



JUDICIAL COUNCIL of CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688
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www.courts.ca.gov

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

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

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

HON. MARLA O. ANDERSON
Chair, Legislation Committee
Chair, Litigation Management Committee

HON. CARIN T. FUJISAKI
Chair, Rules Committee

HON. KYLE S. BRODIE
Chair, Technology Committee

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MS. SHELLEY CURRAN
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

January 30, 2024

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: 2024 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: 2024 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.

Sincerely,

Michelle Curran

Shelley Curran
Administrative Director
Judicial Council

Ms. Cara L. Jenkins
Ms. Erika Contreras
Ms. Sue Parker
January 30, 2024
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SC/LRG

Attachment

cc: Eric Dang, Counsel, Office of Senate President pro Tempore Toni G. Atkins
Emelyn Rodriguez, General Counsel, 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
Mark Jimenez, Principal Program Budget Analyst, Department of Finance
Henry Ng, Budget Analyst, Department of Finance
Margie Estrada, Chief Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee
Mary Kennedy, Chief Counsel, Senate Public Safety Committee
Mark McKenzie, Staff Director, Senate Appropriations Committee
Hans Hemann, Principal Consultant, Joint Legislative Budget Committee
Eric Csizmar, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office
Matt Osterli, Consultant, Senate Republican Fiscal Office
Morgan Branch, Consultant, Senate Republican Policy Office
Alison Merrilees, Chief Counsel, Assembly Judiciary Committee
Sandy Uribe, Chief Counsel, Assembly Public Safety Committee
Nora Brackbill, Consultant, Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee
Jennifer Kim, Consultant, Assembly Budget Committee
Jay Dickenson, Chief Consultant, Assembly Appropriations Committee
Lyndsay Mitchell, Consultant, Assembly Republican Office of Policy & Budget
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*Administrative Director
Judicial Council*

Report title: *Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2024 Report*

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

Date of report: February 1, 2024

The Judicial Council has submitted a report to the Legislature in accordance with the Budget Act of 2022 (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. A printed copy of the report may be obtained by calling 415-865-7708.



Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2024 Report

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*

Shelley Curran

*Administrative Director
Judicial Council*

OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS DIVISION

Robert Oyung

Chief Deputy Director

BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES

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Leah Rose-Goodwin

Chief Data and Analytics Officer

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Trial Court Operational Metrics: 2024 Report

Background

Senate Bill 154 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43) requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature annually on various operational and budgetary metrics in the trial courts. The budget bill language states:

These 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.¹

2024 Report

This year’s report contains data and information from fiscal year 2022–23, except for hours of operation, which are current as of November 2023. Additionally, since vacancy rates are reported as of July 1 (the start of the fiscal year), 2023–24² vacancy data have been included to illustrate the vacancy rate closer to the end of the 2022–23 fiscal year. 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 “[d]evelop[ing] and recommend[ing] performance measures, studies, and methodologies to measure and report on court administration, practices, and procedures”³—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 provide assistance to 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 on court processes or help completing a court document. Investments in court technology have allowed courts to expand offerings to include services such as 24-hour

¹ Sen. Bill 154, § 2, item 0250-101-0932, provision 29.

² This and all subsequent year spans represent fiscal years, unless otherwise stated.

³ Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.68.

chatbot assistance, the ability to schedule in-person appointments online, and live online help. The COVID-19 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 often allow the public to be served outside 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 2023 (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. (41 courts) and close at 5 p.m. (37 courts), with some courts opening as early as 7 a.m. and some closing as late as 5 p.m. Most public counter hours start at 8 a.m. (31 courts) and end at 4 p.m. (27 courts) or earlier (17 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	8:00 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–4:00 PM	8:15 AM–3:00 PM
Colusa	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–4:30 PM
Contra Costa	8:00 AM–5:00 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	8:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:30 PM
Humboldt	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	9:00 AM–2:00 PM

Court	Court Hours of Operation	Public Counter Hours
Imperial	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Inyo	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Kern	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Kings	7:45 AM–4:00 PM	7:45 AM–4:00 PM
Lake	7:30 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Lassen	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Los Angeles	8:00 AM–4:30 PM	8:30 AM–4:30 PM
Madera	8:00 AM–3:00 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	7:30 AM–5:30 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	8:00 AM–3:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:00 PM
Riverside	7:30 AM–5:00 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	8:30 AM–3:00 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–4:00 PM
San Francisco	8:30 AM–5:00 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–2:00 PM
San Mateo	8:00 AM–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 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–4:00 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–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–3:30 PM
Stanislaus	8:00 AM–4:30 PM	8:15 AM–4:00 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–4:00 PM	8:00 AM–4:00 PM
Tuolumne	8:00 AM–5:00 PM	8:00 AM–2:00 PM

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

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition is a nationally recognized metric of court caseflow management and helps courts assess the length of time it takes to bring cases to disposition.⁴ Standard 2.2 of the California Standards of Judicial Administration established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases.⁵ 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.⁶ As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report the 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. 2022–23 Criminal Case Processing Time, by 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 (B)	45 (C)	90 (D)	30 (E)	90 (F)	120 (G)
STATEWIDE	67%	45%	62%	92%	28%	44%	51%
Alameda	56%	38%	42%	52%	—	—	—
Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amador	42%	10%	15%	29%	16%	34%	41%
Butte	63%	7%	21%	52%	12%	34%	43%
Calaveras	78%	13%	25%	46%	14%	43%	55%
Colusa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contra Costa	56%	29%	35%	48%	8%	24%	32%
Del Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado	48%	27%	32%	45%	8%	25%	36%
Fresno	53%	12%	19%	35%	33%	50%	56%
Glenn	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	33%	46%

⁴ 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. For a definition of “disposition,” see *2022 Court Statistics Report*, <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/2022-Court-Statistics-Report.pdf>, at page 5.

⁵ 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.

⁶ The current version of the *Court Statistics Report* is available at 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	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)
Humboldt	65%	19%	29%	50%	19%	23%	46%
Imperial	100%	0%	25%	25%	12%	18%	49%
Inyo	81%	100%	100%	100%	11%	38%	47%
Kern	65%	22%	47%	69%	63%	75%	79%
Kings	80%	15%	21%	34%	6%	20%	30%
Lake	87%	24%	39%	69%	13%	37%	45%
Lassen	59%	26%	30%	38%	4%	19%	31%
Los Angeles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madera	62%	20%	20%	20%	6%	15%	20%
Marin	46%	8%	12%	29%	13%	28%	35%
Mariposa	73%	11%	17%	29%	9%	26%	32%
Mendocino	85%	18%	29%	53%	10%	21%	25%
Merced	69%	27%	35%	54%	12%	29%	35%
Modoc	93%	17%	24%	37%	5%	8%	16%
Mono	0%	15%	21%	46%	9%	30%	40%
Monterey	70%	16%	29%	52%	42%	67%	74%
Napa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	43%	11%	17%	28%	13%	32%	41%
Orange	52%	28%	34%	46%	28%	46%	52%
Placer	81%	13%	20%	37%	14%	19%	41%
Plumas	0%	9%	16%	51%	18%	28%	57%
Riverside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Benito	33%	12%	15%	31%	5%	12%	40%
San Bernardino	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Diego	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Joaquin	72%	31%	38%	49%	21%	34%	39%
San Luis Obispo	73%	16%	27%	46%	37%	55%	62%
San Mateo	94%	41%	48%	62%	26%	52%	60%
Santa Barbara	57%	13%	21%	37%	45%	64%	70%
Santa Clara	60%	11%	15%	29%	17%	29%	34%
Santa Cruz	58%	21%	28%	41%	36%	58%	65%
Shasta	58%	36%	51%	72%	44%	69%	75%
Sierra	67%	22%	28%	33%	4%	10%	50%
Siskiyou	65%	41%	57%	73%	22%	35%	43%
Solano	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonoma	61%	6%	11%	30%	18%	40%	50%
Stanislaus	48%	36%	42%	57%	44%	57%	65%
Sutter	66%	17%	28%	57%	21%	42%	50%

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)
Tehama	91%	18%	27%	57%	47%	70%	77%
Trinity	42%	10%	15%	24%	14%	20%	45%
Tulare	79%	14%	24%	42%	15%	21%	38%
Tuolumne	75%	39%	47%	65%	16%	24%	52%
Ventura	53%	34%	40%	54%	47%	65%	70%
Yolo	60%	27%	35%	52%	19%	43%	50%
Yuba	72%	48%	59%	78%	35%	66%	73%

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, bindover, or dismissal at or before preliminary hearing.

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

Table 3. 2022–23 Civil Case Processing Time, by County

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		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	68%	78%	86%	70%	83%	91%	19%	35%	42%	58%
Alameda	66%	76%	84%	63%	80%	87%	26%	36%	9%	24%
Alpine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amador	65%	76%	87%	85%	92%	95%	24%	42%	64%	72%
Butte	75%	82%	88%	81%	91%	96%	32%	57%	58%	69%
Calaveras	68%	76%	77%	74%	86%	92%	30%	52%	69%	73%
Colusa	40%	43%	52%	83%	91%	92%	13%	43%	64%	71%
Contra Costa	70%	80%	87%	48%	69%	90%	25%	40%	22%	30%
Del Norte	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Dorado	75%	81%	86%	68%	83%	91%	29%	48%	31%	46%
Fresno	66%	75%	84%	68%	78%	92%	39%	65%	63%	69%
Glenn	71%	82%	93%	70%	79%	82%	37%	52%	77%	92%
Humboldt	82%	87%	91%	70%	86%	91%	12%	31%	9%	44%
Imperial	78%	89%	94%	75%	95%	98%	31%	58%	79%	88%
Inyo	75%	83%	86%	70%	83%	93%	46%	65%	47%	59%
Kern	66%	76%	84%	87%	94%	97%	15%	39%	57%	86%

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		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)
Kings	76%	85%	90%	79%	86%	89%	24%	53%	62%	71%
Lake	81%	88%	91%	71%	91%	96%	31%	55%	46%	57%
Lassen	75%	82%	87%	66%	92%	93%	38%	51%	76%	88%
Los Angeles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madera	74%	85%	90%	52%	69%	80%	17%	43%	57%	66%
Marin	66%	77%	84%	51%	87%	95%	35%	51%	62%	74%
Mariposa	67%	75%	75%	74%	85%	91%	23%	43%	50%	67%
Mendocino	76%	84%	88%	61%	72%	82%	29%	52%	87%	93%
Merced	58%	67%	75%	68%	78%	85%	25%	51%	60%	70%
Modoc	88%	93%	96%	74%	88%	91%	27%	50%	89%	89%
Mono	55%	70%	77%	83%	93%	97%	33%	44%	46%	58%
Monterey	70%	79%	88%	70%	88%	94%	24%	45%	68%	73%
Napa	71%	82%	89%	71%	84%	90%	31%	51%	65%	78%
Nevada	80%	86%	90%	90%	95%	97%	22%	40%	52%	66%
Orange	62%	75%	84%	67%	79%	97%	14%	32%	49%	66%
Placer	69%	80%	87%	54%	65%	72%	26%	41%	32%	46%
Plumas	91%	92%	96%	88%	92%	97%	32%	50%	50%	75%
Riverside	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacramento	—	—	—	—	—	—	4%	8%	5%	13%
San Benito	73%	82%	89%	69%	81%	86%	41%	75%	65%	71%
San Bernardino	60%	73%	82%	63%	91%	97%	9%	24%	60%	70%
San Diego	—	—	—	55%	66%	73%	14%	22%	8%	52%
San Francisco	52%	67%	77%	68%	87%	93%	25%	39%	54%	67%
San Joaquin	65%	74%	83%	57%	72%	81%	12%	34%	31%	50%
San Luis Obispo	68%	77%	84%	76%	95%	98%	15%	33%	31%	46%
San Mateo	65%	76%	83%	66%	76%	80%	37%	54%	7%	10%
Santa Barbara	70%	79%	85%	69%	78%	84%	35%	54%	45%	71%
Santa Clara	58%	69%	79%	31%	57%	76%	20%	34%	70%	79%
Santa Cruz	74%	83%	89%	78%	91%	97%	36%	55%	48%	56%
Shasta	77%	85%	91%	69%	97%	99%	25%	47%	64%	70%
Sierra	62%	62%	69%	88%	88%	88%	—	—	—	—
Siskiyou	80%	86%	91%	81%	91%	97%	19%	32%	67%	72%
Solano	69%	80%	89%	69%	87%	95%	25%	39%	44%	61%
Sonoma	71%	83%	89%	81%	95%	99%	29%	51%	17%	31%
Stanislaus	67%	77%	84%	75%	93%	97%	24%	42%	75%	81%
Sutter	72%	79%	83%	75%	89%	93%	23%	50%	45%	50%
Tehama	86%	91%	92%	66%	77%	84%	28%	50%	33%	40%
Trinity	73%	83%	86%	89%	89%	97%	53%	76%	27%	27%

COUNTY	General Unlimited Civil			Limited Civil			Unlawful Detainers		Small Claims	
	Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Months			Disposed of in Less Than _ Days		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)
Tulare	79%	90%	94%	80%	90%	94%	46%	73%	62%	76%
Tuolumne	82%	91%	94%	82%	91%	97%	15%	28%	52%	65%
Ventura	—	—	—	—	—	—	16%	35%	83%	87%
Yolo	62%	76%	85%	75%	92%	96%	28%	47%	71%	80%
Yuba	77%	85%	90%	67%	87%	94%	33%	61%	82%	89%

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 2021–22 and 2022–23 Clearance Rates, by Case Type and Statewide Backlog

Case Type	FY 2021–22			FY 2022–23			Current Year Backlog (Est.)	
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Clearance Rate	Clear. % Diff.	Backlog (filings)
Certification	48,680	40,705	84%	50,562	49,715	98%	15%	—
Child Support	64,658	58,368	90%	75,539	64,755	86%	–5%	3,435
Civil: Limited	288,580	323,195	112%	265,737	266,999	100%	–12%	30,613
Civil: Unlimited	221,831	201,266	91%	255,914	216,583	85%	–6%	15,606
Conservatorship/ Guardianship	15,520	12,053	78%	18,134	13,668	75%	–2%	415
Dissolution	115,163	96,833	84%	111,894	99,543	89%	5%	—
Domestic Violence	74,742	59,027	79%	77,393	63,141	82%	3%	—
Estates/Trusts	42,317	31,710	75%	42,152	33,149	79%	4%	—
Felony	187,197	138,622	74%	187,705	148,384	79%	5%	—
Infractions	2,609,574	2,318,991	89%	2,621,465	2,446,931	93%	4%	—
Juvenile Delinquency	15,801	14,624	93%	20,086	17,353	86%	–6%	1,237
Juvenile Dependency	31,704	31,110	98%	29,678	29,573	100%	2%	—
Mental Health	40,918	38,076	93%	45,550	42,896	94%	1%	—
Misd.: Nontraffic	262,919	252,073	96%	261,996	269,216	103%	7%	—
Misd.: Traffic	186,092	176,210	95%	176,938	178,981	101%	6%	—
Other Family Petition	36,929	25,046	68%	35,695	27,464	77%	9%	—
Parentage	20,191	10,247	51%	20,736	10,546	51%	0%	—
Small Claims	66,757	65,196	98%	74,855	70,351	94%	–4%	2,754
Unlawful Detainer	73,191	56,086	77%	136,282	121,587	89%	13%	—
Total	4,402,764	3,949,438	90%	4,508,311	4,170,835	93%	3%	—

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using Schedule 7A.⁷ These data are reported by classification and are designated as filled or vacant as of July 1 of each reporting year.⁸ 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, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the

⁷ 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 <http://www.courts.ca.gov/48362.htm>.

⁸ 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.

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 (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, 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 positions has increased by a little more than one percent, and the vacancy rate has decreased by a little more than 1 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 are shown for every classification (see table 5); future reports may consolidate some classifications for ease of use.

Table 5. Statewide Vacancy Data by Classification

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	61.1	54.1	11%	63.8	53.0	17%	5%
Accounting Clerk	105.5	88.5	16%	102.7	97.3	5%	-11%
Accounting Technician	90.4	72.5	20%	81.5	69.5	15%	-5%
Administrative Analyst	196.1	162.1	17%	214.1	174.4	19%	1%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern, or student worker)	130.9	94.4	28%	139.5	101.4	27%	-1%
Administrative Technician	24.7	19.7	20%	21.7	20.7	5%	-16%
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	40.8	36.0	12%	42.5	38.0	11%	-1%
Attorney	481.0	417.4	13%	473.7	418.6	12%	-2%
Calendar Administrator	9.8	9.8	0%	12.0	10.5	12%	12%
Calendar Clerk	12.8	12.8	0%	9.2	8.5	8%	8%
Child Services Provider	8.0	7.0	12%	9.0	7.0	22%	10%
Commissioner	239.5	232.6	3%	246.7	235.6	4%	2%
Communications Technician	21.0	21.0	0%	21.0	19.0	10%	10%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	372.5	337.9	9%	383.0	351.5	8%	-1%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	76.0	66.0	13%	81.5	73.5	10%	-3%
Court Attendant	263.8	221.4	16%	268.5	251.0	7%	-10%
Court Clerk	609.3	566.7	7%	641.9	581.8	9%	2%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Division Director/ Branch Administrator	240.4	216.5	10%	246.0	224.5	9%	-1%
Court Executive Officer	57.2	56.0	2%	57.0	57.0	0%	-2%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	35.7	28.7	20%	29.6	8.4	71%	52%
Court Law Librarian	3.0	3.0	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	207.8	191.8	8%	227.3	206.3	9%	2%
Court Program/ Project Specialist	98.1	76.1	22%	85.0	61.0	28%	6%
Court Program/ Project Supervisor	27.0	25.0	7%	27.0	25.0	7%	0%
Court Records Clerk	130.5	90.5	31%	122.6	83.5	32%	1%
Court Records Supervisor	10.8	10.0	7%	15.3	13.0	15%	8%
Court Reporter	1,426.1	1,129.3	21%	1,374.5	1,050.1	24%	3%
Courtroom Clerk	2,641.1	2,426.6	8%	2,649.0	2,498.5	6%	-2%
Custodian	87.6	83.6	5%	90.6	84.6	7%	2%
Deputy Marshal	31.5	31.5	0%	31.5	25.5	19%	19%
Detention Release Officer	13.0	10.0	23%	11.0	11.0	0%	-23%
Examiner	100.2	98.0	2%	115.3	107.7	7%	4%
Exhibit Custodian	44.0	37.0	16%	43.0	39.0	9%	-7%
Facilities Coordinator	13.0	8.0	38%	17.0	12.0	29%	-9%
Family Law Facilitator	52.2	49.4	5%	51.4	46.9	9%	3%
Financial Analyst	50.0	34.0	32%	55.3	50.0	10%	-22%
Graphic Arts Specialist	7.0	5.0	29%	7.0	7.0	0%	-29%
Hearing Officer	8.0	8.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	82.0	74.2	9%	102.6	85.3	17%	7%
Human Resources Technician	57.2	49.7	13%	64.9	56.2	14%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	261.4	228.4	13%	287.0	245.9	14%	2%
Information Systems Engineer	71.0	65.0	8%	66.0	62.0	6%	-2%
Information Systems Specialist	23.0	22.0	4%	30.0	28.0	7%	2%
Information Systems Technician	136.7	127.0	7%	141.5	127.0	10%	3%
Interpreter	226.0	177.6	21%	204.7	149.2	27%	6%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Interpreter Coordinator	21.9	21.0	4%	26.0	23.7	9%	5%
Interpreter Supervisor	15.2	14.0	8%	35.1	31.1	11%	3%
Investigator	199.3	171.5	14%	202.1	190.9	6%	-8%
Jury Commissioner	19.3	19.3	0%	19.3	19.3	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	31.0	24.2	22%	35.2	28.2	20%	-2%
Law Clerk	44.0	33.0	25%	49.0	40.0	18%	-7%
Law Library Technician	4.5	4.5	0%	5.5	5.5	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	3,290.0	2,834.9	14%	3,388.7	3,029.4	11%	-3%
Legal Process Supervisor	355.4	336.0	5%	363.6	347.0	5%	-1%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	152.9	133.6	13%	156.3	147.6	6%	-7%
Maintenance Worker	37.0	36.0	3%	39.0	34.0	13%	10%
Managing Attorney	26.0	25.0	4%	24.3	22.0	9%	6%
Marshal	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Assistant	45.0	39.0	13%	47.5	43.0	10%	-4%
Materials Services Supervisor	2.1	1.1	47%	2.0	2.0	0%	-47%
Mediator/Counselor	219.7	189.6	14%	221.8	203.5	8%	-5%
Mental Health/ Behavioral Counselor	30.2	29.2	3%	29.6	28.6	3%	0%
Mental Health/ Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	69.2	61.2	12%	133.9	106.9	20%	9%
Paralegal	174.1	161.3	7%	173.3	159.3	8%	1%
Payroll Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	9.0	9.0	0%	11.0	10.0	9%	9%
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Public Information Officer	7.0	6.0	14%	8.0	6.0	25%	11%
Purchasing Agent	16.0	15.0	6%	16.0	14.0	13%	6%
Purchasing Supervisor	11.0	8.0	27%	9.0	9.0	0%	-27%
Purchasing Technician	14.8	14.0	5%	14.8	13.0	12%	7%
Referee	27.6	26.6	4%	20.3	18.3	10%	6%
Revenue Collection Specialist	183.2	159.2	13%	172.8	152.6	12%	-1%
SB 371 Interpreter	539.7	420.6	22%	534.5	382.8	28%	6%
Secretary	40.6	36.1	11%	32.3	22.5	30%	19%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Accountant-Auditor	33.0	31.0	6%	34.6	27.0	22%	16%
Senior Accounting Clerk	67.0	60.0	10%	61.0	59.0	3%	-7%
Senior Accounting Technician	35.0	29.0	17%	41.0	35.0	15%	-3%
Senior Administrative Analyst	109.9	90.0	18%	130.7	99.2	24%	6%
Senior Attorney	166.2	158.2	5%	181.6	168.6	7%	2%
Senior Court Attendant	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	202.2	191.2	5%	246.8	222.8	10%	4%
Senior Court Records Clerk	20.0	17.0	15%	18.8	18.0	4%	-11%
Senior Court Reporter	16.0	15.0	6%	16.5	16.5	0%	-6%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	220.7	207.7	6%	235.7	217.7	8%	2%
Senior Custodian	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Senior Data Entry Operator	8.0	8.0	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Senior Detention Release Officer	2.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Examiner	19.0	18.0	5%	18.0	17.0	6%	0%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	20.0	16.0	20%	36.0	24.0	33%	13%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	83.1	68.4	18%	86.0	75.5	12%	-6%
Senior Human Resources Technician	16.0	15.0	6%	15.8	14.0	11%	5%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	152.7	134.2	12%	155.8	131.0	16%	4%
Senior Information Systems Technician	35.8	32.0	11%	37.0	35.0	5%	-5%
Senior Investigator	1.5	1.5	0%	2.5	0.5	80%	80%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	2,126.8	1,869.8	12%	2,048.0	1,948.6	5%	-7%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	59.0	58.0	2%	60.0	56.0	7%	5%
Senior Maintenance Worker	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Materials Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Media Services Technician	2.5	2.0	19%	3.0	2.0	33%	15%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Mediator/ Counselor	95.2	63.2	34%	90.2	68.2	24%	-9%
Senior Microfilm Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	194.8	144.0	26%	129.7	118.9	8%	-18%
Senior Paralegal	15.0	15.0	0%	17.0	16.0	6%	6%
Senior Printing/ Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	23.0	22.0	4%	21.0	20.0	5%	0%
Senior Secretary	58.0	56.0	3%	59.0	57.0	3%	0%
Senior Support Services Assistant	3.0	2.0	33%	5.0	5.0	0%	-33%
Skilled Trades Worker	13.0	12.0	8%	14.0	14.0	0%	-8%
Supervising Accountant- Auditor	13.8	12.0	13%	16.0	16.0	0%	-13%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	12.0	12.0	0%	11.8	11.0	7%	7%
Supervising Accounting Technician	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	8.0	8.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	31.6	30.6	3%	39.1	39.1	0%	-3%
Supervising Court Attendant	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Supervising Court Clerk	196.0	191.0	3%	193.1	184.1	5%	2%
Supervising Court Reporter	21.8	19.8	9%	22.0	19.0	14%	4%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	79.0	75.0	5%	83.0	80.0	4%	-1%
Supervising Custodian	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	8.0	20%	20%
Supervising Detention Release Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Examiner	4.5	3.0	33%	5.0	5.0	0%	-33%
Supervising Financial Analyst	6.8	6.8	0%	7.8	7.8	0%	0%
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	7.4	7.4	0%	9.9	9.9	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	38.0	34.0	11%	44.0	37.0	16%	5%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Information Systems Technician	12.0	8.0	33%	11.0	10.0	9%	-24%
Supervising Investigator	11.0	10.0	9%	11.0	9.0	18%	9%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	8.0	7.0	12%	9.0	8.0	11%	-1%
Supervising Mediator/ Counselor	24.5	21.5	12%	24.5	24.0	2%	-10%
Supervising Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	—	—	—	—
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	16.0	14.0	12%	14.0	14.0	0%	-12%
Supervising Secretary	5.0	4.0	20%	7.0	7.0	0%	-20%
Support Services Assistant	69.5	63.5	9%	72.7	63.8	12%	4%
Support Services Supervisor	17.2	15.0	13%	18.0	17.0	6%	-7%
Total Statewide	18,901.6	16,538.3	13%	19,171.1	17,060.8	11%	-1%

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 Court⁹

Workload Formula Allocation

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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.

⁹ Metrics 6, 7, and 8 are addressed collectively in the next section.

For fiscal year 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Other funding allocated to the trial courts included \$952.8 million for judges’ compensation, dependency counsel, the court interpreters program, and various other programs. The remaining \$65.7 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, the funding level of each court measured by the Judicial Council–approved Workload Formula, and the percentage of funding actually provided to each court.

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

Court	Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula Allocation)	Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula “Need”)	Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)
	A	B	C(A/B)
Alameda	\$88,386,879	\$88,721,292	99.6%
Alpine	950,000	449,772	211.2%
Amador	3,977,297	3,977,456	100.0%
Butte	13,403,821	14,791,477	90.6%
Calaveras	3,287,713	3,287,845	100.0%
Colusa	2,369,916	2,241,285	105.7%
Contra Costa	51,852,508	57,057,062	90.9%
Del Norte	3,721,741	3,721,891	100.0%
El Dorado	9,400,356	10,356,971	90.8%
Fresno	64,001,776	70,425,780	90.9%
Glenn	2,913,222	2,913,338	100.0%
Humboldt	8,400,951	9,091,694	92.4%
Imperial	10,127,636	9,180,484	110.3%
Inyo	2,464,602	2,257,443	109.2%
Kern	64,786,602	71,289,380	90.9%
Kings	10,716,430	11,792,062	90.9%
Lake	4,967,700	5,466,319	90.9%
Lassen	2,505,447	2,332,455	107.4%

Court	Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula Allocation)	Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)
Los Angeles	724,880,656	797,638,572	90.9%
Madera	12,028,282	13,235,588	90.9%
Marin	14,100,425	15,087,150	93.5%
Mariposa	1,809,864	1,809,937	100.0%
Mendocino	7,650,910	7,651,217	100.0%
Merced	16,587,283	18,252,186	90.9%
Modoc	1,328,965	1,284,287	103.5%
Mono	2,346,825	2,037,226	115.2%
Monterey	25,304,074	27,843,901	90.9%
Napa	9,308,622	9,979,950	93.3%
Nevada	6,549,288	7,206,655	90.9%
Orange	184,058,006	202,532,326	90.9%
Placer	24,171,119	26,597,230	90.9%
Plumas	1,851,510	1,663,727	111.3%
Riverside	132,901,973	146,241,646	90.9%
Sacramento	105,654,241	116,258,997	90.9%
San Benito	4,662,251	4,662,438	100.0%
San Bernardino	139,092,454	153,053,479	90.9%
San Diego	169,886,475	184,697,021	92.0%
San Francisco	63,648,429	56,836,452	112.0%
San Joaquin	50,235,466	55,277,714	90.9%
San Luis Obispo	18,151,569	19,973,484	90.9%
San Mateo	43,950,939	47,815,932	91.9%
Santa Barbara	26,458,643	28,186,948	93.9%
Santa Clara	92,486,457	100,038,958	92.5%
Santa Cruz	16,342,609	17,999,527	90.8%
Shasta	15,583,110	17,175,140	90.7%
Sierra	950,000	392,700	241.9%
Siskiyou	4,227,273	4,651,574	90.9%
Solano	28,222,823	31,142,713	90.6%
Sonoma	29,946,481	32,952,277	90.9%
Stanislaus	30,992,431	34,109,559	90.9%
Sutter	7,897,431	8,690,114	90.9%
Tehama	5,766,918	6,362,648	90.6%
Trinity	2,063,314	1,926,810	107.1%
Tulare	30,883,782	33,983,658	90.9%
Tuolumne	4,783,130	5,065,303	94.4%
Ventura	43,286,773	47,700,002	90.7%

Court	Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula Allocation)	Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula Percentage)
Yolo	15,118,113	16,635,553	90.9%
Yuba	5,992,602	5,301,565	113.0%
Total*	\$2,469,396,113	\$2,679,306,170	92.2%

* Variance in total is from rounding. Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Court Budget: Allocations from the Trial Court Trust Fund and Trial Court Allocations for 2022–23* (June 28, 2022), item no. 22-044, <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=11018996&GUID=EFC36BA3-294F-4DC3-8C7E-1AC030ED7B72>.

Individual funding percentages for the trial courts ranged from 90.6 percent to 241.9 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 2022–23, this amount was set at \$950,000. 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.¹⁰

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.

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 total number of minutes for all case types in a court, based on each court’s unique case mix, constitutes 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

¹⁰ Small courts, with two authorized judicial positions, include those in Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, San Benito, and Trinity Counties.

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 2022–23 was based on the three-year average filings data for 2018–19 through 2020–21. 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 2022–23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

The \$180.7 million comprises several categories: (1) a fund balance of \$82.2 million, representing the final amount of the allowable 3 percent fund balance cap after allowable exclusions; (2) requests for funds held on behalf (FHOB) of the trial courts totaling \$27.2 million; and (3) court-funded requests (CFRs) totaling \$68.5 million. The remaining balance of \$2.8 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 2022–23

Court	Final Fund Balance*	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court-Funded Requests [†]	Retained in TCTF
	A	B	C	D
Alameda	\$ 3,042,897	\$ 95,282	\$ 28,204	\$ 0
Alpine	7,536	0	0	0
Amador	131,767	780,893	205,815	0
Butte	583,992	0	11,723	34,649
Calaveras	392,167	0	0	273,886
Colusa	63,219	0	523,083	2,083
Contra Costa	1,431,877	0	25,022	0
Del Norte	500,714	0	197,935	380,442
El Dorado	335,967	284,000	204,978	206
Fresno	583,778	0	0	0
Glenn	189,846	438,742	15,000	68,309
Humboldt	252,689	0	0	0
Imperial	485,647	0	0	47,215
Inyo	191,408	0	0	96,305
Kern	2,493,890	0	1,763,970	1,905
Kings	415,317	1,166,786	751,224	0

Court	Final Fund Balance*	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court-Funded Requests [†]	Retained in TCTF
Lake	187,120	187,454	112,941	0
Lassen	18,614	0	0	0
Los Angeles	22,303,147	0	53,333,918	0
Madera	1,023,668	0	0	554,002
Marin	1,078,840	0	0	510,985
Mariposa	75,424	351,836	0	0
Mendocino	245,041	0	0	0
Merced	554,228	0	232,200	0
Modoc	49,120	0	0	0
Mono	679,909	0	0	596,591
Monterey	946,600	252,710	20,000	0
Napa	351,032	21,912	9,798	0
Nevada	296,833	85,937	0	0
Orange	7,418,464	1,243,224	589,110	13,418
Placer	892,027	0	101,141	62,081
Plumas	78,565	0	0	15,558
Riverside	6,008,694	1,999,813	27,500	0
Sacramento	4,055,633	506,812	372,596	0
San Benito	104,549	0	228,829	0
San Bernardino	5,337,202	9,441,300	2,732,335	0
San Diego	2,516,561	0	300,000	0
San Francisco	621,775	0	0	0
San Joaquin	1,613,809	5,615,066	4,782,591	0
San Luis Obispo	673,198	385,944	0	0
San Mateo	1,612,719	102,961	74,100	0
Santa Barbara	277,736	0	909,750	0
Santa Clara	3,481,227	190,659	0	0
Santa Cruz	400,166	0	10,044	0
Shasta	632,583	0	0	0
Sierra	38,922	17,019	108,933	0
Siskiyou	165,363	0	0	0
Solano	1,054,521	0	50,000	0
Sonoma	508,521	0	129,389	0
Stanislaus	1,096,474	1,337,645	15,000	0
Sutter	292,511	745,686	586,334	0
Tehama	234,829	80,316	7,819	0
Trinity	4,771	0	0	0
Tulare	1,243,632	0	0	0
Tuolumne	264,169	0	0	69,606
Ventura	1,837,824	1,910,980	0	0

Court	Final Fund Balance*	Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	Court-Funded Requests [†]	Retained in TCTF
Yolo	668,520	0	0	38,785
Yuba	140,949	NA	0	0
Total[‡]	\$82,188,199	\$27,242,977	\$68,461,282	\$2,766,026

* Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts. Variance in total is due to rounding.

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

‡ As reported in Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Trial Court Budget: 2022–23 Final Adjustments for Year-end Fund Balances* (Dec. 20, 2023), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=12540411&GUID=2C1D9394-EF5C-4BE5-B760-137D904E3B8A>

Three Percent Fund Balance Cap: \$82.2 million

In fiscal year 2022–23, trial courts could have retained up to \$97.5 million under the three percent fund balance cap after allowable exclusions. Of that amount, courts retained \$82.2 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: \$27.2 million

The Judicial Council approved a total of \$27.2 million in new requests for FHOB of the trial courts for fiscal year 2022–23. 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.¹¹ The funds are then allocated back to the courts by the Judicial Council for the purposes stated in their approved requests. Allowable FHOB requests can include but are not limited to:

- Projects that extend beyond the original planned three-year process, such as 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

¹¹ 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>

- Other court infrastructure projects, such as vehicle or copy machine replacement.

Court-Funded Requests: \$68.5 million

In fiscal year 2022–23, new approved CFR requests for the trial courts totaled \$68.5 million. The CFR process allows trial courts to make a court-funded facilities request to assist in paying for certain facilities’ costs through a reduction in courts’ TCTF allocations.¹² 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.

Retained in the Trial Court Trust Fund: \$2.8 million

After calculation of the final 3 percent fund balance cap and new, approved FHOB and CFR requests for 2022–23, \$2.8 million was retained in the TCTF as unrestricted fund balance, as required by Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A).

¹² Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *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

Superior Court of Alameda County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	26%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	36%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	9%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	24%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	56%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	38%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	42%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	52%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3,251	3,073	3,536	3,439	95%	97%	3%	-
Child Support	1,735	1,272	2,152	1,596	73%	74%	1%	-
Civil - Limited	7,669	NA	8,446	8,663	-	103%	-	-
Civil - Unlimited	9,324	NA	12,129	16,175	-	133%	-	-
Cons./Guardianship	488	367	643	358	75%	56%	-20%	126
Dissolution	3,773	3,128	3,623	3,346	83%	92%	9%	-
Domestic Violence	2,295	1,989	2,470	2,260	87%	91%	5%	-
Estates/Trusts	1,292	932	1,283	658	72%	51%	-21%	268
Felony	5,146	4,723	4,589	5,444	92%	119%	27%	-
Infractions	123,787	131,971	132,317	117,530	107%	89%	-18%	23,535
Juvenile Delinquency	645	648	733	1,552	100%	212%	111%	-
Juvenile Dependency	621	637	570	1,259	103%	221%	118%	-
Mental Health	1,029	948	1,056	894	92%	85%	-7%	79
Misd - Non traffic	5,509	4,823	5,152	6,304	88%	122%	35%	-
Misd - Traffic	4,604	4,732	4,069	4,989	103%	123%	20%	-
Other Family Petition	818	690	734	587	84%	80%	-4%	32
Parentage	357	248	342	480	69%	140%	71%	-
Small Claims	2,831	NA	2,987	3,377	-	113%	-	-
Unlawful Detainer	979	NA	2,166	1,507	-	70%	-	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	16.0	16.0	0%	20.0	16.0	20%	20%
Administrative Analyst	13.0	8.0	38%	14.0	10.0	29%	-9%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	9.9	6.9	30%	17.2	12.6	27%	-3%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Attorney	26.0	20.0	23%	25.0	23.0	8%	-15%
Commissioner	10.0	9.0	10%	10.0	8.0	20%	10%
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	18.0	15.0	17%	19.0	15.0	21%	4%
Court Attendant	33.2	24.4	27%	32.0	27.0	16%	-11%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	2.0	1.5	25%	3.0	1.0	67%	42%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	58.4	46.2	21%	57.0	50.0	12%	-9%
Courtroom Clerk	131.0	97.0	26%	132.0	100.0	24%	-2%
Examiner	6.2	6.0	4%	7.0	6.0	14%	10%
Facilities Coordinator	3.0	2.0	33%	4.0	2.0	50%	17%
Human Resources Analyst	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	4.0	33%	16%
Information Systems Analyst	11.0	10.0	9%	12.0	11.0	8%	-1%
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Supervisor	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Investigator	7.0	7.0	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
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	200.0	174.0	13%	202.0	173.0	14%	1%
Managing Attorney	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	12.0	8.0	33%	14.0	11.0	21%	-12%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	8.0	7.0	13%	8.0	7.0	13%	0%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	14.0	11.0	21%	14.0	11.0	21%	0%
Payroll Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Public Information Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	6.0	3.0	50%	6.0	3.0	50%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	28.6	25.6	10%	31.0	25.0	19%	9%
Secretary	3.0	3.0	0%	8.0	3.0	63%	63%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	10.0	8.0	20%	12.0	8.0	33%	13%
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA	-	6.0	2.0	67%	-
Senior Examiner	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Information Systems Analyst	16.0	14.0	13%	16.0	13.0	19%	6%
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Investigator	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	5.0	4.0	20%	4.0	4.0	0%	-20%
Senior Office Assistant	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Supervising Attorney	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	40.0	37.0	8%	40.0	38.0	5%	-3%
Supervising Examiner	1.5	1.0	33%	1.0	1.0	0%	-33%
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	5.0	5.0	0%	7.0	4.0	43%	43%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 88,386,879
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 88,721,292
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	99.60%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 3,042,897
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 95,282
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 28,204
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Alpine County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	0	1	1	2	-	200%	-	-
Civil - Limited	9	10	5	5	111%	100%	-11%	-
Civil - Unlimited	12	9	5	9	75%	180%	105%	-
Cons./Guardianship	1	2	2	2	200%	100%	-100%	-
Dissolution	3	3	2	2	100%	100%	0%	-
Domestic Violence	3	3	3	4	100%	133%	33%	-
Estates/Trusts	2	0	1	1	0%	100%	100%	-
Felony	10	20	17	11	200%	65%	-135%	23
Infractions	1,451	1,422	1,691	1,602	98%	95%	-3%	55
Juvenile Delinquency	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Dependency	2	6	0	0	300%	-	-	-
Mental Health	1	1	0	0	100%	-	-	-
Misd - Non traffic	20	18	22	33	90%	150%	60%	-
Misd - Traffic	59	60	64	61	102%	95%	-6%	4
Other Family Petition	0	0	1	0	-	0%	-	-
Parentage	0	0	1	1	-	100%	-	-
Small Claims	3	2	5	8	67%	160%	93%	-
Unlawful Detainer	1	1	1	0	100%	0%	-100%	1

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
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%
Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 950,000
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 449,772
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	211.20%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 7,536
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Amador County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	95%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	42%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	64%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	72%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	42%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	10%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	29%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	16%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	34%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	41%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	70	19	66	26	27%	39%	12%	-
Civil - Limited	194	175	174	178	90%	102%	12%	-
Civil - Unlimited	252	178	224	175	71%	78%	7%	-
Cons./Guardianship	35	7	25	22	20%	88%	68%	-
Dissolution	153	127	168	176	83%	105%	22%	-
Domestic Violence	135	56	119	86	41%	72%	31%	-
Estates/Trusts	70	15	71	34	21%	48%	26%	-
Felony	487	366	561	412	75%	73%	-2%	10
Infractions	3,356	3,802	3,809	3,777	113%	99%	-14%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	9	1	17	10	11%	59%	48%	-
Juvenile Dependency	35	15	38	25	43%	66%	23%	-
Mental Health	53	19	52	61	36%	117%	81%	-
Misd - Non traffic	317	397	374	312	125%	83%	-42%	156
Misd - Traffic	254	311	272	217	122%	80%	-43%	116
Other Family Petition	40	23	45	36	58%	80%	22%	-
Parentage	28	18	29	25	64%	86%	22%	-
Small Claims	83	85	100	98	102%	98%	-4%	4
Unlawful Detainer	70	30	68	84	43%	124%	81%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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%	12.0	12.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	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 Resources Technician	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Legal/Judicial Secretary	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
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%
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,977,297
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 3,977,456
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 131,767
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 780,893
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 205,815
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Butte County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	32%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	57%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	58%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	69%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	7%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	52%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	34%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	43%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	16	0	8	-	-	-	-
Child Support	279	249	379	333	89%	88%	-1%	5
Civil - Limited	1,006	1,243	1,172	970	124%	83%	-41%	478
Civil - Unlimited	1,084	1,020	1,172	1,061	94%	91%	-4%	42
Cons./Guardianship	214	167	174	148	78%	85%	7%	-
Dissolution	675	766	643	582	113%	91%	-23%	148
Domestic Violence	606	580	623	524	96%	84%	-12%	72
Estates/Trusts	430	382	431	397	89%	92%	3%	-
Felony	1,573	1,923	1,301	1,563	122%	120%	-2%	-
Infractions	14,209	13,245	11,588	11,867	93%	102%	9%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	96	93	113	111	97%	98%	1%	-
Juvenile Dependency	226	170	191	173	75%	91%	15%	-
Mental Health	390	133	251	254	34%	101%	67%	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,907	2,538	1,613	2,285	133%	142%	9%	-
Misd - Traffic	2,326	1,609	1,708	1,630	69%	95%	26%	-
Other Family Petition	241	202	251	186	84%	74%	-10%	24
Parentage	122	77	136	59	63%	43%	-20%	27
Small Claims	229	221	263	256	97%	97%	1%	-
Unlawful Detainer	476	477	759	764	100%	101%	0%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Administrative Analyst	3.0	2.0	33%	2.0	1.0	50%	17%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	NA	NA	-	6.5	5.6	14%	-
Administrative Technician	4.0	3.0	25%	3.0	2.0	33%	8%
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	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	6.0	5.0	17%	5.0	5.0	0%	-17%
Court Clerk	49.0	37.0	25%	45.0	37.0	18%	-7%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	0.4	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Court Program Manager	0.8	0.8	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Court Reporter	5.6	3.6	36%	5.0	1.0	80%	44%
Family Law Facilitator	1.5	1.0	33%	1.0	1.0	0%	-33%
Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	1.0	50%	3.0	3.0	0%	-50%
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	6.9	5.4	21%	5.0	4.0	20%	-1%
Legal Process Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	0.5	0.5	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Court Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	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%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Court Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	6.0	6.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 13,403,821
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 14,791,477
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.60%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 583,992
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 11,723
Retained in TCTF	\$ 34,649

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Calaveras County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:15 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	77%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	30%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	52%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	73%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	14%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	43%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	55%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	88	85	75	79	97%	105%	9%	-
Civil - Limited	217	227	222	207	105%	93%	-11%	25
Civil - Unlimited	223	207	224	221	93%	99%	6%	-
Cons./Guardianship	28	20	21	20	71%	95%	24%	-
Dissolution	187	143	174	172	76%	99%	22%	-
Domestic Violence	103	76	89	80	74%	90%	16%	-
Estates/Trusts	84	54	113	45	64%	40%	-24%	28
Felony	272	197	277	230	72%	83%	11%	-
Infractions	1,688	1,948	2,767	2,746	115%	99%	-16%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	31	23	36	25	74%	69%	-5%	2
Juvenile Dependency	71	51	77	66	72%	86%	14%	-
Mental Health	29	28	29	19	97%	66%	-31%	9
Misd - Non traffic	323	357	337	275	111%	82%	-29%	97
Misd - Traffic	254	265	229	187	104%	82%	-23%	52
Other Family Petition	53	42	64	65	79%	102%	22%	-
Parentage	34	14	33	30	41%	91%	50%	-
Small Claims	80	68	84	81	85%	96%	11%	-
Unlawful Detainer	91	74	114	92	81%	81%	-1%	1

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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)	0.4	0.4	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.7	0.7	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0%	1.5	1.0	33%	33%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	9.0	7.0	22%	9.0	9.0	0%	-22%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Office Assistant	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 Attorney	0.3	0.3	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Court Clerk	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 Support Services Assistant	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,287,713
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 3,287,845
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 392,167
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 273,886

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Colusa County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	40%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	43%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	52%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	43%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	64%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	71%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	57	24	61	55	42%	90%	48%	-
Civil - Limited	86	56	79	75	65%	95%	30%	-
Civil - Unlimited	74	31	71	102	42%	144%	102%	-
Cons./Guardianship	12	13	10	12	108%	120%	12%	-
Dissolution	116	47	56	73	41%	130%	90%	-
Domestic Violence	46	21	25	29	46%	116%	70%	-
Estates/Trusts	38	33	26	25	87%	96%	9%	-
Felony	252	104	208	207	41%	100%	58%	-
Infractions	5,104	1,943	5,522	4,615	38%	84%	46%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	17	5	19	20	29%	105%	76%	-
Juvenile Dependency	18	19	22	22	106%	100%	-6%	-
Mental Health	11	3	15	14	27%	93%	66%	-
Misd - Non traffic	318	242	307	265	76%	86%	10%	-
Misd - Traffic	341	206	357	312	60%	87%	27%	-
Other Family Petition	29	11	18	23	38%	128%	90%	-
Parentage	8	5	11	33	62%	300%	237%	-
Small Claims	14	14	17	14	100%	82%	-18%	3
Unlawful Detainer	36	12	36	47	33%	131%	97%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	0.0	100%	100%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.5	0.0	100%	1.5	0.5	67%	-33%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
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	4.7	3.7	21%	4.4	3.4	23%	2%
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	6.7	5.7	15%	7.0	5.0	29%	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,369,916
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 2,241,285
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	105.70%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 63,219
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 523,083
Retained in TCTF	\$ 2,083

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Contra Costa County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	48%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	40%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	22%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	30%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	56%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	48%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	32%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	707	359	1,235	690	51%	56%	5%	-
Civil - Limited	5,457	4,006	6,675	6,811	73%	102%	29%	-
Civil - Unlimited	4,570	4,056	5,099	3,993	89%	78%	-10%	533
Cons./Guardianship	493	340	612	596	69%	97%	28%	-
Dissolution	3,083	850	2,839	1,953	28%	69%	41%	-
Domestic Violence	2,248	1,220	2,338	1,670	54%	71%	17%	-
Estates/Trusts	1,231	672	1,388	1,219	55%	88%	33%	-
Felony	2,469	2,340	3,638	2,579	95%	71%	-24%	869
Infractions	65,754	61,023	49,897	36,081	93%	72%	-20%	10,226
Juvenile Delinquency	365	14	620	291	4%	47%	43%	-
Juvenile Dependency	566	21	283	104	4%	37%	33%	-
Mental Health	242	139	387	134	57%	35%	-23%	88
Misd - Non traffic	2,462	3,355	2,009	1,918	136%	95%	-41%	820
Misd - Traffic	1,832	2,395	1,924	1,783	131%	93%	-38%	732
Other Family Petition	621	192	454	310	31%	68%	37%	-
Parentage	449	99	416	167	22%	40%	18%	-
Small Claims	1,485	1,458	1,558	1,441	98%	92%	-6%	89
Unlawful Detainer	1,789	1,147	3,943	1,747	64%	44%	-20%	781

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Administrative Analyst	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%
Attorney	16.0	14.0	13%	16.0	14.0	13%	0%
Commissioner	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	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	31.1	21.3	32%	32.1	18.8	41%	9%
Courtroom Clerk	58.0	56.0	3%	58.0	53.0	9%	6%
Custodian	11.0	9.0	18%	11.0	10.0	9%	-9%
Examiner	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	8.0	6.7	16%	9.0	6.0	33%	17%
Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Analyst	4.0	1.0	75%	3.0	3.0	0%	-75%
Information Systems Engineer	5.0	3.0	40%	4.0	3.0	25%	-15%
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	14.5	10.2	30%	14.5	8.2	43%	13%
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Investigator	10.0	7.0	30%	10.0	8.0	20%	-10%
Legal Process Clerk	62.5	54.5	13%	69.0	55.0	20%	7%
Maintenance Worker	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	7.0	4.0	43%	6.0	6.0	0%	-43%
Office Assistant	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	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resources Technician	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	1.0	50%	3.0	3.0	0%	-50%
Senior Investigator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	46.0	42.0	9%	48.0	46.0	4%	-5%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	9.0	8.0	11%	12.0	12.0	0%	-11%
Supervising Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2.0	0.0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Investigator	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Supervising Maintenance Worker	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Support Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 51,852,508
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 57,057,062
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,431,877
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 25,022
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Del Norte County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	3	0	2	-	-	-	-
Child Support	96	507	144	275	528%	191%	-337%	-
Civil - Limited	110	191	142	177	174%	125%	-49%	-
Civil - Unlimited	131	258	143	157	197%	110%	-87%	-
Cons./Guardianship	18	54	21	22	300%	105%	-195%	-
Dissolution	93	180	97	147	194%	152%	-42%	-
Domestic Violence	68	191	72	108	281%	150%	-131%	-
Estates/Trusts	62	79	46	28	127%	61%	-67%	31
Felony	497	809	423	621	163%	147%	-16%	-
Infractions	3,628	3,621	3,273	2,195	100%	67%	-33%	1,072
Juvenile Delinquency	48	128	46	60	267%	130%	-136%	-
Juvenile Dependency	60	88	66	65	147%	98%	-48%	32
Mental Health	7	45	5	23	643%	460%	-183%	-
Misd - Non traffic	403	611	343	556	152%	162%	10%	-
Misd - Traffic	528	604	350	457	114%	131%	16%	-
Other Family Petition	59	78	47	42	132%	89%	-43%	20
Parentage	23	79	39	43	343%	110%	-233%	-
Small Claims	32	45	22	29	141%	132%	-9%	-
Unlawful Detainer	86	142	101	135	165%	134%	-31%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
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	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Court Clerk	8.0	8.0	0%	8.0	6.0	25%	25%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	1.9	1.0	47%	1.9	1.0	47%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
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%	0.8	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 3,721,741
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 3,721,891
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 500,714
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 197,935
Retained in TCTF	\$ 380,442

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of El Dorado County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	48%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	48%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	32%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	45%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	36%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3	1	12	10	33%	83%	50%	-
Child Support	177	111	211	100	63%	47%	-15%	32
Civil - Limited	870	715	855	666	82%	78%	-4%	37
Civil - Unlimited	816	545	908	454	67%	50%	-17%	152
Cons./Guardianship	70	31	66	59	44%	89%	45%	-
Dissolution	621	608	576	560	98%	97%	-1%	4
Domestic Violence	330	148	404	111	45%	27%	-17%	70
Estates/Trusts	222	80	200	84	36%	42%	6%	-
Felony	834	376	784	558	45%	71%	26%	-
Infractions	9,746	8,384	11,793	10,821	86%	92%	6%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	84	47	71	48	56%	68%	12%	-
Juvenile Dependency	89	84	118	62	94%	53%	-42%	49
Mental Health	55	15	152	29	27%	19%	-8%	12
Misd - Non traffic	691	249	525	473	36%	90%	54%	-
Misd - Traffic	803	486	819	702	61%	86%	25%	-
Other Family Petition	114	57	90	21	50%	23%	-27%	24
Parentage	77	32	84	36	42%	43%	1%	-
Small Claims	260	292	299	166	112%	56%	-57%	170
Unlawful Detainer	310	195	411	211	63%	51%	-12%	48

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.3	1.3	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	17.0	17.0	0%	22.0	19.0	14%	14%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	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	8.0	8.0	0%	7.0	3.0	57%	57%
Courtroom Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Specialist	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Legal Process Clerk	5.0	5.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	3.6	3.6	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	1.7	1.7	0%	1.7	1.7	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	4.2	4.2	0%	3.2	2.2	31%	31%
Senior Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0%	-
Senior Attorney	2.4	2.4	0%	2.5	2.5	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	9.0	9.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	5.5	5.5	0%	10.5	10.5	0%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,400,356
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 10,356,971
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.80%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 335,967
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 284,000
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 204,978
Retained in TCTF	\$ 206

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Fresno County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	39%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	65%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	69%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	53%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	35%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	50%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	56%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	3,733	3,429	4,365	4,449	92%	102%	10%	-
Civil - Limited	6,678	8,396	7,042	6,906	126%	98%	-28%	1,948
Civil - Unlimited	3,980	3,658	4,852	3,974	92%	82%	-10%	485
Cons./Guardianship	448	423	501	405	94%	81%	-14%	68
Dissolution	2,805	3,193	3,242	2,625	114%	81%	-33%	1,065
Domestic Violence	1,435	1,079	1,856	1,555	75%	84%	9%	-
Estates/Trusts	882	799	822	850	91%	103%	13%	-
Felony	8,163	4,835	8,111	6,377	59%	79%	19%	-
Infractions	62,028	57,903	73,501	62,004	93%	84%	-9%	6,609
Juvenile Delinquency	680	599	732	446	88%	61%	-27%	199
Juvenile Dependency	1,029	767	967	885	75%	92%	17%	-
Mental Health	1,123	1,068	1,298	1,152	95%	89%	-6%	82
Misd - Non traffic	8,029	7,673	8,538	9,095	96%	107%	11%	-
Misd - Traffic	5,516	5,850	6,707	6,658	106%	99%	-7%	-
Other Family Petition	877	650	1,055	763	74%	72%	-2%	19
Parentage	577	486	581	312	84%	54%	-31%	177
Small Claims	933	944	1,310	1,185	101%	90%	-11%	140
Unlawful Detainer	2,230	2,031	3,726	3,901	91%	105%	14%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	NA	NA	-	9.0	9.0	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	7.0	7.0	0%	9.2	8.6	7%	7%
Commissioner	6.2	6.2	0%	6.2	6.2	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	14.0	14.0	0%	17.0	17.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	14.0	14.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Court Clerk	201.6	195.6	3%	203.4	193.4	5%	2%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.5	5.5	15%	6.0	6.0	0%	-15%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Executive Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	1.0	0.8	20%	1.0	0.8	25%	5%
Court Program Manager	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Reporter	37.4	32.8	12%	38.0	31.0	18%	6%
Examiner	20.0	20.0	0%	19.0	19.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	12.0	0%	16.0	15.0	6%	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	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	5.0	4.0	20%	8.0	7.0	13%	-7%
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	81.0	63.0	22%	22%
SB371 Interpreter	8.6	6.5	24%	8.6	5.5	36%	12%
Secretary	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Accounting Clerk	9.0	8.0	11%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.4	1.4	0%	3.1	3.1	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	7.0	7.0	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Court Clerk	29.4	29.4	0%	30.0	27.0	10%	10%
Senior Examiner	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0%	-
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Office Assistant	83.0	64.0	23%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Support Services Assistant	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0%	-
Supervising Court Clerk	22.0	22.0	0%	19.0	19.0	0%	0%
Supervising Examiner	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	1.5	1.5	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 64,001,776
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 70,425,780
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 583,778
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Glenn County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	82%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	37%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	52%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	92%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	0%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	0%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	0%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	0%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	3%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	46%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	113	53	114	56	47%	49%	2%	-
Civil - Limited	152	101	125	61	66%	49%	-18%	22
Civil - Unlimited	103	67	128	29	65%	23%	-42%	54
Cons./Guardianship	18	0	22	6	0%	27%	27%	-
Dissolution	97	46	94	91	47%	97%	49%	-
Domestic Violence	69	39	74	55	57%	74%	18%	-
Estates/Trusts	40	1	51	22	3%	43%	41%	-
Felony	312	0	229	82	0%	36%	36%	-
Infractions	3,629	0	4,012	851	0%	21%	21%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	17	4	27	13	24%	48%	25%	-
Juvenile Dependency	13	0	45	14	0%	31%	31%	-
Mental Health	35	0	8	10	0%	125%	125%	-
Misd - Non traffic	367	0	302	64	0%	21%	21%	-
Misd - Traffic	243	0	233	55	0%	24%	24%	-
Other Family Petition	43	24	40	24	56%	60%	4%	-
Parentage	22	9	28	10	41%	36%	-5%	1
Small Claims	26	13	25	13	50%	52%	2%	-
Unlawful Detainer	54	23	84	27	43%	32%	-10%	9

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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 Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	12.0	11.0	8%	12.0	11.0	8%	0%
Custodian	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	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,913,222
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 2,913,338
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 189,846
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 438,742
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 15,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 68,309

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Humboldt County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 02:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	31%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	9%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	44%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	50%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	46%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	24	24	22	14	100%	64%	-36%	8
Child Support	306	132	314	175	43%	56%	13%	-
Civil - Limited	639	633	602	535	99%	89%	-10%	61
Civil - Unlimited	759	491	851	467	65%	55%	-10%	84
Cons./Guardianship	96	69	86	62	72%	72%	0%	-
Dissolution	432	403	444	431	93%	97%	4%	-
Domestic Violence	430	316	521	349	73%	67%	-7%	34
Estates/Trusts	255	266	258	232	104%	90%	-14%	37
Felony	1,232	1,026	1,153	838	83%	73%	-11%	122
Infractions	7,789	9,381	6,919	6,770	120%	98%	-23%	1,563
Juvenile Delinquency	60	48	71	36	80%	51%	-29%	21
Juvenile Dependency	189	171	234	200	90%	85%	-5%	12
Mental Health	283	294	262	233	104%	89%	-15%	39
Misd - Non traffic	1,414	1,362	1,495	1,632	96%	109%	13%	-
Misd - Traffic	1,294	1,056	978	1,236	82%	126%	45%	-
Other Family Petition	231	134	233	144	58%	62%	4%	-
Parentage	120	37	109	36	31%	33%	2%	-
Small Claims	112	82	195	118	73%	61%	-13%	25
Unlawful Detainer	397	377	509	475	95%	93%	-2%	8

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Accounting Clerk	3.0	2.0	33%	2.0	1.0	50%	17%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Attorney	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 Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	5.0	17%	4.1	3.1	24%	7%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	8.5	6.5	24%	6.3	5.3	16%	-8%
Courtroom Clerk	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resources 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	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Interpreter Coordinator	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	17.0	13.0	24%	16.0	16.0	0%	-24%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	1.0	50%	1.5	1.0	33%	-17%
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	9.0	9.0	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	13.0	11.0	15%	10.0	8.0	20%	5%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 8,400,951
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 9,091,694
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.40%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 252,689
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Imperial County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	58%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	88%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	0%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	25%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	18%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	49%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	741	741	753	737	100%	98%	-2%	16
Civil - Limited	1,106	1,415	1,052	880	128%	84%	-44%	466
Civil - Unlimited	604	478	667	468	79%	70%	-9%	60
Cons./Guardianship	100	97	82	61	97%	74%	-23%	19
Dissolution	694	636	580	579	92%	100%	8%	-
Domestic Violence	233	274	234	271	118%	116%	-2%	-
Estates/Trusts	185	180	191	176	97%	92%	-5%	10
Felony	1,171	1,568	1,174	1,282	134%	109%	-25%	-
Infractions	30,071	28,794	33,409	31,616	96%	95%	-1%	374
Juvenile Delinquency	111	72	113	109	65%	96%	32%	-
Juvenile Dependency	175	52	124	142	30%	115%	85%	-
Mental Health	124	95	125	126	77%	101%	24%	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,196	2,711	885	1,198	227%	135%	-91%	-
Misd - Traffic	749	856	667	811	114%	122%	7%	-
Other Family Petition	212	195	156	143	92%	92%	0%	0
Parentage	111	90	107	99	81%	93%	11%	-
Small Claims	214	208	223	206	97%	92%	-5%	11
Unlawful Detainer	259	225	346	346	87%	100%	13%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	0.5	0.0	100%	0.5	0.0	100%	0%
Attorney	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0%	-
Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0	0%
Court Clerk	35.7	28.1	21%	38.2	29.6	23%	2%
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 Program Manager	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	6.0	2.0	67%	6.0	1.0	83%	16%
Courtroom Clerk	14.0	11.0	21%	16.0	15.0	6%	-15%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Specialist	3.0	2.0	33%	4.0	3.0	25%	-8%
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Interpreter	5.5	2.0	64%	5.5	1.0	82%	18%
Jury Services Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Referee	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.5	4.5	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%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	13.0	12.0	8%	15.0	14.0	7%	-1%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	7.0	6.0	14%	5.0	0.0	100%	86%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Human Resources Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Senior Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Skilled Trades Worker	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 10,127,636
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 9,180,484
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	110.30%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 485,647
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 47,215

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Inyo County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	65%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	47%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	59%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	100%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	100%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	38%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	47%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	31	16	35	28	52%	80%	28%	-
Civil - Limited	103	72	93	96	70%	103%	33%	-
Civil - Unlimited	74	68	80	73	92%	91%	-1%	1
Cons./Guardianship	13	13	13	12	100%	92%	-8%	1
Dissolution	71	67	43	46	94%	107%	13%	-
Domestic Violence	20	12	29	25	60%	86%	26%	-
Estates/Trusts	29	26	40	40	90%	100%	10%	-
Felony	244	171	198	122	70%	62%	-8%	17
Infractions	8,983	7,358	8,547	7,615	82%	89%	7%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	40	26	32	41	65%	128%	63%	-
Juvenile Dependency	31	26	11	15	84%	136%	52%	-
Mental Health	19	7	15	21	37%	140%	103%	-
Misd - Non traffic	424	417	378	434	98%	115%	16%	-
Misd - Traffic	248	194	316	171	78%	54%	-24%	76
Other Family Petition	33	30	54	47	91%	87%	-4%	2
Parentage	28	31	45	29	111%	64%	-46%	21
Small Claims	13	15	20	17	115%	85%	-30%	6
Unlawful Detainer	11	6	29	26	55%	90%	35%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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%
Commissioner	0.3	0.0	100%	0.2	0.0	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	7.0	3.0	57%	8.0	4.0	50%	-7%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,464,602
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 2,257,443
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	109.20%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 191,408
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 96,305

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Kern County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	39%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	86%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	22%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	47%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	69%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	79%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,426	2,473	2,904	2,595	102%	89%	-13%	365
Civil - Limited	5,583	6,813	5,797	4,692	122%	81%	-41%	2,382
Civil - Unlimited	3,445	3,014	4,290	3,554	87%	83%	-5%	199
Cons./Guardianship	398	376	462	296	94%	64%	-30%	140
Dissolution	2,774	2,011	2,724	2,294	72%	84%	12%	-
Domestic Violence	2,340	1,432	2,609	2,122	61%	81%	20%	-
Estates/Trusts	918	693	935	666	75%	71%	-4%	40
Felony	7,979	6,912	7,942	6,394	87%	81%	-6%	486
Infractions	69,927	67,102	79,051	68,876	96%	87%	-9%	6,981
Juvenile Delinquency	634	803	804	1,044	127%	130%	3%	-
Juvenile Dependency	998	1,040	816	955	104%	117%	13%	-
Mental Health	1,505	1,082	1,522	1,216	72%	80%	8%	-
Misd - Non traffic	11,260	9,660	11,223	9,844	86%	88%	2%	-
Misd - Traffic	8,057	8,064	9,176	8,280	100%	90%	-10%	904
Other Family Petition	988	683	1,071	1,240	69%	116%	47%	-
Parentage	588	236	617	282	40%	46%	6%	-
Small Claims	913	872	1,166	1,112	96%	95%	0%	2
Unlawful Detainer	2,228	1,942	3,724	3,881	87%	104%	17%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	11.0	9.0	18%	14.5	6.0	59%	41%
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	8.0	8.0	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Communications Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	6.0	0%	7.0	7.0	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	25.0	25.0	0%	25.8	23.0	11%	11%
Courtroom Clerk	79.0	74.0	6%	79.0	74.0	6%	0%
Custodian	24.0	24.0	0%	25.0	24.0	4%	4%
Examiner	NA	NA	-	2.0	2.0	0%	-
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Human Resources Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Information Systems Analyst	9.0	5.0	44%	9.0	5.0	44%	0%
Information Systems Engineer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	8.0	8.0	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Interpreter	18.0	14.0	22%	19.0	15.0	21%	-1%
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Law Library Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	206.0	172.0	17%	209.0	185.0	11%	-6%
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	10.0	9%	11.0	11.0	0%	-9%
Office Assistant	3.0	1.0	67%	1.0	0.0	100%	33%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Paralegal	14.0	14.0	0%	12.0	11.0	8%	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 Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Referee	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Revenue Collection Specialist	24.0	24.0	0%	24.0	23.0	4%	4%
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Attorney	9.0	7.0	22%	9.0	7.0	22%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	29.0	24.0	17%	30.0	26.0	13%	-4%
Senior Examiner	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	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	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
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 Court Clerk	15.0	15.0	0%	16.0	16.0	0%	0%
Supervising Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
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	12.0	10.0	17%	16.0	10.0	38%	21%

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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 64,786,602
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 71,289,380
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 2,493,890
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 1,763,970
Retained in TCTF	\$ 1,905

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Kings County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:45 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	07:45 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	53%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	71%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	34%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	6%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	30%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	438	260	613	498	59%	81%	22%	-
Civil - Limited	860	1,058	895	841	123%	94%	-29%	260
Civil - Unlimited	595	457	668	509	77%	76%	-1%	4
Cons./Guardianship	67	50	80	64	75%	80%	5%	-
Dissolution	549	585	590	567	107%	96%	-10%	62
Domestic Violence	398	379	414	377	95%	91%	-4%	17
Estates/Trusts	168	143	145	87	85%	60%	-25%	36
Felony	1,865	1,663	1,615	1,765	89%	109%	20%	-
Infractions	10,209	10,395	10,722	10,417	102%	97%	-5%	500
Juvenile Delinquency	172	95	170	112	55%	66%	11%	-
Juvenile Dependency	169	129	272	184	76%	68%	-9%	24
Mental Health	400	289	320	377	72%	118%	46%	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,377	2,222	1,867	2,424	93%	130%	36%	-
Misd - Traffic	1,733	1,305	1,508	1,405	75%	93%	18%	-
Other Family Petition	383	135	376	107	35%	28%	-7%	26
Parentage	61	18	103	26	30%	25%	-4%	4
Small Claims	89	92	127	106	103%	83%	-20%	25
Unlawful Detainer	305	260	391	385	85%	98%	13%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Attorney	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
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%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Court Records Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Courtroom Clerk	16.0	16.0	0%	17.0	15.0	12%	12%
Custodian	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%
Human Resources 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%	2.0	2.0	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%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	34.0	30.0	12%	34.0	30.0	12%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
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%	1.0	1.0	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	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 10,716,430
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 11,792,062
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 415,317
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,166,786
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 751,224
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Lake County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	55%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	57%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	39%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	69%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	37%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	45%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	204	185	266	201	91%	76%	-15%	40
Civil - Limited	338	340	318	322	101%	101%	1%	-
Civil - Unlimited	455	310	563	390	68%	69%	1%	-
Cons./Guardianship	64	59	74	62	92%	84%	-8%	6
Dissolution	277	263	241	258	95%	107%	12%	-
Domestic Violence	250	231	283	238	92%	84%	-8%	23
Estates/Trusts	195	170	208	184	87%	88%	1%	-
Felony	848	865	1,088	792	102%	73%	-29%	318
Infractions	3,840	4,247	4,307	4,312	111%	100%	-10%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	34	31	48	15	91%	31%	-60%	29
Juvenile Dependency	34	27	31	18	79%	58%	-21%	7
Mental Health	174	153	183	110	88%	60%	-28%	51
Misd - Non traffic	1,380	1,463	1,761	1,970	106%	112%	6%	-
Misd - Traffic	589	703	683	834	119%	122%	3%	-
Other Family Petition	43	47	46	40	109%	87%	-22%	10
Parentage	98	120	116	83	122%	72%	-51%	59
Small Claims	137	120	160	158	88%	99%	11%	-
Unlawful Detainer	276	271	361	368	98%	102%	4%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	15.0	6%	16.0	16.0	0%	-6%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,967,700
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 5,466,319
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 187,120
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 187,454
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 112,941
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Lassen County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	38%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	88%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	59%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	26%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	30%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	38%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	4%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	31%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	46	81	82	48	176%	59%	-118%	96
Civil - Limited	114	129	102	90	113%	88%	-25%	25
Civil - Unlimited	91	59	110	67	65%	61%	-4%	4
Cons./Guardianship	14	4	11	5	29%	45%	17%	-
Dissolution	111	152	116	62	137%	53%	-83%	97
Domestic Violence	77	853	113	43	1 108%	38%	-1 070%	1,209
Estates/Trusts	49	37	46	29	76%	63%	-12%	6
Felony	366	291	450	396	80%	88%	8%	-
Infractions	3,301	2,433	4,851	2,913	74%	60%	-14%	662
Juvenile Delinquency	18	17	27	11	94%	41%	-54%	14
Juvenile Dependency	59	43	18	15	73%	83%	10%	-
Mental Health	12	15	17	5	125%	29%	-96%	16
Misd - Non traffic	182	138	196	230	76%	117%	42%	-
Misd - Traffic	204	350	307	256	172%	83%	-88%	271
Other Family Petition	37	64	63	11	173%	17%	-156%	98
Parentage	21	28	20	11	133%	55%	-78%	16
Small Claims	50	35	24	38	70%	158%	88%	-
Unlawful Detainer	51	39	88	73	76%	83%	6%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	0.2	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Attorney	0.7	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	2.0	33%	2.0	2.0	0%	-33%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0%	9.5	9.0	5%	5%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Support Services Assistant	0.8	0.8	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,505,447
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 2,332,455
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	107.40%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 18,614
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Los Angeles County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	36,375	29,790	37,097	37,290	82%	101%	19%	-
Child Support	15,624	14,434	19,886	15,690	92%	79%	-13%	2,681
Civil - Limited	77,254	100,101	77,246	81,230	130%	105%	-24%	-
Civil - Unlimited	78,928	75,675	92,854	80,519	96%	87%	-9%	8,508
Cons./Guardianship	3,841	3,700	5,217	4,336	96%	83%	-13%	689
Dissolution	29,078	25,377	27,441	26,685	87%	97%	10%	-
Domestic Violence	18,630	16,248	19,061	18,223	87%	96%	8%	-
Estates/Trusts	12,248	10,378	12,894	10,384	85%	81%	-4%	541
Felony	33,130	30,142	34,251	32,142	91%	94%	3%	-
Infractions	731,534	557,508	685,541	606,542	76%	88%	12%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	2,198	1,029	2,967	2,265	47%	76%	30%	-
Juvenile Dependency	13,131	13,030	12,035	12,184	99%	101%	2%	-
Mental Health	10,470	10,441	12,835	13,010	100%	101%	2%	-
Misd - Non traffic	42,414	43,030	45,187	43,434	101%	96%	-5%	2,409
Misd - Traffic	27,972	35,035	26,488	33,700	125%	127%	2%	-
Other Family Petition	13,918	9,850	12,078	10,794	71%	89%	19%	-
Parentage	6,140	3,446	6,511	3,421	56%	53%	-4%	233
Small Claims	22,279	24,187	24,945	25,187	109%	101%	-8%	-
Unlawful Detainer	20,303	17,695	44,216	40,700	87%	92%	5%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	23.0	18.0	22%	16.0	14.0	13%	-9%
Administrative Analyst	77.0	65.0	16%	88.0	72.0	18%	2%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	2.2	2.2	0%	2.2	2.2	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Attorney	170.0	131.0	23%	176.0	148.0	16%	-7%
Calendar Administrator	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Commissioner	72.0	70.0	3%	72.0	70.0	3%	0%
Communications Technician	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	8.0	20%	20%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	83.0	75.0	10%	95.0	78.0	18%	8%
Court Attendant	128.0	110.0	14%	128.0	123.0	4%	-10%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	46.0	41.0	11%	54.0	47.0	13%	2%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	15.0	0%	15.0	0.0	100%	100%
Court Program Manager	124.0	113.0	9%	130.0	118.0	9%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	28.0	20.0	29%	40.0	26.0	35%	6%
Court Reporter	442.0	343.0	22%	432.0	328.0	24%	2%
Courtroom Clerk	760.0	700.0	8%	754.0	733.0	3%	-5%
Custodian	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Examiner	12.0	12.0	0%	15.0	15.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	24.0	20.0	17%	23.0	21.0	9%	-8%
Facilities Coordinator	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%
Financial Analyst	21.0	9.0	57%	22.0	20.0	9%	-48%
Graphic Arts Specialist	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	9.0	7.0	22%	11.0	9.0	18%	-4%
Human Resources Technician	12.0	10.0	17%	18.0	15.0	17%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	76.0	72.0	5%	92.0	73.0	21%	16%
Information Systems Engineer	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0%	7.0	4.0	43%	43%
Interpreter Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Investigator	50.0	30.0	40%	50.0	47.0	6%	-34%
Jury Commissioner	13.0	13.0	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Law Clerk	32.0	24.0	25%	35.0	27.0	23%	-2%
Law Library Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	505.0	413.0	18%	515.0	438.0	15%	-3%
Legal Process Supervisor	151.0	143.0	5%	157.0	148.0	6%	1%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	74.0	64.0	14%	76.0	70.0	8%	-6%
Maintenance Worker	18.0	17.0	6%	21.0	18.0	14%	8%
Materials Services Assistant	30.0	28.0	7%	33.0	32.0	3%	-4%
Office Assistant	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	1.0	80%	60%
Paralegal	39.0	36.0	8%	39.0	33.0	15%	7%
Printing/Production Equipment Operator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Purchasing Agent	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	5.0	17%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Referee	23.0	22.0	4%	16.0	15.0	6%	2%
SB371 Interpreter	322.0	238.0	26%	322.0	214.0	34%	8%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	17.0	15.0	12%	19.0	13.0	32%	20%
Senior Accounting Technician	8.0	7.0	13%	16.0	14.0	13%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	15.0	9.0	40%	22.0	16.0	27%	-13%
Senior Attorney	18.0	15.0	17%	21.0	18.0	14%	-3%
Senior Court Clerk	20.0	18.0	10%	23.0	17.0	26%	16%
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%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Financial Analyst	16.0	12.0	25%	22.0	12.0	45%	20%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	37.0	30.0	19%	45.0	39.0	13%	-6%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	48.0	41.0	15%	53.0	42.0	21%	6%
Senior Information Systems Technician	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	1113.0	981.0	12%	1116.0	1077.0	3%	-9%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	19.0	19.0	0%	19.0	17.0	11%	11%
Senior Media Services Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	54.0	26.0	52%	54.0	37.0	31%	-21%
Senior Office Assistant	81.0	52.0	36%	47.0	47.0	0%	-36%
Senior Printing/Production Equipment Operator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	10.0	10.0	0%	11.0	10.0	9%	9%
Supervising Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Supervising Attorney	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Supervising Court Attendant	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Supervising Court Reporter	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	16.0	14.0	13%	19.0	16.0	16%	3%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Investigator	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 724,880,656
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 797,638,572
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 22,303,147
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 53,333,918
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Madera County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	80%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	43%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	66%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	20%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	20%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	6%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	20%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	554	145	603	310	26%	51%	25%	-
Civil - Limited	943	800	1,109	1,032	85%	93%	8%	-
Civil - Unlimited	625	520	873	558	83%	64%	-19%	168
Cons./Guardianship	91	81	115	81	89%	70%	-19%	21
Dissolution	486	504	513	564	104%	110%	6%	-
Domestic Violence	250	186	247	232	74%	94%	20%	-
Estates/Trusts	167	145	166	171	87%	103%	16%	-
Felony	1,473	921	1,443	927	63%	64%	2%	-
Infractions	10,229	11,619	11,484	10,423	114%	91%	-23%	2,622
Juvenile Delinquency	242	173	282	261	71%	93%	21%	-
Juvenile Dependency	226	145	199	134	64%	67%	3%	-
Mental Health	80	31	69	40	39%	58%	19%	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,158	1,549	1,931	1,701	72%	88%	16%	-
Misd - Traffic	3,302	1,788	2,639	2,351	54%	89%	35%	-
Other Family Petition	984	507	1,036	670	52%	65%	13%	-
Parentage	67	40	54	56	60%	104%	44%	-
Small Claims	123	98	164	141	80%	86%	6%	-
Unlawful Detainer	241	158	325	298	66%	92%	26%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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%
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	0.7	0.7	0%	0.9	0.9	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	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%
Court Reporter	9.0	7.0	22%	8.0	5.0	38%	16%
Courtroom Clerk	13.0	12.0	8%	15.0	14.0	7%	-1%
Custodian	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Interpreter	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
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	35.0	29.0	17%	33.0	30.0	9%	-8%
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Mediator/Counselor	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
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%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 12,028,282
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 13,235,588
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,023,668
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 554,002

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Marin County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	51%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	95%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	74%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	46%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	8%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	29%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	35%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	197	133	220	121	68%	55%	-13%	28
Civil - Limited	891	1,056	769	549	119%	71%	-47%	362
Civil - Unlimited	1,326	1,422	1,332	1,109	107%	83%	-24%	319
Cons./Guardianship	156	100	277	222	64%	80%	16%	-
Dissolution	726	724	683	515	100%	75%	-24%	166
Domestic Violence	263	239	252	223	91%	88%	-2%	6
Estates/Trusts	359	302	374	335	84%	90%	5%	-
Felony	1,014	1,311	799	604	129%	76%	-54%	429
Infractions	23,727	25,944	25,295	22,663	109%	90%	-20%	4,996
Juvenile Delinquency	107	103	169	158	96%	93%	-3%	5
Juvenile Dependency	53	47	69	58	89%	84%	-5%	3
Mental Health	275	223	339	255	81%	75%	-6%	20
Misd - Non traffic	1,186	1,017	1,119	1,304	86%	117%	31%	-
Misd - Traffic	1,282	627	1,198	1,069	49%	89%	40%	-
Other Family Petition	109	95	81	82	87%	101%	14%	-
Parentage	120	104	125	95	87%	76%	-11%	13
Small Claims	369	449	342	302	122%	88%	-33%	114
Unlawful Detainer	255	250	368	312	98%	85%	-13%	49

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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)	1.7	1.7	0%	2.2	2.2	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	3.4	3.4	0%	4.4	3.4	23%	23%
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	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%
Court Reporter	8.0	5.0	38%	8.0	7.0	13%	-25%
Courtroom Clerk	21.0	20.0	5%	21.0	18.0	14%	9%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resources Analyst	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%
Information Systems Specialist	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%
Interpreter	4.0	4.0	0%	5.2	5.2	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%
Legal Process Clerk	12.0	7.0	42%	12.0	3.0	75%	33%
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	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Referee	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Senior Examiner	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	24.0	21.0	13%	24.0	22.0	8%	-5%
Senior Secretary	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%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Administrative Analyst	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 Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 14,100,425
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 15,087,150
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.50%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,078,840
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 510,985

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Mariposa County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	75%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	43%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	50%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	67%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	73%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	29%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	9%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	26%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	32%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	19	5	60	38	26%	63%	37%	-
Civil - Limited	131	55	105	68	42%	65%	23%	-
Civil - Unlimited	37	3	42	12	8%	29%	20%	-
Cons./Guardianship	9	5	5	3	56%	60%	4%	-
Dissolution	43	27	37	31	63%	84%	21%	-
Domestic Violence	53	9	54	39	17%	72%	55%	-
Estates/Trusts	48	16	30	23	33%	77%	43%	-
Felony	135	4	177	133	3%	75%	72%	-
Infractions	1,142	688	1,362	1,184	60%	87%	27%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	14	2	11	4	14%	36%	22%	-
Juvenile Dependency	14	10	33	22	71%	67%	-5%	2
Mental Health	5	0	22	8	0%	36%	36%	-
Misd - Non traffic	290	108	187	267	37%	143%	106%	-
Misd - Traffic	155	128	140	142	83%	101%	19%	-
Other Family Petition	11	0	23	14	0%	61%	61%	-
Parentage	1	0	5	1	0%	20%	20%	-
Small Claims	14	0	20	17	0%	85%	85%	-
Unlawful Detainer	40	11	39	30	28%	77%	49%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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)	0.6	0.6	0%	0.9	0.9	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	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	6.0	0%	6.0	4.0	33%	33%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	0.8	0.8	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,809,864
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 1,809,937
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 75,424
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 351,836
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Mendocino County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	61%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	82%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	52%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	93%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	18%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	53%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	10%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	25%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	179	55	248	187	31%	75%	45%	-
Civil - Limited	377	371	372	361	98%	97%	-1%	5
Civil - Unlimited	554	414	556	500	75%	90%	15%	-
Cons./Guardianship	30	20	43	19	67%	44%	-22%	10
Dissolution	287	228	269	237	79%	88%	9%	-
Domestic Violence	250	156	262	235	62%	90%	27%	-
Estates/Trusts	176	100	154	87	57%	56%	0%	0
Felony	1,011	772	895	616	76%	69%	-8%	67
Infractions	12,569	6,254	11,841	14,557	50%	123%	73%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	80	54	111	88	67%	79%	12%	-
Juvenile Dependency	130	55	162	139	42%	86%	43%	-
Mental Health	121	117	116	100	97%	86%	-10%	12
Misd - Non traffic	1,246	1,112	1,414	1,243	89%	88%	-1%	19
Misd - Traffic	1,004	785	1,019	1,050	78%	103%	25%	-
Other Family Petition	150	91	221	149	61%	67%	7%	-
Parentage	69	33	25	35	48%	140%	92%	-
Small Claims	95	61	124	90	64%	73%	8%	-
Unlawful Detainer	165	123	199	221	75%	111%	37%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.4	0.4	0%	0.4	0.4	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Attendant	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	22.0	21.0	5%	26.0	23.0	12%	7%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
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	-	-
Court Program Manager	NA	NA	-	0.8	0.8	0%	-
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Court Reporter	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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%
Investigator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Mediator/Counselor	0.8	0.8	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Administrative Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	6.0	6.0	0%	-
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Court Clerk	9.0	9.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 7,650,910
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 7,651,217
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 245,041
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Merced County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:45 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	07:45 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	58%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	75%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	60%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	70%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	54%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	35%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	1,051	947	1,333	1,038	90%	78%	-12%	163
Civil - Limited	1,851	2,076	2,035	1,999	112%	98%	-14%	283
Civil - Unlimited	1,023	747	1,048	835	73%	80%	7%	-
Cons./Guardianship	133	29	135	33	22%	24%	3%	-
Dissolution	807	627	701	538	78%	77%	-1%	7
Domestic Violence	724	182	542	46	25%	8%	-17%	90
Estates/Trusts	254	62	256	92	24%	36%	12%	-
Felony	1,949	1,477	1,752	1,658	76%	95%	19%	-
Infractions	32,574	25,738	25,956	24,365	79%	94%	15%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	167	98	200	153	59%	76%	18%	-
Juvenile Dependency	306	171	390	173	56%	44%	-12%	45
Mental Health	38	3	31	3	8%	10%	2%	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,929	2,791	2,368	3,257	95%	138%	42%	-
Misd - Traffic	3,404	3,735	2,946	2,763	110%	94%	-16%	469
Other Family Petition	202	40	167	52	20%	31%	11%	-
Parentage	169	69	156	73	41%	47%	6%	-
Small Claims	473	377	539	439	80%	81%	2%	-
Unlawful Detainer	587	449	915	780	76%	85%	9%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.2	0.2	80%	0.2	0.2	0%	-80%
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%	3.0	3.0	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	1.0	50%	2.0	2.0	0%	-50%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 Reporter	11.0	9.5	14%	11.8	6.2	47%	33%
Courtroom Clerk	21.0	21.0	0%	23.0	23.0	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	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resources 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	46.0	13%	53.0	44.0	17%	4%
Mediator/Counselor	5.5	5.5	0%	5.5	5.5	0%	0%
Paralegal	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	3.8	2.0	47%	4.0	4.0	0%	-47%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6.0	6.0	0%	7.0	7.0	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 Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 16,587,283
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 18,252,186
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 554,228
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 232,200
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Modoc County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	50%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	89%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	37%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	5%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	16%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	27	17	39	23	63%	59%	-4%	2
Civil - Limited	46	46	39	32	100%	82%	-18%	7
Civil - Unlimited	44	24	66	47	55%	71%	17%	-
Cons./Guardianship	12	10	8	6	83%	75%	-8%	1
Dissolution	35	30	31	30	86%	97%	11%	-
Domestic Violence	48	31	27	20	65%	74%	9%	-
Estates/Trusts	40	24	33	23	60%	70%	10%	-
Felony	81	53	125	91	65%	73%	7%	-
Infractions	1,035	1,112	1,033	957	107%	93%	-15%	153
Juvenile Delinquency	9	3	9	5	33%	56%	22%	-
Juvenile Dependency	12	9	26	19	75%	73%	-2%	1
Mental Health	3	1	14	13	33%	93%	60%	-
Misd - Non traffic	167	129	164	796	77%	485%	408%	-
Misd - Traffic	57	41	60	193	72%	322%	250%	-
Other Family Petition	61	22	43	32	36%	74%	38%	-
Parentage	6	3	3	2	50%	67%	17%	-
Small Claims	18	20	11	7	111%	64%	-47%	5
Unlawful Detainer	22	13	22	22	59%	100%	41%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Clerk	NA	NA	-	0.2	0.2	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%	1.0	1.0	0%	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	1.0	1.0	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,328,965
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 1,284,287
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	103.50%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 49,120
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Mono County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	55%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	77%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	44%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	58%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	0%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	9%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	30%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	40%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	14	14	15	12	100%	80%	-20%	3
Civil - Limited	37	42	34	29	114%	85%	-28%	10
Civil - Unlimited	70	60	61	55	86%	90%	4%	-
Cons./Guardianship	4	5	8	4	125%	50%	-75%	6
Dissolution	32	42	36	31	131%	86%	-45%	16
Domestic Violence	18	7	26	25	39%	96%	57%	-
Estates/Trusts	22	21	22	17	95%	77%	-18%	4
Felony	81	41	99	54	51%	55%	4%	-
Infractions	6,230	5,825	4,345	4,887	93%	112%	19%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	6	4	1	2	67%	200%	133%	-
Juvenile Dependency	7	5	10	5	71%	50%	-21%	2
Mental Health	1	0	6	4	0%	67%	67%	-
Misd - Non traffic	80	71	99	80	89%	81%	-8%	8
Misd - Traffic	174	166	150	188	95%	125%	30%	-
Other Family Petition	8	6	10	2	75%	20%	-55%	5
Parentage	12	13	7	9	108%	129%	20%	-
Small Claims	34	35	30	26	103%	87%	-16%	5
Unlawful Detainer	13	15	7	9	115%	129%	13%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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)	0.3	0.3	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.1	0.0	100%	0.1	0.0	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 Resources 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	5.0	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,346,825
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 2,037,226
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	115.20%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 679,909
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 596,591

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Monterey County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	45%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	73%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	16%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	52%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	42%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	74%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	965	646	995	988	67%	99%	32%	-
Civil - Limited	1,703	2,071	1,739	1,805	122%	104%	-18%	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,557	1,416	1,755	1,424	91%	81%	-10%	172
Cons./Guardianship	133	179	188	174	135%	93%	-42%	79
Dissolution	1,216	1,569	1,148	1,210	129%	105%	-24%	-
Domestic Violence	680	631	627	613	93%	98%	5%	-
Estates/Trusts	390	303	376	269	78%	72%	-6%	23
Felony	2,544	2,227	2,572	1,943	88%	76%	-12%	309
Infractions	27,170	34,147	27,109	25,700	126%	95%	-31%	8,370
Juvenile Delinquency	512	356	674	350	70%	52%	-18%	119
Juvenile Dependency	109	73	64	64	67%	100%	33%	-
Mental Health	766	701	895	827	92%	92%	1%	-
Misd - Non traffic	5,504	5,238	4,839	4,902	95%	101%	6%	-
Misd - Traffic	5,907	5,300	4,756	4,430	90%	93%	3%	-
Other Family Petition	136	111	140	91	82%	65%	-17%	23
Parentage	321	244	341	259	76%	76%	0%	0
Small Claims	434	391	605	550	90%	91%	1%	-
Unlawful Detainer	484	356	777	618	74%	80%	6%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 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	4.0	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%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Court Reporter	12.0	7.0	42%	12.0	6.0	50%	8%
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	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Human Resources 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	9.0	9.0	0%	8.0	8.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	55.0	51.0	7%	54.0	48.0	11%	4%
Legal Process Supervisor	8.0	7.0	13%	10.0	10.0	0%	-13%
Mediator/Counselor	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Paralegal	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	11.0	9.0	18%	11.0	9.0	18%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	30.0	29.0	3%	33.0	33.0	0%	-3%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	21.0	20.0	5%	21.0	20.0	5%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	2.0	0.0	100%	2.0	0.0	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%
Support Services Assistant	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Support Services Supervisor	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 25,304,074
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 27,843,901
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 946,600
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 252,710
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 20,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Napa County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	84%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	78%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3	3	1	1	100%	100%	0%	-
Child Support	152	153	139	141	101%	101%	1%	-
Civil - Limited	707	785	649	644	111%	99%	-12%	-
Civil - Unlimited	715	682	794	691	95%	87%	-8%	66
Cons./Guardianship	61	57	82	50	93%	61%	-32%	27
Dissolution	438	423	390	432	97%	111%	14%	-
Domestic Violence	282	221	236	203	78%	86%	8%	-
Estates/Trusts	235	177	242	187	75%	77%	2%	-
Felony	723	506	797	472	70%	59%	-11%	86
Infractions	7,457	7,317	9,366	8,545	98%	91%	-7%	645
Juvenile Delinquency	107	80	147	141	75%	96%	21%	-
Juvenile Dependency	54	29	59	38	54%	64%	11%	-
Mental Health	202	90	190	109	45%	57%	13%	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,029	754	968	774	73%	80%	7%	-
Misd - Traffic	928	722	857	1,018	78%	119%	41%	-
Other Family Petition	96	80	87	69	83%	79%	-4%	4
Parentage	80	27	66	47	34%	71%	37%	-
Small Claims	279	224	262	207	80%	79%	-1%	3
Unlawful Detainer	175	140	220	217	80%	99%	19%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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 Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	3.5	3.0	14%	4.0	3.0	25%	11%
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%	3.0	3.0	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	3.5	36%	5.5	3.0	45%	9%
Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	2.0	50%	50%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Legal Process Clerk	19.0	16.0	16%	19.0	16.0	16%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1.2	1.2	0%	1.2	1.2	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Senior Attorney	1.8	1.8	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	6.7	2.7	60%	6.7	5.7	15%	-45%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 9,308,622
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 9,979,950
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.30%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 351,032
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 21,912
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 9,798
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Nevada County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	22%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	40%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	66%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	43%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	28%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	32%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	41%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	206	66	151	88	32%	58%	26%	-
Civil - Limited	542	408	535	416	75%	78%	2%	-
Civil - Unlimited	549	177	652	404	32%	62%	30%	-
Cons./Guardianship	52	36	75	34	69%	45%	-24%	18
Dissolution	353	166	339	305	47%	90%	43%	-
Domestic Violence	202	114	254	185	56%	73%	16%	-
Estates/Trusts	169	66	158	72	39%	46%	7%	-
Felony	408	181	269	185	44%	69%	24%	-
Infractions	6,936	4,917	6,734	6,377	71%	95%	24%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	34	6	46	19	18%	41%	24%	-
Juvenile Dependency	27	14	37	11	52%	30%	-22%	8
Mental Health	52	2	24	5	4%	21%	17%	-
Misd - Non traffic	587	397	496	456	68%	92%	24%	-
Misd - Traffic	1,406	412	578	354	29%	61%	32%	-
Other Family Petition	110	54	110	39	49%	35%	-14%	15
Parentage	30	4	28	11	13%	39%	26%	-
Small Claims	147	85	181	139	58%	77%	19%	-
Unlawful Detainer	177	74	202	148	42%	73%	31%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	0.2	0.2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	NA	NA	-	2.0	1.0	50%	-
Assistant Court Executive Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Attorney	0.8	0.8	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Commissioner	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Court Attendant	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	22.0	19.0	14%	21.0	20.0	5%	-9%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	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%
Court Reporter	2.8	2.8	0%	4.3	3.0	30%	30%
Family Law Facilitator	0.2	0.2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Engineer	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%
Jury Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Law Library Technician	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	1.4	1.4	0%	1.4	1.4	0%	0%
Paralegal	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%
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Senior Court Clerk	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	4.0	33%	33%
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 6,549,288
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 7,206,655
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 296,833
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 85,937
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Orange County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	14%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	32%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	49%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	66%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	34%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	52%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	3,853	3,383	3,996	3,679	88%	92%	4%	-
Civil - Limited	21,035	24,864	19,500	20,498	118%	105%	-13%	-
Civil - Unlimited	18,580	18,634	21,398	19,002	100%	89%	-11%	2,458
Cons./Guardianship	1,000	936	1,079	991	94%	92%	-2%	19
Dissolution	9,396	8,056	8,998	7,601	86%	84%	-1%	114
Domestic Violence	4,416	2,417	4,386	2,363	55%	54%	-1%	38
Estates/Trusts	2,729	2,690	2,430	2,633	99%	108%	10%	-
Felony	11,900	7,157	14,100	7,458	60%	53%	-7%	1,022
Infractions	208,078	215,643	205,378	205,464	104%	100%	-4%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1,072	991	1,704	1,309	92%	77%	-16%	266
Juvenile Dependency	1,860	1,842	1,860	1,613	99%	87%	-12%	229
Mental Health	1,930	1,205	2,201	2,209	62%	100%	38%	-
Misd - Non traffic	35,984	33,579	36,445	36,821	93%	101%	8%	-
Misd - Traffic	17,974	14,790	16,564	14,259	82%	86%	4%	-
Other Family Petition	1,853	1,032	1,906	1,453	56%	76%	21%	-
Parentage	1,249	463	1,355	482	37%	36%	-1%	20
Small Claims	5,590	6,454	6,211	6,071	115%	98%	-18%	1,100
Unlawful Detainer	6,235	4,621	10,910	11,490	74%	105%	31%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	2.0	60%	60%
Accounting Technician	16.0	14.0	13%	17.0	15.0	12%	-1%
Administrative Analyst	30.0	29.0	3%	34.0	28.0	18%	15%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	20.2	12.9	36%	22.6	14.6	35%	-1%
Administrative Technician	2.0	0.0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Attorney	25.0	24.0	4%	8.0	6.0	25%	21%
Commissioner	17.0	17.0	0%	17.0	17.0	0%	0%
Communications Technician	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%
Court Attendant	34.0	27.0	21%	35.0	31.0	11%	-10%
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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program Manager	50.0	46.0	8%	56.0	51.0	9%	1%
Court Program/Project Specialist	45.0	36.0	20%	7.0	6.0	14%	-6%
Court Reporter	91.8	75.8	17%	91.2	77.6	15%	-2%
Courtroom Clerk	262.0	253.0	3%	266.0	255.0	4%	1%
Custodian	21.0	20.0	5%	23.0	20.0	13%	8%
Detention Release Officer	13.0	10.0	23%	11.0	11.0	0%	-23%
Examiner	5.0	3.0	40%	7.0	7.0	0%	-40%
Exhibit Custodian	9.0	8.0	11%	9.0	9.0	0%	-11%
Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Graphic Arts Specialist	4.0	2.0	50%	4.0	4.0	0%	-50%
Human Resources Analyst	4.0	4.0	0%	9.6	8.6	10%	10%
Human Resources Technician	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Information Systems Analyst	26.5	23.5	11%	36.0	28.0	22%	11%
Information Systems Engineer	13.0	11.0	15%	13.0	13.0	0%	-15%
Information Systems Technician	12.0	11.0	8%	12.0	11.0	8%	0%
Investigator	15.0	14.0	7%	14.0	14.0	0%	-7%
Jury Services Assistant	14.0	10.0	29%	14.0	9.0	36%	7%
Legal Process Clerk	344.2	311.2	10%	388.2	343.2	12%	2%
Legal Process Supervisor	26.0	22.0	15%	26.0	23.0	12%	-3%
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Assistant	9.0	7.0	22%	9.0	7.0	22%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Office Assistant	13.0	12.0	8%	NA	NA	-	-
Paralegal	10.8	9.8	9%	13.8	9.8	29%	20%
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	25.0	22.0	12%	24.0	23.0	4%	-8%
SB371 Interpreter	74.7	56.5	24%	74.7	53.5	28%	4%
Secretary	13.0	12.0	8%	1.0	1.0	0%	-8%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	3.0	3.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Accounting Clerk	14.0	12.0	14%	15.0	14.0	7%	-7%
Senior Administrative Analyst	17.0	16.0	6%	16.0	13.0	19%	13%
Senior Attorney	41.0	39.0	5%	61.0	60.0	2%	-3%
Senior Detention Release Officer	2.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Examiner	9.0	8.0	11%	7.0	7.0	0%	-11%
Senior Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	4.0	3.0	25%	-
Senior Human Resources Analyst	6.4	6.4	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Human Resources Technician	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	28.0	24.0	14%	23.0	19.0	17%	3%
Senior Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	0.0	0.0	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Senior Mediator/Counselor	25.0	22.0	12%	25.0	20.0	20%	8%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Office Assistant	17.0	17.0	0%	65.0	57.0	12%	12%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Senior Secretary	9.0	9.0	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Skilled Trades Worker	8.0	7.0	13%	8.0	8.0	0%	-13%
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	0.0	100%	4.0	4.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Accounting Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	40.0	39.0	3%	42.0	41.0	2%	-1%
Supervising Custodian	8.0	8.0	0%	8.0	6.0	25%	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 Resources Analyst	2.9	2.9	0%	4.9	4.9	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	7.0	6.0	14%	6.0	6.0	0%	-14%
Support Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 184,058,006
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 202,532,326
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 7,418,464
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,243,224
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 589,110
Retained in TCTF	\$ 13,418

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Placer County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	87%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	54%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	72%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	26%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	41%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	32%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	37%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	14%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	41%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	480	66	660	501	14%	76%	62%	-
Civil - Limited	1,963	2,343	1,838	2,043	119%	111%	-8%	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,768	1,395	2,084	1,612	79%	77%	-2%	32
Cons./Guardianship	180	242	190	294	134%	155%	20%	-
Dissolution	1,229	192	1,323	1,413	16%	107%	91%	-
Domestic Violence	679	350	764	655	52%	86%	34%	-
Estates/Trusts	478	483	444	610	101%	137%	36%	-
Felony	1,936	1,591	2,110	1,912	82%	91%	8%	-
Infractions	19,644	24,101	19,780	19,758	123%	100%	-23%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	240	151	281	253	63%	90%	27%	-
Juvenile Dependency	161	221	123	221	137%	180%	42%	-
Mental Health	328	199	451	298	61%	66%	5%	-
Misd - Non traffic	3,075	2,715	3,218	3,496	88%	109%	20%	-
Misd - Traffic	2,061	1,960	2,016	2,004	95%	99%	4%	-
Other Family Petition	235	170	271	205	72%	76%	3%	-
Parentage	180	20	191	84	11%	44%	33%	-
Small Claims	533	495	565	562	93%	99%	7%	-
Unlawful Detainer	448	301	696	612	67%	88%	21%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	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%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	9.5	9.5	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	4.5	4.5	0%	4.5	4.5	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	47.0	47.0	0%	49.0	49.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	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%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	12.5	12.5	0%	12.5	12.5	0%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	22.0	22.0	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 Resources Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Human Resources Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Information Systems Engineer	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%
Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	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%
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%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 24,171,119
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 26,597,230
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 892,027
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 101,141
Retained in TCTF	\$ 62,081

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Plumas County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	32%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	50%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	50%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	75%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	0%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	9%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	16%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	51%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	18%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	57%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	49	10	47	38	20%	81%	60%	-
Civil - Limited	60	41	84	58	68%	69%	1%	-
Civil - Unlimited	135	69	111	74	51%	67%	16%	-
Cons./Guardianship	12	11	13	13	92%	100%	8%	-
Dissolution	55	49	70	64	89%	91%	2%	-
Domestic Violence	72	61	65	53	85%	82%	-3%	2
Estates/Trusts	54	46	43	51	85%	119%	33%	-
Felony	80	51	80	66	64%	82%	19%	-
Infractions	1,279	927	1,646	1,435	72%	87%	15%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	13	9	11	5	69%	45%	-24%	3
Juvenile Dependency	20	7	19	6	35%	32%	-3%	0
Mental Health	5	3	5	3	60%	60%	0%	0
Misd - Non traffic	218	173	192	189	79%	98%	19%	-
Misd - Traffic	100	93	134	107	93%	80%	-13%	18
Other Family Petition	22	16	12	18	73%	150%	77%	-
Parentage	2	1	2	2	50%	100%	50%	-
Small Claims	15	11	17	16	73%	94%	21%	-
Unlawful Detainer	66	36	70	56	55%	80%	25%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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 Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	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	0.0	100%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 1,851,510
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 1,663,727
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	111.30%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 78,565
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 15,558

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Riverside County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	07:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	3,656	3,995	4,084	3,449	109%	84%	-25%	1,014
Civil - Limited	20,330	17,856	19,516	20,309	88%	104%	16%	-
Civil - Unlimited	12,146	8,650	13,735	11,547	71%	84%	13%	-
Cons./Guardianship	1,119	1,051	1,247	1,061	94%	85%	-9%	110
Dissolution	8,121	5,719	7,813	5,691	70%	73%	2%	-
Domestic Violence	5,358	4,400	5,645	4,661	82%	83%	0%	-
Estates/Trusts	2,844	2,142	2,670	2,268	75%	85%	10%	-
Felony	14,665	7,659	12,436	11,856	52%	95%	43%	-
Infractions	155,077	138,227	163,612	152,402	89%	93%	4%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	1,029	829	898	1,283	81%	143%	62%	-
Juvenile Dependency	2,620	2,268	2,832	2,705	87%	96%	9%	-
Mental Health	1,071	684	1,028	878	64%	85%	22%	-
Misd - Non traffic	19,804	16,211	16,173	16,927	82%	105%	23%	-
Misd - Traffic	9,263	8,907	7,290	8,232	96%	113%	17%	-
Other Family Petition	1,512	1,052	1,846	990	70%	54%	-16%	294
Parentage	1,951	650	2,039	672	33%	33%	0%	7
Small Claims	4,710	3,528	4,920	4,661	75%	95%	20%	-
Unlawful Detainer	5,124	3,467	9,228	9,058	68%	98%	30%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	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	0.0	100%	0.2	0.0	100%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Attorney	22.0	21.0	5%	21.0	21.0	0%	-5%
Calendar Administrator	4.5	4.5	0%	4.5	4.0	10%	10%
Commissioner	14.0	13.0	7%	14.0	14.0	0%	-7%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	21.0	20.0	5%	21.0	21.0	0%	-5%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	28.0	24.0	14%	25.5	22.5	12%	-2%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	5.3	2.4	55%	5.3	2.4	55%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program/Project Specialist	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Records Clerk	94.0	62.0	34%	94.0	59.0	37%	3%
Court Records Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	92.1	75.3	18%	93.1	66.9	28%	10%
Courtroom Clerk	150.4	130.4	13%	156.9	138.0	12%	-1%
Custodian	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	5.0	17%	0%
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	3.0	2.0	33%	2.0	2.0	0%	-33%
Hearing Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	8.0	8.0	0%	8.5	8.5	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	3.9	3.5	12%	3.5	3.5	0%	-12%
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	18.7	17.0	9%	17.7	16.0	10%	1%
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	12.5	0%	12.5	12.0	4%	4%
Legal Process Clerk	313.0	254.0	19%	320.0	290.0	9%	-10%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	11.0	10.0	9%	11.0	11.0	0%	-9%
Maintenance Worker	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	9.0	10%	10%
Managing Attorney	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Mediator/Counselor	18.0	17.0	6%	18.5	17.0	8%	2%
Office Assistant	0.3	0.3	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Paralegal	13.0	13.0	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	57.0	44.0	23%	52.0	46.0	12%	-11%
SB371 Interpreter	33.0	30.0	9%	33.0	29.0	12%	3%
Senior Accounting Clerk	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	8.0	1.0	88%	-12%
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Records Clerk	15.0	14.0	7%	15.0	15.0	0%	-7%
Senior Court Reporter	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	22.0	17.0	23%	22.0	19.0	14%	-9%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	9.0	7.0	22%	13.0	11.0	15%	-7%
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	59.0	52.0	12%	59.9	50.5	16%	4%
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 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%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Secretary	7.0	6.0	14%	8.0	8.0	0%	-14%
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%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	37.0	36.0	3%	42.0	37.0	12%	9%
Supervising Court Reporter	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	4.0	0%	-25%
Supervising Examiner	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Supervising Financial Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Maintenance Worker	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Supervising Revenue Collection Specialist	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Supervising Secretary	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 132,901,973
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 146,241,646
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 6,008,694
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,999,813
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 27,500
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sacramento County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	4%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	8%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	5%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	13%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,445	2,796	2,612	3,091	114%	118%	4%	-
Civil - Limited	50,016	50,252	27,222	27,208	100%	100%	-1%	-
Civil - Unlimited	9,052	7,558	10,635	7,873	83%	74%	-9%	1,007
Cons./Guardianship	602	289	691	165	48%	24%	-24%	167
Dissolution	4,446	3,540	4,581	3,231	80%	71%	-9%	416
Domestic Violence	3,531	2,790	3,913	3,118	79%	80%	1%	-
Estates/Trusts	1,377	606	1,388	524	44%	38%	-6%	87
Felony	11,587	4,643	9,837	5,960	40%	61%	21%	-
Infractions	91,396	45,029	104,224	82,828	49%	79%	30%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	682	516	981	686	76%	70%	-6%	56
Juvenile Dependency	615	721	541	545	117%	101%	-16%	-
Mental Health	3,760	3,266	4,225	3,324	87%	79%	-8%	346
Misd - Non traffic	7,435	4,854	7,801	7,125	65%	91%	26%	-
Misd - Traffic	6,546	4,639	7,236	6,232	71%	86%	15%	-
Other Family Petition	1,887	1,276	1,905	1,324	68%	70%	2%	-
Parentage	549	194	614	166	35%	27%	-8%	51
Small Claims	2,270	1,841	3,092	959	81%	31%	-50%	1,549
Unlawful Detainer	4,345	2,133	7,816	5,925	49%	76%	27%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	7.0	30%	10.0	8.0	20%	-10%
Administrative Analyst	19.0	14.0	26%	14.0	14.0	0%	-26%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.8	0.8	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	4.0	3.0	25%	1.0	1.0	0%	-25%
Attorney	41.5	35.5	14%	40.5	36.0	11%	-3%
Commissioner	9.8	8.2	15%	14.4	13.4	7%	-8%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	19.0	18.0	5%	20.0	20.0	0%	-5%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	38.0	31.0	18%	40.0	34.0	15%	-3%
Court Attendant	21.0	15.0	29%	21.0	20.0	5%	-24%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	5.0	17%	7.0	7.0	0%	-17%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Program/Project Specialist	7.0	4.0	43%	15.0	8.0	47%	4%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Reporter	57.0	44.5	22%	56.0	44.5	21%	-1%
Courtroom Clerk	124.0	110.0	11%	127.0	115.0	9%	-2%
Examiner	NA	NA	-	6.0	3.0	50%	-
Family Law Facilitator	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	13.0	10.0	23%	12.0	12.0	0%	-23%
Information Systems Technician	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%
Interpreter	27.8	21.8	22%	25.6	21.6	16%	-6%
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	214.0	171.0	20%	227.5	208.5	8%	-12%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	6.0	5.0	17%	7.0	7.0	0%	-17%
Mediator/Counselor	13.0	11.0	15%	12.0	11.0	8%	-7%
Paralegal	12.0	9.0	25%	12.0	12.0	0%	-25%
Purchasing Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Referee	2.2	2.2	0%	1.9	1.9	0%	0%
Secretary	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	1.0	67%	34%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	20.9	15.9	24%	25.9	21.9	15%	-9%
Senior Attorney	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Human Resources Analyst	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	4.0	20%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	17.0	15.0	12%	19.0	17.0	11%	-1%
Senior Office Assistant	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Administrative Analyst	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 Courtroom Clerk	10.0	8.0	20%	11.0	10.0	9%	-11%
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Office 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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 105,654,241
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 116,258,997
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 4,055,633
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 506,812
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 372,596
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Benito County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	73%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	41%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	75%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	71%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	33%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	31%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	5%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	40%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	115	32	120	18	28%	15%	-13%	15
Civil - Limited	396	445	380	285	112%	75%	-37%	142
Civil - Unlimited	230	104	287	144	45%	50%	5%	-
Cons./Guardianship	32	17	33	6	53%	18%	-35%	12
Dissolution	175	159	194	146	91%	75%	-16%	30
Domestic Violence	107	40	169	57	37%	34%	-4%	6
Estates/Trusts	70	25	60	7	36%	12%	-24%	14
Felony	252	113	278	130	45%	47%	2%	-
Infractions	3,322	3,686	4,126	3,568	111%	86%	-24%	1,010
Juvenile Delinquency	55	43	48	36	78%	75%	-3%	2
Juvenile Dependency	27	9	12	8	33%	67%	33%	-
Mental Health	41	2	14	9	5%	64%	59%	-
Misd - Non traffic	650	407	692	466	63%	67%	5%	-
Misd - Traffic	554	403	620	363	73%	59%	-14%	88
Other Family Petition	24	11	49	6	46%	12%	-34%	16
Parentage	72	10	42	7	14%	17%	3%	-
Small Claims	60	49	99	76	82%	77%	-5%	5
Unlawful Detainer	41	40	71	51	98%	72%	-26%	18

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	1.5	0.5	67%	2.0	2.0	0%	-67%
Commissioner	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	1.0	0.0	100%	0.6	0.6	0%	-100%
Courtroom Clerk	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.5	1.0	33%	33%
Human Resources Analyst	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.0	100%	-
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Legal Process Clerk	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	0.0	100%	0.7	0.7	0%	-100%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,662,251
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 4,662,438
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	100.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 104,549
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 228,829
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Bernardino County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	60%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	73%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	82%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	63%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	9%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	24%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	60%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	70%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	7,443	7,810	7,778	8,215	105%	106%	1%	-
Civil - Limited	17,556	20,370	17,718	17,763	116%	100%	-16%	-
Civil - Unlimited	11,856	11,011	12,728	11,163	93%	88%	-5%	658
Cons./Guardianship	1,099	998	1,134	1,147	91%	101%	10%	-
Dissolution	7,039	4,868	6,884	6,495	69%	94%	25%	-
Domestic Violence	5,800	5,399	5,223	4,909	93%	94%	1%	-
Estates/Trusts	2,728	2,542	2,505	2,437	93%	97%	4%	-
Felony	12,748	12,409	13,680	10,182	97%	74%	-23%	3,134
Infractions	113,364	123,337	122,986	114,041	109%	93%	-16%	19,764
Juvenile Delinquency	1,484	1,388	1,811	1,510	94%	83%	-10%	184
Juvenile Dependency	3,172	3,758	2,826	3,474	118%	123%	4%	-
Mental Health	2,914	1,403	3,109	1,640	48%	53%	5%	-
Misd - Non traffic	19,440	22,869	18,196	21,147	118%	116%	-1%	-
Misd - Traffic	21,631	15,714	23,130	12,518	73%	54%	-19%	4,285
Other Family Petition	1,901	1,697	1,787	1,563	89%	87%	-2%	32
Parentage	1,956	504	2,051	474	26%	23%	-3%	54
Small Claims	4,915	4,915	5,612	5,522	100%	98%	-2%	90
Unlawful Detainer	6,205	4,923	10,520	10,167	79%	97%	17%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	1.0	50%	2.8	2.0	28%	-22%
Accounting Clerk	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Accounting Technician	5.0	3.0	40%	5.0	5.0	0%	-40%
Administrative Analyst	7.0	4.0	43%	10.6	6.0	43%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.5	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	24.1	21.0	13%	21.7	13.0	40%	27%
Commissioner	16.0	16.0	0%	16.8	16.0	5%	5%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	25.5	21.9	14%	18.5	16.5	11%	-3%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	2.0	1.0	50%	5.0	5.0	0%	-50%
Court Attendant	28.6	26.0	9%	33.5	32.0	4%	-5%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	7.0	5.0	29%	13.5	10.0	26%	-3%
Court Executive Officer	1.2	1.0	16%	1.0	1.0	0%	-16%
Court Program Manager	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Court Program/Project Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Records Clerk	16.0	15.0	6%	16.1	13.0	19%	13%
Court Records Supervisor	1.8	1.0	44%	4.3	2.0	54%	10%
Court Reporter	99.6	75.0	25%	82.9	71.1	14%	-11%
Courtroom Clerk	179.1	159.2	11%	182.1	177.5	3%	-8%
Examiner	6.8	6.8	0%	8.3	6.8	19%	19%
Facilities Coordinator	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Family Law Facilitator	0.0	0.0	-	NA	NA	-	-
Financial Analyst	2.0	1.0	50%	2.8	2.0	28%	-22%
Hearing Officer	0.0	0.0	-	NA	NA	-	-
Human Resources Analyst	2.8	2.0	28%	11.9	5.0	58%	30%
Human Resources Technician	6.0	4.0	33%	5.2	4.5	15%	-18%
Information Systems Analyst	24.0	17.0	29%	21.1	18.0	15%	-14%
Information Systems Technician	23.9	21.0	12%	25.8	22.0	15%	3%
Interpreter	48.1	43.0	11%	47.2	41.0	13%	2%
Interpreter Coordinator	2.5	2.0	19%	4.0	4.0	0%	-19%
Interpreter Supervisor	0.2	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Investigator	13.8	13.0	6%	13.8	13.0	6%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	7.8	6.0	23%	8.0	8.0	0%	-23%
Legal Process Clerk	438.8	379.8	13%	446.5	424.4	5%	-8%
Legal Process Supervisor	52.4	50.0	4%	52.6	49.0	7%	3%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	14.5	13.0	11%	13.0	13.0	0%	-11%
Managing Attorney	6.0	5.0	17%	5.3	3.0	43%	26%
Materials Services Assistant	1.0	0.0	100%	1.5	0.0	100%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	24.5	21.0	14%	24.3	22.0	9%	-5%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mental Health/Behavioral Counselor Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	2.0	2.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Paralegal	21.8	20.0	8%	22.0	19.0	14%	6%
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	0.8	0.0	100%	0.8	0.0	100%	0%
Secretary	6.5	6.0	8%	5.8	5.0	13%	5%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	0.8	0.0	100%	-
Senior Accounting Clerk	9.0	9.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	0.9	0.0	100%	3.5	2.0	43%	-57%
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.8	1.0	43%	43%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	4.8	4.0	16%	5.5	4.0	28%	12%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Human Resources Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	1.8	1.0	43%	43%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	0.5	0.0	100%	0.8	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Media Services Technician	0.5	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	1.8	1.0	44%	2.8	2.0	28%	-16%
Senior Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	0.8	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Accounting Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	1.8	1.0	43%	43%
Supervising Administrative Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Human Resources Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	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%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	0.2	0.0	100%	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 139,092,454
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 153,053,479
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 5,337,202
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 9,441,300
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 2,732,335
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Diego County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	55%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	73%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	14%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	22%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	8%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	52%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	2,952	2,139	2,844	2,040	72%	72%	-1%	21
Child Support	4,404	3,936	4,415	3,350	89%	76%	-13%	596
Civil - Limited	18,594	18,274	18,716	16,634	98%	89%	-9%	1,760
Civil - Unlimited	19,058	18,964	21,372	18,650	100%	87%	-12%	2,617
Cons./Guardianship	1,024	85	1,228	95	8%	8%	-1%	7
Dissolution	11,804	10,643	11,280	10,277	90%	91%	1%	-
Domestic Violence	8,071	5,883	8,082	5,983	73%	74%	1%	-
Estates/Trusts	2,488	732	2,384	792	29%	33%	4%	-
Felony	13,310	8,563	12,101	10,633	64%	88%	24%	-
Infractions	148,178	129,355	153,059	122,410	87%	80%	-7%	11,206
Juvenile Delinquency	662	556	1,002	592	84%	59%	-25%	250
Juvenile Dependency	987	1,239	702	713	126%	102%	-24%	-
Mental Health	1,645	2,805	2,012	3,365	171%	167%	-3%	-
Misd - Non traffic	10,422	11,284	11,000	12,105	108%	110%	2%	-
Misd - Traffic	10,167	10,995	8,712	10,201	108%	117%	9%	-
Other Family Petition	2,153	1,337	2,237	1,392	62%	62%	0%	-
Parentage	1,372	1,015	1,310	1,123	74%	86%	12%	-
Small Claims	5,518	5,005	5,716	4,884	91%	85%	-5%	301
Unlawful Detainer	5,175	3,845	9,408	6,411	74%	68%	-6%	579

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2.1	2.1	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Accounting Clerk	42.5	32.5	24%	32.5	32.5	0%	-24%
Administrative Analyst	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	37.0	23.5	36%	21.7	17.7	19%	-17%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	55.3	55.3	0%	57.8	57.0	1%	1%
Calendar Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Child Services Provider	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	15.0	15.0	0%	15.0	14.1	6%	6%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	24.0	24.0	0%	24.0	24.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Interpreter Pro Tempore	8.0	5.0	38%	1.3	1.3	0%	-38%
Court Reporter	93.0	74.0	20%	70.6	68.2	3%	-17%
Courtroom Clerk	227.7	218.7	4%	222.2	218.2	2%	-2%
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 Resources Analyst	11.0	11.0	0%	11.8	11.0	7%	7%
Human Resources 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	19.0	19.0	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%
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Legal/Judicial Secretary	12.0	12.0	0%	12.8	12.0	6%	6%
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Materials Services Assistant	5.0	4.0	20%	4.0	4.0	0%	-20%
Materials Services Supervisor	1.1	0.1	90%	1.0	1.0	0%	-90%
Mediator/Counselor	28.6	26.6	7%	26.8	26.0	3%	-4%
Mental Health Behavioral Counselor	6.0	6.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Office Assistant	22.1	22.1	0%	25.8	25.8	0%	0%
Paralegal	18.0	18.0	0%	18.0	18.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Supervisor	5.0	3.0	40%	4.0	4.0	0%	-40%
Revenue Collection Specialist	4.8	4.8	0%	4.8	4.8	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	36.0	31.0	14%	28.4	26.8	6%	-8%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	4.0	4.0	0%	3.8	3.0	21%	21%
Senior Accounting Clerk	11.0	8.0	27%	12.0	12.0	0%	-27%
Senior Administrative Analyst	10.0	10.0	0%	9.4	9.4	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	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	6.0	4.0	33%	4.0	4.0	0%	-33%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4.2	4.2	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	436.3	375.3	14%	399.6	367.6	8%	-6%
Senior Materials Services Assistant	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	2.0	2.0	0%	0.9	0.9	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	4.0	4.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Clerk	36.0	36.0	0%	36.1	36.1	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	4.0	4.0	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	3.0	3.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 169,886,475
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 184,697,021
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 2,516,561
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 300,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Francisco County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	77%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	39%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	54%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	67%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	3,523	3,408	3,408	3,408	97%	100%	3%	-
Child Support	848	1,110	964	1,041	131%	108%	-23%	-
Civil - Limited	3,530	3,604	3,097	3,441	102%	111%	9%	-
Civil - Unlimited	5,694	4,731	6,118	5,320	83%	87%	4%	-
Cons./Guardianship	187	184	251	230	98%	92%	-7%	17
Dissolution	1,730	3,229	1,736	1,823	187%	105%	-82%	-
Domestic Violence	802	1,439	884	517	179%	58%	-121%	1,069
Estates/Trusts	683	669	692	707	98%	102%	4%	-
Felony	3,144	2,661	3,483	2,582	85%	74%	-11%	366
Infractions	30,000	26,507	27,541	24,657	88%	90%	1%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	184	126	398	349	68%	88%	19%	-
Juvenile Dependency	323	614	440	483	190%	110%	-80%	-
Mental Health	1,419	1,686	1,294	1,313	119%	101%	-17%	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,488	1,475	1,694	1,442	99%	85%	-14%	237
Misd - Traffic	691	758	724	857	110%	118%	9%	-
Other Family Petition	390	483	390	148	124%	38%	-86%	335
Parentage	153	413	172	110	270%	64%	-206%	354
Small Claims	1,233	1,158	1,257	1,071	94%	85%	-9%	110
Unlawful Detainer	1,547	946	2,955	2,090	61%	71%	10%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	4.0	2.0	50%	5.0	2.0	60%	10%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	16.0	16.0	0%	15.8	12.8	19%	19%
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Court Clerk	NA	NA	-	44.0	35.0	20%	-
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	12.0	10.0	17%	5.0	4.0	20%	3%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	NA	NA	-	10.0	9.0	10%	-
Court Program/Project Specialist	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Reporter	39.0	29.0	26%	39.0	27.0	31%	5%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Courtroom Clerk	95.0	90.0	5%	101.0	95.0	6%	1%
Examiner	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Exhibit Custodian	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Facilities Coordinator	NA	NA	-	3.0	3.0	0%	-
Hearing Officer	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	12.0	10.0	17%	9.0	8.0	11%	-6%
Interpreter	20.9	18.9	10%	NA	NA	-	-
Interpreter Coordinator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Interpreter Supervisor	NA	NA	-	21.1	18.1	14%	-
Investigator	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Law Clerk	10.0	7.0	30%	11.0	10.0	9%	-21%
Legal Process Supervisor	21.0	19.0	10%	21.0	21.0	0%	-10%
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Accounting Technician	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Senior Administrative Analyst	7.0	7.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	6.0	6.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Financial Analyst	NA	NA	-	5.0	5.0	0%	-
Senior Human Resources Analyst	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	137.0	104.0	24%	88.0	82.0	7%	-17%
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA	-	5.0	5.0	0%	-
Supervising Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Examiner	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Supervising Secretary	1.0	1.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 63,648,429
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 56,836,452
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	112.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 621,775
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Joaquin County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	83%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	81%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	12%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	34%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	50%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	38%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	49%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	34%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	39%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	2,109	1,890	2,260	1,784	90%	79%	-11%	241
Civil - Limited	5,313	5,741	5,526	4,902	108%	89%	-19%	1,069
Civil - Unlimited	3,355	2,798	3,810	2,908	83%	76%	-7%	269
Cons./Guardianship	275	203	269	240	74%	89%	15%	-
Dissolution	2,161	1,911	2,012	1,404	88%	70%	-19%	375
Domestic Violence	1,979	1,853	2,044	1,869	94%	91%	-2%	45
Estates/Trusts	831	715	777	751	86%	97%	11%	-
Felony	4,638	3,695	4,765	3,517	80%	74%	-6%	279
Infractions	53,298	56,635	56,716	51,201	106%	90%	-16%	9,066
Juvenile Delinquency	717	484	682	667	68%	98%	30%	-
Juvenile Dependency	828	1,283	862	1,366	155%	158%	4%	-
Mental Health	1,671	1,565	1,541	1,406	94%	91%	-2%	37
Misd - Non traffic	6,841	8,158	6,307	6,190	119%	98%	-21%	1,331
Misd - Traffic	4,884	5,840	4,346	4,625	120%	106%	-13%	-
Other Family Petition	852	666	832	708	78%	85%	7%	-
Parentage	165	77	170	86	47%	51%	4%	-
Small Claims	1,145	1,087	1,414	1,267	95%	90%	-5%	75
Unlawful Detainer	1,639	1,062	2,843	2,307	65%	81%	16%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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 Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.4	1.4	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	11.0	11.0	0%	10.0	10.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	3.8	3.8	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	2.0	2.0	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	25.0	0%	25.0	20.0	20%	20%
Courtroom Clerk	NA	NA	-	3.0	3.0	0%	-
Examiner	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Financial Analyst	4.0	4.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
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	76.5	70.5	8%	72.0	66.0	8%	0%
Legal Process Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
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	15.2	15.2	0%	13.6	13.6	0%	0%
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
SB371 Interpreter	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	3.0	57%	57%
Senior Attorney	9.0	9.0	0%	10.0	9.0	10%	10%
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	51.0	50.0	2%	48.0	47.0	2%	0%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Legal Process Clerk	70.0	70.0	0%	71.0	71.0	0%	0%
Senior Support Services Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
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	3.0	3.0	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 Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
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%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 50,235,466
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 55,277,714
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,613,809
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 5,615,066
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 4,782,591
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 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

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	68%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	98%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	33%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	73%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	16%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	46%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	37%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	55%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	62%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1	1	2	1	100%	50%	-50%	1
Child Support	358	332	370	450	93%	122%	29%	-
Civil - Limited	1,273	1,532	1,145	1,190	120%	104%	-16%	-
Civil - Unlimited	988	927	1,074	1,050	94%	98%	4%	-
Cons./Guardianship	87	71	69	65	82%	94%	13%	-
Dissolution	793	809	716	682	102%	95%	-7%	48
Domestic Violence	315	252	332	298	80%	90%	10%	-
Estates/Trusts	358	315	295	282	88%	96%	8%	-
Felony	1,393	1,160	1,473	1,234	83%	84%	1%	-
Infractions	25,924	21,299	31,321	22,536	82%	72%	-10%	3,197
Juvenile Delinquency	111	99	155	130	89%	84%	-5%	8
Juvenile Dependency	148	121	157	152	82%	97%	15%	-
Mental Health	896	788	940	902	88%	96%	8%	-
Misd - Non traffic	4,181	3,182	4,473	4,165	76%	93%	17%	-
Misd - Traffic	2,445	1,862	2,641	2,632	76%	100%	24%	-
Other Family Petition	163	149	175	102	91%	58%	-33%	58
Parentage	59	51	71	44	86%	62%	-24%	17
Small Claims	306	284	399	341	93%	85%	-7%	29
Unlawful Detainer	309	309	347	358	100%	103%	3%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	2.0	2.0	0%	-100%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Attorney	5.0	5.0	0%	4.6	4.6	0%	0%
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	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%
Court Program/Project Specialist	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Court Records Clerk	7.0	4.0	43%	6.0	5.0	17%	-26%
Court Records Supervisor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Court Reporter	10.0	8.0	20%	9.0	8.0	11%	-9%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Courtroom Clerk	19.0	19.0	0%	19.0	19.0	0%	0%
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 Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Law Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	36.8	34.8	5%	38.0	34.0	11%	6%
Legal Process Supervisor	5.0	4.0	20%	4.0	4.0	0%	-20%
Mediator/Counselor	NA	NA	-	3.0	3.0	0%	-
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Accounting Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Attorney	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Court Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	6.0	5.0	17%	7.0	7.0	0%	-17%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	3.0	3.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 18,151,569
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 19,973,484
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 673,198
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 385,944
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of San Mateo County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	83%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	80%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	37%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	54%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	7%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	10%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	94%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	41%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	48%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	62%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	26%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	60%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	457	471	479	508	103%	106%	3%	-
Civil - Limited	3,313	4,471	3,032	3,854	135%	127%	-8%	-
Civil - Unlimited	2,710	2,384	2,951	2,615	88%	89%	1%	-
Cons./Guardianship	254	209	311	292	82%	94%	12%	-
Dissolution	1,570	1,415	1,655	1,288	90%	78%	-12%	204
Domestic Violence	561	560	701	703	100%	100%	0%	-
Estates/Trusts	1,007	853	1,046	911	85%	87%	2%	-
Felony	2,458	1,721	2,698	2,253	70%	84%	13%	-
Infractions	68,885	68,744	63,679	64,137	100%	101%	1%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	253	226	397	321	89%	81%	-8%	34
Juvenile Dependency	96	56	103	76	58%	74%	15%	-
Mental Health	512	676	521	497	132%	95%	-37%	191
Misd - Non traffic	6,316	5,668	7,130	6,510	90%	91%	2%	-
Misd - Traffic	3,325	3,841	2,532	3,155	116%	125%	9%	-
Other Family Petition	310	197	366	260	64%	71%	7%	-
Parentage	117	56	149	43	48%	29%	-19%	28
Small Claims	811	713	929	1,027	88%	111%	23%	-
Unlawful Detainer	723	511	1,542	1,453	71%	94%	24%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	0.0	100%	3.0	1.0	67%	-33%
Administrative Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
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	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Commissioner	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	11.0	11.0	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	10.0	10.0	0%	12.0	12.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	44.0	44.0	0%	16.0	12.0	25%	25%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	4.0	3.0	25%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	30.0	20.0	33%	30.0	20.0	33%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	12.0	12.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
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	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Human Resources Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Human Resources 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	10.5	31%	15.2	8.5	44%	13%
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
Managing Attorney	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	4.0	33%	6.0	4.0	33%	0%
Paralegal	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Purchasing Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Senior Accounting Technician	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Senior Attorney	18.0	17.0	6%	17.0	14.0	18%	12%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Court Clerk	51.0	48.0	6%	79.0	73.0	8%	2%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	33.0	33.0	0%	41.0	39.0	5%	5%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
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 Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
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	1.0	0%	0%
Support Services Supervisor	10.0	9.0	10%	11.0	11.0	0%	-10%

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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 43,950,939
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 47,815,932
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	91.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,612,719
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 102,961
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 74,100
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Santa Barbara County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 01:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	54%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	45%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	71%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	13%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	37%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	45%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	64%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	70%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	204	0	203	102	0%	50%	50%	-
Child Support	427	453	511	598	106%	117%	11%	-
Civil - Limited	2,052	2,145	1,969	1,839	105%	93%	-11%	219
Civil - Unlimited	1,757	1,360	1,904	1,452	77%	76%	-1%	22
Cons./Guardianship	163	94	154	110	58%	71%	14%	-
Dissolution	1,156	977	1,116	883	85%	79%	-5%	60
Domestic Violence	405	171	569	234	42%	41%	-1%	6
Estates/Trusts	483	257	466	354	53%	76%	23%	-
Felony	2,187	1,179	2,388	1,539	54%	64%	11%	-
Infractions	36,929	34,834	32,859	30,995	94%	94%	0%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	302	233	406	321	77%	79%	2%	-
Juvenile Dependency	250	239	233	206	96%	88%	-7%	17
Mental Health	685	527	802	718	77%	90%	13%	-
Misd - Non traffic	4,273	3,988	4,180	4,363	93%	104%	11%	-
Misd - Traffic	2,687	2,670	2,234	2,384	99%	107%	7%	-
Other Family Petition	328	161	311	150	49%	48%	-1%	3
Parentage	202	77	193	85	38%	44%	6%	-
Small Claims	575	540	654	592	94%	91%	-3%	22
Unlawful Detainer	574	361	929	769	63%	83%	20%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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)	4.5	4.5	0%	4.6	4.6	0%	0%
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program Administrator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	6.8	6.0	12%	7.0	7.0	0%	-12%
Calendar Administrator	0.8	0.8	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	3.8	3.8	0%	3.8	3.0	20%	20%
Commissioner	1.3	1.3	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%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	15.0	13.8	8%	14.8	11.8	20%	12%
Courtroom Clerk	37.6	34.0	10%	37.0	34.0	8%	-2%
Examiner	1.2	1.2	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	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	0.7	0.2	62%	1.2	1.0	20%	-42%
Investigator	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Jury Commissioner	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	50.7	45.0	11%	52.8	50.8	4%	-7%
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	6.8	6.0	12%	7.0	7.0	0%	-12%
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	6.0	6.0	0%	5.2	5.0	5%	5%
SB371 Interpreter	11.0	11.0	0%	10.8	10.0	7%	7%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Information Systems Technician	2.8	2.0	29%	3.0	3.0	0%	-29%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	13.0	13.0	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%
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%	1.0	1.0	0%	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%	1.0	1.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 26,458,643
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 28,186,948
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	93.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 277,736
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 909,750
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Santa Clara County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	58%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	79%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	31%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	76%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	34%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	79%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	60%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	11%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	29%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	34%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	286	209	1,745	1,723	73%	99%	26%	-
Child Support	922	790	1,322	927	86%	70%	-16%	206
Civil - Limited	6,817	6,851	7,314	7,457	100%	102%	1%	-
Civil - Unlimited	6,091	4,453	7,564	5,463	73%	72%	-1%	67
Cons./Guardianship	556	142	558	270	26%	48%	23%	-
Dissolution	4,173	3,043	4,243	3,333	73%	79%	6%	-
Domestic Violence	2,012	1,430	2,090	1,799	71%	86%	15%	-
Estates/Trusts	1,551	705	1,798	1,081	45%	60%	15%	-
Felony	6,963	3,667	7,281	4,069	53%	56%	3%	-
Infractions	92,962	64,753	81,770	156,846	70%	192%	122%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	588	419	691	460	71%	67%	-5%	32
Juvenile Dependency	123	101	109	107	82%	98%	16%	-
Mental Health	1,063	451	1,355	773	42%	57%	15%	-
Misd - Non traffic	8,443	7,961	9,852	12,029	94%	122%	28%	-
Misd - Traffic	5,717	6,445	5,466	10,598	113%	194%	81%	-
Other Family Petition	534	177	484	224	33%	46%	13%	-
Parentage	740	158	693	200	21%	29%	8%	-
Small Claims	1,903	1,080	2,256	1,971	57%	87%	31%	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,686	814	4,041	3,180	48%	79%	30%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.1	0.5	51%	4.6	4.2	9%	-42%
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%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	10.0	9.0	10%	11.0	11.0	0%	-10%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Program/Project Specialist	4.0	4.0	0%	3.9	3.9	0%	0%
Court Reporter	40.6	35.6	12%	39.1	28.5	27%	15%
Courtroom Clerk	86.0	82.0	5%	95.8	93.8	2%	-3%
Examiner	16.0	16.0	0%	16.0	16.0	0%	0%
Facilities Coordinator	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Human Resources 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%	4.0	3.0	25%	0%
Interpreter	19.5	16.5	15%	19.5	15.5	21%	6%
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Investigator	7.2	7.2	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Legal Process Clerk	101.3	84.3	17%	110.3	98.3	11%	-6%
Legal Process Supervisor	24.0	24.0	0%	24.0	24.0	0%	0%
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	6.7	6.6	2%	6.6	6.6	0%	-2%
Public Information Officer	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	8.0	8.0	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Administrative Analyst	7.0	7.0	0%	8.0	5.0	38%	38%
Senior Attorney	25.0	25.0	0%	26.0	24.0	8%	8%
Senior Examiner	5.0	5.0	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	9.0	8.0	11%	8.0	7.0	13%	2%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	55.0	55.0	0%	58.0	56.0	3%	3%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	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 Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Supervising Investigator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Support Services Assistant	20.0	18.0	10%	20.0	20.0	0%	-10%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 92,486,457
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 100,038,958
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	92.50%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 3,481,227
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 190,659
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Santa Cruz County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	74%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	78%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	36%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	55%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	48%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	56%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	58%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	41%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	36%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	58%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	65%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	115	123	139	116	107%	83%	-24%	33
Civil - Limited	1,054	1,209	994	1,015	115%	102%	-13%	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,188	1,037	1,225	1,129	87%	92%	5%	-
Cons./Guardianship	83	81	84	80	98%	95%	-2%	2
Dissolution	739	681	711	635	92%	89%	-3%	20
Domestic Violence	314	291	396	318	93%	80%	-12%	49
Estates/Trusts	297	280	303	286	94%	94%	0%	-
Felony	1,439	1,072	1,558	1,125	74%	72%	-2%	36
Infractions	18,185	15,831	20,766	17,579	87%	85%	-2%	499
Juvenile Delinquency	157	155	181	141	99%	78%	-21%	38
Juvenile Dependency	95	80	93	77	84%	83%	-1%	1
Mental Health	284	247	298	238	87%	80%	-7%	21
Misd - Non traffic	2,270	2,913	2,188	2,263	128%	103%	-25%	-
Misd - Traffic	1,986	2,083	1,661	1,803	105%	109%	4%	-
Other Family Petition	209	164	190	255	78%	134%	56%	-
Parentage	60	71	43	43	118%	100%	-18%	-
Small Claims	365	361	370	356	99%	96%	-3%	10
Unlawful Detainer	267	229	381	396	86%	104%	18%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Attorney	5.2	5.2	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Calendar Administrator	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	1.5	1.5	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	7.0	7.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	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	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	10.0	8.0	20%	10.0	6.0	40%	20%
Courtroom Clerk	19.6	18.6	5%	19.6	18.6	5%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Family Law Facilitator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	6.0	3.0	50%	6.0	2.0	67%	17%
Interpreter Coordinator	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Investigator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Law Library Technician	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Legal Process Clerk	44.8	43.8	2%	45.8	44.8	2%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Purchasing Agent	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Purchasing Supervisor	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Accountant-Auditor	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	5.0	2.0	60%	5.0	5.0	0%	-60%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Attorney	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Information Systems Technician	4.0	3.0	25%	3.0	3.0	0%	-25%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 16,342,609
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 17,999,527
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.80%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 400,166
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 10,044
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Shasta County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	97%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	99%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	47%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	64%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	70%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	58%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	36%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	51%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	72%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	44%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	75%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	493	316	692	662	64%	96%	32%	-
Civil - Limited	1,241	1,024	1,138	1,123	83%	99%	16%	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,079	586	931	833	54%	89%	35%	-
Cons./Guardianship	203	139	173	158	68%	91%	23%	-
Dissolution	654	547	710	658	84%	93%	9%	-
Domestic Violence	624	609	616	596	98%	97%	-1%	5
Estates/Trusts	406	235	307	302	58%	98%	40%	-
Felony	1,375	961	2,246	1,382	70%	62%	-8%	188
Infractions	26,232	15,744	27,688	20,143	60%	73%	13%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	123	56	213	161	46%	76%	30%	-
Juvenile Dependency	254	115	213	253	45%	119%	74%	-
Mental Health	256	434	349	345	170%	99%	-71%	247
Misd - Non traffic	1,810	1,338	4,238	2,447	74%	58%	-16%	686
Misd - Traffic	635	428	1,803	717	67%	40%	-28%	498
Other Family Petition	365	235	365	245	64%	67%	3%	-
Parentage	80	38	118	40	47%	34%	-14%	16
Small Claims	251	165	310	284	66%	92%	26%	-
Unlawful Detainer	469	260	646	678	55%	105%	50%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Accounting Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	6.4	6.4	0%	7.7	7.2	6%	6%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Calendar Administrator	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Commissioner	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Attendant	10.0	10.0	0%	10.0	9.0	10%	10%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	8.0	7.0	13%	7.0	7.0	0%	-13%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	8.8	8.8	0%	8.5	1.5	82%	82%
Courtroom Clerk	9.0	9.0	0%	9.0	9.0	0%	0%
Deputy Marshal	28.5	28.5	0%	28.0	22.0	21%	21%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	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%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Jury Services Assistant	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Legal Process Clerk	50.5	50.5	0%	53.5	46.5	13%	13%
Legal Process Supervisor	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	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	3.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	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%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	11.0	11.0	0%	11.0	11.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Supervising Court Reporter	0.8	0.8	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 15,583,110
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 17,175,140
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.70%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 632,583
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sierra County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	09:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	69%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	88%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	88%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	22%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	33%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	4%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	10%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	50%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	7	4	6	5	57%	83%	26%	-
Civil - Limited	9	11	9	9	122%	100%	-22%	-
Civil - Unlimited	19	18	19	13	95%	68%	-26%	5
Cons./Guardianship	0	1	5	1	-	20%	-	-
Dissolution	13	4	8	17	31%	212%	182%	-
Domestic Violence	7	7	10	7	100%	70%	-30%	3
Estates/Trusts	13	4	7	8	31%	114%	84%	-
Felony	35	18	28	11	51%	39%	-12%	3
Infractions	317	279	431	388	88%	90%	2%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	2	1	1	1	50%	100%	50%	-
Juvenile Dependency	6	10	8	4	167%	50%	-117%	9
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Misd - Non traffic	28	37	37	21	132%	57%	-75%	28
Misd - Traffic	35	31	39	30	89%	77%	-12%	5
Other Family Petition	2	2	1	1	100%	100%	0%	-
Parentage	1	0	3	0	0%	0%	0%	0
Small Claims	1	2	2	0	200%	0%	-200%	4
Unlawful Detainer	3	5	3	0	167%	0%	-167%	5

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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 Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 950,000
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 392,700
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	241.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 38,922
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 17,019
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 108,933
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Siskiyou County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	91%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	32%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	72%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	41%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	73%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	22%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	43%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	80	81	101	37	101%	37%	-65%	65
Civil - Limited	266	255	233	226	96%	97%	1%	-
Civil - Unlimited	237	182	292	203	77%	70%	-7%	21
Cons./Guardianship	41	32	43	22	78%	51%	-27%	12
Dissolution	170	205	160	130	121%	81%	-39%	63
Domestic Violence	180	164	192	184	91%	96%	5%	-
Estates/Trusts	136	117	129	93	86%	72%	-14%	18
Felony	568	352	600	298	62%	50%	-12%	74
Infractions	6,356	2,726	8,438	5,203	43%	62%	19%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	24	18	28	22	75%	79%	4%	-
Juvenile Dependency	49	2	48	11	4%	23%	19%	-
Mental Health	55	1	45	0	2%	0%	-2%	1
Misd - Non traffic	547	419	638	351	77%	55%	-22%	138
Misd - Traffic	520	282	617	375	54%	61%	7%	-
Other Family Petition	114	68	94	62	60%	66%	6%	-
Parentage	10	14	16	10	140%	63%	-77%	12
Small Claims	53	51	69	60	96%	87%	-9%	6
Unlawful Detainer	120	91	209	207	76%	99%	23%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	0.6	0.6	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%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	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%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,227,273
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 4,651,574
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 165,363
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Solano County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	07:30 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	69%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	95%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	25%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	39%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	44%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	61%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	NR

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	1,010	705	1,049	582	70%	55%	-14%	150
Civil - Limited	3,160	3,336	2,950	2,832	106%	96%	-10%	282
Civil - Unlimited	1,686	1,045	1,987	1,041	62%	52%	-10%	191
Cons./Guardianship	170	157	207	161	92%	78%	-15%	30
Dissolution	1,380	992	1,401	977	72%	70%	-2%	30
Domestic Violence	923	18	1,069	77	2%	7%	5%	-
Estates/Trusts	439	98	435	190	22%	44%	21%	-
Felony	2,341	1,551	1,886	1,488	66%	79%	13%	-
Infractions	30,983	37,225	33,581	34,489	120%	103%	-17%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	178	1,560	133	1,078	876%	811%	-66%	-
Juvenile Dependency	197	150	127	203	76%	160%	84%	-
Mental Health	586	714	572	714	122%	125%	3%	-
Misd - Non traffic	2,304	1,897	1,867	1,879	82%	101%	18%	-
Misd - Traffic	1,795	1,371	1,494	1,600	76%	107%	31%	-
Other Family Petition	271	115	277	129	42%	47%	4%	-
Parentage	315	116	350	138	37%	39%	3%	-
Small Claims	572	516	614	539	90%	88%	-2%	15
Unlawful Detainer	1,024	668	1,906	1,734	65%	91%	26%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accounting Technician	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	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	3.0	3.0	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	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	3.0	3.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	3.0	3.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program Manager	3.0	3.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Court Reporter	18.1	10.5	42%	18.0	11.0	39%	-3%
Courtroom Clerk	30.0	30.0	0%	31.0	30.0	3%	3%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	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	1.0	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	58.0	58.0	0%	59.0	55.0	7%	7%
Legal Process Supervisor	8.0	8.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	5.0	5.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Payroll Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Senior Attorney	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	5.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	8.0	8.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	19.0	19.0	0%	18.0	18.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 28,222,823
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 31,142,713
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.60%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,054,521
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 50,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sonoma County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 03:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	89%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	81%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	95%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	99%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	29%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	51%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	31%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	61%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	6%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	11%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	30%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	18%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	40%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	50%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	466	283	426	345	61%	81%	20%	-
Civil - Limited	2,383	2,511	2,425	2,373	105%	98%	-8%	182
Civil - Unlimited	2,215	2,009	2,356	2,143	91%	91%	0%	-
Cons./Guardianship	155	37	121	27	24%	22%	-2%	2
Dissolution	1,329	1,069	1,291	1,213	80%	94%	14%	-
Domestic Violence	542	18	581	33	3%	6%	2%	-
Estates/Trusts	615	487	594	481	79%	81%	2%	-
Felony	2,061	1,748	2,121	1,873	85%	88%	3%	-
Infractions	27,161	26,118	30,502	30,871	96%	101%	5%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	191	177	327	318	93%	97%	5%	-
Juvenile Dependency	278	183	215	168	66%	78%	12%	-
Mental Health	742	425	877	440	57%	50%	-7%	62
Misd - Non traffic	3,352	3,061	4,029	3,732	91%	93%	1%	-
Misd - Traffic	2,450	2,323	2,734	3,253	95%	119%	24%	-
Other Family Petition	256	178	237	164	70%	69%	0%	1
Parentage	183	56	176	76	31%	43%	13%	-
Small Claims	636	675	806	956	106%	119%	12%	-
Unlawful Detainer	532	414	981	854	78%	87%	9%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Administrative Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Attorney	7.0	7.0	0%	7.0	7.0	0%	0%
Calendar Clerk	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0%	-
Commissioner	5.0	5.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	9.0	5.0	44%	1.0	1.0	0%	-44%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	9.0	5.0	44%	4.0	4.0	0%	-44%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	4.0	33%	1.0	1.0	0%	-33%
Court Division Director/Branch Administrator	6.0	4.0	33%	3.0	3.0	0%	-33%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 Records Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Reporter	15.0	9.0	40%	15.0	10.0	33%	-7%
Courtroom Clerk	41.0	37.0	10%	40.0	35.0	13%	3%
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	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	0.0	100%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Human Resources Technician	NA	NA	-	2.0	0.0	100%	-
Information Systems Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Information Systems Engineer	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Information Systems Technician	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Interpreter	8.8	4.0	55%	8.8	1.0	89%	34%
Interpreter Coordinator	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Investigator	3.0	2.0	33%	3.0	2.0	33%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	31.0	22.0	29%	24.0	18.0	25%	-4%
Legal Process Supervisor	4.0	3.0	25%	5.0	5.0	0%	-25%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	8.0	5.0	38%	8.0	7.0	13%	-25%
Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Mediator/Counselor	5.0	3.0	40%	5.0	3.0	40%	0%
Paralegal	2.0	1.0	50%	3.0	3.0	0%	-50%
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%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Secretary	2.0	1.0	50%	2.0	1.0	50%	0%
Senior Accounting Clerk	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Senior Administrative Analyst	2.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Senior Information Systems Technician	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Legal Process Clerk	30.0	24.0	20%	25.0	24.0	4%	-16%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Senior Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Courtroom Clerk	4.0	4.0	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 29,946,481
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 32,952,277
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 508,521
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 129,389
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Stanislaus County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:15 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	93%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	42%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	81%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	48%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	36%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	42%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	57%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	44%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	57%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	65%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	1,478	1,500	1,321	1,321	101%	100%	-1%	-
Child Support	1,183	1,024	1,824	1,099	87%	60%	-26%	480
Civil - Limited	4,043	4,628	4,205	4,236	114%	101%	-14%	-
Civil - Unlimited	2,315	2,324	2,635	2,484	100%	94%	-6%	161
Cons./Guardianship	330	292	324	324	88%	100%	12%	-
Dissolution	1,666	1,779	1,727	1,849	107%	107%	0%	-
Domestic Violence	1,414	1,015	1,488	1,155	72%	78%	6%	-
Estates/Trusts	599	611	564	535	102%	95%	-7%	40
Felony	4,328	3,598	4,479	3,850	83%	86%	3%	-
Infractions	30,610	23,608	30,016	22,724	77%	76%	-1%	426
Juvenile Delinquency	285	316	353	419	111%	119%	8%	-
Juvenile Dependency	241	232	167	183	96%	110%	13%	-
Mental Health	780	788	1,009	964	101%	96%	-5%	55
Misd - Non traffic	4,906	5,060	5,271	5,833	103%	111%	8%	-
Misd - Traffic	3,028	2,579	2,660	2,905	85%	109%	24%	-
Other Family Petition	780	572	863	676	73%	78%	5%	-
Parentage	152	114	129	125	75%	97%	22%	-
Small Claims	1,375	1,329	1,283	1,402	97%	109%	13%	-
Unlawful Detainer	1,297	1,176	1,629	2,220	91%	136%	46%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	4.0	2.0	50%	3.0	3.0	0%	-50%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.2	0.2	0%	0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Attorney	5.5	5.5	0%	5.5	5.5	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	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	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%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Program/Project Specialist	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Court Records Clerk	5.5	1.5	73%	0.5	0.5	0%	-73%
Court Reporter	16.0	13.0	19%	16.0	12.0	25%	6%
Courtroom Clerk	26.0	24.0	8%	22.0	20.0	9%	1%
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Financial Analyst	5.0	5.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Human Resources Analyst	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Information Systems Analyst	6.0	5.0	17%	6.0	6.0	0%	-17%
Interpreter	0.5	0.5	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Interpreter Coordinator	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Investigator	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	94.5	88.5	6%	93.5	85.0	9%	3%
Legal Process Supervisor	15.0	15.0	0%	15.0	15.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	2.8	2.2	18%	2.7	2.5	9%	-9%
Paralegal	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Public Information Officer	NA	NA	-	1.0	0.0	100%	-
Purchasing Agent	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Secretary	5.6	4.6	18%	5.0	5.0	0%	-18%
Senior Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Court Reporter	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	11.0	10.0	9%	15.0	15.0	0%	-9%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	4.0	4.0	0%	5.0	4.0	20%	20%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	26.0	24.0	8%	26.0	25.0	4%	-4%

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Support Services Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Supervising Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Supervising Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.5	1.0	33%	33%
Support Services Assistant	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	0.0	100%	50%

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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 30,992,431
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 34,109,559
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,096,474
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,337,645
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 15,000
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Sutter County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	83%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	93%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	23%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	50%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	45%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	50%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	17%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	57%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	42%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	50%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	24	12	6	4	50%	67%	17%	-
Child Support	212	222	304	319	105%	105%	0%	-
Civil - Limited	610	721	617	559	118%	91%	-28%	170
Civil - Unlimited	461	491	484	454	107%	94%	-13%	61
Cons./Guardianship	69	49	71	58	71%	82%	11%	-
Dissolution	306	315	306	280	103%	92%	-11%	35
Domestic Violence	471	192	459	272	41%	59%	18%	-
Estates/Trusts	124	90	101	83	73%	82%	10%	-
Felony	1,253	774	1,205	792	62%	66%	4%	-
Infractions	8,149	7,245	8,885	7,472	89%	84%	-5%	427
Juvenile Delinquency	56	42	38	20	75%	53%	-22%	9
Juvenile Dependency	137	65	94	19	47%	20%	-27%	26
Mental Health	147	117	197	120	80%	61%	-19%	37
Misd - Non traffic	1,549	1,222	1,163	1,098	79%	94%	16%	-
Misd - Traffic	670	488	622	484	73%	78%	5%	-
Other Family Petition	126	126	142	125	100%	88%	-12%	17
Parentage	24	26	30	23	108%	77%	-32%	9
Small Claims	92	69	107	162	75%	151%	76%	-
Unlawful Detainer	236	201	287	332	85%	116%	31%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	2.0	2.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Administrative Analyst	3.0	3.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	0%	0.3	0.3	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Supervisor	4.0	4.0	0%	3.5	2.5	29%	29%
Court Attendant	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	30.0	27.0	10%	30.0	27.0	10%	0%
Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Law Librarian.	NA	NA	-	1.5	1.5	0%	-
Court Program Manager	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Custodian	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%
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	4.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Investigator	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Senior Court Attendant	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	4.0	4.0	0%	4.0	3.0	25%	25%
Senior Investigator	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Senior Maintenance Worker	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 7,897,431
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 8,690,114
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 292,511
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 745,686
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 586,334
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Tehama County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	86%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	92%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	84%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	50%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	40%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	18%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	57%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	47%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	70%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	77%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	284	272	290	309	96%	107%	11%	-
Civil - Limited	369	393	403	337	107%	84%	-23%	92
Civil - Unlimited	287	301	334	283	105%	85%	-20%	67
Cons./Guardianship	54	49	49	58	91%	118%	28%	-
Dissolution	242	242	259	243	100%	94%	-6%	16
Domestic Violence	274	257	271	319	94%	118%	24%	-
Estates/Trusts	106	104	99	100	98%	101%	3%	-
Felony	699	471	718	498	67%	69%	2%	-
Infractions	5,531	5,259	5,972	4,476	95%	75%	-20%	1,202
Juvenile Delinquency	38	23	41	51	61%	124%	64%	-
Juvenile Dependency	102	92	86	89	90%	103%	13%	-
Mental Health	152	179	198	181	118%	91%	-26%	52
Misd - Non traffic	1,198	1,065	1,228	916	89%	75%	-14%	176
Misd - Traffic	1,154	777	825	809	67%	98%	31%	-
Other Family Petition	99	61	128	117	62%	91%	30%	-
Parentage	43	28	70	40	65%	57%	-8%	6
Small Claims	209	186	187	326	89%	174%	85%	-
Unlawful Detainer	182	141	256	222	77%	87%	9%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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)	1.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Administrative 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	0.8	0.8	0%	0.8	0.8	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	100%	0%
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 Reporter	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	0.0	100%	100%
Courtroom Clerk	16.0	15.0	6%	13.0	13.0	0%	-6%
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	11.0	11.0	0%	16.0	15.0	6%	6%
Mediator/Counselor	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Office Assistant	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 5,766,918
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 6,362,648
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.60%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 234,829
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 80,316
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 7,819
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Trinity County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	73%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	86%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	89%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	53%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	76%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	27%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	42%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	10%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	24%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	14%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	20%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	45%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	53	36	29	19	68%	66%	-2%	1
Civil - Limited	46	45	42	35	98%	83%	-14%	6
Civil - Unlimited	123	73	99	63	59%	64%	4%	-
Cons./Guardianship	11	6	9	7	55%	78%	23%	-
Dissolution	44	20	43	31	45%	72%	27%	-
Domestic Violence	53	29	48	34	55%	71%	16%	-
Estates/Trusts	37	19	41	31	51%	76%	24%	-
Felony	215	136	193	166	63%	86%	23%	-
Infractions	1,293	1,384	1,816	1,741	107%	96%	-11%	203
Juvenile Delinquency	32	20	34	14	62%	41%	-21%	7
Juvenile Dependency	15	23	20	12	153%	60%	-93%	19
Mental Health	2	1	6	1	50%	17%	-33%	2
Misd - Non traffic	232	218	242	275	94%	114%	20%	-
Misd - Traffic	252	176	188	240	70%	128%	58%	-
Other Family Petition	62	34	84	25	55%	30%	-25%	21
Parentage	9	3	6	3	33%	50%	17%	-
Small Claims	16	10	13	9	63%	69%	7%	-
Unlawful Detainer	28	27	39	32	96%	82%	-14%	6

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	0.9	0.5	50%	0.5	0.5	0%	-50%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Clerk	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	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Deputy Marshal	3.0	3.0	0%	3.5	3.5	0%	0%
Marshal	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	0.5	0.5	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Senior Court Clerk	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Senior Secretary	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%

³Each 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.

⁴“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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 2,063,314
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 1,926,810
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	107.10%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 4,771
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Tulare County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	80%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	90%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	46%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	73%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	76%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	79%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	14%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	42%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	21%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	38%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	1,561	1,326	2,126	1,544	85%	73%	-12%	262
Civil - Limited	3,144	4,017	3,113	3,116	128%	100%	-28%	-
Civil - Unlimited	1,841	1,725	2,061	1,871	94%	91%	-3%	60
Cons./Guardianship	229	216	229	263	94%	115%	21%	-
Dissolution	1,553	1,546	1,503	1,620	100%	108%	8%	-
Domestic Violence	1,359	1,287	1,419	1,474	95%	104%	9%	-
Estates/Trusts	518	563	509	546	109%	107%	-1%	-
Felony	3,431	2,147	2,933	2,376	63%	81%	18%	-
Infractions	36,367	34,543	39,639	44,779	95%	113%	18%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	458	410	504	502	90%	100%	10%	-
Juvenile Dependency	597	569	700	666	95%	95%	0%	1
Mental Health	1,042	1,011	764	813	97%	106%	9%	-
Misd - Non traffic	7,894	7,074	5,414	6,834	90%	126%	37%	-
Misd - Traffic	4,764	3,868	3,136	5,303	81%	169%	88%	-
Other Family Petition	949	737	1,047	1,017	78%	97%	19%	-
Parentage	182	145	194	197	80%	102%	22%	-
Small Claims	484	481	562	556	99%	99%	0%	3
Unlawful Detainer	1,056	905	1,353	1,342	86%	99%	13%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	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	2.0	2.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Administrative Support Staff (temporary, part-time, intern or student worker)	5.0	3.0	40%	7.0	3.0	57%	17%
Administrative Technician	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Attorney	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	12.0	10.0	17%	11.0	10.0	9%	-8%
Court Clerk	13.0	13.0	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%
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	19.0	0%	19.0	17.0	11%	11%
Courtroom Clerk	38.0	33.0	13%	38.0	37.0	3%	-10%
Examiner	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	5.0	17%	17%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Financial Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Analyst	7.0	5.0	29%	8.0	6.0	25%	-4%
Information Systems Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	0.0	100%	100%
Interpreter	8.0	3.0	63%	8.0	3.0	63%	0%
Investigator	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	4.0	20%	0%
Law Clerk	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	81.0	80.0	1%	82.0	78.0	5%	4%
Legal Process Supervisor	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	2.0	33%	33%
Legal/Judicial Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Paralegal	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
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	0.0	100%	0%
Senior Court Records Clerk	2.0	0.0	100%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Court Reporter	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Courtroom Clerk	13.0	13.0	0%	13.0	13.0	0%	0%
Senior Exhibit Custodian	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Office Assistant	NA	NA	-	1.0	1.0	0%	-
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
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 Revenue Collection Specialist	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 30,883,782
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 33,983,658
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,243,632
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Tuolumne County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 02:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	91%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	97%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	15%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	28%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	52%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	65%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	39%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	47%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	65%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	16%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	24%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	52%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	102	81	86	83	79%	97%	17%	-
Civil - Limited	201	246	228	205	122%	90%	-32%	74
Civil - Unlimited	357	278	344	300	78%	87%	9%	-
Cons./Guardianship	31	25	38	38	81%	100%	19%	-
Dissolution	185	191	202	126	103%	62%	-41%	83
Domestic Violence	151	114	182	129	75%	71%	-5%	8
Estates/Trusts	127	109	101	102	86%	101%	15%	-
Felony	577	549	523	461	95%	88%	-7%	37
Infractions	2,794	2,897	2,736	2,753	104%	101%	-3%	-
Juvenile Delinquency	35	41	52	41	117%	79%	-38%	20
Juvenile Dependency	77	71	114	103	92%	90%	-2%	2
Mental Health	94	89	111	101	95%	91%	-4%	4
Misd - Non traffic	860	1,196	975	1,040	139%	107%	-32%	-
Misd - Traffic	695	664	605	641	96%	106%	10%	-
Other Family Petition	77	61	70	43	79%	61%	-18%	12
Parentage	37	1	35	7	3%	20%	17%	-
Small Claims	108	120	109	106	111%	97%	-14%	15
Unlawful Detainer	121	106	143	105	88%	73%	-14%	20

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			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 Technician	3.0	1.0	66%	3.0	2.0	33%	-33%
Administrative Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	0.0	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	0.0	100%	0%
Commissioner	0.8	0.8	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	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	3.0	1.0	67%	3.0	1.0	67%	0%
Courtroom Clerk	11.0	7.0	36%	7.0	6.0	14%	-22%
Family Law Facilitator	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	0.0	100%	1.0	1.0	0%	-100%
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	14.0	14.0	0%	17.8	16.0	10%	10%
Senior Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 4,783,130
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 5,065,303
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	94.40%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 264,169
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 69,606

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Ventura County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	NR
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	NR
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	16%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	35%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	83%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	87%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	53%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	34%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	40%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	54%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	47%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	65%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	70%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	544	524	365	352	96%	96%	0%	-
Child Support	750	729	747	909	97%	122%	24%	-
Civil - Limited	4,136	4,819	4,490	3,878	117%	86%	-30%	1,353
Civil - Unlimited	3,494	3,066	3,954	3,084	88%	78%	-10%	386
Cons./Guardianship	298	268	303	174	90%	57%	-33%	98
Dissolution	2,185	2,412	2,200	2,179	110%	99%	-11%	-
Domestic Violence	1,062	741	1,150	865	70%	75%	5%	-
Estates/Trusts	687	447	752	400	65%	53%	-12%	89
Felony	2,634	1,989	3,065	2,277	76%	74%	-1%	37
Infractions	71,808	67,581	75,783	63,971	94%	84%	-10%	7,351
Juvenile Delinquency	537	463	680	615	86%	90%	4%	-
Juvenile Dependency	245	620	217	419	253%	193%	-60%	-
Mental Health	849	2,488	933	2,228	293%	239%	-54%	-
Misd - Non traffic	8,260	7,056	7,788	8,617	85%	111%	25%	-
Misd - Traffic	3,157	3,334	3,828	3,559	106%	93%	-13%	484
Other Family Petition	506	111	513	104	22%	20%	-2%	9
Parentage	431	398	234	439	92%	188%	95%	-
Small Claims	993	1,017	1,183	1,137	102%	96%	-6%	75
Unlawful Detainer	1,187	983	1,985	1,688	83%	85%	2%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	8.0	5.0	38%	7.0	6.0	14%	-24%
Accounting Clerk	14.0	12.0	14%	14.0	12.6	10%	-4%
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%	4.6	4.6	0%	0%
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	14.0	13.0	7%	16.5	15.0	9%	2%
Child Services Provider	1.0	0.0	100%	2.0	0.0	100%	0%
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	7.0	7.0	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
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	8.0	0%	8.0	7.0	13%	13%
Court Program/Project Supervisor	23.0	21.0	9%	22.0	20.0	9%	0%
Court Reporter	28.0	20.0	29%	29.0	17.0	41%	12%
Courtroom Clerk	55.0	54.0	2%	55.0	53.0	4%	2%
Examiner	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Family Law Facilitator	5.0	5.0	0%	2.5	2.0	20%	20%
Human Resources 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	10.0	9.0	10%	11.0	10.0	9%	-1%
Interpreter Supervisor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Legal Process Clerk	71.0	61.0	14%	73.0	69.0	5%	-9%
Managing Attorney	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Mediator/Counselor	14.0	14.0	0%	15.0	15.0	0%	0%
Revenue Collection Specialist	28.0	24.0	14%	28.0	24.0	14%	0%
Secretary	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Accounting Technician	6.0	5.0	17%	5.0	5.0	0%	-17%
Senior Administrative Analyst	8.2	7.2	12%	8.2	7.2	12%	0%
Senior Human Resources 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%

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Information Systems Technician	6.0	6.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	14.0	13.0	7%	12.0	11.0	8%	1%
Senior Legal/Judicial Secretary	9.0	8.0	11%	9.0	8.0	11%	0%
Senior Mediator/Counselor	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Paralegal	9.0	9.0	0%	9.0	8.0	11%	11%
Senior Secretary	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%
Supervising Financial Analyst	1.8	1.8	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 43,286,773
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 47,700,002
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.70%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 1,837,824
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 1,910,980
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Yolo County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:00 AM - 05:00 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:00 AM - 04:00 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	62%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	76%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	85%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	75%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	92%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	96%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	28%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	47%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	71%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	80%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	60%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	27%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	52%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	19%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	43%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	50%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	12	0	0	0	0%	-	-	-
Child Support	267	224	276	246	84%	89%	5%	-
Civil - Limited	1,132	1,115	1,061	938	98%	88%	-10%	107
Civil - Unlimited	704	574	802	568	82%	71%	-11%	86
Cons./Guardianship	95	69	127	74	73%	58%	-14%	18
Dissolution	517	421	560	367	81%	66%	-16%	89
Domestic Violence	481	351	458	220	73%	48%	-25%	114
Estates/Trusts	177	140	169	69	79%	41%	-38%	65
Felony	1,399	977	1,251	918	70%	73%	4%	-
Infractions	13,784	13,190	13,591	12,149	96%	89%	-6%	856
Juvenile Delinquency	62	23	69	44	37%	64%	27%	-
Juvenile Dependency	180	86	202	121	48%	60%	12%	-
Mental Health	380	275	331	243	72%	73%	1%	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,742	1,591	2,000	1,787	91%	89%	-2%	40
Misd - Traffic	991	1,084	1,186	1,119	109%	94%	-15%	178
Other Family Petition	186	145	160	126	78%	79%	1%	-
Parentage	134	25	119	36	19%	30%	12%	-
Small Claims	218	124	202	169	57%	84%	27%	-
Unlawful Detainer	323	209	608	496	65%	82%	17%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Accountant-Auditor	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Accounting Technician	2.0	1.0	50%	1.0	1.0	0%	-50%
Assistant Court Executive Officer	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Commissioner	1.4	1.4	0%	1.4	0.4	71%	71%
Court Administrative/Operations Manager	5.0	4.0	20%	5.0	5.0	0%	-20%
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	1.0	1.0	0%	0.5	0.5	0%	0%
Court Reporter	9.0	9.0	0%	11.0	10.0	9%	9%
Courtroom Clerk	24.0	20.0	17%	23.0	23.0	0%	-17%
Family Law Facilitator	NA	NA	-	0.5	0.5	0%	-
Human Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	2.0	2.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Human Resources Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Information Systems Specialist	NA	NA	-	3.0	2.0	33%	-
Information Systems Technician	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Legal Process Clerk	29.0	22.0	24%	26.0	25.0	4%	-20%
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	2.0	0.0	100%	2.0	1.0	50%	-50%
Paralegal	5.0	2.0	60%	4.0	4.0	0%	-60%
Revenue Collection Specialist	6.0	6.0	0%	5.0	2.0	60%	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 Resources Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Senior Information Systems Analyst	3.0	2.0	33%	1.0	1.0	0%	-33%
Senior Legal Process Clerk	5.0	5.0	0%	6.0	6.0	0%	0%
Senior Revenue Collection Specialist	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Supervising Attorney	0.6	0.6	0%	0.6	0.6	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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 15,118,113
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 16,635,553
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	90.90%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 668,520
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ 0
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 38,785

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.

Superior Court of Yuba County

2024 Operational Metrics Report (FY 2022--23)

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. There are two primary services offered at the public counter: people can file a court document or look up a case. Information on court hours of service is current as of November 1, 2023. Courts with multiple locations were asked to report on the hours of operation and public counter hours for the main court location.

Court Hours of Operation	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM
Public Counter Hours	08:30 AM - 04:30 PM

Metric 2: Time to Disposition by Case Type

Time to disposition, the percent 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 that it takes to bring cases to disposition. Standard 2.2 of the California Rules of Court established case disposition time goals for civil and criminal cases. Not all courts are able to report these data mostly due to technical issues resulting from case management system transitions. As courts finalize their case management system transitions, more courts will be able to report this data.

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Unlimited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	77%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	85%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	90%
Limited Civil	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months	67%
	Percent disposed of in less than 18 months	87%
	Percent disposed of in less than 24 months	94%
Unlawful Detainers	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	33%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	61%
Small Claims	Percent disposed of in less than 70 days	82%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	89%

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

Case Type	Time Frame	Percent*
Felony	Percent disposed of in less than 12 months ¹	72%
	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days ²	48%
	Percent disposed of in less than 45 days	59%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	78%
Misdemeanors	Percent disposed of in less than 30 days	35%
	Percent disposed of in less than 90 days	66%
	Percent disposed of in less than 120 days	73%

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

¹ 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.

² 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 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 cases disposed 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 last fiscal year and there is no backlog for that case type.

Case Type	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 21-22 Clearance	FY 22-23 Clearance	Clearance Difference	Current year est. backlog (filings)
	Total Filings	Total Dispos.	Total Filings	Total Dispos.				
Certification	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Child Support	274	210	367	262	77%	71%	-5%	19
Civil - Limited	552	642	510	526	116%	103%	-13%	-
Civil - Unlimited	370	352	403	394	95%	98%	3%	-
Cons./Guardianship	62	59	66	70	95%	106%	11%	-
Dissolution	317	254	352	348	80%	99%	19%	-
Domestic Violence	293	272	323	295	93%	91%	-2%	5
Estates/Trusts	95	95	83	78	100%	94%	-6%	5
Felony	993	703	1,050	820	71%	78%	7%	-
Infractions	4,136	2,370	5,474	2,757	57%	50%	-7%	380
Juvenile Delinquency	51	46	85	62	90%	73%	-17%	15
Juvenile Dependency	121	97	106	106	80%	100%	20%	-
Mental Health	104	97	124	121	93%	98%	4%	-
Misd - Non traffic	1,282	1,103	1,482	1,673	86%	113%	27%	-
Misd - Traffic	690	549	762	735	80%	96%	17%	-
Other Family Petition	152	120	159	124	79%	78%	-1%	2
Parentage	24	11	23	23	46%	100%	54%	-
Small Claims	95	92	89	92	97%	103%	7%	-
Unlawful Detainer	253	224	333	351	89%	105%	17%	-

Metric 5: Staff Vacancy Rates by Classification

Trial courts annually report on budgeted and filled positions using the Schedule 7A.³ These 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; since the data are reported as of a point in time—July 1, 2022—the data will not reflect changes in the number of filled positions that were made after that date. Although this year’s report largely focuses on data for the most recent, complete fiscal year (2022–23), the 2023–24 data, reported as of July 1, 2023, was recently compiled and has 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.⁴

Classification	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Administrative Analyst	2.5	2.5	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Commissioner	0.3	0.3	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	24.0	8%	26.0	26.0	0%	-8%
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%	3.0	3.0	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 Resources Analyst	2.0	2.0	0%	2.0	1.0	50%	50%
Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
Office Assistant	1.0	1.0	0%	NA	NA	-	-
Senior Attorney	0.7	0.7	0%	0.6	0.6	0%	0%
Senior Court Clerk	3.0	3.0	0%	3.0	3.0	0%	0%

³Each 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.

⁴“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.

	2022–23 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2022)			2023–24 Schedule 7A (data as of July 1, 2023)			Difference in Vacancy Rate
Classification	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	Total FTE	Filled FTE	Vacancy Rate	
Senior Information Systems Analyst	1.0	1.0	0%	1.0	1.0	0%	0%
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%

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: Percent of Funding Actually Provided to Each Court

The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$3.9 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 2022–23, the council approved a Workload Formula allocation of \$2.5 billion. When compared to the FY 2022–23 measured workload need of \$2.7 billion, the allocation represented a statewide funding percentage of 92.2 percent.

Metric 6: Calculated funding level of each court (Workload Formula allocation)	\$ 5,992,602
Metric 7: Funding level of each trial court as measured by the Workload Formula (Workload Formula "Need")	\$ 5,301,565
Metric 8: Percent of funding actually provided to each court (Workload Formula percentage)	113.00%

Metric 9: Year--End Fund Balance Detail for 2022--23

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 2022–23, the trial courts had a year-end fund balance of \$180.7 million, which was used for specific purposes.

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

Final Fund Balance⁵	\$ 140,949
Funds Held on Behalf of Courts	\$ NA
Court--Funded Requests	\$ 0
Retained in TCTF	\$ 0

⁵ Amount represents the fund balance subject to the 3 percent cap less the total amount of 2022–23 funds held on behalf of the trial courts and allowable exclusions. Variance in total is due to rounding.