Judicial Council *of* California

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

www.courts.ca.gov

REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: 25-094
For business meeting on: April 25, 2025

Title
Trial Courts: Update of Resource Assessment Study Model

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected
None

Recommended by
Data Analytics Advisory Committee
Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Chair

Agenda Item Type
Action Required

Effective Date
April 25, 2025

Date of Report
April 9, 2025

Contact
Kristin Greenaway, 415-865-7832
kristin.greenaway@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

The Data Analytics Advisory Committee recommends the Judicial Council approve updated workload measures of the Resource Assessment Study (RAS). The RAS model is a weighted caseload methodology used to assess trial court staff needs, incorporating court filings, caseweights, and a staff work-year value to estimate the time required for case processing activities. Each caseweight is a measure of the complexity of court workload by case type. The proposed model parameters are based on findings from a 2024 time study conducted in 19 courts across the state. Previous iterations of the model were approved by the Judicial Council in 2005, 2013, and 2017.

Recommendation

The Data Analytics Advisory Committee (DAAC) recommends that the Judicial Council approve the caseweights and other model parameters, based on a 2024 time study, for use in the Resource Assessment Study model.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The Judicial Council approved the RAS model at its July 20, 2005, meeting.[1] The model was used in three fiscal years (2005–06 through 2007–08) to identify historically underfunded courts and redirect a portion of new state appropriations limit funding to those courts identified, based on workload, as the most severely underfunded.

Given changes in the law, technology, and court practice, workload models should be updated periodically to accurately reflect changes over time. The Data Analytics Advisory Committee, and its predecessor, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee, has recommended updating RAS approximately every five years, with the understanding that interim adjustments outside of the five-year cadence would be made to the model as needed. Since its original approval of the RAS model in 2005, the council has taken the following actions related to RAS:

- In February 2013, the council approved an updated version of RAS with caseweights and other model parameters derived from a 2010 time study.[2]
- The council reviewed two technical adjustments to the model following its approval in 2013: (1) a recommendation from the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee that special circumstances workload be studied,[3] and (2) a request to develop an interim caseweight to measure the workload in complex civil cases, following the dissolution of the complex civil pilot program and corresponding State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund funding. An interim caseweight to measure complex civil workload was approved by the Judicial Council at its June 26, 2015, meeting.[4]
- The RAS model caseweights and parameters were updated again on the basis of a 2016 time study and approved by the council at the July 2017 meeting.[5]
- On July 24, 2020, the Judicial Council approved the adoption of an interim caseweight to measure the workload of mental health certification hearings under Welfare and Institutions Code section 5250 that are performed by court staff.[6]

---

[1] See *https://courts.ca.gov/sites/default/files/courts/default/2024-12/0705item1.pdf.* At the time of the meeting, the RAS model was an acronym for Resource Allocation Study model and was later revised to Resource Assessment Study model to better reflect the model's use in assessing, not allocating, workload.

[2] See *https://courts.ca.gov/publication/item-m-0.*

[3] Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Court Allocations: Revisions to the Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology* (Feb. 20, 2014), *https://courts.ca.gov/sites/default/files/courts/default/2024-10/jc-20140220-itemk.pdf*.

[4] Judicial Council of Cal., mins. (June 25, 2015), item 4, *https://courts.ca.gov/sites/default/files/courts/default/2024-10/jc-20150626-minutes.pdf*.

[5] Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Courts: Update of Resource Assessment Study Model* (June 13, 2017), *https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=5338582&GUID=FA2962D0-141A-40D4-B9CA-CB5C2467A49C*.

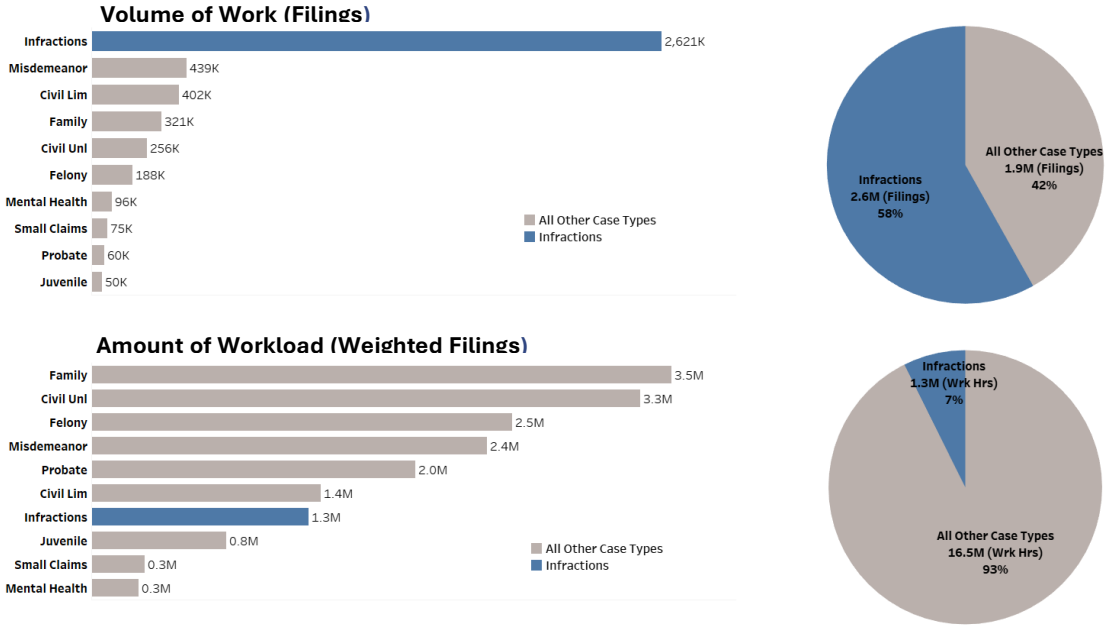
[6] Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Courts: Interim Caseweight for Mental Health Certification Hearings for Use in Resource Assessment Study Model* (June 30, 2020), *https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8643451&GUID=CDF1174A-E96B-4478-9BF5-AE2ACEA883FC*.

Analysis/Rationale

The RAS model is based on weighted caseload, a nationally known and accepted methodology for trial court workload measurement. This methodology was developed by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) and has been used in over 30 states to measure the work activities of court staff, judicial officers, and other entities connected with the court system.

Weighted caseload measures staff workload associated with cases of different types, recognizing that some case types require more court resources than others. For example, most infractions cases are resolved as administrative matters, resulting in fewer court appearances and, therefore, less court workload. Infractions cases constitute nearly 60 percent of filings, as shown in the top half of Graphic 1. When filings are weighted according to the amount of staff resources required to process them, infractions workload is a small percentage—7 percent—of the total work in courts. In contrast, family law matters are the fourth most frequently filed case type in California courts, with 321,000 filings statewide in fiscal year (FY) 2022–23, but, in terms of workload, they require the largest share of court resources relative to other case types.

Graphic 1: FY 2022–23 Filings and Weighted Filings



Weighted caseload relies on three key components: annual court filings; caseweights and other parameters that estimate the time and resources required for case processing activities; and a staff work-year value, which quantifies the available work time for one staff member in one year. Each caseweight reflects the complexity of court workload by case type. Case types with higher complexity will have a larger caseweight than case types with lower complexity. The resulting calculation estimates the number of staff needed for case processing in each court, expressed as

full-time equivalents (FTEs). Attachment A provides an overview of the RAS model calculations.

Why update the workload measures?

Court workload can result from a new court filing or it can result from a new step or process in an existing case. Therefore, changes in the law, technology, and case processing practices require periodically remeasuring workload in the courts. These changes are reflected not in the *number* of court filings, but rather in the *workload* required to process each filing. The caseweights that are currently used to measure workload are out of date. Last measured and updated in 2016, they do not reflect changes since that time, such as legislatively mandated postdisposition relief, technological advancements, or the use of remote virtual technology in court proceedings. The adoption of the new caseweights derived from the 2024 time study ensures that these changes are reflected in current workload estimates.

Study methodology and participation

Data collection method

Over the years, there have been changes to the technical aspects of the model such as the manner of data collection for the time study. However, the overall methodology and the components included as part of its framework have remained largely consistent throughout the history of the RAS model.

The model utilizes a time study of all court case processing activities in a court, capturing detail on the type of work performed and amount of time spent. The primary participants in the time study are court case processing staff, defined as anyone who helps move a case from its initial filing through disposition and any postdisposition activity. The workload of contracted staff resources and that of noncourt case-processing staff is also included in the RAS model but captured in other ways, as described later in this report.

For the 2024 RAS model update, the Judicial Council contracted with NCSC. NCSC utilizes a time diary method to collect time data in which study participants report their work activities via an online daily time log for a four-week period. The time diary method captures every minute of work completed by participants during the workday and then allocates that time to the caseweight. The four-week period is selected to capture the full range of possible activities and calendars across all case types and court sizes. NCSC has used this method to conduct court workload studies in more than 30 states and in previous updates of the RAS model used in California.

The 2024 data collection period took place in August–September 2024, a period that participants later validated as "typical" in terms of work activity. Nineteen trial courts participated, representing nearly 5,500 court case processing staff statewide (see Table 1). Nine of the courts in the 2024 study also participated in the 2016 RAS time study. The participants in the 2024 study update represent about 40 percent of all case processing staff statewide, which far exceeds the threshold needed to create a representative sample.

To ensure representation from courts across the state, the study included small, medium, and large courts; courts from the northern, central, and southern regions of the state; and courts serving urban, suburban, and rural communities. Additionally, to ensure diverse language access needs were represented, census data were used to identify second language usage in counties. Courts with high, medium, and low language access needs were then included in the sample. High rates of participation are important in developing the caseweights because they help ensure that the study captures the full scope of case processing activities in all case types studied. If a particular event or matter does not occur in Court A during the time study data collection, it will likely occur in Court B or Court C.

All courts participated in data collection for all case types except for the Superior Court of Orange County, which was unable to participate in the full study but was asked to have its probate staff participate since Orange County was one of the first implementers of the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act and could contribute valuable information about this new area of court workload.

Table 1. 2024 RAS Update Courts

Court	Court
Butte	Orange*
Calaveras	San Benito
Contra Costa	San Bernardino
El Dorado	**San Diego**
Fresno	**San Francisco**
Humboldt	Santa Barbara
Kings	Santa Clara
Lake	**Solano**
Lassen	Yolo
Los Angeles	

Note: The courts in bold participated in the 2016 time study.

*Probate participation only.

Study participants

The study participants included all categories of staff responsible for case processing activities, including, but not limited to, court operations clerks, courtroom clerks, records management staff, self-help staff, probate examiners, and legal research attorneys. Staff who performed case-processing activities occasionally but not as their primary role—for example, supervisors who sometimes covered clerk duties—were included as ancillary participants and recorded their case-processing activities. A few types of staff are not included in the RAS model because the funding for their positions comes from sources other than the Trial Court Trust Fund or the workload or those positions are accounted for in other models, including court interpreters, security, staff assigned to enhanced collections, and subordinate judicial officers.

To ensure high data quality and consistent data submission, all time study participants were required to attend training webinars on categorizing and recording their time. A recorded session was also made available, along with detailed documentation on submitting activities and time. Participants were instructed to record all working time, including case processing outside normal hours, if applicable, as well as noncase-related work. Time was entered in five-minute increments using a web-based form. A help desk link was also available to staff throughout the study period where questions could be answered in a timely manner.

Overall, the average weekly participation rate throughout the 2024 study was approximately 90 percent.

Caseweight development

The case types that are selected for inclusion in the RAS study are chosen on the basis of two factors: (1) there must be a count of filings for that case type in all 58 courts, and (2) the workload for that case type must be sufficiently differentiated from other related workload or there is need to understand the workload associated with that case type apart from other cases. For example, earlier versions of the RAS model weighted all family law cases the same, whether a child support case or a parentage matter. Over time, there was interest in measuring the workload associated with individual case types within family law (marital, child support, parentage, domestic violence, and all other family law petitions) in order to determine if the workload and resources required for those case types were different. Further, implementation of modern data reporting systems resulted in courts being able to report family law filings in more discrete categories than in the past. As a result, more recent versions of RAS now measure the workload for five different family law case types.

Once the 2024 time study concluded, all collected data was used to establish a set of caseweights that measure the average amount of staff time required to process each case type from filing through disposition, including any postdisposition activity. All work activity collected in the time study is utilized in the RAS model and included in the caseweights, including:

- Case-related activity;
- Noncase-related activity, such as assistance to the public at the counter or on the phone; warrant processing that is not associated with a specific case; or jury administration; and
- Work-related administrative time such as trainings or meetings.

Again, it is important to emphasize that all work activities are counted, even those that are not related to case processing.

Caseweights were developed for all the existing case types used in the RAS model, with the addition of new caseweights to measure mental health certification workload (previously an interim caseweight) and CARE Act cases (a new type of court workload as of 2023).

In previous versions of the RAS model, there were two infractions caseweights to measure workload above or below 100,000 annual filings, the threshold at which courts were thought to have different economies of scale and levels of automation. In prior time studies, courts with more than 100,000 infraction filings took less time to process infractions cases. However, in the current analysis, this distinction no longer appears significant. The 2024 study found there is no longer a meaningful difference in the workload measured for large and small courts, and, given this finding, a single infractions caseweight will be used for all courts moving forward.

Data analysis and validation

Judicial Council staff and NCSC conducted follow-up activities, including incorporating contract staff usage into the caseweights, meeting with participating court leaders, and holding focus groups with subject matter experts (SMEs) from the study. In some courts, contract staff are used to supplement court case processing staff resources. Contract staff work activities were added to those of court staff to provide a more complete picture of the total resources needed for case processing.

Leadership meetings and focus groups provided qualitative insights into variations between courts and potential factors influencing changes in caseweights since the last study. In both groups, there was a general agreement that the new preliminary caseweights aligned with their experiences in the court.

Court leadership meetings

The preliminary study data were compiled and shared with the study court leadership during a series of validation sessions conducted in November 2024. Courts were asked to review the preliminary results and contribute their feedback. One focus of the meetings was to identify factors that may be driving changes to the statewide caseweights. The feedback generally affirmed that the changes observed in the caseweights reflected workload shifts due to new laws, changes in court processes and practices, and technology upgrades that study updates are intended to capture.

Court subject matter expert meetings

A series of 12 focus group meetings were conducted in January 2025 to discuss workload impacts and changes in a select number of case types where the measured values in the 2024 time study varied from previous measurements. The meetings were held with SMEs from the courts that participated in the time study. Each meeting focused on one of six case types (two meetings per case type): complex civil, estates and trusts, felony, infractions, juvenile delinquency, and misdemeanor traffic. Insights from the focus groups indicate that several factors have influenced changes in caseweights—both across courts and since the last time study. While some courts have benefited from streamlined workflows and technological advancements, others noted challenges resulting from new legislative mandates, complexity of workload, staffing changes (shortages and turnover), and steep learning curves associated with the implementation of new technologies or processes. Given all those factors, most SMEs indicated the updated, preliminary caseweights best reflected the time required to process those cases.

Case complexity increasing for many case types

Court workload has become increasingly complex for many case types, primarily owing to legislative changes enacted since the last RAS update in 2016. These legislative changes, aimed at improving access to justice for all Californians, have had significant impacts on court workload, leading to increased case processing times reflected in updated caseweights. New laws have resulted in cases returning to court postdisposition for resentencing, increased court-calendared events, changes to data entry processes, and the introduction of new case processing activities and requirements. While serving an important public policy purpose, the cumulative impact of these requirements results in more work for court staff. Some key legislative changes affecting case processing include:

- Postconviction resentencing: Legislation offering postconviction relief that allows courts to recall a sentence and initiate resentencing. This has increased felony caseweights because the reopening of previously disposed cases is not counted as a new filing.

- The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment Act: The CARE Act provides community-based behavioral health services and supports to Californians living with severe mental health disorders who meet health and safety criteria. It is a new civil court process that has created new court workload.

- Ability-to-pay determinations: Courts now take into account a party's ability to pay fines and fees. This has reduced burdens on lower-income individuals, but has generated new court processes that have added additional workload to the courts.

- The Racial Justice Act (RJA)/Racial Justice for All Act: The RJA expands a defendant's ability to gather evidence of racial bias and allows for the reversal or modification of a conviction or sentence.

- Juvenile justice reform: There are more diversion opportunities for juveniles previously eligible for Department of Juvenile Justice commitments, but the cases that remain and come before the courts—those not eligible for diversion—are the most serious and complex.

Final proposed caseweights and other model parameters

The Data Analytics Advisory Committee met on December 2, 2024, to review and discuss a proposed update to the staff work-year value and the updated workload study caseweights.

Work-year value

The staff work-year value is used to quantify the available work hours that staff have for case processing and is based on the available working days in a year, minus weekends and holidays and average sick/leave time taken. It uses a 7.5-hour workday, reflecting available work hours for nonexempt staff, which is the classification of most court clerical staff, after factoring in two mandatory 15-minute breaks.

Based on review of the components of the work-year value calculation used to calculate available work hours, committee members identified two parameters that needed possible adjustment and review: (1) the number of holidays, and (2) the average number of leave days used.

Regarding the number of holidays, since the last RAS update, Juneteenth became an official California state holiday in 2023, and courts are now closed in observance of this day. This changes the number of California state holidays from 13 to 14 since the last study.

And regarding the number of leave days, the time study measured the number of days that staff were on leave during the four-week time study and extrapolated those results across a full calendar year to derive an average leave time taken. With 19 courts in the time study accounting for more than half of the total staff across the state, the results are more than sufficient to constitute a representative sample. The data revealed that the average annualized leave taken is 29.3 days. This result is similar to the average leave value of 29 days derived from the last time study.

In discussions of the work-year value with court staff and advisory committee members, several commented that extended leave, such as family and medical leave, could impact a court's ability to manage workload. Extended leave is factored into the caseweights, along with other factors that affect court staffing, such as vacant positions. Since extended leave is accounted for in the caseweights, it does not need to be factored into the work-year value.

Incorporating the additional holiday (one workday) and additional average leave taken (0.3 days) into the work-year value calculation results in 97,965 available minutes in a year, a decrease of 585 minutes from the previous work-year value (see Table 2). This figure remains consistent with past RAS work-year values and falls within the range of values used in other NCSC time studies. DAAC approved the updated work-year value at the December 2, 2024, meeting.

Table 2. Work-year Value, Current (2016) and Proposed (2024)

Parameter	2016 Value	2024 Value
Days in year	365	365
Less weekend days	−104	−104
Less holidays	−13	−14
Less sick/leave days	−29	−29.3
Total days available	219	217.7
Total hours per day	7.5	7.5
Work-year value = days * hours * 60 (minutes)	**98,550 minutes (1,642.5 hours)**	**97,965 minutes (1,632.8 hours)**

The committee met again on February 25, 2025, following the completion of the focus groups, to review the findings, culminating in a vote to approve the new caseweights.

Caseweights

The updated caseweights listed in Attachment B provide a more accurate reflection of staff workload by incorporating measured changes in court workload since the 2016 time study. These refinements ensure that the caseweights align with current court operations and case processing practices. The proposed weights reflect the following findings and decisions:

- A committee decision to use a single caseweight for infractions workload;
- A committee decision to develop a new caseweight for CARE Act filings and to create a new, permanent weight for mental health certification filings to replace the interim weight that was adopted previously;
- Recognition that court workload has increased in some case types, resulting from legislative changes that require additional staff resources; and
- Validation that the proposed weights reflect an accurate capture of current court workload.

All other components of the RAS model with the exception of the new caseweights and updated staff work-year value remain the same, as they are updated on a different cadence than the caseweights and work-year value. Attachment C details all the components of the 2024 RAS model, including:

- Updated caseweights for 22 case types;
- Staff work-year value to quantify available work time;
- Ratios to compute need for court reporters; and
- Ratios to compute time for managers/supervisors and Program 90 (administrative) staff.

Policy implications

The RAS model forms the basis of the workload formula that determines each court's funding need. The updated caseweights reflect current workload demands and may result in changes to computed resource need in the trial courts. By improving the accuracy of workload assessment, this update helps ensure that funding decisions more effectively account for the actual needs of each trial court, promoting an equitable and data-driven distribution of resources.

Comments

Public comments were not solicited for this proposal because the recommendation is within the Judicial Council's purview to approve without circulation.

Alternatives considered

During DAAC's discussions about the RAS model parameter updates, some members voiced interest in revising the formula used to compute staff workload need to take into account a court's authorized judicial positions. A decision to change the RAS model calculation would represent a policy change in the way the model was constructed and in how the RAS results are

used in the workload formula. This item will be added to the committee's workplan for discussion in the coming year.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The new RAS workload standards will take effect upon approval by the Judicial Council. The new standards could first be utilized for allocation purposes for FY 2025–26. There is no cost to implement this proposal.

Attachments and Links

1. Attachment A: RAS model formulas
2. Attachment B: 2024 RAS caseweights
3. Attachment C: RAS model components

Building the RAS Model

Each fiscal year, the RAS model is used to estimate the total FTE need in each court using the following formula:

Total Need (FTE = Staff Need + Manager Need + Administrative Need

Step 1: Staff Need

Staff need is calculated using a weighted caseload methodology. The total need is calculated for each case type and then summed across all case types using the following formula:

$$\text{Staff Need (FTE)} = \frac{\text{Average Filings} * \text{Caseweight (minutes)} + \text{Court Reporter Need}}{\text{Staff Year Value (minutes)}}$$

The components of this formula include:

- Average filings: three-year average filings for a given case type.
- Caseweight: estimated staff time to process a filing of a given case type.
- Staff year value: estimated minutes available for case processing per FTE per year.
- Court reporter need: judicial need[1] multiplied by a factor of 1.25 in relevant case types.

Step 2: Manager Need

Manager need is calculated by dividing the staff need (Step 1), plus each court's court interpreter FTE, by a ratio of staff to managers and supervisors. This allocates managerial resources in proportion to staffing need using the following formula:

$$\text{Manager Need (FTE)} = \frac{\text{Staff Need (FTE)} + \text{Court Interpreters (FTE)}}{\text{Cluster Ratio}}$$

The cluster manager ratio is calculated using actual data as reported by the courts in the last three years' Schedule 7A data. The Schedule 7A process establishes all authorized trial court positions by classification and associated costs and is used to develop the annual budget. To reflect economies of scale, separate ratios are calculated for courts in clusters 1, 2, 3, and 4. Updated every three years.

Step 3: Administrative Staff Need

Staff support need is based on the same principles as manager need (Step 2). In this case, the combined staff and manager need is added to existing non-RAS FTE before applying the ratio.

$$\text{Administrative Staff Need (FTE)} = \frac{(\text{Staff Need (FTE)} + \text{Manager Need (FTE)}) + \text{non-RAS FTE}}{\text{Cluster Ratio}}$$

[1] The methodology for determining the number of judgeships needed in the trial courts is a workload-based methodology similar to the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) which is used to assess staff need in the trial courts. The judicial need methodology was first approved by the Judicial Council in August 2001 and later modified and approved by the council in August 2004. The model was updated in 2010 and most recently in 2018, and the resulting updated caseweights were approved by the Judicial Council in December 2011 and September 2019, respectively

2024 Draft RAS Model Caseweights

	Case Type	Draft 2024 Weights
Criminal	Felony	1,309
	Misdemeanor - Traffic	246
	Misdemeanor - Non-Traffic	464
Infraction	Infractions (consolidated)	36
Civil	Asbestos	4,120
	Complex Civil	1,240
	Unlimited Civil	683
	Limited Civil	203
	Unlawful Detainer	298
	Small Claims	387
Juvenile	Juvenile Delinquency	1,117
	Juvenile Dependency	1,455
Family	Dissolution/Separation/Nullity	1,032
	Child Support	406
	Domestic Violence	525
	Parentage	1,178
	All Other Family Petitions	904
Probate/ Mental Health	Conservatorship/Guardianship	2,727
	Estates/Trusts/Other Probate	657
	Mental Health	254
	Mental Health Certification	29
	CARE Court	1,169

Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Model Components to Calculate Staff Need

<table>
<tr><th>Component</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>Average filings</td><td>Three-year average filings in each RAS case type based on the last three fiscal years' data available from JBSIS. RAS estimates for FY 2025-26 will be based on data from FY 2022-23, 2022-23, and 2023-24.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Caseweights</td><td>See Attachment B for caseweights approved by DAAC (February 2025).</td></tr>
<tr><td>Staff year value</td><td>DAAC approved work year value (2025): 97,965 minutes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Court Reporter need (FTE)</td><td>For most courts, court reporter need is calculated by multiplying assessed judicial need in each mandated case type by a factor of 1.25 (Felony, Misdemeanor, Conservatorship & Guardianship, and Mental Health). For the 15 courts mandated to use court reporters in all case types (except Infractions), the same multiplication factor is used across all case types.[1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Manager/supervisor ratios</td><td>Ratios are based on existing staffing patterns in the courts as reported using the latest three years of available Schedule 7A data (FY 2020-21 through 2022-2023) based on a 3-year update schedule (most recent update, 2024). The ratio of staff to managers/supervisors is calculated for each court and each year. The cluster ratio is then calculated by taking the median of observed ratios in each cluster.

<table><tr><th>Cluster</th><th>2016 Updated Ratio</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>6.6</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>7.8</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>8.5</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>9.6</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Administrative staff (Program 90) ratios</td><td>Ratios are based on existing staffing patterns in the courts as reported using the latest three years of available Schedule 7A data (FY 2020-21 through 2022-2023) based on a 3-year update schedule (most recent update, 2024). The ratio of staff and managers to support staff is calculated for each court and each year. The cluster ratio is then calculated by taking the median of observed ratios in each cluster.

<table><tr><th>Cluster</th><th>2016 Updated Ratio</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3.5</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>5.1</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>6.3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>6.3</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

[1] Those courts are Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Lake, Madera, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Nevada, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, and Tuolumne.