

## Trial Court Interpreters Program Expenditure Report for Fiscal Year 2006-2007

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE March 2008

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE COURTS

## I. Background

## Constitutional Mandate to Provide Court Interpreting Services in Criminal Matters

Article 1 section 14 of the California Constitution was amended in 1974 to provide that "[a] person unable to understand English who is charged with a crime has a right to an interpreter throughout the proceedings." This provision establishes a mandate for the courts to provide interpreters to all defendants in criminal and delinquency matters who have limited ability to understand or speak English.

## Statutory Requirement to Report on Expenditures

The Budget Act of 2006 (Stats. 2006, ch. 47-48), Item 0250-101-0932 provides a schedule of individual allocations to be paid from the Trial Court Trust Fund "for local assistance." Item 4 in the 2006 schedule is the allocation for court interpreters. Under the provisions for each of the scheduled items, provision 4 requires that "the Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature and Director of Finance annually regarding expenditures from this schedule." In fulfillment of that provision, this report details expenditures under the State Budget allocation for court interpreters.

## FY 2006-07 Funding for Program

For fiscal year 2006-2007, the Budget Act of 2006 allocated $\$ 85.77$ million for the provision of constitutionally mandated court interpreter services. This amount included an increase of \$3.039 million over the prior year's baseline allocation of $\$ 82.73$ million.

## II. Eligible Expenditures

Qualifying program expenditures are limited to the four following items:
(a) Contract court interpreters and their per diem, including travel;
(b) Staff interpreters (those employed by the trial courts), benefits, and travel;
(c) Court interpreter coordinators ${ }^{1}$; and
(d) Four court interpreter supervisor positions: two in Los Angeles County, one in Orange County, and one in San Diego County. These are the only positions funded under the program that include funding for standard operating expenses and equipment (OE\&E).

The Judicial Council does not currently reimburse trial courts for the cost of supervisors, administrative overhead, or any OE\&E except for the contractual services, travel, and standard complement items noted above in items (a), (b), and (d), respectively. Trial courts must absorb all other OE\&E costs and, except as noted in item (d) above, all supervisory expenditures associated with staff interpreters and court interpreter coordinators.

## III. Court Reimbursement Methodology

Court interpreter funding is pooled in a statewide account and allocated to the trial courts on a reimbursement basis. The trial courts submit their expenditures quarterly and are reimbursed for their allowable expenditures to the extent that funding is available. Trial courts that are not yet using the Phoenix Financial System continue to submit their expenditures to the Administrative

[^0]Office of the Courts directly on a quarterly financial statement (QFS). Attachment 1 provides a summary, by trial court, of major reimbursable categories, as stated above in items (a) through (d).

In addition, each trial court reports its nonallowable personal services costs along with grants and reimbursements that offset some of its otherwise qualifying expenditures. The difference between those amounts and the court's total gross expenditures on the qualifying line items equals the total net allowable reimbursement allocated to each court under the program.

Allocation payments are made monthly to the trial courts based on estimated year-end projections from the most recent four quarters of the QFS. At the end of the year, adjustments are made to increase or decrease final allocations to align total payments with actual net allowable expenditures. For FY 2006-2007, all courts received full reimbursement of their net allowable costs.

## IV. Rates of Pay for Court Interpreters

The Judicial Council first established statewide standards for court interpreter compensation in 1999, authorizing rates of pay at two defined levels: a full-day rate and a half-day rate. Three additional increases have been authorized and made effective, on July 1, 1999, July 1, 2000, and September 1, 2007.

A significant change to the provision of interpreter services was the enactment of Senate Bill 371 in 2002 (Stats. 2002, ch. 1047), which required trial courts to establish staff interpreter positions and to offer employment to qualified certified and registered court interpreters under prescribed conditions. As a result, trial courts began hiring contract interpreters as staff interpreters. Therefore, since 2002 the statewide standards for interpreter pay rates no longer apply to staff interpreters, although they provide an important benchmark for negotiations. The statewide standards are now directly applicable only to contract interpreters.

## Statewide Standard for Certified and Registered Interpreters

For the first quarter of FY 2006-2007, the statewide standard for certified and registered interpreters was $\$ 265$ for a full day and $\$ 147$ for a half day. The full-day rate of $\$ 265$ was 32.5 percent more than the Judicial Council's first statewide full-day rate of \$200 established in 1999. Effective September 1, 2007, the Judicial Council increased the statewide standard for certified and registered interpreters to $\$ 282.23$ for a full day and $\$ 156.56$ for a half day. The new full-day rate of $\$ 282.23$ is a 41 percent increase over the original full day rate of $\$ 200$ (effective in 1999).

## Statewide Standard for Noncertified and Nonregistered Interpreters

During FY 2006-2007, the statewide standard for noncertified and nonregistered interpreters was $\$ 175$ for a full day and $\$ 92$ for a half day, as determined by the local trial court. These rates have not changed from the rates originally established by the Judicial Council in 1999.

However, the rates actually paid to contract interpreters, whether certified/registered or noncertified/nonregistered, are often higher than the state standards because each contracted assignment must be individually negotiated by the local court. These negotiations are subject to the realities of supply and demand, particularly for less commonly spoken languages. In comparison to California's statewide standards, current federal rates for contractors are \$376 full day/\$204 half day for certified interpreters, and $\$ 181$ full day $\$ 100$ half day for noncertified interpreters. Although the federal rates are higher than California's rates for contract interpreters,
it is important to remember that most court interpretations in California are performed by state employees. California court interpreters who are state employees receive health and retirement benefits that increase the value of their compensation by 30 - 35 percent above the daily rate, making them approximately comparable to the federal rate.

## V. Fiscal Year 2006-2007 Expenditures

For FY 2006-2007, total gross expenditures reported statewide for all allowable court interpreting costs were $\$ 87.314$ million. Adjustments to this amount included an increase of $\$ 50,000$ to provide for supervisory OE\&E for the three courts identified in item (d) above, and a reduction of $\$ 1.625$ million in interpreter coordinator costs that were above the limit, as explained in item (c). The total was further reduced by $\$ 2.575$ million in court reimbursements and grants from other funding sources. Combined, these adjustments constituted a reduction of $\$ 4.150$ million, resulting in a net statewide allowable expenditure of $\$ 83.163$ million $^{2}$ :

| $\$ 87,314,205$ | Gross court expenditures |
| :---: | :---: |
| $+\$ 50,000$ | Court supervisory OE\&E |
| $-\$ 1,625,060$ | Court coordinator costs above limit |
| $-\$ 2,575,540$ | Court reimbursements and grant |
| $\$ 83,163,605$ | Net statewide allowable expenditures |

## Shift From Contract to Staff Interpreters

Table 1 illustrates the significant shift in expenditures from contract per diems (full day and half day) to staff salaries and benefits since enactment of SB 371. The table highlights the gross expenditures by year for salaries, benefits, and contractor per diems. Staff salaries and benefits, which represented only 6.82 percent of interpreter costs in FY 2002-2003, represented 78.38 percent of interpreter costs in FY 2006-2007, while contract per diems decreased from 93.18 percent to 21.62 percent over the same four-year period. ${ }^{2}$

| Table 1. Shift From Contract to Staff <br> Interpreters |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FY 2002-2003 | FY 2003-2004 | FY 2004-2005 | FY 2005-2006 | FY 2006-2007 |
| Gross <br> Staff <br> Salaries | $\$ 4,118,601$ | $\$ 34,729,477$ | $\$ 38,956,263$ | $\$ 44,380,894$ | $\$ 47,954,418$ |
| Gross <br> Benefits | 114,129 | $3,087,417$ | $3,831,914$ | $13,823,265$ | $18,852,071$ |
| Contract <br> Per <br> Diems | $57,873,346$ | $25,095,414$ | $20,568,476$ | $18,551,651$ | $18,430,851$ |
| Total | $\$ 62,106,076$ | $\$ 62,912,308$ | $\$ 63,356,653$ | $\$ 76,755,810$ | $\$ 85,237,340$ |

[^1]| Gross <br>  <br> Benefits | $6.82 \%$ | $60.11 \%$ | $67.54 \%$ | $75.83 \%$ | $78.38 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Contract | $93.18 \%$ | $39.89 \%$ | $32.46 \%$ | $24.17 \%$ | $21.62 \%$ |

For fiscal years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, benefits for the newly created positions were limited to workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, and OASDI (Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance a.k.a. Social Security). However, for FY 2005-2006 and beyond, full benefits were secured through the collective bargaining process. As a result, benefit costs increased sharply for FY 2005-2006, as can be seen in table 2 below, which presents year-to-year percentage change in line item expenditures.

Table 2. Percent Change in Expenditures

|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { FY 2002-2003 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { FY 2003-2004 } \end{gathered}$ | FY 2003-2004 to FY 2004-2005 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { FY 2004-2005 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { FY 2005-2006 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { FY 2005-2006 } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { FY 2006-2007 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gross Staff Salaries | 743.23\% | 12.17\% | 13.92\% | 8.05\% |
| Gross Benefits | 2605.20\% | 24.11\% | 260.74\% | 36.38\% |
| Contract Per Diems | -56.64\% | -22.01\% | -9.81\% | -1.00\% |

Table 2 also demonstrates the continuing trend of interpreters electing to become court employees, which subsequently increases expenditures for both gross staff salaries and gross staff benefits while expenditures for contract per diems decrease.

## VI. Distribution of Expenditures by County

Attachment 1 presents detailed expenditures for each of the state's 58 counties. Table 3 highlights the nine counties that were California's largest providers of court interpreter services. These nine counties accounted for more than 75 percent of the FY 2006-2007 statewide net adjusted allowable expenditure of $\$ 83,163,606$ for court interpreters. Los Angeles alone accounted for 39.1 percent of the statewide expenditures and southern California's five largest counties, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego, together accounted for 62.1 percent of the state's expenditures.

| Table 3. Expenditures by Nine Largest Providers of Court Interpreters |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| County | FY 2006-07 Net <br> Adjusted <br> Allowable <br> Expenditure | Percent of <br> Statewide Total |
| Los Angeles | $\$ 32,578,638$ | $39.10 \%$ |
| Orange | $\$ 7,062,695$ | $8.50 \%$ |
| San Diego | $\$ 5,291,694$ | $6.40 \%$ |
| San <br> Bernardino | $\$ 3,813,786$ | $4.60 \%$ |
| Sacramento | $\$ 3,396,314$ | $4.10 \%$ |
| Santa Clara | $\$ 2,956,445$ | $3.60 \%$ |
| Riverside | $\$ 2,920,848$ | $3.50 \%$ |
| Fresno | $\$ 2,426,024$ | $2.90 \%$ |
| Alameda | $\$ 2,261,196$ | $2.70 \%$ |
| Subtotal | $\$ 62,707,640$ | $75.40 \%$ |
| Statewide | $\$ 83,163,606$ | $100 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |

## VII. Conclusion

For FY 2006-2007, program funds were sufficient to provide all courts with full reimbursement of their net allowable court interpreter costs. The statewide net allowable costs, totaling $\$ 83,163,606$, expended 97 percent of the program's total allocation of $\$ 85,770,000$.

However, the sufficiency of the current funding allocation is not guaranteed to meet the need for mandated court interpreter services in future years. Salary and benefits costs for staff interpreters are expected to continue to rise. The overall demand for court interpreter services is also expected to increase as the state's limited-English-speaking population continues to grow. The AOC is currently engaged in statewide court interpreter recruitment efforts to meet the increasing need for interpreters.

In order to ensure fair and equal access to justice, it is essential that there continue to be sufficient funding to meet the public's growing need for court interpreter services in the California courts. The judicial branch continues to work with the Governor, the Legislature, and stakeholders to ensure that all Californians, including those who are unable to understand court proceedings because of a language barrier, are provided meaningful access to justice.

*Compiled by the Administrative Office of the Courts, Finance Division.
**Supervisor Operating Expenses and Equipment is provided to Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego, under a FY 2002-2003 BCP in support of SB 371.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Limited by item 0250-101-0932, provision 4 of the act, to 1 personnel year (PY) each in counties in classes $1-15$, 0.5 PY each in counties in classes $16-31$, and 0.25 PY each in counties in classes 32-58. The Budget Act defines county classes based on size of population. Counties in classes $1-15$ have populations greater than 500,000; counties in classes $16-31$ have populations between 130,000-500,000; counties in classes $32-58$ have populations of less than 130,000.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ This amount equals the net statewide program total reported on attachment 1, under, "Net Adjusted Allowable Expenditures Not Reimbursed by Other Funds."
    ${ }^{2}$ Totals for FY 2006-2007 are reflected on attachment 1, columns 1, 2, and 15. They do not include costs for travel, shown on attachment 1, column 6.

