Orientation Materials Content

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 27, 2012

Title
Trial Court Budget: Fiscal Year 2012–2013 Allocations

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected
None.

Recommended by
Trial Court Budget Working Group

Hon. David Rosenberg, Presiding Judge, Superior Court of Yolo County, and Co-Chair, Trial Court Budget Working Group

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Executive Summary

In accordance with Government Code section 68502.5(c), the Judicial Council has the responsibility to allocate funding for the trial courts. The Trial Court Budget Working Group recommends allocations to trial courts for fiscal year 2012–2013, including those related to base funding for court operations, criminal justice realignment funding, a reduction of $385 million required by the Budget Act of 2012, a reduction offset of up to $58.988 million, and a holdback of $27.8 million from trial courts' Trial Court Trust Fund allocations as required by Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B).

Recommendations

The Trial Court Budget Working Group (TCBWG) recommends the following:

1. Allocate 2012–2013 beginning base operations funding by carrying forward courts' ending 2011–2012 Trial Court Trust Fund and General Fund base allocations for court operations and allocating new Trial Court Trust Fund funding for non-sheriff security costs.

2. Allocate on a one-time basis $9.073 million for costs related to parole revocation hearings based on the formula used by the council for allocating funding in 2011–2012, and set aside $150,000 that would be available to the council to allocate to address unforeseen and unfunded court expenditures.

3. On a preliminary basis allocate on a one-time basis to each trial court a proportionate share of a $235 million statewide reduction based on each court's share of 2011–2012 total statewide fund balance as of July 26, 2012, and then, once all courts close their books for 2011–2012, make an adjustment based on final 2011–2012 total statewide fund balance.

4. Allocate on a one-time basis to each trial court a proportionate share of a $150 million reduction based on each court's share of the 2011–2012 total statewide Trial Court Trust Fund base allocation.

5. Allocate on a one-time basis to each trial court a proportionate share of the required $27.8 million (2%) holdback from courts' Trial Court Trust Fund allocation based on each court's share of the beginning 2012–2013 allocation for base operations excluding 2011–2012 allocations related to security.

6. Allocate to each trial court a proportionate share of an up to $58.988 million reduction offset based on each court's share of the beginning 2012–2013 allocation for base operations excluding 2011–2012 allocations related to security, which would (a) include up to $6.5 million in funding restricted by council policy for court interpreter costs and (b) assumes an $103.725 million allocation for the court-appointed dependency counsel program.

7. Authorize AOC staff to request from the Department of Finance and Legislature additional expenditure authority for TCTF Program 45.10 based on additional resources for the purposes of offsetting courts' funding reduction.

8. Rescind the council policy that requires trial courts to use security allocations from the Trial Court Trust Fund only for security costs.

Attachment A, *Summary of Recommended Allocations*, provides a summary of all the recommended allocation amounts by court. Attachment J, *Trial Court Trust Fund – Summary Fund Condition Statement*, displays the projected 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 fiscal impact on the TCTF under the assumption that the council approves all the recommendations in this report.

Recommendation 1: Allocation of 2012–2013 Beginning Base Allocation

1. Allocate 2012–2013 beginning base operations funding by carrying forward courts' ending 2011–2012 Trial Court Trust Fund and General Fund base allocations for court operations and allocating new Trial Court Trust Fund funding for non-sheriff security costs.

Rationale for recommendation 1

Trial courts' 2011–2012 ending statewide base allocation for court operations was $1.684 billion from the Trial Court Trust Fund and $50.1 million from the General Fund (see columns A and B of Attachment A).

The Budget Act of 2012 included $3.6 million in new funding that should be allocated, and thus added, to 20 courts' TCTF base allocation. In 2011–2012, $3.6 million in funding for non-sheriff security costs from 20 courts was incorrectly transferred to the sheriffs as part of criminal justice realignment. A Budget Change Proposal (BCP) was submitted to the Department of Finance to correct these errors. DOF approved the BCP, but, because it could not adjust the realignment funding level for sheriffs, instead of correcting the errors by reducing the funding level for 20 county sheriffs and moving the funding back to the TCTF the DOF provided a General Fund augmentation in the TCTF (see column C of Attachment A).

The recommended 2012–2013 total statewide beginning base allocation is $1,738,081,611 (see column D of Attachment A).

Recommendation 2: Allocation of 2012–2013 Criminal Justice Realignment Funding

2. Allocate on a one-time basis $9.073 million for costs related to parole revocation hearings based on the formula used by the council for allocating funding in 2011–2012, and set aside $150,000 that would be available to the council to allocate to address unforeseen and unfunded court expenditures.

Rationale for recommendation 2

A total of $9.2 million in ongoing funding has been provided to address trial court costs related to parole revocation hearings in 2012–2013. The recommendation is that this funding be allocated in the same manner as in 2011–2012. At its August 26, 2011 business meeting the Judicial Council approved allocating on a one-time basis $17.69 million included in the Budget Act of 2011 according to the estimated number of revocation hearings in each trial court based on California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation data. Of the $17.69 million appropriated in the Budget Act of 2011, $12.188 million was for one-time implementation costs.

Criminal justice realignment went into effect on October 1, 2011. In March 2012, the courts provided expenditure data relating to realignment activities as well as information on the number of revocation hearings held during the period October 1, 2011 through February 29, 2012. It was anticipated that this data could be used in allocating the 2012–2013 funding. However, for a variety of reasons, including the limited reporting period covered, the delay in some defendants becoming eligible for parole revocation hearings, and concern over the consistency and reliability of the information provided by the courts on which to base future allocations, the recommendation of the TCBWG is to use the same allocation methodology in 2012–2013 as used in 2011–2012. This will provide time for AOC staff and the TCBWG to develop appropriate standards and statistics that can be used for allocations in 2013–2014 and beyond.

Attachment B displays the allocation by court of $9.073 million based on the recommended methodology from the total $9.2 million of funding appropriated. A reserve of $150,000 would be maintained in the TCTF that would be available for the council to allocate for unforeseen and unfunded court expenditures, including those for the three courts that would not receive any of the recommended initial allocation.

Recommendation 3: Allocation of $235 Million Reduction

3. On a preliminary basis allocate to each trial court a proportionate share of a $235 million statewide reduction based on each court's share of 2011–2012 total statewide fund balance as of July 26, 2012, and then, once all courts close their books for 2011–2012, make an adjustment based on final 2011–2012 total statewide fund balance.

Rationale for recommendation 3

The Budget Act of 2012 requires the Judicial Council to allocate a $385 million reduction to trial courts' Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) allocation, of which no more than $235 million of the reduction "shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of total statewide trial court reserves" and "no more than $150 million shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of the 2011-12 fiscal year Trial Court Trust Fund allocation."

The Budget Act language prescribing the allocation of the $235 million reduction by court using "total statewide trial court reserves" appears to require some interpretation. First, unlike the language related to the allocation of the $150 million reduction that specifies using FY 2011–2012 TCTF allocation, it does not specify or prescribe using reserves as of a specific date. Second, arguably, the meaning of "reserves" is not unambiguously clear, particularly its relationship to fund balance. For instance, are "reserves" equivalent to total fund balance or just certain portions of total fund balance (e.g., fund balance that is not statutorily restricted for a specific purpose)? Prior to the TCBWG meeting held on July 17, 2012, Department of Finance staff informed AOC staff that the intent of the Budget Act of 2012 is to require the council to allocate a $235 million reduction based on each court's share of the total statewide 2011–2012 ending fund balance, regardless of GASB 54 classification, fund type, or fund. They view the

entire fund balance as being "available" and do not make any distinction between restricted or unrestricted reserves because those are not "statutorily defined." Nevertheless, they have requested that AOC staff provide a list of funds held by trial courts that are statutorily restricted (e.g., unspent children's waiting room monies). Given that the request might have revealed openness on the part of the DOF to reconsider its opinion, the TCBWG passed a motion to recommend that the council reconsider the allocation formula that is being recommended if the DOF reconsidered its opinion on the definition of "reserves." While realizing the DOF is not the final arbiter of interpreting the law, the TCBWG believes the most sensible approach is to rely on DOF's opinion.

On July 18, 2012, the day after the TCBWG meeting, AOC staff asked DOF staff if their opinion was final or if they were open to further discussing why certain classifications of fund balance should be excluded from the computation of the $235 million reduction. DOF staff indicated that their opinion was final and not subject to change.

A preliminary allocation in July 2012 is recommended for the following reasons. First, while fifty-seven trial courts are expected to close their books for 2011–2012 by July 30, 2012 one trial court will be unable to do so until the first week of September 2012 because of accounting transactions processed by its county. As such, a proportionate allocation based on final 2011–2012 total statewide fund balance cannot be computed until September. Second, for fiscal planning and other purposes, it will be helpful for courts to at least have an idea of what their reduction share will be. A preliminary allocation using fund balances as of July 26, 2012 will likely be fairly close to the final allocation using final fund balances based on closed books for 2011–2012. Third, Government Code (GC) section 68502.5 requires the council to set a preliminary allocation in July of each fiscal year. The statute was amended as a result of the enactment of SB 1021, the judicial branch related trailer bill, effective June 27, 2012, to include (c)(2)(A):

> When setting the allocations for trial courts, the Judicial Council shall set a preliminary allocation in July of each fiscal year based on an estimate or an actual amount of available trial court resources in that fiscal year. In January of each fiscal year, after review of available trial court resources, the Judicial Council shall finalize allocations to trial courts.

The recommended preliminary allocation of the one-time $235 million reduction based on 2011–2012 fund balances as of the end of July 26, 2012, which are not available as of the writing of this report, will be provided at the July 27, 2012 business meeting. Attachment C displays the allocation of the $235 million using fund balances as of July 15, 2012.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

The $235 million reduction related to fund balance and the new statutory language in GC section 77203, which starting June 30, 2014 limits the ability of courts to carry over fund balance from one fiscal year to the next in an amount up to 1 percent of a court's "operating budget" from the

prior fiscal year, puts in jeopardy a number of facility and other projects, including those related to Alameda, Inyo, and Santa Clara Superior Courts. Related to the DOF's opinion on the definition of reserves, AOC staff is seeking clarification from the DOF on the definition of "operating budget" and whether statutorily restricted funds would count towards the 1 percent cap.

Recommendation 4: Allocation of $150 Million Reduction

4. Allocate on a one-time basis to each trial court a proportionate share of a $150 million reduction based on each court's share of the 2011–2012 total statewide Trial Court Trust Fund base allocation.

Rationale for recommendation 4

The Budget Act of 2012 requires the Judicial Council to allocate a $385 million reduction to trial courts' Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) allocation, of which no more than $235 million of the reduction "shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of total statewide trial court reserves" and "no more than $150 million shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of the 2011–12 fiscal year Trial Court Trust Fund allocation."

Unlike the language related to the allocation of the one-time $235 million reduction to each trial court based on reserves, the language related to how the $150 million reduction should be allocated to each trial court appears unambiguous and not subject to interpretation. Attachment D displays each court's proportionate share of the $150 million reduction when computed using each court's share of the 2011–2012 TCTF ending base allocation.

Recommendation 5: Allocation of 2% Holdback ($27.8 Million)

5. Allocate on a one-time basis to each trial court a proportionate share of the required $27.8 million (2%) holdback from courts' Trial Court Trust Fund allocation based on each court's share of the beginning 2012–2013 allocation for base operations excluding 2011–2012 allocations related to security.

Rationale for recommendation 5

Although GC section 68502.5 prescribes unambiguously how the 2% set-aside or holdback is to be computed, it does not prescribe how each court's share should be computed. As such, the council has discretion in how to allocate each court's share of the holdback.

As a result of the enactment of SB 1021, the judicial branch related trailer bill, effective June 27, 2012, GC section 68502.5 was amended to add subsection (c)(2)(B):

> Upon preliminary determination of the allocations to trial courts pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Judicial Council shall set aside 2 percent of the total funds appropriated in Program 45.10 of Item 0250-101-0932 of the annual Budget Act

> and these funds shall remain in the Trial Court Trust Fund. These funds shall be administered by the Judicial Council and be allocated to trial courts for unforeseen emergencies, unanticipated expenses for existing programs, or unavoidable funding shortfalls. Unavoidable funding shortfall requests for up to 1.5 percent of these funds shall be submitted by the trial courts to the Judicial Council no later than October 1 of each year. The Judicial Council shall, by October 31 of each year, review and evaluate all requests submitted, select trial courts to receive funds, and notify those selected trial courts. By March 15 of each year, the Judicial Council shall distribute the remaining funds if there has been a request from a trial court for unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses that has been reviewed, evaluated, and approved. Any unexpended funds shall be distributed to the trial courts on a prorated basis.

Based on the statutory formula, since in the Budget Act of 2012 the appropriation amount for Program 45.10 of Item 0250-101-0932 (which refers to the Judicial Branch's TCTF local assistance expenditure authority for trial court operations) is $1,390,697,000, the required 2 percent holdback amount in 2012–2013 is $27,813,940. The recommended method for allocating each court's one-time holdback amount is to compute each court's proportionate share based on the 2012–2013 beginning base allocation for court operations, as recommended in Recommendation 1, excluding 39 courts' 2011–2012 security allocations (see Attachment E). Recommendation 5, unlike all the other recommendations, was not endorsed either unanimously or near unanimously by the members of the TCBWG--seventeen members voted for it, seven against, and two abstained.

The main rationale for excluding security allocations from the holdback computation is that, if only for the purpose of computing the holdback amount, it would treat the 39 courts with non-sheriff security costs the same as the 19 courts where sheriffs provide 100 percent of court security and thus have zero security allocation in their 2012–2013 beginning base allocation. If the 2012–2013 beginning base allocation is used to compute the holdback amount for each trial court, 25 of the 39 courts with a security allocation would have a higher holdback amount, ranging from 0.2% to 36.8% higher, directly related to their security allocation, and the other 14 courts would have a lower holdback amount, ranging from 0.0% to 2.3% lower (see column H of Attachment E). The 25 courts with a higher holdback amount would face a situation where they would have to either holdback funding for their non-security operations costs, security costs, or a combination of both. The 19 courts whose security is provided solely by their sheriffs would be allocated a holdback amount that is higher by 2.4%, but none of it would need to be applied to their security costs, since they no longer pay for their sheriffs costs from their allocations.

During the discussion at the TCBWG meeting, some members indicated that as a matter of consistency it would be preferable to employ the same allocation methodology for all allocations, and that since the TCBWG recommended using the 2011–2012 TCTF ending base allocation to allocate the $150 million reduction among courts, it should also recommend using that method for allocating the 2% holdback. One member indicated that he would have preferred using the

method recommended for allocating the 2% holdback to allocate the $150 million reduction, but that it didn't appear to him to be a viable option given the prescriptive language in statute.

Recommendation 6: Allocation of a Up to $58.988 Million Reduction Offset

6. Allocate to each trial court a proportionate share of an up to $58.988 million reduction offset based on each court's share of the beginning 2012–2013 allocation for base operations excluding 2011–2012 allocations related to security, which would (a) include up to $6.5 million in funding restricted by council policy for court interpreter costs and (b) assumes an $103.725 million allocation for the court-appointed dependency counsel program.

Rationale for recommendation 6

Beyond the authority specifically provided in the Budget Act of 2012, the council has the authority to allocate additional reduction offsets that would lower the required $385 million reduction to trial court allocations using available 2011–2012 fund balance in the TCTF and/or reducing TCTF Program 45.10-related allocations used for reimbursing specific court costs (e.g., jurors serving in criminal cases) without the approval of the Department of Finance and/or the Legislature. Because neither the Budget Act of 2012 nor current statute prescribe in any specific detail how the council should determine court allocations or allocate reduction offsets to each court, the council has broad discretion in how to allocate any reduction offset to each court. The TCBWG recommends that the council use the same the methodology recommended for allocating the 2% holdback to each court: allocate a proportionate share of any offset based on each court's share of the beginning 2012–2013 allocation for base operations excluding 2011–2012 allocations related to security.

Intra-Branch Transfer Authority

Notwithstanding those authorized in the Budget Act of 2012, the council does not have the authority in 2012–2013 to transfer monies or to request the transfer of monies, subject to the approval of the Department of Finance and/or the Legislature, from other Judicial Branch appropriation items to the TCTF (e.g., transferring $1 million from the Supreme Court General Fund appropriation to the TCTF Program 45.10, Support of Trial Court Operations, appropriation; or, beyond what is already authorized, transferring State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund monies to the TCTF).

AB 1464, the budget bill for 2012–2013, was enacted on June 27, 2012 and contained the following provisional language related to providing the council the authority to request additional offsets to the $385 million reduction to trial courts, subject to the approval of the Department of Finance and the Legislature:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the 2012–13 fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate $385,000,000 of reductions in funding contained in Schedule (1) as follows: (a) no more than $235,000,000 shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of total statewide trial court reserves, and (b) no more than $150,000,000 shall be allocated based on each trial

> court's proportionate share of the 2011–12 fiscal year Trial Court Trust Fund allocation. Upon approval of the Director of Finance and no sooner than 30 days after notification in writing to the committees of each house of the Legislature that consider the State Budget, the Judicial Council may offset either of these reductions through transfers from any other item within the Judicial Branch's budget.

AB 1497, enacted on June 27, 2012, amended this provision of AB 1464 by adding the language underlined below:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the 2012–13 fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate $385,000,000 of reductions in funding contained in Schedule (1) as follows: (a) no more than $235,000,000 shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of total statewide trial court reserves, and (b) no more than $150,000,000 shall be allocated based on each trial court's proportionate share of the 2011–12 fiscal year Trial Court Trust Fund allocation. Upon approval of the Director of Finance and no sooner than 30 days after notification in writing to the committees of each house of the Legislature that consider the State Budget, the Judicial Council may offset either of these reductions through transfers from any other item within the Judicial Branch's budget<u>, with the exception of funding scheduled for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Habeas Corpus Resource Center</u>.

When signing both AB 1464 and AB 1497 into law, the Governor exercised his line-item veto authority and removed the authority for the council to transfer funds from other appropriation items within the Judicial Branch's budget to the Trial Court Trust Fund, subject to the approval of the Department of Finance and the Legislature, by deleting the language in AB 1497 that provided that authority, as indicated by the strikethrough language below:

> Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the 2012–13 fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate $385,000,000 of reductions in funding contained in Schedule (1) as follows: (a) no more than $235,000,000 shall be allocated to each trial court based on each court's proportionate share of total statewide trial court reserves, and (b) no more than $150,000,000 shall be allocated based on each trial court's proportionate share of the 2011–12 fiscal year Trial Court Trust Fund allocation. ~~Upon approval of the Director of Finance and no sooner than 30 days after notification in writing to the committees of each house of the Legislature that consider the State Budget, the Judicial Council may offset either of these reductions through transfers from any other item within the Judicial Branch's budget, with the exception of funding scheduled for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Habeas Corpus Resource Center~~.

The Governor provided the following rationale for his veto: "I believe this language is unnecessary as the Budget already provides the appropriate level of funding, given available resources, for each segment of the Judiciary."

TCTF Intra-Fund Transfer Authority

While the Budget Act of 2012 does not provide the council the authority to transfer between TCTF local assistance appropriations, it does provide some authority to transfer local assistance appropriations to support appropriation items. The TCTF local assistance appropriations are as follows:

- 45.10, Support for Operation of the Trial Courts, $1,390,697,000
- 45.25, Compensation of Superior Court Judges, $306,829,000
- 45.35, Assigned Judges, $26,047,000
- 45.45, Court Interpreters, $92,794,000
- 45.55.060, Court Appointed Special Advocate Program, $2,213,000
- 45.55.065, Model Self-Help Program, $957,000
- 45.55.090, Equal Access Fund, $5,482,000
- 45.55.095, Family Law Information Centers, $345,000
- 45.55.100, Civil Case Coordination, $832,000

The provisions for transferring TCTF local assistance appropriation to TCTF support appropriation are for the following:

- Up to $11.274 million for the recovery of costs for administrative services provided to the trial courts by the AOC;
- 5 percent of the Equal Access Fund appropriation to the TCTF Program 30.15 (Trial Court Operations) appropriation; and
- Up to $556,000 for administrative services provided to the trial courts in support of the court-appointed dependency counsel program

Section 26 of the Budget Act of 2012 does provide all state agencies, including the Judicial Branch, the authority to request transfers within an item (e.g., 0250-101-0932), subject to approval and certain limitations, for the "efficient and cost-effective implementation of the programs, projects, and functions funded by this act" (see Attachment F). In terms of the TCTF, the council could utilize Section 26 to request transfers within the local assistance item and support item appropriations, but not between them.

2012–2013 General Fund Reduction and Recommended Reduction Offsets

A history of (a) the cumulative General Fund reductions to trial court funding and reduction offsets from 2009–2010 to 2011–2012, (b) the actual cumulative General Fund reductions and recommended reduction offsets in 2012–2013, and (c) estimated cumulative General Fund reductions and reduction offsets in 2013–2014 are provided in Attachment G. The Budget Act of 2012 made permanent the General Fund reduction of $319,957,575 in 2011–2012 (see column C,

row 3 of Attachment G) such that the cumulative ongoing General Fund reduction is $605,766,575 since the end of 2008–2009 and then added an additional $536 million reduction, of which $111 million appears to be ongoing, for a total cumulative General Fund reduction of $1.14 billion since the end of 2008–2009.

The Budget Act of 2012 also assumes $50.4 million in new revenues from new or increased fees authorized by the judicial branch related trailer bill, SB 1021, that can be used to offset court funding reduction from the following (see column D, row 15 of Attachment G):

- New $50 fee for delivering a will to the clerk of the superior court under Probate Code section 8200;
- $40 increase to first paper filing fees for unlimited civil cases where the amount in controversy is more than $25,000;
- $40 increase to various probate and family law fees;
- $20 increase to various motion fees; and
- $450 increase to the complex case fee.

SB 1021 also authorized a new $30 fee for court reporting services in civil proceedings lasting under one hour, but it is currently uncertain how much revenue this fee can be expected to generate on an annual basis.

In terms of reduction offsets, the Budget Act of 2012 included or assumed a total of $401 million by way of the following (see column D, row 9 of Attachment G):

- Authorizing the distribution of $240 million to trial courts from the Immediate and Critical Needs Account;
- Authorizing the transfer of $59.486 million from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund to the TCTF;
- Authorizing the transfer of $27.223 million from the new State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (for details, see Attachment H, rows 5 through 7);
- Requiring the use of $46 million in TCTF savings related to the CCMS V4 project (row 9, Attachment H); and
- Assuming $28.291 million in other TCTF unrestricted fund balance and savings (for details, see Attachment H, rows 10 through 13).

Of the recommended $32.19 million reduction offsets from other state trial court funding programs, the Budget Act of 2012 reflected $19.554 million in reduction offsets related to various General Fund and TCTF Program 45.55 and Program 45.25 appropriations (see Attachment I, rows 1 through 13).

In addition to the $401 million and $19.554 million, the TCBWG recommends that the council approve the following additional reduction offsets:

- $41 million from 2011–2012 TCTF unrestricted fund balance (row 10, Attachment G);
- Up to $6.5 million from 2011–2012 TCTF fund balance currently restricted by council policy to be used only for reimbursing courts for costs related to staff and contract interpreters (row 10, Attachment G);
- $36,000 by setting the allocation for reimbursing courts for costs related to processing elder/dependent abuse filings at $332,340 (row 14, Attachment I); and
- $12.6 million by setting the allocation for reimbursing courts for costs of jurors serving in criminal cases at $17 million (row 15, Attachment I).

Concerning the up to $6.5 million reduction offset using restricted fund balance restricted, the council's current policy is to set aside year-end monies associated with unused Program 45.45 (court interpreter) appropriation as restricted funding, to be used only for reimbursing courts for costs related to staff and contract interpreters. The TCBWG is recommending that in addition to using the $4.5 million in available court interpreter savings from 2009–2010 and 2010–2011, the council use all 2011–2012 savings up to $2.5 million as reduction offsets. In 2009–2010 and 2010–2011 cumulative court interpreter savings was $7.5 million; however, in 2011–2012 the council approved using $3.0 million as a reduction offset, leaving a remainder of $4.5 million. For 2011–2012, AOC staff's current estimate is that courts will be eligible for between $87.7 million and $91.7 million of reimbursements from the $92.7 million 2011–2012 TCTF Program 45.45 appropriation, which must be used to reimburse courts for costs related to staff and contract interpreters as well as interpreter coordinators, resulting in estimated savings of between $1 million and $5 million.

The TCBWG recommends that the council maintain the court-appointed dependency counsel allocation at its council-approved level of $103,725,445, which is $3.5 million less than the 2011–2012 level when the one-time augmentation of $3.5 million approved by the council for that fiscal year is removed.

Minimum Unrestricted Fund Balance in the TCTF for Unexpected Revenue Declines

Attachment J, *Trial Court Trust Fund – Summary Fund Condition Statement*, displays the projected 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 fund balance (restricted and unrestricted) in the TCTF under the assumption that the council approves all the recommendations in this report. Given AOC staff's current pre-close estimate of a $108.2 million ending unrestricted fund balance in 2011–2012 (row 19, column B), the 2012–2013 TCTF ending unrestricted fund balance is estimated to be $23 million (row 19, column C). AOC staff believes a $23 million unrestricted fund balance, which is about 5 percent of the estimated 2012–2013 annual fee and assessment revenue, is a prudent minimum level for guarding against unexpected revenue declines in 2012–2013, which if severe would require a mid-year reduction to trial court allocations.

Allocation Method for the Up to $58.988 Million Reduction Offset

To be consistent with its recommendation related to the allocation of the 2% holdback in Recommendation 5, the TCBWG recommends that the method for allocating each court's reduction offset amount is to compute each court's proportionate share based on the 2012–2013

beginning base allocation for court operations, as recommended in Recommendation 1, excluding 39 courts' 2011–2012 security allocations (see Attachment K).

The impact of this recommendation compared to using the 2012–2013 beginning base allocation for court operations is the exact opposite of the result discussed in Recommendation 5 (see column H of Attachment K). If the 2012–2013 beginning base allocation less 2011–2012 security allocations is used to compute the reduction offset amount for each trial court, 25 of the 39 courts with a 2011–2012 security allocation would have a lower reduction offset amount, ranging from 0.2% to 36.8% lower, directly related to their security allocation, and the other 14 courts would have a higher reduction offset amount, ranging from 0.0% to 2.3% higher. The 19 courts whose security is provided solely by their sheriffs would be allocated a reduction offset amount that is higher by 2.4%.

Projected Available TCTF Program 45.10 Appropriation

A $58.988 million reduction offset would require an estimated $4.17 million appropriation augmentation to TCTF Program 45.10 (see row 51, Attachment L). With a zero reduction offset, the TCTF Program 45.10 appropriation is projected to permit a maximum reduction offset of $54.8 million without having to request the DOF and Legislature approve an increase to the Program 45.10 appropriation using provisional language in the Budget Act of 2012. If there is no 2011–2012 court interpreter savings of up to $2.5 million, the projected additional authority needed would be $1.67 million.

If Recommendation 6 is approved, the council should also approve Recommendation 7, as discussed below.

Recommendation 7: TCTF Program 45.10 Appropriation Augmentation

7. Authorize AOC staff to request from the Department of Finance and Legislature additional expenditure authority for TCTF Program 45.10 (Support of Trial Court Operations) based on additional resources for the purposes of offsetting courts' funding reduction.

Rationale for recommendation 7

As discussed in Recommendation 6, if Recommendation 6 is approved, an estimated additional appropriation of up to $4.17 million would need to be requested in order to fully allocate and distribute the recommended reduction offsets to courts. Provision 4 of Item 0250-101-0932 in the Budget Act of 2012 provides for the following:

> Upon order of the Director of Finance, the amount available for expenditure in this item may be augmented by the amount of any additional resources available in the Trial Court Trust Fund, which is in addition to the amount appropriated in this item. Any augmentation must be approved in joint determination with the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and shall be authorized not sooner than 30 days after notification in writing to the chairpersons of the committees in each house of the Legislature that consider appropriations, the

chairpersons of the committees and appropriate subcommittees that consider the State Budget, and the chairperson of the joint committee, or not sooner than whatever lesser time the chairperson of the joint committee, or his or her designee, may determine. When a request to augment this item is submitted to the Director of Finance, a copy of that request shall be delivered to the chairpersons of the committees and appropriate subcommittees that consider the State Budget. Delivery of a copy of that request shall not be deemed to be notification in writing for purposes of this provision.

Recommendation 8: Rescind Council Policy Related to Security Allocations from the Trial Court Trust Fund

8. Rescind the policy that requires trial courts to use security allocations from the Trial Court Trust Fund only for security costs.

Rationale for recommendation 8

At its April 5, 2005 meeting, the council approved a policy that required trial court security budget allocations to be expended only for trial court security costs and that unused funds could roll over on an annual basis to be reallocated to fund one-time court security expenses. Based on this policy, from 2005–2006 to 2010–2011, the council identified and approved allocations to be used only for costs related to court security (sheriff and non-sheriff) out of each court's total TCTF base allocation. There were at least three reasons for doing this. One reason was to create a statewide funding pool for security costs, similar to that for retirement costs, such that any court's unused security allocation could be redirected to courts whose costs exceeded their security allocation in a given year. No funds were ever redirected for this purpose. A second reason was to have a more equitable basis for applying allocation adjustments related to new funding (i.e., SAL), General Fund reductions, and funding shortfalls in proportion to courts' share of the statewide security allocation as opposed to their share of the statewide total base allocation. A third reason was to provide courts with a bargaining tool when negotiating contracts with their sheriffs. Having a specific security allocation/budget could help courts in arguing that their sheriff contract could not exceed the court's security allocation.

As a result of criminal justice realignment in 2011–2012, the reasons for the establishment of the policy are either no longer relevant or only marginally relevant. First, funding for sheriff costs were transferred to the counties/sheriffs. Courts no longer need to bargain with their sheriffs over the sheriff's funding level. In addition, SB 1021, effective starting in 2012–2013, amended the requirements for what is included in the MOU between the sheriff and court. MOUs will now document an agreed-upon level of court security services and any other agreed-upon governing or operating procedures, but not the costs of services and terms of payment. Second, with the transfer of sheriff funding out of courts' TCTF base allocation, the ending 2010–2011 security allocation declined from $513 million to $41 million, with 39 courts having a non-sheriff security allocation, including one court still retaining sheriff funding in its TCTF base allocation because the funding was incorrectly not transferred to the court's county/sheriff. Without the uncertainties associated with sheriff costs, the benefits of having a statewide security

funding pool are negligible. Third, although relevant for allocation purposes, as recommended in Recommendations 5 and 6, the security allocation does not have to be restricted. Courts that have unused restricted security allocations from previous years will have the flexibility of redirecting those monies to other court operations if they become unrestricted by the council.

In 2011–2012 the council did not specify a security allocation for 2011–2012. The recommendation in Recommendation 1 related to the allocation of courts' 2012–2013 TCTF base allocation does not specify a portion for security.

Comments From Interested Parties

None.

Attachments

A. Summary of Recommended Allocations
B. One-Time Allocation of FY 2012–2013 Criminal Justice Realignment Funding
C. Court Share of $235 Million Reduction Using 7/15/2012 Fund Balance (informational only)
D. One-Time Allocation of $150 Million Reduction
E. One-Time Allocation of 2% Holdback
F. Section 26 of the Budget Act of 2012
G. Trial Court Funding Reduction History / Recommendation
H. Detail of Reduction Offsets Included or Assumed in the Budget Act of 2012
I. Allocation of Reduction to Other State Trial Court Funding Programs/Grants
J. Trial Court Trust Fund -- Summary Fund Condition Statement – History and Recommendations
K. One-Time Allocation of $58.988 Million Reduction Offset
L. Estimate of 2012–2013 TCTF Program 45.10 Allocations
M. Court Share of $235 Million Reduction Using 7/26/2012 Fund Balance

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Summary of Recommended Allocations

	Recommendation 1				Recommended One-Time Adjustments to TCTF Base Allocation					
	FY 2011-12 Ending TCTF Program 45.10 Base	FY 2011-12 General Fund Program 45.10 Base	TCTF Ongoing Security Funding	FY 2012-2013 Beginning Base	#2 (Realignment)	#3 (Preliminary $235 million Reduction)	#4 ($150 million reduction)	#5 ($27.8 million holdback)	#6 (Up to $58.988 million reduction offset)	Total
Court	A	B	C	D (A+B+C)	E	F	G	H	I	J (Sum of D through I)
Alameda	82,771,394	2,356,811		**85,128,205**	502,724	(12,846,531)	(7,371,322)	(1,343,092)	2,848,480	**66,918,464**
Alpine	613,303	10,968		**624,271**	1,296	(312,873)	(54,619)	(10,231)	21,699	**269,542**
Amador	2,353,958	22,162		**2,376,119**	3,239	(342,976)	(209,635)	(38,942)	82,591	**1,870,396**
Butte	8,969,818	76,916		**9,046,734**	75,149	(2,366,904)	(798,820)	(140,612)	298,215	**6,113,763**
Calaveras	2,138,497	39,634		**2,178,130**	1,296	(729,657)	(190,447)	(35,698)	75,709	**1,299,333**
Colusa	1,543,136	1,721		**1,544,857**	1,296	(774,159)	(137,426)	(25,319)	53,697	**662,946**
Contra Costa	37,653,590	714,397		**38,367,987**	172,973	(8,049,855)	(3,353,293)	(628,817)	1,333,619	**27,842,614**
Del Norte	2,543,421	62,535		**2,605,956**	3,887	(1,829,487)	(226,508)	(42,709)	90,579	**601,718**
El Dorado	6,600,361	145,413		**6,745,775**	37,575	(1,195,843)	(587,804)	(110,557)	234,474	**5,123,619**
Fresno	36,797,739	1,801,754		**38,599,493**	435,349	(3,918,382)	(3,277,074)	(632,611)	1,341,666	**32,548,441**
Glenn	2,004,085	36,312	9,779	**2,050,176**	9,718	(323,992)	(178,477)	(33,440)	70,921	**1,594,906**
Humboldt	5,964,652	34,633		**5,999,285**	77,741	(648,060)	(531,190)	(95,573)	202,694	**5,004,897**
Imperial	7,465,001	77,555	45,039	**7,587,595**	40,166	(3,880,265)	(664,806)	(117,463)	249,119	**3,214,346**
Inyo	1,922,981	63,790	72,149	**2,058,919**	3,239	(1,374,661)	(171,254)	(30,685)	65,077	**550,636**
Kern	30,966,853	3,055,288	65,567	**34,087,708**	286,345	(6,102,080)	(2,757,796)	(557,593)	1,182,563	**26,139,148**
Kings	6,112,694	30,574	3,293	**6,146,561**	35,631	(533,000)	(544,374)	(93,822)	198,981	**5,209,976**
Lake	3,643,220	406		**3,643,626**	20,731	(228,601)	(324,452)	(56,495)	119,818	**3,174,626**
Lassen	2,506,116	673	1,783	**2,508,572**	3,887	(533,759)	(223,186)	(36,298)	76,981	**1,796,198**
Los Angeles	474,619,896	16,391,550		**491,011,446**	2,515,563	(61,218,760)	(42,267,936)	(7,812,969)	16,570,033	**398,797,378**
Madera	6,581,560	305,093	209,806	**7,096,460**	51,179	(1,267,411)	(586,130)	(110,054)	233,406	**5,417,450**
Marin	15,065,039	587,765	9,625	**15,662,429**	12,957	(1,980,093)	(1,341,638)	(256,536)	544,070	**12,641,189**
Mariposa	1,070,615	16,045		**1,086,660**	-	(255,482)	(95,345)	(17,809)	37,771	**755,795**
Mendocino	4,848,100	93,493		**4,941,594**	31,744	(281,358)	(431,754)	(76,082)	161,358	**4,345,501**
Merced	9,880,260	562,836		**10,443,095**	85,515	(2,441,868)	(879,900)	(171,153)	362,988	**7,398,677**
Modoc	1,071,376	29,584	789	**1,101,749**	1,296	(70,344)	(95,413)	(18,044)	38,268	**957,512**
Mono	1,316,912	76,168	24,156	**1,417,236**	1,296	(565,954)	(117,279)	(22,831)	48,422	**760,889**
Monterey	15,786,005	184,042		**15,970,046**	165,847	(2,830,803)	(1,405,845)	(247,476)	524,857	**12,176,627**
Napa	7,310,736	185,045		**7,495,781**	14,252	(1,093,855)	(651,068)	(118,005)	250,270	**5,897,375**
Nevada	4,969,147	54,271	54,126	**5,077,545**	5,183	(197,573)	(442,534)	(76,113)	161,423	**4,527,930**
Orange	138,631,164	4,740,437		**143,371,602**	424,335	(23,166,575)	(12,345,991)	(2,304,929)	4,888,379	**110,866,821**
Placer	13,035,947	359,536		**13,395,483**	53,123	(1,319,872)	(1,160,934)	(219,540)	465,609	**11,213,868**
Plumas	1,651,698	1,165		**1,652,863**	1,944	(449,871)	(147,094)	(27,089)	57,451	**1,088,204**
Riverside	69,804,278	432,802	369,696	**70,606,776**	344,651	(7,309,343)	(6,216,517)	(1,125,527)	2,387,058	**58,687,099**
Sacramento	70,562,720	2,743,274		**73,305,995**	619,983	(10,043,691)	(6,284,061)	(1,170,864)	2,483,212	**58,910,573**
San Benito	2,847,565	9,417		**2,856,982**	7,774	(962,006)	(253,594)	(46,823)	99,305	**1,701,638**
San Bernardino	75,305,698	667,923	352,635	**76,326,257**	537,059	(14,013,316)	(6,706,454)	(1,197,336)	2,539,355	**57,485,566**

Summary of Recommended Allocations

	Recommendation 1				Recommended One-Time Adjustments to TCTF Base Allocation					
	FY 2011-12 Ending TCTF Program 45.10 Base	FY 2011-12 General Fund Program 45.10 Base	TCTF Ongoing Security Funding	FY 2012-2013 Beginning Base	#2 (Realignment)	#3 (Preliminary $235 million Reduction)	#4 ($150 million reduction)	#5 ($27.8 million holdback)	#6 (Up to $58.988 million reduction offset)	Total
Court	A	B	C	D (A+B+C)	E	F	G	H	I	J (Sum of D through I)
San Diego	141,033,939	583,172	657,192	**142,274,303**	458,671	(10,744,145)	(12,559,974)	(2,320,979)	4,922,418	**122,030,294**
San Francisco	58,886,619	3,993,883		**62,880,502**	260,432	(5,615,978)	(5,244,230)	(1,030,556)	2,185,641	**53,435,810**
San Joaquin	26,468,736	813,169		**27,281,906**	232,575	(543,553)	(2,357,210)	(442,410)	938,280	**25,109,587**
San Luis Obispo	12,661,630	249,107	241,676	**13,152,412**	60,897	(1,863,124)	(1,127,599)	(211,596)	448,760	**10,459,751**
San Mateo	33,889,874	2,240,517		**36,130,391**	89,402	(3,866,019)	(3,018,110)	(584,884)	1,240,444	**29,991,224**
Santa Barbara	20,190,610	1,148,182	647,971	**21,986,762**	80,332	(4,096,131)	(1,798,103)	(343,051)	727,556	**16,557,365**
Santa Clara	84,554,955	1,810,282		**86,365,237**	316,794	(12,071,491)	(7,530,159)	(1,415,450)	3,001,938	**68,666,868**
Santa Cruz	11,500,470	94,526		**11,594,996**	58,306	(1,817,866)	(1,024,190)	(190,032)	403,026	**9,024,239**
Shasta	11,092,748	165,395		**11,258,143**	79,684	(1,652,389)	(987,880)	(145,346)	308,256	**8,860,467**
Sierra	611,157	3,308		**614,465**	-	(68,974)	(54,427)	(10,071)	21,358	**502,351**
Siskiyou	3,711,464	48,618		**3,760,082**	9,070	(1,240,280)	(330,530)	(61,624)	130,695	**2,267,413**
Solano	18,449,094	50,073		**18,499,167**	187,226	(1,016,487)	(1,643,010)	(296,049)	627,872	**16,358,719**
Sonoma	21,094,722	779,881		**21,874,603**	87,458	(3,133,002)	(1,878,620)	(351,294)	745,038	**17,344,183**
Stanislaus	16,076,998	1,166,805	9,326	**17,253,129**	146,412	(3,654,941)	(1,431,759)	(282,611)	599,371	**12,629,601**
Sutter	4,019,450	88,090		**4,107,540**	26,561	(749,921)	(357,958)	(63,270)	134,185	**3,097,138**
Tehama	3,229,727	63,491		**3,293,218**	26,561	(897,943)	(287,628)	(53,973)	114,468	**2,194,703**
Trinity	1,524,424	48,922		**1,573,346**	-	(334,757)	(135,760)	(18,401)	39,025	**1,123,454**
Tulare	14,646,646	-	15,576	**14,662,222**	60,249	(959,062)	(1,304,377)	(240,046)	509,097	**12,728,083**
Tuolumne	3,014,408	31,820	220,516	**3,266,745**	7,126	(402,485)	(268,452)	(49,925)	105,883	**2,658,891**
Ventura	28,713,661	592,748	605,164	**29,911,573**	195,000	(2,403,762)	(2,557,135)	(464,671)	985,491	**25,666,497**
Yolo	8,294,847	128,079		**8,422,926**	58,953	(1,998,091)	(738,709)	(128,491)	272,509	**5,889,097**
Yuba	3,730,323	67,652		**3,797,975**	45,349	(410,336)	(332,209)	(60,073)	127,405	**3,168,111**
Total	**1,684,326,038**	**50,139,709**	**3,615,864**	**1,738,081,611**	**9,073,000**	**(235,000,000)**	**(150,000,000)**	**(27,813,940)**	**58,988,834**	**1,393,329,505**

Attachment B

One-Time Allocation of FY 2012-2013 Criminal Justice Realignment Funding

Court	Total Estimated Petitions to Revoke*	% of Total	Allocation (court % share times $9.073 million)
	A	B	C
Alameda	388	5.54%	502,724
Alpine	1	0.01%	1,296
Amador	3	0.04%	3,239
Butte	58	0.83%	75,149
Calaveras	1	0.01%	1,296
Colusa	1	0.01%	1,296
Contra Costa	134	1.91%	172,973
Del Norte	3	0.04%	3,887
El Dorado	29	0.41%	37,575
Fresno	336	4.80%	435,349
Glenn	8	0.11%	9,718
Humboldt	60	0.86%	77,741
Imperial	31	0.44%	40,166
Inyo	3	0.04%	3,239
Kern	221	3.16%	286,345
Kings	28	0.39%	35,631
Lake	16	0.23%	20,731
Lassen	3	0.04%	3,887
Los Angeles	1,942	27.73%	2,515,563
Madera	40	0.56%	51,179
Marin	10	0.14%	12,957
Mariposa	-	0.00%	-
Mendocino	25	0.35%	31,744
Merced	66	0.94%	85,515
Modoc	1	0.01%	1,296
Mono	1	0.01%	1,296
Monterey	128	1.83%	165,847
Napa	11	0.16%	14,252
Nevada	4	0.06%	5,183
Orange	328	4.68%	424,335
Placer	41	0.59%	53,123
Plumas	2	0.02%	1,944
Riverside	266	3.80%	344,651
Sacramento	479	6.83%	619,983
San Benito	6	0.09%	7,774

Attachment B

One-Time Allocation of FY 2012-2013 Criminal Justice Realignment Funding

Court	Total Estimated Petitions to Revoke*	% of Total	Allocation (court % share times $9.073 million)
	A	B	C
San Bernardino	415	5.92%	537,059
San Diego	354	5.06%	458,671
San Francisco	201	2.87%	260,432
San Joaquin	180	2.56%	232,575
San Luis Obispo	47	0.67%	60,897
San Mateo	69	0.99%	89,402
Santa Barbara	62	0.89%	80,332
Santa Clara	245	3.49%	316,794
Santa Cruz	45	0.64%	58,306
Shasta	62	0.88%	79,684
Sierra	-	0.00%	-
Siskiyou	7	0.10%	9,070
Solano	145	2.06%	187,226
Sonoma	68	0.96%	87,458
Stanislaus	113	1.61%	146,412
Sutter	21	0.29%	26,561
Tehama	21	0.29%	26,561
Trinity	-	0.00%	-
Tulare	47	0.66%	60,249
Tuolumne	6	0.08%	7,126
Ventura	151	2.15%	195,000
Yolo	46	0.65%	58,953
Yuba	35	0.50%	45,349
Total	**7,003**	**100.00%**	**9,073,000**

** Source: California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, 2010.*

Court Share of $235 Million Reduction Using 7/15/2012 Fund Balance (informational only)

Court	FY 2011-2012 Total Fund Balance as of July 15, 2012	% of Total	Share of Reduction
	A	B	C
Alameda	39,566,141	7.3%	(17,083,854)
Alpine	709,970	0.1%	(306,551)
Amador	821,113	0.2%	(354,540)
Butte	5,567,474	1.0%	(2,403,922)
Calaveras	1,635,407	0.3%	(706,135)
Colusa	1,800,919	0.3%	(777,600)
Contra Costa	16,101,609	3.0%	(6,952,347)
Del Norte	4,332,877	0.8%	(1,870,848)
El Dorado	2,893,063	0.5%	(1,249,166)
Fresno	7,998,342	1.5%	(3,453,521)
Glenn	830,211	0.2%	(358,468)
Humboldt	1,351,626	0.2%	(583,605)
Imperial	8,482,209	1.6%	(3,662,445)
Inyo	3,164,775	0.6%	(1,366,485)
Kern	17,094,460	3.1%	(7,381,040)
Kings	1,100,696	0.2%	(475,258)
Lake	513,797	0.1%	(221,847)
Lassen	1,226,436	0.2%	(529,550)
Los Angeles	139,805,022	25.7%	(60,364,961)
Madera	3,175,773	0.6%	(1,371,234)
Marin	4,892,028	0.9%	(2,112,278)
Mariposa	550,851	0.1%	(237,846)
Mendocino	621,900	0.1%	(268,524)
Merced	5,474,863	1.0%	(2,363,934)
Modoc	160,284	0.0%	(69,207)
Mono	1,441,625	0.3%	(622,464)
Monterey	5,912,864	1.1%	(2,553,054)
Napa	2,593,838	0.5%	(1,119,966)
Nevada	589,989	0.1%	(254,745)
Orange	58,260,783	10.7%	(25,155,819)
Placer	2,487,521	0.5%	(1,074,061)
Plumas	1,014,619	0.2%	(438,092)
Riverside	15,300,217	2.8%	(6,606,322)
Sacramento	21,616,495	4.0%	(9,333,562)
San Benito	2,228,038	0.4%	(962,021)
San Bernardino	30,953,117	5.7%	(13,364,926)
San Diego	21,120,846	3.9%	(9,119,551)

Court Share of $235 Million Reduction Using 7/15/2012 Fund Balance (informational only)

Court	FY 2011-2012 Total Fund Balance as of July 15, 2012	% of Total	Share of Reduction
	A	B	C
San Francisco	13,095,369	2.4%	(5,654,314)
San Joaquin	879,534	0.2%	(379,765)
San Luis Obispo	4,257,348	0.8%	(1,838,236)
San Mateo	9,693,297	1.8%	(4,185,368)
Santa Barbara	8,056,284	1.5%	(3,478,540)
Santa Clara	27,104,205	5.0%	(11,703,044)
Santa Cruz	4,006,262	0.7%	(1,729,822)
Shasta	4,438,909	0.8%	(1,916,630)
Sierra	165,930	0.0%	(71,645)
Siskiyou	2,915,185	0.5%	(1,258,717)
Solano	2,128,006	0.4%	(918,829)
Sonoma	6,748,756	1.2%	(2,913,975)
Stanislaus	8,352,947	1.5%	(3,606,632)
Sutter	1,660,672	0.3%	(717,044)
Tehama	2,250,054	0.4%	(971,527)
Trinity	825,086	0.2%	(356,255)
Tulare	2,289,874	0.4%	(988,721)
Tuolumne	1,000,379	0.2%	(431,943)
Ventura	5,744,094	1.1%	(2,480,183)
Yolo	4,594,489	0.8%	(1,983,807)
Yuba	660,638	0.1%	(285,250)
Total	**544,259,116**	**100.0%**	**(235,000,000)**

Attachment D

One-Time Allocation of $150 Million Reduction

Court	FY 2011-12 Ending TCTF Program 45.10 Base	% Share of Total	Allocation
	A	B	C
Alameda	82,771,394	4.91%	(7,371,322)
Alpine	613,303	0.04%	(54,619)
Amador	2,353,958	0.14%	(209,635)
Butte	8,969,818	0.53%	(798,820)
Calaveras	2,138,497	0.13%	(190,447)
Colusa	1,543,136	0.09%	(137,426)
Contra Costa	37,653,590	2.24%	(3,353,293)
Del Norte	2,543,421	0.15%	(226,508)
El Dorado	6,600,361	0.39%	(587,804)
Fresno	36,797,739	2.18%	(3,277,074)
Glenn	2,004,085	0.12%	(178,477)
Humboldt	5,964,652	0.35%	(531,190)
Imperial	7,465,001	0.44%	(664,806)
Inyo	1,922,981	0.11%	(171,254)
Kern	30,966,853	1.84%	(2,757,796)
Kings	6,112,694	0.36%	(544,374)
Lake	3,643,220	0.22%	(324,452)
Lassen	2,506,116	0.15%	(223,186)
Los Angeles	474,619,896	28.18%	(42,267,936)
Madera	6,581,560	0.39%	(586,130)
Marin	15,065,039	0.89%	(1,341,638)
Mariposa	1,070,615	0.06%	(95,345)
Mendocino	4,848,100	0.29%	(431,754)
Merced	9,880,260	0.59%	(879,900)
Modoc	1,071,376	0.06%	(95,413)
Mono	1,316,912	0.08%	(117,279)
Monterey	15,786,005	0.94%	(1,405,845)
Napa	7,310,736	0.43%	(651,068)
Nevada	4,969,147	0.30%	(442,534)
Orange	138,631,164	8.23%	(12,345,991)
Placer	13,035,947	0.77%	(1,160,934)
Plumas	1,651,698	0.10%	(147,094)
Riverside	69,804,278	4.14%	(6,216,517)
Sacramento	70,562,720	4.19%	(6,284,061)
San Benito	2,847,565	0.17%	(253,594)
San Bernardino	75,305,698	4.47%	(6,706,454)
San Diego	141,033,939	8.37%	(12,559,974)

Attachment D

One-Time Allocation of $150 Million Reduction

	FY 2011-12 Ending TCTF Program 45.10 Base	% Share of Total	Allocation
Court	**A**	**B**	**C**
San Francisco	58,886,619	3.50%	(5,244,230)
San Joaquin	26,468,736	1.57%	(2,357,210)
San Luis Obispo	12,661,630	0.75%	(1,127,599)
San Mateo	33,889,874	2.01%	(3,018,110)
Santa Barbara	20,190,610	1.20%	(1,798,103)
Santa Clara	84,554,955	5.02%	(7,530,159)
Santa Cruz	11,500,470	0.68%	(1,024,190)
Shasta	11,092,748	0.66%	(987,880)
Sierra	611,157	0.04%	(54,427)
Siskiyou	3,711,464	0.22%	(330,530)
Solano	18,449,094	1.10%	(1,643,010)
Sonoma	21,094,722	1.25%	(1,878,620)
Stanislaus	16,076,998	0.95%	(1,431,759)
Sutter	4,019,450	0.24%	(357,958)
Tehama	3,229,727	0.19%	(287,628)
Trinity	1,524,424	0.09%	(135,760)
Tulare	14,646,646	0.87%	(1,304,377)
Tuolumne	3,014,408	0.18%	(268,452)
Ventura	28,713,661	1.70%	(2,557,135)
Yolo	8,294,847	0.49%	(738,709)
Yuba	3,730,323	0.22%	(332,209)
Total	**1,684,326,038**	**100.00%**	**(150,000,000)**

One-Time Allocation of 2% Holdback

Court	2012-2013 Beginning Base Allocation A	2011-2012 Security Allocation B	Adjusted Base C (A-B)	% of Total Adjusted Base D	Recommended Pro-Rata Share of 2% Holdback E	Pro-Rata Using Beginning Base F	Variance G (E - F)	% Variance H G/E
Alameda	85,128,205	3,177,924	**81,950,281**	4.8%	(1,343,092)	(1,362,278)	19,186	-1.4%
Alpine	624,271	-	**624,271**	0.0%	(10,231)	(9,990)	(241)	2.4%
Amador	2,376,119	-	**2,376,119**	0.1%	(38,942)	(38,024)	(918)	2.4%
Butte	9,046,734	467,145	**8,579,589**	0.5%	(140,612)	(144,772)	4,160	-3.0%
Calaveras	2,178,130	-	**2,178,130**	0.1%	(35,698)	(34,856)	(842)	2.4%
Colusa	1,544,857	-	**1,544,857**	0.1%	(25,319)	(24,722)	(597)	2.4%
Contra Costa	38,367,987	-	**38,367,987**	2.3%	(628,817)	(613,990)	(14,827)	2.4%
Del Norte	2,605,956	-	**2,605,956**	0.2%	(42,709)	(41,702)	(1,007)	2.4%
El Dorado	6,745,775	-	**6,745,775**	0.4%	(110,557)	(107,950)	(2,607)	2.4%
Fresno	38,599,493	-	**38,599,493**	2.3%	(632,611)	(617,695)	(14,917)	2.4%
Glenn	2,050,176	9,779	**2,040,397**	0.1%	(33,440)	(32,808)	(632)	1.9%
Humboldt	5,999,285	167,800	**5,831,485**	0.3%	(95,573)	(96,005)	432	-0.5%
Imperial	7,587,595	420,479	**7,167,116**	0.4%	(117,463)	(121,422)	3,959	-3.4%
Inyo	2,058,919	186,658	**1,872,261**	0.1%	(30,685)	(32,948)	2,263	-7.4%
Kern	34,087,708	65,567	**34,022,141**	2.0%	(557,593)	(545,494)	(12,099)	2.2%
Kings	6,146,561	421,918	**5,724,643**	0.3%	(93,822)	(98,361)	4,540	-4.8%
Lake	3,643,626	196,493	**3,447,133**	0.2%	(56,495)	(58,308)	1,812	-3.2%
Lassen	2,508,572	293,836	**2,214,736**	0.1%	(36,298)	(40,144)	3,846	-10.6%
Los Angeles	491,011,446	14,294,467	**476,716,979**	28.1%	(7,812,969)	(7,857,492)	44,524	-0.6%
Madera	7,096,460	381,406	**6,715,054**	0.4%	(110,054)	(113,562)	3,509	-3.2%
Marin	15,662,429	9,625	**15,652,804**	0.9%	(256,536)	(250,641)	(5,895)	2.3%
Mariposa	1,086,660	-	**1,086,660**	0.1%	(17,809)	(17,389)	(420)	2.4%
Mendocino	4,941,594	299,349	**4,642,245**	0.3%	(76,082)	(79,079)	2,996	-3.9%
Merced	10,443,095	-	**10,443,095**	0.6%	(171,153)	(167,117)	(4,036)	2.4%
Modoc	1,101,749	789	**1,100,960**	0.1%	(18,044)	(17,631)	(413)	2.3%
Mono	1,417,236	24,156	**1,393,080**	0.1%	(22,831)	(22,680)	(152)	0.7%
Monterey	15,970,046	870,000	**15,100,046**	0.9%	(247,476)	(255,563)	8,087	-3.3%
Napa	7,495,781	295,552	**7,200,229**	0.4%	(118,005)	(119,952)	1,947	-1.7%
Nevada	5,077,545	433,431	**4,644,114**	0.3%	(76,113)	(81,254)	5,141	-6.8%
Orange	143,371,602	2,733,776	**140,637,826**	8.3%	(2,304,929)	(2,294,328)	(10,601)	0.5%
Placer	13,395,483	-	**13,395,483**	0.8%	(219,540)	(214,363)	(5,177)	2.4%

One-Time Allocation of 2% Holdback

Court	2012-2013 Beginning Base Allocation	2011-2012 Security Allocation	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Recommended Pro-Rata Share of 2% Holdback	Pro-Rata Using Beginning Base	Variance	% Variance
	A	B	C (A-B)	D	E	F	G (E - F)	H G/E
Plumas	1,652,863	-	**1,652,863**	0.1%	(27,089)	(26,450)	(639)	2.4%
Riverside	70,606,776	1,931,520	**68,675,256**	4.0%	(1,125,527)	(1,129,897)	4,370	-0.4%
Sacramento	73,305,995	1,864,424	**71,441,571**	4.2%	(1,170,864)	(1,173,091)	2,227	-0.2%
San Benito	2,856,982	-	**2,856,982**	0.2%	(46,823)	(45,719)	(1,104)	2.4%
San Bernardino	76,326,257	3,269,446	**73,056,811**	4.3%	(1,197,336)	(1,221,424)	24,087	-2.0%
San Diego	142,274,303	657,192	**141,617,111**	8.3%	(2,320,979)	(2,276,768)	(44,211)	1.9%
San Francisco	62,880,502	-	**62,880,502**	3.7%	(1,030,556)	(1,006,256)	(24,300)	2.4%
San Joaquin	27,281,906	287,747	**26,994,159**	1.6%	(442,410)	(436,583)	(5,827)	1.3%
San Luis Obispo	13,152,412	241,676	**12,910,736**	0.8%	(211,596)	(210,474)	(1,122)	0.5%
San Mateo	36,130,391	443,042	**35,687,349**	2.1%	(584,884)	(578,183)	(6,701)	1.1%
Santa Barbara	21,986,762	1,055,112	**20,931,650**	1.2%	(343,051)	(351,847)	8,796	-2.6%
Santa Clara	86,365,237	-	**86,365,237**	5.1%	(1,415,450)	(1,382,074)	(33,376)	2.4%
Santa Cruz	11,594,996	-	**11,594,996**	0.7%	(190,032)	(185,551)	(4,481)	2.4%
Shasta	11,258,143	2,389,668	**8,868,475**	0.5%	(145,346)	(180,160)	34,814	-24.0%
Sierra	614,465	-	**614,465**	0.0%	(10,071)	(9,833)	(237)	2.4%
Siskiyou	3,760,082	-	**3,760,082**	0.2%	(61,624)	(60,171)	(1,453)	2.4%
Solano	18,499,167	435,400	**18,063,767**	1.1%	(296,049)	(296,036)	(13)	0.0%
Sonoma	21,874,603	440,000	**21,434,603**	1.3%	(351,294)	(350,052)	(1,242)	0.4%
Stanislaus	17,253,129	9,326	**17,243,803**	1.0%	(282,611)	(276,096)	(6,515)	2.3%
Sutter	4,107,540	247,071	**3,860,469**	0.2%	(63,270)	(65,732)	2,462	-3.9%
Tehama	3,293,218	-	**3,293,218**	0.2%	(53,973)	(52,700)	(1,273)	2.4%
Trinity	1,573,346	450,608	**1,122,738**	0.1%	(18,401)	(25,178)	6,777	-36.8%
Tulare	14,662,222	15,576	**14,646,646**	0.9%	(240,046)	(234,635)	(5,411)	2.3%
Tuolumne	3,266,745	220,516	**3,046,229**	0.2%	(49,925)	(52,277)	2,352	-4.7%
Ventura	29,911,573	1,559,157	**28,352,416**	1.7%	(464,671)	(478,665)	13,994	-3.0%
Yolo	8,422,926	582,889	**7,840,037**	0.5%	(128,491)	(134,789)	6,298	-4.9%
Yuba	3,797,975	132,569	**3,665,406**	0.2%	(60,073)	(60,778)	705	-1.2%
Total	**1,738,081,611**	**40,983,089**	**1,697,098,522**	**100.0%**	**(27,813,940)**	**(27,813,940)**	-	**0.0%**

monthly, and the total amount assessed from these funds may not exceed the total expenditures incurred by the Controller for the Apportionment Payment System for the 2012–13 fiscal year.

SEC. 26.00. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature, in enacting this section, to provide flexibility for the administrative approval of intraschedule transfers within individual items of appropriation in those instances where the transfers are necessary for the efficient and cost-effective implementation of the programs, projects, and functions funded by this act. No transfer shall be authorized under this section to either eliminate any program, project, or function, except when implementation is found to be no longer feasible in light of changing circumstances or new information, or establish any new program, project, or function.

(b) The Director of Finance may, pursuant to a request by the officer, department, division, bureau, board, commission, or other agency to which an appropriation is made by this act, authorize the augmentation of the amount available for expenditure in any schedule set forth for that appropriation, by making a transfer from any of the other designated programs, projects, or functions within the same schedule. No intraschedule transfer may be made under this section to fund any capital outlay purpose, regardless of whether budgeted in a capital outlay or a local assistance appropriation. Upon the conclusion of the 2012–13 fiscal year, the Director of Finance shall furnish the chairpersons of the committees in each house of the Legislature that consider appropriations and the State Budget, and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, with a report on all authorizations given pursuant to this section during that fiscal year.

(c) Intraschedule transfers of the amounts available for expenditure for a program, project, or function designated in any line of any schedule set forth for that appropriation by transfer from any of the other designated programs, projects, or functions within the same schedule shall not exceed, during any fiscal year:

(1) 20 percent of the amount so scheduled on that line for those appropriations made by this act that are $2,000,000 or less.

(2) $400,000 of the amount so scheduled on that line for those appropriations made by this act that are more than $2,000,000 but equal to or less than $4,000,000.

(3) 10 percent of the amount so scheduled on that line for those appropriations made by this act that are more than $4,000,000.

(4) The Department of Transportation Highway Program shall be limited to a schedule change of 10 percent.

(d) Any transfer in excess of $200,000 may be authorized pursuant to this section not sooner than 30 days after notification in writing of the necessity therefor is provided to the chairpersons of the committees in each house of the Legislature that consider appropriations and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, or not sooner than whatever lesser time after that notification the chairperson of the joint committee, or his or her designee, may in each instance determine.

(e) Any transfer in excess of the limitations provided in subdivision (c) may be authorized not sooner than 30 days after notification in writing of the necessity to exceed the limitations is provided to the chairpersons of the committees in each house of the Legislature that consider appropriations and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, or not sooner than whatever lesser time after that notification the chairperson of the joint committee, or his or her designee, may in each instance determine.

SEC. 28.00. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to provide flexibility for administrative approval of augmentations for the expenditure of unanticipated federal funds or other nonstate funds in cases that meet the criteria set forth in this section. However, this section does not provide an alternative budget process, and proposals for additional spending ordinarily should be considered in the annual State Budget or other state legislation. Specifically, augmentations for items which the administration had knowledge to include in its 2012–13 budget plan should not be submitted through the process provided by this section. Augmentations for items which can be deferred to the 2013–14 fiscal year should be included in the administration's 2013–14 fiscal year budget proposals.

(b) The Director of Finance may authorize the augmentation of the amount available for expenditure for any program, project, or function in the schedule of any appropriation in this act or any additional program, project, or function equal to the amount of any additional, unanticipated funds that he or she estimates will be received by the state during the 2012–13 fiscal year from any agency of local government or the federal government, or from any other nonstate source, provided that the additional funding meets all of the following requirements:

(1) The funds will be expended for a purpose that is consistent with state law.

(2) The funds are made available to the state under conditions permitting their use only for a specified purpose, and the additional expenditure proposed under this section would apply to that specified funding purpose.

(3) Acceptance of the additional funding does not impose on the state any requirement to commit or expend new state funds for any program or purpose.

(4) The need exists to expend the additional funding during the 2012–13 fiscal year.

(c) In order to receive consideration for an augmentation, an agency shall either (1) notify the director within 45 days of receiving official notice of the availability of additional, unanticipated funds, or (2) explain in writing to the director why that notification was infeasible or impractical. In either case, the recipient agency shall provide the director a copy of the official notice of fund availability.

(d) The director also may reduce any program, project, or function whenever he or she determines that funds to be received will be less than the amount taken into consideration in the schedule.

Trial Court Funding Reduction History/Recommendation

#		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Recommended 2012-2013	Estimated 2013-2014
	I. General Fund Reduction	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
1	Ongoing	-260,809,000	-285,809,000	-285,809,000	-605,766,575	-605,766,575
2	One-Time	-100,000,000	-30,000,000			
3	Budget Act/Council Action			-319,957,575		
4	Budget Act of 2012[1]				-536,000,000	-111,000,000
5	***Total, Reduction***	**-360,809,000**	**-315,809,000**	**-605,766,575**	**-1,141,766,575**	**-716,766,575**
7	**II. Offsets**					
8	Various	135,000,000	160,000,000	302,400,000	0	0
9	Budget Act of 2012 (see Attachment H for details)	-	-	-	401,000,000	100,000,000
10	Additional offsets from TCTF	0	0	0	47,500,000	0
11	***Total, Offsets***	**135,000,000**	**160,000,000**	**302,400,000**	**448,500,000**	**100,000,000**
13	**III. New Revenues**					
14	Various	18,000,000	66,290,000	70,580,000	70,580,000	70,580,000
15	SB 1021 (new and increased fees)	-	-	-	50,400,000	50,400,000
16	***Total, New Revenues***	**18,000,000**	**66,290,000**	**70,580,000**	**120,980,000**	**120,980,000**
18	***Total Net Reduction***	***-207,809,000***	***-89,519,000***	***-232,786,575***	***-572,286,575***	***-495,786,575***
20	**IV. Reduction Adjustments**					
21	Add: Share of Reduction - Other State Trial Court Funding Programs (see Attachment I for details)	-	3,713,000	5,190,444	15,141,778	15,141,778
22	Add: Security Share of Reduction	17,682,408	17,049,000	17,049,000	17,049,000	17,049,000
23	Less: Court Appointed Counsel Ongoing Shortfall	-	-7,075,000	-3,537,500	-	-
24	***Total, Reduction Adjustments***	**17,682,408**	**13,687,000**	**18,701,944**	**32,190,778**	**32,190,778**
26	***Cumulative net court operations reduction from 2008-09***	**-190,126,592**	**-75,832,000**	**-214,084,631**	**-540,095,797**	**-463,595,797**
28	*Statewide 2% reserve*				**-27,813,940**	**-30,293,940**
29	***Cumulative net court operations reduction from 2008-09 with 2% holdback***	**-190,126,592**	**-75,832,000**	**-214,084,631**	**-567,909,737**	**-493,889,737**
31	*Change from prior year before 2% holdback*		114,294,592	-138,252,631	-326,011,166	76,500,000
32	*Change from prior year after 2% holdback*		114,294,592	-138,252,631	-353,825,106	74,020,000
34	*Offset to $385 million reduction before 2% holdback*				58,988,834	
35	*Offset to $385 million reduction after 2% holdback*				31,174,894	

1. Assumes the ongoing $10 million offset to the trial court funding reduction of $121 million in 2013-2014 is a General Fund augmentation.

Detail of Offsets Included or Assumed in the Budget Act of 2012

#	Offsets	2012-13	2013-14
1	***Distribution from:***		
2	Immediate & Critical Needs Account (SB 1407)	240,000,000	50,000,000
3	***Transfers to TCTF:***		
4	State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SB 1732)	59,486,000	-
5	Modernization Fund savings and fund balance	23,000,000	20,000,000
6	Improvement Fund savings related to AOC staff	594,000	-
7	Improvement Fund -- Deloitte refund	3,629,000	
8	***TCTF:***		
9	CCMS V4 savings	46,000,000	30,000,000
10	Deloitte refund	12,371,000	-
11	CCMS V2/V3 savings	10,000,000	-
12	TCTF fund balance	5,000,000	-
13	TCTF savings related to AOC staff	920,000	-
14	**Total**	**401,000,000**	**100,000,000**

Allocation of Reduction to Other State Trial Court Funding Programs/Grants -- History and Recommendations

#	Item	Fund Source	Program / Element	FY 2010-11 Base Budget	Reduction in FY 2010-11	Cumulative Reduction in FY 2011-12	Cumulative Reduction in FY 2012-13 as Enacted or Proposed	Enacted FY 2012-13 Appropriation or Recommended Allocation	% Reduction
				A	B	C	D	E (A+D)	F (D/A)
1	Prisoner Hearings Costs	GF	45.10	2,829,000	(101,000)	(284,000)	(101,000)	2,728,000	-3.6%
2	Cost of Homicide Trials	GF	45.10	282,000	(10,000)	(28,000)	(10,000)	272,000	-3.5%
3	Service of Process for Protective Orders	GF	45.10	3,319,000	(118,000)	(332,000)	(118,000)	3,201,000	-3.6%
4	Drug Court Projects	GF	45.55	1,203,000	(43,000)	(121,000)	(43,000)	1,160,000	-3.6%
5	Equal Access	GF	45.090	10,776,000	(384,000)	(1,080,000)	(384,000)	10,392,000	-3.6%
6	CASA	TCTF	45.55	2,291,928	(82,000)	(230,000)	(82,000)	2,209,928	-3.6%
7	Model Self-Help	TCTF	45.55	991,104	(35,000)	(99,000)	(35,000)	956,104	-3.5%
8	Equal Access	TCTF	45.55	5,685,317	(203,000)	(577,000)	(203,000)	5,482,317	-3.6%
9	Family Law Information Centers	TCTF	45.55	357,369	(13,000)	(36,000)	(13,000)	344,369	-3.6%
10	Civil Case Coordination	TCTF	45.55	447,663	(16,000)	(45,000)	(16,000)	431,663	-3.6%
11	Interpreters	TCTF	45.45	92,794,000	-	-	-	92,794,000	0.0%
12	Judges' Compensation	TCTF	45.25		(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(1,500,000)	n/a	n/a
13	Sheriff Security	TCTF	45.10		(17,049,000)	(17,049,000)	(17,049,000)	n/a	n/a
14	Processing of Elder Abuse Protective Orders	TCTF	45.10	368,340	(12,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	332,340	-9.8%
15	Jury	TCTF	45.10	35,600,778	(1,196,000)	(822,444)	(18,600,778)	17,000,000	-52.2%
16	Jury - estimated savings redirected to CCMS	TCTF	45.10				6,000,000	n/a	
17	Court Appointed Dependency Counsel	TCTF	45.10	103,725,445	7,075,000	3,537,500	-	103,725,445	n/a
18	**Total**				**(13,687,000)**	**(18,701,944)**	**(32,190,778)**		n/a

Trial Court Trust Fund -- Summary Fund Condition Statement

		Actual	Estimate		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		A	B	C	D
1	Beginning Balance	103,839,928	72,918,702	119,320,124	34,075,476
2	Prior-Year Adjustments	2,236,204	51,099,124	-	-
3	**Adjusted Beginning Balance**	**106,076,131**	**124,017,826**	**119,320,124**	**34,075,476**
4					
5	**Revenue/Net Transfers**	3,037,610,810	2,484,915,382	1,755,041,981	2,162,412,981
6					
7	**Total Resources (row 3 + 5)**	**3,143,686,942**	**2,608,933,208**	**1,874,362,105**	**2,196,488,456**
8					
9	**Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocations**	3,070,768,240	2,489,613,084	1,840,286,629	2,159,629,512
10					
11	**Total Fund Balance (row 7 - 9)**	**72,918,702**	**119,320,124**	**34,075,476**	**36,858,944**
12	Net Revenue/Transfers Over or (Under) Expenditure (row 5 - 9)	(33,157,429)	(4,697,701)	(85,244,649)	2,783,468
13					
14	*Restricted Fund Balance*	-	-	-	-
15	Court Interpreter	4,506,988	10,211,953	10,211,953	10,211,953
16	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	781,026	901,151	901,151	901,151
17	**Total Restricted Fund Balance**	**5,288,014**	**11,113,105**	**11,113,105**	**11,113,105**
18					
19	**Total Unrestricted Fund Balance**	**67,630,688**	**108,207,020**	**22,962,371**	**25,745,839**

One-Time Allocation of $58.988 Million Reduction Offset

Court	2012-2013 Beginning Base Allocation	2011-2012 Security Allocation	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Recommended: Pro-Rata Using Adjusted Base	Pro-Rata Using Beginning Base	Variance	% Variance
	A	B	C (A-B)	D	E	F	G (E - F)	H G/E
Alameda	85,128,205	3,177,924	**81,950,281**	4.8%	2,848,480	2,889,170	(40,690)	-1.4%
Alpine	624,271	-	**624,271**	0.0%	21,699	21,187	512	2.4%
Amador	2,376,119	-	**2,376,119**	0.1%	82,591	80,643	1,947	2.4%
Butte	9,046,734	467,145	**8,579,589**	0.5%	298,215	307,038	(8,823)	-3.0%
Calaveras	2,178,130	-	**2,178,130**	0.1%	75,709	73,924	1,785	2.4%
Colusa	1,544,857	-	**1,544,857**	0.1%	53,697	52,431	1,266	2.4%
Contra Costa	38,367,987	-	**38,367,987**	2.3%	1,333,619	1,302,173	31,446	2.4%
Del Norte	2,605,956	-	**2,605,956**	0.2%	90,579	88,444	2,136	2.4%
El Dorado	6,745,775	-	**6,745,775**	0.4%	234,474	228,945	5,529	2.4%
Fresno	38,599,493	-	**38,599,493**	2.3%	1,341,666	1,310,030	31,636	2.4%
Glenn	2,050,176	9,779	**2,040,397**	0.1%	70,921	69,581	1,340	1.9%
Humboldt	5,999,285	167,800	**5,831,485**	0.3%	202,694	203,610	(916)	-0.5%
Imperial	7,587,595	420,479	**7,167,116**	0.4%	249,119	257,516	(8,397)	-3.4%
Inyo	2,058,919	186,658	**1,872,261**	0.1%	65,077	69,878	(4,801)	-7.4%
Kern	34,087,708	65,567	**34,022,141**	2.0%	1,182,563	1,156,904	25,659	2.2%
Kings	6,146,561	421,918	**5,724,643**	0.3%	198,981	208,608	(9,628)	-4.8%
Lake	3,643,626	196,493	**3,447,133**	0.2%	119,818	123,661	(3,844)	-3.2%
Lassen	2,508,572	293,836	**2,214,736**	0.1%	76,981	85,139	(8,157)	-10.6%
Los Angeles	491,011,446	14,294,467	**476,716,979**	28.1%	16,570,033	16,664,461	(94,428)	-0.6%
Madera	7,096,460	381,406	**6,715,054**	0.4%	233,406	240,847	(7,441)	-3.2%
Marin	15,662,429	9,625	**15,652,804**	0.9%	544,070	531,568	12,502	2.3%
Mariposa	1,086,660	-	**1,086,660**	0.1%	37,771	36,880	891	2.4%
Mendocino	4,941,594	299,349	**4,642,245**	0.3%	161,358	167,713	(6,355)	-3.9%
Merced	10,443,095	-	**10,443,095**	0.6%	362,988	354,429	8,559	2.4%
Modoc	1,101,749	789	**1,100,960**	0.1%	38,268	37,392	876	2.3%
Mono	1,417,236	24,156	**1,393,080**	0.1%	48,422	48,100	322	0.7%
Monterey	15,970,046	870,000	**15,100,046**	0.9%	524,857	542,008	(17,151)	-3.3%
Napa	7,495,781	295,552	**7,200,229**	0.4%	250,270	254,400	(4,130)	-1.7%
Nevada	5,077,545	433,431	**4,644,114**	0.3%	161,423	172,327	(10,904)	-6.8%
Orange	143,371,602	2,733,776	**140,637,826**	8.3%	4,888,379	4,865,896	22,484	0.5%
Placer	13,395,483	-	**13,395,483**	0.8%	465,609	454,630	10,979	2.4%

One-Time Allocation of $58.988 Million Reduction Offset

Court	2012-2013 Beginning Base Allocation	2011-2012 Security Allocation	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Recommended: Pro-Rata Using Adjusted Base	Pro-Rata Using Beginning Base	Variance	% Variance
	A	B	C (A-B)	D	E	F	G (E - F)	H G/E
Plumas	1,652,863	-	**1,652,863**	0.1%	57,451	56,097	1,355	2.4%
Riverside	70,606,776	1,931,520	**68,675,256**	4.0%	2,387,058	2,396,327	(9,268)	-0.4%
Sacramento	73,305,995	1,864,424	**71,441,571**	4.2%	2,483,212	2,487,936	(4,724)	-0.2%
San Benito	2,856,982	-	**2,856,982**	0.2%	99,305	96,963	2,342	2.4%
San Bernardino	76,326,257	3,269,446	**73,056,811**	4.3%	2,539,355	2,590,440	(51,085)	-2.0%
San Diego	142,274,303	657,192	**141,617,111**	8.3%	4,922,418	4,828,654	93,764	1.9%
San Francisco	62,880,502	-	**62,880,502**	3.7%	2,185,641	2,134,104	51,536	2.4%
San Joaquin	27,281,906	287,747	**26,994,159**	1.6%	938,280	925,922	12,358	1.3%
San Luis Obispo	13,152,412	241,676	**12,910,736**	0.8%	448,760	446,380	2,379	0.5%
San Mateo	36,130,391	443,042	**35,687,349**	2.1%	1,240,444	1,226,231	14,213	1.1%
Santa Barbara	21,986,762	1,055,112	**20,931,650**	1.2%	727,556	746,210	(18,654)	-2.6%
Santa Clara	86,365,237	-	**86,365,237**	5.1%	3,001,938	2,931,154	70,784	2.4%
Santa Cruz	11,594,996	-	**11,594,996**	0.7%	403,026	393,523	9,503	2.4%
Shasta	11,258,143	2,389,668	**8,868,475**	0.5%	308,256	382,091	(73,835)	-24.0%
Sierra	614,465	-	**614,465**	0.0%	21,358	20,854	504	2.4%
Siskiyou	3,760,082	-	**3,760,082**	0.2%	130,695	127,614	3,082	2.4%
Solano	18,499,167	435,400	**18,063,767**	1.1%	627,872	627,844	28	0.0%
Sonoma	21,874,603	440,000	**21,434,603**	1.3%	745,038	742,403	2,634	0.4%
Stanislaus	17,253,129	9,326	**17,243,803**	1.0%	599,371	585,555	13,816	2.3%
Sutter	4,107,540	247,071	**3,860,469**	0.2%	134,185	139,406	(5,221)	-3.9%
Tehama	3,293,218	-	**3,293,218**	0.2%	114,468	111,769	2,699	2.4%
Trinity	1,573,346	450,608	**1,122,738**	0.1%	39,025	53,398	(14,373)	-36.8%
Tulare	14,662,222	15,576	**14,646,646**	0.9%	509,097	497,622	11,476	2.3%
Tuolumne	3,266,745	220,516	**3,046,229**	0.2%	105,883	110,870	(4,987)	-4.7%
Ventura	29,911,573	1,559,157	**28,352,416**	1.7%	985,491	1,015,170	(29,679)	-3.0%
Yolo	8,422,926	582,889	**7,840,037**	0.5%	272,509	285,866	(13,357)	-4.9%
Yuba	3,797,975	132,569	**3,665,406**	0.2%	127,405	128,900	(1,495)	-1.2%
Total	**1,738,081,611**	**40,983,089**	**1,697,098,522**	**100.0%**	**58,988,834**	**58,988,834**	-	**0.0%**

Estimate of 2012-2013 TCTF Program 45.10 Allocations

#	Description	Type	2012-13	Recommendation
1	**I. Prior Year Ending Base Allocation**	Ongoing	1,684,326,038	1
3	**II. Prior Year Adjustments**			
4	Reduction for 2011-12 Appointed Converted SJO Positions	Ongoing	-1,545,824	
5	New Screening Station Funding	Ongoing	114,509	
6	***Total, Prior Year Adjustments***		**-1,431,315**	
8	**III. FY 2012-2013 Allocations**			
9	$385 Million Reduction	One-Time	-385,000,000	3, 4
10	Recommended Reduction Offset	One-Time	58,988,834	6
11	$240 Million Adjustment for Funding to be Distributed from ICNA	One-Time	-240,000,000	
12	2.0% Holdback	One-Time	-27,813,940	5
13	1.5% & 0.5% Emergency Funding & Unspent Funding Allocated Back to Courts	One-Time	27,813,940	5
14	San Luis Obispo CMS Replacement[1]	One-Time	3,360,000	
15	Prior Year Judicial Council-Approved Allocations for screening stations and facilities operations and security	One-Time	192,136	
16	Parole Revocation Hearing Realignment Funding	Ongoing	9,223,000	2
17	Non-Sheriff's Base Security Funding	Ongoing	3,615,864	1
18	Prior Year Judicial Council-Approved Allocations for screening stations	Ongoing	505,426	
19	***Total, FY 2012-2013 Allocations***		**-549,114,740**	
21	**IV. Reimbursements**			
22	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel (including DRAFT program vendors)	One-Time	103,725,445	6
23	Jury	One-Time	17,000,000	6
24	PC Replacement	One-Time	7,400,000	
25	Replacement Screening Stations	One-Time	2,286,000	
26	Self-Help Center[2]	One-Time	2,500,000	

Estimate of 2012-2013 TCTF Program 45.10 Allocations

#	Description	Type	2012-13	Recommendation
27	Elder Abuse	One-Time	332,340	6
28	***Total, Reimbursements***		**133,243,785**	
30	**V. Revenue Distributions**			
31	Civil Assessment	One-Time	96,996,491	
32	Fees Returned to Courts	One-Time	18,036,810	
33	Replacement of 2% automation allocation from TCIF	One-Time	10,907,494	
34	Children's Waiting Room	One-Time	4,012,388	
35	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics	One-Time	3,149,166	
36	Telephonic Appearances Revenue Sharing	One-Time	943,840	
37	***Total, Revenue Distributions***		**134,046,190**	
39	**VI. Miscellaneous Charges**			
40	Judicial Branch Worker's Compensation Program Premiums	One-Time	-16,516,037	
41	Statewide Administrative Infrastructure Charges	One-Time	-12,467,887	
42	***Total, Miscellaneous Charges***		**-28,983,924**	
44	***Total, Ongoing Program 45.10 Allocations***		1,696,239,013	
45	***Total, One-Time Program 45.10 Allocations***		-324,152,979	
47	**Total, Estimated FY 2012-13 Program 45.10 Trial Court Distributions**		**1,372,086,034**	
49	**Estimated Program 45.10 Appropriation**		**1,367,913,375**	
51	**Estimated Program 45.10 Appropriation Excess or (Deficit)**		**-4,172,659**	

1. At its June 22, 2012 business meeting, the Judicial Council approved an allocation of up to $3.36 million to the Superior Court of San Luis Obispo County to address the costs to replace the court's failing case management system.
2. $3.7 million in self-help center funding was allocated ongoing to the trial courts in September 2006 and is included in the ending base allocation in row 1.

Court Share of $235 Million Reduction Using 2011-2012 Fund Balance as of 7/26/2012

Court	FY 2011-2012 Total Fund Balance as of July 26, 2012	% of Total	Share of Reduction
	A	B	C
Alameda	30,106,431	5.5%	(12,846,531)
Alpine	733,233	0.1%	(312,873)
Amador	803,779	0.1%	(342,976)
Butte	5,546,949	1.0%	(2,366,904)
Calaveras	1,709,984	0.3%	(729,657)
Colusa	1,814,276	0.3%	(774,159)
Contra Costa	18,865,203	3.4%	(8,049,855)
Del Norte	4,287,487	0.8%	(1,829,487)
El Dorado	2,802,513	0.5%	(1,195,843)
Fresno	9,182,906	1.7%	(3,918,382)
Glenn	759,290	0.1%	(323,992)
Humboldt	1,518,758	0.3%	(648,060)
Imperial	9,093,579	1.7%	(3,880,265)
Inyo	3,221,581	0.6%	(1,374,661)
Kern	14,300,502	2.6%	(6,102,080)
Kings	1,249,110	0.2%	(533,000)
Lake	535,737	0.1%	(228,601)
Lassen	1,250,889	0.2%	(533,759)
Los Angeles	143,468,957	26.1%	(61,218,760)
Madera	2,970,236	0.5%	(1,267,411)
Marin	4,640,439	0.8%	(1,980,093)
Mariposa	598,734	0.1%	(255,482)
Mendocino	659,375	0.1%	(281,358)
Merced	5,722,629	1.0%	(2,441,868)
Modoc	164,855	0.0%	(70,344)
Mono	1,326,339	0.2%	(565,954)
Monterey	6,634,116	1.2%	(2,830,803)
Napa	2,563,500	0.5%	(1,093,855)
Nevada	463,023	0.1%	(197,573)
Orange	54,291,925	9.9%	(23,166,575)
Placer	3,093,180	0.6%	(1,319,872)
Plumas	1,054,293	0.2%	(449,871)
Riverside	17,129,778	3.1%	(7,309,343)
Sacramento	23,537,848	4.3%	(10,043,691)
San Benito	2,254,505	0.4%	(962,006)
San Bernardino	32,840,844	6.0%	(14,013,316)
San Diego	25,179,395	4.6%	(10,744,145)
San Francisco	13,161,302	2.4%	(5,615,978)
San Joaquin	1,273,842	0.2%	(543,553)
San Luis Obispo	4,366,315	0.8%	(1,863,124)
San Mateo	9,060,192	1.6%	(3,866,019)
Santa Barbara	9,599,471	1.7%	(4,096,131)
Santa Clara	28,290,091	5.1%	(12,071,491)
Santa Cruz	4,260,253	0.8%	(1,817,866)
Shasta	3,872,450	0.7%	(1,652,389)
Sierra	161,645	0.0%	(68,974)
Siskiyou	2,906,653	0.5%	(1,240,280)
Solano	2,382,183	0.4%	(1,016,487)
Sonoma	7,342,333	1.3%	(3,133,002)
Stanislaus	8,565,520	1.6%	(3,654,941)
Sutter	1,757,473	0.3%	(749,921)
Tehama	2,104,371	0.4%	(897,943)
Trinity	784,517	0.1%	(334,757)
Tulare	2,247,607	0.4%	(959,062)
Tuolumne	943,242	0.2%	(402,485)
Ventura	5,633,325	1.0%	(2,403,762)
Yolo	4,682,618	0.9%	(1,998,091)
Yuba	961,641	0.2%	(410,336)
Total	**550,733,220**	**100.0%**	**(235,000,000)**

Judicial Council of California · Administrative Office of the Courts

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: April 26, 2013

Title
Trial Court Budget Working Group: Recommendation of New Budget Development and Allocation Methodology

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected
N/A

Recommended by
Trial Court Budget Working Group
Hon. Laurie Earl, Co-chair
Zlatko Theodorovic, Co-chair

Agenda Item Type
Action Required

Effective Date
July 1, 2013

Date of Report
April 24, 2013

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Executive Summary

The Trial Court Budget Working Group recommends that the Judicial Council adopt the proposed trial court budget development and allocation process. Funding needs for each trial court would be based upon workload as derived from filings through a specified formula. The new allocation methodology would require shifts in current baseline funding from some courts to others. These shifts would be phased in over a five-year period. New state funding for trial court operations would be fully allocated according to the proposed methodology. Specified elements of the process would be subject to further refinement by the Trial Court Budget Working Group based upon input from trial courts and key stakeholders, and subject to final review and approval by the Judicial Council.

Recommendation

The Trial Court Budget Working Group has adopted the updated Resource Assessment Model (RAS) model as the basis for the trial court budget development and allocation process that is the subject of this recommendation.

The RAS model demonstrates that the trial courts are currently funded below necessary levels. Because (unlike 2005–2007) there is no new money available for equalization, any additional funding for some courts must be offset by funding reductions to others. Given the extreme financial hardship under which all courts currently operate, the Trial Court Budget Working Group recommends against immediate full equalization of Trial Court Trust Fund allocations based on RAS.

Instead, the working group recommends a phased-in approach described in detail below, phasing in greater equalization over five years and providing for more rapid equalization to the extent that new state funding is made available for trial court operations.

The Trial Court Budget Working Group recognizes that this approach does not remedy the funding crisis currently affecting the courts and that increased state funding will be necessary to restore the capacity of the California trial courts to provide equal—and adequate—access to justice across the state.

The Trial Court Budget Working Group (TCBWG) recommends that the Judicial Council:

1. Approve the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) for use in allocating the annual state trial court operations funds, consistent with the implementation schedule below, with the understanding that ongoing technical adjustments will continue to be evaluated by the TCBWG and that those adjustments will be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval.

2. Direct the TCBWG to provide annual updates of the WAFM beginning with the April 2014 Judicial Council meeting.

3. Adopt the five-year implementation schedule for the WAFM outlined below and described in more detail in the body of this report:

    a. In fiscal year (FY) 2013–2014 the currently estimated $261 million in unallocated reductions shall be allocated to each court on a pro rata basis (based upon each court's current share of the statewide total of all applicable funds);

    b. Beginning in FY 2013–2014, *base funds*—the courts' applicable funding adjusted for the $261 million reduction identified above and excluding any adjustments based on new money—shall all be allocated pursuant to the new WAFM as follows:

FY 2013–2014:

- 10 percent allocated pursuant to the WAFM
- 90 percent allocated pursuant to the FY 2013–2014 historically based funding methodology (see 3b for definition of FY 2013-2014 base funds)
- The state's smallest courts—courts that are classified as Cluster 1 in Appendix A—would be excluded from any change in their allocation based upon the WAFM in FY 2013–2014. Instead, base allocations to these courts would be based on their historical share of the statewide total of all applicable funds subtracting only their share of the $261 million reduction until the impact of the methodology upon these smallest courts is reviewed and adjusted. Any recommendations to include the Cluster 1 courts in the WAFM will be evaluated by the TCBWG and submitted to the Judicial Council for approval.

FY 2014–2015:

- 15 percent allocated pursuant to the WAFM
- 85 percent allocated pursuant to the FY 2013–2014 historical based funding methodology

FY 2015–2016:

- 30 percent allocated pursuant to the WAFM
- 70 percent allocated pursuant to the FY 2013–2014 historical based funding methodology

FY 2016–2017:

- 40 percent allocated pursuant to the WAFM
- 60 percent allocated pursuant to the FY 2013–2014 historical based funding methodology

FY 2017–2018:

- 50 percent allocated pursuant to the WAFM
- 50 percent allocated pursuant to the FY 2013–2014 historical based funding methodology

c. Allocate any new money appropriated for general trial court operations entirely pursuant to the WAFM; and

d. Reallocate applicable base funding pursuant to the WAFM on a dollar-for-dollar basis for any new money appropriated for general trial court operations.

Previous Council Action

Allocation of trial court budgets is one of the principal responsibilities of the Judicial Council, and every funding decision taken by the council has an impact upon the equity of funding in the courts. An exhaustive recounting of council action on funding allocations since the enactment of

the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act would require considerably more space than is appropriate for a report such as this and would not provide much illumination on the central topic at hand.

It is possible, however, to sketch the principal action in budget allocation undertaken by the council since the enactment of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act. The list of previous council actions below is restricted to only the most significant actions taken by the council in the area of funding allocations and is focused on the reduction of inequity in funding across the courts.

- In fiscal year 1998–1999, the Judicial Council directed the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) to allocate $3 million in ongoing funding to address courts with insufficient resources. Twelve courts qualified for this funding.[1]

- Between 1998–1999 and 2004–2005 augmentations to trial court funding were provided through Budget Change Proposals to the Department of Finance. The BCPs were based on the Budget Change Request process (a component of the overall state budget development process through which funding approval is made by the Legislature and Governor) in which courts applied for funds based on Judicial Council priorities, and working groups made decisions on which of the applications to approve.

- In 2005, the Judicial Council approved the use of a weighted caseload study (Resource Assessment Study (RAS))[2] that estimates staffing needs in core operational areas for any specified level of filings in nine courts, which were validated and adjusted by the study courts and subject matter experts to ensure that the model reflected adequate time for case processing work.-The Judicial Council approved the use of the RAS model for three successive years—fiscal years 2005–2006 through 2007–2008—to allocate a portion of new, State Appropriations Limit (SAL) funding to courts that the RAS model identified as historically underfunded. Over three years, a total of approximately $32 million in new funding was redirected to the baseline budgets of those courts using the RAS model.[3]

- In 2006, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 56, which authorized the creation and funding of 50 new judgeships. Significantly, SB 56 incorporated the judicial workload assessment adopted by the Judicial Council, effectively deferring to the council's workload-based model for the allocation of the new judgeships and their attendant funding.[4]

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[1] Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC), *Allocation of Funding to Courts with Insufficient Resources: Report Summary* (Jan. 26, 2000).

[2] At that time, it was known as the Resource Allocation Study (RAS) model.

[3] Report to the Judicial Council: *Fiscal Year 2005–2006 Trial Court Budget Allocations* (July 20, 2005) (*http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/0705item1.pdf*)

[4] Senate Bill 56; Stats. 2006, ch. 390.

- Since 2008, changes in trial court funding, with few exceptions, have primarily been reductions. Also with few exceptions, the reductions to trial court funding have been allocated to the trial courts based on their proportionate share of statewide allocations, often referred to as their pro rata share. In February 2013, the Judicial Council approved the updated and renamed Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Model for use in estimating workload need for non-judicial staff[5]. The parameters of the updated model were derived from a time study of 24 courts and again validated by study courts and subject matter experts.

- In many recent years the Budget Act has specifically provided additional funds to the trial courts to cover increases in benefit costs incurred based on labor negotiations. These funds were allocated according to actual increases reported by courts, not the pro rata formula. The amounts were added to each court's base, thus changing their pro rata share permanently.

Some of the council actions described above provided relief to historically underfunded courts. However, uneven workload growth since the advent of state funding has in many cases overtaken these relatively modest attempts to improve the equity of trial court funding. In particular, funding adjustments have not matched workload growth in Inland Empire and Central Valley courts or the slower growth of workload in larger, urban, and coastal courts.

Rationale for Recommendation

Recognizing the need to remedy funding inequities, the *Funding Methodology Subcommittee* of the Trial Court Budget Working Group (TCBWG) was formed last November to address this issue. The subcommittee consists of 16 members: 7 presiding judges and 9 court executive officers from counties of variable size, geographic location, and funding need. The charge of the subcommittee was to develop a trial court funding methodology that would result in a more equitable distribution of trial court funding among each of the 58 trial courts. (Appendix B lists the members of the Trial Court Budget Working Group and Appendix C lists the members of the Funding Methodology Subcommittee.)

The work product of the subcommittee is a Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM), which was approved by the full TCBWG at its meeting on April 9, 2013. The WAFM involves a step-by-step budget development and allocation process building on accepted measures of trial court workload and creating formulas to allocate funding in a more equitable manner. At the same time the WAFM implementation schedule recognizes the need to

[5] Report to the Judicial Council: *Update on the Resource Allocation Study Model* (February 8, 2013) *(http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20130226-itemM.pdf)*

move deliberately, to allow courts the time to adjust and to take into account local circumstances that may not be captured in the formula-based funding methodology.[6]

The proposed method provides the transparency necessary to ensure the accountability of the branch and individual courts to the public and sister branches of government while preserving the independent authority and local autonomy of trial court leaders to meet the needs of their communities and assure equitable access to justice in each of California's 58 trial courts.

The recommended budget development process is designed to create a baseline funding formula for each court using identifiable, relevant, and reliable data consistently applied to all courts. The process is rooted in workload assessment, established by the Judicial Council–approved Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model and other identifiable cost drivers, and estimates the funding need for each superior court based upon the components listed below and described in more detail in Appendices D and E.

The allocation method is premised on identifying funding need for court operations and then comparing that amount to equivalent, available funding. "Equivalent, available funding" is not considered to be a court's total budget allocation, but specifically that portion that is comparable to the filings-driven funding need.

1. Estimation of total filings-driven trial court costs:

    a. An estimation of workload—the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) staff based on the number and complexity of filings that each court receives;
    b. An estimation of personnel costs consistent with the number of FTE staff needed in each court;
    c. An adjustment to the needed personnel costs to take into account cost-of-labor differentials across counties using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data or similar comparable data on the wages of local government employees in each county as a reference point;
    d. An estimation of non-personnel costs (OE&E) needed for court operations—including items such as computer equipment, copiers, and office supplies but also expenditures that are unique to trial courts such as forensic examinations and psychological evaluations—and estimated based on average OE&E costs per FTE staff;
    e. Potential additional adjustments based on defined unique factors (which may include a high proportion of complex cases or trial court facilities in remote locations) that are not captured in other components;[7]

[6] Detailed estimates, meant only as drafts, of the impact of the allocation methodology on each court can be found in Appendix F.

[7] The unique factors component was not finalized in time to be included in the FY 2013–2014 budget process.

f. The addition of costs that were not captured in the workload measurements, such as costs associated with programs or salaries funded through local revenues or that are funded by dedicated state funding sources, grant funding, county funding, and/or federal funding.

2. Identification of funding equivalent to the total filings based trial court costs:

   In determining the available funding need, the subcommittee determined that any revenue or resources that are allocated using a formula that is not filings-driven, such as reimbursed expenses for court interpreters or jury, should not be considered "available funding" for the purposes of comparing to workload need. Likewise, revenue sources such as civil assessments or enhanced collections, which are implemented based on local court decisions, are also not considered part of the "available funding" to be compared to workload need. The funds that are not considered part of the allocation formula are shown in Appendix G.

The subcommittee identified the following categories of funding as comparable to workload-based funding need:

Table 1

Fund Category	**Fund Source**	**Statewide Funding Amount for FY 13–14 Allocation**
Current TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	TCTF 45.10	1,694,659,219
Items subtracted from base allocation:		
Security Base (FY 10–11) Adjustment		(40,983,089)
SJO Adjustment (does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners)		(64,674,907)
Projected $261M Reduction based on Governor Budget Proposal		(261,000,000)
Self-help	TCTF 45.10	2,500,000
Replacement of 2% Automation	TCTF 45.10	10,907,494
Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (FY 11–12)	TCTF 45.10	3,160,318
Benefits Base Allocation (FY 10–11 and FY 11–12)	General Fund	68,818,575
Benefits Base Allocation (Confirmed as of 1/31/2013)	General Fund	23,199,967
Benefits Base Allocation (Unconfirmed as 1/31/2013)	General Fund	483,174
Total		**1,437,070,751**

3. Comparison of estimated funding need in filings-driven workload and actual funding in the equivalent categories:

The comparison between the amount of funding in the above categories and the estimation of total filings-driven workload costs provides the foundation for the proposed reallocation.

a. Trial courts whose proportion of the statewide total funding is *greater than* their proportion of the filings-driven workload need are identified for a reduction in their allocation.
b. Trial courts whose proportion of the statewide total funding is *below* their proportion of the filings-driven workload *and below* the statewide average funding need are slated to receive additional funding.
c. Additionally, because the total available funding falls below the filings-driven workload-based funding need, courts whose proportion of the statewide total funding is *below* their need but *greater than* the statewide average funding need will also see a reduction in their funding. Put another way, there are some courts that need additional funding, but *not as much as* other courts. These courts will see a reduction in their share of the budget allocation because their funding need is less dire than that of other courts. If new funding is provided, however, these courts would most likely not see a reduction.

Next steps

Given the significance of the change that this funding methodology represents and the limited time available to finalize an allocation methodology for the coming fiscal year, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee plans to continue working to improve the methodology as needed and develop allocation criteria and procedures for FY 2014–2015 and beyond.

Additionally the subcommittee has identified other issues that do not lend themselves to easy resolution and subcommittee members are committed to working through these issues in order to refine the proposed methodology. Included among these unresolved issues are the following:

a. Evaluate impacts of the new methodology on California's smallest courts (Cluster 1) and include or make adjustments as appropriate;
b. Further refine the process for estimating employee benefits;
c. Evaluate self-help funding;
d. Evaluate the impact of AOC provided services;
e. Include best practices standards;
f. Evaluate what to do with local fees and financial obligations;
g. Evaluate how to allocate funding for technology; and
h. Validate the data used in the new methodology, including the accuracy of the data.

The funding methodology proposed will result in a more systematic, transparent, and equitable allocation of trial court funding and address issues of disparities in court services for California's court users. Subsequently, it will further the branch's commitment to provide equal access to justice for all Californians.

Access to justice is a concept that resists simple definition. Even if difficult to define or measure, the effort to achieve access to justice necessarily includes an effort to eliminate identifiable barriers to its achievement. California's baseline achievement in equal access to justice is highlighted by contrasting it with the court reform agenda that dominates discussion in other parts of the country. Several states continue to pursue unification and jurisdictional simplification; California completed this reform a decade ago. However the state's current fiscal crisis and the branch's current allocation methodology threaten the basic delivery of justice. The barrier is our own and the proposed workload-based funding methodology is a significant step in eliminating it.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

Comments received

The subcommittee presented their findings at various forums in order to solicit feedback. A presentation was made to the Trial Court Funding Workgroup at its March 26 meeting. The subcommittee also presented the methodology at regional meetings held on March 25, March 29, and April 2. Representatives from 56 courts attended at least one of the regional meetings. Six courts provided written comments at the meetings; generally the questions were technical in nature, concerning the implementation of the BLS cost-of-labor adjustment or about the calculations used in the materials distributed at the meetings. The comments are summarized in Appendix H.

Alternatives considered/policy implications

The creation of a funding methodology and allocation process such as those described above involves innumerable decision points, each of which has multiple alternatives. Although the alternatives considered in developing the proposal in this report are too numerous to recount in their entirety, many of the specific decisions and alternatives considered are listed in Appendix E.

In addition to the alternatives considered and discussed in the appendix, a number of broader policy alternatives were discussed:

Alternative 1. Continue pro rata funding based on historical proportions of state funding. Historic reliance on pro rata funding failed to take into account either the vast differences in funding available to courts at the outset of state funding or the uneven growth of workload across courts since then. Given the dire crisis facing the state judiciary and the inadequate baseline funding for the courts as a whole, the recommended funding formula begins to address the inequity in the allocation of funding. It does not address the insufficiency of funding.

Although the TCBWG recognizes the dilemma of taking funding away from some courts and giving it to others, it also believes that for the branch to operate *as a branch*—rather than as a collection of loosely affiliated county courts—this type of difficult decision is necessary. Indeed,

it was part of the legislative intent of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act. Therefore, Alternative 1 was rejected.

Alternative 2. Implement the WAFM more aggressively. A more aggressive implementation could involve either a *shorter* implementation time frame, the reallocation of a *larger proportion* of total funds available to the courts, a larger proportion of the $1.4 billion identified in Table 1, or all of the above. Alternative 2 was rejected because:

a. Courts need time to adjust—not just to less funding, but also to more funding to ensure that new funding is used effectively. The gradual, five-year implementation schedule appeared to provide courts with sufficient time to adjust without delaying implementation unduly. Thus, accelerating the implementation time frame was rejected.

b. Portions of total trial court funding are either not captured in the workload model that provides the foundation for the WAFM, allocated based on a different formula, or are captured locally and should remain local. The subcommittee of the TCBWG engaged in lengthy discussions of which funds to include and exclude in the allocation using the new methodology. Various funds that were excluded from the reallocation were excluded because their purpose and allocation are not logically tied to the workload model that drives this recommendation and/or because reallocation of these funds would create perverse incentives, e.g., reallocation of funds that are collected locally through enhanced collections or civil assessments should be retained locally.

c. There are unresolved issues as previously identified that need to be addressed and finalized.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

There are considerable costs to some courts in adopting the new methodology. In particular, many courts will see potentially significant reductions in their funding. These costs, however, are not the type of cost normally identified as an implementation cost because the reductions in funding to some courts are offset in their entirety by additional funding to other courts. Without seeking to minimize these costs to individual courts, the principal impact of the new methodology on the *branch* is zero because the method involves a transfer of resources among courts.

The AOC and the trial courts will incur ongoing costs in implementing the new policy if the Judicial Council adopts the new methodology and recommended next steps. Additional resources will be required to adequately address ongoing maintenance and improvement of the model envisioned by the TCBWG. This implies that staff—primarily AOC staff but also some trial court staff—will be responsible for collecting and reviewing new data, conducting analysis of the data, developing recommendations, preparing written reports, and modifying systems of data collection and reporting.

Among the most labor intensive of the items identified by the TCBWG that will have an impact on AOC and trial court resources are:

- Evaluation of the impacts of the new methodology on California's smallest courts (Cluster 1) and inclusion or adjustment to the model as appropriate;
- Improvement of data quality control—including the possibility of expanding auditing services to include the evaluation of the completeness, consistency, and accuracy of trial court filings data and Schedule 7-A data;
- Evaluation of the workload contribution of services provided by the AOC to the trial courts;
- Construction of a cost-of-labor index that more accurately reflects trial court labor costs in each county; and
- Development, testing, and implementation of best practices and performance standards.

Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives

The Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology is consistent with Goal II, Independence and Accountability, of the strategic plan, in that the methodology model aims to "[a]llocate resources in a transparent and fair manner that promotes efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice, supports the strategic goals of the judicial branch, promotes innovation, and provides for effective and consistent court operations" (Goal II.B.3).

It also meets with related Operational Plan Objective III, Modernization of Management and Administration, in that a workload-based approach creates "[s]tandards for determining adequate resources for all case types—particularly for complex litigation, civil and small claims, and court venues such as family and juvenile, probate guardianship, probate conservatorship, and traffic; accountability mechanisms for ensuring that resources are properly allocated according to those standards" (Objective III.A.2.c).

Attachments

1. Appendix A: California's superior courts and the size groups to which each belongs
2. Appendix B: Trial Court Budget Working Group Roster
3. Appendix C: Roster of the Funding Methodology Subcommittee
4. Appendix D: Trial Court Budget Development and Allocation Process Diagram
5. Appendix E: Detailed Budget Development Process Narrative
6. Appendix F: Funding, Funding Need, and Allocation Scenarios
7. Appendix G: Funding not included
8. Appendix H: Comments received at regional meetings
9. Appendix I: Program, Element, Component, and Task (PECT) Definitions
10. Appendix J: FY 2012-2013 Schedule 7A Salary and Position Worksheet General Directions and Detailed Instructions
11. Appendix K: Quarterly Report of Revenues Reporting Requirements

California Courts and Cluster (Size) Groupings

Cluster	Court	Cluster	Court
4	Alameda	4	Orange
1	Alpine	2	Placer
1	Amador	1	Plumas
2	Butte	4	Riverside
1	Calaveras	4	Sacramento
1	Colusa	1	San Benito
3	Contra Costa	4	San Bernardino
1	Del Norte	4	San Diego
2	El Dorado	4	San Francisco
3	Fresno	3	San Joaquin
1	Glenn	2	San Luis Obispo
2	Humboldt	3	San Mateo
2	Imperial	3	Santa Barbara
1	Inyo	4	Santa Clara
3	Kern	2	Santa Cruz
2	Kings	2	Shasta
2	Lake	1	Sierra
1	Lassen	2	Siskiyou
4	Los Angeles	3	Solano
2	Madera	3	Sonoma
2	Marin	3	Stanislaus
1	Mariposa	2	Sutter
2	Mendocino	2	Tehama
2	Merced	1	Trinity
1	Modoc	3	Tulare
1	Mono	2	Tuolumne
3	Monterey	3	Ventura
2	Napa	2	Yolo
2	Nevada	2	Yuba

Hon. Thomas James Borris
Presiding Judge of the
Superior Court of California
County of Orange

Hon. C. Don Clay
Presiding Judge of the
Superior Court of California
County of Alameda

Hon. David DeVore
Presiding Judge of the
Superior Court of California
County of Alpine

Hon. Laurie M. Earl, Co-Chair *
Presiding Judge of the
Superior Court of California
County of Sacramento

Hon. Lee Smalley Edmon
Judge of the
Superior Court of California
County of Los Angeles

Hon. Sherrill A. Ellsworth
Judge of the
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County of Riverside

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County of Del Norte

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Mr. Jake Chatters
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County of Placer

Ms. Barbara Cockerham
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County of Amador

Ms. Kimberly Flener
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County of Butte

Ms. Kristi Kussman
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Director and Chief Financial Officer
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Administrative Office of the Courts

TCBWG - FUNDING METHODOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBER ROSTER 2012-2013

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Hon. David DeVore, Presiding Judge
Superior Court of Alpine County

Hon Laurie M. Earl, Presiding Judge
Superior Court of Sacramento County

Hon. Lee Smalley Edmon, Judge
Superior Court of Los Angeles County

Kimberly Flener, Executive Officer
Superior Court of Butte County

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Superior Court of San Mateo County

Stephen H. Nash, Executive Officer
Superior Court of San Bernardino County

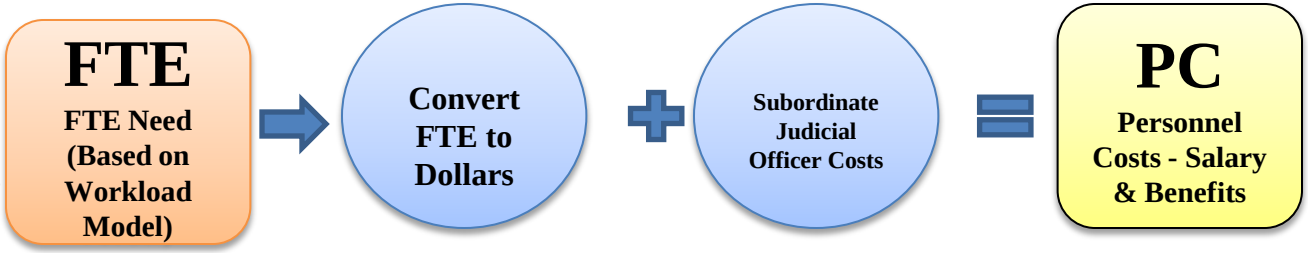
Linda Romero-Soles, Executive Officer
Superior Court of Merced County

David Yamasaki, Executive Officer
Superior Court of Santa Clara County

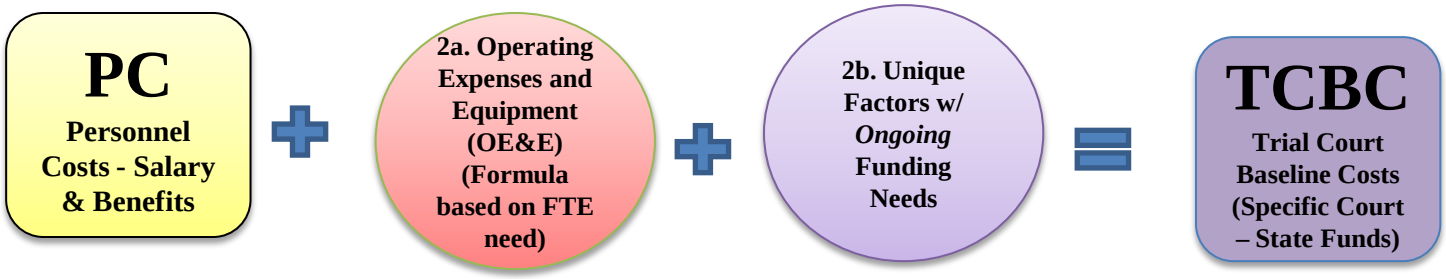
TRIAL COURT BUDGET DEVELOPMENT and ALLOCATION PROCESS DIAGRAM

Budget Development

STEP 1
Determination of Personnel Costs



STEP 2
Apply Operating Expenses and Baseline Unique Factors (Ongoing)



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET DEVELOPMENT and ALLOCATION PROCESS DIAGRAM

Budget Development (cont.)

STEP 3
Additional Expenditures from State Funding Sources

TCBC
Trial Court Baseline Costs (Specific Court – State Funds)

+

3. Costs of programs w/ dedicated state funding sources/ reimbursements (ex. Security, Dependency Counsel, Jury, AB1058, AB 109)

=

TTBC
TOTAL TRIAL COURT BASELINE COSTS (Specific Court – State Funded)

STEP 4
Additional Expenditures Local Funding Sources

TTBC
TOTAL TRIAL COURT BASELINE COSTS (Specific Court – State Funded)

+

4a. Costs associated w/ programs or services funded w/ local revenue

=

TTBA
Total Trial Court Baseline Costs (Specific Court – All Funding Sources)

STEP 5
One-Time Costs / Budget Change Proposals

TTBA
Total Trial Court Baseline Costs (Specific Court – All Funding Sources)

+

5a. Approved One-Time Costs and BCPs

=

TTCB
TOTAL TRIAL COURT BUDGET NEED (Specific Court – All Sources)

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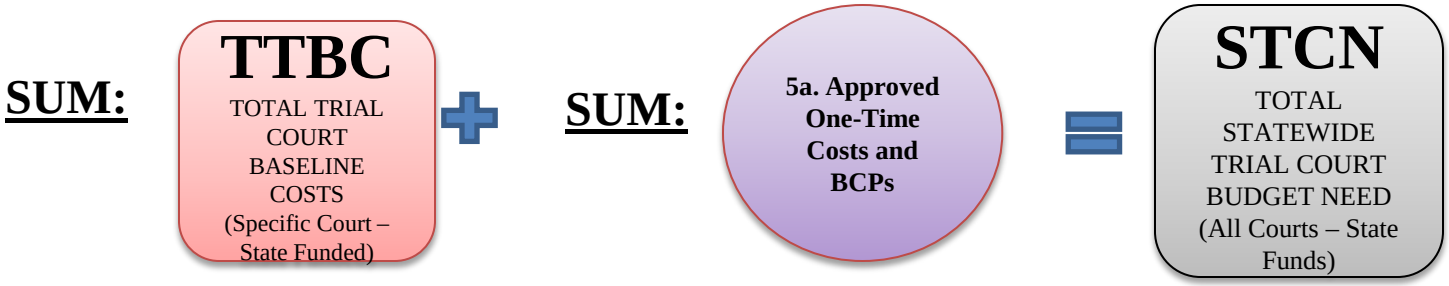
TRIAL COURT BUDGET DEVELOPMENT and ALLOCATION PROCESS DIAGRAM

Budget Development (cont.)

STEP 6

The State "Ask"



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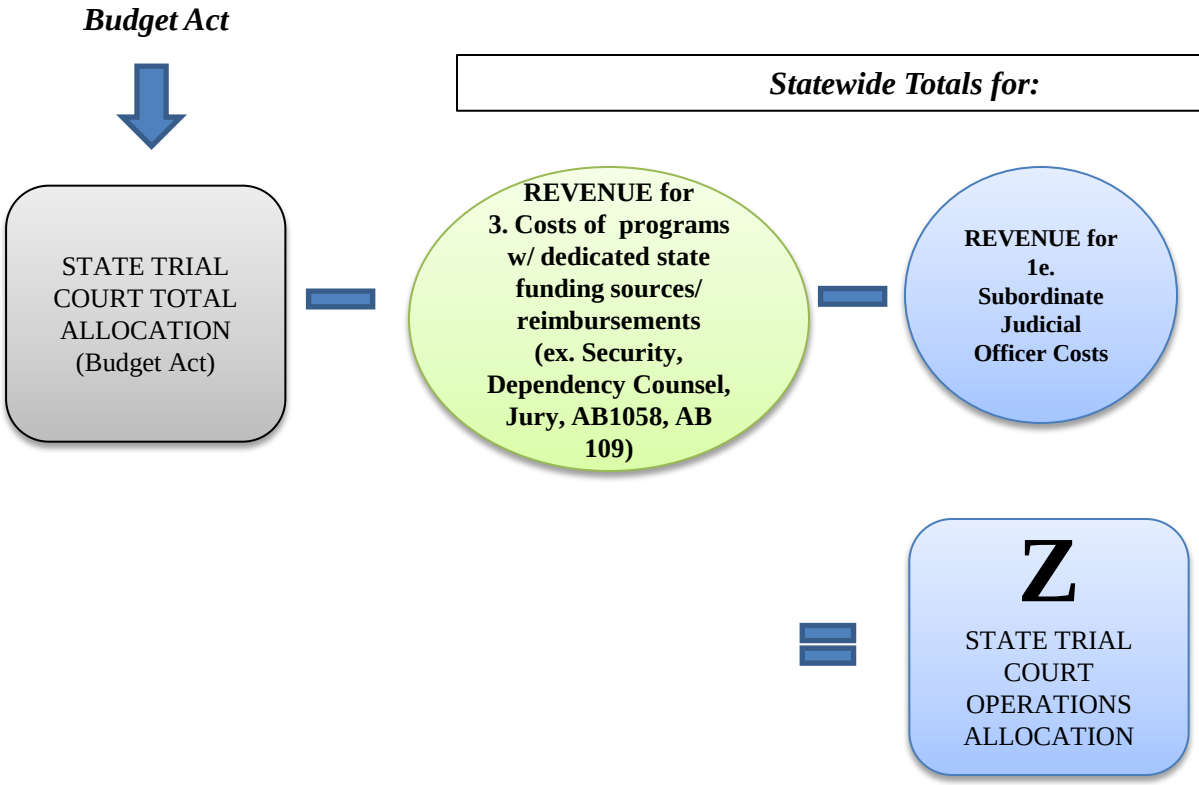
TRIAL COURT BUDGET DEVELOPMENT and ALLOCATION PROCESS DIAGRAM

Allocation Process – Proposed FY 13/14

STEP A
Determine Funding Available for Court Operations



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET DEVELOPMENT and ALLOCATION PROCESS DIAGRAM

Allocation Process –Proposed FY 13/14

STEP B
Determine Local Court Share of General Operations Funding

(**Z** STATE TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS ALLOCATION × 90%) × **H%** Historic Funding Percentage

+ (**Z** STATE TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS ALLOCATION × 10%) × **TC%** Trial Court's Percentage Share of Workload Driven Need

+ **REVENUE for 1e. Subordinate Judicial Officer Costs** = **TCOF** INDIVIDUAL TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS FUNDING

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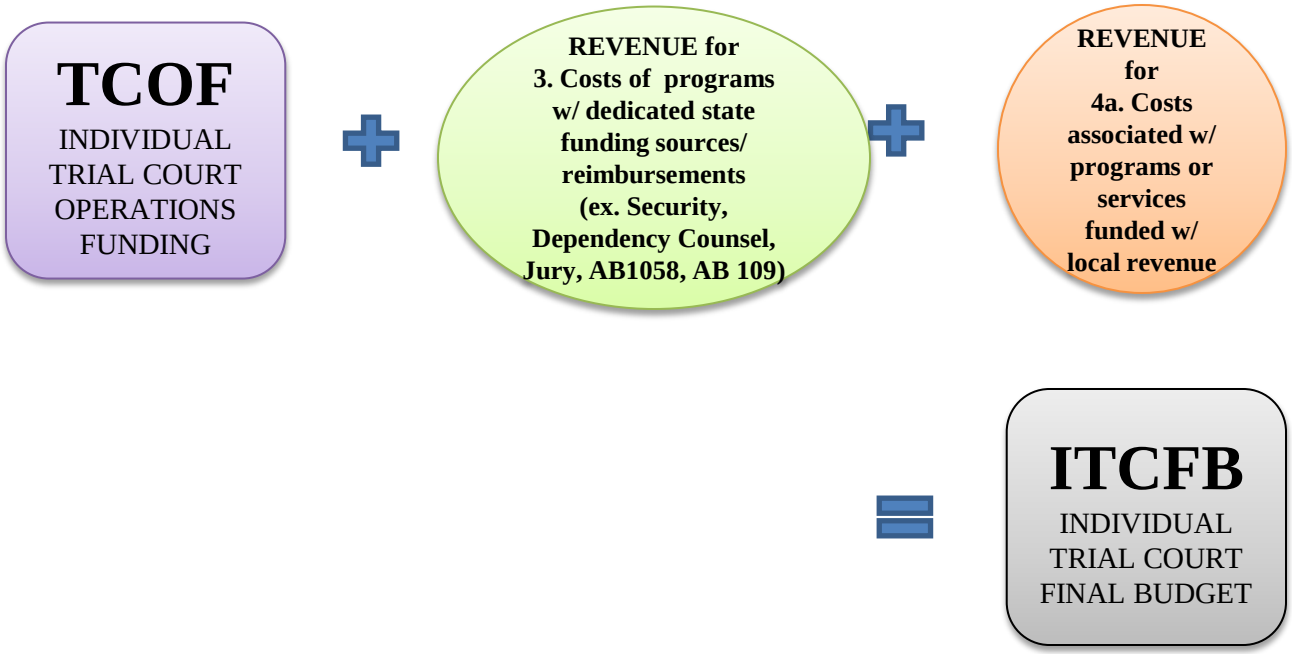
TRIAL COURT BUDGET DEVELOPMENT and ALLOCATION PROCESS DIAGRAM

Allocation Process –Proposed FY 13/14

STEP C
Determine Individual Court's Total Budget



TRIAL COURT WORKLOAD-BASED ALLOCATION AND FUNDING METHODOLOGY

(Updated April 17, 2013)

OVERVIEW: The objective of this budget allocation description is to explain the steps in estimating realistic trial court expenditure requirements based on real cost drivers (workload, geography, trial court funding laws, laws establishing case management policies, and public policy decisions) about services and programs trial courts provide.

1. DETERMINATION OF PERSONNEL COSTS

a. Estimate Core Operations/Courtroom Staff Needs (FTE)

i) WHAT IT IS: Court personnel doing the clerk of court and related tasks associated with courtrooms, the processing of cases, and court records management (referred to as Program 10 staff). Does not include supervisors or managers for these staff (see 1. b. below), administrative staff or management (see 1. c. below), or court staff for activities other than core operations (see 4 below). Does not include interpreters or court appointed counsel in juvenile cases (see 3. a. below).

ii) METHODOLOGY: Case filings and case weights estimate workload which is converted to a count of full time equivalent (FTE) staff needs.

(1) FORMULA: For each of 20 case categories the case weight for that case category is multiplied by the average annual filings for the last three years to give the total number of minutes of staff time needed to do the work of this number of filings. The total minutes are divided by the number of minutes of work that can reasonably be performed by an employee in a year. The result is the number of FTE employees needed to perform the court's core operations work.

(2) DATA SOURCE AND QUALITY:

(a) Case weights are based on the time study conducted in 2010 by the Administrative Office of the Courts, assisted by the National Center for State Courts, under the direction of the SB56 Working Group (called the Resource Assessment Study, or RAS). The case weights were approved by the Judicial Council on February 27, 2013.

(b) To adjust for the practice of some courts who contract for some core services rather than hire court employees to provide the services, courts participating in the time study were surveyed to capture workload performed by contract staff and this data was included in the case weight calculations.

(c) The annual filings are the number of filings self-reported by each court. The filings data is the same as that reported in the Annual CSR report. This data is not currently audited.

(d) The three years of filings averaged are FY 2008-09 through FY 2010-11. Each year's filings are weighted equally.

(e) Addition of case categories beyond those for which case weights have been established would require additional filings data collection, if the filing category does not currently exist, and measurement and calculation of an appropriate case weight.

iii) IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OR EXPECTATIONS

(1) RAS case weights reflect the average actual, historical time spent by participating courts to complete all tasks associated with processing cases in a manner that meets legal requirements for due process, equal protection, and procedural requirements. Case weights derived statistically from the time studies were adjusted through a Delphi process by judges and court operations staff.

(2) The time available from each FTE employee in a year is based on current experience of employees in participating courts regarding hours of work, vacation use, sick leave use, etc.

(3) Although the output of the RAS model is number of FTE staff needed, there is no requirement that services be provided by court employees. A court may choose to provide the service through contractors rather than court employees.

iv) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) Report to the Judicial Council on February 27, 2013 approving case weights: http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20130226-itemM.pdf

(2) List of the programs, activities, and services that are included in Program 10 can be found at: http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/finance/documents/043009pect_definitions.doc[1]

(3) List of components of SB56 model attached as Table 1 – RAS II COMPONENTS APPROVED BY SB 56 WORKING GROUP

v) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

(1) Considered separation of direct courtroom support activities from other core activities and separately estimating need based on judicial positions.

b. Estimate Manager/Supervisor Needs for Core Staff (FTE)

i) WHAT IT IS: Number of people required to supervise and manage Program 10 core staff estimated by 1. a. above. Does not include supervisors or managers of administrative support staff (Program 90, see 1. c. below) or of court staff for activities other than core operations (see 4 below).

[1] The definitions are attached as Supplemental Appendix H

ii) METHODOLOGY: Estimate is based on ratios of existing management and supervisory staff to core staff determined in 1. a. above.

(1) FORMULA: Ratio of supervisors and managers for Program 10 staff was derived from actual positions reported by each court on 7a spreadsheet submitted at start of budget year, using the median for the last 5 years (FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12). Ratios were calculated for each of four court size clusters, but clusters 2 and 3 were combined because the ratios were so similar over the five-year period. Subordinate judicial officers, court interpreters, and non-core staff (for example, enhanced collections) were excluded from the count of staff positions being supervised.

(2) DATA SOURCE AND QUALITY:

(a) Ratios were derived from 7a spreadsheets submitted by courts at the beginning of the fiscal year which list every position in the court's proposed budget and indicates whether or not the position is supervisory, management, or other and whether the position is Program 10, 90, or other.

(b) There are inconsistencies across courts in position titles and what constitutes supervisor or manager duties resulting in inconsistent and possibly even inaccurate counts of supervisors and managers. The data used in calculating the ratios is not currently audited.

(c) In smaller courts, and in branch courts, there may be positions which are only part time supervisor/manager and the rest of the time doing work which is estimated by the step 1. a. formula above, complicating determination of the appropriate ratio.

iii) IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS

(1) Use of existing ratios implies a standard about span of control and "generally accepted" staffing ratios for the judicial branch.

(2) Use of averages may underestimate needed supervisor/managers to the extent that too many staff per supervisor/manager often means less time for training, quality control, and process improvement, resulting in lower productivity and inconsistency in practices across employees.

iv) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) Form 7a instructions for FY 2012-13: http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/finance/documents/052112_fy_2012-13_7a_instructions_(final).pdf . Definitions of "supervisor" and "manager" are on page 21 of the instructions.[2]

(2) List of what programs, activities, and services are included in Program 10 can be found at:

[2] The instructions are attached as Supplemental Appendix I

http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/finance/documents/043009pect_definitions.doc[3]

v) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

(1) Whether different ratios be used for different court sizes, or one ratio for all courts, regardless of size, or should ratios be derived using data from years before current recession.

(2) Use of supervisor and manager ratios derived from some other source, for example, are there 'government standard' ratios we could use or are there ratios used by the Executive Branch or Federal government.

c. Estimate Administrative Support Staff and Administrative Manager/Supervisor Needs (FTE)

i) WHAT IT IS: The number of court personnel engaged in administrative support functions, for example, human resources, accounting, information technology, etc., and the supervisory and management staff for these functions (Program 90 staff).

ii) METHODOLOGY: Estimate is based on ratios of administrative support staff to core staff (determined in 1. a. above) and ratios of supervisory and management staff to administrative support staff.

(1) FORMULA: Ratio of administrative support staff and supervisors and managers for administrative support staff was derived from actual ratios reported by each court on the 7a spreadsheet for FY 2009-10. The ratio used is the median for each of the four court size clusters. Although five years of data were reviewed, the ratios were fixed at the FY 2009-10 levels because data from the previous four years showed that the ratio between Program 90 and Program 10 staff changed little from year to year.

(2) DATA SOURCE AND QUALITY:

(a) Ratios were derived from 7a spreadsheets submitted by courts at the beginning of the fiscal year which list every position in the court's proposed budget and indicates whether it is a program 10 or program 90 activity and whether or not the position is supervisory or management.

(b) There may be inconsistencies across courts in position titles and what constitutes supervisor or manager duties resulting in inconsistent and, possibly, inaccurate counts of supervisors and managers. The data used in calculating the ratios is not currently audited.

(c) In addition, in smaller courts, and in branch courts, there may be positions which are only part time supervisor/manager and the rest of the time do work which is estimated by the step 1. a. formula above.

[3] See Supplemental Appendix H

(d) In future years the ratio calculation should be revisited as it may have changed since FY 2009-10.

iii) IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS

(1) Manner in which the ratio is calculated implies standards about "generally accepted" administration staffing ratios and span of control for supervisors and managers for the judicial branch.

(2) Use of averages may underestimate needed supervisor/managers to the extent that a high staff to supervisor ratio often means less time for training, quality control, and process improvement, resulting in lower productivity and inconsistency in practices.

(3) Courts whose administrative support business practices are more manual will have more administrative support staff, resulting in a higher ratio of administrative staff for these courts, as compared to courts that are more automated.

(4) Use of medians for clusters masks the impact of differences in business practices, use of technology, and organizational structures across courts, resulting in ratios that reflect an 'averaging' of these differences.

iv) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) List of what Program 90 encompasses, both activities and programs and job titles at: http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/finance/documents/043009pect_definitions.doc[4]

(2) Form 7a instructions for FY 2012-13: http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/finance/documents/052112_fy_2012-13_7a_instructions_(final).pdf [5]

(3) The median Program 90 ratios for each cluster are as follows:

Program 90 Ratio - Cluster 1	**5.71**
Program 90 Ratio - Cluster 2	**6.42**
Program 90 Ratio - Cluster 3	**6.79**
Program 90 Ratio - Cluster 4	**7.23**

v) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

(1) Should different ratios be used for different court sizes, or one ratio for all courts, regardless of size, or using data from years before current recession?

[4] Ibid.
[5] See Supplemental Appendix I

(2) Use admin staff ratios and supervisor and manager ratios derived from some other source, for example, 'government standard' ratios; are there ratios used by the Executive Branch.

d. Total FTE needed

i) WHAT IT IS: The total number of court personnel needed for core and administrative support functions.

ii) METHODOLOGY: The total number of FTE staff is the sum of each category calculated in 1. a., b., and c. above.

Convert FTE to Dollars

iii) WHAT IT IS: The total number of core court personnel needs to be translated to dollars for budgeting purposes.

iv) METHODOLOGY: Use existing court employee salaries in each court, adjusted based on a salary comparison matched across courts, to project total salary dollar needs, to which benefit costs are added.

(1) FORMULAS:

(a) SALARY

(i) Within each court average salary costs per employee are calculated separately for Program 10 employees (1. a. above) and for Program 90 employees (1. c. above). Salary averages are calculated excluding the salaries of the CEO, subordinate judicial officers, and staff for programs other than 10 or 90 (for example, security staff, and enhanced collections staff).

(ii) The FTE estimated for each program in 1. b. and 1. c. above is then multiplied by the average salary for the respective program in each court.

(iii) The total salary for Program 10 and program 90 staff is added together, and the salary of the CEO is added in to produce a total salary cost for all Program 10 and Program 90 employees.

(iv) The total salary is then adjusted to take into account the comparable cost of labor for the labor pool from which each court draws employees. *Currently the proposal is to use data on local government employee salaries as reported by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as a reference point. With the intent to use the most relevant cost of labor comparator, work continues to refine the adjustment of total salaries.*

(b) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS: Benefit calculations are of two types:

(i) SALARY BASED BENEFITS – For those benefits that are based on salary, for example, retirement, ratios of actual benefits to actual salaries were

calculated. Two ratios were calculated for each court, one for Program 10 employees, and one for Program 90 employees. Each ratio is then multiplied by the salary totals projected above for each program.

(ii) FTE BASED BENEFITS – For those benefits which are based on the number of employees, as opposed to their salary, for example, health benefits, a ratio of actual benefits costs per employee was calculated. Two ratios were calculated for each court, one for program 10 employees, and one for Program 90 employees. Each ratio is then multiplied by the total number of staff computed for each program category above.

(iii) The benefit amounts for these two categories are then added to produce a total benefit amount.

(2) DATA SOURCE AND QUALITY:

(a) The salary and benefit figures are obtained from the Schedule 7a spreadsheets submitted by each trial court at the beginning of the fiscal year.

(b) Salaries are compared to local government salaries in the county in recognition of the statutory requirement that salaries and benefits be determined locally by each court after negotiations with labor unions representing court employees (Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act; 2000 Stats., Chap. 1010 (SB2140), Government Code sections 71600 *et seq*.). The labor pool from which court employees are selected is presumed to be the local county labor pool.

(c) Actual benefit ratios are used because of the statutory requirement that benefits be determined locally via existing labor relations structures. Also, the benefit rates may be set by county retirement systems and not subject to change by the court, although contribution levels may be the subject of bargaining.

(d) Problem of courts with more senior staff who are farther up the salary steps than is true in local government generally, thereby increasing average court salaries. A court is penalized for having more senior staff or for doing a better job of retaining staff.

v) IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OR EXPECTATIONS

(1) This approach implements legislative requirement that salaries and benefits are set by each local trial court based on local circumstances (Gov't Code, sections 71620 and 71623, implementing legislative intent in section 77001(c)(2)).

(2) Reference to the BLS local government salary reports implies that court employee classifications are comparable to the classifications of the local government employees in the county from which the comparable local salary figures are derived.

(3) Tying salaries and benefits to local labor markets better insures that the courts are able to pay salaries and benefits to attract equivalent caliber of employees in their county. Basing all court employee salaries on a statewide average would underfund courts in counties with higher public employee labor costs and overfund courts with relatively lower public employee labor costs, resulting in uneven access to justice.

(4) Not tying salaries and benefits to other local government could create an incentive for courts to pay employees higher salaries and benefits because higher averages would increase their share of state funding.

vi) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census on Employment and Wages: http://www.bls.gov/cew/data.htm.

vii) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

(1) How to adjust salaries for differences in cost of living and typical salary and benefit levels across counties – what external measures should be used to adjust salaries, for example, U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Economic Research Institute (ERI), Watson Wyatt study, or Sperling's Cost of Labor Index.

(2) What benefit ratio should be used – by court, by court size, or statewide? Do we use actual benefits rates for retirement and health benefits costs only to add to salaries, with other costs of benefits, beyond retirement and health, up to each court to fund from whatever source they want?

(3) Use of a statewide scale for salaries, although this would violate the local bargaining statutes and the spirit of the Trial Court Funding Act.

(4) How to account for the CEO and SJO salaries – are unique, larger than average salaries, and not subject to fluctuations in the number of people, or longevity the way positions with multiple staff are.

2. DETERMINATION OF NON-PERSONNEL COSTS

a. OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT (OE&E)

i) WHAT IT IS: In addition to personnel, courts need funding for supplies, equipment, information technology, and various types of professional and other services in order to complete their work.

WHAT WAS EXCLUDED:

(1) Some courts contract for some services which are included in the estimate of core staff in 1. a. above, for example, child custody mediators and probate investigators. In order to avoid double counting and double funding, amounts reported by courts for these types of contract staff were excluded from the

calculation of OE&E ratios. Funding for these services is provided in step 1. a., as the work done by contractors is already accounted for in the workload estimate.

(2) Categories of expenses which were not common to most courts, or were unique to only a few courts, were excluded to avoid overfunding courts that did not have this category of expense and underfunding those courts that did have expenses in these line items.

(3) Rent for lease costs on facilities used for records storage was included (it is an allowable CRC 10.810 cost) while rent for lease costs on facilities used for other purposes was excluded pending further review.

(4) Services provided by the AOC to a court where there was no charge to the court, for example, HR or labor relations assistance and IT support such as for V2, V3, and SUSTAIN.

ii) METHODOLOGY: Use ratios of existing OE&E expenses to projected total FTE.

(1) FORMULA: A ratio of actual OE&E costs per existing FTE (filled positions only) was calculated for each trial court using FY 2011-12 end of year data on OE&E expenses and FTE totals from 7a spreadsheets. An average OE&E figure was then calculated for two court size clusters – all the cluster 1 courts (those with two judges) and the rest of the courts. This OE&E ratio was then applied to the estimated FTE total, including the CEO, calculated in Step 1 above.

(2) DATA SOURCE AND QUALITY:

(a) The OE&E amounts for each court were extracted from the Phoenix database reported by each court, which represents actual amounts paid for these items in FY 2011-12.

(b) Several categories of expenses were excluded from the calculation – basically costs for contract work which is included in the step 1. a. process and costs which were unique to a few courts (for example, rent historically paid from trial court funds). Contract staff were accounted for in generating the case weights for 1. a. above.

(c) Although courts may enter expenses in different cost account categories, the summation across accounts eliminates most of the impact from inconsistent coding of expenses.

(d) Courts often have different levels of expenses in each of the OE&E categories. The methodology used assumes these 'average out' across OE&E line items within a court.

iii) IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS

(1) The use of an aggregate total based on FTE implies that a) the expenditures for equipment and supplies vary by FTE and b) total costs for items within these expense categories do not vary widely across courts.

(2) Use of actual expenses accepts existing business practices as relatively efficient.

iv) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) List of chart of accounts for OE&E expense categories with an indication of which accounts are included in the determination of this component, and which were excluded is attached in Table 2 - DETAILED DECISIONS ON INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF OE&E EXPENDITURES.

v) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

(1) Should there be one ratio for all courts, not varying by court size, possibly including a base amount reflecting a minimal amount to open the doors?

(2) Should there be different ratios based on court size, that is, different clusters?

(3) Should the ratio of OE&E expenses be to FTE or to the total cost of salaries and benefits (as was the case for RAS I model)?

(4) Since some costs, for example, janitorial costs, are independent of staffing levels, should a different ratio be used for these, for example, square footage of facilities for janitorial services?

(5) Should there be separate formulas for IT equipment and furniture replacement?

b. EXPENDITURE ADJUSTMENTS FOR UNIQUE FACTORS

i) Unique factors with Permanent On-going Funding Needs

(1) WHAT IT IS: There are cost drivers that are unique to a trial court that are not addressed in above steps for which additional resources may need to be provided to achieve equity in funding across courts. This would address factors not addressed in the previous steps. Examples may include:

(a) Geography – requiring branch courts to serve outlying or disbursed populations;

(b) Unusual volumes of certain case types – special circumstance homicides or complex cases;

(c) Local salary variances from comparative local government survey salary data.

(2) METHODOLOGY: Each court would make its own request and provide justification subject to the process outlined in Appendix F.

(3) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

(a) What is the review process for these requests?

(b) What are the criteria for making requests?

(c) What unique factors did the SB56 Working Group identify?

ii) Unique Factors with One Time Funding Needs

(1) WHAT IT IS: There are cost drivers that are unique to a trial court that are not addressed in above steps for which additional resources may need to be provided to achieve equity in funding across courts, but where the need is one time in nature and the request is not based on an emergency. One example is one-time costs to implement a new case management system.

(2) METHODOLOGY: Each court would make its own request and provide justification subject to the process outlined in Appendix F.

(3) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

   (a) What is the review process for these requests?

   (b) What are the criteria for making requests?

   (c) What unique factors did the SB56 Working Group identify?

3. ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES FROM OTHER STATE FUNDING SOURCES

a. Costs Associated with Expenditures Reimbursed Dollar-for-Dollar from Statewide Pool

i) WHAT IT IS: Expenses for several categories of expenses which are budgeted at a statewide level with courts reimbursed for actual expenditures. Examples include juror fees, court appointed counsel in juvenile dependency cases, and interpreter costs.

ii) METHODOLOGY: The existing methodology used to estimate costs would continue to be used.

iii) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED – None.

b. Other Costs Paid from State Trial Court Funds

i) WHAT IT IS: Expenses for several items whose costs are fixed, not calculated through a ratio or weighted workload formula, or based on an historical decision to locally fund a program. Examples include:

(1) Cost of locally provided security – marshals, perimeter security contracts, court attendants;

(2) Lease costs associated with a courthouse or court facility which existed historically; and

(3) Facility related costs paid by the court, even if lease paid by AOC, for example, utilities, facility maintenance (HVAC, etc.), or janitorial services.

ii) METHODOLOGY: Calculated using existing actual costs.

iii) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED – None.

c. Costs of Programs with Dedicated Funding Sources

i) WHAT IT IS: There are several programs which are funded through dedicated revenues, grants, or federal funding. Since estimated costs are reimbursed, they are determined separately from the personnel and OE&E costs determined above which are paid from Trial Court Trust Fund base allocations;

(1) Examples include collaborative courts, facility delegation pilot projects, children's waiting rooms, "First 5" programs, and small claims legal advisor.

(2) New state mandates - when the Legislature passes a law requiring new activities by the court, an appropriation must be made for the cost of providing the new service. Examples include AB109-Criminal Realignment Funding. The branch may also prepare BCPs for new expenditures, for example, replacement of case management systems, and these allocations could be added here.

ii) METHODOLOGY: The existing methodology would continue to be used for these programs.

iii) IMPLICIT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS

(1) Many of these programs have workload formulas as part of their funding decision process.

iv) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) Reporting instruction for revenues collected by trial courts: http://serranus.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/finance/documents/ROR_Reporting_Instructions_102612.docx[6]

v) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None

4. ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES – LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES

a. Costs Associated with Programs or Services Funded with Local Revenue

i) WHAT IT IS: Courts are authorized to charge the actual costs of providing certain types of services to litigants, lawyers, the county, or the public. Since actual costs are 100% reimbursed, they are determined separately from the personnel and OE&E costs determined above which are paid from Trial Court Trust Fund base allocations;

(1) Examples include enhanced collections, court reporters in non-mandated case types, providing remote access to court records, remote name search service, traffic school monitoring, and services provided by the court to the county for which the court is reimbursed by the county.

ii) METHODOLOGY: Each court would estimate its revenue and expenditures for providing locally funded services.

iii) SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

(1) These expenditures and reimbursements are authorized by various Government Code sections.

iv) ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

(1) Inclusion of the revenue amounts associated with these services in the court's base.

5. APPROVED ONE-TIME COSTS AND BCPS

i) WHAT IT IS: If the branch receives new funding for one-time costs or a branch wide BCP is funded, an allocation of the funding to specific courts would be made by the Judicial Council.

ii) METHODOLOGY: The funding allocation would specified in the funding request or BCP.

[6] Instructions are attached as Supplemental Appendix J

Table 1 – RAS II COMPONENTS APPROVED BY SB 56 WORKING GROUP

The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Model Components:

Staff Categories and Casetypes Captured in Workload Estimates

The tables that follow shows RAS estimates of staff need in the trial courts divided into different categories and added together until reaching the total estimate of trial court staff need.

Tables 1 and 2 shows the same numbers but have them organized somewhat differently.
The principal differences between Table 1 and Table 2 are the following:

- Table 1 (Columns C through H) shows the detail of how many staff the model estimates the courts need in six major case categories;
- Table 1 includes the estimated need for Program 10 (operations) managers & supervisor *within* the estimated need for line staff by the six major case categories;
- Table 2 rolls up the estimated need for Program 10 staff in the different case categories into a single column (Column C) but shows the estimated need for Program 10 managers and supervisors separately, in Column D;
- Column I in Table 1 is equal to Column E in Table 2;
- The remaining columns are identical in the two tables.

The following notes provide documentation for Tables 1 and 2.

PROGRAM 10 STAFF ESTIMATES

The estimated need for Program 10 staff – shown in Table 1, Columns C - I and in Table 2, Columns C – E – is calculated using:

- Caseweights for 20 different casetypes (See Figure A on the following page);
- Filings data for the same 20 casetypes averaged over the three most recent years to smooth out anomalies in the data;
- A staff-year value of 95,900 minutes to reflect all weekends, court holidays, average vacation and sick leave taken, weekends and lunch and breaks;
- Ratios of managers & supervisors to line staff (See Figure B on the following page). The ratios are calculated differently depending on which of three size groupings each court belongs to.

The caseweights were designed to capture all of the following staff by including their work in the time study:

- All Program 10 (Operations) staff. Representative job classifications include but are not limited to clerk, judicial assistant, judicial secretary, courtroom clerk, legal research attorney, mediator, investigator, facilitator, legal processing clerk, self-help center staff, records management clerk, jury services;

- Court reporters for the mandated casetypes of criminal, juvenile, conservatorship & guardianship and mental health (LPS);
- Case processing work performed by contractors, contract employees, volunteers, or off-site vendors. Examples include: self-help centers operated by Legal Aid Centers; contracted mediator services; vendors that do the initial data entry for traffic infractions.

PROGRAM 90 STAFF ESTIMATES

The estimated need for Program 90 staff – shown in Table 1, Columns J and in Table 2, Column F – is calculated using:

- Ratios of Program 90 staff to Program 10 staff (See Figure C on the following page);
- Separate ratios are applied to each of four different clusters of courts, based on size, since larger courts can take advantage of economies of scale that aren't always available to smaller courts:

STAFF EXCLUDED FROM THE MODEL

The table below lists the staff whose workload is excluded from the RAS model. Note that when staff need is evaluated relative to existing resources there are two options for ensuring that the model does not under-represent staff need:

- The staff in the table below can be added back into the model on a one-for-one basis;
- The staff in the table below can be excluded from the point of comparison so that available resources match the same categories as are used in estimating staff need.

Staff Excluded from Time Study	Rationale
Enhanced collections staff	Non-case processing; separate funding source
Subordinate Judicial Officers (commissioners, referees, and hearing officers)	Studied in judicial officer study
Court interpreters	Workload correlated with jurisdiction demographics, not filings; separate funding source
Court attendants and marshals, detention release officers	Separate funding source

FIGURE A: CASETYPES, CASEWEIGHTS AND LOCATION OF FTE ESTIMATES

RAS II: Final Casetypes	Caseweight (in minutes)	Case Category	Location in Table 1	Notes
Infractions > 100k filings (large court)	28	Infractions	Column C	*RAS I used a cut-off of 75k to distinguish small courts*
Infractions < 100k filings (small court)	40			
Felony	944	Criminal	Column D	*RAS I had a single misdemeanor caseweight*
Misdemeanor- Traffic	109			
Misdemeanor- Non-Traffic	298			
Asbestos	3,546	Civil	Column E	*RAS I did not have an asbestos caseweight or a caseweight for EDD filings*
Unlimited Civil	797			
Limited Civil	179			
Unlawful Detainer	235			
Small Claims	201			
Employment Development Department (EDD) (Sacramento only)*	16			
Conservatorship/Guardianship	3,729	Mental Health / Probate	Column F	*RAS I lumped probate conservatorships & guardianships together with estates and trusts*
Estates/Trusts	835			
Mental Health	627			
Dependency	1,428	Juvenile	Column G	*Same categories as RAS I*
Delinquency	602			
Dissolution/Separation/Nullity	1,057	Family Law	Column H	*Time-study data was used to create more precise estimates in family law. RAS I did not have a parentage caseweight*
Child Support	484			
Domestic Violence	770			
Parentage	1,158			
All other family law petitions	478			

Bold indicates casetypes that are new to the 2010 time study

* EDD caseweight developed outside of the 2010 time study

FIGURE B: Ratios of Program 10 Staff to Managers & Supervisors

Cluster	Number of Program 10 Staff per Manager & Supervisor	Location in Tables	Notes
1	6.92	Table 1: Included in each casetype column C – H	• *Ratios are based on median number of* staff to *manager/supervisor reported in the Schedule 7A over a 5-year period: FY 2007-08 through FY 2011-12.*
2 and 3	8.62	Table 2: Column D	• *The ratios are different for different sized courts because the 7A data indicate that larger courts are able to take advantage of economies of scale.* • *Clusters 2 and 3 were combined because results were so similar.*
4	11.12		

FIGURE C: Ratios of Program 90 Staff to Program 10 Staff

Cluster	Number of Program 90 Staff per Program 10 Staff	Location in Tables	Notes
1	**5.71**	Table 1: Column J	• *Ratios based on 2009 Schedule 7-A to prevent building understaffing due to fiscal crisis into the model;*
2	**6.42**		
3	**6.79**	Table 2: Column F	• *RAS I only applied these ratios to those staff who were calculated using the RAS model. RAS II applies the ratio to* all *staff (See notes below re: excluded staff).*
4	**7.23**		

TABLE 2
DETAILED DECISIONS ON INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION OF OE&E EXPENDITURES

The following tables document decisions made by the subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget Working Group (the Funding Allocation Subcommittee) on items to include and exclude from the calculation of OE&E. These decisions were made at meetings of the Funding Allocation Subcommittee beginning on February 11, 2013 in Sacramento, and finalized during a number of follow-up meetings and communications between members of the Funding Allocation Subcommittee.

The calculation of OE&E is used to estimate how much funding is needed for non-personnel costs required to operate the trial courts.

The categories listed below in the first column come from the Phoenix Financial System.

Table 2. A: OE&E to INCLUDED in Calculation	**Decision**
NOTE THAT INCLUSION IS THE DEFAULT DECISION. BELOW IS ONLY THE LIST OF ITEMS THAT WERE DISCUSSED AND THAT THE GROUP DETERMINED SHOULD BE INCLUDED. ALL OTHER ITEMS *NOT LISTED* ANYWHERE ON THIS PAGE UNDER EITHER INCLUSION OR EXCLUSION, IS BY DEFAULT *INCLUDED*.	
Administrative	Include
Archiving/Imaging Management Services	Include
Attorney Civil Other	Include
Citation Services	Include
Contracted Services	Include
Court Reporter Transcripts-Felony Appeals	Include
Court Reporter Transcripts-Non Felony Appeals	Include
Court Reporter-Lodging	Include
Court Reporter-Meals	Include
Court Reporter-Mileage	Include
Court Transcripts	Include
Electronic Recording	Include
Electronic Recording Services	Include
General Consultant and Professional Services	Include
Human Resource Services	Include

Table 2. A: OE&E to INCLUDED in Calculation	Decision
Information Technology Services	Include
Investigative Services	Include
Attorney Arbitration-ADR Mediators Fee	Include
Court Ordered Investigative Services	Include
Stenography Services	Include
Court Interpreter Document Translation	Include
Key Card, Repair Counter, Replace Shelving	Include
Maintenance and Supplies	Include
Other Facility Costs - Goods	Include
Other Facility Costs - Services	Include
Paint, Protective Coating, and Sealer Supplies	Include
Plumbing	Include
Signs and Related Supplies	Include
Storage	Include
Waste Removal	Include
Window Coverings	Include
Wood or Tile Floor	Include
Carpet	Include
Carpet Cleaning and Floor Waxing	Include
Control Devices	Include
Court Appointed Counsel Charges-Family Code Section 3150	Include
Electrical Supplies and Accessories	Include
Electricity	Include
Extermination	Include
Facilities Operations	Include
Facility Planning	Include

Table 2. A: OE&E to INCLUDED in Calculation	Decision
Fire Fighting Supplies	Include
Flags, Flag Poles and Banners	Include
Fuel for Equipment	Include
Garden and Nursery	Include
Grand Jury Costs	Include
Grounds	Include
Grounds Maintenance	Include
Hardware and Related Items	Include
Alteration	Include
Alterations and Improvements	Include
Appeal Process	Include
Electricity	Include
Interest	Include
Air Conditioning/Heating Equipment	Include
Janitorial Services	Include
Utility Categories - 5 categories	Include
Janitorial	Include
Janitorial Cleaning Supplies	Include

Table 2. B: OE&E to be EXCLUDED from Calculation	Decision
Perimeter Security-Contract (Other than Sheriff)	Exclude
Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)	Exclude
Sheriff	Exclude
Facility Planning	Exclude
Pro Tem Hearing Officers	Exclude
Marshal Uniforms	Exclude
Rent -- three categories (see discussion under 2. A. i) (3) above)	Include/Exclude
All Salary & Benefits – GLs 900000 and 910000	Exclude
Court Construction	Exclude
Collection Services	Exclude
Commission Costs	Exclude
Consulting Services-Temp Help	Exclude
Consulting Services-Temp Help Clerical Services	Exclude
Courtroom Security-Sheriff Provided	Exclude
Dependency Counsel Charges For Children	Exclude
Dependency Counsel Charges For Parents	Exclude
Court Interpreter Services	Exclude
Court Interpreter Travel	Exclude
Court Interpreter-American Sign Language	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Certified	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Language Line-In Court	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Language Line-Non Court	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Lodging	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Meals	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Mileage	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Non Certified	Exclude

Table 2. B: OE&E to be EXCLUDED from Calculation	Decision
Court Interpreter-Non Registered	Exclude
Court Interpreter-Registered	Exclude
Juror Costs	Exclude
Juror Public Transportation	Exclude
Jury Fees	Exclude
Jury Mileage	Exclude
Meals & Lodging (Sequestered Jurors)	Exclude
Meals (Non Sequestered Jurors)	Exclude
Perimeter Security-Entrance Screening Personnel - Sheriff Provided	Exclude
Perimeter Security-Sheriff Provided	Exclude
Security	Exclude
Civil Assessment Commission Costs	Exclude
Court Assistant/Attendant Uniforms	Exclude
Court Reporter Services	EXCLUDE
Weapon Screening X-Ray Machine	EXCLUDE
Traffic School Monitoring	EXCLUDE
Probate Evaluations and Reports	Exclude
Probation Department Services	Exclude
Small Claims Advisory Service	Exclude
Court Appointed Counsel Charges	EXCLUDE
Mediators/Arbitrators	Exclude
Sheriff Reimbursement-AB2030/AB2695	Exclude
Air Conditioning/Heating Equipment	Exclude
Architectural Services	Exclude
Grand Jury Costs	Exclude

Computation of Estimated $261 Million Ongoing Reduction (DRAFT: dollar amounts may be updated if more current data becomes available)

	Current TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Adjustment for Marshall and Sheriff Funding (10-11 base)	Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Benefits Base Allocation (12-13)	Benefits Base Allocation (Unconfirmed as 1/31/2013)	Total	% of Total	Share of $261M reduction
	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	GF	GF	GF			
Court	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Alameda	83,096,220		3,102,042	733,582	-	**86,931,844**	4.87%	**(12,719,212)**
Alpine	615,729	-	20,339	7,957	-	**644,025**	0.04%	**(94,229)**
Amador	2,366,091	-	51,756	1,611	-	**2,419,458**	0.14%	**(353,997)**
Butte	9,017,311	(467,145)	124,076	41,995	5,213	**8,721,450**	0.49%	**(1,276,057)**
Calaveras	2,147,857	-	50,506	31,862	-	**2,230,225**	0.13%	**(326,310)**
Colusa	1,547,989	-	24,773	6,286	-	**1,579,048**	0.09%	**(231,034)**
Contra Costa	37,809,243	-	1,396,191	809,897	-	**40,015,331**	2.24%	**(5,854,742)**
Del Norte	2,554,514	-	94,129	17,401	22,760	**2,688,803**	0.15%	**(393,405)**
El Dorado	6,636,067	-	213,120	11,608	54,572	**6,915,367**	0.39%	**(1,011,804)**
Fresno	36,976,272	-	3,340,364	878,171	-	**41,194,807**	2.31%	**(6,027,314)**
Glenn	2,021,838		54,665	15,687	-	**2,092,189**	0.12%	**(306,113)**
Humboldt	6,001,052		73,084	54,222	-	**6,128,358**	0.34%	**(896,655)**
Imperial	7,547,480		125,539	204,837	-	**7,877,855**	0.44%	**(1,152,628)**
Inyo	2,117,611		75,586	29,632	-	**2,222,830**	0.12%	**(325,228)**
Kern	31,195,006		3,544,269	629,057	-	**35,368,333**	1.98%	**(5,174,828)**
Kings	6,145,453		45,118	6,952	-	**6,197,522**	0.35%	**(906,775)**
Lake	3,657,433		9,122	(756)	-	**3,665,800**	0.21%	**(536,352)**
Lassen	2,516,565		7,838	3,647	473	**2,528,523**	0.14%	**(369,954)**
Los Angeles	476,039,650		18,887,969	5,328,766	-	**500,256,385**	28.04%	**(73,193,743)**
Madera	6,818,752		384,826	90,804	-	**7,294,382**	0.41%	**(1,067,259)**
Marin	15,136,024		644,512	307,206	-	**16,087,741**	0.90%	**(2,353,837)**
Mariposa	1,076,161		22,301	5,454	-	**1,103,915**	0.06%	**(161,517)**
Mendocino	4,877,913		311,771	233,894	41,751	**5,465,329**	0.31%	**(799,646)**
Merced	9,917,353		774,826	242,409	25,938	**10,960,526**	0.61%	**(1,603,662)**
Modoc	1,076,671		31,967	1,273	-	**1,109,911**	0.06%	**(162,394)**
Mono	1,346,961		85,641	(3,546)	17,267	**1,446,323**	0.08%	**(211,615)**
Monterey	15,857,765		277,496	(9,330)	161,303	**16,287,234**	0.91%	**(2,383,025)**
Napa	7,344,709		309,796	(5,323)	56,320	**7,705,502**	0.43%	**(1,127,411)**
Nevada	5,048,233		95,495	92,233	-	**5,235,961**	0.29%	**(766,086)**
Orange	138,844,789		6,929,920	2,916,438	-	**148,691,147**	8.34%	**(21,755,368)**
Placer	13,085,520		634,796	165,562	-	**13,885,878**	0.78%	**(2,031,677)**
Plumas	1,659,324		14,929	273	-	**1,674,526**	0.09%	**(245,004)**
Riverside	70,468,640		923,657	514,475	163	**71,906,936**	4.03%	**(10,520,881)**
Sacramento	70,843,173		3,560,592	1,154,791	-	**75,558,556**	4.24%	**(11,055,158)**
San Benito	2,856,231		34,642	8,678	-	**2,899,551**	0.16%	**(424,240)**
San Bernardino	75,985,239		1,264,733	999,295	-	**78,249,267**	4.39%	**(11,448,843)**
San Diego	142,312,011		2,853,598	3,434,497	-	**148,600,106**	8.33%	**(21,742,047)**
San Francisco	59,097,392		5,487,134	-	-	**64,584,526**	3.62%	**(9,449,521)**
San Joaquin	26,578,282		1,245,356	557,291	-	**28,380,930**	1.59%	**(4,152,484)**
San Luis Obispo	12,959,466		298,958	36,287	-	**13,294,710**	0.75%	**(1,945,182)**
San Mateo	34,027,500		2,411,112	97,402	10,637	**36,546,651**	2.05%	**(5,347,230)**
Santa Barbara	21,302,406		1,597,662	1,982	-	**22,902,049**	1.28%	**(3,350,855)**
Santa Clara	84,872,848	-	2,309,467	1,120,423	-	**88,302,738**	4.95%	**(12,919,791)**
Santa Cruz	11,552,123	-	203,557	99,398	4,973	**11,860,051**	0.66%	**(1,735,273)**
Shasta	11,152,721	(2,389,668)	262,222	3,479	-	**9,028,754**	0.51%	**(1,321,019)**
Sierra	613,583	-	9,615	2,768	8,502	**634,468**	0.04%	**(92,831)**
Siskiyou	3,733,650	-	91,037	40,138	-	**3,864,824**	0.22%	**(565,472)**
Solano	18,538,187		353,779	259,911	-	**19,151,877**	1.07%	**(2,802,158)**
Sonoma	21,168,908		1,172,049	584,741	-	**22,925,698**	1.29%	**(3,354,315)**
Stanislaus	16,160,857		1,305,230	843,634	-	**18,309,721**	1.03%	**(2,678,940)**
Sutter	4,036,090		159,760	21,519	-	**4,217,369**	0.24%	**(617,054)**
Tehama	3,246,020	-	108,184	12,406	-	**3,366,610**	0.19%	**(492,577)**
Trinity	1,529,277	(450,608)	53,679	13,058	-	**1,145,406**	0.06%	**(167,587)**
Tulare	14,741,608		33,744	127,258	-	**14,902,611**	0.84%	**(2,180,438)**
Tuolumne	3,248,790		50,351	(6,841)	15,433	**3,307,734**	0.19%	**(483,963)**
Ventura	29,449,865		968,753	295,980	-	**30,714,598**	1.72%	**(4,493,928)**
Yolo	8,336,100		210,077	89,903	57,869	**8,693,948**	0.49%	**(1,272,033)**
Yuba	3,748,696		90,866	37,732	-	**3,877,295**	0.22%	**(567,297)**
Total	**1,694,659,219**	**(3,307,421)**	**68,818,575**	**23,199,967**	**483,174**	**1,783,853,514**	**100.00%**	**(261,000,000)**

Trial Court Funding to be Compared to Workload-Driven Trial Court Funding Need (DRAFT: dollar amounts may be updated if more current data becomes available)

	Current TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment (does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners, updated 4/4/13)	Projected $261M Reduction based on Governor Budget Proposal	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (11-12)	Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Benefits Base Allocation (12-13)	Benefits Base Allocation (Unconfirmed as 1/31/2013)	Total
	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	GF	GF	GF	
Court	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
Alameda	83,096,220	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	(12,719,212)	101,575	424,792	127,523	3,102,042	733,582	-	**69,729,774**
Alpine	615,729	-	-	(94,229)	83	2,034	47	20,339	7,957	-	**551,961**
Amador	2,366,091	-	-	(353,997)	2,565	11,006	783	51,756	1,611	-	**2,079,814**
Butte	9,017,311	(467,145)	(291,613)	(1,276,057)	14,608	59,332	16,523	124,076	41,995	5,213	**7,244,244**
Calaveras	2,147,857	-	-	(326,310)	3,074	18,652	1,180	50,506	31,862	-	**1,926,821**
Colusa	1,547,989	-	-	(231,034)	1,447	13,708	363	24,773	6,286	-	**1,363,531**
Contra Costa	37,809,243	-	(1,705,774)	(5,854,742)	69,231	218,186	87,076	1,396,191	809,897	-	**32,829,308**
Del Norte	2,554,514	-	(126,942)	(393,405)	1,964	11,208	505	94,129	17,401	22,760	**2,182,132**
El Dorado	6,636,067	-	(57,081)	(1,011,804)	11,851	54,374	4,491	213,120	11,608	54,572	**5,917,197**
Fresno	36,976,272	-	(1,032,025)	(6,027,314)	60,497	181,080	69,384	3,340,364	878,171	-	**34,446,429**
Glenn	2,021,838	(9,779)	-	(306,113)	1,927	19,264	500	54,665	15,687	-	**1,797,988**
Humboldt	6,001,052	(167,800)	(150,006)	(896,655)	8,913	48,160	8,302	73,084	54,222	-	**4,979,272**
Imperial	7,547,480	(420,479)	(180,405)	(1,152,628)	11,204	67,678	10,882	125,539	204,837	-	**6,214,106**
Inyo	2,117,611	(186,658)	(42,314)	(325,228)	1,245	30,402	294	75,586	29,632	-	**1,700,572**
Kern	31,195,006	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	(5,174,828)	52,450	277,328	64,629	3,544,269	629,057	-	**28,771,892**
Kings	6,145,453	(421,918)	(181,060)	(906,775)	9,935	57,026	9,045	45,118	6,952	-	**4,763,776**
Lake	3,657,433	(196,493)	(56,758)	(536,352)	4,311	20,328	1,596	9,122	(756)	-	**2,902,432**
Lassen	2,516,565	(293,836)	-	(369,954)	2,384	20,156	538	7,838	3,647	473	**1,887,811**
Los Angeles	476,039,650	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	(73,193,743)	689,065	3,144,530	1,056,102	18,887,969	5,328,766	-	**390,899,604**
Madera	6,818,752	(381,406)	-	(1,067,259)	9,711	52,502	3,108	384,826	90,804	-	**5,911,038**
Marin	15,136,024	(9,625)	(391,957)	(2,353,837)	17,038	114,766	20,590	644,512	307,206	-	**13,484,717**
Mariposa	1,076,161	-	(28,406)	(161,517)	1,225	3,904	341	22,301	5,454	-	**919,463**
Mendocino	4,877,913	(299,349)	-	(799,646)	6,083	30,068	5,619	311,771	233,894	41,751	**4,408,104**
Merced	9,917,353	-	(250,840)	(1,603,662)	16,595	55,652	16,318	774,826	242,409	25,938	**9,194,589**
Modoc	1,076,671	(789)	(63,471)	(162,394)	662	6,134	304	31,967	1,273	-	**890,357**
Mono	1,346,961	(24,156)	(8,201)	(211,615)	914	12,446	324	85,641	(3,546)	17,267	**1,216,036**
Monterey	15,857,765	(870,000)	(333,656)	(2,383,025)	28,573	183,464	27,420	277,496	(9,330)	161,303	**12,940,009**
Napa	7,344,709	(295,552)	(287,148)	(1,127,411)	9,042	30,550	3,438	309,796	(5,323)	56,320	**6,038,420**
Nevada	5,048,233	(433,431)	(292,045)	(766,086)	6,730	49,946	7,900	95,495	92,233	-	**3,808,975**
Orange	138,844,789	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	(21,755,368)	206,630	923,882	294,477	6,929,920	2,916,438	-	**122,297,147**
Placer	13,085,520	-	(933,901)	(2,031,677)	21,287	77,378	29,042	634,796	165,562	-	**11,048,006**
Plumas	1,659,324	-	-	(245,004)	1,442	9,206	398	14,929	273	-	**1,440,568**
Riverside	70,468,640	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	(10,520,881)	131,371	532,226	69,297	923,657	514,475	163	**57,304,678**
Sacramento	70,843,173	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	(11,055,158)	93,189	340,254	185,701	3,560,592	1,154,791	-	**61,433,665**
San Benito	2,856,231	-	-	(424,240)	3,876	14,700	1,327	34,642	8,678	-	**2,495,213**
San Bernardino	75,985,239	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	(11,448,843)	133,960	435,474	188,896	1,264,733	999,295	-	**61,302,599**
San Diego	142,312,011	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	(21,742,047)	206,259	718,422	265,582	2,853,598	3,434,497	-	**122,633,829**
San Francisco	59,097,392	-	(2,582,976)	(9,449,521)	53,715	272,528	91,818	5,487,134	-	-	**52,970,090**
San Joaquin	26,578,282	(287,747)	(779,859)	(4,152,484)	44,944	201,698	54,178	1,245,356	557,291	-	**23,461,660**
San Luis Obispo	12,959,466	(241,676)	(673,831)	(1,945,182)	17,704	130,020	19,062	298,958	36,287	-	**10,600,808**
San Mateo	34,027,500	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	(5,347,230)	48,700	329,518	16,733	2,411,112	97,402	10,637	**29,671,851**
Santa Barbara	21,302,406	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	(3,350,855)	28,356	162,858	29,149	1,597,662	1,982	-	**18,259,038**
Santa Clara	84,872,848	-	(1,833,360)	(12,919,791)	119,260	452,782	121,126	2,309,467	1,120,423	-	**74,242,755**
Santa Cruz	11,552,123	-	(424,668)	(1,735,273)	17,644	113,210	16,283	203,557	99,398	4,973	**9,847,247**
Shasta	11,152,721	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	(1,321,019)	12,206	44,394	4,517	262,222	3,479	-	**7,442,720**
Sierra	613,583	-	-	(92,831)	235	1,830	44	9,615	2,768	8,502	**543,747**
Siskiyou	3,733,650	-	(103,923)	(565,472)	3,104	37,000	943	91,037	40,138	-	**3,236,476**
Solano	18,538,187	(435,400)	(535,433)	(2,802,158)	28,439	119,364	37,755	353,779	259,911	-	**15,564,443**
Sonoma	21,168,908	(440,000)	(479,410)	(3,354,315)	32,278	119,004	36,215	1,172,049	584,741	-	**18,839,469**
Stanislaus	16,160,857	(9,326)	(427,578)	(2,678,940)	34,594	88,718	39,080	1,305,230	843,634	-	**15,356,268**
Sutter	4,036,090	(247,071)	-	(617,054)	6,150	37,382	2,322	159,760	21,519	-	**3,399,098**
Tehama	3,246,020	-	(5,472)	(492,577)	4,138	28,100	1,382	108,184	12,406	-	**2,902,182**
Trinity	1,529,277	(450,608)	-	(167,587)	943	7,648	636	53,679	13,058	-	**987,046**
Tulare	14,741,608	(15,576)	(679,043)	(2,180,438)	28,289	204,932	28,262	33,744	127,258	-	**12,289,037**
Tuolumne	3,248,790	(220,516)	(30,986)	(483,963)	3,916	16,642	1,152	50,351	(6,841)	15,433	**2,593,980**
Ventura	29,449,865	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	(4,493,928)	54,971	205,304	65,233	968,753	295,980	-	**24,255,321**
Yolo	8,336,100	(582,889)	(461,445)	(1,272,033)	12,802	48,556	12,735	210,077	89,903	57,869	**6,451,673**
Yuba	3,748,696	(132,569)	-	(567,297)	4,696	15,788	1,849	90,866	37,732	-	**3,199,762**
Total	**1,694,659,219**	**(40,983,089)**	**(64,674,907)**	**(261,000,000)**	**2,500,000**	**10,907,494**	**3,160,318**	**68,818,575**	**23,199,967**	**483,174**	**1,437,070,751**

Conversion of Workload FTE Need to Dollars and Allocation Scenarios (Part 1: Columns A though L2) DRAFT: dollar amounts may be updated if more current data becomes available)

APRIL 17, 2013, DRAFT 12: ALLOCATION SCENARIOS BASED ON PARTIAL RESOURCES.		RAS II Model FTE Need [1]			Average Salary Reported in FY 12-13 Schedule 7A [2]		Projected Salary Expenses[3]			Impact of Pay Disparity Relative to Local Government Pay		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 12-13 Schedule 7A)			
		RAS Program 10 FTE Need	RAS Program 90 FTE Need	RAS Total FTE Need	Program 10	Program 90	Program 10	Program 90 (including CEO)	Estimated Need for RAS Workload Salary Costs	Est. S&B Disparity Relative to Local Gov't Pay	Estimated Need for Salary Costs (*Without Pay Disparity*)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Program 10)	Average Actual Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Program 10)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Program 90)	Average Actual Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Program 90)
		A	*B*	*C = (A + B)*	*D*	*E*	*F = (A * D)*	*G = (B * E)*	*H = (F + G)*	*I*	*J = H * (1-I)*	*K1*	*K2*	*L1*	*L2*
4	Alameda	632	101	733	$67,283	$86,829	42,523,106	8,899,085	51,422,191	-4%	53,459,719	39.0%	$11,227	37.1%	$11,343
1	Alpine	2	1	3	$48,114	$59,528	96,228	96,000	192,228	10%	172,889	19.0%	$20,445	18.6%	$20,445
1	Amador	21	4	25	$47,340	$64,706	994,149	324,117	1,318,266	-7%	1,404,444	31.7%	$8,743	31.4%	$10,702
2	Butte	120	22	142	$45,862	$62,762	5,503,453	1,455,692	6,959,145	-2%	7,085,165	28.3%	$11,576	28.3%	$10,867
1	Calaveras	23	5	28	$53,586	$62,736	1,232,481	380,942	1,613,423	-10%	1,767,307	26.4%	$10,420	26.1%	$10,446
1	Colusa	15	3	18	$38,872	$81,543	583,077	294,310	877,387	9%	800,105	46.7%	$14,702	43.8%	$14,702
3	Contra Costa	383	60	443	$68,339	$73,935	26,173,983	4,591,488	30,765,471	12%	26,969,614	51.8%	$13,375	51.7%	$14,461
1	Del Norte	27	5	32	$51,890	$92,716	1,401,043	497,913	1,898,956	27%	1,393,956	29.4%	$23,203	28.4%	$24,547
2	El Dorado	83	14	97	$53,763	$74,237	4,462,291	1,107,286	5,569,577	3%	5,383,331	26.4%	$16,310	26.9%	$18,430
3	Fresno	480	75	555	$52,457	$64,957	25,179,481	4,991,932	30,171,414	13%	26,359,385	67.6%	$8,000	67.3%	$7,818
1	Glenn	21	5	26	$39,462	$47,156	828,702	306,059	1,134,761	-6%	1,197,430	34.0%	$10,763	37.9%	$9,732
2	Humboldt	80	13	93	$42,176	$52,294	3,374,078	757,523	4,131,601	-11%	4,576,052	29.8%	$6,871	29.5%	$8,776
2	Imperial	127	23	150	$40,912	$63,575	5,195,837	1,550,644	6,746,481	-23%	8,319,002	33.7%	$5,615	34.5%	$6,816
1	Inyo	18	4	22	$52,878	$66,548	951,795	319,645	1,271,440	4%	1,221,862	30.5%	$13,352	28.7%	$13,914
3	Kern	469	78	547	$49,319	$52,574	23,130,444	4,220,354	27,350,797	6%	25,686,691	56.6%	$15,979	56.4%	$15,979
2	Kings	92	16	108	$47,608	$63,980	4,379,960	1,111,670	5,491,630	-10%	6,040,384	23.0%	$7,709	25.4%	$8,981
2	Lake	40	7	47	$45,121	$66,561	1,804,850	551,338	2,356,188	-15%	2,712,032	33.8%	$6,635	32.8%	$6,795
1	Lassen	27	6	33	$52,754	$46,004	1,424,360	367,420	1,791,781	-4%	1,857,418	27.6%	$9,791	26.9%	$8,991
4	Los Angeles	4,990	770	5,760	$63,309	$71,792	315,909,716	55,428,950	371,338,666	-4%	386,570,135	28.1%	$16,702	36.7%	$14,264
2	Madera	91	16	107	$49,643	$64,539	4,517,544	1,120,050	5,637,594	3%	5,455,193	28.3%	$11,579	28.2%	$11,574
2	Marin	101	18	119	$61,021	$82,028	6,163,129	1,598,055	7,761,184	-12%	8,726,583	28.6%	$10,161	29.1%	$10,161
1	Mariposa	12	3	15	$37,560	$58,750	450,719	202,191	652,910	-3%	670,317	38.7%	$9,022	37.7%	$14,510
2	Mendocino	63	11	74	$48,574	$62,369	3,060,140	783,255	3,843,395	9%	3,501,472	43.6%	$9,077	45.7%	$6,135
2	Merced	159	27	186	$39,329	$51,796	6,253,376	1,498,685	7,752,061	-6%	8,208,868	53.6%	$13,000	54.2%	$12,941
1	Modoc	7	2	9	$43,703	$57,912	305,924	154,914	460,838	-13%	520,642	29.5%	$12,056	29.1%	$12,056
1	Mono	11	3	14	$45,360	$69,095	498,963	263,195	762,158	-14%	865,565	36.3%	$17,663	37.7%	$19,632
3	Monterey	194	31	225	$54,740	$75,423	10,619,603	2,432,493	13,052,097	-17%	15,219,212	27.2%	$11,792	26.6%	$14,520
2	Napa	69	12	81	$68,448	$84,681	4,722,886	1,116,987	5,839,873	-3%	6,005,090	19.2%	$15,847	18.8%	$17,226
2	Nevada	50	9	59	$52,846	$74,653	2,642,294	750,397	3,392,691	-4%	3,537,907	40.5%	$10,448	40.9%	$10,594
4	Orange	1,289	204	1,493	$68,451	$68,981	88,233,951	14,221,106	102,455,057	6%	96,687,719	33.8%	$9,935	33.9%	$10,509
2	Placer	166	28	194	$70,496	$77,565	11,702,309	2,269,181	13,971,490	25%	10,545,955	28.8%	$18,610	28.4%	$18,611
1	Plumas	13	3	16	$50,655	$36,614	658,519	187,153	845,672	3%	821,823	25.1%	$14,824	26.8%	$17,766
4	Riverside	1,067	165	1,232	$51,632	$68,062	55,090,920	11,379,032	66,469,952	-9%	72,562,118	32.4%	$7,681	33.4%	$8,809
4	Sacramento	746	112	858	$65,113	$81,998	48,574,466	9,284,090	57,858,556	9%	52,402,261	38.4%	$14,589	38.1%	$15,110
1	San Benito	28	6	34	$52,970	$74,942	1,483,171	502,632	1,985,803	2%	1,944,802	29.5%	$13,373	29.1%	$15,632
4	San Bernardino	1,243	184	1,427	$54,765	$60,308	68,072,844	11,246,055	79,318,899	-5%	82,971,119	33.0%	$7,909	36.0%	$9,559
4	San Diego	1,277	192	1,469	$62,418	$67,556	79,707,185	13,128,213	92,835,398	2%	91,296,932	54.3%	$6,322	53.7%	$6,907
4	San Francisco	387	57	444	$83,264	$94,569	32,223,044	5,481,721	37,704,765	4%	36,074,192	31.2%	$19,697	30.3%	$20,365
3	San Joaquin	370	57	427	$58,896	$78,678	21,791,382	4,601,099	26,392,482	0%	26,435,201	37.6%	$13,271	39.5%	$7,839
2	San Luis Obispo	140	23	163	$57,402	$79,232	8,036,274	1,908,897	9,945,171	2%	9,771,994	43.0%	$9,158	46.8%	$8,817
3	San Mateo	282	46	328	$71,501	$76,892	20,163,342	3,658,829	23,822,172	-5%	24,928,667	40.8%	$13,643	41.4%	$12,342
3	Santa Barbara	206	35	241	$57,703	$83,268	11,886,875	3,015,419	14,902,294	0%	14,848,788	38.4%	$6,933	38.8%	$7,432
4	Santa Clara	602	90	692	$69,808	$79,427	42,024,514	7,301,747	49,326,261	5%	46,927,948	37.7%	$20,694	37.6%	$21,909
2	Santa Cruz	117	22	139	$65,027	$68,709	7,608,109	1,627,879	9,235,988	2%	9,011,445	21.9%	$14,276	21.9%	$14,987
2	Shasta	128	29	157	$44,352	$69,809	5,677,065	2,086,891	7,763,956	-7%	8,344,393	29.2%	$7,474	31.8%	$9,835
1	Sierra	3	1	4	$40,569	$33,628	121,707	88,330	210,037	4%	201,866	39.5%	$14,054	39.9%	$14,054
2	Siskiyou	33	6	39	$51,864	$75,013	1,711,506	528,789	2,240,295	11%	2,004,841	28.0%	$13,442	26.7%	$14,082
3	Solano	233	36	269	$57,181	$66,990	13,323,211	2,514,662	15,837,873	-15%	18,274,764	34.4%	$9,752	35.5%	$9,555
3	Sonoma	231	38	269	$65,741	$75,288	15,186,057	2,965,891	18,151,948	19%	14,645,164	46.3%	$17,295	47.2%	$18,019
3	Stanislaus	288	44	332	$49,327	$65,404	14,206,237	2,978,284	17,184,521	-12%	19,165,400	32.2%	$15,733	31.6%	$15,824
2	Sutter	58	11	69	$47,719	$54,547	2,767,702	697,441	3,465,143	4%	3,328,603	39.0%	$11,388	39.7%	$15,336
2	Tehama	48	8	56	$50,827	$75,251	2,439,681	659,754	3,099,435	10%	2,790,871	23.5%	$14,865	21.9%	$14,652
1	Trinity	12	4	16	$54,844	$52,928	658,130	239,381	897,512	18%	734,717	33.6%	$14,034	33.7%	$12,943
3	Tulare	221	37	258	$46,040	$66,155	10,174,882	2,544,147	12,719,029	-12%	14,258,647	20.8%	$19,587	21.0%	$22,145
2	Tuolumne	35	6	41	$48,876	$66,254	1,710,657	483,268	2,193,925	6%	2,063,956	34.3%	$12,051	34.5%	$12,069
3	Ventura	354	64	418	$61,143	$82,513	21,644,749	5,373,396	27,018,145	-3%	27,887,895	35.3%	$8,829	37.2%	$10,785
2	Yolo	98	18	116	$45,708	$66,321	4,479,392	1,294,638	5,774,030	-7%	6,166,940	36.0%	$11,629	40.6%	$25,191
2	Yuba	45	8	53	$55,124	$94,798	2,480,582	830,423	3,311,005	-1%	3,348,504	17.6%	$9,221	17.0%	$12,657
	Statewide	18,127	2,878	21,005			1,098,222,076	210,270,939	1,308,493,015		1,316,135,296				

NOTES:

(1) Estimated need based on 3-year average filings data from FY 08-09 through FY10-11.

(2) Average Salary excludes collections staff, SJOs, interpreters, security, CEO and vacant positions.

(3) Projected expenses for salaries adds back in differential between average Program 90 and CEO salary.

Conversion of Workload FTE Need to Dollars and Allocation Scenarios (Part 2: Columns M though U) DRAFT: dollar amounts may be updated if more current data becomes

APRIL 17, 2013, DRAFT 12: ALLOCATION SCENARIOS BASED ON PARTIAL RESOURCES.		Projected Benefits Expenses (Salary-driven benefits based on BLS-adjusted Salary)			OE&E (Based on Cluster Average OE&E / FTE) (Cluster 1: $27,928; Clusters 2-4 $20,287)				Trial Court Funding to be Compared to Workload-Driven Trial Court Funding Need	
		Benefits Needed for RAS Program 10 FTE Need	Benefits Needed for RAS Program 90 FTE Need	Total Benefit Need Based on RAS FTE Need	Estimated OE&E Needed (Excludes funding for *operations* contracts)	Remove AB 1058 staff/FLF costs (Using FY 10-11 data from CFCC)	**RAS Estimated Funding Need for RAS Staff -- Salaries + Benefits + OE&E**	Proportion of Total RAS Estimated Funding Need	Trial Court Funding to be Compared to Workload-Driven Trial Court Funding Need (Excludes all non-RAS Resources)	Proportion of Trial Court Funding to be Compared to Workload-Driven Trial Court Funding Need
		M = (A*K2) + (F*K1)*(1-I)	*N* = (B*L2) + (G*L1)*(1-I)	*O* = (M + N)	*P* = C * OE&E	*Q*	*R* = (J + O + P)-Q	*S* = R / Statewide	T	U = T/ Statewide
4	Alameda	24,337,679	4,582,369	28,920,047	14,870,567	1,423,006	95,827,327	3.92%	69,729,774	4.85%
1	Alpine	57,362	36,516	93,878	83,784	38,723	311,829	0.01%	551,961	0.04%
1	Amador	519,562	151,403	670,965	698,201	127,617	2,645,994	0.11%	2,079,814	0.14%
2	Butte	2,972,240	657,828	3,630,069	2,880,792	353,331	13,242,694	0.54%	7,244,244	0.50%
1	Calaveras	595,458	160,993	756,451	781,985	113,042	3,192,702	0.13%	1,926,821	0.13%
1	Colusa	469,019	161,660	630,678	502,705	74,587	1,858,901	0.08%	1,363,531	0.09%
3	Contra Costa	17,006,658	2,947,215	19,953,874	8,987,259	1,266,996	54,643,751	2.23%	32,829,308	2.28%
1	Del Norte	928,864	226,577	1,155,440	893,698	91,900	3,351,194	0.14%	2,182,132	0.15%
2	El Dorado	2,492,235	546,304	3,038,539	1,967,865	90,353	10,299,383	0.42%	5,917,197	0.41%
3	Fresno	18,708,591	3,523,607	22,232,198	11,259,433	1,953,433	57,897,583	2.37%	34,446,429	2.40%
1	Glenn	522,980	171,147	694,127	726,129	260,080	2,357,606	0.10%	1,797,988	0.13%
2	Humboldt	1,664,898	361,698	2,026,597	1,886,716	215,566	8,273,798	0.34%	4,979,272	0.35%
2	Imperial	2,875,169	816,807	3,691,977	3,043,090	261,411	14,792,657	0.60%	6,214,106	0.43%
1	Inyo	519,609	143,906	663,515	614,417	132,572	2,367,222	0.10%	1,700,572	0.12%
3	Kern	19,783,708	3,482,768	23,266,475	11,097,135	1,239,606	58,810,695	2.40%	28,771,892	2.00%
2	Kings	1,817,089	453,919	2,271,008	2,191,025	300,000	10,202,417	0.42%	4,763,776	0.33%
2	Lake	966,667	255,545	1,222,213	953,502	135,588	4,752,158	0.19%	2,902,432	0.20%
1	Lassen	671,472	156,317	827,789	921,626	191,413	3,415,420	0.14%	1,887,811	0.13%
4	Los Angeles	175,595,227	32,138,292	207,733,519	116,854,657	6,875,174	704,283,137	28.80%	390,899,604	27.20%
2	Madera	2,289,845	490,279	2,780,124	2,170,738	266,913	10,139,142	0.41%	5,911,038	0.41%
2	Marin	3,004,810	705,842	3,710,653	2,414,185	202,794	14,648,627	0.60%	13,484,717	0.94%
1	Mariposa	287,301	121,770	409,071	418,921	76,788	1,421,521	0.06%	919,463	0.06%
2	Mendocino	1,787,449	393,466	2,180,916	1,501,258	219,800	6,963,846	0.28%	4,408,104	0.31%
2	Merced	5,618,289	1,209,171	6,827,460	3,773,432	650,966	18,158,793	0.74%	9,194,589	0.64%
1	Modoc	186,328	74,986	261,314	251,352	71,198	962,111	0.04%	890,357	0.06%
1	Mono	400,122	171,703	571,825	390,993	52,152	1,776,230	0.07%	1,216,036	0.08%
3	Monterey	5,661,780	1,203,536	6,865,315	4,564,635	415,302	26,233,860	1.07%	12,940,009	0.90%
2	Napa	2,025,859	422,383	2,448,241	1,643,269	671,935	9,424,665	0.39%	6,038,420	0.42%
2	Nevada	1,637,948	415,554	2,053,503	1,196,949	125,677	6,662,682	0.27%	3,808,975	0.27%
4	Orange	40,959,157	6,692,130	47,651,287	30,288,890	2,335,502	172,292,394	7.05%	122,297,147	8.51%
2	Placer	5,628,934	1,007,683	6,636,617	3,935,730	363,353	20,754,948	0.85%	11,048,006	0.77%
1	Plumas	353,476	102,111	455,587	446,849	100,856	1,623,402	0.07%	1,440,568	0.10%
4	Riverside	27,688,308	5,598,577	33,286,884	24,993,913	1,401,236	129,441,679	5.29%	57,304,678	3.99%
4	Sacramento	27,761,871	4,899,519	32,661,390	17,406,475	1,470,734	100,999,392	4.13%	61,433,665	4.27%
1	San Benito	803,551	236,987	1,040,538	949,554	213,688	3,721,206	0.15%	2,495,213	0.17%
4	San Bernardino	33,363,964	5,988,113	39,352,077	28,949,930	2,088,309	149,184,817	6.10%	61,302,599	4.27%
4	San Diego	50,647,065	8,258,016	58,905,080	29,801,995	2,302,775	177,701,232	7.27%	122,633,829	8.53%
4	San Francisco	17,230,332	2,748,252	19,978,584	9,007,547	1,355,984	63,704,339	2.60%	52,970,090	3.69%
3	San Joaquin	13,115,144	2,266,867	15,382,011	8,662,663	618,427	49,861,448	2.04%	23,461,660	1.63%
2	San Luis Obispo	4,674,732	1,079,692	5,754,423	3,306,825	399,000	18,434,241	0.75%	10,600,808	0.74%
3	San Mateo	12,449,820	2,150,970	14,600,790	6,654,224	671,296	45,512,385	1.86%	29,671,851	2.06%
3	Santa Barbara	5,974,350	1,426,119	7,400,469	4,889,231	506,118	26,632,370	1.09%	18,259,038	1.27%
4	Santa Clara	27,544,759	4,584,856	32,129,616	14,038,789	1,679,649	91,416,703	3.74%	74,242,755	5.17%
2	Santa Cruz	3,292,874	677,598	3,970,472	2,819,930	194,782	15,607,066	0.64%	9,847,247	0.69%
2	Shasta	2,735,375	998,688	3,734,063	3,185,101	185,683	15,077,874	0.62%	7,442,720	0.52%
1	Sierra	88,322	47,897	136,219	111,712	125,677	324,120	0.01%	543,747	0.04%
2	Siskiyou	873,103	210,911	1,084,013	791,203	342,735	3,537,323	0.14%	3,236,476	0.23%
3	Solano	7,553,746	1,373,368	8,927,114	5,457,275	619,065	32,040,087	1.31%	15,564,443	1.08%
3	Sonoma	9,667,939	1,814,488	11,482,427	5,457,275	646,368	30,938,498	1.27%	18,839,469	1.31%
3	Stanislaus	9,634,855	1,745,474	11,380,329	6,735,373	804,613	36,476,489	1.49%	15,356,268	1.07%
2	Sutter	1,697,111	434,538	2,131,649	1,399,821	259,121	6,600,953	0.27%	3,399,098	0.24%
2	Tehama	1,230,233	247,245	1,477,478	1,136,087	84,151	5,320,285	0.22%	2,902,182	0.20%
1	Trinity	349,598	117,826	467,423	446,849	66,076	1,582,913	0.06%	987,046	0.07%
3	Tulare	6,700,172	1,417,243	8,117,414	5,234,115	465,001	27,145,175	1.11%	12,289,037	0.86%
2	Tuolumne	974,005	229,310	1,203,315	831,778	259,688	3,839,361	0.16%	2,593,980	0.18%
3	Ventura	11,004,143	2,755,018	13,759,161	8,480,078	751,311	49,375,823	2.02%	24,255,321	1.69%
2	Yolo	2,862,388	1,014,355	3,876,742	2,353,323	213,933	12,183,072	0.50%	6,451,673	0.45%
2	Yuba	855,458	243,906	1,099,364	1,075,225	209,223	5,313,870	0.22%	3,199,762	0.22%
	Statewide	$623,119,002	$116,551,317	739,670,319	428,388,072	38,632,274	2,445,561,412	100%	1,437,070,751	100%

NOTES:

	OEE $ / FTE	
Weighted Mean	$27,928	Cluster 1
	$20,287	Clusters 2-4

Conversion of Workload FTE Need to Dollars and Allocation Scenarios (Part 3: Columns R though U) DRAFT: dollar amounts may be updated if more current data

APRIL 17, 2013, DRAFT 12: ALLOCATION SCENARIOS BASED ON PARTIAL RESOURCES.		Repeated from previous page		One-year Scenario	Five-Year Allocation Scenario				
		RAS Estimated Funding Need for RAS Staff -- Salaries + Benefits + OE&E	Trial Court Funding to be Compared to Workload-Driven Trial Court Funding Need (Excludes all non-RAS Resources)	Funding in "T" allocated 100% by New Workload Based Funding Model	FY 13-14: 10% Allocated Using New Workload Based Funding Model / 90% Allocated Using 12-13 Pro Rata Share (Cluster 1 exempt)	FY 14-15: 15% Allocated Using New Workload Based Funding Model / 85% Allocated Using 12-13 Pro Rata Share	FY 15-16: 30% Allocated Using New Workload Based Funding Model / 70% Allocated Using 12-13 Pro Rata Share	FY 16-17: 40% Allocated Using New Workload Based Funding Model / 60% Allocated Using 12-13 Pro Rata Share	FY 17-18: 50% Allocated Using New Workload Based Funding Model / 50% Allocated Using 12-13 Pro Rata Share
		R *= (J + O + P)-Q*	*T*	V = Statewide(T)*S	W	X	Y	Z	AA
4	Alameda	95,827,327	69,729,774	56,310,444	68,372,688	67,716,874	65,703,975	64,362,042	63,020,109
1	Alpine	311,829	551,961	183,238	551,961	496,653	441,344	404,472	367,600
1	Amador	2,645,994	2,079,814	1,554,850	2,079,814	2,001,070	1,922,325	1,869,829	1,817,332
2	Butte	13,242,694	7,244,244	7,781,726	7,295,898	7,324,866	7,405,489	7,459,237	7,512,985
1	Calaveras	3,192,702	1,926,821	1,876,108	1,926,821	1,919,214	1,911,607	1,906,536	1,901,465
1	Colusa	1,858,901	1,363,531	1,092,335	1,363,531	1,322,852	1,282,173	1,255,053	1,227,933
3	Contra Costa	54,643,751	32,829,308	32,109,983	32,748,735	32,721,409	32,613,511	32,541,578	32,469,646
1	Del Norte	3,351,194	2,182,132	1,969,242	2,182,132	2,150,199	2,118,265	2,096,976	2,075,687
2	El Dorado	10,299,383	5,917,197	6,052,165	5,929,065	5,937,442	5,957,687	5,971,184	5,984,681
3	Fresno	57,897,583	34,446,429	34,022,014	34,394,832	34,382,767	34,319,104	34,276,663	34,234,221
1	Glenn	2,357,606	1,797,988	1,385,386	1,797,988	1,736,097	1,674,207	1,632,947	1,591,687
2	Humboldt	8,273,798	4,979,272	4,861,883	4,966,225	4,961,664	4,944,055	4,932,317	4,920,578
2	Imperial	14,792,657	6,214,106	8,692,522	6,459,609	6,585,869	6,957,631	7,205,472	7,453,314
1	Inyo	2,367,222	1,700,572	1,391,036	1,700,572	1,654,141	1,607,711	1,576,758	1,545,804
3	Kern	58,810,695	28,771,892	34,558,580	29,341,261	29,639,895	30,507,899	31,086,567	31,665,236
2	Kings	10,202,417	4,763,776	5,995,186	4,885,304	4,948,488	5,133,199	5,256,340	5,379,481
2	Lake	4,752,158	2,902,432	2,792,483	2,890,686	2,885,940	2,869,447	2,858,452	2,847,457
1	Lassen	3,415,420	1,887,811	2,006,983	1,887,811	1,905,687	1,923,563	1,935,480	1,947,397
4	Los Angeles	704,283,137	390,899,604	413,853,723	393,083,650	394,342,722	397,785,840	400,081,252	402,376,664
2	Madera	10,139,142	5,911,038	5,958,004	5,914,131	5,918,083	5,925,128	5,929,824	5,934,521
2	Marin	14,648,627	13,484,717	8,607,886	12,994,717	12,753,192	12,021,668	11,533,984	11,046,301
1	Mariposa	1,421,521	919,463	835,320	919,463	906,841	894,220	885,806	877,391
2	Mendocino	6,963,846	4,408,104	4,092,123	4,375,405	4,360,707	4,313,310	4,281,712	4,250,114
2	Merced	18,158,793	9,194,589	10,670,544	9,339,313	9,415,983	9,637,376	9,784,971	9,932,567
1	Modoc	962,111	890,357	565,360	890,357	841,607	792,858	760,358	727,858
1	Mono	1,776,230	1,216,036	1,043,756	1,216,036	1,190,194	1,164,352	1,147,124	1,129,896
3	Monterey	26,233,860	12,940,009	15,415,648	13,183,425	13,311,355	13,682,701	13,930,265	14,177,828
2	Napa	9,424,665	6,038,420	5,538,160	5,986,904	5,963,381	5,888,342	5,838,316	5,788,290
2	Nevada	6,662,682	3,808,975	3,915,152	3,818,539	3,824,902	3,840,828	3,851,446	3,862,064
4	Orange	172,292,394	122,297,147	101,243,158	120,164,504	119,139,048	115,980,950	113,875,551	111,770,152
2	Placer	20,754,948	11,048,006	12,196,107	11,159,534	11,220,221	11,392,437	11,507,247	11,622,057
1	Plumas	1,623,402	1,440,568	953,950	1,440,568	1,367,575	1,294,583	1,245,921	1,197,259
4	Riverside	129,441,679	57,304,678	76,063,046	59,160,046	60,118,433	62,932,188	64,808,025	66,683,862
4	Sacramento	100,999,392	61,433,665	59,349,674	61,209,295	61,121,067	60,808,468	60,600,069	60,391,669
1	San Benito	3,721,206	2,495,213	2,186,670	2,495,213	2,448,932	2,402,650	2,371,796	2,340,941
4	San Bernardino	149,184,817	61,302,599	87,664,589	63,915,208	65,256,897	69,211,196	71,847,395	74,483,594
4	San Diego	177,701,232	122,633,829	104,421,521	120,784,499	119,901,983	117,170,137	115,348,906	113,527,675
4	San Francisco	63,704,339	52,970,090	37,434,203	51,406,428	50,639,707	48,309,324	46,755,735	45,202,147
3	San Joaquin	49,861,448	23,461,660	29,299,787	24,037,588	24,337,379	25,213,098	25,796,911	26,380,724
2	San Luis Obispo	18,434,241	10,600,808	10,832,404	10,621,053	10,635,547	10,670,287	10,693,446	10,716,606
3	San Mateo	45,512,385	29,671,851	26,744,173	29,371,886	29,232,699	28,793,548	28,500,780	28,208,012
3	Santa Barbara	26,632,370	18,259,038	15,649,822	17,993,905	17,867,655	17,476,273	17,215,351	16,954,430
4	Santa Clara	91,416,703	74,242,755	53,718,655	72,175,890	71,164,140	68,085,525	66,033,115	63,980,705
2	Santa Cruz	15,607,066	9,847,247	9,171,087	9,777,163	9,745,823	9,644,399	9,576,783	9,509,167
2	Shasta	15,077,874	7,442,720	8,860,122	7,582,076	7,655,330	7,867,940	8,009,681	8,151,421
1	Sierra	324,120	543,747	190,461	543,747	490,754	437,761	402,432	367,104
2	Siskiyou	3,537,323	3,236,476	2,078,616	3,120,131	3,062,797	2,889,118	2,773,332	2,657,546
3	Solano	32,040,087	15,564,443	18,827,526	15,885,685	16,053,906	16,543,368	16,869,676	17,195,985
3	Sonoma	30,938,498	18,839,469	18,180,206	18,768,651	18,740,580	18,641,690	18,575,764	18,509,838
3	Stanislaus	36,476,489	15,356,268	21,434,463	15,958,319	16,267,997	17,179,726	17,787,546	18,395,365
2	Sutter	6,600,953	3,399,098	3,878,879	3,446,032	3,471,065	3,543,032	3,591,010	3,638,988
2	Tehama	5,320,285	2,902,182	3,126,328	2,923,755	2,935,804	2,969,426	2,991,840	3,014,255
1	Trinity	1,582,913	987,046	930,158	987,046	978,513	969,980	964,291	958,602
3	Tulare	27,145,175	12,289,037	15,951,158	12,650,956	12,838,355	13,387,673	13,753,885	14,120,098
2	Tuolumne	3,839,361	2,593,980	2,256,101	2,559,585	2,543,299	2,492,617	2,458,829	2,425,041
3	Ventura	49,375,823	24,255,321	29,014,422	24,723,424	24,969,186	25,683,052	26,158,962	26,634,872
2	Yolo	12,183,072	6,451,673	7,159,066	6,520,486	6,557,782	6,663,891	6,734,631	6,805,370
2	Yuba	5,313,870	3,199,762	3,122,558	3,191,202	3,188,182	3,176,601	3,168,881	3,161,160
	Statewide	2,445,561,412	1,437,070,751	1,437,070,751	1,437,070,751	1,437,070,751	1,437,070,751	1,437,070,751	1,437,070,751

NOTES:

(DRAFT: dollar amounts may be updated if more current data becomes available)

		Historic Model				Recommended Model for FY 13/14				
		Baseline Operations Funding (Historical Funding Less $261 Million)	Percent of State General Operations Funding (For Comparison To New)	All Other Funding	Total All Funding	Operations Funding (90% Old Model; 10% New Model)	Percent of General Operations Funding	All Other Funding	Total All Funding	Difference Recommended - Historic (FY 13/14)
Cluster	**Court**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**
4	Alameda	69,729,774	4.85%	22,714,382	92,444,156	68,372,688	4.76%	22,714,382	91,087,070	(1,357,086)
1	Alpine	551,961	0.04%	280,539	832,500	551,961	0.04%	280,539	832,500	-
1	Amador	2,079,814	0.14%	604,603	2,684,418	2,079,814	0.14%	604,603	2,684,418	-
2	Butte	7,244,244	0.50%	4,044,490	11,288,734	7,295,898	0.51%	4,044,490	11,340,388	51,654
1	Calaveras	1,926,821	0.13%	676,543	2,603,364	1,926,821	0.13%	676,543	2,603,364	-
1	Colusa	1,363,531	0.09%	693,145	2,056,676	1,363,531	0.09%	693,145	2,056,676	-
3	Contra Costa	32,829,308	2.28%	21,515,839	54,345,147	32,748,735	2.28%	21,515,839	54,264,574	(80,573)
1	Del Norte	2,182,132	0.15%	1,030,799	3,212,931	2,182,132	0.15%	1,030,799	3,212,931	-
2	El Dorado	5,917,197	0.41%	3,743,043	9,660,240	5,929,065	0.41%	3,743,043	9,672,108	11,868
3	Fresno	34,446,429	2.40%	18,659,699	53,106,128	34,394,832	2.39%	18,659,699	53,054,532	(51,597)
1	Glenn	1,797,988	0.13%	984,583	2,782,571	1,797,988	0.13%	984,583	2,782,571	-
2	Humboldt	4,979,272	0.35%	2,711,054	7,690,327	4,966,225	0.35%	2,711,054	7,677,279	(13,047)
2	Imperial	6,214,106	0.43%	5,749,929	11,964,035	6,459,609	0.45%	5,749,929	12,209,538	245,502
1	Inyo	1,700,572	0.12%	1,254,327	2,954,899	1,700,572	0.12%	1,254,327	2,954,899	-
3	Kern	28,771,892	2.00%	26,718,210	55,490,102	29,341,261	2.04%	26,718,210	56,059,472	569,369
2	Kings	4,763,776	0.33%	2,978,618	7,742,394	4,885,304	0.34%	2,978,618	7,863,922	121,528
2	Lake	2,902,432	0.20%	971,685	3,874,117	2,890,686	0.20%	971,685	3,862,370	(11,746)
1	Lassen	1,887,811	0.13%	3,412,249	5,300,060	1,887,811	0.13%	3,412,249	5,300,060	-
4	Los Angeles	390,899,604	27.20%	170,522,630	561,422,234	393,083,650	27.35%	170,522,630	563,606,280	2,184,046
2	Madera	5,911,038	0.41%	2,547,707	8,458,745	5,914,131	0.41%	2,547,707	8,461,838	3,093
2	Marin	13,484,717	0.94%	3,015,756	16,500,473	12,994,717	0.90%	3,015,756	16,010,473	(489,999)
1	Mariposa	919,463	0.06%	352,241	1,271,704	919,463	0.06%	352,241	1,271,704	-
2	Mendocino	4,408,104	0.31%	1,720,034	6,128,139	4,375,405	0.30%	1,720,034	6,095,439	(32,699)
2	Merced	9,194,589	0.64%	4,917,958	14,112,547	9,339,313	0.65%	4,917,958	14,257,271	144,724
1	Modoc	890,357	0.06%	184,499	1,074,856	890,357	0.06%	184,499	1,074,856	-
1	Mono	1,216,036	0.08%	295,165	1,511,201	1,216,036	0.08%	295,165	1,511,201	-
3	Monterey	12,940,009	0.90%	6,131,196	19,071,205	13,183,425	0.92%	6,131,196	19,314,620	243,416
2	Napa	6,038,420	0.42%	3,356,506	9,394,927	5,986,904	0.42%	3,356,506	9,343,410	(51,516)
2	Nevada	3,808,975	0.27%	2,400,751	6,209,726	3,818,539	0.27%	2,400,751	6,219,290	9,564
4	Orange	122,297,147	8.51%	59,211,312	181,508,459	120,164,504	8.36%	59,211,312	179,375,816	(2,132,643)
2	Placer	11,048,006	0.77%	4,558,204	15,606,210	11,159,534	0.78%	4,558,204	15,717,738	111,528
1	Plumas	1,440,568	0.10%	329,925	1,770,493	1,440,568	0.10%	329,925	1,770,493	-
4	Riverside	57,304,678	3.99%	64,597,280	121,901,957	59,160,046	4.12%	64,597,280	123,757,326	1,855,369
4	Sacramento	61,433,665	4.27%	25,813,019	87,246,684	61,209,295	4.26%	25,813,019	87,022,314	(224,370)
1	San Benito	2,495,213	0.17%	708,994	3,204,207	2,495,213	0.17%	708,994	3,204,207	-
4	San Bernardino	61,302,599	4.27%	29,398,711	90,701,310	63,915,208	4.45%	29,398,711	93,313,919	2,612,609
4	San Diego	122,633,829	8.53%	52,308,432	174,942,261	120,784,499	8.40%	52,308,432	173,092,931	(1,849,330)
4	San Francisco	52,970,090	3.69%	19,733,069	72,703,159	51,406,428	3.58%	19,733,069	71,139,497	(1,563,662)
3	San Joaquin	23,461,660	1.63%	9,007,487	32,469,147	24,037,588	1.67%	9,007,487	33,045,075	575,928
2	San Luis Obispo	10,600,808	0.74%	4,858,780	15,459,588	10,621,053	0.74%	4,858,780	15,479,833	20,245
3	San Mateo	29,671,851	2.06%	7,078,207	36,750,058	29,371,886	2.04%	7,078,207	36,450,093	(299,965)
3	Santa Barbara	18,259,038	1.27%	13,195,220	31,454,258	17,993,905	1.25%	13,195,220	31,189,125	(265,133)
4	Santa Clara	74,242,755	5.17%	25,121,775	99,364,530	72,175,890	5.02%	25,121,775	97,297,665	(2,066,865)
2	Santa Cruz	9,847,247	0.69%	5,160,741	15,007,987	9,777,163	0.68%	5,160,741	14,937,904	(70,084)
2	Shasta	7,442,720	0.52%	6,974,036	14,416,756	7,582,076	0.53%	6,974,036	14,556,112	139,356
1	Sierra	543,747	0.04%	404,430	948,177	543,747	0.04%	404,430	948,177	-
2	Siskiyou	3,236,476	0.23%	1,450,072	4,686,548	3,120,131	0.22%	1,450,072	4,570,203	(116,345)
3	Solano	15,564,443	1.08%	6,901,226	22,465,669	15,885,685	1.11%	6,901,226	22,786,911	321,242
3	Sonoma	18,839,469	1.31%	7,956,170	26,795,639	18,768,651	1.31%	7,956,170	26,724,821	(70,819)
3	Stanislaus	15,356,268	1.07%	7,178,221	22,534,489	15,958,319	1.11%	7,178,221	23,136,541	602,052
2	Sutter	3,399,098	0.24%	1,881,738	5,280,836	3,446,032	0.24%	1,881,738	5,327,770	46,934
2	Tehama	2,902,182	0.20%	1,432,528	4,334,710	2,923,755	0.20%	1,432,528	4,356,283	21,573
1	Trinity	987,046	0.07%	934,026	1,921,072	987,046	0.07%	934,026	1,921,072	-
3	Tulare	12,289,037	0.86%	8,175,505	20,464,542	12,650,956	0.88%	8,175,505	20,826,462	361,920
2	Tuolumne	2,593,980	0.18%	1,385,214	3,979,194	2,559,585	0.18%	1,385,214	3,944,799	(34,395)
3	Ventura	24,255,321	1.69%	15,178,317	39,433,638	24,723,424	1.72%	15,178,317	39,901,740	468,102
2	Yolo	6,451,673	0.45%	4,932,008	11,383,682	6,520,486	0.45%	4,932,008	11,452,495	68,813
2	Yuba	3,199,762	0.22%	1,883,870	5,083,633	3,191,202	0.22%	1,883,870	5,075,072	(8,561)
	Total	**1,437,070,751**	**100%**	**701,936,697**	**2,139,007,447**	**1,437,070,751**	**100%**	**701,936,697**	**2,139,007,447**	**-**

April 5, 2013 Draft -- Draft Only. Final allocations will likely vary.

Effect of THEORETICAL $100M Of New Money on Operations Funding (For Example Only)

		Baseline	Recommendation for FY 13/14	Example if $100M New Money				
		Baseline Operations Funding (Historical Funding Less $261 Million)	Operations Funding (90% Old Model; 10% New Model)	Operations Funding (90% Old Model; 10% New Model) -- Reduced Base for "Old" Due to New Funding Match *	Share of $200 M ($100M of new money and $100M of "old") allocated according to New Workload Model	Total FY 13-14 Allocation If $100M in New Money	Difference from Recommendation For 13/14	Difference from Baseline
Cluster	Court	A [From Column 1 of Table 5]	B [From Column 5 of Table 5]	C	D	E=C+D	F=E-B	G=E-A
4	Alameda	69,729,774	68,372,688	$63,540,995	$7,836,837	$71,377,832	$3,005,144	$1,648,058
1	Alpine	551,961	551,961	$551,961	$25,502	$577,463	$25,502	$25,502
1	Amador	2,079,814	2,079,814	$2,079,814	$216,392	$2,296,206	$216,392	$216,392
2	Butte	7,244,244	7,295,898	$6,780,319	$1,082,998	$7,863,317	$567,419	$619,073
1	Calaveras	1,926,821	1,926,821	$1,926,821	$261,102	$2,187,923	$261,102	$261,102
1	Colusa	1,363,531	1,363,531	$1,363,531	$152,022	$1,515,554	$152,022	$152,022
3	Contra Costa	32,829,308	32,748,735	$30,434,480	$4,468,810	$34,903,291	$2,154,556	$2,073,982
1	Del Norte	2,182,132	2,182,132	$2,182,132	$274,063	$2,456,195	$274,063	$274,063
2	El Dorado	5,917,197	5,929,065	$5,510,076	$842,292	$6,352,368	$423,303	$435,171
3	Fresno	34,446,429	34,394,832	$31,964,253	$4,734,911	$36,699,164	$2,304,332	$2,252,735
1	Glenn	1,797,988	1,797,988	$1,797,988	$192,807	$1,990,794	$192,807	$192,807
2	Humboldt	4,979,272	4,966,225	$4,615,277	$676,638	$5,291,915	$325,690	$312,643
2	Imperial	6,214,106	6,459,609	$6,003,128	$1,209,756	$7,212,883	$753,274	$998,777
1	Inyo	1,700,572	1,700,572	$1,700,572	$193,593	$1,894,165	$193,593	$193,593
3	Kern	28,771,892	29,341,261	$27,267,803	$4,809,586	$32,077,389	$2,736,128	$3,305,497
2	Kings	4,763,776	4,885,304	$4,540,074	$834,362	$5,374,436	$489,132	$610,660
2	Lake	2,902,432	2,890,686	$2,686,410	$388,635	$3,075,045	$184,359	$172,613
1	Lassen	1,887,811	1,887,811	$1,887,811	$279,316	$2,167,127	$279,316	$279,316
4	Los Angeles	390,899,604	393,083,650	$365,305,609	$57,596,847	$422,902,456	$29,818,806	$32,002,851
2	Madera	5,911,038	5,914,131	$5,496,197	$829,187	$6,325,384	$411,253	$414,347
2	Marin	13,484,717	12,994,717	$12,076,420	$1,197,977	$13,274,396	$279,679	-$210,321
1	Mariposa	919,463	919,463	$919,463	$116,253	$1,035,716	$116,253	$116,253
2	Mendocino	4,408,104	4,375,405	$4,066,208	$569,509	$4,635,717	$260,312	$227,613
2	Merced	9,194,589	9,339,313	$8,679,332	$1,485,041	$10,164,373	$825,060	$969,784
1	Modoc	890,357	890,357	$890,357	$78,682	$969,039	$78,682	$78,682
1	Mono	1,216,036	1,216,036	$1,216,036	$145,262	$1,361,297	$145,262	$145,262
3	Monterey	12,940,009	13,183,425	$12,251,792	$2,145,426	$14,397,218	$1,213,793	$1,457,209
2	Napa	6,038,420	5,986,904	$5,563,827	$770,757	$6,334,584	$347,680	$296,164
2	Nevada	3,808,975	3,818,539	$3,548,694	$544,880	$4,093,574	$275,035	$284,599
4	Orange	122,297,147	120,164,504	$111,672,839	$14,090,212	$125,763,051	$5,598,547	$3,465,904
2	Placer	11,048,006	11,159,534	$10,370,924	$1,697,357	$12,068,280	$908,746	$1,020,274
1	Plumas	1,440,568	1,440,568	$1,440,568	$132,763	$1,573,331	$132,763	$132,763
4	Riverside	57,304,678	59,160,046	$54,979,383	$10,585,846	$65,565,229	$6,405,183	$8,260,551
4	Sacramento	61,433,665	61,209,295	$56,883,818	$8,259,812	$65,143,631	$3,934,335	$3,709,965
1	San Benito	2,495,213	2,495,213	$2,495,213	$304,323	$2,799,536	$304,323	$304,323
4	San Bernardino	61,302,599	63,915,208	$59,398,512	$12,200,456	$71,598,967	$7,683,760	$10,296,369
4	San Diego	122,633,829	120,784,499	$112,249,021	$14,532,551	$126,781,572	$5,997,073	$4,147,743
4	San Francisco	52,970,090	51,406,428	$47,773,690	$5,209,793	$52,983,483	$1,577,055	$13,392
3	San Joaquin	23,461,660	24,037,588	$22,338,924	$4,077,710	$26,416,634	$2,379,046	$2,954,974
2	San Luis Obispo	10,600,808	10,621,053	$9,870,495	$1,507,567	$11,378,062	$757,009	$777,254
3	San Mateo	29,671,851	29,371,886	$27,296,263	$3,722,040	$31,018,303	$1,646,417	$1,346,452
3	Santa Barbara	18,259,038	17,993,905	$16,722,329	$2,178,017	$18,900,346	$906,442	$641,309
4	Santa Clara	74,242,755	72,175,890	$67,075,436	$7,476,132	$74,551,569	$2,375,679	$308,813
2	Santa Cruz	9,847,247	9,777,163	$9,086,240	$1,276,359	$10,362,598	$585,436	$515,352
2	Shasta	7,442,720	7,582,076	$7,046,273	$1,233,081	$8,279,354	$697,278	$836,634
1	Sierra	543,747	543,747	$543,747	$26,507	$570,253	$26,507	$26,507
2	Siskiyou	3,236,476	3,120,131	$2,899,640	$289,285	$3,188,925	$68,795	-$47,550
3	Solano	15,564,443	15,885,685	$14,763,091	$2,620,264	$17,383,356	$1,497,671	$1,818,913
3	Sonoma	18,839,469	18,768,651	$17,442,327	$2,530,175	$19,972,502	$1,203,851	$1,133,033
3	Stanislaus	15,356,268	15,958,319	$14,830,593	$2,983,077	$17,813,670	$1,855,350	$2,457,402
2	Sutter	3,399,098	3,446,032	$3,202,512	$539,831	$3,742,343	$296,311	$343,245
2	Tehama	2,902,182	2,923,755	$2,717,142	$435,097	$3,152,239	$228,484	$250,058
1	Trinity	987,046	987,046	$987,046	$129,452	$1,116,498	$129,452	$129,452
3	Tulare	12,289,037	12,650,956	$11,756,951	$2,219,955	$13,976,906	$1,325,949	$1,687,869
2	Tuolumne	2,593,980	2,559,585	$2,378,707	$313,986	$2,692,693	$133,108	$98,713
3	Ventura	24,255,321	24,723,424	$22,976,294	$4,037,995	$27,014,289	$2,290,865	$2,758,967
2	Yolo	6,451,673	6,520,486	$6,059,703	$996,342	$7,056,045	$535,558	$604,371
2	Yuba	3,199,762	3,191,202	$2,965,689	$434,573	$3,400,262	$209,060	$200,499
	Statewide	**1,437,070,751**	**1,437,070,751**	**$1,337,070,751**	**$200,000,000**	**$1,537,070,751**	**$100,000,000**	**$100,000,000**

*Note Cluster 1 courts exempted from 10/90 split in FY 13-14. **Not** exempted from new money.

Funds Not Considered Part of Allocation Formula with Statewide Dollar Amounts for FY 13-14 Allocation (dollar amounts subject to change each fiscal year)

Fund Description	**Fund Source**	**Statewide Amount (For FY 13-14 Allocation Process)**
Security BaseAdjustment	TCTF (45.10)	40,983,089
SJO Adjustment (AB 1058 Comissioner Compensation Removed)	TCTF (45.10)	64,674,907
Court-Appointed Counsel (including DRAFT)	TCTF (45.10)	105,283,990
Jury	TCTF (45.10)	14,931,289
Criminal Justice Realignment (one-time 12-13)	TCTF (45.10)	9,073,000
$30 court reporter fee	TCTF (45.10)	-
Fees Retained by Courts	TCTF (45.10)	17,966,453
Civil Assessments	TCTF (45.10)	95,220,404
Children's waiting room	TCTF (45.10)	4,027,799
Telephonic Appearance	TCTF (45.10)	943,840
Court Interpreters	TCTF (45.45)	89,286,025
Civil Case Coordination	TCTF (45.55)	647,697
Family Law Information Centers	TCTF (45.55)	320,000
Model Self-Help	TCTF (45.55)	891,000
Complex Civil Litigation	IMF	4,001,010
Self-Help	IMF	5,005,141
AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner, Family Law Facilitator, and Staff	GF	48,474,319
Prisoners' Hearings	GF	1,408,137
Service of Process	GF	1,638,813
Interest Income	Local	3,568,960
Investment Income	Local	6,126
Local Fees	Local	60,024,529
Non-Fee Revenues	Local	17,670,937
Enhanced Collections	Local	49,202,024
County Program - Restricted	Local	24,847,948
Reimbursement Other	Local	27,415,279
Other Miscellaneous	Local	14,423,980
Total (not compared to funding need)		701,936,697

Trial Court Budget Working Group Funding Methodology Subcommittee
Court Responses to Recommendation Presented at Regional Meetings
As of April 5, 2013

Court	Submitted By	Comment/Request
Trinity	Laurie Wills, Court Executive Officer	Please review the analysis that was done to arrive at the percentages listing under "Est. S&B Disparity Relative to Local Gov't Pay" (Column N) on worksheet #3A.
San Benito	Gil Solorio, Court Executive Officer	I have a brief question about Draft 9: Tab #2 / Column #3 subtracts $80,118. Tab #4 / Column #13 adds $80,118. Tab #4 / Column #28 adds $226,761 which we determined also includes $80,118. Is it accurate that the figure of $80,118 has been subtracted once but added twice? If the answer is no, please provide clarification at your earliest convenience. Either way, please note that this question is submitted without fanfare and that we appreciate the hard, productive work of the subcommittee. Thanks.
Fresno	Kurt Neuhaus, Principal Accountant	Under "Est. S&B Disparity Relative to Local Gov't Pay" (Column N) on worksheet #3A, how was the 13% derived? What was used to get this number?
Contra Costa	Hon. Barry Goode, Presiding Judge	Do you have a version of this that shows the formulas for all the cells? For example, on Table 5, Col. G and Table 6 Cols D &E have numbers (not formulas) so you cannot tell where those numbers originated. It appears that they should be calculated numbers, and I would like to see how they are calculated.
Del Norte	Lesley Plunkett, Human Resource Manager	I am looking for clarification on the methodology in calculating the two categories below. I need to know what data was used for the Local Government Pay. I am concerned that Del Norte is being reported at 27% higher and need to know what this is based on. 1) Est. S&B Disparity Relative to Local Gov't Pay 2) Estimated Need for Personal Service Costs (Without Pay Disparity) I believe there is an absolute error in this calculation. It will be an incorrect snapshot if CDCR and the local school district was not included in the comparison with other local government considering they two largest employers this court competes. Further clarification would be greatly appreciated. Thank you in advance.

Court	Submitted By	Comment/Request
Inyo	Tammy Grimm, Court Executive Officer	On behalf of the Court, I want to thank all parties involved in the proposed Trial Court Funding Methodology Model for their commitment and dedication to such an important statewide project. Judge Stout and I were very impressed by the informative presentation that was made at the Regional Meeting in Burbank on Friday, March 29, 2013. We both know that a lot of hard work and time went into this incredible proposal, and we are both in support of a model such as this that will ultimately result in a more equitable distribution of trial court funding amongst the 58 California trial Courts. Since I subsequently spoke to both of you after the presentation, I am forwarding you my written concerns to disseminate amongst and bring forth to the members of your Funding Methodology Group and any other interested parties. As a Cluster 1 Court, the Superior Court of California, County of Inyo would like to offer the following comments to consider when analyzing small courts. We appreciate your recognition that, almost without exception, all of the Cluster 1 courts would suffer a significant reduction in their allocation under the new funding methodology. We are also grateful that you are recommending that Cluster 1 courts be exempt from implementation of the 90/10 split in 2013/2014, so to provide adequate time to analyze this anomaly and make appropriate adjustments. We sincerely hope that the Trial Court Budget Working Group (TCBWG) and Judicial Council will adopt that recommendation. To ensure that you have adequate time to investigate the reasons for this variance, to fully evaluate the impacts of the new model on Cluster 1 courts, and to make appropriate adjustments, we respectfully ask you to consider extending the exemption for one additional fiscal year, if necessary, to thoroughly and properly address this "parking lot" issue. Perhaps, to make it clear at this time, your recommendation could be modified to have the Judicial Council retain jurisdiction, if you will, to extend the Cluster 1 exemption as may be necessary and appropriate. In reviewing the data you provided specifically for Inyo, we would like to bring the following discrepancies to the Committee's attention: <u>PROGRAM 90 Salary Amounts</u>: The amount stated in the Draft 8 charts for Inyo's Program 90 expenditures for INYO is <u>severely understated</u> compared to Inyo's <u>actual</u> Program 90 expenses. The amounts stated in the table for Program 90, according to Table 3A, were based on an average from Fiscal Year 08-09 to Fiscal Year 10-11. This places Inyo at a severe disadvantage. This is because I, the new CEO in 2010, deemed that the salaries of Managers in Inyo were too low in comparison to neighboring and other rural courts. Salaries were also compared to the County of Inyo. I increased the salaries to reflect current valuation of each position, with the help of the AOC Human Resources Department in analyzing each position in comparison to other similarly situated Courts. Because these figures are grossly understated—i.e. average of $66,548 per

		Program 90 FTE is really, in our actual costs, closer to $83,000- this impacts our other funding categories/salary allocations when determining our appropriate allocation under this proposed Methodology. How can this be corrected to reflect our true Program 90 expenditures? Can this be adjusted prior to Phase II allocations so that our documented expenses are reflected in the methodology? Estimate of salaries based on BLS, or local government pay reports: Small courts should not be penalized for being slightly over the BLS. Small, rural courts generally have a very small pool of prospective employees to draw from. It is often difficult to recruit and retain qualified individuals. In small courts, employees wear multiple hats and must be cross-trained in all case types, including courtroom and counter responsibilities. The complexities of the job, along with the ability to constantly switch case types and functions, require employees with a higher level of ability than might otherwise be needed. The job demands require us to be able to hire the best and the brightest from the limited pool of employees in our area. It can be argued that our clerk positions are far more demanding than secretarial or other comparable positions in the public sector. Training is expensive, and a court our size must try to retain employees for as long as possible. Having a certain level of disparity to offer a higher rate to our employees is essential when we are competing over basically the same employee pool with the County of Inyo, California Department of Transportation, City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Southern California Edison Company, and the local schools. We must maintain the same- or slightly higher- pay as is given to County and local government workers, or we will lose employees to these other organizations, who offer the same benefits as our Court. While we understand the importance of appropriate salary schedules, the ability to recruit and retain qualified employees capable of competently providing our core functions to the public is critical. Therefore, we would like to know more about the final BLS numbers provided in Draft 8 of the proposed new funding methodology. How were the numbers assigned to each of our Courts determined? Were other factors considered to adjust the final BLS number? If so, what were those numbers? What formula was used to derive each court's "need" relative to local government pay? What were the "local government agencies" and other employers that were utilized in determining this figure? If Courts have a sincere and good faith belief that the BLS number detrimentally devalues their staff to a point where funding is impacted, will there be an internal mechanism to notify the Committee for reevaluation or reconsideration? Weighted Mean for Operating Expenses/Expenses: We are concerned with the amount that has been assigned for OE&E expenses-- $27,928 for Cluster 1 Courts. After removing all programmatic expenses that are not related to TCTF Funding, and also after eliminating one-time project expenses, the remainder for Inyo divided by our FTE totals $37,983. This is over $10,000 more than the Weighted Mean assigned to Cluster 1 Courts. Is there a way to reexamine the Weighted Mean being the

		appropriate calculation? <u>Workload Data/Numbers used</u>: While we believe that a workload/caseload driven model is essential for this new funding formula, we are concerned if all of the data comes from RAS and JBSIS. Was the data regarding workload/caseload gathered from solely RAS and JBSIS? Were other factors or sources considered? If we are relying on the data entered in JBSIS and performed in workload studies of staff and judicial officers, this is concerning. The data used is dependent on the fact that all data in JBSIS was entered correctly and accurately, and that workload studies of judicial officers and staff employees was completed accurately and fairly. Based on this, we urge the Committee to offer a method for allocation adjustments or to present additional information showing the captured statistics to be inaccurate. Thank you for your time and consideration. Please contact me if you have any questions or need any additional information. We thank you for bringing this to the attention of all interested parties.

Program, Element, Component, and Task (PECT) Definitions

Program 10 – Trial Court Operations	The Trial Court Operations program supports activities involving the resolution of cases in the courtroom.
Program 20 – Non-Court Operations	The Non-Court Operations program consists of activities and services that are non-court related.
Program 90 - Court Administration	The Court Administration Program provides essential managerial, administrative, clerical, educational, and technological support to the courts. It also promotes effective relationships between the courts, employees, judges, and the public.

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
10	10.10 Judges and Courtroom Support			1100	Includes salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for the following: ▪ Judges ▪ Temporary judges ▪ Subordinate judicial officers (i.e., court commissioners, referees, and hearing officers) Includes salaries, benefits and other resource costs of personnel that directly support case adjudication as follows: ▪ Courtroom clerks ▪ Secretarial support ▪ Attorneys providing legal research and other legal services to support case adjudication ▪ Court reporters, including transcript costs Does not include supervisors of courtroom staff, unless performing in court operations.
10	10.20 Case Type Services				The Case Type Services element provides essential supportive programs and services that directly assist the court and parties in the adjudication and resolution of cases. This program element ensures the public's access to a safe, fair, and

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
					comprehensible court system.
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.010 Criminal			The services and activities–separate from and in addition to Judges and Courtroom Support—necessary to support criminal case processing issues. Includes costs for counter clerks processing traffic matters.
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.010 Criminal	10.20.010.010 Traffic and Other Infractions	1211	Services and activities that include personnel and other resources—separate from and in addition to Judges and Courtroom Support—necessary to address criminal case processing issues related to traffic misdemeanors (including juvenile traffic), infractions, and related violations of state statutes, city or county ordinances specified as infractions, excluding parking violations. Includes counter clerks processing filings related to traffic and other infractions.
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.010 Criminal	10.20.010.020 Other Criminal Cases	1212	Services and activities that include personnel and other resources—separate from and in addition to Judges and Courtroom Support—necessary to address criminal case processing issues related to felonies, non-traffic misdemeanors, and specialty calendars such as drug courts and other auxiliary programs. Includes costs for counter clerks processing filings related to other criminal cases.
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.020 Civil		1220	Services and activities—separate from and in addition to Judges and Courtroom Support—necessary to support civil case processing issues related to actions other than family and children cases. Also includes services and activities necessary to support a specialized civil calendar, provide assistance with the process and forms for small claims (i.e., a minor civil case for monetary judgment with a value of $5,000 or less), and provide dispute resolution assistance to the public and any auxiliary programs or services that do not fit in any of the above categories. Includes costs for counter clerks processing filings related to civil cases.
10	10.20 Case Type	10.20.030 Families			Services and activities—separate from and in addition to Judges and Courtroom Support—necessary to support the following tasks:

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
	Services	and Children			▪ Family and Children Services ▪ Probate, Guardianship & Mental Health Services ▪ Juvenile Dependency Services ▪ Juvenile Delinquency Services Includes Family and Children case processing and other staff and resources to support the above tasks.
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.030 Families and Children	10.20.030.010 Families and Children Services	1231	Activities and services associated with: ▪ Mandatory child custody mediation, custody evaluations and investigations ▪ Screenings and assessments for domestic violence and assignment of services ▪ Pre-marital evaluations ▪ Stepparent adoption services, conciliation, consultation, and other Family and Children Services ▪ The support of specialty Family Law calendars ▪ AB 1058 funded Family Law Facilitators ▪ Non-AB 1058 funded costs associated with Family Law Facilitators ▪ Family Code §3150 Court-Appointed Counsel costs ▪ Counter activities ▪ Auxiliary programs, such as orientation activities for mediation, evaluation, parent education activities both brief and extended for high-conflict litigants, specialized settlement conferencing, special masters activities, supervised visitation activities, litigant response activities, program evaluations, and other Family and Children Services
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.030 Families & Children	10.20.030.020 Probate, Guardianship & Mental Health Services	1232	Investigation, mediation and hearing services for probate, guardianship, and conservatorship matters.
10	10.20	10.20.030	10.20.030.030	1233	Activities and services include the following:

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
	Case Type Services	Families & Children	Juvenile Dependency Services		▪ Court-appointed counsel for children and parents in juvenile dependency proceedings ▪ Dependency mediation ▪ Psychiatric evaluations ▪ Costs associated with CASA
10	10.20 Case Type Services	10.20.030 Families & Children	10.20.030.040 Juvenile Delinquency Services	1234	Includes costs associated with teen and peer courts, restorative justice programs, juvenile drug courts, community courts, and juvenile delinquency mediation.
10	10.30 Operational Support				Activities that provide non-case-type specific support for court operations, including the management of files and calendars of the courts.
10	10.30 Operational Support	10.30.010 Other Support Operations		1310	Staff and supervisory positions that are not dedicated to a specific courtroom or case-type services (i.e., criminal, civil, or families and children). Examples includes staff who: ▪ Perform activities that provide public access to the courts, including but not limited to staff who are dedicated to serving the public at the public counter or on the telephone and who are assigned to exhibit rooms ▪ Manage files and calendar ▪ Store and retrieve court records ▪ Perform clerical functions for the trial court's appellate activities
10	10.30 Operational Support	10.30.020 Court Interpreters		1320	Includes services performed by certified and non-certified contract interpreters, staff interpreters, and interpreter coordinators, defined as follows: ▪ Certified and non-certified contract interpreters are not court employees. Their services are provided on a per diem basis and funded as professional and consultant services. ▪ Staff interpreters are regular employees of the court and receive salary and benefits. ▪ Interpreter coordinators perform the daily assignment of qualified court interpreters.
10	10.30	10.30.030		1330	This program ensures the right to a jury trial through the management of juror

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
	Operational Support	Jury Services			summons, selection, facilities in the court, and compensation. Under TCTF include only criminal but not civil and grand jury costs for: ▪ Jury Commissioners, who are responsible for collecting lists of qualified prospective jurors, submitting lists to the court, and managing the jury program ▪ Jury fees, jury coordination, child and dependent care for jurors, and jury sequestration Under Non-TCTF include any non-reimbursed civil costs.
10	10.30 Operational Support	10.30.040 Security		1340	Includes security services provided by the county sheriff, marshals, private contract security personnel (i.e., Guardsmark), and court attendants whose primary purpose is court security. Includes the following types of security costs **for which the court was paying as of January 1, 2003,** as included in Senate Bill 1396 (Superior Court Law Enforcement Act of 2002): ▪ Personnel that provide courtroom and internal security ▪ Personnel that provide entrance screening security ▪ Personnel that provide in-courthouse custody to secure housing and movement of prisoners within the courtroom and court facility ▪ Personnel, up to the level of captain, that provide supervision/management of personnel providing court security at least 0.25 FTE ▪ Purchase and maintenance of security equipment
20	20.10 Non-Court Operations	20.10.010 Enhanced Collections		2110	Includes activities performed to collect debt related to fines, fees, penalties, forfeitures, etc. Includes costs for the following: ▪ Personnel that perform debt collection activities ▪ Services provided by contract debt collection agencies

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
					▪ Operating expenses associated with debt collection activities
20	20.10 Non-Court Operations	20.10.020 Other Non-Court Operations		2120	Includes non-court operation activities and services, such as grand jury, pre-trial services, small claims advisory, and dispute resolution.
90	90.10 Executive Office			9100	The primarily responsibility of the Executive Office is the direction of all administrative activities for the trial courts, including the following: ▪ Court Executive/Administrative Officer ▪ Deputy Court Executive or Court Administrative Officer ▪ Secretarial and administrative support for the above. Includes costs for services provided to judicial officers.
90	90.20 Fiscal Services			9200	Includes the Chief Financial Officer and personnel associated with the development of court budgets, including accounting and all aspects of financial management.
90	90.30 Human Resources			9300	Includes the following: ▪ Personnel Director, Training Officer, staff responsible for the recruitment and retention of qualified court employees, and staff charged with employee relations, including labor relations and collective bargaining ▪ Includes costs relating to in-house education and training for judicial officers and court staff (CJER, local programs, and all other providers, as well as consultant costs)
90	90.40 Business and Facilities Services			9400	Activities and services include the following: ▪ Personnel and costs associated with building maintenance, providing business services and supplies, and procurement ▪ Telecommunication costs ▪ Costs associated with legal and contractual services, intergovernmental charges and other charges associated with the courts, and any other administrative costs ▪ Activities associated with the management of court fixed assets
90	90.50			9500	The ability of trial courts to provide adequate services to the public depends upon

Program	Element	Component	Task	Functional Area	Definitions
	Information Technology				efficacious and timely case processing and the expeditious provision of case data. Adequate court management systems allow courts to comply with existing statues, rules of court, standards of judicial administration, and other mandates concerning public access to court information, records management, and electronic filing. In addition, adequate case management systems enable the courts to share data and information with local, state and federal partners in the justice system. Includes costs for the following: ▪ Chief Information Officer and support personnel ▪ Computer equipment and activities needed to support the business of the court, including Case Management Systems, Criminal Justice Information Systems and electronic communication between law enforcement agencies and other courts. ▪ Technology consulting services ▪ Technology training activities for judicial and non-judicial employees

FY 2012–13
Schedule 7A

Salary and Position Worksheet

General Directions and Detailed Instructions

Due no later than June 20, 2012

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FY 2012–13

General Directions

Schedule 7A

General Directions

Overview

Budget Reporting Overview

Completing the Schedule 7A – salary and position worksheets (Schedule 7A) is the first step in the budget reporting process. Courts budget for the salaries and benefits for all authorized positions in the Schedule 7A. In the second step, courts budget for Operating Expenses & Equipment (OE&E) and Special Items of Expense (SIE) in the Budget Upload Template that is pre-populated with their Schedule 7A's salary and benefits data. Courts may budget salary and benefits savings for vacant positions in the Budget Upload Template. Once the Budget Upload Template is completed and approved by the court, it is loaded into the final "version zero" and the court's Schedule 1 is generated.

Budgeting for Personal Services

Courts budget for salaries and all benefits including workers' compensation and unemployment insurance for all authorized positions in the Schedule 7A. Other Personal Services expenses, such as overtime, judges' salaries and benefits (for applicable courts), retiree health benefits, and salary and benefit savings are budgeted in the Budget Upload Template.

Schedule 7A

Except for overtime, judges' salaries and benefits, and retiree health benefits, courts budget all personal services expenditures related to authorized court employee positions in the Schedule 7A. The completed Schedule 7A is due to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Budget, Data, and Technical Support Unit (BDTSU) by **June 20, 2012**.

Budget Upload Template

In the Budget Upload Template, courts budget their revenues, OE&E and SIE expenditures. Although the salaries and benefits of all authorized positions are pre-populated in the Budget Upload Template, courts can adjust for salary and benefits savings for vacant positions.

Schedule 1

Courts budget their revenues, OE&E, and SIE expenditures by PECT in the Schedule 1. Data in each court's Budget Upload Template is used to populate the Schedule 1 which becomes the court's certified budget for the year.

Schedule 7A Worksheets

The Schedule 7A contains the following worksheets:

- Checklist
- Contact Information
- Comments
- 7A Summary
- Quarterly Report of Changes of Authorized Positions (QCAP) Summary and Certification
- QCAP for the 3rd and 4th Quarter
- Schedule 7A
- Facility
- Retirement
- Other Salary Driven Benefits
- Non-Salary Driven Benefits
- Base Salary Adjustment
- Reference

The specific instructions for completing each worksheet are provided in the "Instructions for Completing the Schedule 7A Worksheets" section.

General Guidelines

Positions to Report in the Schedule 7A

Courts should report all authorized positions in their court as of **July 1, 2012**. Authorized positions include those that are filled or vacant and full-time or part-time. Do not report positions such as contract employees that are not paid through payroll. Expenditures related to contract positions are budgeted as General Consultant and Professional Services and budgeted as OE&E in the Schedule 1.

Positions

Positions must be entered as Full-Time Equivalents (FTEs).

Program, Element, Component and Task (PECT)

Each position must be assigned to a PECT using a Functional Area code. Use the corresponding Functional Area codes to assign positions to the twelve (12) Trial Court Operations, two (2) Non-Court Operations, or five (5) Court Administration PECT areas. PECT definitions can be found in the PECT Definitions document.

Administrative Positions

Positions that should be assigned to the Administration PECT are those that provide administrative support services to court operations staff. Positions with "administrative" classifications should not necessarily be assigned to an administration PECT. For example, positions assigned to a

"fiscal services" model class, such as accountants, who perform accounting services related to enhanced or regular collections, should not necessarily be assigned to the Fiscal Services PECT, as such services are operational in nature.

Model Class Code

Courts must assign every position a single model classification number that is from the Trial Court Uniform Model Classification (TCUMC) reference table, which contains a list, including definitions, of all valid model classification numbers. Do not modify existing or create new model classification numbers.

Subordinate Judicial Officers

All Commissioner, Referee, and Hearing Officer Positions must be assigned to the Judges and Courtroom Support PECT (FA 1100).

Temporary Help and Court Security Employees

Temporary help must be assigned model class 5999 (Temporary Help) and court security employees must be assigned model class 6010a or 6010b.

Retirement Plan

Each position must be assigned to a Retirement Plan.

Employee Organizational Unit

Each position must be assigned to an employee organizational unit, and, if applicable, to its associated bargaining unit and union.

Monthly Beginning Salary Step and Last Salary Step

Each position must include monthly beginning and last salary step for the position classifications. Steps for positions paid on an hourly or other basis should be converted to a monthly basis.

Annual Salaries and Negotiated Salary Increases (NSIs)

Salaries should include NSIs if negotiations are binding and if they are effective during the fiscal year. NSIs that will be in effect for less than a full year should be prorated.

Filled and Vacant Positions

Each position must be designated as filled (1) or vacant (0).

Quarterly Report of Changes of Authorized Positions

Any additions or deletions to authorized positions reported in the Schedule 7A must be reported in the Quarterly Report of Changes of Authorized Positions (QCAP). Each quarter, courts must report authorized positions that have been added, deleted, or reclassified; what the fiscal impact of those changes was; and how the changes will be funded on an ongoing basis.

Revisions and Position Reporting

Schedule 7A Revisions

No revisions after June 20, 2012 will be accepted, unless the court has coordinated and has an agreement with Colin Simpson, Budget, Data, and Technical Support Unit.

Amendments to reported positions after June 20, 2012 must be reported in the Quarterly Report of Changes of Authorized Positions (QCAP).

Reporting Position Changes

The total authorized positions reported in the FY 2012–13 Schedule 7A must equal the sum of the positions reported in the FY 2011–12 Schedule 7A and net positions added and/or deleted in the FY 2010–11 QCAP. The final reconciling QCAP should be submitted along with the Schedule 7A.

FY 2012–13

Detailed Instructions

Schedule 7A

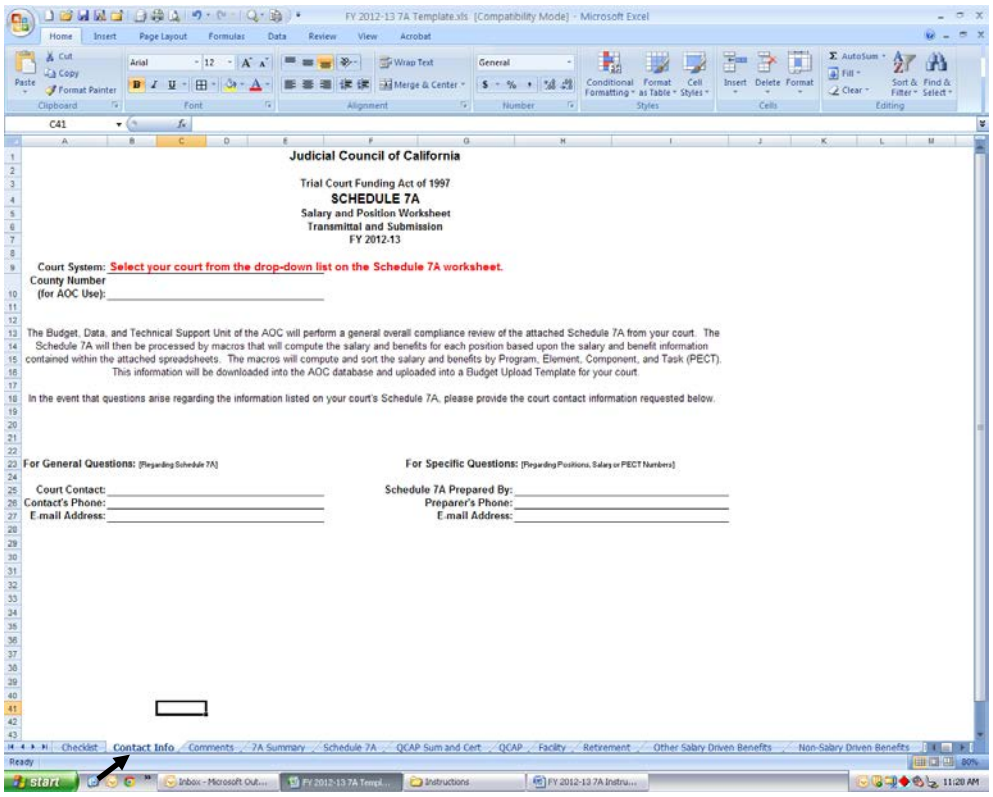
Instructions for Completing the Schedule 7A Worksheets

Opening / Saving Files

Please open the Excel file attached to the transmitting e-mail and save. We recommend that courts save two copies; the original should be used as a backup and the other copy should be used as a working copy.

- The Schedule 7A worksheet contains your court's prior-year information
- Open the saved working copy of the template file

Contact Information



Click on the **"Contact Info"** tab

Begin at cell B25 and fill in all the data requested for court contacts. Please provide court contact and preparer name, phone number and e-mail address on the contact information worksheet. This data will provide the AOC with information on whom to contact for both general and detailed questions about the Schedule 7A.

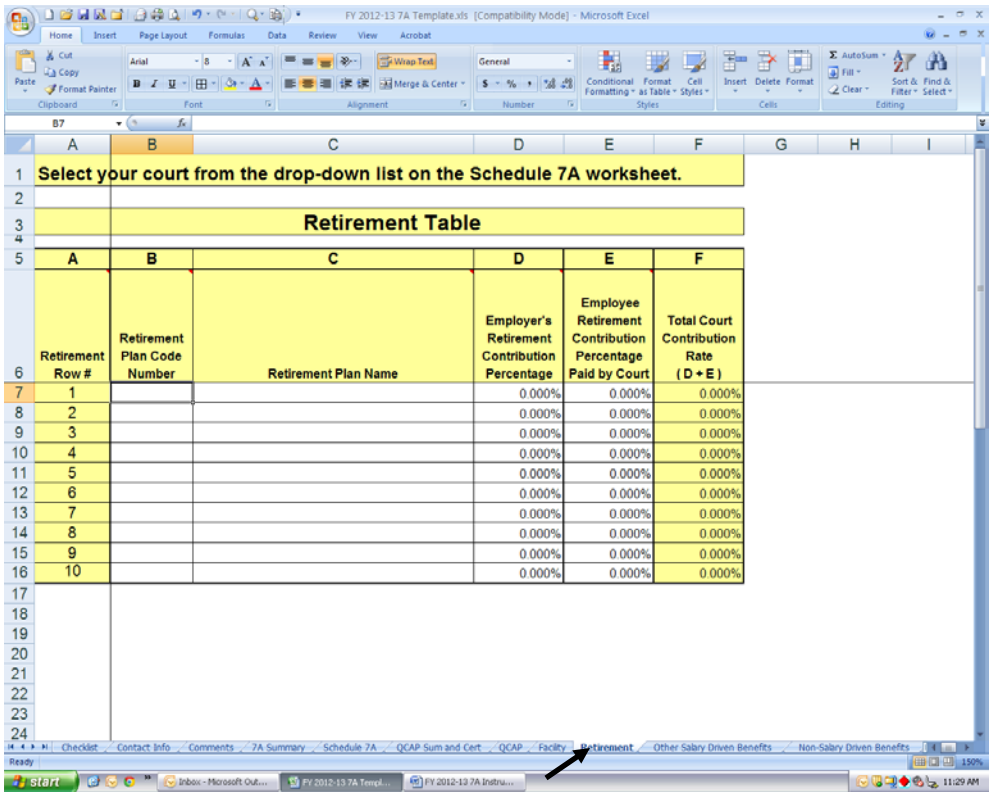
The Benefits Worksheets

The Excel file that contains your court-specific Schedule 7A worksheets includes three benefit-related worksheets:

- Retirement
- Other Salary Driven Benefits
- Non-Salary Driven Benefits.

Courts will find it easier to complete the benefit-related worksheets before completing the Schedule 7A worksheet.

Retirement Worksheet



Click on the "**Retirement**" tab

Step-by-Step Procedures

<u>Retirement Table</u>

Column A: Retirement Row #.

Pre-populated, no data entry is required in this column. This is the number to assign to each position in Column H of the 7A worksheet.

Column B: Retirement Plan Code Number

Update and list the Retirement Plan Code Numbers used within your court.

Column C: Retirement Plan Name

List a name that is distinguishable by your court in order to identify one Retirement Plan Name from another. The plan(s) should be either under the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), a county retirement system pursuant to the County Employees' Retirement Law of 1937 (GC Section 31450 et seq) or "1937 Act", or an independent retirement system.

Column D: Employer's Retirement Contribution Percentage Rate

For each retirement plan, enter the percentage per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards the employer's retirement contribution. This rate can be obtained from your payroll office.

If applicable, also include the percentage per FTE that is related to Pension Obligation Bonds (POB) and Cost of Participation (COP). This rate can be obtained from your payroll office.

Column E: Employee Retirement Contribution Percentage Paid by Court

For each retirement plan, enter the percentage per FTE that your court contributes towards the employee contribution. If your court does not pay this benefit, the percentage should be zero.

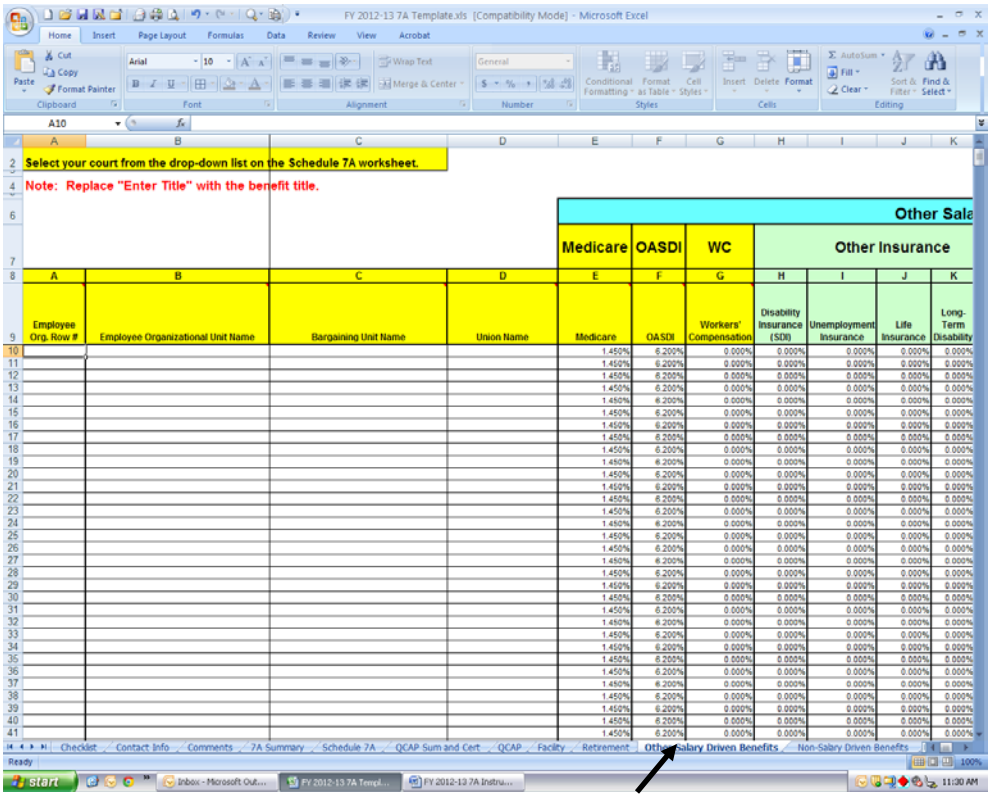
Please provide any comments and/or information to aid in the accurate interpretation of your court's retirement contributions in the Comments worksheet.

Print a copy of this worksheet for use in completing the Schedule 7A worksheet.

How Retirement Budget is Computed

The retirement budget for the position(s) in each row in the Schedule 7A worksheet is computed by multiplying the budgeted total salary (Column Q) by the "Total Court Contribution Rate" percentage (in the Retirement Benefits worksheet (Column F) that corresponds to the retirement plan code row number indicated in the Schedule 7A worksheet (Column H).

Other Salary-Driven Benefits Worksheet



Click on the **"Other Salary-Driven Benefits"** tab

Step-by-Step Procedures

<u>Other Salary-Driven Benefits Table</u>

Column A: Employee Org. Row

This is the number to be assigned to each position in Column E of the 7A worksheet.

Column B: Employee Organizational Unit Name

List each employee organization (bargaining unit name if the same) represented within your court.

Column C: Bargaining Unit Name

Enter the name of the bargaining unit that represents the employee organizational unit (e.g., Professional Unit). If the two names are the same, enter the name of the employee organizational unit. If the employee organization unit is not represented by a bargaining unit, enter "None".

Column D: Union Name

Enter the name of the union that represents the bargaining unit (e.g., SEIU).

Column E: Medicare

The percentage for Medicare (1.45%) is pre-filled for employees in each employee organizational unit.

Note: Courts should not budget more than 1.45% for Medicare. Courts that provide a benefit to offset the employees' Medicare contribution should budget the benefit in the Other Salary Driven Benefits or Non Salary Driven Benefits worksheets.

Column F: OASDI

The percentage for OASDI (Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance) or Social Security (6.2%) is pre-filled for employees in each employee organizational unit. Most courts are required to pay 6.2% OASDI. If courts are exempt from paying OASDI, courts can override the pre-filled 6.2% and enter 0%. For salaries of $110,100 and above, the percentage will be applied only up to $110,100.

Note: Courts should not budget more than 6.2% for OASDI. Courts that provide a benefit to offset the employees' OASDI contribution should budget the benefit in the Other Salary Driven Benefits or Non Salary Driven Benefits worksheets.

Column G: Workers' Compensation

For each employee organizational unit, enter the percentage per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards workers' compensation.

Columns H-L: Other Insurance

For each employee organizational unit, enter the percentage per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards other insurance, including state disability, unemployment, life, long-term disability, and other insurance.

Column M: Deferred Compensation

For each employee organizational unit, enter the percentage per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards deferred compensation. *Do not include retirement benefits already budgeted in the Retirement worksheet.*

Columns N-T: Other Benefits

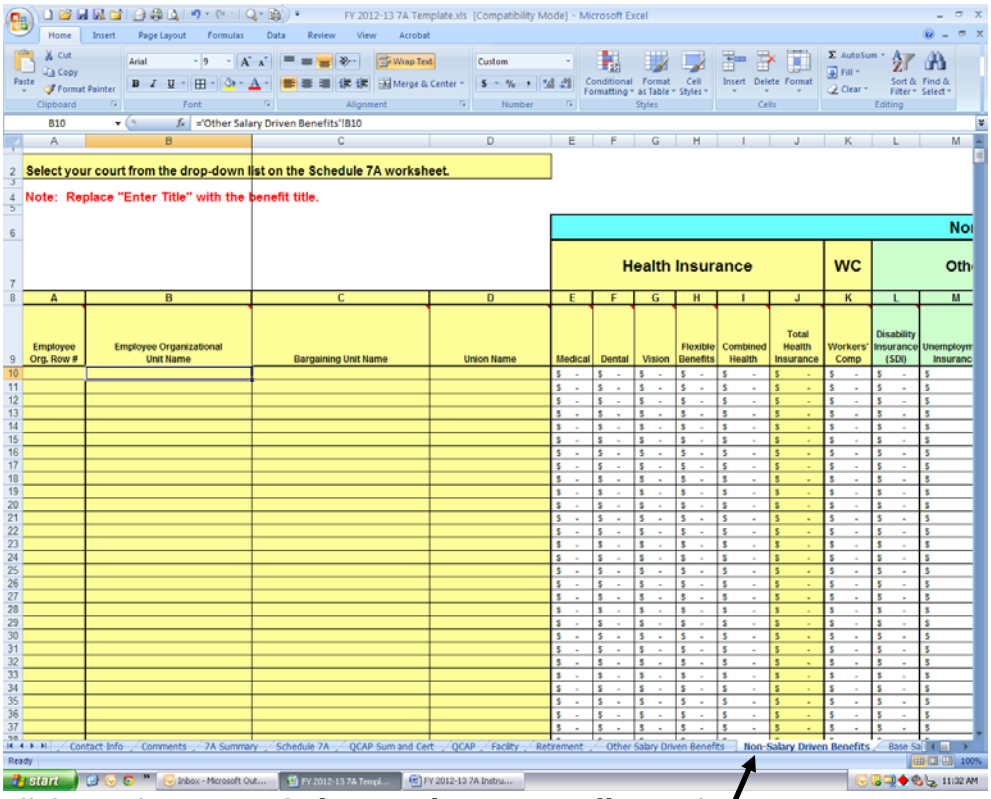
For each employee organizational unit, identify other salary driven benefits provided by your court by *replacing the "Enter Title" label with a description of the benefit provided*, and then enter the percentage per FTE. *Do not include retirement benefits already budgeted in the Retirement worksheet.*

How Other Salary-Driven Benefits Budget is Computed

The Other Salary Driven Benefits budget is computed by multiplying the budgeted total salary (Column Q) in each row in the Schedule 7A worksheet by the following percentages that correspond to the employee organizational unit row number in the Other Salary Driven Benefits worksheet:

- Combined Medicare and OASDI percentage
- Workers' Compensation percentage
- Total Other Insurance percentage
- Deferred Compensation percentage
- Total Other Benefits percentage

Non-Salary Driven Benefits Worksheet



Click on the "**Non-Salary Driven Benefits**" tab

Step-by-Step Procedures

Column-by-Column Procedures

Non-Salary Driven Benefits Table

Column A: Employee Org. Row

Pre-populated from the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet, no data entry is required in this column. This is the number assigned to each position in Column E of the 7A worksheet.

Column B: Employee Organizational Unit Name.

Pre-populated from the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet, no data entry is required in this column.

Column C: Bargaining Unit Name

Pre-populated from the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet, no data entry is required in this column.

Column D: Union Name

Pre-populated from the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet, no data entry is required in this column.

Columns E – J: Health Insurance

Courts should determine the total annual cost for health insurance for each employee organizational unit. For coverage that has variable rates, such as medical insurance, where the rate is dependent upon either “employee only”, “employee plus one”, or “family”, estimate the total cost for the current year of employee coverage by organizational unit, then divide the total cost by the number of employees covered.

Column E: Medical

Enter the average cost per FTE for medical insurance in each organizational unit.

Column F: Dental

Enter the average cost per FTE for dental insurance in each organizational unit.

Column G: Vision

Enter the average cost per FTE for vision insurance in each organizational unit.

Column H: Flexible Benefits

Enter the average cost per FTE for flexible benefits insurance in each organizational unit.

Column I: Combined Health

If your court is unable to identify separately each group insurance cost, enter the total amount in Column I. For example, if your court can separate the cost for medical but is unable to separate the costs for dental and vision, then enter the average costs for medical in Column E and enter the combined average costs for dental and vision in Column I.

Column J: Total Health Insurance

No data entry is required. Column J is the sum of Columns E – I.

Column K: Workers' Compensation

For each employee unit, enter the average total cost per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards workers' compensation. *Do not enter an amount if you already budgeted workers' compensation as a salary-driven benefit in the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet.*

Columns L-P: Other Insurance

For each employee unit, enter the average total cost per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards other insurance, including state disability, unemployment, life, long-term disability, and other insurance. *Do not enter an amount if you already budgeted insurance as a salary-driven benefit in the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet.*

Column Q: Deferred Compensation

For each employee organizational unit, enter the average cost per FTE that your court is required to contribute towards deferred compensation. *Do not include deferred compensation amounts you already budgeted as retirement benefits budgeted in the Retirement worksheet or salary-driven benefits in the Other Salary Driven Benefits worksheet.*

Columns R-X: Other Benefits

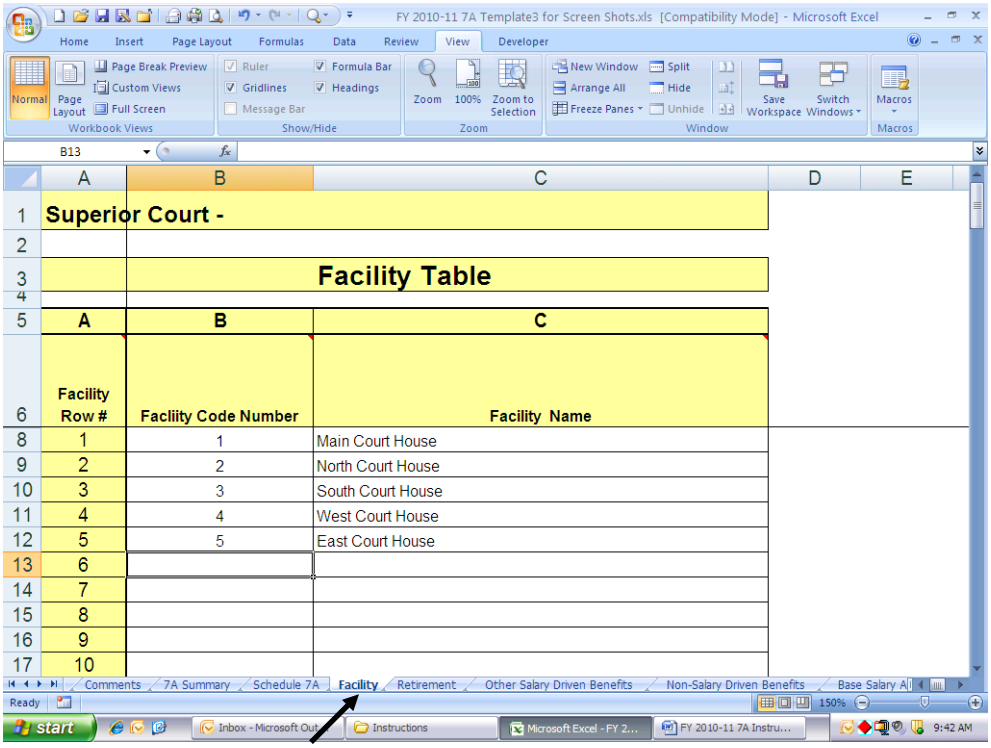
For each employee unit, identify other non-salary-driven benefits provided by your court by *replacing the "Enter Title" label with a description of the benefit provided*, and then enter the average cost per FTE. *Do not include other benefits amounts you already budgeted as retirement benefits in the Retirement worksheet or salary-driven benefits in the Other Salary Driven Benefits worksheet.*

How Non-Salary Driven Benefits Budget is Computed

The Non-Salary-Driven Benefits budgets are computed by multiplying the Position FTE amount (Column I) in each row in the Schedule 7A by the following average cost per FTE that corresponds to the employee organizational unit row number in the Non-Salary Driven Benefits worksheet:

- Total Health Insurance average cost per FTE
- Workers' Compensation average cost per FTE
- Total Other Insurance average cost per FTE
- Total Deferred Compensation average cost per FTE
- Total Other Benefits average cost per FTE

Facility Worksheet



Click on the **"Facility"** tab

Step-by-Step Procedures

For each facility or building in your court that is the principal place of employment for each authorized position provide the following data in the Facility worksheet.

<u>Facility Table</u>

Column A: Facility Row

Pre-populated, no data entry is required in this column.

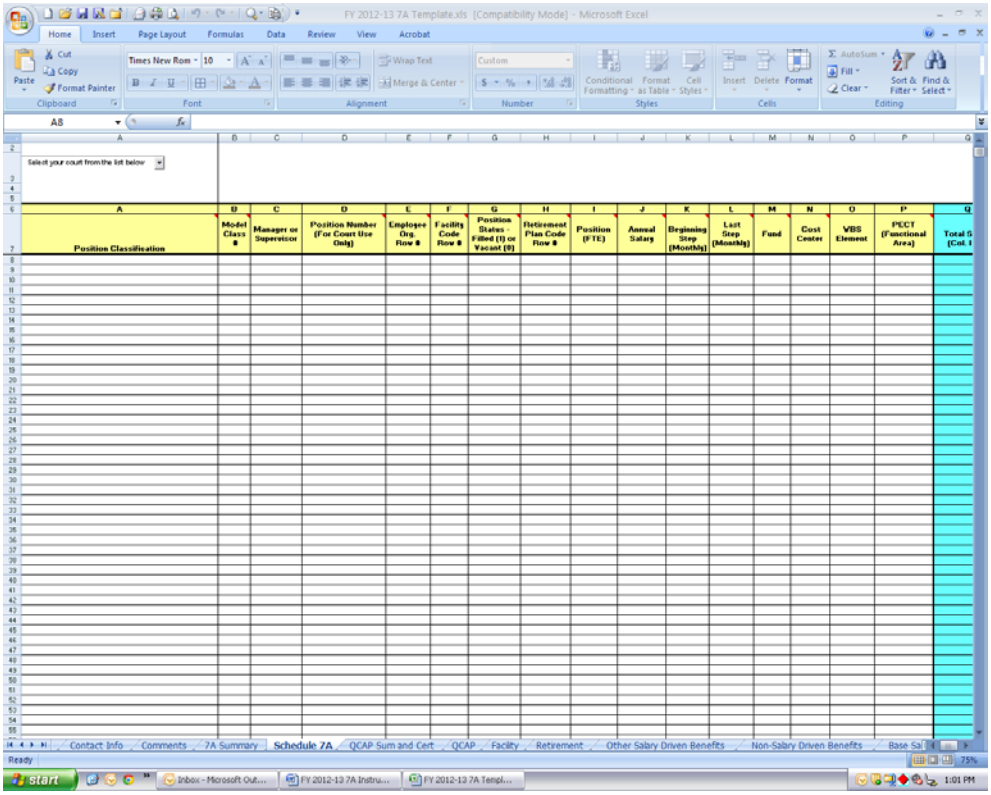
Column B: Facility Code Number

List the Facility Code Numbers, if any, which identify facilities or buildings used by your court.

Column C: Facility Name

List a name that is used by your court to uniquely identify one facility or building from another.

Schedule 7A Worksheet



Click on the **"Schedule 7A"** tab

Each court's Schedule 7A template contains last fiscal year's information. The prior-year data should be updated as necessary. Your court-specific position information from last year's budget submittal will be displayed in Columns A through P.
The name of your court will appear in cell 'A3' and on all the benefit worksheets, the Contact Info worksheet, Comments worksheet, 7A Summary, QCAP Summary and Certification, QCAP worksheet, Facility worksheet, and Base Salary Adjustment worksheet.

The Schedule 7A worksheet is protected; inserting or deleting rows or columns is not possible. However, beginning with row 8, the data in columns A through P can be deleted and/or modified. Please read the instructions for modifying data before updating the Schedule 7A worksheet.

Instructions for Modifying Data

Cutting, Copying **and Pasting in the Schedule 7A**

Many of the cells in the schedule 7a check the data entered. Theses checks are based on the particular cell and the data being entered. Please follow the following guidelines to insure the data is accurate, being checked properly, and avoids errors.

- Do not use the cut method. Cutting can remove or change the data validation for a cell which could make proper data entry impossible.
- When deleting data use the delete or backspace key. Do not use the space bar.
- To Copy or Move data use the copy and paste methods
- To remove an entire row from the Schedule 7A select columns A through P and press the delete key. You cannot remove a row by selecting the row and deleting it.

Adding New Positions

1. Delete the contents of an entire row and then input the required data in each column
2. Go to the first blank row at the bottom of the worksheet and enter the new data in each column.

Example: To add new positions to the Schedule 7A worksheet, go to the first blank row at the bottom of the worksheet and enter the required data in each column. Alternatively, if the data for the new position is essentially the same as the one already listed, you can copy and paste (Columns A through P) to the first blank row as follows:

1. Select columns A through P of the row(s) to be copied
2. Click on the “copy” icon at the top of the worksheet screen
3. Move to the first cell of the first blank row
4. Click on the “paste” icon at the top of the worksheet screen
5. The new row(s) should be filled with the data from the original row(s)
6. Update the data in the new row(s) (e.g., position classification, model classification number, PECT code) as appropriate

Step-by-Step Procedures

Column A: Position Classification

Indicate the actual classification title used by your court for each position.

Column B: Model Class Number

Use only the valid model classification number from TCUMC. Use the model classification number that most closely represents the work assigned to this position. If the position covers the work of more than one model class number, select the model class number that represents the larger portion of time.

Note the following:

- Include model classification numbers for vacant positions
- Use the model classification number (5999) for Temporary Help

- Temporary Help includes interns or student workers who work less than 180 days
- Only Shasta and Trinity can budget for court security using model classification numbers 6010A & 6010B

Column C: Manager or Supervisor

In each row, indicate whether the position is a manager, supervisor, or other. If a manager, enter "Manager". If a supervisor, enter "Supervisor". If neither, enter "Other."

Supervisors are generally identified as being those who supervise only non-supervisory staff. Managers are typically defined as those employees who serve as second level supervisors or higher, meaning that they supervise other supervisors and/or managers. It is possible that a manager also supervises non-supervisory staff.

Column D: Position Number (for Court Use Only)

Update position number used by court as appropriate.

Column E: Employee Org. Row Number

Enter the Org. No. in Column A from the "Other Salary Driven Benefits" worksheet that corresponds to each position's Employee Organizational Unit Name.

Column F: Facility Code Row Number

Enter the Facility Code Row # from the "Facility" worksheet that corresponds to each position's principal place of employment.

Column G: Filled or Vacant Position

Identify whether each authorized position is filled or vacant.

- Enter "1" if the position is filled as of July 1, 2012
- Enter "0" if the position is vacant as of July 1, 2012

Column H: Retirement Plan Code Row Number

Enter the Row No. from Column A of the "Retirement" worksheet that corresponds to each position's retirement plan.

Column I: Position (FTE)

Indicate the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) positions for that position's classification. If an employee's assignment is less than one FTE (1 FTE equaling 100% or full time in that position), enter the percentage as a decimal (e.g., 0.25).

Employees who perform tasks in more than one PECT, are funded from more than one funding source or fund, or are assigned to more than one cost center need to have a percentage of their position listed on separate rows for each PECT area, fund, and/or

cost center. The respective percentage of their position is then listed on each line in column I.

Courts are allowed to set their own minimum percentage of time allotted to each PECT, fund, funding source, or cost center.

Column J: Annual Salary

Enter the annual salary for the position for FY 2012-13, as follows:

Do Include:

- Merit Salary Adjustments (MSAs) for FY 2012-13 (pro-rated, if applicable). For example, if the MSA is effective October 1, 2012, the court should include only nine months of the adjustment.
- Step increases for FY 2012-13
- Shift differentials
- Out-of-class pay, if substantial and for a prolonged length of time (over 90 days)
- Negotiated Salary Increases (NSIs) or general salary increases that become effective during FY 2012-13 (pro-rated). For example, if the court is implementing salary increases effective January 1, 2013, the court should include only six months of the increase.
- Bilingual pay, longevity pay, etc.
- Generally, the monthly base salary should fall within the "Beginning Step (Monthly)" and the "Last Step (Monthly)".

Do Not Include:

- Overtime, vacation, sick leave, vacation buy-outs, etc.

Column K: Beginning Step (Monthly)

Enter the monthly beginning salary step for each position for FY 2012-13.

- Include the lowest monthly salary paid for each position's classification
- Include only monthly salary amount (e.g., convert hourly wage to monthly salary)
- Include the same salary amount for Monthly Beginning Step and Monthly Last Step if there is a "locked" range or no salary range

Column L: Last Step (Monthly)

Enter the monthly last salary step for this position for FY 2012-13. If the individual in this position is on a longevity step, enter the monthly value of that longevity step.

- Include the highest monthly salary paid for the position's classification
- Include only monthly salary amount (e.g., convert hourly wage to monthly salary)
- Include the same salary amount for Monthly Beginning Step and Monthly Last Step if there is a "locked" range or no salary range

Column M: Fund

Each position must be assigned a fund that exists in Phoenix. If a position is funded from multiple sources, the position must be split and displayed on multiple rows. Only one fund may be listed per row.

Column N: Cost Center

Each position must be assigned a cost center (or fund center) that exists in Phoenix. If a position is assigned to multiple cost centers, the position must be split and displayed on multiple rows. Only one cost center may be listed per row.

Column O: WBS Element

Where applicable, assign a Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) element for a position. If a position is assigned to multiple WBS elements, the position should be split and displayed on multiple rows, as only one WBS element may be listed per row.

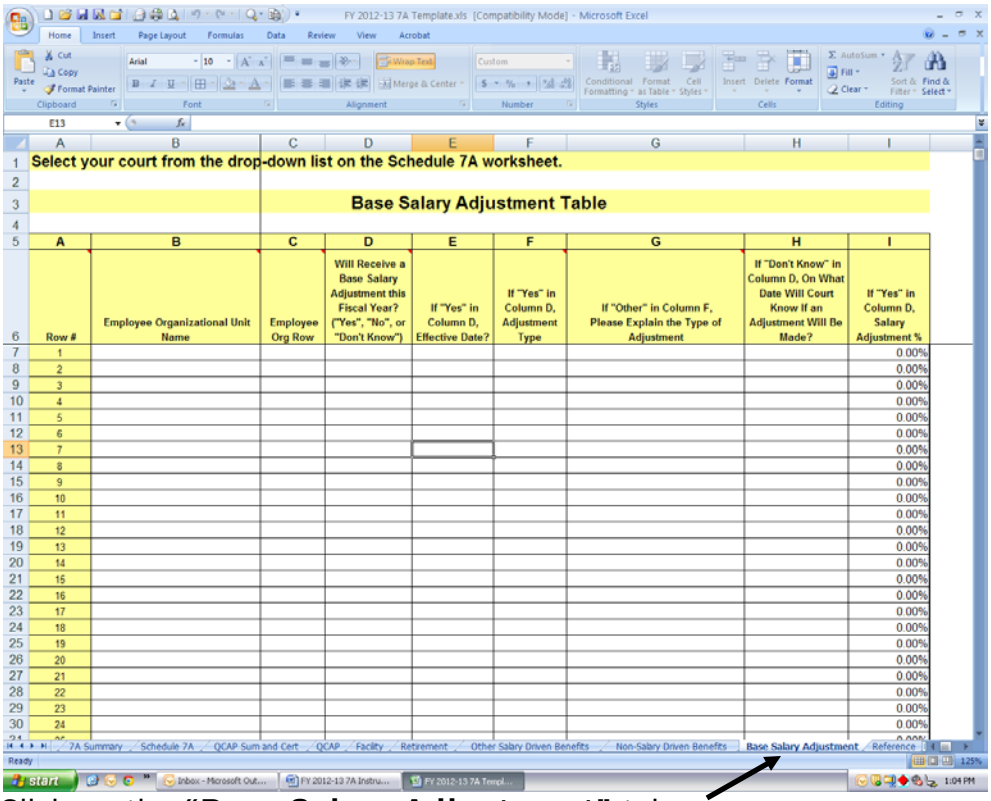
Column P: P.E.C.T. (Functional Area)

Using the corresponding Functional Area code, enter the PECT where each position is assigned. See the PECT Definitions document. All Commissioner, Referee, and Hearing Officer Positions must be budgeted in Judges and Courtroom Support PECT (Functional Area 1100). If a position is assigned to multiple PECTs, the position must be split and displayed on multiple rows. Only one PECT may be listed per row.

Column Q: Total Salary

No data entry is required in this column. This cell contains a formula that multiplies Column I and Column J.

Base Salary Adjustment Worksheet



Click on the **"Base Salary Adjustment"** tab

<u>Column-by-Column Procedures</u>

Columns B and C are populated with the employee organization unit (EOU) data from the Other Salary-Driven Benefits worksheet.

Column D: Will Receive a Base Salary Adjustment this Fiscal Year? ("Yes", "No" or "Don't Know")

For each EOU, select "Yes" if your court will provide a base salary adjustment during the fiscal year, select "No" if your court will not provide a salary adjustment during the fiscal year, or select "Don't Know" if your court does not yet know if a salary adjustment will be provided during the fiscal year.

Column E: If "Yes" in Column D, Effective Date?

If you selected "Yes" in column D, enter the effective date of the salary adjustment for the EOU. If an EOU will have multiple salary adjustments during the fiscal year (e.g., 2% on 7/1/12 and 4% on 1/1/13), see instructions below.

Column F: If "Yes" in Column D, Adjustment Type

If you selected "Yes" in column D, select either the "NSI/COLA" or "Other" adjustment type. A negotiated salary increase (NSI) or a cost of living adjustment (COLA) is a percent increase applied to

all salary ranges and has the effect of increasing all employee salaries by the applied percent. This category should include any salary adjustments that are applied to all employees (or all employees of that bargaining unit) including increases based on the state appropriations limit (SAL), the consumer price index (CPI), “pass through” formulas, etc. Equity adjustments that apply only to certain classifications should not be included. If the salary increase does not fit this definition, select “Other” and proceed to Column G.

Column G: If “Other” in Column F, Please Explain the Type of Adjustment

If you selected “Other” in column F, provide a high-level description, only a few sentences maximum, of the base salary increase.

Column H: If "Don't Know" in Column D, On What Date Will Court Know If an Adjustment Will Be Made?

If you selected “Don’t Know” in column D, because your court does not know at this time if a salary adjustment will be provided, enter the date when your court will likely know if a salary adjustment will be provided for the EOU.

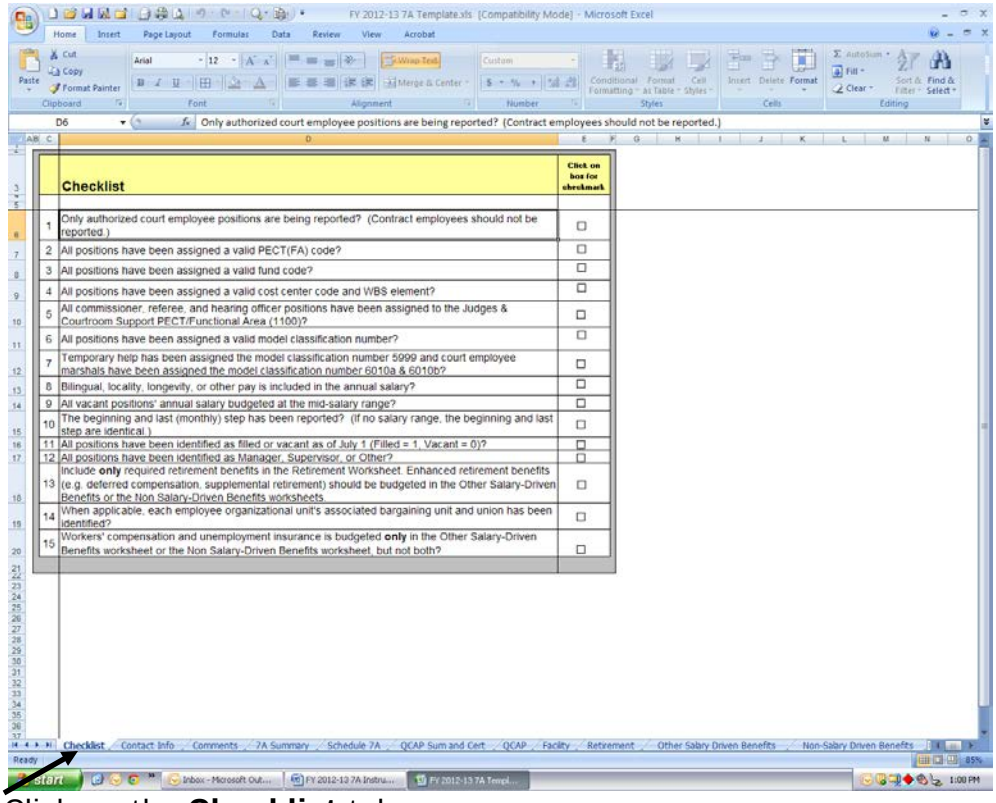
Column I: Salary Adjustment %

For each applicable EOU, enter the base salary adjustment percentage from the previous fiscal year that will be effective during FY 2012-2013.

Multiple Salary Adjustment within a Fiscal Year

If an EOU will have multiple salary adjustments within a fiscal year (e.g., 2% on 7/1/2012 and 4% on 1/1/2013), copy the information in columns B and C for that EOU and paste (special) as values into the first blank row. Then, in the same row, select “Yes” in column D, enter the effective date of the additional adjustment (e.g., 1/1/2013) in column E, and follow the column-by-column procedures listed above for the remaining columns.

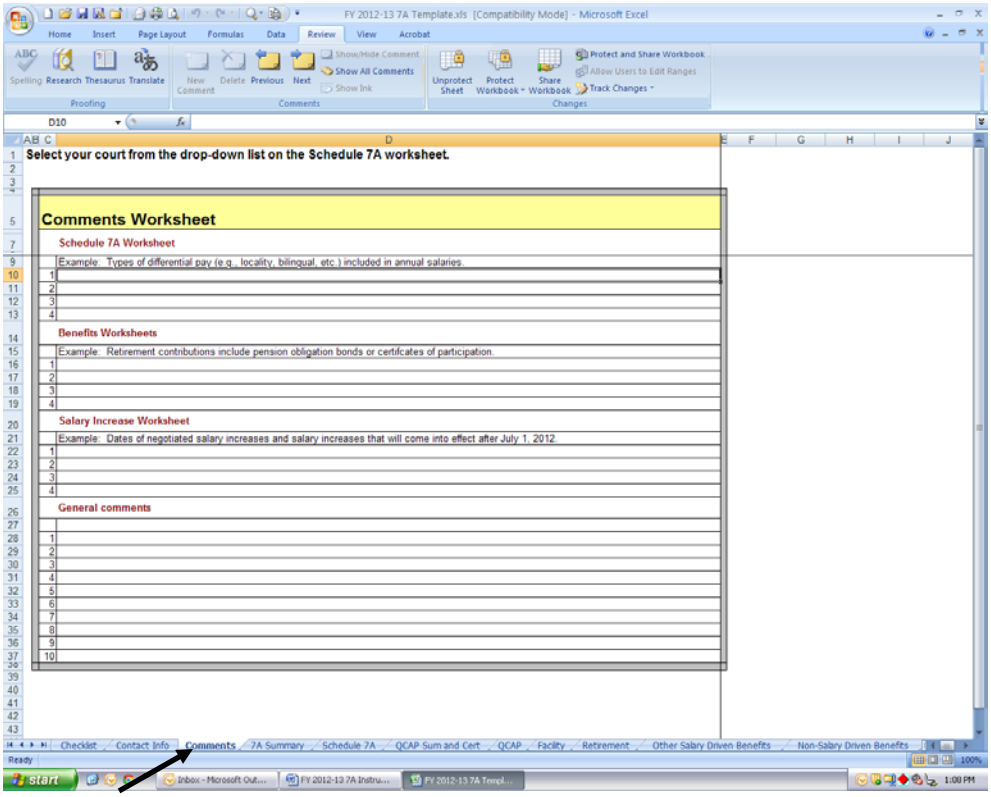
Checklist Worksheet



Click on the **Checklist** tab

Before submitting the Schedule 7A to the AOC, please review the items in the checklist.

Comments Worksheet



Click on the **"Comments"** tab

Provide any comments and/or information to aid in the accurate interpretation of your court's Schedule 7A data

Benefits Computation and Data Validation Macro

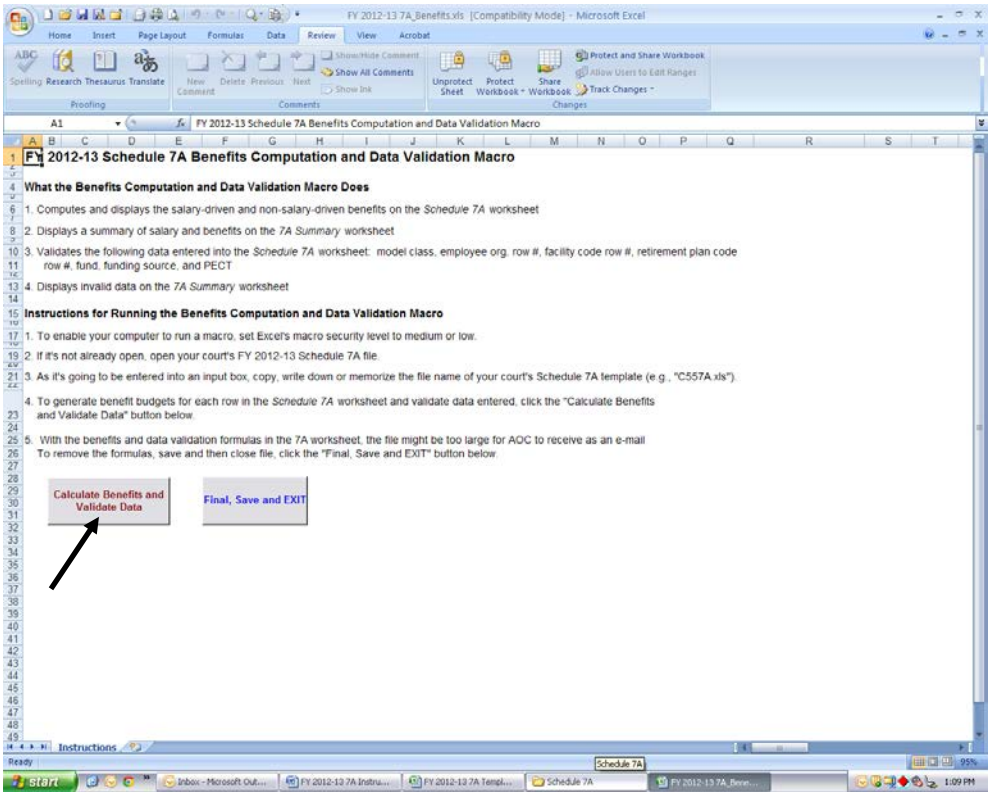
Please double check that the information in the Schedule 7A template is complete, accurate and up-to-date before running the benefits computation and data validation macro.

<u>Step-by-Step Procedures</u>

1. Select Tools, then:
    - Macro
    - Security
    - Low or Medium
2. Open the completed Schedule 7A file.
3. Open the "FY 2012-13 7A_Benefits.xls" file.

- Excel might display a security warning that the file contains macros
- If so, click the “Enable Macros” button

Schedule 7A Benefits Computation and Data Validation Macro

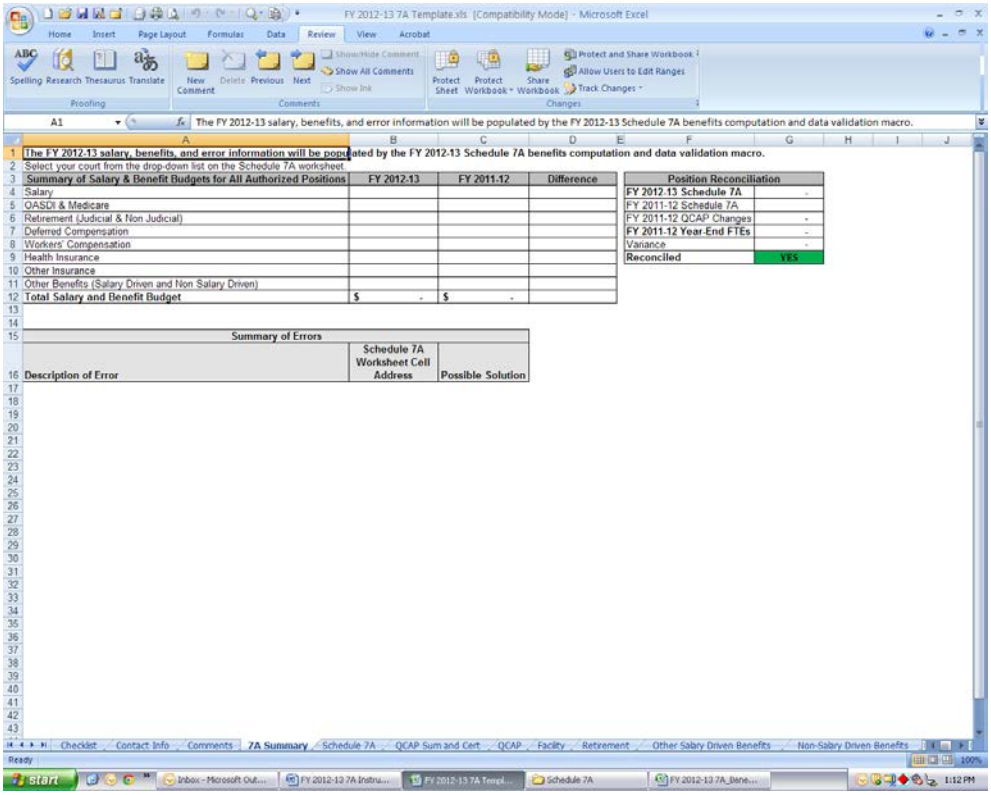


Before running the macro, please write down the name of your 7A file including file extension (e.g., “C557A.xls”), as you will be required to enter the name in order for the macro to run.

From the “FY 2012-13 7A_Benefits.xls” file:

- Click on the “Calculate Benefits and Validate Data” button.
- You will be asked to enter the file name.
- Paste or enter the name of the file in the input box.
- Click the “OK” button.

7A Summary Worksheet



After the macro finishes, the **"7A Summary"** tab will be open. There are three sections to this worksheet: "Summary of Salary & Benefit Budgets for All Authorized Positions", "Position Reconciliation" and "Summary of Errors".

Summary of Salary & Benefit Budgets for All Authorized Positions

This summary will come pre-populated with the FY 2011-2012 Schedule 7A information. After the macro has been executed, this summary will display budgets for salaries, OASDI & Medicare, retirement, deferred compensation, workers' compensation, health insurance, other insurance, other benefits, and total salary and benefits for both FY 2011-2012 and FY 2012-2013 as well as the difference between the two fiscal years for each line item.

Position Reconciliation

This summary will come pre-populated with the FY 2011-2012 Schedule 7A FTE information and summarize the FY 2011-2012 QCAP information provided on the worksheet. After the macro has been executed, this summary will display total authorized positions for both FY 2011-2012, including positions identified in the QCAP, and FY 2012-2013. The summary will also indicate whether the amounts reconcile.

Summary of Errors

This summary will display any invalid data that the macro discovers as follows:

- Description of Error: displays a description of the specific error
- Schedule 7A Worksheet Cell Address: displays the "Schedule 7A" worksheet cell address where the error is located
- Possible Solution: displays instructions on how the possible error might be corrected

Data the Macro Validates

The macro checks the validity of the following data entered into the "Schedule 7A" worksheet:

- Model class: checks for invalid model class codes
- Employee org. row #: validates that the entered org. row # refers to a row on the "Other Salary Driven Benefits" worksheet that has an employee organizational unit name entered
- Facility code row #: validates that the entered facility code row # refers to a row on the "Facility" worksheet that has a facility name entered
- Retirement plan code row #: validates that the entered retirement plan code row # refers to a row on the "Retirement" worksheet that has a retirement plan name entered.
- Fund: validates that the number entered is from the current list of Phoenix fund codes
- PECT (Functional Area): validates that the corresponding Functional Area code entered is one of the 19 valid codes in the dropdown list.

Completed Error Fixes

Once the user believes all possible errors are corrected they can rerun the macro and check for any new or unfixed errors. If no errors are found after rerunning the macro, the "Schedule 7A" file is ready to be submitted to the AOC.

Court Retained Backups

If the court wishes to keep a backup of the 7A, they can do either of the following:

- If the court wants to save the benefits calculations, copy and paste the data (as values) onto another worksheet
- Save and rename the file for your own use.

Submitting the Schedule 7A

Naming the Schedule 7A File

For the file that will be sent to the AOC, please use the following file name convention:

- "C" + court code + "7A"

For example, Alameda's Schedule 7A file will be named "C017A".

E-mailing the Schedule 7A File

E-mail the completed Schedule 7A file to:

Schedule7A@jud.ca.gov

QUARTERLY REPORT OF REVENUES

Reporting Requirements (Revised October 2012)

I. STATE – TRIAL COURT FUNDING

A. $40 Court Operations Assessment (formerly Security Fee)

1020_061_0040	Forty dollar fee imposed on every conviction for a criminal offense, including a traffic offense, except parking offenses as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 1463, involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code. (PC 1465.8). AB 118 amended Penal Code section 1465.8 effective June 30, 2011. Starting June 30, the $40 fee for court security under section 1465.8 was reclassified as a $40 assessment to fund court operations. Subsequently, SB 1021 repealed the sunset provision included in AB 118.

B. Civil Assessment

Pursuant to GC 68085.1(b), courts and counties are required to report civil assessment collections as specified by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Excluding any prior-year adjustments, the total amount of civil assessment revenue collected in a fiscal year, remitted to the Trial Court Trust Fund, and reported in the TC-145 should equal the total amount reported in the "Net Collections, Total" line item (object 1750_90_90). Please note any prior-year adjustments in the Footnotes worksheet.

1. Court Collections Program

1750_10_01	Report total (gross) civil assessment collected by the court collections program, prior to any offset. Pursuant to PC 1214.1, civil assessment penalties are imposed when a defendant fails, after notice and without good cause, to appear in court or fails to pay all or any portion of a fine ordered by the court.
1750_10_02	Report (enter as a **negative**) the amount of civil assessment collected that is retained by the court pursuant to PC 1463.007 to offset the cost of collecting civil assessment through a comprehensive collections program. A court is permitted to offset the operating costs of the program, excluding capital expenditures, from any revenues collected under the comprehensive collections program. To be considered a comprehensive collections program, the program must engage in all 7 activities listed under PC 1463.007(c)(1)-(3), and at least 5 of 11 activities listed under PC 1463.007(c)(4).

2. County Collections Program

If you cannot obtain this information from your county, please indicate this in the Footnotes tab.

1750_11_01	Report total (gross) civil assessment collected by the county collections program, prior to any offset. Pursuant to PC 1214.1, civil assessment penalties are imposed when a defendant fails, after notice and without good cause, to appear in court or fails to pay all or any portion of a fine ordered by the court.

1750_11_02	Report (enter as a **negative**) the amount of civil assessment collected that is retained by the county pursuant to PC 1463.007 to offset the cost of collecting civil assessment through a comprehensive collections program. A county is permitted to offset the operating costs of the program, excluding capital expenditures, from any revenues collected under the comprehensive collections program. To be considered a comprehensive collections program, the program must engage in all 7 activities listed under PC 1463.007(c)(1)-(3), and at least 5 of 11 activities listed under PC 1463.007(c)(4).

3. Franchise Tax Board Collections

1750_12_01	Report total (gross) civil assessment collected by Franchise Tax Board (FTB) on behalf of the court or county, prior to remittance of total (gross) civil assessment less the FTB fee (not to exceed 15%; Revenue and Taxation Code 19282) to court or county.
1750_12_02	Report (enter as a **negative**) the amount of the fee charged by FTB for collecting civil assessment revenue.

4. Other Third Party Collections

1750_13_01	Report total (gross) civil assessment collected by other third party collection agency, prior to remittance of total or total less fee charged to court or county
1750_13_02	Report (enter as a **negative**) the fee charged by other third party collection agency for collection of civil assessment revenue whether (1) reduced from the total collected with the net amount remitted to court/county or (2) charged via invoice and total (gross) is remitted to court/county.

5. Combined Collections

Use this section only if you cannot report total (gross) collections and offsets according to the four categories above. If this section is used, you must provide an explanation in the Footnotes tab for why your court/county cannot provide the information using the categories above.

1750_14_01	Report total (gross) civil assessment collected by court, county, FTB, and/or other third party collection agency, prior to any offset
1750_14_02	Report (enter as a **negative**) the combined: (1) amount of civil assessment collected that is retained by court and/or county pursuant to PC 1463.007 to offset the cost of collecting civil assessment through a comprehensive collections program (see 1. Court Collections Program or 2. County Collections Program above for more information about comprehensive collection programs) and/or (2) fee charged by FTB and/or other third party collection agency for collection of civil assessment revenue

C. 2% Automation Fund (Deposited Into the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund)

1020_110	Prior to making any other required distribution, 2 percent of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures are required to be deposited into the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund. Funds are to be used exclusively to pay the costs of automated systems for the trial courts. Moneys should not be deposited in local automation funds. (GC 68090.8)

II. COUNTY REVENUES

A. Realignment Revenue

1510	Fee for recording/indexing additional pages of documents ($1 to county of each $3 fee) – Report 100 percent of collections from fees for each additional page (after the first page) of every instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded. (GC 27361(b))
1510_010	Additional parking penalty – Report 100 percent of collections from $1 of each $2.50 collected of the additional penalty authorized for every parking offense pursuant to GC 76000(b). (GC 76000(c))
1550	Base fines and forfeitures (crimes other than parking) – Report 75 percent of base fines resulting from county arrests, and 75 percent of county percentage (specified in PC 1463.002 and PC 1463.28 if applicable) of base fines resulting from city arrests. (PC 1463.001)
1555_010	$25 administrative screening fee – Report 100 percent of collections from each person arrested and released on his or her own recognizance upon conviction of any criminal offense related to the arrest other than an infraction. (PC 1463.07)
1555_020	$10 citation processing fee – Report 100 percent of collections from each person cited and released by any peace officer in the field or at a jail facility upon conviction of any criminal offense, other than an infraction, related to the criminal offense cited in the notice to appear. (PC 1463.07)
1555_030	State penalty assessments – Report 30 percent of total collections, which is deposited to the county's General Fund. This includes traumatic brain injury penalty but excludes VC 40611 or fish and game amount. (PC 1464(a))
1500	Traffic Violator School fees - 77% of total collections distributed to the county general fund - DO NOT reduce the calculation basis by distributions to the Maddy Emergency Medical Services Fund, Courthouse Construction Fund, Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Fund, or to the cities (VC 42007) – Per Appendix C- Revision 22 (July 2010) published by the State Controller's Office.
1501	Traffic violator school - $49 additional fee – Report 49 percent ($24.01) of the revenue collected and deposited in the county's General Fund for a $49 fee charged in addition to the Traffic Violator School fee. (The other 51% (or $24.99) is remitted to the Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facility Construction Fund, see object 1779_050) (VC 42007.1)

B. Other County Fees, Fines and Forfeitures

1600	County General Fund – Includes county's share of fines and forfeitures for general distribution, excluding realignment revenue reported above.
1610	Fish & Game – County's portion of fines from violations of Fish & Game code sections and any other laws protecting animals. (F&G 13003)
1620	Lab fees – Amounts collected for each conviction of reckless driving or driving under the influence. (PC 1463.14)
1630	Criminalistic Laboratories Fund – County's share of criminal laboratory analysis fee (fine) collected upon conviction of various Health & Safety and Business & Professions Code violations. (H&S 11372.5)
1640	Alcohol programs – Alcohol programs and service fees collected under PC 1463.16.
1650	Alcohol abuse education and prevention penalty assessments – Assessments collected under VC 23645 and PC 1463.25 for conviction of a DUI under VC 23152 or VC 23153.
1660	Alcohol and drug programs – County alcohol and drug problem assessments collected under H&S 11372.7 and VC 23649.
1670	Night court – Night court assessments collected under VC 42006 (If a court facility holding night or weekend sessions has transferred to the state, see object 1781_300_0010).

1680	Local Courthouse Construction Fund – May be established in the county treasury by the board of supervisors for assisting county in the acquisition, rehabilitation, construction, and financing of courtrooms or of a courtroom building or buildings containing facilities necessary or incidental to the operation of the justice system. May include $1.50 of additional parking penalties pursuant to GC 76000. (GC 76100)
1690	Criminal Justice Facilities Construction Fund – Includes assessments collected under GC 76101. May include $1.50 of additional parking penalties pursuant to GC 76000. (GC 76101)
1700	Emergency Medical Services Fund – By resolution of the county board of supervisors, a portion up to 28 percent of the $7 for every $10 (or fraction thereof) upon every fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed and collected pursuant to GC 76104.
1701	Emergency Medical Services Fund – By resolution of the county board of supervisors, $2 for every $10 (or fraction thereof) upon every fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed and collected pursuant to GC 76000.5.
1710	Automated Fingerprint Identification Fund – A fund that may be established in the county treasury by the board of supervisors to purchase, lease, operate or maintain fingerprint facilities in the county. Includes assessments collected under GC 76102.
1711	"900" telephone numbers – Authorizes trial courts to establish "900" telephone numbers for telephonic arraignment, for court scheduling, and for rendering tentative civil decisions, provided a free alternative method is available. Provides that the proceeds from "900" telephone numbers be solely appropriated to the use of the court for staff, information, and data processing services for the purposes specified above. (GC 77211)
1714	Domestic violence fee – County share of fee imposed as a condition of probation for domestic violence cases. Funding to be deposited into the county's domestic violence program special fund. (PC 1203.097)
1715_010	Forensic Laboratory Fund – May be established, by resolution, in the county treasury by the board of supervisors. The fund is solely for the funding and maintenance of a criminal justice forensic laboratory. Includes assessments collected under GC 76103.
1715_020	DNA Identification Fund – A fund that may be established in the county treasury by the board of supervisors to purchase, lease, operate or maintain automated photographic or DNA identification systems, or any new technology in the county. Up to $0.50 of every $7 collected pursuant to GC 76000 may be deposited into this fund. (GC 76104.5)
1715_030	Other special purpose funds – Commencing with GC 76200.
1715_040	Uninsured motorists ($17.50 upon conviction) – $17.50 for each conviction of a violation of VC 16028 will be transferred to this special account and allocated to defray costs of municipal and justice courts in administering Sections 16028, 16030 and 16031 of the Vehicle Code. (PC 1463.22(a))
1715_050	Registration/equipment violations. (VC 40225(d))
1715_070	An additional penalty of $1 for every $10 (or fraction thereof) shall be levied upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except parking offenses. (GC 76104.6(a)) NOTE: Report <u>only</u> the amount retained in county's DNA Identification Fund (GC 76104.6(b)(1)&(2))
1715_080	Dissolution of marriage fee – $4 shall be paid to the clerk of the court at the time of filing of each initial petition for dissolution of marriage, legal separation, or nullity. (GC 26859 & H&S 100430) NOTE: Report <u>only</u> the portion retained by the county
1715_090	Domestic violence fee – a county may, by resolution, authorize a fee of not more than two hundred fifty dollars ($250) upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for a crime of domestic violence. (PC 1463.27)

III. STATE PENALTY FUND

1781_100_ 0000	Criminal offenses – A penalty of $10 per $10 (or fraction thereof) upon every fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed and collected. Parking offenses and Fish & Game Code violations are excluded. 70 percent of the total collections should be reported on this line which excludes the 30 percent portion that should be reported in the realignment revenue category above. (PC 1464)
1781_100_ 0010	Proof of correction – 34 percent of $10 ($3.40) of the $25 transaction fee collected upon the first proof of correction for alleged violation of VC 12500 or 12951, or any violation pursuant to VC 40610 or 16028(e). The remaining 66 percent of the $10 is evenly distributed between the local governmental entity where the citation was issued and the county general fund. (See object 1779_040, to report the remaining $15 portion for first correction, and all $25 for each subsequent correction in single citation)(VC 40611)
1781_100_ 0020	Fish and Game assessment – A penalty of $10 per $10 (or fraction thereof) upon every fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed and collected; penalty assessed on Fish and Game Code violations. 70 percent of the total collections should be reported on this line which excludes the 30 percent portion that should be reported in the realignment revenue category above. (PC 1464)

IV. STATE GENERAL FUND

1762	20 percent state surcharge on base criminal fines should be reported in this line. 2 Percent Automation Fund shall not be taken from the collected surcharge before remitting it to the state. (PC 1465.7)

V. STATE COURT FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION FUND

A. Main Account

1772	This is in addition to any other state or local penalty including, but not limited to, the penalty provided by PC 1464 and GC 76000. The penalty assessment should be reported in an amount equal to $5 for every $10 (or fraction thereof) upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for all criminal offenses, except parking offenses minus any amount for the local courthouse construction fund (see object 1680 and 1773). (GC 70372(a))
1779	An added surcharge for parking penalty should be reported in this line: 1) $1.50 shall be included for every parking offense where a parking penalty, fine, or forfeiture is imposed and collected. (GC 70372(b)) Per GC 70372(f), the county treasurer shall remit the moneys to the State Controller to be deposited in the State Court Facilities Construction Fund. 2) This surcharge is <u>not</u> subject to any offset.

B. Immediate & Critical Needs Account (ICNA)

1773	Amount up to $5 for every $10 (or fraction thereof) upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for all criminal offenses, except parking offenses, less any amount for the State Court Facilities Construction Fund pursuant to GC 70372(a). For example, if, pursuant to a county board of supervisor's resolution, a county is remitting $2 of $10 to the SCFCF, then the additional penalty of $3 ($5 minus $2) is remitted to ICNA. (see object 1772)
1779_010	$3.00 shall be included for every parking offense where a parking penalty, fine, or forfeiture is imposed and collected. (GC 70372(b))
1779_020	$30 criminal conviction assessment on misdemeanors and felonies. 100% of collections are remitted to ICNA. (GC 70373)

1779_030	$35 criminal conviction assessment on infractions. 100% of collections are remitted to ICNA. (GC 70373)
1779_040	Proof of correction - $25 transaction fee for each proof of correction for alleged violation of VC 12500 or 12951, or any violation pursuant to VC 40610 or 16028(e). $15 of $25 for the first correction and $25 of $25 for each subsequent correction in a single citation is remitted to ICNA. (See object 1781_100_ 0010 to report the remaining $10 of $25 for the first correction) (VC 40611)
1779_050	Traffic violator school - $49 additional fee – 51% (or $24.99) is remitted to ICNA. (See object 1501 to report the other 49 percent (or $24.01)) (VC 42007.1)

VI. COURT FACILITIES TRUST FUND

1781_300_0010	Night court assessments collected under VC 42006. If a court facility holding night or weekend sessions has transferred to the state, the clerk shall collect any assessment imposed and transmit it to the Court Facilities Trust Fund. (If court facility has not transferred to state, see object 1670)

Table 1. Reductions to the Judicial Branch by Entity[1]

Branch Entity	2007-2008 Expenditures[2]	2008-2009 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense[1]	2009-2010 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense[1]	2010-2011 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense[1]	2011-2012 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense[1]	2012-2013 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense[1]	2013-2014 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense[1]
Supreme Court	44,397,000	-	0.0%	(916,260)	-2.1%	(916,260)	-2.1%	(3,735,927)	-8.4%	(4,250,000)	-9.6%	(3,872,000)	-8.7%
Courts of Appeal	200,706,000	(5,331,000)	-2.7%	(4,518,840)	-2.3%	(4,518,840)	-2.3%	(17,031,113)	-8.5%	(19,194,000)	-9.6%	(17,406,000)	-8.7%
Judicial Council/AOC	130,396,000	(4,731,000)	-3.6%	(10,263,198)	-7.9%	(10,263,198)	-7.9%	(23,726,032)	-18.2%	(30,789,032)	-23.6%	(30,170,032)	-23.1%
Judicial Branch Facility Program	49,965,000	(1,155,000)	-2.3%	(1,034,000)	-2.1%	(1,034,000)	-2.1%	(1,214,538)	-2.4%	(10,254,538)	-20.5%	(6,258,538)	-12.5%
State Trial Court Funding	3,288,873,000	(92,240,000)	-2.8%	(260,809,000)	-7.9%	(285,809,000)	-8.7%	(605,766,575)	-18.4%	(1,141,766,575)	-34.7%	(663,767,000)	-20.2%
Habeas Corpus Resource Center	12,553,000	-	0.0%	(365,764)	-2.9%	(365,764)	-2.9%	(1,432,877)	-11.4%	(1,652,877)	-13.2%	(1,560,877)	-12.4%
Total, Judicial Branch	**3,726,890,000**	**(103,457,000)**	**-2.8%**	**(277,907,062)**	**-7.5%**	**(302,907,062)**	**-8.1%**	**(652,907,062)**	**-17.5%**	**(1,207,907,022)**	**-32.4%**	**(723,034,447)**	**-19.4%**

1. Does not reflect offsets to General Fund reductions.
2. Data from Governor's Budget (FY 2009-10). Expenditures from all fund sources.
2. 13-14 assumes benefits are not funded BL12-24

Table 2. Allocated Reduction to the Judicial Branch by Entity

Branch Entity	2007-2008 Expenditures[1]	2008-2009 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense	2009-2010 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense	2010-2011 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense	2011-2012 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense	2012-2013 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense	2013-2014 Reduction	Reduction as a % of Expense
Supreme Court	44,397,000	-	0.0%	(916,260)	-2.1%	(916,260)	-2.1%	(3,410,927)	-7.7%	(3,736,000)	-8.4%	(3,660,000)	-8.2%
Courts of Appeal	200,706,000	(5,331,000)	-2.7%	(4,518,840)	-2.3%	(4,518,840)	-2.3%	(16,403,113)	-8.2%	(17,031,000)	-8.5%	(15,438,000)	-7.7%
Judicial Council/AOC	130,396,000	(4,731,000)	-3.6%	(10,263,198)	-7.9%	(10,263,198)	-7.9%	(23,726,032)	-18.2%	(30,789,032)	-23.6%	(30,170,032)	-23.1%
Judicial Branch Facility Program	49,965,000	(1,155,000)	-2.3%	(1,034,000)	-2.1%	(1,034,000)	-2.1%	(1,214,538)	-2.4%	(10,254,538)	-20.5%	(6,258,538)	-12.5%
State Trial Court Funding	3,288,873,000	(92,240,000)	-2.8%	(190,126,592)	-5.8%	(75,832,000)	-2.3%	(214,084,631)	-6.5%	(599,084,631)	-18.2%	(415,084,631)	-12.6%
Habeas Corpus Resource Center	12,553,000	-	0.0%	(365,764)	-2.9%	(365,764)	-2.9%	(1,432,877)	-11.4%	(1,652,877)	-13.2%	(1,560,877)	-12.4%
Total, Judicial Branch	**3,726,890,000**	**(103,457,000)**	**-2.8%**	**(207,224,654)**	**-5.6%**	**(92,930,062)**	**-2.5%**	**(260,272,118)**	**-7.0%**	**(662,548,078)**	**-17.8%**	**(472,172,078)**	**-12.7%**

1. Data from Governor's Budget (FY 2009-10). Expenditures from all fund sources.