.0	36	14.0	12.0	14	-22
Legal Process Clerk	388.2	343.2	12	365.2	333.2	9	-3
Legal Process Supervisor	26.0	23.0	12	27.0	26.0	4	-8
Maintenance Worker	NA	NA	-	7.0	6.0	14	14
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Materials Services Assistant	9.0	7.0	22	9.0	5.0	44	22



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Media Services Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	10.0	9.0	10	10
Paralegal	13.8	9.8	29	13.8	13.8	0	-29
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	24.0	23.0	4	24.0	22.0	8	4
SB371 Interpreter	74.7	53.5	28	74.7	48.5	35	7
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	12.0	11.0	8	8
Senior Accounting Clerk	15.0	14.0	7	15.0	14.0	7	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	16.0	13.0	19	16.0	15.0	6	-13
Senior Attorney	61.0	60.0	2	43.0	43.0	0	-2
Senior Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	7.0	7.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25
Senior Human Resource Technician	7.0	7.0	0	9.0	8.0	11	11
Senior Information Systems Analyst	23.0	19.0	17	31.0	23.0	26	9
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Maintenance Worker	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Media Services Technician	NA	NA	-	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	25.0	20.0	20	25.0	20.0	20	0
Senior Office Assistant	65.0	57.0	12	16.0	16.0	0	-12
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Senior Secretary	9.0	9.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Skilled Trades Worker	8.0	8.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	4.0	3.0	25	25
Supervising Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	42.0	41.0	2	42.0	38.0	10	8
Supervising Custodian	8.0	6.0	25	8.0	8.0	0	-25
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	4.9	4.9	0	9.7	9.7	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 188,291,022
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 210,173,824
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.59%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 7,791,575
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,617,630
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 377,650
Retained in TCTF	\$ 49,622

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Placer County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	72%
	18 months	82
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	71
	18 months	79
	24 months	83
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	30
	45 days	47
Small Claims	70 days	34
	90 days	58

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	79
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	12
	45 days	18
	90 days	35
Misdemeanors	30 days	18
	90 days	23
	120 days	45

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	660	501	594	426	76	72	-4	25
Conservatorship & Guardianship	190	294	212	185	155	87	-67	143
Domestic Violence	764	655	718	567	86	79	-7	49
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	444	610	487	557	137	114	-23	-
Felony	2,110	1,912	2,586	2,173	91	84	-7	170
Infractions	19,780	19,758	24,348	23,666	100	97	-3	655
Juvenile Delinquency	281	253	425	423	90	100	9	-
Juvenile Dependency	123	221	215	208	180	97	-83	178
Limited Civil	1,838	2,043	2,831	2,187	111	77	-34	960
Marital	1,323	1,413	1,227	1,252	107	102	-5	-
Mental Health	451	298	448	246	66	55	-11	50
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	3,218	3,496	3,454	3,692	109	107	-2	-
Other Family Petitions	271	205	292	235	76	80	5	-
Parentage	191	84	176	74	44	42	-2	3
Small Claims	565	562	610	577	99	95	-5	30
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,016	2,004	1,854	2,207	99	119	20	-
Unlawful Detainer	696	612	655	539	88	82	-6	37
Unlimited Civil	2,084	1,612	2,287	1,755	77	77	-1	14

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-%	0%
Accounting Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	4.5	4.5	0	4.5	2.5	44	44
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	49.0	49.0	0	49.0	46.0	6	6

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.0	1.0	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Program Manager	5.0	5.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Court Reporter	12.5	12.5	0	11.5	11.5	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	23.0	23.0	0	23.0	23.0	0	0
Custodian	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Secretary	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 25,173,615
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 26,685,022
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.34%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,078,258
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 409,672
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 157,355
Retained in TCTF	\$ 156,115

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Plumas County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	Did not report
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	Did not report

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	73%
	18 months	83
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	83
	18 months	93
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	47
Small Claims	70 days	57
	90 days	71

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	62
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	7
	45 days	19
	90 days	44
Misdemeanors	30 days	16
	90 days	46
	120 days	56

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	47	38	44	14	81	32	-49	22
Conservatorship & Guardianship	13	13	14	7	100	50	-50	7
Domestic Violence	65	53	52	39	82	75	-7	3
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	43	51	53	23	119	43	-75	40
Felony	80	66	69	65	82	94	12	-
Infractions	1,646	1,435	2,370	2,023	87	85	-2	43
Juvenile Delinquency	11	5	20	6	45	30	-15	3
Juvenile Dependency	19	6	34	1	32	3	-29	10
Limited Civil	84	58	103	89	69	86	17	-
Marital	70	64	66	59	91	89	-2	1
Mental Health	5	3	4	2	60	50	-10	0
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	192	189	173	190	98	110	11	-
Other Family Petitions	12	18	26	7	150	27	-123	32
Parentage	2	2	1	1	100	100	0	-
Small Claims	17	16	26	22	94	85	-10	2
Traffic Misdemeanors	134	107	116	124	80	107	27	-
Unlawful Detainer	70	56	65	50	80	77	-3	2
Unlimited Civil	111	74	111	86	67	77	11	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	2.8	1.8	36	11
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.2	2.2	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,915,282
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 1,548,909
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	123.65%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 578,012
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 524,545

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Riverside County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-4:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	7:30AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR%
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	NR
	90 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	4,084	3,449	4,275	3,293	84	77	-7	317
Conservatorship & Guardianship	1,247	1,061	1,498	1,263	85	84	-1	12
Domestic Violence	5,645	4,661	5,896	4,712	83	80	-3	156
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	2,670	2,268	2,658	2,352	85	88	4	-
Felony	12,436	11,856	13,564	12,839	95	95	-1	92
Infractions	163,612	152,402	170,410	150,164	93	88	-5	8,570
Juvenile Delinquency	898	1,283	1,237	1,053	143	85	-58	714
Juvenile Dependency	2,832	2,705	3,387	3,056	96	90	-5	179
Limited Civil	19,516	20,309	27,975	22,119	104	79	-25	6,993
Marital	7,813	5,691	7,636	6,445	73	84	12	-
Mental Health	1,028	878	1,024	953	85	93	8	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	16,173	16,927	20,123	14,774	105	73	-31	6,287
Other Family Petitions	1,846	990	2,020	1,091	54	54	0	-
Parentage	2,039	672	2,101	806	33	38	5	-
Small Claims	4,920	4,661	4,980	5,086	95	102	7	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	7,290	8,232	9,245	7,581	113	82	-31	2,859
Unlawful Detainer	9,228	9,058	8,141	7,961	98	98	0	30
Unlimited Civil	13,735	11,547	15,358	12,512	84	81	-3	399

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Assistant Court Executive Officer	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Attorney	21.0	21.0	0	22.0	21.0	5	5
Calendar Administrator	4.5	4.0	10	4.5	4.5	0	-10
Commissioner	14.0	14.0	0	14.0	13.0	7	7
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	21.0	21.0	0	18.5	18.5	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	25.5	22.5	12	22.5	22.5	0	-12
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	5.3	2.4	55	1.9	1.9	0	-55

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	94.0	59.0	37	61.0	57.0	7	-30
Court Records Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Court Reporter	93.1	66.9	28	72.9	71.9	1	-27
Courtroom Clerk	156.9	138.0	12	142.9	138.5	3	-9
Custodian	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	6.0	5.0	17	5.0	5.0	0	-17
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	8.5	8.5	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	3.5	3.5	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	17.7	16.0	10	17.9	16.9	6	-4
Interpreter	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Investigator	12.5	12.0	4	12.0	12.0	0	-4
Legal Process Clerk	320.0	290.0	9	282.5	273.5	3	-6
Legal/Judicial Secretary	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Maintenance Worker	10.0	9.0	10	10.0	10.0	0	-10
Managing Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Mediator/Counselor	18.5	17.0	8	17.0	16.0	6	-2
Office Assistant	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Paralegal	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	12.0	8	8
Purchasing Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	52.0	46.0	12	47.0	46.0	2	-10
SB371 Interpreter	33.0	29.0	12	27.9	26.0	7	-5
Senior Accounting Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	8.0	1.0	88	7.0	7.0	0	-88
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Court Records Clerk	15.0	15.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	22.0	19.0	14	18.5	16.0	13	-1
Senior Human Resource Analyst	13.0	11.0	15	10.0	10.0	0	-15
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	59.9	50.5	16	50.9	49.5	3	-13
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Secretary	8.0	8.0	0	8.5	7.5	12	12
Skilled Trades Worker	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Court Clerk	42.0	37.0	12	38.5	38.0	1	-11
Supervising Court Reporter	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Maintenance Worker	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 137,769,526
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 148,941,935
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.50%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 6,600,811
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 29,914
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Sacramento County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR%
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	8
	90 days	14

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	2,612	3,091	2,313	2,381	118	103	-15	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	691	165	827	0	24	0	-24	197
Domestic Violence	3,913	3,118	4,520	3,340	80	74	-6	262
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	1,388	524	1,445	0	38	0	-38	546
Felony	9,837	5,960	9,595	4,605	61	48	-13	1,208
Infractions	104,224	82,828	113,468	236,809	79	209	129	-
Juvenile Delinquency	981	686	1,421	1,023	70	72	2	-
Juvenile Dependency	541	545	539	505	101	94	-7	38
Limited Civil	27,222	27,208	62,059	49,892	100	80	-20	12,135
Marital	4,581	3,231	4,524	3,286	71	73	2	-
Mental Health	4,225	3,324	4,972	1,679	79	34	-45	2,233
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	7,801	7,125	10,177	14,645	91	144	53	-
Other Family Petitions	1,905	1,324	1,960	1,343	70	69	-1	19
Parentage	614	166	489	130	27	27	0	2
Small Claims	3,092	959	3,740	1,979	31	53	22	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	7,236	6,232	7,515	9,187	86	122	36	-
Unlawful Detainer	7,816	5,925	7,556	6,521	76	86	10	-
Unlimited Civil	10,635	7,873	12,138	8,515	74	70	-4	471

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	10.0	8.0	20	10.5	10.5	0	-20
Administrative Analyst	14.0	14.0	0	16.0	15.0	6	6
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Attorney	40.5	36.0	11	40.1	35.1	12	1
Commissioner	14.4	13.4	7	14.4	13.4	7	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	20.0	20.0	0	22.0	20.0	9	9
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	40.0	34.0	15	41.0	41.0	0	-15
Court Attendant	21.0	20.0	5	21.0	21.0	0	-5

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	7.0	7.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	15.0	8.0	47	15.0	12.0	20	-27
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Reporter	56.0	44.5	21	56.0	44.0	21	0
Courtroom Clerk	127.0	115.0	9	125.8	122.8	2	-7
Examiner	6.0	3.0	50	5.0	5.0	0	-50
Family Law Facilitator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Human Resource Analyst	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	2.0	33	5.0	2.0	60	27
Interpreter	25.6	21.6	16	27.7	21.2	23	7
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	10.0	10.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9
Legal Process Clerk	227.5	208.5	8	227.1	213.1	6	-2
Legal/Judicial Secretary	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	10.0	17	9
Paralegal	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Referee	1.9	1.9	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Secretary	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	1.0	67	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	25.9	21.9	15	25.8	22.8	12	-3
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Senior Information Systems Analyst	19.0	17.0	11	22.0	20.0	9	-2
Senior Office Assistant	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	11.0	10.0	9	10.0	10.0	0	-9
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 108,993,944
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 116,609,120
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.47%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 3,693,437
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 177,888
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 40,506
Retained in TCTF	\$ 1

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Benito County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77%
	18 months	88
	24 months	92
Limited Civil	12 months	81
	18 months	89
	24 months	91
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	37
	45 days	54
Small Claims	70 days	47
	90 days	59

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	38
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	7
	45 days	12
	90 days	20
Misdemeanors	30 days	8
	90 days	33
	120 days	43

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	120	18	170	77	15	45	30	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	33	6	34	12	18	35	17	-
Domestic Violence	169	57	147	153	34	104	70	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	60	7	42	12	12	29	17	-
Felony	278	130	317	261	47	82	36	-
Infractions	4,126	3,568	5,986	5,914	86	99	12	-
Juvenile Delinquency	48	36	212	37	75	17	-58	122
Juvenile Dependency	12	8	22	5	67	23	-44	10
Limited Civil	380	285	665	404	75	61	-14	95
Marital	194	146	205	207	75	101	26	-
Mental Health	14	9	23	3	64	13	-51	12
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	692	466	771	529	67	69	1	-
Other Family Petitions	49	6	67	17	12	25	13	-
Parentage	42	7	28	17	17	61	44	-
Small Claims	99	76	71	68	77	96	19	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	620	363	518	361	59	70	11	-
Unlawful Detainer	71	51	77	68	72	88	16	-
Unlimited Civil	287	144	302	185	50	61	11	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	100
Court Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Courtroom Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.5	1.0	33	1.5	1.0	33	0
Human Resource Analyst	0.5	0.0	100	0.5	NA	100	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Legal Process Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	9.0	9.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	0.5	0.5	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,808,390
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 3,952,945
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	121.64%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 200,108
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 154,061
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 47,150
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Bernardino County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	63%
	18 months	75
	24 months	83
Limited Civil	12 months	74
	18 months	94
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	21
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	60
	90 days	69

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	7,778	8,215	7,873	8,540	106	108	3	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	1,134	1,147	1,389	1,310	101	94	-7	95
Domestic Violence	5,223	4,909	5,136	4,856	94	95	1	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	2,505	2,437	2,499	2,292	97	92	-6	139
Felony	13,680	10,182	13,310	9,385	74	71	-4	522
Infractions	122,986	114,041	151,844	126,989	93	84	-9	13,811
Juvenile Delinquency	1,811	1,510	1,783	1,943	83	109	26	-
Juvenile Dependency	2,826	3,474	2,604	2,795	123	107	-16	-
Limited Civil	17,718	17,763	27,192	20,642	100	76	-24	6,619
Marital	6,884	6,495	6,479	6,149	94	95	1	-
Mental Health	3,109	1,640	3,074	1,567	53	51	-2	55
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	18,196	21,147	18,358	24,079	116	131	15	-
Other Family Petitions	1,787	1,563	1,801	1,490	87	83	-5	85
Parentage	2,051	474	1,825	401	23	22	-1	21
Small Claims	5,612	5,522	5,073	5,187	98	102	4	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	23,130	12,518	21,043	16,484	54	78	24	-
Unlawful Detainer	10,520	10,167	9,571	9,752	97	102	5	-
Unlimited Civil	12,728	11,163	13,704	12,546	88	92	4	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.8	2.0	28%	3.0	2.0	33%	5%
Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Accounting Technician	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Administrative Analyst	10.6	6.0	43	6.8	6.0	11	-32
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	0.0	100	1.1	0.3	71	-29
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.0	2.0	0	2.8	2.0	29	29
Attorney	21.7	13.0	40	22.9	21.0	8	-32
Commissioner	16.8	16.0	5	18.0	18.0	0	-5
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	13.2	12.5	6	23.4	19.0	19	13
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.3	4.0	24	23.4	19.0	19	-5
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Attendant	33.5	32.0	4	36.5	34.8	5	1
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	13.5	10.0	26	19.5	18.0	8	-18
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	16.1	13.0	19	21.7	15.0	31	12
Court Records Supervisor	4.3	2.0	54	2.0	2.0	0	-54
Court Reporter	82.9	71.1	14	77.0	69.6	10	-4
Courtroom Clerk	182.1	177.5	3	184.3	180.0	2	-1
Examiner	8.3	6.8	19	8.0	8.0	0	-19
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Financial Analyst	2.8	2.0	28	3.0	3.0	0	-28
Human Resource Analyst	11.9	5.0	58	11.1	7.0	37	-21
Human Resource Technician	5.2	4.5	15	5.3	3.0	44	29
Information Systems Analyst	21.1	18.0	15	23.8	20.0	16	1
Information Systems Technician	25.8	22.0	15	25.0	25.0	0	-15
Interpreter	47.2	41.0	13	44.5	40.0	10	-3
Interpreter Coordinator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Investigator	13.8	13.0	6	14.0	14.0	0	-6
Jury Services Assistant	8.0	8.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	446.5	424.4	5	435.2	410.3	6	1

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Legal Process Supervisor	52.6	49.0	7	51.6	47.8	7	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	13.0	13.0	0	14.0	14.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	0.8	NA	100	100
Managing Attorney	4.3	2.0	54	3.0	3.0	0	-54
Managing Attorney	4.3	2.0	54	0.8	NA	100	46
Materials Services Assistant	1.5	0.0	100	1.5	NA	100	0
Mediator/Counselor	24.3	22.0	9	24.8	24.0	3	-6
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Paralegal	22.0	19.0	14	20.6	16.0	22	8
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Purchasing Technician	0.8	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Secretary	5.8	5.0	13	5.0	5.0	0	-13
Senior Accountant-Auditor	0.8	0.0	100	0.8	NA	100	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	10.0	10.0	0	9.8	9.0	8	8
Senior Administrative Analyst	3.5	2.0	43	4.8	4.0	16	-27
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.8	1.0	43	4.0	4.0	0	-43
Senior Human Resource Analyst	5.5	4.0	28	5.8	5.0	13	-15

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.8	1.0	43	1.8	1.0	43	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	0.8	0.0	100	0.8	NA	100	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	2.8	2.0	28	2.8	2.0	28	0
Senior Paralegal	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.8	1.0	43	1.8	1.0	43	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.5	2.0	20	20
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.9	2.0	31	31
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 144,252,144
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 151,789,230
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.03%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 5,552,120
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 5,221,609
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 2,974,766
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Diego County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR%
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	51
	18 months	61
	24 months	67
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	23
	45 days	34
Small Claims	70 days	8
	90 days	59

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	2,844	2,040	2,573	1,723	72%	67%	-5%	123
Child Support	4,415	3,350	2,943	2,966	76	101	25	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	1,228	95	1,251	270	8	22	14	-
Domestic Violence	8,082	5,983	7,503	5,628	74	75	1	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	2,384	792	2,453	1,146	33	47	13	-
Felony	12,101	10,633	12,686	8,057	88	64	-24	3,090
Infractions	153,059	122,410	170,158	127,889	80	75	-5	8,196
Juvenile Delinquency	1,002	592	1,167	950	59	81	22	-
Juvenile Dependency	702	713	737	678	102	92	-10	71
Limited Civil	18,716	16,634	25,357	26,508	89	105	16	-
Marital	11,280	10,277	10,540	9,423	91	89	-2	180
Mental Health	2,012	3,365	1,916	3,317	167	173	6	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	11,000	12,105	15,410	10,935	110	71	-39	6,023
Other Family Petitions	2,237	1,392	2,040	1,240	62	61	-1	29
Parentage	1,310	1,123	1,246	1,165	86	93	8	-
Small Claims	5,716	4,884	5,891	4,223	85	72	-14	811
Traffic Misdemeanors	8,712	10,201	9,736	12,259	117	126	9	-
Unlawful Detainer	9,408	6,411	9,005	9,501	68	106	37	-
Unlimited Civil	21,372	18,650	22,377	20,938	87	94	6	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	32.5	32.5	0	29.5	29.5	0	0
Administrative Analyst	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	21.7	17.7	19	26.9	20.9	22	3
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	57.8	57.0	1	55.3	55.3	0	-1
Calendar Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Child Services Provider	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Commissioner	15.0	14.1	6	14.0	14.0	0	-6
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	24.0	24.0	0	24.0	23.0	4	4
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.3	1.3	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Reporter	70.6	68.2	3	73.6	69.6	5	2
Courtroom Clerk	222.2	218.2	2	230.3	224.3	3	1
Examiner	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Exhibit Custodian	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	11.8	11.0	7	12.0	12.0	0	-7
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	18.0	18.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Investigator	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	12.8	12.0	6	13.0	13.0	0	-6
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Materials Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Materials Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	26.8	26.0	3	27.5	24.5	11	8
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	7.0	7.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Office Assistant	25.8	25.8	0	28.0	25.0	11	11

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Paralegal	18.0	18.0	0	18.0	18.0	0	0
Payroll Technician	5.0	5.0	0	5.5	5.5	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	NA	NA	-	4.0	4.0	0	0
Purchasing Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.8	4.8	0	4.8	4.8	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	28.4	26.8	6	24.7	22.7	8	2
Senior Accountant-Auditor	3.8	3.0	21	3.0	2.0	33	12
Senior Accounting Clerk	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	9.4	9.4	0	9.5	9.5	0	0
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	399.6	367.6	8	385.8	355.8	8	0
Senior Materials Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	0.9	0.9	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	36.1	36.1	0	36.0	36.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 173,468,681
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 185,202,539
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.66%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 5,696,259
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 83,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Francisco County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	56%
	18 months	72
	24 months	81
Limited Civil	12 months	82
	18 months	93
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	20
	45 days	32
Small Claims	70 days	57
	90 days	71

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3,408	3,408	3,337	3,337	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	964	1,041	750	818	108	109	1	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	251	230	356	289	92	81	-10	37
Domestic Violence	884	517	965	478	58	50	-9	86
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	692	707	692	747	102	108	6	-
Felony	3,483	2,582	3,697	3,201	74	87	12	-
Infractions	27,541	24,657	37,815	37,648	90	100	10	-
Juvenile Delinquency	398	349	533	495	88	93	5	-
Juvenile Dependency	440	483	419	597	110	142	33	-
Limited Civil	3,097	3,441	4,498	3,516	111	78	-33	1,482
Marital	1,736	1,823	1,781	1,957	105	110	5	-
Mental Health	1,294	1,313	1,244	1,232	101	99	-2	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,694	1,442	2,736	2,386	85	87	2	-
Other Family Petitions	390	148	415	128	38	31	-7	29
Parentage	172	110	162	123	64	76	12	-
Small Claims	1,257	1,071	1,507	1,174	85	78	-7	110
Traffic Misdemeanors	724	857	585	944	118	161	43	-
Unlawful Detainer	2,955	2,090	2,781	2,392	71	86	15	-
Unlimited Civil	6,118	5,320	6,644	5,061	87	76	-11	716



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	4.0	2.0	50%	4.0	2.0	50%	0%
Administrative Analyst	5.0	2.0	60	5.0	2.0	60	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Attorney	15.8	12.8	19	15.8	12.8	19	0
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Clerk	44.0	35.0	20	44.0	35.0	20	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	4.0	20	8.0	6.0	25	5
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	10.0	9.0	10	11.0	9.0	18	8
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	39.0	27.0	31	39.0	27.0	31	0
Courtroom Clerk	101.0	95.0	6	101.0	95.0	6	0
Examiner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Exhibit Custodian	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Facilities Coordinator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Hearing Officer	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	8.0	11	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Supervisor	21.1	18.1	14	21.1	18.1	14	0
Investigator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Law Clerk	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	10.0	9	0
Legal Process Supervisor	21.0	21.0	0	21.0	19.0	10	10
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	3.0	25	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Financial Analyst	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	88.0	82.0	7	88.0	82.0	7	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 63,222,900
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 52,730,196
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	119.90%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 997,606
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 741,240
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Joaquin County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	66%
	18 months	77
	24 months	84
Limited Civil	12 months	62
	18 months	76
	24 months	82
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	12
	45 days	33
Small Claims	70 days	18
	90 days	44

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	78
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	25
	45 days	32
	90 days	48
Misdemeanors	30 days	22
	90 days	35
	120 days	39

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	2,260	1,784	2,009	2,083	79	104	25	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	269	240	373	259	89	69	-20	74
Domestic Violence	2,044	1,869	2,100	2,001	91	95	4	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	777	751	867	774	97	89	-7	64
Felony	4,765	3,517	5,386	4,198	74	78	4	-
Infractions	56,716	51,201	52,381	45,070	90	86	-4	2,218
Juvenile Delinquency	682	667	1,167	1,013	98	87	-11	128
Juvenile Dependency	862	1,366	527	1,100	158	209	50	-
Limited Civil	5,526	4,902	8,667	6,327	89	73	-16	1,361
Marital	2,012	1,404	1,960	1,748	70	89	19	-
Mental Health	1,541	1,406	1,662	1,429	91	86	-5	87
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	6,307	6,190	6,334	6,512	98	103	5	-
Other Family Petitions	832	708	870	708	85	81	-4	32
Parentage	170	86	203	87	51	43	-8	16
Small Claims	1,414	1,267	1,487	1,406	90	95	5	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	4,346	4,625	3,970	4,776	106	120	14	-
Unlawful Detainer	2,843	2,307	2,653	2,238	81	84	3	-
Unlimited Civil	3,810	2,908	4,094	3,414	76	83	7	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.2	1.2	0	1.2	1.2	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10.0	10.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Court Clerk	3.8	3.8	0	4.8	4.8	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	25.0	20.0	20	20.0	18.0	10	-10
Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Financial Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	72.0	66.0	8	82.0	77.0	6	-2
Legal Process Supervisor	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9
Legal/Judicial Secretary	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	13.6	13.6	0	14.8	14.8	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
SB371 Interpreter	7.0	3.0	57	4.0	3.0	25	-32
Senior Attorney	10.0	9.0	10	10.0	10.0	0	-10
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	48.0	47.0	2	48.0	47.0	2	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	71.0	71.0	0	61.0	61.0	0	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 51,550,851
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 52,662,950
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	97.89%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,653,644
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 8,374,389
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 218,270
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	69%
	18 months	79
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	80
	18 months	97
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	19
	45 days	37
Small Claims	70 days	22
	90 days	35

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	61
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	25
	45 days	43
	90 days	61
Misdemeanors	30 days	39
	90 days	58
	120 days	63

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	2	1	0	0	50%	100%	50%	-
Child Support	370	450	335	286	122	85	-36	121
Conservatorship & Guardianship	69	65	74	68	94	92	-2	2
Domestic Violence	332	298	318	266	90	84	-6	19
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	295	282	313	289	96	92	-3	10
Felony	1,473	1,234	1,604	1,554	84	97	13	-
Infractions	31,321	22,536	29,580	25,064	72	85	13	-
Juvenile Delinquency	155	130	189	190	84	101	17	-
Juvenile Dependency	157	152	160	169	97	106	9	-
Limited Civil	1,145	1,190	1,700	1,318	104	78	-26	449
Marital	716	682	711	643	95	90	-5	34
Mental Health	940	902	996	1,011	96	102	6	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	4,473	4,165	4,107	3,661	93	89	-4	163
Other Family Petitions	175	102	204	157	58	77	19	-
Parentage	71	44	61	45	62	74	12	-
Small Claims	399	341	375	347	85	93	7	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,641	2,632	2,286	2,161	100	95	-5	117
Unlawful Detainer	347	358	377	349	103	93	-11	40
Unlimited Civil	1,074	1,050	1,192	1,061	98	89	-9	104

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	4.6	4.6	0	4.6	3.6	22	22
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7.0	7.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	0.6	0.6	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Records Clerk	6.0	5.0	17	NA	NA	-	-17
Court Records Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Reporter	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	7.0	22	11
Courtroom Clerk	19.0	19.0	0	19.0	17.0	11	11
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	1.0	67	67
Law Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	38.0	34.0	11	37.0	28.0	24	13
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	1.6	1.6	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 18,799,273
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 19,188,902
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	97.97%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 732,939
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 153,334
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 126,096
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of San Mateo County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-1:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	57%
	18 months	66
	24 months	71
Limited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	87
	24 months	90
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	36
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	11
	90 days	18

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	34
	45 days	44
	90 days	63
Misdemeanors	30 days	30
	90 days	56
	120 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	479	508	482	507	106	105	-1	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	311	292	369	315	94	85	-9	31
Domestic Violence	701	703	710	687	100	97	-4	25
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	1,046	911	1,112	865	87	78	-9	103
Felony	2,698	2,253	2,612	2,276	84	87	4	-
Infractions	63,679	64,137	61,735	60,656	101	98	-2	1,523
Juvenile Delinquency	397	321	460	473	81	103	22	-
Juvenile Dependency	103	76	64	41	74	64	-10	6
Limited Civil	3,032	3,854	4,221	3,487	127	83	-45	1,878
Marital	1,655	1,288	1,605	1,509	78	94	16	-
Mental Health	521	497	572	805	95	141	45	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	7,130	6,510	7,266	5,837	91	80	-11	797
Other Family Petitions	366	260	408	275	71	67	-4	15
Parentage	149	43	174	85	29	49	20	-
Small Claims	929	1,027	1,047	1,105	111	106	-5	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,532	3,155	3,059	2,604	125	85	-39	1,208
Unlawful Detainer	1,542	1,453	1,567	1,651	94	105	11	-
Unlimited Civil	2,951	2,615	3,195	3,166	89	99	10	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	9.0	9.0	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	3.0	1.0	67	2.5	2.5	0	-67
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	12.0	12.0	0	12.0	12.0	0	0
Court Clerk	16.0	12.0	25	16.0	4.0	75	50
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	4.0	0	-25

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	30.0	20.0	33	30.0	22.0	27	-6
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	4.0	1.0	75	50
Custodian	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	6.0	14	0
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	15.2	8.5	44	15.2	8.5	44	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	4.0	33	6.0	5.0	17	-16
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Senior Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Senior Attorney	17.0	14.0	18	17.0	15.0	12	-6
Senior Court Clerk	79.0	73.0	8	79.0	76.0	4	-4
Senior Courtroom Clerk	41.0	39.0	5	41.0	40.0	2	-3
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Support Services Supervisor	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 43,346,545
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 49,452,194
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	87.65%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,526,179
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 65,083
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 436
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Santa Barbara County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	9:00 AM-1:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	68%
	18 months	79
	24 months	86
Limited Civil	12 months	80
	18 months	86
	24 months	89
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	44
	45 days	65
Small Claims	70 days	41
	90 days	58

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	59
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	12
	45 days	22
	90 days	40
Misdemeanors	30 days	50
	90 days	69
	120 days	76

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	203	102	222	222	50%	100%	50%	-
Child Support	511	598	369	476	117	129	12	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	154	110	185	164	71	89	17	-
Domestic Violence	569	234	563	261	41	46	5	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	466	354	432	400	76	93	17	-
Felony	2,388	1,539	2,294	2,450	64	107	42	-
Infractions	32,859	30,995	34,337	32,308	94	94	0	81
Juvenile Delinquency	406	321	651	571	79	88	9	-
Juvenile Dependency	233	206	262	258	88	98	10	-
Limited Civil	1,969	1,839	2,885	2,381	93	83	-11	314
Marital	1,116	883	1,069	1,028	79	96	17	-
Mental Health	802	718	654	670	90	102	13	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	4,180	4,363	4,688	4,311	104	92	-12	582
Other Family Petitions	311	150	285	201	48	71	22	-
Parentage	193	85	190	100	44	53	9	-
Small Claims	654	592	708	693	91	98	7	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,234	2,384	3,062	2,766	107	90	-16	502
Unlawful Detainer	929	769	849	699	83	82	0	4
Unlimited Civil	1,904	1,452	2,081	1,518	76	73	-3	69

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.6	4.6	0	2.7	2.7	0	0
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Calendar Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	3.8	3.0	20	3.2	3.2	0	-20
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	4.1	4.1	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Records Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Records Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Reporter	14.8	11.8	20	12.2	11.8	3	-17
Courtroom Clerk	37.0	34.0	8	35.6	34.0	4	-4
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Information Systems Analyst	4.9	4.9	0	4.9	4.9	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.2	1.0	20	1.8	1.8	0	-20
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Jury Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	52.8	50.8	4	52.5	50.0	5	1
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.4	3.4	0	3.4	3.4	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.2	5.0	5	5.0	5.0	0	-5
SB371 Interpreter	10.8	10.0	7	9.2	9.0	2	-5

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	12.8	12.0	6	6
Senior Microfilm Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 27,473,608
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 28,421,722
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	96.66%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 54,474
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Santa Clara County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	62%
	18 months	72
	24 months	80
Limited Civil	12 months	56
	18 months	71
	24 months	79
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	41
	45 days	54
Small Claims	70 days	68
	90 days	74

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	40
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	9
	45 days	13
	90 days	27
Misdemeanors	30 days	25
	90 days	41
	120 days	50

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1,745	1,723	1,624	1,626	99%	100%	1%	-
Child Support	1,322	927	1,458	1,208	70	83	13	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	558	270	684	164	48	24	-24	167
Domestic Violence	2,090	1,799	2,173	1,435	86	66	-20	435
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	1,798	1,081	1,756	1,181	60	67	7	-
Felony	7,281	4,069	5,535	5,451	56	98	43	-
Infractions	81,770	156,846	100,309	92,977	192	93	-99	99,429
Juvenile Delinquency	691	460	929	570	67	61	-5	48
Juvenile Dependency	109	107	350	320	98	91	-7	24
Limited Civil	7,314	7,457	10,420	10,130	102	97	-5	494
Marital	4,243	3,333	4,078	3,486	79	85	7	-
Mental Health	1,355	773	284	47	57	17	-40	115
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	9,852	12,029	11,437	9,442	122	83	-40	4,522
Other Family Petitions	484	224	415	195	46	47	1	-
Parentage	693	200	710	132	29	19	-10	73
Small Claims	2,256	1,971	2,561	2,279	87	89	2	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	5,466	10,598	5,695	5,761	194	101	-93	-
Unlawful Detainer	4,041	3,180	4,053	3,167	79	78	-1	22
Unlimited Civil	7,564	5,463	10,365	6,031	72	58	-14	1,455

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	3.0	3.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.6	4.2	9	4.5	4.0	11	2
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Commissioner	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	11.0	0	11.0	10.0	9	9
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	6.0	0	-17
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Program/Project Specialist	3.9	3.9	0	3.9	3.9	0	0
Court Reporter	39.1	28.5	27	29.1	29.1	0	-27
Courtroom Clerk	95.8	93.8	2	100.8	100.8	0	-2
Examiner	16.0	16.0	0	17.0	17.0	0	0
Facilities Coordinator	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Human Resource Analyst	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	6.0	4.0	33	6.0	4.0	33	0
Information Systems Technician	4.0	3.0	25	5.0	4.0	20	-5
Interpreter	19.5	15.5	21	19.5	14.5	26	5
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	8.0	7.0	13	8.0	8.0	0	-13
Legal Process Clerk	110.3	98.3	11	112.3	103.3	8	-3
Legal Process Supervisor	24.0	24.0	0	24.0	23.0	4	4
Maintenance Worker	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.6	6.6	0	6.6	6.6	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	8.0	5.0	38	9.0	8.0	11	-27

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Attorney	26.0	24.0	8	28.0	28.0	0	-8
Senior Examiner	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	6.0	0	-17
Senior Information Systems Analyst	8.0	7.0	13	9.0	9.0	0	-13
Senior Legal Process Clerk	58.0	56.0	3	58.0	56.0	3	0
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	20.0	20.0	0	20.0	19.0	5	5
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 96,100,018
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 96,965,024
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	99.11%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 3,966,349
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 6,509
Retained in TCTF	\$ 4,679

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Santa Cruz County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	74%
	18 months	81
	24 months	87
Limited Civil	12 months	86
	18 months	95
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	34
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	34
	90 days	51

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	56
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	16
	45 days	21
	90 days	36
Misdemeanors	30 days	28
	90 days	60
	120 days	76

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	139	116	129	128	83	99	16	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	84	80	94	83	95	88	-7	7
Domestic Violence	396	318	331	267	80	81	0	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	303	286	292	254	94	87	-7	22
Felony	1,558	1,125	1,538	1,485	72	97	24	-
Infractions	20,766	17,579	19,143	16,702	85	87	3	-
Juvenile Delinquency	181	141	228	225	78	99	21	-
Juvenile Dependency	93	77	76	75	83	99	16	-
Limited Civil	994	1,015	1,345	1,107	102	82	-20	266
Marital	711	635	645	603	89	93	4	-
Mental Health	298	238	280	244	80	87	7	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	2,188	2,263	2,369	3,020	103	127	24	-
Other Family Petitions	190	255	204	130	134	64	-70	144
Parentage	43	43	53	41	100	77	-23	12
Small Claims	370	356	365	370	96	101	5	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,661	1,803	1,577	2,157	109	137	28	-
Unlawful Detainer	381	396	295	311	104	105	1	-
Unlimited Civil	1,225	1,129	1,321	1,136	92	86	-6	81

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Calendar Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	4.0	4.0	0	8.0	7.0	12	12
Court Reporter	10.0	6.0	40	6.4	4.4	31	-9
Courtroom Clerk	19.6	18.6	5	18.0	18.0	0	-5

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter	6.0	2.0	67	3.2	1.2	63	-4
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	45.8	44.8	2	36.8	36.7	0	-2
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.2	1.2	0	0
Senior Attorney	NA	NA	-	0.2	0.2	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Senior Legal Process Clerk	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Supervising Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 17,003,334
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 17,092,256
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	99.48%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 583,750
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Shasta County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	63%
	18 months	69
	24 months	72
Limited Civil	12 months	77
	18 months	99
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	59
Small Claims	70 days	64
	90 days	70

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	71
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	34
	45 days	50
	90 days	73
Misdemeanors	30 days	52
	90 days	77
	120 days	82

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	692	662	624	587	96	94	-2	10
Conservatorship & Guardianship	173	158	164	155	91	95	3	-
Domestic Violence	616	596	591	899	97	152	55	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	307	302	306	265	98	87	-12	36
Felony	2,246	1,382	2,271	2,345	62	103	42	-
Infractions	27,688	20,143	29,159	21,367	73	73	1	-
Juvenile Delinquency	213	161	202	221	76	109	34	-
Juvenile Dependency	213	253	230	228	119	99	-20	-
Limited Civil	1,138	1,123	1,725	1,378	99	80	-19	324
Marital	710	658	750	799	93	107	14	-
Mental Health	349	345	349	379	99	109	10	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	4,238	2,447	4,196	4,055	58	97	39	-
Other Family Petitions	365	245	353	331	67	94	27	-
Parentage	118	40	121	79	34	65	31	-
Small Claims	310	284	284	238	92	84	-8	22
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,803	717	1,785	1,397	40	78	38	-
Unlawful Detainer	646	678	507	501	105	99	-6	31
Unlimited Civil	931	833	1,112	1,248	89	112	23	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	7.7	7.2	6	7.8	7.8	0	-6
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Calendar Administrator	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0	1.3	1.3	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Attendant	10.0	9.0	10	9.0	9.0	0	-10
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	7.0	7.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	8.5	1.5	82	1.0	NA	100	18
Courtroom Clerk	9.0	9.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Deputy Marshal	28.0	22.0	21	27.0	27.0	0	-21

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Jury Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Jury Services Assistant	3.0	2.0	33	4.0	4.0	0	-33
Legal Process Clerk	53.5	46.5	13	50.5	50.5	0	-13
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Marshal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Payroll Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	11.0	11.0	0	14.0	14.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 16,359,995
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 17,062,242
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.88%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 780,246
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 300,317
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Sierra County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	9:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	90%
	18 months	100
	24 months	100
Limited Civil	12 months	93
	18 months	100
	24 months	100
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	67
	90 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	57
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	24
	45 days	24
	90 days	35
Misdemeanors	30 days	3
	90 days	22
	120 days	42

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	6	5	0	3	83	-	-	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	5	1	3	1	20	33	13	-
Domestic Violence	10	7	5	3	70	60	-10	1
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	7	8	8	5	114	62	-52	4
Felony	28	11	21	28	39	133	94	-
Infractions	431	388	460	495	90	108	18	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1	1	1	0	100	0	-100	1
Juvenile Dependency	8	4	5	7	50	140	90	-
Limited Civil	9	9	20	12	100	60	-40	8
Marital	8	17	9	12	212	133	-79	-
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	100	100	0	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	37	21	37	33	57	89	32	-
Other Family Petitions	1	1	1	0	100	0	-100	1
Parentage	3	0	1	1	0	100	100	-
Small Claims	2	0	4	2	0	50	50	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	39	30	32	25	77	78	1	-
Unlawful Detainer	3	0	3	3	0	100	100	-
Unlimited Civil	19	13	12	10	68	83	15	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Clerk	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 978,500
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 447,006
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	218.90%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 44,637
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 13,971
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 10,670
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Siskiyou County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77%
	18 months	83
	24 months	85
Limited Civil	12 months	89
	18 months	94
	24 months	97
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	22
	45 days	48
Small Claims	70 days	51
	90 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	73
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	19
	45 days	23
	90 days	41
Misdemeanors	30 days	29
	90 days	44
	120 days	52

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	101	37	122	25	37	20	-16	20
Conservatorship & Guardianship	43	22	37	38	51	103	52	-
Domestic Violence	192	184	192	137	96	71	-24	47
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	129	93	197	105	72	53	-19	37
Felony	600	298	494	259	50	52	3	-
Infractions	8,438	5,203	10,982	10,166	62	93	31	-
Juvenile Delinquency	28	22	35	16	79	46	-33	12
Juvenile Dependency	48	11	44	8	23	18	-5	2
Limited Civil	233	226	345	285	97	83	-14	50
Marital	160	130	177	124	81	70	-11	20
Mental Health	45	0	82	2	0	2	2	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	638	351	622	271	55	44	-11	71
Other Family Petitions	94	62	91	36	66	40	-26	24
Parentage	16	10	8	11	63	138	75	-
Small Claims	69	60	88	68	87	77	-10	9
Traffic Misdemeanors	617	375	521	336	61	64	4	-
Unlawful Detainer	209	207	170	116	99	68	-31	52
Unlimited Civil	292	203	325	195	70	60	-10	31

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	0.7	0.7	0	0.7	0.7	0	0
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,337,464
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 4,784,619
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.65%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 179,747
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Solano County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	7:30AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR%
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	NR
	90 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	NR
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	NR
	45 days	NR
	90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	30 days	NR
	90 days	NR
	120 days	NR

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	1,049	582	1,040	737	55	71	15	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	207	161	230	233	78	101	24	-
Domestic Violence	1,069	77	1,318	481	7	36	29	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	435	190	421	416	44	99	55	-
Felony	1,886	1,488	2,007	1,489	79	74	-5	94
Infractions	33,581	34,489	30,810	29,618	103	96	-7	2,025
Juvenile Delinquency	133	1,078	223	158	811	71	-740	1,649
Juvenile Dependency	127	203	172	115	160	67	-93	160
Limited Civil	2,950	2,832	4,684	3,601	96	77	-19	896
Marital	1,401	977	1,461	1,494	70	102	33	-
Mental Health	572	714	657	71	125	11	-114	749
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,867	1,879	1,912	2,139	101	112	11	-
Other Family Petitions	277	129	254	166	47	65	19	-
Parentage	350	138	451	177	39	39	0	1
Small Claims	614	539	683	650	88	95	7	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,494	1,600	1,537	1,565	107	102	-5	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,906	1,734	1,876	1,844	91	98	7	-
Unlimited Civil	1,987	1,041	2,323	1,912	52	82	30	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25%	NA	NA	-%	-25%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	0.8	25	25
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program/Project Specialist	4.0	3.0	25	1.0	1.0	0	-25
Court Reporter	18.0	11.0	39	13.2	9.7	27	-12
Courtroom Clerk	31.0	30.0	3	29.0	28.0	3	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	59.0	55.0	7	56.0	56.0	0	-7
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	NA	NA	-	6.0	6.0	0	0
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Payroll Technician	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Secretary	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	NA	NA	-	4.0	4.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	18.0	18.0	0	20.0	20.0	0	0
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 29,080,663
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 31,325,060
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.84%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 953,890
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 19,898
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Sonoma County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-3:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

<b>Case Type</b>	<b>Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)</b>	<b>Percentage*</b>
Unlimited Civil	12 months	71%
	18 months	82
	24 months	88
Limited Civil	12 months	86
	18 months	96
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	43
	90 days	59

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	57
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	8
	45 days	14
	90 days	32
Misdemeanors	30 days	22
	90 days	46
	120 days	56

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.



Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	426	345	469	436	81	93	12	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	121	27	172	42	22	24	2	-
Domestic Violence	581	33	604	352	6	58	53	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	594	481	650	551	81	85	4	-
Felony	2,121	1,873	2,103	2,027	88	96	8	-
Infractions	30,502	30,871	29,846	31,920	101	107	6	-
Juvenile Delinquency	327	318	696	829	97	119	22	-
Juvenile Dependency	215	168	185	82	78	44	-34	63
Limited Civil	2,425	2,373	2,862	2,495	98	87	-11	306
Marital	1,291	1,213	1,295	1,125	94	87	-7	92
Mental Health	877	440	1,038	553	50	53	3	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	4,029	3,732	5,195	4,274	93	82	-10	538
Other Family Petitions	237	164	253	171	69	68	-2	4
Parentage	176	76	157	94	43	60	17	-
Small Claims	806	956	682	799	119	117	-1	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,734	3,253	2,736	2,874	119	105	-14	-
Unlawful Detainer	981	854	887	875	87	99	12	-
Unlimited Civil	2,356	2,143	2,564	2,186	91	85	-6	146

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	7.0	7.0	0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	NA	100	100
Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	15.0	10.0	33	15.0	9.0	40	7
Courtroom Clerk	40.0	35.0	13	41.0	41.0	0	-13
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	0.0	100	2.0	1.0	50	-50
Information Systems Analyst	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	3.0	0	-25
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Interpreter	8.8	1.0	89	8.8	1.0	89	0
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Investigator	3.0	2.0	33	4.0	4.0	0	-33
Legal Process Clerk	24.0	18.0	25	25.0	25.0	0	-25
Legal Process Supervisor	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	8.0	7.0	13	12.0	12.0	0	-13
Mediator/Counselor	5.0	3.0	40	4.0	4.0	0	-40
Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0	0
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	25.0	24.0	4	24.0	24.0	0	-4
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	4.0	4.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 30,554,838
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 30,618,988
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	99.79%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 908,306
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Stanislaus County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:15 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:15 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	62%
	18 months	70
	24 months	76
Limited Civil	12 months	80
	18 months	95
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	56
Small Claims	70 days	73
	90 days	78

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	62
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	37
	45 days	43
	90 days	59
Misdemeanors	30 days	47
	90 days	61
	120 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1,321	1,321	1,337	1,335	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	1,824	1,099	1,868	1,290	60	69	9	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	324	324	354	292	100	82	-18	62
Domestic Violence	1,488	1,155	1,482	1,105	78	75	-3	45
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	564	535	544	449	95	83	-12	67
Felony	4,479	3,850	4,858	4,684	86	96	10	-
Infractions	30,016	22,724	38,698	23,172	76	60	-16	6,125
Juvenile Delinquency	353	419	536	460	119	86	-33	176
Juvenile Dependency	167	183	137	132	110	96	-13	18
Limited Civil	4,205	4,236	6,554	4,243	101	65	-36	2,359
Marital	1,727	1,849	1,756	1,698	107	97	-10	182
Mental Health	1,009	964	1,050	928	96	88	-7	75
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	5,271	5,833	6,928	6,364	111	92	-19	1,303
Other Family Petitions	863	676	774	627	78	81	3	-
Parentage	129	125	127	108	97	85	-12	15
Small Claims	1,283	1,402	1,100	1,126	109	102	-7	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	2,660	2,905	3,211	3,414	109	106	-3	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,629	2,220	1,506	1,654	136	110	-26	-
Unlimited Civil	2,635	2,484	2,599	2,794	94	108	13	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.2	0	2.5	2.5	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	5.5	5.5	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Calendar Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Court Program/Project Specialist	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Records Clerk	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	NA	100	100
Court Reporter	16.0	12.0	25	16.0	15.0	6	-19
Courtroom Clerk	22.0	20.0	9	20.0	19.0	5	-4
Examiner	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	2.0	0	-50
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	5.0	4.0	20	4.0	4.0	0	-20
Human Resource Analyst	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	3.0	0	-33
Information Systems Analyst	6.0	6.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	NA	NA	-	2.0	1.0	50	50
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	93.5	85.0	9	93.5	81.0	13	4
Legal Process Supervisor	15.0	15.0	0	15.0	15.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.7	2.5	9	2.8	2.5	9	0
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Public Information Officer	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Secretary	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	15.0	15.0	0	17.0	13.0	24	24
Senior Information Systems Analyst	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	3.0	40	20
Senior Legal Process Clerk	26.0	25.0	4	26.0	26.0	0	-4

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.5	1.0	33	1.0	1.0	0	-33
Support Services Assistant	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 32,303,460
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 34,469,129
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.72%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,145,488
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,272,100
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 25,493
Retained in TCTF	\$ 9,795

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Sutter County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-4:30 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseload management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	72%
	18 months	77
	24 months	83
Limited Civil	12 months	82
	18 months	93
	24 months	94
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	42
	45 days	67
Small Claims	70 days	51
	90 days	53

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	52
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	17
	45 days	27
	90 days	54
Misdemeanors	30 days	29
	90 days	49
	120 days	55

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	6	4	0	0	67%	100%	33%	-
Child Support	304	319	259	268	105	103	-1	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	71	58	71	69	82	97	15	-
Domestic Violence	459	272	532	244	59	46	-13	71
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	101	83	108	96	82	89	7	-
Felony	1,205	792	855	1,029	66	120	55	-
Infractions	8,885	7,472	10,349	9,070	84	88	4	-
Juvenile Delinquency	38	20	63	48	53	76	24	-
Juvenile Dependency	94	19	127	60	20	47	27	-
Limited Civil	617	559	958	770	91	80	-10	98
Marital	306	280	302	306	92	101	10	-
Mental Health	197	120	156	129	61	83	22	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,163	1,098	1,592	1,629	94	102	8	-
Other Family Petitions	142	125	104	98	88	94	6	-
Parentage	30	23	24	28	77	117	40	-
Small Claims	107	162	109	139	151	128	-24	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	622	484	931	711	78	76	-1	13
Unlawful Detainer	287	332	251	242	116	96	-19	48
Unlimited Civil	484	454	546	478	94	88	-6	34

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Analyst	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	3.5	2.5	29	4.0	4.0	0	-29
Court Attendant	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Clerk	30.0	27.0	10	33.0	27.0	18	8
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Law Librarian.	1.5	1.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Investigator	0.5	0.5	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Court Attendant	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	3.0	25	3.0	1.0	67	42
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Investigator	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0	NA	NA	-	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 8,164,586
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 9,151,367
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	89.22%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 331,975
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 406,669
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Tehama County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	87%
	18 months	92
	24 months	94
Limited Civil	12 months	70
	18 months	81
	24 months	86
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	19
	45 days	30
Small Claims	70 days	57
	90 days	70

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	85
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	15
	45 days	25
	90 days	56
Misdemeanors	30 days	43
	90 days	67
	120 days	76

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	290	309	242	295	107	122	15	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	49	58	55	44	118	80	-38	21
Domestic Violence	271	319	230	230	118	100	-18	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	99	100	107	86	101	80	-21	22
Felony	718	498	623	539	69	87	17	-
Infractions	5,972	4,476	7,408	6,299	75	85	10	-
Juvenile Delinquency	41	51	71	58	124	82	-43	30
Juvenile Dependency	86	89	79	82	103	104	0	-
Limited Civil	403	337	591	428	84	72	-11	66
Marital	259	243	220	353	94	160	67	-
Mental Health	198	181	162	177	91	109	18	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,228	916	1,218	813	75	67	-8	96
Other Family Petitions	128	117	141	120	91	85	-6	9
Parentage	70	40	73	36	57	49	-8	6
Small Claims	187	326	234	219	174	94	-81	189
Traffic Misdemeanors	825	809	681	661	98	97	-1	7
Unlawful Detainer	256	222	230	419	87	182	95	-
Unlimited Civil	334	283	327	305	85	93	9	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0	0.8	0.8	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	0.0	100	NA	NA	-	-100
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	2.0	0.0	100	2.0	0.5	75	-25
Courtroom Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	10.0	10.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	16.0	15.0	6	18.0	14.0	22	16
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	NA	100	100
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 6,113,757
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 6,383,645
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.77%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 245,152
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 324,087
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.



# Superior Court of Trinity County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	81%
	18 months	87
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	90
	18 months	96
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	33
	45 days	50
Small Claims	70 days	67
	90 days	67

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	62
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	11
	45 days	15
	90 days	30
Misdemeanors	30 days	15
	90 days	26
	120 days	52

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	29	19	49	15	66	31	-35	17
Conservatorship & Guardianship	9	7	11	7	78	64	-14	2
Domestic Violence	48	34	65	34	71	52	-19	12
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	41	31	36	27	76	75	-1	0
Felony	193	166	166	216	86	130	44	-
Infractions	1,816	1,741	1,809	1,882	96	104	8	-
Juvenile Delinquency	34	14	27	13	41	48	7	-
Juvenile Dependency	20	12	27	15	60	56	-4	1
Limited Civil	42	35	60	45	83	75	-8	5
Marital	43	31	33	25	72	76	4	-
Mental Health	6	1	1	0	17	0	-17	0
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	242	275	238	248	114	104	-9	-
Other Family Petitions	84	25	91	17	30	19	-11	10
Parentage	6	3	9	3	50	33	-17	2
Small Claims	13	9	20	16	69	80	11	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	188	240	181	183	128	101	-27	-
Unlawful Detainer	39	32	27	16	82	59	-23	6
Unlimited Civil	99	63	109	81	64	74	11	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Deputy Marshal	3.5	3.5	0	4.0	3.0	25	25
Marshal	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	NA	100	100
Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	0.6	0.6	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Secretary	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0	3.0	2.0	33	33
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,142,278
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 2,141,889
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.02%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 172,987
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 81,575

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Tulare County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	77%
	18 months	87
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	84
	24 months	86
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	35
	45 days	61
Small Claims	70 days	65
	90 days	73

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	82
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	13
	45 days	24
	90 days	46
Misdemeanors	30 days	20
	90 days	29
	120 days	52

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	2,126	1,544	2,708	2,450	73	90	18	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	229	263	262	222	115	85	-30	79
Domestic Violence	1,419	1,474	1,463	1,396	104	95	-8	124
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	509	546	522	488	107	93	-14	72
Felony	2,933	2,376	3,103	2,925	81	94	13	-
Infractions	39,639	44,779	41,722	43,212	113	104	-9	-
Juvenile Delinquency	504	502	678	690	100	102	2	-
Juvenile Dependency	700	666	853	624	95	73	-22	188
Limited Civil	3,113	3,116	4,524	3,967	100	88	-12	561
Marital	1,503	1,620	1,532	1,616	108	105	-2	-
Mental Health	764	813	803	776	106	97	-10	79
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	5,414	6,834	6,040	5,884	126	97	-29	1,740
Other Family Petitions	1,047	1,017	1,041	1,141	97	110	12	-
Parentage	194	197	197	203	102	103	1	-
Small Claims	562	556	546	554	99	101	3	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	3,136	5,303	3,711	3,777	169	102	-67	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,353	1,342	1,169	1,352	99	116	16	-
Unlimited Civil	2,061	1,871	2,250	2,136	91	95	4	-



## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	7.0	3.0	57	5.0	5.0	0	-57
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Commissioner	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	10.0	9	0
Court Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	11.0	15	15
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	19.0	17.0	11	20.0	20.0	0	-11
Courtroom Clerk	38.0	37.0	3	38.0	38.0	0	-3
Examiner	6.0	5.0	17	6.0	5.0	17	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	8.0	6.0	25	7.0	5.0	29	4
Information Systems Specialist	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100	2.0	1.0	50	-50
Interpreter	8.0	3.0	63	8.0	3.0	62	-1
Investigator	5.0	4.0	20	5.0	5.0	0	-20
Law Clerk	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	82.0	78.0	5	81.0	76.0	6	1
Legal Process Supervisor	3.0	2.0	33	4.0	4.0	0	-33
Legal/Judicial Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	5.0	17	17
Paralegal	6.0	6.0	0	7.0	6.0	14	14
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	8.0	11	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	13.0	13.0	0	13.0	12.0	8	8
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	NA	NA	-	0
Senior Paralegal	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	NA	100	100
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 32,165,439
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 35,475,356
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.67%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,143,148
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 68,776
Retained in TCTF	\$ 5,087

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Tuolumne County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-3:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	86%
	18 months	93
	24 months	96
Limited Civil	12 months	89
	18 months	98
	24 months	99
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	25
	45 days	43
Small Claims	70 days	37
	90 days	52

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	58
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	22
	45 days	38
	90 days	70
Misdemeanors	30 days	16
	90 days	23
	120 days	56

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	86	83	68	41	97	60	-36	25
Conservatorship & Guardianship	38	38	34	15	100	44	-56	19
Domestic Violence	182	129	190	69	71	36	-35	66
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	101	102	102	57	101	56	-45	46
Felony	523	461	521	461	88	88	0	-
Infractions	2,736	2,753	4,446	3,794	101	85	-15	680
Juvenile Delinquency	52	41	102	74	79	73	-6	6
Juvenile Dependency	114	103	109	70	90	64	-26	28
Limited Civil	228	205	343	222	90	65	-25	86
Marital	202	126	204	87	62	43	-20	40
Mental Health	111	101	172	137	91	80	-11	20
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	975	1,040	884	1,022	107	116	9	-
Other Family Petitions	70	43	42	29	61	69	8	-
Parentage	35	7	27	1	20	4	-16	4
Small Claims	109	106	106	96	97	91	-7	7
Traffic Misdemeanors	605	641	567	548	106	97	-9	53
Unlawful Detainer	143	105	144	109	73	76	2	-
Unlimited Civil	344	300	351	267	87	76	-11	39

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	NA	100%	100%
Accounting Technician	3.0	2.0	33	3.0	2.0	33	0
Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	NA	100	0
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	0.0	100	1.0	1.0	0	-100
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	3.0	1.0	67	3.0	1.0	67	0
Courtroom Clerk	7.0	6.0	14	7.0	7.0	0	-14
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.



	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Legal Process Clerk	17.8	16.0	10	17.8	16.0	10	0
Senior Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,989,596
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 4,885,338
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	102.13%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 166,287
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Ventura County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	NR%
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Limited Civil	12 months	NR
	18 months	NR
	24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	NR
	45 days	NR
Small Claims	70 days	83
	90 days	89

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	48
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	51
	45 days	54
	90 days	64
Misdemeanors	30 days	47
	90 days	65
	120 days	70

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	365	352	333	35	96%	11%	-86%	286
Child Support	747	909	705	772	122	110	-12	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	303	174	368	23	57	6	-51	188
Domestic Violence	1,150	865	1,159	763	75	66	-9	109
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	752	400	733	105	53	14	-39	285
Felony	3,065	2,277	3,350	3,136	74	94	19	-
Infractions	75,783	63,971	79,011	65,919	84	83	-1	777
Juvenile Delinquency	680	615	1,041	1,012	90	97	7	-
Juvenile Dependency	217	419	228	535	193	235	42	-
Limited Civil	4,490	3,878	5,200	5,641	86	108	22	-
Marital	2,200	2,179	2,183	2,627	99	120	21	-
Mental Health	933	2,228	922	1,865	239	202	-37	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	7,788	8,617	8,212	7,956	111	97	-14	1,130
Other Family Petitions	513	104	450	162	20	36	16	-
Parentage	234	439	17	247	188	1 453	1 265	-
Small Claims	1,183	1,137	1,143	1,197	96	105	9	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	3,828	3,559	3,751	3,343	93	89	-4	144
Unlawful Detainer	1,985	1,688	1,821	1,801	85	99	14	-
Unlimited Civil	3,954	3,084	4,459	3,602	78	81	3	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	7.0	6.0	14%	7.0	7.0	0%	-14%
Accounting Clerk	14.0	12.6	10	NA	NA	-	-10
Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	3.0	1.0	67	67
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	4.6	4.6	0	7.4	7.0	5	5
Administrative Technician	3.0	3.0	0	2.0	1.0	50	50
Administrative Technician	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Attorney	16.5	15.0	9	16.5	15.0	9	0
Child Services Provider	2.0	0.0	100	2.0	2.0	0	-100
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	8.0	7.0	13	9.0	7.0	22	9

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	13.0	11.0	15	15
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	8.0	7.0	13	9.0	9.0	0	-13
Court Program/Project Supervisor	22.0	20.0	9	NA	NA	-	-9
Court Reporter	29.0	17.0	41	29.0	15.0	48	7
Courtroom Clerk	55.0	53.0	4	54.0	49.4	9	5
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	2.5	2.0	20	2.5	2.0	20	0
Human Resource Technician	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Interpreter	11.0	10.0	9	13.0	11.0	15	6
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Investigator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0
Legal Process Clerk	73.0	69.0	5	73.0	68.0	7	2
Legal Process Supervisor	NA	NA	-	16.0	16.0	0	0
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	15.0	15.0	0	15.0	14.0	7	7
Revenue Collection Specialist	28.0	24.0	14	28.0	23.0	18	4
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Accounting Technician	5.0	5.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	8.2	7.2	12	8.2	7.2	12	0

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	6.0	5.0	17	17
Senior Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Technician	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	12.0	11.0	8	12.0	11.0	8	0
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	9.0	0	-11
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Paralegal	9.0	8.0	11	9.0	9.0	0	-11
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Supervising Financial Analyst	2.8	2.8	0	2.8	2.8	0	0
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0



## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 44,799,399
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 46,987,643
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.34%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 1,443,377
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 6,312
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Yolo County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:00 AM-4:00 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	75%
	18 months	84
	24 months	89
Limited Civil	12 months	84
	18 months	95
	24 months	98
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	31
	45 days	48
Small Claims	70 days	76
	90 days	86

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	77
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	32
	45 days	41
	90 days	60
Misdemeanors	30 days	22
	90 days	48
	120 days	58

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	1	1	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	276	246	270	230	89	85	-4	11
Conservatorship & Guardianship	127	74	120	46	58	38	-20	24
Domestic Violence	458	220	444	235	48	53	5	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	169	69	190	58	41	31	-10	20
Felony	1,251	918	1,432	1,414	73	99	25	-
Infractions	13,591	12,149	13,422	13,551	89	101	12	-
Juvenile Delinquency	69	44	84	37	64	44	-20	17
Juvenile Dependency	202	121	188	113	60	60	0	-
Limited Civil	1,061	938	1,522	1,270	88	83	-5	76
Marital	560	367	565	311	66	55	-10	59
Mental Health	331	243	368	294	73	80	6	-
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	2,000	1,787	2,100	1,650	89	79	-11	226
Other Family Petitions	160	126	160	121	79	76	-3	5
Parentage	119	36	127	28	30	22	-8	10
Small Claims	202	169	261	141	84	54	-30	77
Traffic Misdemeanors	1,186	1,119	994	1,010	94	102	7	-
Unlawful Detainer	608	496	529	451	82	85	4	-
Unlimited Civil	802	568	860	636	71	74	3	-

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Commissioner	1.4	0.4	71	1.0	1.0	0	-71
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Court Clerk	7.0	7.0	0	7.0	7.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Program Manager	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Court Reporter	11.0	10.0	9	11.0	11.0	0	-9
Courtroom Clerk	23.0	23.0	0	23.0	22.0	4	4
Family Law Facilitator	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Information Systems Specialist	3.0	2.0	33	2.0	2.0	0	-33

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Legal Process Clerk	26.0	25.0	4	26.0	23.0	12	8
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	1.0	50	2.0	1.0	50	0
Paralegal	4.0	4.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	2.0	60	5.0	5.0	0	-60
SB371 Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Human Resource Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6.0	6.0	0	6.0	6.0	0	0
Supervising Attorney	0.6	0.6	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Support Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 15,477,215
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 16,165,652
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	95.74%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 653,713
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 4,375

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

# Superior Court of Yuba County

## 2025 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2023--24)

### Metric 1: Hours of Operation, Including Public Counter Hours

Court hours of operation are an indicator of when the public may enter a court facility. Public counter hours are the times when a clerk's window or counter is open to help those needing assistance. Two primary services are offered at the public counter: supporting people who come to file court documents and responding to requests for general information. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2024. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

<b>Court Hours of Operation</b>	8:00 AM-5:00 PM
<b>Public Counter Hours</b>	8:30 AM-4:30 PM

### Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percentage of cases resolved within a certain time frame, is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management that helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data primarily because of technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their transitions, they will be able to report these data.

Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than ____)	Percentage*
Unlimited Civil	12 months	81%
	18 months	86
	24 months	90
Limited Civil	12 months	78
	18 months	91
	24 months	96
Unlawful Detainers	30 days	36
	45 days	65
Small Claims	70 days	77
	90 days	86

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.



Case Type	Time Frame (disposed of in less than __)	Percentage*
Felony	12 months <sup>†</sup>	73
	30 days <sup>‡</sup>	46
	45 days	56
	90 days	76
Misdemeanors	30 days	35
	90 days	68
	120 days	75

\* NR in this column indicates the court did not report the data for this metric.

<sup>†</sup> For cases in which defendants were held to answer or were certified on guilty pleas. Processing time is based on time from first appearance in limited-jurisdiction court to final disposition in unlimited-jurisdiction court.

<sup>‡</sup> Based on the time from filing of the initial complaint to certified plea, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

### Metric 3: Caseload Clearance, by Case Type

Caseload clearance is another nationally recognized court workload metric, used to generally assess whether courts are able to keep up with incoming workload and to identify areas of potential backlog. Clearance rates are calculated by dividing dispositions by filings for a given period of time. A clearance rate of 100 percent would indicate that the number of disposed cases equals the number of cases that come into the court system (as filings).

### Metric 4: Backlog, by Case Type

For purposes of estimating backlog, caseload clearance rates by case type are compared across two fiscal years. Backlog is measured by multiplying the difference between the two clearance rates by current-year filings to estimate the number of backlogged cases by case type. If the clearance percentage difference is a positive number, cases are processing at a higher rate than in the last fiscal year, and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2022–23		FY 2023–24		FY 22–23 Clearance (%)	FY 23–24 Clearance (%)	Clearance Difference (%)	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	367	262	399	383	71	96	25	-
Conservatorship & Guardianship	66	70	74	63	106	85	-21	15
Domestic Violence	323	295	304	280	91	92	1	-
Estates, Trusts, and Other Probate	83	78	110	103	94	94	0	0
Felony	1,050	820	968	999	78	103	25	-
Infractions	5,474	2,757	6,123	4,263	50	70	19	-
Juvenile Delinquency	85	62	163	139	73	85	12	-
Juvenile Dependency	106	106	152	125	100	82	-18	27
Limited Civil	510	526	831	654	103	79	-24	203
Marital	352	348	326	321	99	98	0	1
Mental Health	124	121	123	109	98	89	-9	11
Nontraffic Misdemeanors	1,482	1,673	1,737	1,728	113	99	-13	-
Other Family Petitions	159	124	162	140	78	86	8	-
Parentage	23	23	29	25	100	86	-14	4
Small Claims	89	92	91	91	103	100	-3	-
Traffic Misdemeanors	762	735	760	812	96	107	10	-
Unlawful Detainer	333	351	262	255	105	97	-8	21
Unlimited Civil	403	394	418	377	98	90	-8	32

## Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates, by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.<sup>1</sup> Data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year. Schedule 7A data were used to calculate the vacancy rate by classification; because the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2023—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report on trial court operational metrics largely focuses on data for the most recent complete fiscal year (2023–24), the 2024–25 data, reported as of July 1, 2024, were recently compiled and have been included here to give a more contemporary representation of trial court vacancy information. For this report, data for every classification are shown (see table below); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.<sup>2</sup>

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0	0.4	0.4	0	0
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Clerk	26.0	26.0	0	25.0	25.0	0	0
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Court Reporter	3.0	3.0	0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Human Resource Analyst	2.0	1.0	50	1.0	1.0	0	-50
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Senior Attorney	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0

<sup>1</sup>Each court’s Schedule 7A is posted on the “Trial Courts Budget Reports” page of the California Courts website at [www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm).

<sup>2</sup>“N/A” or “0” may indicate that a court assigned the duties of a position to another classification. Vacancy rates shown reflect FTE vacancies, which may not always correspond to position vacancies.

	2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			2024–25 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2024)			Difference in Vacancy Rate (%)
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate (%)	
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.8	1.8	0	1.8	1.8	0	0
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Supervising Human Resource Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0	0

## Funding Metrics:

### Metric 6: Calculated Funding Level of Each Court

### Metric 7: Funding Level of Each Trial Court as Measured by Judicial Council-Approved Workload Formula

### Metric 8: Percentage of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2023 appropriated \$3.98 billion for trial court operations. The Judicial Council allocated the majority of this funding to the trial courts according to its approved allocation methodology, known as the Workload Formula. The Workload Formula determines the need for trial court staff and funding based on workload measures.

For FY 2023–24, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2023–24 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 94.8 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 6,239,055
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "need")	\$ 5,858,507
Metric 8: Percentage of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	106.50%

### Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2023--24

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the Judicial Council to finalize allocations to trial courts in January of each fiscal year after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year. For 2023–24, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$177.1 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The year-end fund balance comprises several categories: (1) a 3 percent fund balance cap; (2) requests for funds held on behalf of the trial courts; and (3) court-funded requests. The remaining balance is retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

Final Fund Balance*	\$ 243,322
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court-Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 2,400

\* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2023–24 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.