



WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR JULY 20, 2020

Meeting Contents

Notice a	nd A	genda	1
Minutes			
Draft mir	nutes	from the May 18, 2020 Meeting	3
Information	n On	ly Item	
Info 1 –	Proj	ect Timeline	5
Discussion	n and	Possible Action Items	
Item 1 –	Fam	nily Law Report	6
	Atta	chments	
	A.	"Model Time Standards for Trial Courts" from the National Center for State Courts	20
	В.	"Elkins Taskforce Final Report and Recommendations"	27
	C.	Definitions for the Family Law Casetype from "State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting	35
	D.	Figures and Tables from Court Statistics Report Impacted by Revisions	41
	E.	CourTools	50
	F.	Relevant Charts from Federal Judicial Caseload Reports	73





www.courts.ca.gov/ceac.htm ceac@jud.ca.gov

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Request for ADA accommodations should be made at least three business days before the meeting and directed to: <u>JCCAccessCoordinator@jud.ca.gov</u>

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

S U B C O M M I T T E E

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF OPEN MEETING

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1) and (e)(1)) THIS MEETING IS BEING CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date:	July 20, 2020
Time:	11:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.
Public Call-in Number:	1-877-820-7831; passcode 279-7635 (Listen Only)

Meeting materials will be posted on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Members of the public seeking to make an audio recording of the meeting must submit a written request at least two business days before the meeting. Requests can be e-mailed to <u>ceac@jud.ca.gov</u>.

Agenda items are numbered for identification purposes only and will not necessarily be considered in the indicated order.

I. OPEN MEETING (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(C)(1))

Call to Order and Roll Call

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the May 18, 2020, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee, Court Executives Advisory Committee meeting.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(1))

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting only in writing. In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to <u>ceac@jud.ca.gov</u> or mailed or delivered to Judicial Council of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, attention: Ms. Emily Chirk. Only

written comments received by 11:00 a.m., July 17, 2020, will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. INFORMATION ONLY ITEM (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1

Project Timelines

Update on project timeline for revisions to all JBSIS reports. Presenter: Mr. Jake Chatters, Chair, JBSIS Subcommittee

IV. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1)

Item 1

Family Law Report (Action Required)

Presentation of the draft 6A Family Law report for state reporting, local reporting, and branch interests.

Presenter: Ms. Emily Chirk, Senior Analyst, Office of Court Research, Business Management Services

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn





COURT EXECUTIVES Advisory committee

COURT EXECUTIVES ADVISORY COMMITTEE JUDICIAL BRANCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

May 18, 2020 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Teleconference

	Mr. Jake Chatters, Ms. Sherri Carter, Mr. Michael D. Planet, Mr. Michael M. Roddy, Ms. Kim Turner
Advisory Body Members Absent:	Mr. Chad Finke, Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Mr. Kevin Harrigan
Others Present:	Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Ms. Savet Hong, Ms. Emily Chirk, Mr. David Kukesh, Mr. Jonathan Sibayan, Ms. Rose Butler

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m., and took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the February 19, 2020, Judicial Branch Statistical Information System Subcommittee, Court Executives Advisory Committee meeting.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS1-3)
--

Item 1

Restatement of Principles of Review

Action:

The Chair provided a summary of the discussion held during the February 19, 2020 meeting regarding principles that the subcommittee would follow when determining what data elements should be added, removed, or continued to be collected. The subcommittee agreed with the Chair's summation of events and description of the principles.

Item 2

5A Limited Civil and 5B Unlimited Civil JBSIS Reports Action:

Staff presented on a draft set of reports for the civil created from discussions at the February 19, 2020 meeting. The draft reports divided data into three tiers for the purposes of data specific to state reporting, data for a branch narrative, and data for local court management use. Staff informed subcommittee members of the impact to current data usage if certain data elements were removed. The subcommittee discussed retention of data elements specific to the civil case type.

Item 3

4B Appellate Division and 13A Small Claims JBSIS Reports

Action:

Staff presented a draft set of reports for the small claims and appellate division case types that reflected feedback that subcommittee members provided staff at the February 19, 2020 meeting. The subcommittee discussed the retention, addition, and removal of data elements specific to the small claims and appellate division reports. Staff informed subcommittee members of the impact to the current data usage if certain data elements were removed.

ADJOURNMENT

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:23 a.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.

JBSIS Revision Project Timeline

Rev. July 2020

July 2020-March 2021

- Staff will develop draft reports for review by subcommittee members
- The Subcommittee and Staff will present the draft reports to applicable Judicial Council Advisory Bodies and to courts
- As each report is reviewed and approved, staff will work to update related chapters of the JBSIS Manual
- The Subcommittee will finalize all reports by end of March 2021

April 2021

• The Subcommittee will submit all finalized reports to the Court Executives Advisory Committee at the April 2021 meeting and recommend that the reports be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval

July 2021

- The finalized reports and updated JBSIS Manual will be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval at the July 2021 meeting
- If approved, updated reports and data definitions will be effective July 1, 2022

August 2021-July 2021

- Staff will provide support to courts on transitioning to new data definitions
- Technical documents should be provided to courts and vendors no later than Fall 2021
- Courts will need to be re-certified for State Reporting data elements

		Family Law 6A			Current Use of Data	Relevant Standards	and Reports
Row #	Data Element	Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
50	interiory				Reported by CA, but not approved		
100	Beginning pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	JBSIS		for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level	Table C: Pending Column	
200	+ Filing	The beginning of a court case by formal submission of an initial petition or complaint or by the transfer-in of a case from another jurisdiction.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11a Table 11c Table 11d	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Filings Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
200	· · · ming				Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at		Measure 2-
300	+ Reopened	A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	Portal and JBSIS		the aggregate, national level		Clearance Rates
400	+ Supplemental complaint filed	The filing of a supplemental complaint by DCSS (form FL-600) regarding parental obligations (Fam. Code, § 2330.1).	JBSIS				
450	+ Existing case entered in CMS	An initial family law petition/complaint not previously entered in the CMS and therefore not reported in pending.	JBSIS				
460	+/- Classification of pre-JBSIS case	Classification of a pre-JBSIS case into a JBSIS Family Law case type requires two counts in the inventory section	JBSIS				
▼ 500	- Disposed (broken down in rows 800 - 2600)	The disposition of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11b Table 11c	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
	End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of a reporting period.	JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level	Table C: Pending Column	
	Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy				Dete is an and to be multiplied in		
700	Dispositions (total rows 800, 1800, 2400)	The disposition of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11b Table 11c	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C: Terminations Column	Measure 2- Clearance Rates
		Disposition occurs without a court appearance or before the introduction of first evidence. First evidence is when one or more parties or counsel appear and oral arguments, presentations relevant to the proceedings, witness testimony,		Table 11c		Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of	
800	Before Hearing (total rows 850, 1225, 1700)	and/or documents or tangible objects are submitted to the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11d		disposition	
▼ 850	Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 875, 1050)	A disposition before hearing in which the case is dismissed or transferred.	Portal and JBSIS				
▼ 875 900	Dismissal (total rows 900 - 1000)	A disposition before hearing in which the case is dismissed. A disposition before hearing in which the court dismisses the case on its own motion or on the motion of a party if the case meets one of the conditions outlined in Code Civ. Proc., § 583 et seq.	Portal and JBSIS Portal and JBSIS	Table 11c Table 11d			
		A disposition before hearing as a result of the court's own motion to dismiss or		Table ITu			
1000	Other dismissal	the parties' withdrawal of the case before hearing. A disposition before hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another	Portal and JBSIS				
▼1050 1100	Transfer (total rows 1100 - 1200) Change of Venue	county or the case is consolidated. A disposition before hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another county.	Portal and JBSIS				
1200	Consolidated	A disposition before hearing in which a case is subsumed into another pending (lead) case when the cases involve a common question of law or fact.	JBSIS				
▼1225	Judgment (total rows 1250 - 1300)	A disposition before hearing in which a judgment was entered on the case. Entry of judgment that occurs as a result of the filing of the Request for	Portal and JBSIS				
1250	Entry of summary dissolution	Judgment, Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage, and Notice of Entry of Judgment (form FL-820) pursuant to Fam. Code, § 2403.	JBSIS				
1300	Entry of judgment/order	Entry of the final determination of the parties' rights in an action or proceeding before hearing (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5).	JBSIS				
1700	Administrative disposition	A disposition before hearing that occurs at the time of filing and involves no court time.	Portal and JBSIS		Data is approved to be published in	Table (-5: Average time to	
1800	After Hearing (total rows 1820 and 1950)	A disposition that occurs after the introduction of first evidence at a hearing.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11c Table 11d	the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	disposition by method of disposition	
▼1820	Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 1840, 1900)	A disposition after hearing in which the case is dismissed or transferred.	JBSIS				
▼1840	Transfer (total rows 1850 - 1860)	A disposition after hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another county or the case is consolidated. A disposition after hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another	JBSIS				
1850	Change of venue	county.	JBSIS				
1860	Consolidated	A disposition after hearing in which a case is subsumed into another pending (lead) case when the cases involve a common question of law or fact. A disposition after hearing in which the parties withdraw the case after the start	JBSIS				
1900	Dismissal	of a hearing and before judgment of final order is entered or on the court's own motion.	JBSIS				
▼1950	Judgment (total rows 2000 - 2300)	A disposition after hearing in which a judgment was entered on the case.	JBSIS				

		Family Law 6A			Current Use of Data	Relevant Standards	and Reports
Row #	Data Element	Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
2000	Entry of judgment/order	Entry of the final determination of the parties' rights in an action or proceeding after hearing (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5).	JBSIS				
2300	Ruling on adoption petition	A disposition of an adoption petition in which the court determines whether to grant or deny the petition.	JBSIS				
2400	After Court Trial (total of rows 2500 - 2600)	A disposition occurs after the introduction of first evidence at a trial in which the judicial officer determines both the issues of fact and law in a case.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11c Table 11d	Data is approved to be published in the CSP reports comparing caseloads across states.	Table C-4: Disposition During or After Non-Jury Trial Table C-5: Average time to disposition by method of disposition	
2500	Dismissal	A disposition resulting in the parties' withdrawal of the case after the start of a trial and before judgment or final order is entered or on the court's own motion.	JBSIS				
2600	Entry of judgment/order	Entry of the final determination of the parties' rights in an action or proceeding after court trial (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5).	JBSIS				
2600 WORKL	Entry of judgment/order OAD (unit of count = action)	Tarter court that (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5).	JB2I2				
Hearing	1 /						
2900	Short cause trial	A trial in which the time estimated for trial is less than or equal to five hours (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.735).	JBSIS				
3000	Long cause trial	A trial in which the time estimated for trial is greater than five hours (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3,735).	JBSIS				
		The Request for Order (RFO) is used to schedule a court hearing requesting					
3100 3110	Request for Order (RFO)/motions filed (total rows 3110 - 3130) RFO/motion filed—Initial	the court to make a new order or to change an existing order. For DCSS cases, report if the request is for an initial order	JBSIS JBSIS				
3120	RFO/motion filed—Modification	For DCSS cases, report if the request is for a modification order	JBSIS				
3130	RFO/motion filed—Enforcement	For DCSS cases, report if the request is for an enforcement order	JBSIS				
	Hearings (total rows 3200, 3300)	Formal judicial proceedings held to decide issues of fact or law arising in the course of a court action.	Portal and JBSIS				
3200	Request for Order (RFO)/motion hearings (total rows 3210 - 3230)	A hearing on a Request for Order (RFO) to make a new order or to change an existing order made by either party, or a hearing on a motion by either party. For DCSS cases report each hearing once on either row 3210 (Initial order).	Portal and JBSIS				
3210	RFO/motion hearing—Initial	3220 (Modification), or 3230 (Enforcement). For DCSS cases report each hearing once on either row 3210 (Initial order), For DCSS cases report each hearing once on either row 3210 (Initial order),	JBSIS				
3220	RFO/motion hearing—Modification	3220 (Modification), or 3230 (Enforcement). For DCSS cases report each hearing once on either row 3210 (Initial order),	JBSIS				
3230	RFO/motion hearing—Enforcement	3220 (Modification), or 3230 (Enforcement). A hearing other than those regarding an OSC or notice of motion in which the	JBSIS				
3300	Other hearing Events	court considers evidence and makes a determination.	JBSIS				
	Status-only judgment	Entry of indemont /form EL 190) on the status of marriage only	JBSIS				
		Entry of judgment (form FL-180) on the status of marriage only. An application for ex parte relief requested by one party in the absence of and					
	Ex parte filed	usually without notice to the other party.	JBSIS				
3900	Request to enter default filed	The filing of a Request to Enter Default (form FL-165). The filing of a Declaration for Default or Uncontested Dissolution or Legal	JBSIS				
	Declaration for default filed	Separation (form FL-170). A calendared conference among parties and the judicial officer or other individual given authority by the judge to hold the conference, where the primary	JBSIS				
	Case management/pretrial conference	purpose is to monitor the progress of the case. A calendared conference that occurs before or after the start of trial among the parties and the judicial officer or other individual given authority by the judge to	JBSIS				
	Settlement conference	settle the case, for the specific purpose of settling the case.	Portal and JBSIS				
4300	Referral to FCS mediation	A referral of a case to family court services for child custody mediation.	JBSIS				
4400	Referral to other ADR	A referral of a case to a form of alternative dispute resolution excluding referrals to family court services mediation.	JBSIS				
4500	Review	A court proceeding in which the court reviews the case on the court's own motion—such as, but not limited to, after mandatory mediation or follow-up after assignment to Family Court Services.	JBSIS				
4550	Subsequent fee waiver requested	Subsequent application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e).	JBSIS				
4560	Subsequent fee waiver granted	Subsequent application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS				

		Family Law 6A		Current Use of Data	Relevant Standards	and Reports	
Row #	Data Element	Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR	NCSC Court Statistics Project (CSP)	Federal Judicial Caseload Statistics Report	NCSC CourTools
4590	Continuance (total rows 4600 - 4700)	A hearing/trial set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date for the same proceedings, at the request of a party or on the court's own motion, before any proceedings take place—i.e., before first evidence is presented.	JBSIS				
4600	Court's motion	A hearing/trial set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date, on the court's own motion, before any proceedings take place.	JBSIS				
4700	Party's motion	A hearing/trial set on a calendar and re-calendared to a future date, on a party's motion, before any proceedings take place. Include stipulated continuances.	JBSIS				
4800	Request for Order (RFO)/Motion Issues (total rows 4810 - 4830)	Child custody/visitation, child support, and spousal support issues	JBSIS				
4810	Regarding child custody/visitation	Report separately according to whether the request is for child custody and/or visitation.	JBSIS				
4820	Regarding child support	Report separately according to whether the request is for child support.	JBSIS				
4830	Regarding spousal support	Report separately according to whether the request is for spousal support.	JBSIS				
CASE C	HARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)		1				
4900	Pro per petitioner	A self-represented petitioner at the time of disposition.	JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level		
	Pro per respondent Appointment of Evid. Code, § 730 expert	A self-represented respondent at the time of disposition. A family law case in which the court appoints one or more expert witnesses pursuant to Evid. Code, § 730.	JBSIS		Reported by CA, but not approved for state-specific comparison and only used to generate caseloads at the aggregate, national level		
	Counsel for children	A family law case in which the court appoints counsel to represent minor children (Fam. Code, § 3150).	JBSIS				
	Fee waiver requested	Application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68634(e).					
5400	Fee waiver granted	Application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.	JBSIS				
6000	Paternity filing	The number of cases within which a judgment on paternity is sought.	JBSIS				
Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected Shaded cell = data not expected						

[Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	00	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
		Pre-JBSIS Family Law	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children	Establich Darontal Dolationshin	cstabilish ratental relationship	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS—UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		Ρ	Ρ	Р							Р		Ρ			P				P	<u> </u>
	50 Inventory					1	1	1	1	1	1								1			
State Report	100 Beginning pending																					<u> </u>
State Report State Report	200 + Filing 300 + Reopened																				l	
State Report	400 + Supplemental complaint filed																					
Remove	450 + Existing case entered in CMS																					
Remove	460 +/- Classification of pre-JBSIS case																					
State Report	▼ 500 - Disposed (broken down in rows 800 - 2600)																					
State Report	600 End pending																					
	Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy																					
State Report	700 Dispositions (total rows 800, 1800, 2400)																				, I	
State Report	800 Before Hearing (total rows 850, 1225, 1700)																					
Aggregate Local																						
Management	▼ 850 Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 875, 1050)																					1
Aggregate Local																					, I	1
Management	▼ 875 Dismissal (total rows 900 - 1000)																				ا <u> </u>	
Local Management	900 Dismissal—Lack of prosecution]	<u> </u>
Local Management Aggregate Local	1000 Other dismissal																				I	<u> </u>
Management	▼1050 Transfer (total rows 1100 - 1200)																				, I	
Local Management	1100 Change of Venue]
Local Management	1200 Consolidated																					
Aggregate Local	—					1																
Management	▼1225 Judgment (total rows 1250 - 1300)																					
Local Management	1250 Entry of summary dissolution																					
Local Management	1300 Entry of judgment/order																					
Local Management	1700 Administrative disposition																				[_]	
State Report	1800 After Hearing (total rows 1820 and 1950)																					
Aggregate Local Management	▼1820 Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 1840, 1900)																					
manayement	1020 Distilissal/Italisici (lotai 10Ws 1040, 1900)								l													

	Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	00	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
		Pre-JBSIS Family Law	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children	Establich Darontal Bolationshin	5	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSSUIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
-	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		Р	Р	Р							Р		Р			Р				Р	
Aggregate Local Management Local Management Local Management Local Management Aggregate Local	▼1840 Transfer (total rows 1850 - 1860) 1850 Change of venue 1860 Consolidated 1900 Dismissal																					
Management	▼1950 Judgment (total rows 2000 - 2300)																					

			06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95			120	125	130
		Pre-JBSIS Family Law	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children	Establish Parental Relationship	-	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS-UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		Ρ	Ρ	Р							Ρ		Ρ			Р				Р	
Local Management	2000 Entry of judgment/order																					
Local Management	2300 Ruling on adoption petition																					
State Report	2400 After Court Trial (total of rows 2500 - 2600) 2500 Dismissal																					
Local Management Local Management	2500 Dismissal 2600 Entry of judgment/order																					
	earings								l													·
	2900 Short cause trial	1							1													
Local Management	3000 Long cause trial																					
	3100 Request for Order (RFO)/motions filed (total rows 3110 - 3130)																					
	3110 RFO/motion filed—Initial																					
Local Management	3120 RFO/motion filed—Modification																					
Local Management	3130 RFO/motion filed—Enforcement																					
Local Management	3150 Hearings (total rows 3200, 3300)																					
Local Management	3200 Request for Order (RFO)/motion hearings (total rows 3210 - 3230)																					
Local Management	3210 RFO/motion hearing—Initial																					
Local Management	3220 RFO/motion hearing—Modification																					
Local Management	3230 RFO/motion hearing—Enforcement 3300 Other hearing																					
Local Management	3300 Other hearing 3600 Events								l.													L
Local Management	3700 Status-only judgment								<u> </u>													
Local Management	3800 Ex parte filed																					
Local Management	3900 Request to enter default filed																					
Local Management	4000 Declaration for default filed																					
	4100 Case management/pretrial conference																					
	4200 Settlement conference																					
	4300 Referral to FCS mediation						1															
	4400 Referral to other ADR						1															
Local Management	4500 Review																					
Local Management	4550 Subsequent fee waiver requested																					
Local Management	4560 Subsequent fee waiver granted																					

	Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	00	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
		Pre-JBSIS Family Law	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children		Establish Parental Relationship	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS—UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
	P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type		Р	Р	Р							Р		Р			P				P	<u> </u>
Local Management	4590 Continuance (total rows 4600 - 4700)																					
Local Management	4600 Court's motion																					
Local Management	4700 Party's motion																					
Local Management	4800 Request for Order (RFO)/Motion Issues (total rows 4810 - 4830)																					
Local Management	4810 Regarding child custody/visitation																					
Local Management	4820 Regarding child support																					
Local Management	4830 Regarding spousal support																					
	CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)			-	-		-		-	-		-										
Branch Narrative	4900 Pro per petitioner																					
Branch Narrative	5000 Pro per respondent																					
Local Management	5100 Appointment of Evid. Code, § 730 expert																					
Local Management	5200 Counsel for children																					
Branch Narrative	5300 Fee waiver requested																					
Branch Narrative	5400 Fee waiver granted																					
Local Management	6000 Paternity filing																					

Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected
	Shaded cell = data not expected

Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children		Establish Parental Kelationship	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS-UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	Р	Р	Р							Р		Р			Р				Р	
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)																				
50 Inventory	1			1	1	1			1	1	1			1		1				
100 Beginning pending																				<u> </u>
200 + Filing																				┝───
300 + Reopened																				
400 + Supplemental complaint filed																				
▼ 500 - Disposed (broken down in rows 800 - 2600)																				<u> </u>
600 End pending																				L
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy	-	-			-		-	-	-	-				-		r.	-	-		
700 Total Dispositions																				<u> </u>
800 Disposition Before Hearing																				<u> </u>
1800 Disposition After Hearing																				<u> </u>
2400 Disposition After Court Trial																				<u> </u>
Case Aging																				
Age of Disposed Cases (Family Dissolution/Parental Responsibility)																				
0-120 days																				
121-180 days																				
181-365 days																				
GE 365 days																				
Age of Disposed Cases (Domestic Violence)																				
0-10 days																				
0-10 days 11-30 days																				

Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected
	Shaded cell = data not expected

		Family Law 6A		
Row #	Data Element	Definition	Reportable by	Included in 2019 CSR
50	Inventory			
100	Beginning pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court before the first day of a reporting period.	JBSIS	
		The beginning of a court case by formal submission of an initial petition or		Table 11a Table 11c
200	+ Filing	complaint or by the transfer-in of a case from another jurisdiction.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11d
300	+ Reopened	A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.	Portal and JBSIS	
400	+ Supplemental complaint filed	The filing of a supplemental complaint by DCSS (form FL-600) regarding parental obligations (Fam. Code, § 2330.1).	JBSIS	
▼ 500	- Disposed (broken down in rows 800 - 2600)	The disposition of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11b Table 11c
600	End pending	The number of cases awaiting disposition in a court on the last day of a reporting period.	JBSIS	
	Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierard	hy		
700	Dispositions (total rows 800, 1800, 2400)	The disposition of a case pending before the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11b Table 11c
800	Before Hearing (total rows 850, 1225, 1700)	Disposition occurs without a court appearance or before the introduction of first evidence. First evidence is when one or more parties or counsel appear and oral arguments, presentations relevant to the proceedings, witness testimony, and/or documents or tangible objects are submitted to the court.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11c and 11d would not be able to show dismissal for lack of prosecution before hearing. Instead, it would only show method of disposition by before hearing, after hearing, and after court trial.
1800	After Hearing (total rows 1820 and 1950)	A disposition that occurs after the introduction of first evidence at a hearing.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11c Table 11d
2400		A disposition occurs after the introduction of first evidence at a trial in which the judicial officer determines both the issues of fact and law in a case.	Portal and JBSIS	Table 11c Table 11d

Key:	Unshaded cell = data expected
-	Shaded cell = data not expected

		Beginning Pending	
	Active	Inactive	Total Beginning Pending
		No matching data	
CA 2018 CSP	Row 100- Beginning Pending	definition	
		No matching data	
Draft State Report	Beginning Pending	definition	

		Incoming	Cases	
	New Filing	Reopened	Reactivated	Total Incoming
			No matching data	
CA 2018 CSP	Row 200- New Filing	Row 300- Reopened	definition	
			No matching data	
Draft State Report	New Filing	Reopened	definition	

		End Pending	
	Active	Inactive	Total End Pending
		No matching data	
CA 2018 CSP	Row 800-End Pending	definition	
		No matching data	
Draft State Report	End Pending	definition	

		Outgoing	Cases	
	Entry of Judgment	Reopened	Placed on Inactive	Total Outgoing
	Entry of Judgment	Disposition	Status	Total Outgoing
	Row 500-Total	No matching data	No matching data	
CA 2018 CSP	Disposition	definition	definition	
		No matching data	No matching data	
Draft State Report	Total Disposition	definition	definition	

					Manner of D	isposition	
	Case with SPI	Case with Interpreters			Bench/Non Jury	Non-Trial	
	Case with SKL	Case with interpreters		Jury Trial	Trial	Disposition	Total Disposition
						Row 800 (Before	
						Hearing Dispostion)	
						and Row 1800	
	Row 4900 (Pro Per Petitioner) and Row 5000			No matching data	Row 2400-Court	(After Hearing	
CA 2018 CSP	(Pro Per Respondent)	No matching data definition	CA 2018 CSP	definition	Trial	Disposition)	
						Before Hearing	İ
						Disposition and	
				No matching data		After Hearing	
Draft State Report	No matching data definition	No matching data definition	Draft State Report	definition	Court Trial	Disposition	

	Set for Review
CA 2018 CSP	No matching data definition
Draft State Report	No matching data definition

Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children		Establish Parental Kelauonship	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS-UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	Р	Р	Р							Ρ		Р			Р				Р	
CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)																				
4900 Pro per petitioner																				
5000 Pro per respondent																				<u> </u>
5300 Fee waiver requested																				
5400 Fee waiver granted Case with interpreter																				──

Key:

Unshaded cell = data expected

Shaded cell = data not expected

Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children		Establish Parental Kelationship	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS-UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	Р	Р	Р							Р		Р			P				P	
CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)															<u>.</u>					
Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy																				
▼ 850 Before Hearing Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 875, 1050)																				
▼ 875 Before Hearing Dismissal (total rows 900 - 1000)																				
900 Before Hearing Dismissal—Lack of prosecution																				
1000 Before Hearing Other dismissal																				
▼1050 Before Hearing Transfer (total rows 1100 - 1200)																				
1100 Before Hearing Change of Venue																				
1200 Before Hearing Consolidated																				
▼1225 Before Hearing Judgment (total rows 1250 - 1300)																				
1250 Before Hearing Entry of summary dissolution																				
1300 Before Hearing Entry of judgment/order																				
1700 Before Hearing Administrative disposition																				
▼1820 After Hearing Dismissal/Transfer (total rows 1840, 1900)																				
▼1840 After Hearing Transfer (total rows 1850 - 1860)																				
1850 After Hearing Change of venue																				
1860 After Hearing Consolidated																				
1900 After Hearing Dismissal																				
▼1950 After Hearing Judgment (total rows 2000 - 2300)							1		1											

Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children	Establish Document	Establish Farental Relationship	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS—UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	Р	Р	Р							Р		Р			P				P	
2000 After Hearing Entry of judgment/order																				
2300 After Hearing Ruling on adoption petition																				
2500 After Court Trial Dismissal																				<u> </u>
2600 After Court Trial Entry of judgment/order WORKLOAD (unit of count = action)																				L
Hearings																				
2900 Short cause trial				1	1	[1	1	1									I		
3000 Long cause trial																				
3100 Request for Order (RFO)/motions filed (total rows 3110 - 3130)																				
3110 RFO/motion filed—Initial																				
3120 RFO/motion filed—Modification																				
3130 RFO/motion filed—Enforcement																				
3150 Hearings (total rows 3200, 3300)																				
3200 Request for Order (RFO)/motion hearings (total rows 3210 - 3230)																				
3210 RFO/motion hearing—Initial																				
3220 RFO/motion hearing—Modification																				
3230 RFO/motion hearing—Enforcement																				
3300 Other hearing																				
3600 Events	1			r			1			1					1					
3700 Status-only judgment 3800 Ex parte filed																				
3900 Request to enter default filed																				I
4000 Declaration for default filed																				
4100 Case management/pretrial conference																				
4200 Settlement conference																				
4300 Referral to FCS mediation																				
4400 Referral to other ADR																				
4500 Review																				
4550 Subsequent fee waiver requested																				
4560 Subsequent fee waiver granted																				

Family Law 06a - Data Matrix	06	07	08	10	20	30	40	50	60	65	70	75	80	90	95	100	110	120	125	130
	Dissolution	Legal Separation	Nullity	Dissolution w/ Minor Children	Legal Separation w/ Minor Children	Nullity w/ Minor Children	Dissolution w/o Minor Children	Legal Separation w/o Minor Children	Nullity w/o Minor Children	Cotoblich Docordol Doloticachia	ESIADIISII FAFEILAI KEIAUOIISIIID	Domestic Violence Prevention	DV Prevention w/ Minor Children	DV Prevention w/o Minor Children	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)	DCSS—UIFSA	Adoption	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints	Other Family Law Petitions and Complaints
P JBSIS Web Portal Case Type	P	Р	Р							Р		Р	_		P				P	0 %
4590 Continuance (total rows 4600 - 4700)		1																		
4600 Court's motion																				
4700 Party's motion																	\square			
4800 Request for Order (RFO)/Motion Issues (total rows 4810 - 4830)																				
4810 Regarding child custody/visitation																			ļ	
4820 Regarding child support																				
4830 Regarding spousal support																				
CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case/action)						1	T	1	r	T	1		1	1		1				
5100 Appointment of Evid. Code, § 730 expert			4	<u> </u>														\square	ļļ	$ \longrightarrow $
5200 Counsel for children			4																ļ	
6000 Paternity filing Case Aging		1	<u> </u>																	L
Age of Pending Cases (Family Dissolution/Parental Responsibility)															_					_
0-120 days		—	—		1	Γ	1	Γ	1	1	1		1		1					
121-180 days				<u> </u>													┝──┦			
181-365 days			╂───	<u> </u>													┝──┦			<u> </u>
GE 365 days			<u> </u>	<u> </u>													┝──┦			<u> </u>
Age of Pending (Domestic Violence)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L																L
0-10 days		Т	T									[1	1						
11-30 days																				<u> </u>
GE 30 days																				
OL 00 days		1	1																	
Key: Unshaded cell = data expected																				

Shaded cell = data not expected

Attachment A Select Pages from "Model Time Standards for Trials Courts" from the National Center for State Courts

TABLE OF MODEL TIME STANDARDS

Case Category	Case Type	COSCA Standard	ABA Standard	Model Standard
CRIMINAL	Felony	100% within 180	90% within 120 days	75% within 90 days
		days	98% within 180 days	90% within 180 days
			100% within 365 days	98% within 365 days
	Misdemeanor	100% within 90	90% within 30 days	75% within 60 days
		days	100% within 90 days	90% within 90 days
				98% within 180 days
-	Traffic and Local Ordinance			75% within 30 days
				90% within 60 days
				98% within 90 days
	Habeas corpus and similar			98% within 180 days
	Post-conviction proceedings			
	(following a criminal conviction)			
CIVIL	General Civil	100% of non-jury	90% within 12 months	75% within 180 days
		within 12 months	98% within 18 months	90% within 365 days
		100% jury trials	100% within 24 months	98% within 540 days
		within 18 months		,
	Summary Matters			75% within 60 days
				90% within 90 days
				98% within 180 days
FAMILY	Dissolution/	100% uncontested	90% within 3 months	75% within 120 days
	Divorce/	within 3 months	98% within 6 months	90% within 180 days
	Allocation of Parental	100% contested	100% within 12 months	98% within 365 days
	Responsibility	within 6 months		,
	Post Judgment Motions			98% within 180 days
	Protection Orders			90% within 10 days
				98% within 30 days
JUVENILE	Delinquency & Status Offense		90% within 3 months	For youth in detention:
			98% within 6 months	75% within 30 days
			100% within 12 months	90% within 45 days
				98% within 90 days
				For youth not in detention:
				75% within 60 days
				90% with 90 days
				98% within 150 days
	Neglect and Abuse		90% within 3 months	Adjudicatory Hearing
	5		98% within 6 months	98% within 90 days of removal
			100% within 12 months	Permanency Hearing
				75% within 270 days of removal
				, 98% within 360 days of removal
-	Termination of Parental Rights		90% within 3 months	90% within 120 days after the
			98% within 6 months	filing of a termination petition
			100% within 12 months	98% within 180 days after the
				filing of a termination petition
PROBATE	Administration of Estates			75% within 360 days
				90% within 540 days
THEODALE				,
				98% within 720 days
	Guardianship/ Conservator of			98% within 720 days 98% within 90 days
	Guardianship/ Conservator of Incapacitated Adults			98% within 720 days 98% within 90 days

Family Dissolution/Divorce/ Allocation of Parental Responsibility

Model Standard 75% within 120 days* 90% within 180 days* 98% within 365 days* *Not including a statutorily imposed waiting period if any.

Definition. This case category includes custody, visitation, and spousal and child support matters that are subsumed as part of a dissolution/divorce proceeding. It also includes cases involving custody, visitation, or support of the children of unmarried couples who may be dissolving their relationship, and paternity/parentage or non-divorce custody, support or visitation proceedings.³⁶ It does not include post-decree proceedings to enforce or modify court orders on custody, visitation and support.

Earlier National Time Standards. The 1983 COSCA time standards for domestic relations matters distinguish between uncontested cases, which are to be tried or otherwise disposed within three months after filing, and contested cases, which are to be disposed within six months after filing. The 1992 ABA time standards do not make such a distinction. Instead, they provide that 90 percent of all domestic relations cases should be tried or otherwise disposed within three months after filing; 98 percent within six months; and 100 percent within 12 months. **State Judicial Branch Time Standards**. At least 27 states and the District of Columbia have overall time standards for Family Dissolution/Divorce cases.³⁷ The standards for the great majority of these states exceed the COSCA time standard of six months and are more in line with the proposed standard of 98 percent within 12 months.

- Five states have separate standards for contested and uncontested matters, but only two states have adopted the COSCA standards as promulgated. In the other three states, the upper time limit for contested cases is 12 or 14 months, and one of them provides that two percent might take longer.
- In two states, a difference in time expectations is based not on whether a matter is contested, but on whether there are children involved.
- No state has adopted the ABA standards as promulgated. Two states come close: one provides that 90 percent of all cases should be disposed within three months, 95 percent within six months, and 99 percent within 12 months; and the other provides that 90 percent should be disposed within three months, 95 percent within nine or ten months (depending on whether there are children), and 100 percent within 12 months.
- In nine states, the maximum time standard is 12 months, like that of the ABA standard, while six states set the maximum time at 18 months. Only one state has a maximum time standard longer than 18 months.
- A common approach (adopted in nine states) is simply to indicate how long it should take for 100 percent of all cases to be disposed, with no provision for the percentage of cases that should be disposed within a shorter time. Ten states allow that a small percentage of cases (from one percent to ten percent) may take longer than the stated maximum.
- Only one state has a separate time standard for complex cases.

³⁷ See CPTS Database, *supra*, note 4.

³⁶ Guide to Statistical Reporting, supra, note 3, at 12.

Overall Time Standards. Compared to the prior COSCA standard, the proposed time standard allows for additional time for the final disposition of dissolution/divorce cases. It is comparable to the current ABA standard and is in line with standards established by the state courts, based on their experience of the length of time needed to resolve the complex financial and parenting issues present in some of these cases.

A 1992 national study of case processing and the pace of litigation in urban trial courts hearing divorce matters supports the ABA 12-month maximum time standard as an achievable goal for divorce cases. In that study, researchers found that three of the 16 courts in the study were within four percent of meeting the 12-month time standard, and six courts came within ten percent. Yet only two courts were able to come close to the six-month time standard (100 percent of all cases for COSCA and 98 percent for ABA). In fact, 14 of 16 courts had less than 75 percent of their cases disposed within six months.³⁸

Although there are no more recent multi-jurisdiction assessments of disposition times for divorce cases in American trial courts,³⁹ there has been a recent analysis of case processing times of divorce cases in Canadian courts, with results very similar to those in the 1992 study in American courts. While common law court practices in Canada are not identical to those in the US, the data tend to support the time standards offered here. For 2008/2009 divorce cases in four provinces and three territories, 77 percent reached initial disposition within six months after case initiation; 92 percent within 12 months; and 99 percent within 24 months.⁴⁰

The proposed standard takes into account that statutes and court rules in most states reflect the state's policy that spouses, and particularly those with children, must wait for a period of time to reflect on the consequences of their actions before their divorce may become final. These waiting periods are generally between 30 to 90 days, although in some states they are as short as 20 days and in others as long as six, 12, and 18 months. The existence of a waiting period should not deter courts from moving a case as far along in the process as expeditiously as possible before the waiting period concludes. The proposed standard also takes into account the statutes and court rules in some states that require mediation/arbitration and/or parenting classes as preconditions to a trial and/or issuance of judgment.

Intermediate Time Standards. Only two states have time standards for intermediate stages in dissolution cases. One has established a standard of three months for the issuance of a temporary/interim order, even in complex cases involving children, in order to establish stability and financial support for the children. The other provides that

³⁸ J. Goerdt, Divorce Courts: Case Management Procedures, Case Characteristics, and the Pace of Litigation in 16 Urban Jurisdictions (NCSC, 1992), pp. 9-11.

³⁹ The limited single-state data available shows that Missouri disposes of 90 percent of its domestic relations cases within 300 days; Colorado is able to dispose of 90 percent of its domestic cases within 328 days; and Minnesota 91.3 percent of its dissolution cases within 365 days.

⁴⁰ See M. B. Kelly, "The Processing of Divorce Cases Through Civil Court in Seven Provinces and Territories," *Statistics Canada* (May 2010), Table 4, www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2010001/article/11158-eng.htm.

a case management order for custody and visitation is to be filed within 90 days after the return date.

Four intermediate time standards for family dissolution/ divorce cases are proposed:

In 98% of cases, service of process should be completed within 45 days.

In 98% of cases, temporary orders should be issued within 60 days.

In 98% of cases, responsive pleadings should be filed or a default judgment entered within 90 days.

In 98% of cases, trials should be initiated within 300 days.

- Especially when children may be involved, courts should be vigilant to ensure that the early stages of dissolution cases do not fall prey to party-caused delay. This includes timely service of process. As suggested with regard to general civil cases, setting an interim time standard for completion of service of process encourages courts to monitor the performance of this critical procedural step and to take action such as setting an early hearing for self-represented litigants who have not filed a return of service or sending the plaintiff a notice that the case will be dismissed for failure to prosecute when it has not been completed in a timely fashion.
- In many instances, the most important pre-trial step is the issuance of a temporary order to stabilize the financial and parenting situation pending final judgment. For the safety and security and well-being of the spouses and children, it is important that an order be established early on addressing child support, spousal support (maintenance), custody (parental rights and responsibilities), and visitation (parent/child contact). Other matters that may need to be resolved early include possession of the dwelling, and, if not

resolved through a domestic violence proceeding, orders to protect the safety of either spouse. Sixty days should be considered the maximum amount of time for issuance of a temporary order in all or nearly all cases.

- An intermediate standard of 90 days for the issuance of a default judgment is established for those cases in which there are no contested issues. This would be evident to the court by a failure of a party, properly served, to respond to the complaint. It would also be evident by parties filing a stipulation to judgment that resolves all issues to the satisfaction of the judge.
- A standard of 300 days for the start of the trial is needed for the overall time standard to be met. Many cases that go to trial contain complex issues that require extensive findings by the judicial officer. To the greatest extent possible, divorce trials should be heard without interruption rather than be held intermittently over several weeks.

As is the case with the overall time standards, states should take into account the waiting period, if any, prescribed in their statutes or court rules in setting their specific standard.

POST JUDGMENT MOTIONS (Domestic Relations)

Model Standard 98% within 180 days

Definition. This category includes motions for modification of child support, spousal support, visitation and custody, and other requests for review of matters determined during a divorce, dissolution, or allocation of parental responsibility proceeding.⁴¹

Earlier National Time Standards. Neither the 1983 COSCA nor 1992 ABA time standards specifically address post judgment motions in domestic relations cases.

State Judicial Branch Time Standards. Only four states directly address disposition of post judgment domestic relations matters.

- Two use a three-tiered standard with all but one or two percent of the cases to be disposed in 180 days or 365 days respectively and at least 75 percent of the cases disposed within 60 to 90 days.
- One state employs a COSCA type standard calling for 100 percent of post judgment matters to be disposed within 180 days.
- One state differentiates the amount of time by the subject matter of the proceeding: child support enforcement and modification of parental contact motions – 60 days; child support contempt, child support modification, and parental role and responsibility – 90 days; spousal maintenance – 120 days.

Overall Time Standards. Post judgment motions constitute a significant portion of the caseload of any court hearing domestic relations matters and often address issues of great significance to parties or their children. Hence, they should be resolved as quickly as is possible. These motions range from clarifying some aspect of the initial divorce, child support, or custody order; to modifying an order because of changed circumstances; to, in essence, re-litigating the entire case. Little data is currently available regarding how long these motions take to resolve in practice. Thus, rather than establishing tiers, the proposed standard urges that nearly all post judgment motions be disposed of within six months, with the expectation that the vast majority will be resolved much more quickly.

Intermediate Time Standards. The intermediate time standards for post judgment motions, like those for other types of proceedings are intended to facilitate the ability of courts to decide these matters within the overall time limits.

In 98% of cases, service of process should be completed within 30 days.

In 98% of cases, responsive pleadings should be filed or a default judgment entered within 75 days.

In 98% of cases, hearings should be initiated within 150 days.

⁴¹ The *Guide to Statistical Reporting* classifies these matters as "reopened" domestic relations cases, *supra*, note 3, at 13.

PROTECTION ORDER CASES

Model Standard 90% within 10 days 98% within 30 days

Definition. This time standard applies only to cases involving a civil protection order or a restraining order issued by the court to limit or eliminate contact between two or more individuals or prevent harassment of one person by another.⁴² The bulk of these cases arise as a result of violence between domestic partners but can also result from dating violence, stalking, workplace harassment, and cyber-attacks. This category is not intended to apply to criminal proceedings involving charges of domestic violence.

Earlier National Time Standards. The COSCA time standards and the ABA time standards do not include provisions relating to domestic violence cases.⁴³

State Judicial Branch Time Standards. At least ten jurisdictions have time standards for domestic violence cases.⁴⁴ The shortest time standard is that 99 percent of domestic violence cases be disposed within ten days. Five states call for all domestic violence cases to be concluded within 21 - 30 days. Two jurisdictions have a 60-day standard; one a 120-day standard. Three have adopted time standards that include tiers with the top tier setting the disposition time for less than 100 percent of the cases. **Overall Time Standards**. The proposed standard comports with national and state policy that domestic violence will not be tolerated and that victims of domestic violence need to be able to access the courts to receive orders protecting them from their abuser as quickly as possible. It recognizes also that respondents have an interest in resolving the matter quickly if, for example, they are excluded from the family home by the order. The establishment of two tiers acknowledges that while initial contested hearing in most cases can be held and the case disposed within 10 days, some may require more time in order to enable one or both parties to obtain representation and sufficiently prepare their case. In these instances, however, it is anticipated that a temporary protection order will be in effect until the formal hearing can be held.

Intermediate Time Standards. All states and territories in the US have adopted legislation to protect victims from domestic violence.⁴⁵ Some states require that courts be available to accept the filing of domestic violence complaints 24 hours-a-day and seven days-a-week and to issue orders within hours of the filing of the complaint. Other states require that states accept complaints and issue orders within 24 hours. The proposed standard calls for 100 percent of *ex parte* hearings to be held and orders issued in compliance with state law.

In 100% of cases. ex parte hearings should be concluded within the period specified by state law.

⁴² Guide to Statistical Reporting, supra, note 3, at 15.

⁴³ In National Conference of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), A Guide for Effective Issuance and Enforcement of Protective Orders (2005), there are no suggested time standards for these cases.

44 See CPTS Database, supra, note 4.

⁴⁵ For state-by-state information on statutory enactments since 1995 on domestic violence matters, see NCJFCJ, "Publications: Family Violence: Legislative Updates," www.ncjfcj.org/ content/blogcategory/256/302/. Attachment B Sections of the "Elkins Taskforce Final Report and Recommendations" related to performance measures in Family Law

A. Helping People Navigate the Family Court Through Caseflow Management

Family law cases involve an extraordinary range of issues, from the most simple, uncontested case with no children and no property to cases involving complex legal issues, highly personal and difficult conflicts over children, or serious issues of domestic violence and/or child safety. Unlike general civil, complex civil, juvenile, probate, mental health, or criminal cases, family law is the last general jurisdiction case type in California that does not provide a procedure for the fair, timely, and efficient disposition of a case. The courts cannot manage limited resources efficiently without the ability to manage the flow of cases through the courts. Under the current system, the parties, who are most often self-represented, must take the initiative to obtain appropriate orders and a judgment, and they often fail to take the next step toward completing the case.

"The judgment in the family court is the closure people need to move on with their lives. It's like someone knows what I have gone through and thank goodness it's over."

~ Family Law Litigant

As a result, it is not unusual for family law cases to linger in the court for years. Many litigants who have default or uncontested matters simply do not know that they need to obtain a judgment or other final determination regarding the status of their marriage or domestic partnership. Some remarry in the mistaken belief that their divorce is automatically final because it was filed more than six months prior. Meanwhile, parties and attorneys may find the resolution of contested cases greatly delayed because judicial resources are not effectively allocated. This is partly because courts generally process all family law cases in the same way, without regard for the procedural and substantive factors unique to each case. A case with two people who have been married for two months and are in total agreement about the terms of their divorce is treated in the same manner as a case in which the parties have been married for 20 years, cannot talk civilly to each other, and have a house, pension, and business to divide or in which the parties have never been married but have children together and serious concerns have been raised about the children's safety.

Treating all family law cases the same results in an ineffective and inefficient use of limited court and judicial resources and creates an often confusing and frustrating experience for the parties. Establishing a statewide caseflow resolution system based on the principle of "differentiated case management" would reduce these inefficiencies and provide a framework for

allocating existing resources more effectively. Under this system, the court would focus on individual case characteristics to develop a case management plan designed to achieve the earliest possible disposition of the case consistent with the parties' preferences, fairness, and due process.

Caseflow management does not mean that parties would lose control of their cases, be forced to trial without their consent, or have matters heard by someone other than a judicial officer such as a special master or referee. Instead, a plan would be designed to meet the needs of the family or individuals involved in the case. The goal is to assist them in having their matters resolved as finally and fully as possible in order to minimize stress and future conflicts without sacrificing any party's due process right to have contested matters heard by a judge. The case management plan can be modified as the case progresses and circumstances change.

While it is true that some cases need to proceed at their own pace because of individual issues, such as the possibility of reconciliation, most family law litigants want their matters concluded in a timely manner. Allowing cases to languish unresolved does not help the parties, the court, or the children involved in the litigation. All too often, the parties and the courts experience greater problems because of delay.

Based on our observations of other states' experience with family law caseflow management and its use in other case types here in California, the key element in reducing delay, and thus promoting the timely and appropriate disposition of cases, is early and continuous court involvement and management of cases based on statewide goals and standards. In other case types, statutes, the California Rules of Court, and the California Standards of Judicial Administration firmly establish caseflow management rules, goals, and standards used to promote the timely disposition of cases in a manner that protects the due process rights of the parties. Family law deserves nothing less. The benefits of caseflow management to parties include a greater understanding of the legal system and their rights, options, and responsibilities; an increased opportunity to have input and involvement in the course of their family law case; and more timely and meaningful access to justice. The requirement that the parties stipulate to permit case management, unique to family law, should therefore be eliminated.

What is at stake in the family court process are long lasting decisions that affect people's most fundamental and important aspects of their lives.

The Elkins Family Law Task Force recommends:

1. **Caseflow management established**. Rules and procedures should be adopted that efficiently allocate judicial resources in a manner consistent with the substantive and procedural complexities of each case to enable parties to resolve their family law matters in a timely manner with appropriate assistance.

2. Caseflow management beginning at case initiation. Caseflow management should begin

when the initial pleadings are filed and continue through any postjudgment motions. Cases should be assessed based on the type of case (dissolution, legal separation, domestic violence, governmental child support, and establishment of parentage). They should also be assessed for procedural issues (default, default with agreement, contested), substantive issues (such as property, custody, visitation, child support, and spousal support), and individual case factors, such as allegations of domestic violence, whether one or both parties is self-represented, whether one or more parties has limited English proficiency or has other challenges preventing them from accessing the court, and the parties' interest in consensual dispute resolution (CDR) to resolve their case.

"..mediation provides a way to craft creative solutions that don't make anyone extremely unhappy at an unfair result. Facilitating informal resolution through meet and confer requirements and mediation alternatives by consistent and proactive judicial case management—whether by sitting judges, volunteer and/or paid lawyers, or professional mediators, could significantly lessen the court caseload."

~ Advocate

- 3. **Checkpoints established.** Based on the factors in the case, checkpoints should be established to assist the court in monitoring the case to ensure that issues are being resolved as efficiently and expeditiously as appropriate to the specifics of the case. These checkpoints can allow the court and parties the opportunity to identify issues that often create delay, confusion, and frustration, particularly for those parties who are self-represented but who would otherwise be able to proceed by default or mutual agreement. Examples of such issues include lack of service on the respondent and failure to exchange financial information including declarations of disclosure.
- 4. **Checkpoints automated.** Methods to automate these checkpoints should be incorporated into the design of the California Case Management System. For example, the system should be able to identify cases where proof of service of the petition has not been filed within a specified period, such as two months. The system could then allow the court to send a reminder alert to the petitioner, and, if self-represented, he or she could be referred to the self-help center for information on service of process. Checkpoints could be established at regular intervals in a case, such as at the four-month point to discuss discovery and settlement efforts to date and consider a schedule for exchange of information. In general, the court should check in with the parties about the status of the case no less than once a year.

As additional information becomes available to the court throughout the case, it should consider the interventions that would be of most assistance to the parties. If parties are mediating their case outside of court, have extensive discovery to complete, or otherwise need additional time between checkpoints, these circumstances should be considered in setting any future dates for checkpoints. A future review should always be scheduled so the case does not get "lost" in the system.

- 5. **Early interventions**. Special attention should be paid to giving the parties the opportunity to reach an early disposition of as many issues as possible to help them stabilize their living situations, identify those issues that remain in dispute, and establish a plan for resolution of those issues.
- 6. **Information for litigants.** The court should provide education and information to litigants about the court process, including courtroom processes, increasing their awareness of how the court actually works so that they are better able to make informed decisions about resolving their cases. This information is more fully described in the recommendations in Section III.B, Improving Litigant Education.
- 7. **Streamlined procedures for defaults and uncontested cases.** In a high percentage of cases, the parties can obtain a judgment without appearing before a judicial officer. Unnecessary court appearances increase the cost and inconvenience to the parties and are not a wise use of limited judicial resources. When the parties do not wish to appear before a judicial officer, when a court appearance is not legally required in the case, and when no other circumstances cause the court to believe that an appearance is necessary to advance the matter, the court should avoid implementing procedures that would create a requirement for a court appearance in the case. Pleadings may be reviewed by the judicial officer and appearances requested if necessary to determine whether the proposed judgment complies with the law. A goal of caseflow management should be to minimize or eliminate the need for court appearances in those cases that can be resolved by default or agreement of the parties.
- 8. **Resources available for settlement**. Settlement assistance should be available throughout a case to assist parties in resolving all or a portion of their cases. However, these services should not limit a party's right to a full and fair hearing with a judicial officer of any issues in dispute.
- 9. **Cases requiring hearings and trial.** Direct involvement and case management by a judicial officer is required in some cases with substantive and/or procedural issues and complexities. Effective caseflow management practices should increase the availability of judicial officers to hear those matters not suitable for resolution by default or agreement of the parties. For example, every effort should be made to ensure a prompt initial hearing before a judicial officer in cases involving alleged child abuse or domestic violence. The judicial officer should assess the case and should limit the use of ancillary experts such as custody evaluators who are paid for by the parties to those cases in which it is necessary.
- 10. **Flexibility in design.** Statewide caseflow management rules should give local courts flexibility in designing procedures consistent with the resources of the court provided those procedures are not inconsistent with the due process concerns articulated by the Supreme Court's decision in *Elkins*. For example, a large court may choose to hire experienced attorneys to review case pleadings and monitor cases, while a smaller court may be able to accomplish this with a judicial officer and existing court staff. Some existing automated case

management systems can be programmed to signal checkpoints by use of more sophisticated variables (such as checking when a self-represented litigant has not filed a proof of service within two months of filing the petition) and can automatically generate notices regarding service requirements, while others require significant staff time to conduct such reviews. While best practices are being established in the area of family law caseflow management, it is particularly important to allow courts to conduct pilot projects to test the most effective ways of offering services.

- 11. **Efficient use of time.** We should not require that every family take the time to appear before a judicial officer or other officer of the court if that is not needed for the prompt and just resolution of their case. Caseflow management procedures need not necessarily require a court hearing or mandatory appearance if it appears that the matter can be resolved and/or adequately monitored by the court without direct judicial involvement. Furthermore, in all cases, the court should encourage innovative alternatives to personal attendance at case management conferences, such as telephone appearances or e-mail statements regarding the status of the case when appropriate. Court time should be used in a productive manner for litigants, counsel, and judicial officers.
- 12. **Courtroom management tools**—**legislation required.** Judicial officers should, with input of the litigants and their attorneys, have the ability to control the manner and pace of the litigation by a method appropriate to each case, consistent with the Code of Civil Procedure, which may include establishing discovery schedules and cut-off dates, setting dates for exchange of expert witness information, and other pretrial orders. Under current law these orders can be made in family law cases only upon stipulation by the parties.

Judicial officers in family law should have the same authority to work with the parties to develop case management plans that judicial officers have in other types of civil cases. These plans may include early neutral case evaluation, consensual dispute resolution, a discovery plan or limitations on discovery, use of telephone conferences, the appropriate waiver of requirements of procedural statutes, jointly selected or court-appointed expert witnesses, bifurcation of issues for trials, and allocation and awarding of attorney fees and costs. Establishing such a plan can eliminate unnecessary motions, encourage timely resolution of the case without using unnecessary experts, and identify areas where early settlements are possible, thereby saving the parties significant costs without compromising their due process rights.

Legislation should be pursued to authorize the Judicial Council to promulgate rules giving judicial officers the authority to manage family law cases from initial filing through postjudgment. Family Code sections 2450, 2451, 2032, and 2034 should be modified to provide the courts with greater authority and flexibility to more effectively manage the full range of family law cases. Any legislation should ensure that judicial officers do not have more rights than they currently have to appoint ancillary professionals to whom that the parties have not agreed.

- 13. **Monetary sanctions and reimbursements.** Rule 2.30 of the California Rules of Court (Sanctions for rules violations in civil cases) should be amended to include family law matters, or a similar rule should be adopted into the family law rules. Currently, the only option that a judicial officer has for sanctioning inappropriate or delaying behavior is to order the offender to pay a portion of the other party's attorney fees. This should be expanded to allow imposition of sanctions that the attorney should pay, not the interested party. In addition, where parties are self-represented, the judicial officer should be permitted to order the parties to reimburse the opposing party for costs such as time off work, transportation to court, and similar expenses.
- 14. Written orders after hearing. Whenever possible, the preparation of orders after hearing should be incorporated into the court's process: the orders would be completed by court or self-help staff and reviewed by the judicial officer within a set time period (preferably immediately after the hearing) and a copy served on all parties, including attorneys who appeared. In cases where counsel is directed to prepare orders after hearing, clear rules should be established for their timely preparation and review.

Self-represented parties who reach a settlement without a hearing should also be assisted in preparing written agreements that will be filed with the court.

- 15. Systems to finalize older cases. Courts should establish a process to examine files and determine whether divorce and parentage cases filed before case resolution procedures were instituted are actually final and also should establish a mechanism to alert litigants if additional steps need to be taken to complete those cases. This effort should be publicized with the goal of encouraging litigants and attorneys to check their own files to see if their cases are completed in the event they have moved and the court cannot notify them of problems.
- 16. **Time standards.** Family law matters currently have no time standards for completion other than a limitation that the parties to a dissolution of marriage cannot be restored to the status of single persons until six months have elapsed from the date of service. Because of limited resources, courts prioritize those matters that have time standards, such as criminal, juvenile, and civil matters. The Judicial Council should adopt rules setting out a framework for timely disposition of family law cases. These rules should recognize that some cases need significantly more time than others because of the complexity of the issues or desire of the parties to have additional time to attempt reconciliation, but they should also recognize that most litigants would like to have their matters resolved promptly. Any preliminary standards should be studied and reviewed. Based on current information and procedures in effect in other jurisdictions, realistic goals for reasonable case completion by the courts might include the following time standards:

- Twenty percent of cases should be resolved within 9 months from petition to judgment. This would include default and stipulated matters.
- Seventy-five percent of cases should be resolved within 18 months from petition to judgment.
- Ninety percent of cases should be resolved within 24 months from petition to judgment.

Attachment C

Definitions for the Family Law Casetype from "State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting," used for the National Center for State Courts Court Statistic Project. **Civil Appeals–Other:** Appeals brought to the court of general jurisdiction disputing the finding of a limited jurisdiction trial court, department, or administrative agency. Use this case type for civil appeals of unknown specificity, when civil appeals are not attributable to one of the other previously defined civil appeals case types, or when all civil appeals cases are reported as a single case type.

Habeas Corpus: A type of writ designed to test the legality of the detention or imprisonment of an individual, not the question of guilt or innocence.

Non–Domestic Relations Restraining

Order: Any petition for a restraining order that does not result from a domestic altercation or is not between parties considered to be in a domestic relationship.

Tax: Cases typically brought by a government agency against an individual or business for failure to pay taxes previously assessed.

Writ: Cases involving a written court order directed to a specific person, requiring that person to perform or refrain from performing a specific act.

Example: Writs involving prison conditions

Civil–Other: Cases in which a plaintiff requests the enforcement or protection of a right or the redress or prevention of a wrong. Use this case type for civil cases of unknown specificity, when civil cases are not attributable to one of the other previously defined civil case types, or when all civil cases are reported as a single case type.

Domestic Relations Case Reporting

Introduction

Domestic Relations cases involve actions between family members (or others considered to be in a domestic relationship), such as a divorce, the dissolution of a marriage or a civil union, paternity, custody, visitation, support, adoption, and civil protection/restraining orders. In addition, actions by unmarried individuals to resolve issues of support, custody, or visitation are included in this category.

Unit of Count

• Count the *filing* of a complaint or petition with the clerk of court as the beginning of a domestic relations case.

- For cases when one petition contains multiple parties (e.g., siblings) count as only one case.
- Report the number of domestic relations filings and dispositions by case type, as defined in the Domestic Relations Case Type Definitions below.
- Report cases involving a divorce or dissolution of a marriage and the dissolution of a civil union in the Dissolution/Divorce case subcategory.
- Dissolution/divorce cases often include provisions for custody, support, alimony, and the like in the decree or judgment. Thus, for purposes of statistical reporting, the initial filing and disposition of a dissolution/divorce case (including all related issues)

should be classified in the Dissolution/Divorce subcategory.

- Child support, custody, and visitation cases are only counted as a New Filing if they are not part of a marriage dissolution case. In general, cases of this type will be initiated by non– married individuals. By definition, cases that arise from previously decided dissolution/divorce cases should be reported as Reopened custody, support, and/or visitation cases, not New Filing cases.
- Cases including a combination of custody, support, and/or visitation issues should be counted as one case

given the most serious issue, which appear in descending order: Custody, Support, and Visitation.

 A distinct case type labeled Private (non IV–D) has been defined to distinguish and report child support cases that are brought by private parties outside the framework of Title IV–D. Making this distinction allows courts to accurately record and analyze what percentage of the child support caseload qualifies for financial support from the federal government through the state IV–D agency.

Notes Specific to Domestic Relations Cases

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR):

When a case has been referred by the court to alternative dispute resolution, the case remains on active status with the court. If the case is resolved through this court–annexed ADR, the disposition of the case is counted in the Entry of Judgment category and as a non-trial manner of disposition.

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive during the reporting period due to events beyond the court's control. These cases have been removed from court control, and the court can take no further action until an event restores the case to the court's active pending caseload.

Example:

A dissolution/divorce case is filed and counted as an Incoming case using the New Filing category. In the middle of the proceedings, the parties inform the court that they have decided to reconcile and the court suspends further activity in the case, pending the outcome of the reconciliation process. The case should be counted as an Outgoing case in the Placed on Inactive Status category. If the parties fail to reconcile, the case returns to the court and is counted as an Incoming case using the Reactivated category and proceeds toward a disposition. If the parties do reconcile, the case must be reactivated in order to be disposed.

Reopened: A count of cases in which a judgment has previously been entered, but which have been restored to the court's pending caseload during the reporting period. These cases come back

to the court due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce that existing judgment *and a hearing before a judicial officer is requested* to review the status of the case or initiate further proceedings in the case. When the reopened case is disposed, report the case in the Outgoing column labeled Reopened Dispositions.

Example:

A dissolution/divorce case is originally filed as a New Filing and disposed through an Entry of Judgment but is later brought back to the court by one of the parties to request a change to the support order. When the case returns to court, it should be counted as Reopened in the Support case type, and when it is disposed, counted as a Reopened Disposition.

Set for Review: A count of cases that, following an initial Entry of Judgment and at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting regularly scheduled reviews involving a hearing before a judicial officer.

Example:

A civil protection/restraining order case is filed with the court (counted as a New Filing), and the court grants a restraining order, thus disposing the case through this judgment (counted as an Outgoing case in the Entry of Judgment column). At that time, the court schedules a review 6 months in the future and an additional review 12 months in the future. This case gets counted in the Set for Review column, and not as part of the court's End Pending–Active caseload.

Domestic Relations Case Type Definitions

Dissolution/Divorce: Cases involving dissolution, divorce or annulment of a marriage or civil union.

Paternity: Cases involving the establishment of the identity and/or responsibilities of the father of a minor child.

Custody: Cases in which an individual requests that a court make a determination regarding the control or care of a child.

Note:

Do not include in this category cases in which custody issues are part of a dissolution/divorce proceeding.

Support- IV-D: Cases filed to request maintenance of a parent/guardian or a minor child by a person who is required, under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act of 1973, to provide such maintenance.

Examples:

IV-D Intrastate, IV-D UIFSA

Note:

Do not include in this category cases in which IV-D issues are part of a dissolution/divorce proceeding.

Support- Private (non-IV-D): Cases

filed to request maintenance of a parent/guardian or a minor child by a person who is required by law, but who is not under the auspices of Title IV-D of the Social Security Act of 1973, to provide such maintenance.

Note:

Do not include in this category cases in which private (non-IV-D) issues are part of a dissolution/divorce proceeding.

Support–Other: Cases filed to request maintenance of a party/parent/guardian or a minor child by a person who is required, by law, to provide such maintenance. Use this case type for Support cases of unknown specificity, when support cases are not attributable to one of the other previously defined support case types, or when all support cases are reported as a single case type.

Note:

Do not include in this category cases in which support issues are part of a dissolution/divorce proceeding.

Visitation: Cases in which an individual requests that a court schedule the time the individual will spend with the minor children. Such requests can be brought before the court by parents, grandparents, or other family members.

Note:

Do not include in this category cases in which visitation issues are part of a dissolution/divorce proceeding.

Adoption: Cases involving a request for the establishment of a new, permanent relationship of parent and child between persons not so biologically related.

Civil Protection Order/Restraining

Order: Cases in which the court has been asked to issue a protection or restraining order designed to limit or eliminate the contact between two or more individuals who are considered to be in a domestic relationship.

Note:

Similar cases involving persons not in a domestic relationship would be reported as a non-domestic relations restraining order case in the Civil category. **Domestic Relations–Other:** Cases involving actions between family members (or others considered to be involved in a domestic relationship). Use this case type for domestic relations cases of unknown specificity, when domestic relations cases are not attributable to one of the other previously defined domestic relations case types, or when all domestic relations cases are reported as a single case type. Attachment D Figures and Tables from Court Statistics Report Impacted by Revisions

Family and Juvenile Filings, by County and Case Type

Fiscal Year 2017–18

COUNTY	Tatal			Family Law Delinquency		Dependency			
	Total <i>(A)</i>	Marital <i>(B)</i>	Petitions (C)	Total <i>(D)</i>	Original <i>(E)</i>	Subsequent (F)	Total <i>(G)</i>	Original <i>(H)</i>	Subsequent
STATEWIDE	360,387	131,042	229,345	30,743	21,964	8,779	37,326	35,015	2,311
Alameda	11,952	4,569	7,383	742	625	117	530	527	3
Alpine	10	3	7	1	1	0	5	5	0
Amador	465	187	278	30	22	8	32	32	0
Butte	2,908	923	1,985	120	102	18	258	258	0
Calaveras	560	185	375	26	26	0	74	74	0
Colusa	195	75	120	38	8	30	40	37	3
Contra Costa	8,511	3,443	5,068	803	613	190	781	602	179
Del Norte	492	95	397	142	50	92	45	45	0
El Dorado	1,777	752	1,025	212	110	102	196	143	53
Fresno	12,472	3,622	8,850	1,237	1,110	127	955	953	2
Glenn	450	98	352	27	21	6	42	42	0
Humboldt	1,602	467	1,135	119	92	27	301	290	11
Imperial	2,314	714	1,600	216	213	3	273	273	0
Inyo	193	59	134	48	35	13	7	7	0
Kern	11,446	3,321	8,125	958	561	397	658	635	23
Kings	1,941	578	1,363	180	115	65	268	265	3
Lake	1,000	247	753	56	39	17	65	64	1
Lassen	380	145	235	28	24	4	49	49	0
Los Angeles	90,389	32,330	58,059	5,558	3,487	2,071	16,441	15,568	873
Madera	2,680	542	2,138	304	171	133	181	178	3
Marin	1,370	818	552	225	90	135	62	57	5
Mariposa	202	68	134	9	9	0	12	12	0
Mendocino	1,204	389	815	280	99	181	121	120	1
Merced	3,606	919	2,687	268	218	50	256	256	0
Modoc	222	54	168	13	11	2	21	21	0
Mono	93	43	50	16	16	0	3	3	0
Monterey	3,290	1,236	2,054	719	508	211	213	213	0
Napa	1,197	500	697	170	119	51	114	113	1
Nevada	1,061	414	647	53	53	0	48	48	0
Orange	23,546	10,440	13,106	2,243	1,807	436	1,541	1,520	21
Placer	3,473	1,405	2,068	396	313	83	218	218	0
Plumas	254	79	175	20	20	0	40	37	3
Riverside	25,114	8,768	16,346	2,446	1,320	1,126	1,428	1,383	45
Sacramento	16,712	5,432	11,280	1,035	789	246	(i) 1,046	(i) 972	(i) 74
San Benito	535	193	342	48	40	8	25	25	0
San Bernardino	28,685	7,911	20,774	1,931	1,526	405	3,528	3,444	84
San Diego	28,298	12,342	15,956	1,670	1,621	49	1,053	989	64
San Francisco	5,093	2,256	2,837	(i) 523	(i) 321	(i) 202	(i) 1,051	(i) 457	(i) 594
San Joaquin	7,715	2,243	5,472	848	556	292	577	572	(.) 00 1
San Luis Obispo	1,902	888	1,014	217	168	49	196	196	0
San Mateo	3,911	2,036	1,875	1,008	697	311	176	149	27
Santa Barbara	3,069	1,296	1,773	784	403	381	168	168	
Santa Clara	9,735	4,826	4,909	1,261	990	271	585	581	4
Santa Cruz	1,761	884	877	185	147	38	134	129	5
	.,	007	011	100	131	111	196	120	26

Family and Juvenile Filings, by County and Case Type

Fiscal Year 2017–18

	F	amily Law			Delinquency			Dependenc	ÿ
COUNTY	Total <i>(A)</i>	Marital <i>(B)</i>	Petitions (C)	Total <i>(D)</i>	Original <i>(E)</i>	Subsequent (F)	Total <i>(G)</i>	Original <i>(H)</i>	Subsequent (I)
STATEWIDE	360,387	131,042	229,345	30,743	21,964	8,779	37,326	35,015	2,311
Sierra	35	9	26	2	2	0	1	1	0
Siskiyou	690	173	517	39	38	1	60	60	0
Solano	5,069	1,691	3,378	259	197	62	192	191	1
Sonoma	3,341	1,639	1,702	407	343	64	482	473	9
Stanislaus	7,047	2,307	4,740	432	374	58	472	472	0
Sutter	1,705	406	1,299	68	61	7	169	161	8
Tehama	1,067	323	744	60	42	18	110	105	5
Trinity	243	73	170	23	15	8	30	30	0
Tulare	4,727	1,608	3,119	668	495	173	715	701	14
Tuolumne	667	219	448	60	41	19	183	49	134
Ventura	6,450	2,974	3,476	915	657	258	349	324	25
Yolo	2,050	665	1,385	215	204	11	395	395	0
Yuba	1,159	334	825	140	98	42	155	153	2

Column Key:

(B) Includes dissolution, legal separation, and nullity.
 (C) Includes Department of Child Support Services (DCSS), domestic violence prevention, and other miscellaneous family law petitions.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Family and Juvenile Dispositions, by County and Case Type Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts Table 11b

	Family Law Delinquency		l	Dependenc	y				
COUNTY	Total <i>(A)</i>	Marital <i>(B)</i>	Petitions (C)	Total <i>(D)</i>	Original <i>(E)</i>	Subsequent (F)	Total <i>(G)</i>	Original <i>(H)</i>	Subsequent
STATEWIDE	302,845	112,860	189,985	23,524	16,706	6,818	31,468	30,047	1,421
Alameda	10,206	4,031	6,175	385	330	55	216	216	0
Alpine	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	461	204	257	23	16	7	9	9	0
Butte	2,262	873	1,389	144	130	14	214	213	1
Calaveras	433	172	261	24	24	0	46	46	0
Colusa	479	220	259	21	8	13	1	1	0
Contra Costa	2,682	300	2,382	_	_	_	_	_	_
Del Norte	1,163	134	1,029	209	53	156	40	31	9
El Dorado	1,838	782	1,056	210	115	95	165	135	30
Fresno	12,344	3,474	8,870	993	855	138	983	981	2
Glenn	384	93	291	45	18	27	30	30	0
Humboldt	1,359	486	873	109	82	27	247	237	10
Imperial	2,151	605	1,546	165	163	2	112	112	0
Inyo	169	57	112	41	29	12	6	6	0
Kern	10,215	2,704	7,511	963	562	401	682	671	11
Kings	1,492	483	1,009	167	108	59	137	137	0
Lake	904	249	655	53	36	17	57	55	2
Lassen	379	155	224	37	31	6	56	56	0
Los Angeles	78,959	28,726	50,233	3,775	2,270	1,505	15,265	14,590	675
Madera	2,338	505	1,833	286	158	128	166	166	0
Marin	1,328	794	534	221	96	125	64	61	3
Mariposa	92	47	45	4	4	0	2	2	0
Mendocino	1,398	491	907	153	10	143	52	52	0
Merced	2,238	717	1,521	199	156	43	155	155	0
Modoc	148	56	92	8	6	2	8	8	0
Mono	77	46	31	32	30	2	5	2	3
Monterey	3,492	1,359	2,133	570	400	170	164	164	0
Napa	1,040	488	552	(i) 76	(i) 63	(i) 13	_		_
Nevada	662	315	347	17	17	0	48	48	0
Orange	20,333	10,319	10,014	_		_	_	_	
Placer				_		_	_	_	_
Plumas	227	73	154	11	11	0	30	27	3
Riverside	29,040	8,319	20,721	2,112	1,358	754	1,289	1,255	34
Sacramento	12,888	4,137	8,751	1,199	856	343	1,098	946	152
San Benito	473	184	289	40	34	6	27	27	0
San Bernardino	27,468	7,408	20,060	1,879	1,495	384	3,175	3,102	73
San Diego	18,489	8,734	9,755	1,768	1,768	0	929	868	61
San Francisco	4,656	2,503	2,153	338	204	134	652	621	31
San Joaquin	4,821	1,888	2,933	799	637	164	757	756	1
San Luis Obispo	1,726	872	854	179	145	34	196	196	0
San Mateo	2,973	1,788	1,185	891	634	257	254	100	79
Santa Barbara	2,436	1,262	1,174	778	415	363	169	169	0
Santa Clara	6,767	3,954	2,813	1,097	850	247	591	587	4
Santa Cruz	1,762	897	865	200	162	38	138	134	4
Shasta	1,790	777	1,013	175	69	106	150	149	3
Unabla	1,750		1,010	175	03	100	102	143	5

Family and Juvenile Dispositions, by County and Case Type Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts Table 11b

	F	amily Law			Delinquenc	у		Dependenc	y
COUNTY	Total <i>(A)</i>	Marital <i>(B)</i>	Petitions (C)	Total <i>(D)</i>	Original <i>(E)</i>	Subsequent (F)	Total <i>(G)</i>	Original <i>(H)</i>	Subsequent (I)
STATEWIDE	302,845	112,860	189,985	23,524	16,706	6,818	31,468	30,047	1,421
Sierra	15	11	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	547	172	375	12	12	0	58	58	0
Solano	2,571	1,072	1,499	380	142	238	80	80	0
Sonoma	2,233	1,402	831	362	297	65	155	155	0
Stanislaus	5,218	1,911	3,307	274	231	43	338	338	0
Sutter	1,358	427	931	56	49	7	97	97	0
Tehama	692	287	405	52	37	15	67	64	3
Trinity	196	40	156	21	11	10	18	18	0
Tulare	3,890	1,473	2,417	563	398	165	629	617	12
Tuolumne	569	177	392	45	29	16	177	45	132
Ventura	6,244	3,236	3,008	1,056	810	246	880	797	83
Yolo	1,560	582	978	228	228	0	502	502	0
Yuba	1,206	387	819	78	53	25	80	80	0

Column Key:

(B) Includes dissolution, legal separation, and nullity.
 (C) Includes Department of Child Support Services (DCSS), domestic violence prevention, and other miscellaneous family law petitions.

Notes:

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

			Before T	Before Trial				
			Dismissal for					
	Total	Total	Delay in	Other				
COUNTY	Filings	Dispositions	Prosecution	Before Trial	After Trial			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)			
STATEWIDE	131,042	112,860	4,424	104,188	4,248			
Alameda	4,569	4,031	8	3,948	75			
Alpine	3	2	0	2	0			
Amador	187	204	4	200	0			
Butte	923	873	3	851	19			
Calaveras	185	172	0	172	0			
Colusa	75	220	0	218	2			
Contra Costa	3,443	300	5	293	2			
Del Norte	95	134	0	134	0			
El Dorado	752	782	19	750	13			
Fresno	3,622	3,474	2	3,438	34			
Glenn	98	93	2	91	0			
Humboldt	467	486	0	486	0			
Imperial	714	605	19	565	21			
Inyo	59	57	1	51	5			
Kern	3,321	2,704	7	2,321	376			
Kings	578	483	1	482	0			
Lake	247	249	33	212	4			
Lassen	145	155	0	155	0			
Los Angeles	32,330	28,726	1,783	24,171	2,772			
Madera	542	505	2	502	1			
Marin	818	794	9	785	0			
Mariposa	68	47	0	44	3			
Mendocino	389	491	138	353	0			
Merced	919	717	0	717	0			
Modoc	54	56	2	52	2			
Mono	43	46	0	46	0			
Monterey	1,236	1,359	147	1,212	0			
Napa	500	488	1	486	1			
Nevada	414	315	2	313	0			
Orange	10,440	10,319	1,145	9,139	35			
Placer	1,405		_	_	_			
Plumas	79	73	6	64	3			
Riverside	8,768	8,319	365	7,949	5			
Sacramento	5,432	4,137	0	4,137	0			
San Benito	193	184	23	161	0			
San Bernardino	7,911	7,408	455	6,935	18			
San Diego	12,342	8,734	6	8,714	14			
San Francisco	2,256	2,503	0	2,503	0			
San Joaquin	2,243	1,888	0	1,868	20			
San Luis Obispo	888	872	52	763	57			
San Mateo	2,036	1,788	1	1,787	0			
Santa Barbara	1,296	1,262	0	1,262	0			
Santa Clara	4,826	3,954	0	3,806	148			
Santa Cruz	884	897	78	777	42			
	826		0					

		_	Before T	rial	
COUNTY	Total Filings <i>(A)</i>	Total Dispositions <i>(B)</i>	Dismissal for Delay in Prosecution <i>(C)</i>	Other Before Trial <i>(D</i>)	After Trial <i>(E)</i>
STATEWIDE	131,042	112,860	4,424	104,188	4,248
Sierra	9	11	2	9	0
Siskiyou	173	172	0	160	12
Solano	1,691	1,072	0	954	118
Sonoma	1,639	1,402	0	1,396	6
Stanislaus	2,307	1,911	58	1,763	90
Sutter	406	427	35	359	33
Tehama	323	287	0	263	24
Trinity	73	40	0	40	0
Tulare	1,608	1,473	9	1,444	20
Tuolumne	219	177	0	174	3
Ventura	2,974	3,236	0	3,066	170
Yolo	665	582	1	557	24
Yuba	334	387	0	372	15

Column Key:

(C)–(E) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add up to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.

(D) Includes before and after hearing dismissals, transfers, and judgments.

Notes:

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Family Law Petitions—Method of Disposition, by County Fiscal Year 2017–18

Superior Courts Table 11d

COUNTY	Total						
COUNTY		Total	Dismissal for Delay in	Other Before	After		
	Filings	Dispositions	Prosecution	Hearing	Hearing	After Trial	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	
STATEWIDE	229,345	189,985	27,989	98,017	52,752	11,227	
Alameda	7,383	6,175	923	3,752	1,491	9	
Alpine	7	2	0	2	0	0	
Amador	278	257	15	144	98	0	
Butte	1,985	1,389	0	1,290	80	19	
Calaveras	375	261	18	61	178	4	
Colusa	120	259	0	222	35	2	
Contra Costa	5,068	2,382	376	227	1,779	0	
Del Norte	397	1,029	35	708	286	0	
El Dorado	1,025	1,056	12	384	578	82	
Fresno	8,850	8,870	0	4,671	4,158	41	
Glenn	352	291	0	195	96	0	
Humboldt	1,135	873	42	417	413	1	
Imperial	1,600	1,546	45	1,118	334	49	
Inyo	134	112	0	64	37	11	
Kern	8,125	7,511	1,447	3,811	1,395	858	
Kings	1,363	1,009	78	621	310	0	
Lake	753	655	148	409	68	30	
Lassen	235	224	0	209	15	0	
Los Angeles	58,059	50,233	17,176	18,554	5,646	8,857	
Madera	2,138	1,833	131	743	944	15	
Marin	552	534	2	380	152	0	
Mariposa	134	45	0	28	17	0	
Mendocino	815	907	112	741	54	0	
Merced	2,687	1,521	0	1,437	84	0	
Modoc	168	92	3	39	46	4	
Mono	50	31	0	24	7	0	
Monterey	2,054	2,133	249	1,820	64	0	
Napa	697	552	4	501	47	0	
Nevada	647	347	15	191	141	0	
Orange	13,106	10,014	477	4,209	5,181	147	
Placer	2,068	_	_	_	_	_	
Plumas	175	154	31	71	47	5	
Riverside	16,346	20,721	2,063	11,313	7,252	93	
Sacramento	11,280	8,751	1	1,114	7,636	0	
San Benito	342	289	43	150	93	3	
San Bernardino	20,774	20,060	3,463	11,274	5,155	168	
San Diego	15,956	9,755	704	7,825	1,226	0	
San Francisco	2,837	2,153	0	2,050	103	0	
San Joaquin	5,472	2,933	6	1,653	1,273	1	
San Luis Obispo	1,014	854	87	457	301	9	
San Mateo	1,875	1,185	4	1,086	95	0	
Santa Barbara	1,773	1,174	15	865	288	6	
Santa Clara	4,909	2,813	0	2,664	140	9	
Santa Cruz	877	865	154	526	181	4	
Shasta	1,526	1,013	0	649	364	0	

		-		Before Trial		
COUNTY	Total Filings <i>(A)</i>	Total Dispositions <i>(B)</i>	Dismissal for Delay in Prosecution <i>(C)</i>	Other Before Hearing (D)	After Hearing <i>(E)</i>	After Trial <i>(F)</i>
STATEWIDE	229,345	189,985	27,989	98,017	52,752	11,227
Sierra	26	4	0	1	3	0
Siskiyou	517	375	6	351	13	5
Solano	3,378	1,499	0	1,124	325	50
Sonoma	1,702	831	5	706	119	1
Stanislaus	4,740	3,307	31	1,889	1,268	119
Sutter	1,299	931	62	792	70	7
Tehama	744	405	0	275	122	8
Trinity	170	156	1	60	95	0
Tulare	3,119	2,417	3	1,162	1,221	31
Tuolumne	448	392	0	221	164	7
Ventura	3,476	3,008	0	1,763	710	535
Yolo	1,385	978	2	523	423	30
Yuba	825	819	0	481	331	7

Column Key:

(A) and (D) Includes juvenile dependency adoption cases reported on JBSIS.
 (C)-(F) The total of the manner of disposition categories may not add to B because not all courts were able to submit complete data for all manner of disposition data elements.
 (D) Includes transfers, dismissals, and judgments.

Notes:

Family law petitions include Department of Child Support Services (DCSS), domestic violence prevention, and other family law cases.

0 or — The court reported that no cases occurred or the court did not submit a report in this category.

(i) The court reported incomplete data in this category.

Attachment E CourTools, Overview and Measures 2 through Measure 4

Giving Courts the Tools to Measure Success







CourTools



Courts have long sought a set of balanced and realistic performance measures that are practical to implement and use. The ten **CourTools** performance measures were designed by the National Center for State Courts to answer that call.

Measuring court performance can be a challenge. Understanding the steps involved in performance measurement can make the task easier and more likely to succeed. **CourTools** supports efforts toward improved court performance by helping:

- Clarify performance goals
- Develop a measurement plan
- Document success

Effective measurement is key to managing court resources efficiently, letting the public know what your court has achieved, and helping to identify the benefits of improved court performance.

The NCSC developed **CourTools** by integrating the major performance areas defined by the Trial Court Performance Standards with relevant concepts from other successful public- and private-sector performance measurement systems. This balanced set of court performance measures provides the judiciary with the tools to demonstrate effective stewardship of public resources. Being responsive and accountable is critical to maintaining the independence courts need to deliver fair and equal justice to the public.

Each of the ten **CourTools** measures follows a similar sequence, with steps supporting one another. These steps include a clear definition and statement of purpose, a measurement plan with instruments and data collection methods, and strategies for reporting results.

Published in a visual format, **CourTools** uses illustrations, examples, and jargonfree language to make the measures clear and easy to understand. definition: The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

purpose: Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, on a monthly or yearly basis, or between one court and another. Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help a court pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements can be made.

Time to Disposition

definition: The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

purpose: This measure, used in conjunction with *Measure 2 Clearance Rates* and *Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload*, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing.

Age of Active Pending Caseload

- definition: The age of the active cases pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.
- purpose: Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases and tracking their progress is important because this pool of cases potentially requires court action. Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. This information helps focus attention on what is required to resolve cases within reasonable timeframes.

Access and Fairness

CourTool

Vational Center for State Courts

- definition: Ratings of court users on the court's accessibility and its treatment of customers in terms of fairness, equality, and respect.
- purpose: Many assume "winning" or "losing" is what matters most to citizens when dealing with the courts. However, research consistently shows that positive perceptions of court experience are shaped more by court users' perceptions of how they are treated in court, and whether the court's process of making decisions seems fair. This measure provides a tool for surveying all court users about their experience in the courthouse. Comparison of results by location, division, type of customer, and across courts can inform court management practices.

Measure

Page 53

Measure

Measure



Measure

Trial Court Performance Measures

Trial Date Certainty

definition: The number of times cases disposed by trial are scheduled for trial.

purpose: A court's ability to hold trials on the first date they are scheduled to be heard (trial date certainty) is closely associated with timely case disposition. This measure provides a tool to evaluate the effectiveness of calendaring and continuance practices. For this measure, "trials" includes jury trials, bench trials (also known as non-jury or court trials), and adjudicatory hearings in juvenile cases.

Reliability and Integrity of Case Files

- definition: The percentage of files that can be retrieved within established time standards and that meet established standards for completeness and accuracy of contents.
- purpose: A reliable and accurate case file system is fundamental to the effectiveness of dayto-day court operations and fairness of judicial decisions. The maintenance of case records directly affects the timeliness and integrity of case processing. This measure provides information regarding (a) how long it takes to locate a file, (b) whether the file's contents and case summary information match up, and (c) the organization and completeness of the file.

Ensuring Fairness in Legal Financial Obligations

- definition: Ratings by defendants/respondents of their treatment by the court in cases in which the court has imposed a legal financial obligation (LFO).
- purpose: This measure evaluates the extent to which the court is seen by its customers to demonstrate fairness, respect, equal treatment, and concern in the imposition of legal financial obligations (LFOs).

Management of Legal Financial Obligations

definition: The percentage of cases in which legal financial obligations are fully met.

purpose: Integrity and public trust in the administration of justice depend in part on how and how well court orders are observed and enforced. In the context of legal financial obligations, courts seek to manage compliance to maximize a defendant's ability to successfully meet those obligations. In particular, restitution for crime victims and accountability for enforcement of sanctions imposed on offenders are issues of intense public interest and concern. The focus of this measure is on the extent to which a court successfully manages the enforcement of court orders requiring payment of legal financial obligations.



Measure

Measure

Fair Practices for Legal Financial Obligations

- definition: Ratings by judicial officers, court administrators, and court staff on the importance of practices used by the court to determine, monitor, and enforce compliance by defendants with legal financial obligations (LFOs).
- **purpose:** Using a short survey, this measure provides a method of self-assessment for court personnel to evaluate the utility of their current processes and gauge the importance of incorporating additional recognized good practices to enhance defendant compliance with LFOs.

Effective Use of Jurors

- definition: Juror Yield is the number of citizens selected for jury duty who are qualified and report to serve, expressed as a percentage of the total number of prospective jurors available. Juror Utilization is the rate at which prospective jurors are used at least once in trial or voir dire.
- **purpose:** The percentage of citizens available to serve relates to the integrity of source lists, the effectiveness of jury management practices, the willingness of citizens to serve, the efficacy of excuse and postponement policies, and the number of exemptions allowed. The objective of this measure is to minimize the number of unused prospective jurors—the number of citizens who are summoned, qualified, report for jury service, and who are not needed.

Court Employee Satisfaction

- definition: Ratings of court employees assessing the quality of the work environment and relations between staff and management.
- purpose: Committed and loyal employees have a direct impact on a court's performance. This measure is a powerful tool for surveying employee opinion on whether staff have the materials, motivation, direction, sense of mission, and commitment to do quality work. Knowing how employees perceive the workplace is essential to facilitate organizational development and change, assess teamwork and management style, enhance job satisfaction, and thus improve service to the public.

Cost Per Case

definition: The average cost of processing a single case, by case type.

purpose: Monitoring cost per case, from year to year, provides a practical means to evaluate existing case processing practices and to improve court operations. Cost per case forges a direct connection between how much is spent and what is accomplished. This measure can be used to assess return on investment in new technologies, reengineering of business practices, staff training, or the adoption of "best practices." It also helps determine where court operations may be slack, including**Pageffse**ient procedures or underutilized staff.

Measure

Measure





Measure





Contact the National Center's Court Services Division to learn more about implementing **CourTools** in your court.

Call us toll-free at: 800.466.3063

Download a free copy of CourTools at: www.courtools.org



Court Consulting Services

707 Seventeenth Street, Suite 2900 Denver, CO 80202-3429 800.466.3063

Headquarters

300 Newport Avenue Williamsburg, VA 23185-4147 800.616.6109



Trial Court Performance Measures

National Center for State Courts

Clearance Rates

Step

Step



Definition: The number of outgoing cases as a percentage of the number of incoming cases.

Purpose: Clearance rate measures whether the court is keeping up with its incoming caseload. If cases are not disposed in a timely manner, a backlog of cases awaiting disposition will grow. This measure is a single number that can be compared within the court for any and all case types, from month to month and year to year, or between one court and another. Knowledge of clearance rates by case type can help a court pinpoint emerging problems and indicate where improvements may be made. Courts should aspire to clear (i.e., dispose of) at least as many cases as have been filed/reopened/reactivated in a period by having a clearance rate of 100 percent or higher.

Method: Computing a clearance rate requires a count of incoming cases and outgoing cases during a given time period (e.g., year, quarter, or month).

Incoming cases are summed using three kinds of cases: *New Filings, Reopened* cases, and *Reactivated* cases. If *Reopened* and *Reactivated* cases cannot be counted, just use *New Filings.*



Outgoing cases are summed by using three kinds of dispositions: Entry of Judgment, Reopened Dispositions, and Placed on Inactive Status. If Reopened Dispositions and Placed on Inactive Status cases cannot be counted, just use Entry of Judgment cases.

Sum
outgoing
casesEntry of Judgment
Reopened Disposition
Placed on Inactive Status
Total Outgoing Cases684
+
137
+
92
=
913

The clearance rate is calculated by dividing the result of Step 2 by the result of Step 1.

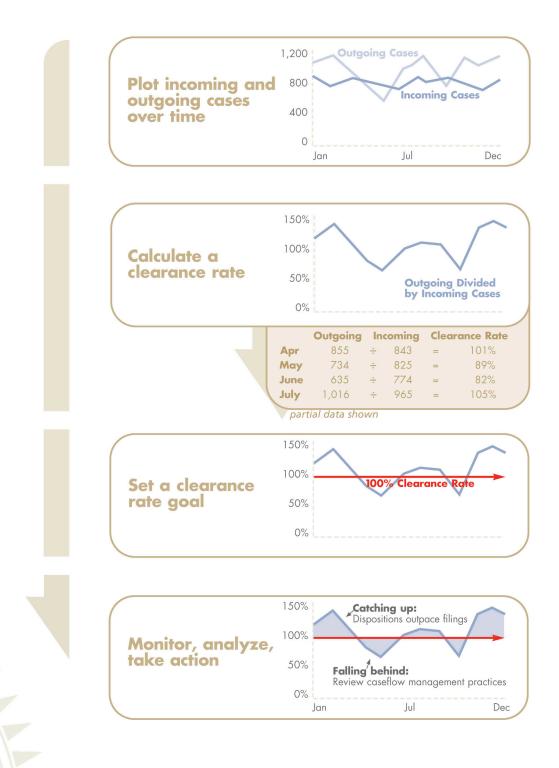
Calculate clearance rate

913 ÷ 1,083= 84%



Analysis and Interpretation

The process...



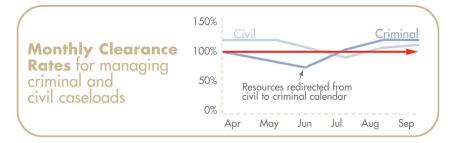
CourTools

National Center for State Courts

Clearance Rates



This chart shows clearance rates for two case types (Civil and Criminal) for six months. The Civil clearance rate was above the target level of 100 percent at the beginning of this period. However, the Criminal clearance rate was falling significantly below the target level. The court implemented new caseflow management practices and redirected resources from the Civil calendar to the Criminal calendar to improve Criminal case processing. The chart shows that the Criminal clearance rate improved. By the end of the six-month period, the clearance rates for the two case types were in balance. Clearance rate data allow the court to see whether its caseflow management changes had the desired effect.



Further analysis shows how clearance rates can be compared on an annual basis to assess the impact of new policies. For example, highlighting districts that reach a clearance rate target allows court managers to assess the effectiveness of caseflow management practices across court divisions, court locations, or courtroom by courtroom.

			Above 100%		Above 100%
Annual Clearance	District 1	87%		103%	Х
Rates for assessing	District 2	105%	Х	92%	
comparative	District 3	93%		102%	х
pertormance	District 4	90%		101%	Х
	District 5	107%	Х	83%	

Three years of data provides a more representative picture of clearance rate trends by smoothing yearly fluctuations.

		2002	2003	2004	3-Year Average
	District 3	105%	114%	99%	106%
3-Year Clearance	District 2	106%	100%	101%	102%
Rates for	District 1	100%	99%	97%	99%
analyzing trends	District 4	99%	98%	95%	97 %
	District 5	96%	90%	89%	91%



Terms You Need to Know

Entry of Judgment: A count of cases for which an original entry of judgment–the court's final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties to a case–has been filed. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

New Filing: A count of cases that have been filed with the court for the first time.

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive because the court will take no further action in the case until an event restores the case to the court's active pending caseload.

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been placed in an inactive pending status, but for which further court proceedings and activities can now be resumed so that the case can proceed to disposition.

Reopened: A count of cases in which judgments have previously been entered but which have been restored to the court's pending caseload due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce the existing judgments. When a Reopened Case is disposed of, report the disposition as a Reopened Disposition.

Reopened Disposition: A count of cases that were disposed of by a modification to, and/or enforcement of, the original judgment of the court. For cases involving multiple parties/ issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

For a full discussion of these definitions, see the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting* available at: http://www.courtstatistics.org/Other-Pages/Publications/Guide-to-Statistical-Reporting.aspx



Trial Court Performance Measures

Measure

National Center for State Courts

Time to Disposition

Definition:

The percentage of cases disposed or otherwise resolved within established time frames.

Purpose:

This measure, used in conjunction with *Measure 2 Clearance Rates* and *Measure 4 Age of Active Pending Caseload*, is a fundamental management tool that assesses the length of time it takes a court to process cases. It compares a court's performance with local, state, or national guidelines for timely case processing. When the underlying data conform to the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*, the measure takes into account periods of inactivity beyond the court control (e.g., absconded defendants, cases suspended pending decision on an appeal) and provides a framework for meaningful measurement across all case types.

Time standards to ensure timely justice have existed for over 40 years. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC), in conjunction with the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ), revised previous national standards, engaging practitioners in a two-year collaboration informed by empirical performance data from state courts. These standards were approve by CCJ, COSCA, the American Bar Association (ABA), and the National Association for Court Management (NACM). Courts should take note of these revised standards, as well as any additional standards specific to their jurisdiction.

Model Time Standards for State Trial Courts

Criminal Felony	75% within 90 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days	Juvenile Delinquency & Status Offense	For youth in detention: 75% within 30 days 90% within 45 days 98% within 90 days	
Misdemeanor	75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 180 days		For youth not in detention: 75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 150 days	
Traffic & Local Ordinance	75% within 30 days 90% within 60 days 98% within 90 days	Neglect & Abuse	Adjudicatory Hearing 98% within 90 days of remove Permanency Hearing	
Habeas corpus/Post-conviction proceedings (following a	98% within 180 days		75% within 270 days of rema 98% within 360 days of rema	
criminal conviction)		Termination of Parental Rights	90% within 120 days after the	
Civil General Civil	75% within 180 days 90% within 365 days		filing of a termination petition 98% within 180 days after the filing of a termination petition	
Summary Matters	98% within 540 days 75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 180 days	Probate Administration of Estates	75% within 360 days 90% within 540 days 98% within 720 days	
Family Dissolution/Divorce/	75% within 120 days	Guardianship/Conservator of Incapacitated Adults	98% within 90 days	
Allocation of Parental Responsibility	90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days	Civil Commitment	98% within 15 days	
Post Judgment Motions	98% within 180 days			
Protection Orders	90% within 10 days 98% within 30 days			

Source: National Center for State Courts Web site, http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/ctadmin/id/1836



National Center for State Courts 300 Newport Avenue Williamsburg, Virginia 23185 800-466-3063

Method:

This measure should be reviewed on a regular (e.g., monthly, quarterly, annual) basis. If reviewed regularly, the court can observe trends as they develop, then aggregate the data for annual reporting.

For each case type, the first task is to compile a list of all cases that were disposed or otherwise resolved during the reporting period. For the purpose of this measure, "disposed or otherwise resolved" is defined as having had an *Entry of Judgment*. If the data for the measure are not available in automated form, and data collection requires manual review of case files, then the measure will likely need to be taken on an annual basis. Sampling is an option in courts where case volumes are high.

Sampling

This measure should be calculated for all cases disposed or otherwise resolved during the reporting period. However, sampling will be necessary in courts where case volumes are high if a complete report cannot be produced by the case management system. In most instances, a sample of 300 cases will be sufficient. To obtain a random sample requires: a list of all cases in the population, a unique identification number for each case, and a method for selecting cases. A straightforward method is systematic sampling where only the first case is randomly selected and then every nth case from a list is selected for the sample, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case (3000/300=10).

Which Cases Are Included?

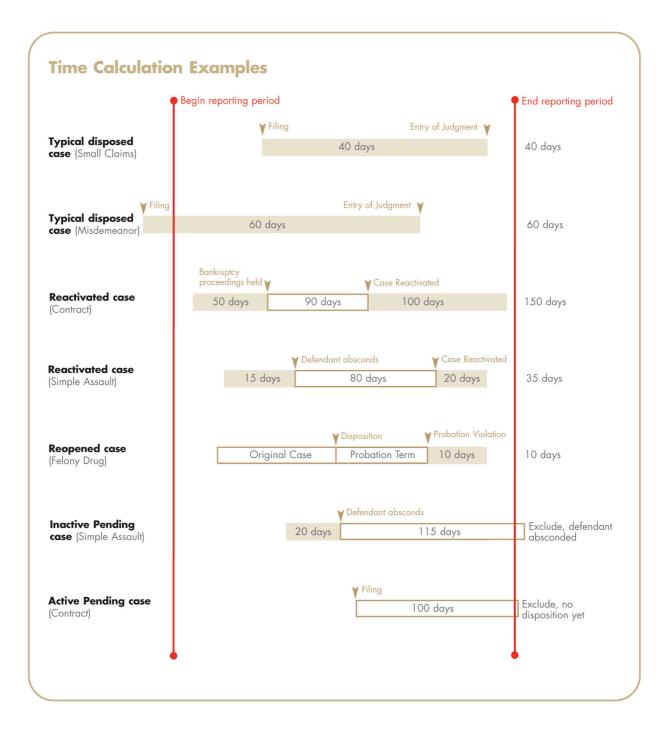
There are two kinds of cases for which the time to disposition can be computed. The first are typical cases that move through the system without interruption. When these cases are disposed or otherwise resolved by *Entry of Judgment* during the reporting period, they should be counted. The filing dates for these cases will vary, but what qualifies them for inclusion is the fact that the disposition dates all fall within the reporting period (e.g., the calendar year).

The second kind are cases that had their progress interrupted and underwent a period of inactivity, but were *Reopened* or *Reactivated* by the court and disposed of during the reporting period. An example of this is a contract case that is *Placed on Inactive Status* pending the outcome of bankruptcy proceedings. Following those proceedings, the contract case resumes and is disposed. Another example is a criminal case in which the defendant absconds after the case was filed. The case is *Placed on Inactive Status* during this time, but when the defendant is apprehended and returned to court, the case resumes and is disposed.

Cases in which judgment was previously entered but which have been *Reopened* due to a request to modify or enforce existing judgments are also included. For example, the court might grant a motion to consider newly discovered evidence, and thus reopen a case. In juvenile cases, a case might be reopened due to violation of probation, or due to failure of parents to comply with a court order. When these *Reopened* cases are disposed during the reporting period, they should be included in this measure. In all these examples, the time that is counted starts when the case is reopened, not with the date of the original filing.



Cases that are in an official period of inactivity at the end of the reporting period should *not* be included in this measure. As this type of case is considered to be among the court's *Inactive Pending* cases at the end of the reporting period (i.e., they are not moving toward disposition for a known and legitimate reason and the court is aware of this), they should be excluded from the analysis. *Active Pending* cases are excluded from analysis, since no disposition has been reached.





Time to Disposition



Analysis and Interpretation

Superior Court	Percemtage of Cases Disposed 180 days 365 days			Number of Days		
	Current	Goal	Current	Goal	Mean	Median
Criminal-Felony	70%	90%	97%	98%	170	121
Civil-General	82%	75%	95%	90%	151	93
Family-Divorce	90%	90%	92%	98%	158	105

This table summarizes time to disposition in one court across three case types. The court is almost meeting its 365-day standard in criminal cases, exceeding its 365-day standard in civil cases, and lagging behind in domestic cases. The court should examine criminal caseflow management in the first 180 days, the period in which the court is furthest from its goal.



The court has adopted the new Model Time Standards and was steadily improving, meeting this goal in June. In the months that followed, however, time to disposition increased. The court needs to examine what happened, especially in July and October, to determine and source of the decline in performance.

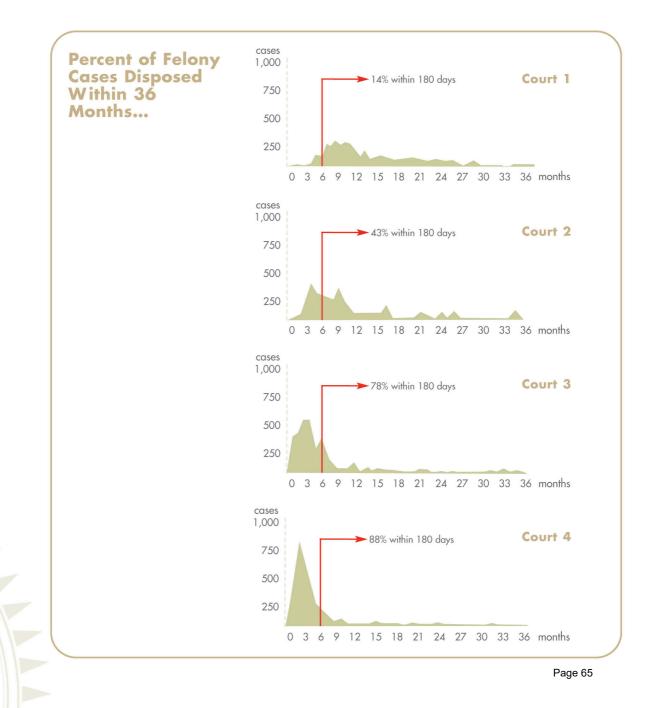
Comparing Time to Disposition in Civil and Criminal Cases (using a 365-Day Time Standard)



Increases in the criminal caseload caused the court to shift judicial officers from civil to criminal cases and initiate caseflow management improvements in June. Time to disposition for criminal cases improved, but not without a corresponding decline in time to disposition performance in civil.

The graphics here show one way to display time to disposition data for felony cases in four courts. The data show that the vast majority of cases are resolved within six months in the two faster courts, compared to about eighteen months in the two slower courts. The profile of felony case time to disposition in different courts may vary due to the seriousness of the case mix, charging and pleading practices, and the manner of disposition. Of course, differences in time to disposition will also result from variation in court case management practices. Documenting differences in case processing time among courts is the first step in analyzing the reasons for those differences.

For all types of cases, time to disposition is a basic court management tool. Compiling data on the timing of key case events, consistent definition of terms, and distinguishing between active and inactive cases are basic ingredients to understanding and improving caseflow management.





Terms You Need to Know

Active Pending: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting disposition.

Entry of Judgment: A count of cases for which an original entry of judgment–the court's final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties to a case–has been filed. For cases involving multiple parties/issues, the manner of disposition should not be reported until all parties/issues have been resolved.

Mean: The average value of a set of numbers, equal to the sum of all values divided by the number of values.

Median: The middle value in a distribution of numbers. Half of the values will be above this point, half will be below.

Percentile: A percentile is a score below which a given percentage of the cases falls. Thus, if cases aged 120 days represent the 90th percentile of a court's pending caseload, it means that 90% of those cases are aged 120 days or less. Spreadsheet and statistical software can calculate percentile ranking of data.

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive because the court will take no further action in the case until an event restores the case to the court's active pending caseload.

Random Sample: A sample chosen that minimizes bias in the selection process. A random sample of case files is typically generated by a computer or selected from a random number table. Systematic samples require a randomly selected starting point, then the taking of every *n*th case, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case $(3,000 \div 300 = 10)$.

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been placed in an Inactive Pending status, but for which further court proceedings and activities can now be resumed so that the case can proceed to disposition.

Reopened: A count of cases in which judgments have previously been entered but which have been restored to the court's pending caseload due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce the existing judgment.

Reopened Disposition: A count of cases that were disposed of by a modification to and/or enforcement of the original judgment of the court.

Time Standards: An acknowledged measure of comparison, measured as the time (in days) it takes to process a case, from filing to disposition. A time standard is expressed in terms of the percentage of cases that should be resolved within a certain time frame (e.g., 98% within 180 days).



National Center for State Courts

Age of Active Pending Caseload

Measure

Definition:

The age of the active cases that are pending before the court, measured as the number of days from filing until the time of measurement.

Purpose:

Cases filed but not yet disposed make up the court's pending caseload. Having a complete and accurate inventory of active pending cases as well as tracking their number and age is important because this pool of cases potentially requires court action. Examining the age of pending cases makes clear, for example, the number and type of cases drawing near or about to surpass the court's case processing time standards. Once the age spectrum of cases is determined, the court can focus attention on what is required to ensure cases are brought to completion within reasonable timeframes.

Method:

For each case type being analyzed, the court should produce a report that calculates the time, in days, from filing of the case until the date established for the reporting period being examined (e.g., last day of the month, last day of the year). A report, similar to the one below, can be used to display the age of pending cases in time periods relevant to the court. Success in achieving a particular case processing time goal is easily monitored by referring to the Cumulative Percent column. In the example below, 85 percent of the court's caseload has been pending for 540 days or less.

Pending Caseloads General Civil					Felony				
Age (days)	Number of Cases	Percent	Cumulative Percent	Age (days)	Number of Cases	Percent	Cumulative Percent		
0-90 91-180	344 410	18% 21%	18% 39%	0-60 61-120	438 559	21% 26%	21% 47%		
181-270	245	13%	52%	121-180	785	37%	84%		
271-365	267	14%	66%	181-240	82	4%	88%		
366-450	189	10%	76%	241-300	92	4%	92%		
451-540	168	9%	85%	301-365	123	6%	98%		
541-630	90	5%	90%	over 365	32	2%	100%		
631-730	124	6%	96%	Total	2,111				
over 730	76	4%	100%	Shows that	85% of the co	urt's active			
Total	1,913				ses are less the		to		

pending cases are less than or equal to 540 davs old

This measure should be used in conjunction with Measure 2 Clearance Rates and Measure 3 *Time to Disposition* to get an accurate picture of how a court is managing its caseload. For example, a court may have a high clearance rate, and score well on Measure 2, yet still be building up an inventory of older cases (evaluated by using Measure 4). This measure differs from *Measure 3 Time to Disposition* in that the cases being analyzed here have not reached a disposition in the court.

mu

To use this measure accurately, a court must be able to identify and count cases that have been *Placed on Inactive Status*. These are cases that have ceased movement toward a disposition as the result of events beyond the court's control (e.g., a defendant who absconds, the initiation of bankruptcy proceedings, etc.). The ability of a court to track its pending cases will also allow the court to return an *Inactive* case to *Active* status if the case has been *Reactivated*. At the time of measurement, the court should remove *Inactive* cases from the pending inventory because these cases are not directly comparable to *Active* cases and will exaggerate the age of the pending caseload.

This measure should be taken on a regular (e.g., monthly, quarterly, or annual) basis. The measure can be used to report age of the pending caseload for any case type. (Primary case types are defined in the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*.)

Sampling

This measure should be calculated for all cases in the Active Pending inventory. However, sampling will be necessary in courts where case volumes are high if a complete report cannot be produced by the case management system. In most instances, a sample of 300 cases will be sufficient. To obtain a random sample requires: a list of all cases in the population, a unique identification number for each case, and a method for selecting cases. A straightforward method is systematic sampling where only the first case is randomly selected and then every nth case from a list is selected for the sample, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case (3000/300=10).

Which Cases Are Included?

Only *Active Pending* cases are included in this measure, and other cases should be excluded. Rules for counting, as defined in the *State Court Guide to Statistical Reporting*, are summarized below and illustrated in the figure.

The most straightforward cases to count are those that are moving through the system without interruption and are active and pending at the time of measurement.

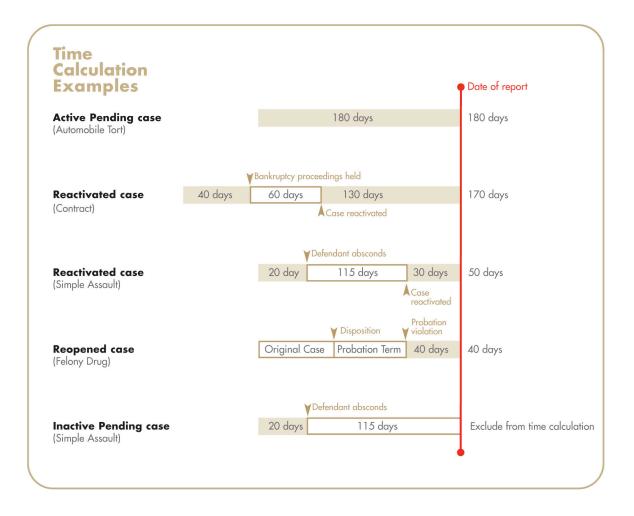
A second category are cases that had their progress interrupted and underwent a period of inactivity but were *Reactivated* by the court prior to the time of measurement. An example of this is a contract case that is *Placed on Inactive Status* pending the outcome of bankruptcy proceedings.



Following those proceedings, the contract case resumes, and is counted as a *Reactivated* case (not as a new filing). Another example is a criminal case in which the case is filed and the defendant absconds for a period of time. The case is *Placed on Inactive Status* during this time, but when the defendant is apprehended and returned to court, the case is *Reactivated*.

A third category are cases in which judgment was previously entered, but which have been *Reopened* due to a request to modify or enforce existing judgments. These cases have been restored to the court's *Active Pending* caseload. For example, the court might grant a motion to consider newly discovered evidence, and thus reopen a case.

A fourth category are cases that should not be included in this measure. These are cases that are in an official period of inactivity at the date of report. As these cases are considered to be among the court's *Inactive Pending* cases (i.e., they are not moving toward disposition for a known and legitimate reason and the court is aware of this) they should be excluded from the analysis.





Age of Active Pending Caseload

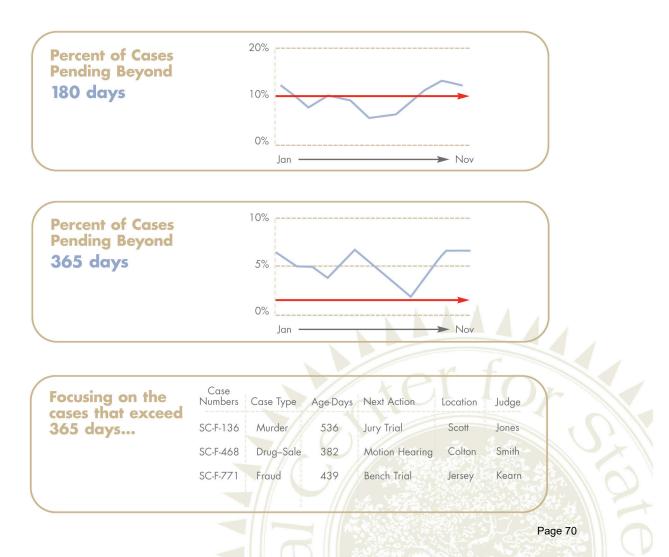
Measure 4

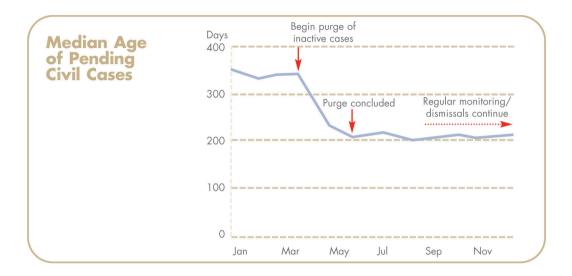
Analysis and Interpretation

The data collected for this measure allow the court to look at cases that are exceeding its time standards. *Measure 3 Time to Disposition* asks, "What percentage of our cases are being processed within our time standards?" Measure 4 asks, "What percentage of our cases exceed our time standards?" A court may be handling its current caseload, but at the same time have old cases that are lingering on. The top graph indicates that this court is managing its caseload effectively, and at the 180-day mark, the court is close to its goal of having no more than 10 percent of its active cases pending beyond 180 days.

The bottom graph indicates, however, that the court is having a harder time meeting its standard at the 365-day mark. The red line indicates the goal is to have no more than 2 percent of its active caseload pending at 365 days from time of filing. The court is unable to meet this standard.

Identifying specific cases and analyzing their status (e.g., by location, by judge, by type of proceeding) will allow the court to know whether the active pending cases are being appropriately managed. In this example, the court has extracted descriptive information on cases pending beyond 365 days to begin its case-level analysis.





Analysis of the age of the *Active Pending* caseload over time can be used to determine whether caseflow management practices are having their intended effects. This figure shows how a court's decision to undertake an intensive program to identify and dispose of stagnant civil cases has caused a noticeable drop in the median age of its pending civil caseload. These stagnant cases appeared to be active cases, but examination of the files and communication with parties revealed the cases had either settled out of court or were no longer being pursued.

Model Time Standards

The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) revised state court time standards by engaging state court practitioners in a two-year collaboration grounded in empirical performance data from state courts. The Model Time Standards for State Trial Courts were approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) as well as the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ), and the National Association for Court Management (NACM). The following are examples of the revised time standards:

Gen	eral (Civil	cases
75%	within	180	days
90%	within	365	days
98%	within	540	days

Divorce cases

75% within 120 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days

Delinguency & Status Offense cases

For youth in detention: 75% within 30 days 90% within 45 days 98% within 90 days

For youth not in detention: 75% within 60 days 90% within 90 days 98% within 150 days

Felony cases

75% within 90 days 90% within 180 days 98% within 365 days

Source: National Center for State Courts Web site, http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/ctadmin/id/1836



Terms You Need to Know

Active Pending: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, are awaiting disposition.

Inactive Pending: A count of cases that, at the end of the reporting period, have been administratively classified as inactive. Such circumstances may be defined by statewide court administrative rule or order.

Percentile: A percentile is a score below which a given percentage of the cases falls. Thus, if cases aged 120 days are in the 90th percentile of a court's pending caseload, it means that 90% of those cases are aged 120 days or less. Spreadsheet and statistical software can calculate percentile ranking of data. The percentiles a court selects should be chosen based on its own state or local time standards or those suggested by the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) or the American Bar Association (ABA).

Placed on Inactive Status: A count of cases whose status has been administratively changed to inactive because the court will take no further action in the case until an event restores the case to the court's *Active Pending* caseload.

Random Sample: A sample chosen that minimizes bias in the selection process. A random sample of case files is typically generated by a computer or selected from a random number table. Systematic samples require a randomly selected starting point, then the taking of every *n*th case, i.e., if the total number of civil cases in a court was 3,000 and the sample size was to be 300 cases, select every tenth case $(3,000 \div 300 = 10)$.

Reactivated: A count of cases that had previously been placed in an inactive pending status, but for which further court proceedings and activities can now be resumed so that the case can proceed to disposition.

Reopened: A count of cases in which judgments have previously been entered but which have been restored to the court's pending caseload due to the filing of a request to modify or enforce the existing judgments.

Attachment F Relevant Charts from Federal Judicial Caseload Reports

Table C.U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Commenced, Terminated, and PendingDuring the 12-Month Periods Ending March 31, 2016 and 2017

		Filings			Termination	s		Pending	
Circuit	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016 ²	2017	Percent Change ¹
Total	274,552	292,076	6.4	270,515	287,114	6.1	344,704	349,666	1.4
DC	2,514	2,590	3.0	2,203	2,249	2.1	2,680	3,021	12.7
1st	7,984	6,872	-13.9	6,390	6,900	8.0	11,772	11,744	-0.2
ME	607	580	-4.4	547	563	2.9	467	484	3.6
MA	3,840	3,014	-21.5	3,107	3,370	8.5	7,895	7,539	-4.5
NH	528	556	5.3	521	482	-7.5	448	522	16.5
RI	580	653	12.6	762	597	-21.7	646	702	8.7
PR	2,429	2,069	-14.8	1,453	1,888	29.9	2,316	2,497	7.8
2nd	23,989	24,197	0.9	24,510	24,784	1.1	30,051	29,464	-2.0
СТ	2,039	2,258	10.7	2,041	2,173	6.5	2,391	2,476	3.6
NY,N	1,720	1,711	-0.5	1,763	1,766	0.2	1,979	1,924	-2.8
NY,E	7,529	7,567	0.5	7,416	7,140	-3.7	9,573	10,000	4.5
NY,S	10,534	10,433	-1.0	11,226	11,558	3.0	13,184	12,059	-8.5
NY,W	1,876	1,919	2.3	1,792	1,846	3.0	2,617	2,690	2.8
VT	291	309	6.2	272	301	10.7	307	315	2.6
3rd	24,464	26,435	8.1	26,399	24,468	-7.3	21,669	23,636	9.1
DE	1,260	1,579	25.3	1,645	1,314	-20.1	1,628	1,893	16.3
NJ	9,433	11,244	19.2	9,440	9,791	3.7	8,849	10,302	16.4
PA,E	8,572	8,000	-6.7	10,146	8,046	-20.7	6,315	6,269	-0.7
PA,M	2,513	2,658	5.8	2,459	2,465	0.2	2,616	2,809	7.4
PA,W	2,504	2,775	10.8	2,495	2,682	7.5	1,843	1,936	5.0
VI	182	179	-1.6	214	170	-20.6	418	427	2.2
4th	34,080	31,416	-7.8	30,556	46,612	52.5	93,711	78,515	-16.2
MD	4,177	4,151	-0.6	4,002	3,996	-0.1	3,346	3,501	4.6
NC,E	1,855	2,438	31.4	1,938	1,857	-4.2	1,582	2,163	36.7
NC,M	1,104	1,491	35.1	1,348	1,271	-5.7	1,052	1,272	20.9
NC,W	1,088	1,502	38.1	1,228	1,188	-3.3	883	1,197	35.6
SC	4,677	3,876	-17.1	3,814	6,517	70.9	6,174	3,533	-42.8
VA,E	3,392	3,810	12.3	3,635	3,299	-9.2	2,183	2,694	23.4
VA,W	1,212	1,378	13.7	1,187	1,239	4.4	771	910	18.0
WV,N	700	771	10.1	740	693	-6.4	572	650	13.6
WV,S	15,875	11,999	-24.4	12,664	26,552	109.7	77,148	62,595	-18.9

Table C. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

		Filings			Termination	s		Pending	
Circuit	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016 ²	2017	Percent Change
5th	34,606	43,585	25.9	27,810	33,707	21.2	44,506	54,384	22.2
A,E	8,344	17,258	106.8	3,282	4,946	50.7	10,820	23,132	113.8
ч, <u>—</u> А,М	911	888	-2.5	807	864	7.1	971	995	2.5
A,W	2,448	1,882	-23.1	2,165	6,014	177.8	6,739	2,607	-61.3
S,N	696	781	12.2	672	650	-3.3	592	723	22.1
S,S	1,623	1,800	10.9	1,714	1,824	6.4	1,633	1,609	-1.5
3,3 (,N	5,934	5,833	-1.7	4,872	4,861	-0.2	12,092	13,064	-1.5
X,E	4,825	4,738	-1.7	4,978	4,634	-0.2 -6.9	3,902	4,006	2.7
			-1.0 5.7	4,978 5.883					5.6
X,S	6,025	6,371		- /	6,089	3.5	5,021	5,303	
X,W	3,800	4,034	6.2	3,437	3,825	11.3	2,736	2,945	7.6
6th	21,311	22,066	3.5	25,495	23,218	-8.9	26,454	25,302	-4.4
Υ,E	1,277	1,721	34.8	1,352	1,368	1.2	1,172	1,525	30.1
Y,W	1,432	1,474	2.9	1,253	2,421	93.2	2,418	1,471	-39.2
II,E	4,600	4,411	-4.1	4,836	4,394	-9.1	5,012	5,029	0.3
I,W	1,595	1,749	9.7	1,665	1,886	13.3	1,423	1,286	-9.6
H,N	3,986	3,440	-13.7	8,765	4,434	-49.4	5,628	4,634	-17.7
H,S	3,795	2.643	-30.4	2.654	2,621	-1.2	6,038	6.060	0.4
N,E	1,343	1.660	23.6	1,392	1,557	11.9	1.665	1,768	6.2
N,M	2,127	3,593	68.9	2,209	3,362	52.2	1,613	1,844	14.3
N,W	1,156	1,375	18.9	1,369	1,175	-14.2	1,485	1,685	13.5
7th	23,693	23,627	-0.3	23,458	22,050	-6.0	27,783	29,360	5.7
,N	13,410	10,847	-19.1	10,010	9,794	-2.2	15,150	16,203	7.0
,C	1,461	1,630	11.6	1,483	1,575	6.2	1,595	1,650	3.4
,S	1,470	1,368	-6.9	4,346	2,274	-47.7	3,280	2,374	-27.6
I,N	1,714	2,120	23.7	2,343	2,591	10.6	2,920	2,449	-16.1
I,S	3,121	4,880	56.4	2,812	3,237	15.1	2,713	4,356	60.6
/I,E	1,644	1,847	12.3	1,637	1,723	5.3	1,333	1,457	9.3
/I,W	873	935	7.1	827	856	3.5	792	871	10.0
8th	14,081	16,465	16.9	16,516	15,323	-7.2	14,153	15,295	8.1
R,E	1,962	2,036	3.8	2,074	1,934	-6.8	1,407	1,509	7.2
R,W	1,055	1,095	3.8	1,131	1,107	-2.1	1,040	1,028	-1.2
N, N	695	673	-3.2	655	564	-13.9	410	519	26.6
,,N ,,S	655	808	23.4	643	667	3.7	492	633	20.0
.,5 N	3.605	4,590	23.4 27.3	5,171	3,137	-39.3	492 4,678	6,131	20.7
O,E	2,208		27.3 51.5						
		3,345		2,983	3,893	30.5	2,893	2,345	-18.9
O,W	2,312	2,354	1.8	2,334	2,415	3.5	1,763	1,702	-3.5
E	675	730	8.1	629	788	25.3	620	562	-9.4
D	303	438	44.6	281	442	57.3	460	456	-0.9
D	611	396	-35.2	615	376	-38.9	390	410	5.1

Table C. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

		Filings			Termination	S		Pending	
Circuit	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016	2017	Percent Change ¹	2016 ²	2017	Percent Change ¹
9th	44,986	49,669	10.4	44,266	44,144	-0.3	38,310	43,835	14.4
λK	351	366	4.3	309	331	7.1	362	397	9.7
λZ	4,109	5,849	42.3	3,759	4,412	17.4	3,351	4,788	42.9
CA,N	6,460	7,534	16.6	5,719	5,839	2.1	5,884	7,579	28.8
CA,E	4,486	4,941	10.1	4,702	4,666	-0.8	5,490	5,765	5.0
CA,C	14,615	14,963	2.4	15,022	14,451	-3.8	9,528	10,040	5.4
CA,S	3,326	3,321	-0.2	3,892	3,234	-16.9	2,850	2,937	3.1
11	647	739	14.2	652	641	-1.7	549	647	17.9
D	636	583	-8.3	601	535	-11.0	727	775	6.6
ЛТ	638	668	4.7	617	619	0.3	576	625	8.5
VV	3,237	3,999	23.5	2,750	3,071	11.7	3,895	4,823	23.8
DR	2,485	2,395	-3.6	2,278	2,266	-0.5	2,234	2,363	5.8
VA,E	830	1,021	23.0	786	967	23.0	706	760	7.6
VA,W	3,073	3,165	3.0	3,112	3,026	-2.8	2,023	2,162	6.9
GUAM	62	98	58.1	40	53	32.5	72	117	62.5
MI	31	27	-12.9	27	33	22.2	63	57	-9.5
10th	11,373	11,358	-0.1	11,404	10,462	-8.3	10,361	11,257	8.6
0	2,962	3,301	11.4	3,025	3,138	3.7	2,313	2,476	7.0
(S	3,197	1,693	-47.0	3,064	1,567	-48.9	2,838	2,964	4.4
M	1,192	1,585	33.0	1,245	1,320	6.0	1,173	1,438	22.6
DK,N	769	782	1.7	768	803	4.6	764	743	-2.7
DK,E	506	600	18.6	558	559	0.2	497	538	8.2
DK,W	1,392	1,592	14.4	1,427	1,502	5.3	1,113	1,203	8.1
JT	1,105	1,470	33.0	1,041	1,289	23.8	1,467	1,648	12.3
NY	250	335	34.0	276	284	2.9	196	247	26.0
11th	31,471	33,796	7.4	31,508	33,197	5.4	23,254	23,853	2.6
AL,N	2,427	2,229	-8.2	2,510	2,172	-13.5	2,435	2,492	2.3
AL,M	1,018	997	-2.1	1,018	907	-10.9	1,018	1,108	8.8
AL,S	645	651	0.9	605	677	11.9	533	507	-4.9
L,N	1,943	2,210	13.7	1,907	2,022	6.0	1,661	1,849	11.3
E,M	8,455	9,034	6.8	8,464	9,432	11.4	6,889	6,491	-5.8
FL,S	8,952	10,075	12.5	9,348	9,658	3.3	4,443	4,860	9.4
GA,N	5,546	5,900	6.4	5,192	5,550	6.9	4,081	4,431	8.6
GA,M	1,393	1,601	14.9	1,381	1,568	13.5	1,289	1,322	2.6
GA,S	1,092	1,099	0.6	1,083	1,211	11.8	905	793	-12.4

 $^1\,\text{Percent}$ change not computed when fewer than 10 cases reported for the previous period. $^2\,\text{Revised}.$

Table C-4.U.S. District Courts—Civil Cases Terminated, by Nature of Suit and Action Taken,During the 12-Month Period Ending March 31, 2017

					С	ourt Actio	on		
					-		During	or After T	rial
Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Tria
Total Cases	286,738	52,531	234,207	202,144	29,298	2,765	887	1,878	1.0
United States Cases	49,902	9,009	40,893	39,255	1,396	242	178	64	0.5
Contract Actions									
Franchise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negotiable Instruments	7	1	6	5	-	1	-	1	14.3
Recovery of Overpayments and									
Enforcement of Judgments	1,046	431	615	600	12	3	-	3	0.3
Other Contracts	362	85	277	217	57	3	3	-	0.8
Real Property	800	158	642	600	36	6	6	-	0.8
ort Actions									
Marine Personal Injury	18	2	16	10	5	1	1	-	5.6
Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	442	122	320	209	87	24	24	-	5.4
Health Care/Pharma	9	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Injury	1,091	192	899	634	215	50	46	4	4.6
Other Torts	175	42	133	117	14	2	-	2	1.1
Actions Under Statutes									
Consumer Credit	15	4	11	9	2	-	-	-	-
Cable/Satellite TV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antitrust	27	4	23	20	1	2	2	-	7.4
Civil Rights									
ADA—Employment	98	13	85	53	30	2	-	2	2.0
ADA—Other	35	5	30	28	2	-	-	-	-
Employment	585	95	490	376	96	18	2	16	3.1
Education	7	2	5	5	-	_	-	-	_
Other Civil Rights	755	175	580	526	45	9	5	4	1.2
Deportation	9	3	6	3	2	1	1	-	11.1
Prisoner Petitions									
Motions to Vacate Sentence	14,970	2,740	12,230	12,204	19	7	2	5	-
Habeas Corpus—General	2,391	379	2,012	2,003	5	4	-	4	0.2
Habeas Corpus—Death Penalty	2,001	1	2,012	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mandamus and Other	342	48	294	253	5	36	36	-	10.5
Civil Rights	780	146	634	613	19	2	2	-	0.3
Prison Condition	253	44	209	208	1	-	-	-	-
Habeas Corpus—Alien Detainee	1,102	178	924	914	9	1	1	-	0.1
Civil Detainee—Conditions of Confinement	6	1	5	4	1	-		_	-

Table C-4. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

					С	ourt Action	on		
					-		During	or After 1	Frial
Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Tria
Actions Under Statues (Continued)									
Liquor Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Forfeiture and Penalty Suits	1,048	222	826	751	68	7	2	5	0.7
Fair Labor Standards Act	129	21	108	80	23	5	3	2	3.9
FMLA ¹	10	1	9	7	2	-	-	-	-
Other Labor Litigation	157	40	117	100	14	3	3	-	1.9
Selective Service	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	_
Social Security Laws									
Disability Insurance	8,585	1,138	7,447	7,340	106	1	1	-	-
Supplemental Security Income	8,953	1,233	7,720	7,542	171	7	3	4	0.1
Retirement and Services Benefits	726	108	618	606	11	. 1	-	1	0.1
Other	89	14	75	67	8	-	_	-	0.1
Tax Suits	932	218	714	578	119	17	11	6	1.8
Immigration	002	210	714	570	115	17		0	1.0
Naturalization Applications	296	120	176	160	13	3	3	-	1.0
Other Immigration Actions	1,366	434	932	893	33	6	6	-	0.4
All Other U.S. Actions	2,279	434 587	1,692	1,507		20	15	5	0.4
All Other U.S. Actions	2,279	587	1,692	1,507	105	20	15	5	0.9
Federal Question	150,382	30,842	119,540	99,739	18,066	1,735	492	1,243	1.2
Contract Actions									
Franchise	40	9	31	23	8	-	-	-	-
Marine	777	164	613	464	140	9	8	1	1.2
Miller Act	238	83	155	124	29	2	1	1	0.8
Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans	73	43	30	27	3	-	-	-	-
Other Contracts	3,001	693	2,308	1,746	527	35	16	19	1.2
Real Property	2,817	629	2,188	2,076	107	5	2	3	0.2
Tort Actions	, -		,	,					
Federal Employers Liability Act	258	28	230	102	114	14	-	14	5.4
Marine Personal Injury	1,054	135	919	617	268	34	19	15	3.2
Medical Malpractice	171	44	127	113	13	1	1	-	0.6
Health Care/Pharma	339	27	312	262	49	1	-	1	0.3
Other Personal Injury	3,728	709	3,019	2,679	316	24	- 1	23	0.6
Other Torts	1,514	293	1,221	2,079	277	4	1	23	0.0
Actions Under Statutes	1,514	200	1,441	340	211	+	1	5	0.0
Consumer Credit	9,367	2,800	6 567	5,018	1,524	25	6	19	0.3
Cable/Satellite TV	9,367 777	2,800	6,567 539	5,018 442	1,524 96	25 1	ю 1	- 19	0.3
						-	-		
Bankruptcy Suits	2,247	467	1,780	1,702	72	6	3	3	0.3
Antitrust	558	138	420	372	42	6	-	6	1.1

Table C-4. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

					C	ourt Actio	on		
					-		During	or After 1	Frial
Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
Actions Under Statutes (Continued)									
Civil Rights									
ADA—Employment	2,000	316	1,684	1,059	591	34	3	31	1.7
ADA—Other	6,962	2,207	4,755	4,134	601	20	7	13	0.3
Employment	9,719	1,480	8,239	5,500	2,510	229	28	201	2.4
Education	483	82	401	300	97	4	4	-	0.8
Other Civil Rights	15,079	2,440	12,639	9,618	2,578	443	62	381	2.9
Prisoner Petitions				,	,				
Habeas Corpus—General	15,374	2,713	12,661	12,616	39	6	4	2	-
Habeas Corpus—Death Penalty	229	24	205	195	7	3	2	1	1.3
Mandamus and Other	516	64	452	451	1	-	-		-
Civil Rights	19,017	2,917	16,100	15,389	519	192	21	171	1.0
Prison Condition	9,900	1.138	8.762	8,389	251	132	28	94	1.2
Civil Detainee—Conditions of Confinement	9,900 306	,	- / -	209		3		94 3	
		91	215		3		-		1.0
Fair Labor Standards Act	8,212	1,348	6,864	4,888	1,877	99	38	61	1.2
FMLA ¹	1,187	210	977	595	366	16	1	15	1.3
Labor Management Relations Act	623	178	445	342	99	4	1	3	0.6
Other Labor Litigation	7,499	1,745	5,754	4,432	1,271	51	35	16	0.7
Copyright	3,818	1,370	2,448	1,971	454	23	7	16	0.6
Patent	5,063	1,749	3,314	2,553	586	175	120	55	3.5
Trademark	3,655	891	2,764	1,761	955	48	16	32	1.3
Constitutionality of State Statutes	955	155	800	731	67	2	2	-	0.2
II Other Federal Question	12,826	3,224	9,602	7,899	1,609	94	54	40	0.7
Diversity of Citizenship	86,443	12,676	73,767	63,145	9,834	788	217	571	0.9
Contract Actions									
Franchise	302	41	261	194	65	2	1	1	0.7
Insurance	8,077	1,831	6,246	4,410	1,704	132	40	92	1.6
Negotiable Instruments	362	76	286	224	59	3	1	2	0.8
Other Contracts	10,284	2,245	8,039	5,741	2,056	242	110	132	2.4
Real Property	4,334	1,257	3,077	2,550	489	38	18	20	0.9
Tort Actions	,	, -	- ,	,			-	-	
Marine Personal Injury	265	46	219	185	27	7	1	6	2.6
Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	3.446	691	2.755	1.691	984	80	4	76	2.3
Health Care/Pharma	11,858	1,320	10,538	9,532	998	8	-	8	0.1
Other Personal Injury	41,351	3,615	37,736	35,248	2,296	192	- 15	177	0.1
Other Torts	2,702	684	2,018	35,246 1,447	2,296	57	20	37	0.5 2.1
Other folls	2,702	004	2,010	1,447	514	57	20	31	Ζ.Ι

Table C-4. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

					С	ourt Actio	on		
		-					During	or After T	rial
Nature of Suit	Total	No Court Action	Total	Before Pretrial	During or After Pretrial	Total	Nonjury	Jury	Percent Reaching Trial
Diversity of Citizenship (Continued)									
Consumer Credit	200	44	156	126	30	-	-	-	-
Cable/Satellite TV	10	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Rights									
ADA—Employment	65	17	48	34	13	1	-	1	1.5
ADA—Other	32	6	26	20	4	2	2	-	6.3
Employment	1,693	436	1,257	866	376	15	1	14	0.9
Education	9	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Other Civil Rights	394	76	318	259	57	2	1	1	0.5
Prison Condition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Diversity	1,059	284	775	606	162	7	3	4	0.7
Local Jurisdiction	11	4	7	5	2	-	-	-	-
Contract Actions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tort Actions									
Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Personal Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Torts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prisoner Petitions									
Habeas Corpus—General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Habeas Corpus—Death Penalty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandamus and Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison Condition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civil Rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Local	11	4	7	5	2	-	-	-	-

NOTE: Land condemnation cases omitted.

¹ FMLA = Family and Medical Leave Act.

Table C-5. U.S. District Courts—Median Time Intervals From Filing to Disposition of Civil Cases Terminated, by District and Method of Disposition, During the 12-Month Period Ending March 31, 2017

	Tota	al Cases	No Cou	rt Action	Court Action							
					Befor	e Pretrial	During or	After Pretrial		Trial		
Circuit and District	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months										
Total	219,952	9.9	41,448	5.1	147,793	10.9	28,335	12.7	2,376	25.9		
с	1,850	7.2	917	4.4	899	10.4	16	30.8	18	34.4		
1st	6,024	10.2	1,776	6.2	2,506	8.9	1,650	17.7	92	30.7		
E	484	5.9	225	3.9	233	8.3	16	18.6	10	18.3		
A	2,946	13.3	688	7.1	795	7.9	1,411	18.1	52	32.6		
Н	367	8.7	61	5.9	205	7.6	96	14.0	5	-		
I	492	10.4	98	12.1	323	9.7	61	14.2	10	30.3		
R	1,735	8.6	704	6.3	950	9.8	66	27.7	15	43.3		
2nd	21,227	9.7	2,835	3.9	13,415	9.7	4,690	12.9	287	31.7		
Т	1,790	10.4	288	3.6	880	9.1	579	15.5	43	32.3		
Y,N	1,142	11.3	181	4.1	686	12.8	257	12.3	18	31.1		
Y,E	6,568	9.5	1,353	4.6	3,903	9.6	1,220	15.1	92	36.9		
Y,S	10,153	9.2	843	3.1	6,593	8.7	2,596	11.5	121	27.5		
Y,W	1,323	12.1	136	3.5	1,144	13.0	33	17.0	10	67.6		
T	251	10.1	34	2.5	209	10.6	5	-	3	-		
3rd	17,746	7.0	1,782	3.3	11,518	5.9	4,207	11.0	239	26.7		
E	1,121	10.4	264	3.8	604	10.2	175	20.2	78	29.2		
J	6,677	7.6	417	3.0	3,581	5.0	2,640	12.9	39	30.9		
A,E	6,510	5.7	474	3.1	4,710	5.0	1,254	8.0	72	19.2		
A,M	1,472	9.9	279	5.8	1,102	10.1	61	17.2	30	26.1		
A,W	1,803	6.1	273	2.1	1,505	6.9	10	25.4	15	28.5		
	163	19.1	75	18.8	16	19.9	67	18.2	5	-		
4th	39,827	26.4	2,039	5.7	36,018	28.6	1,623	10.9	147	20.5		
D	3,128	7.9	279	7.1	1,974	6.1	838	13.8	37	30.6		
C,E	876	9.5	269	6.5	589	11.3	11	28.5	7	-		
C,M	579	9.9	368	8.6	176	12.4	30	18.8	5	-		
C,W	775	8.7	154	6.3	552	8.7	57	13.7	12	18.7		
C	5,186	17.2	211	3.4	4,875	18.1	81	7.6	19	30.3		
A,E	2,031	5.2	567	4.2	984	4.4	437	7.9	43	13.0		
A,W	613	8.8	112	4.1	422	9.9	63	9.7	16	17.1		
V,N	342	9.2	49	9.0	214	8.2	78	12.8	1	-		
V,S	26,297	32.6	30	7.5	26,232	32.6	28	17.1	7	-		

Table C-5. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

	Tota	l Cases	No Cou	rt Action				Court Action		
					Befor	e Pretrial	During or	After Pretrial	-	Frial
Circuit and District	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months								
5th	25,400	10.0	5,216	5.8	16,732	11.2	3,145	12.0	307	23.5
LA,E	4,543	7.1	168	2.4	2,688	4.8	1,638	11.4	49	17.8
LA,M	667	12.3	168	9.8	441	11.1	39	21.2	19	35.1
LA,W	5,291	28.9	218	5.3	4,719	30.8	335	16.2	19	29.9
MS,N	494	9.0	97	8.4	238	8.0	152	12.4	7	
MS,S	1,242	10.6	614	9.8	582	11.0	27	18.1	19	28.5
TX,N	2,990	7.1	398	4.0	2,534	7.5	6	-	52	22.5
TX,E	3,298	7.2	1,357	5.5	1,869	8.4	26	19.3	46	21.4
TX,S	4,263	8.2	1,468	5.0	1,962	9.1	767	10.3	66	22.6
TX,W	2,612	6.9	728	6.2	1,699	6.5	155	13.8	30	21.7
6th	15,940	10.8	4,707	8.6	7,594	11.2	3,467	12.7	172	27.5
KY,E	961	9.4	146	6.6	798	9.5	8	-	9	-
KY,W	2,091	24.1	1,095	34.6	664	9.9	320	30.7	12	34.0
MI,E	3,287	9.0	476	3.2	1,314	6.2	1,459	13.1	38	25.4
MI,W	1,021	8.2	77	2.1	720	8.1	212	11.3	12	26.4
OH,N	3,653	12.9	798	5.3	1,992	23.8	837	9.4	26	21.5
OH,S	2,104	8.8	1,045	8.4	480	10.2	562	12.2	17	32.7
TN,E	949	12.5	323	9.4	556	12.9	51	15.9	19	25.2
TN,M	1,165	11.2	212	6.1	923	11.4	6	-	24	28.3
TN,W	709	8.9	535	8.5	147	8.3	12	18.1	15	25.8
7th	16,166	9.1	3,454	5.3	10,542	9.5	1,974	12.1	196	33.3
IL,N	7,830	7.3	1,750	4.9	5,574	7.6	417	11.0	89	36.8
IL,C	757	10.4	299	6.6	418	11.9	25	22.9	15	37.7
IL,S	1,616	34.8	537	29.3	1,067	47.3	3	-	9	-
IN,N	1,981	22.5	127	2.8	1,356	26.9	484	16.3	14	44.2
IN,S	2,257	8.1	335	3.5	1,043	6.5	840	11.1	39	36.1
WI,E	1,135	6.6	260	3.2	833	7.4	27	11.0	15	18.4
WI,W	590	6.9	146	3.3	251	6.4	178	11.5	15	18.0
8th	11,138	9.8	3,914	6.9	5,627	9.5	1,465	19.9	132	24.8
AR,E	934	10.0	208	11.1	703	9.5	0	-	23	23.7
AR,W	744	12.0	110	12.3	574	12.0	55	11.9	5	-
IA,N	365	9.0	60	8.6	294	8.6	2	-	9	-
IA,S	391	10.3	99	7.5	263	10.3	21	15.0	8	-
MN	2,769	9.0	867	3.4	609	4.1	1,284	23.6	9	-
MO,E	3,173	8.8	1,377	12.5	1,771	6.9	[′] 1	-	24	23.5
MO,W	1,686	8.7	1,063	7.3	514	10.4	91	12.0	18	24.8
NE	511	9.5	28	3.7	456	9.3	6	-	21	38.4
ND	345	20.4	6	-	332	20.4	0	-	7	-
SD	220	12.8	96	7.8	111	15.1	5		8	

Table C-5. (March 31, 2017—Continued)

	Tota	al Cases	Νο Οοι	irt Action				Court Action		
					Befor	e Pretrial	During or	After Pretrial	-	Frial
Circuit and District	Number of Cases	Median Time Interval in Months								
9th	33,290	6.7	10,520	4.2	19,045	6.9	3,348	12.9	377	24.9
K	252	8.9	30	5.2	214	9.6	0	-	8	
Z	2,692	6.5	138	2.7	1,957	5.1	577	11.7	20	34.5
CA,N	4,629	7.4	1,249	4.0	1,916	6.2	1,424	12.5	40	25.4
A,E	2,751	8.4	1,147	5.7	1,518	11.1	65	22.4	21	29.4
A,C	11,920	4.8	5,276	3.9	6,316	5.3	193	14.0	135	19.7
A,S	2,376	6.4	437	3.2	1,210	5.5	682	12.1	47	35.6
II É	514	8.0	274	7.7	205	7.3	22	23.0	13	29.1
)	342	11.7	24	2.0	247	11.1	63	18.8	8	-
1T	375	10.4	50	2.7	159	5.8	156	14.3	10	27.5
V	2,370	9.1	723	6.2	1,494	10.3	137	9.1	16	35.5
R	1,703	10.7	399	7.4	1,278	11.3	10	20.6	16	22.7
/A,E	749	9.0	199	5.0	539	10.3	4	-	7	-
/A,W	2,539	6.6	552	3.1	1,940	7.1	12	16.7	35	18.7
JUAM	48	10.1	7	-	38	10.9	3	-	0	-
IMI	30	11.9	15	12.6	14	11.1	0	-	1	-
10th	8,016	8.9	1,920	4.7	4,951	9.2	1,007	14.0	138	25.4
0	2,383	7.1	847	5.0	1,394	7.8	97	20.7	45	26.4
S	1,091	7.9	354	5.3	660	8.8	57	19.6	20	25.6
Μ	1,021	10.7	69	1.8	537	9.7	404	13.6	11	36.8
K,N	651	10.4	40	2.4	596	11.1	7	-	8	-
DK,E	468	12.7	14	1.5	442	12.7	5	-	7	-
DK,W	1,085	8.3	306	4.3	459	7.3	305	11.6	15	17.5
Т	1,133	9.6	230	5.0	834	10.4	50	28.4	19	31.2
VY	184	9.6	60	2.4	29	10.2	82	11.8	13	16.1
11th	23,328	6.0	2,368	3.7	18,946	5.8	1,743	11.4	271	20.8
L,N	1,533	10.4	23	4.6	1,467	10.1	28	27.3	15	27.8
L,M	514	10.0	91	6.8	409	10.4	10	18.0	4	-
L,S	439	8.6	59	5.0	371	9.1	4	-	5	-
L,N	1,069	7.3	22	2.0	1,014	7.2	12	12.5	21	20.5
L,M	6,331	7.1	345	6.4	5,712	6.9	209	13.7	65	24.3
L,S	7,769	4.1	1,104	3.3	6,526	4.2	35	13.7	104	16.1
SA,N	4,272	5.7	404	2.6	2,390	4.1	1,438	10.6	40	24.0
GA,Μ	860	12.6	206	6.7	638	15.0	3	-	13	17.3
GA,S	541	9.6	114	8.7	419	9.7	4	-	4	-

NOTE: Median time intervals are not computed when fewer than 10 cases reported. This table excludes land condemnations, prisoner petitions, deportation reviews, recovery of overpayments, and enforcement of judgments. Includes cases filed in previous years as consolidated cases that thereafter were severed into individual cases. For fiscal years prior to 2001, this table included data on recovery of overpayments and enforcement of judgments.