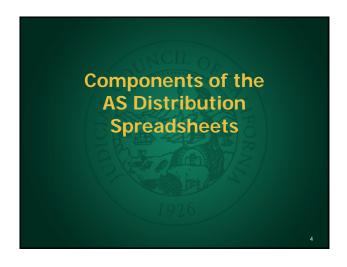
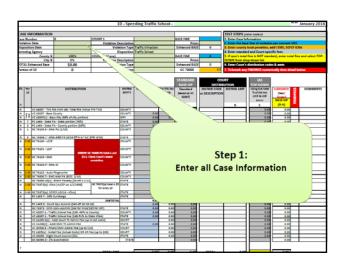
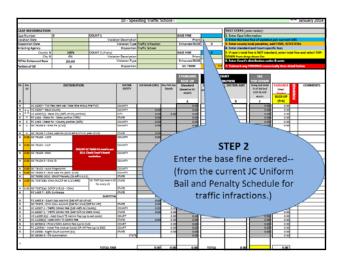
Revenue Distribution Breakout Session B "Hands On" Special Distribution Calculations Revenue Distribution Training - May 2015

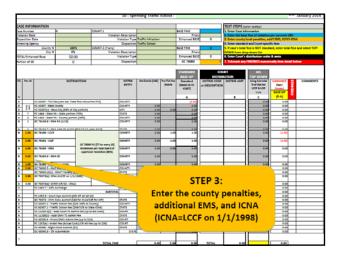
Discussion Topics 1. Components of the Audit Services (AS) distribution spreadsheet 2. Hands-on special distributions: 2. Speeding Traffic School 3. Red Light Bail Forfeiture 4. Red Light Traffic School 5. Top-Down Distributions 6. Materials: 6. AS Spreadsheets 6. Case Study Handouts 1. Questions/Open Discussion

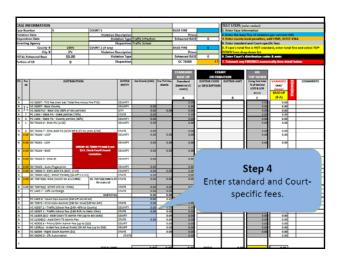
AS Distribution Spreadsheets Disclaimer: All spreadsheets have been updated to reflect what we believe are the statutes in effect as of TODAY. Thus, they are subject to change based on laws that are effective subsequent to today's training. When using the spreadsheets, be sure the fines, penalties, and fees reflect the statutes in effect for the period being reviewed.

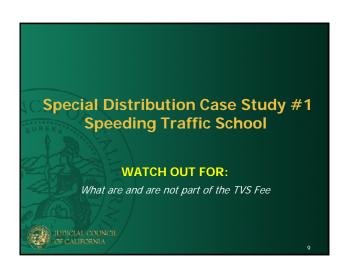


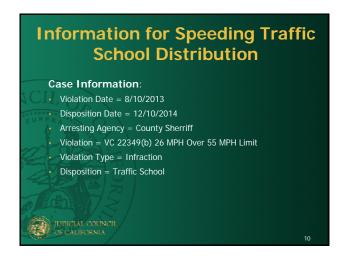


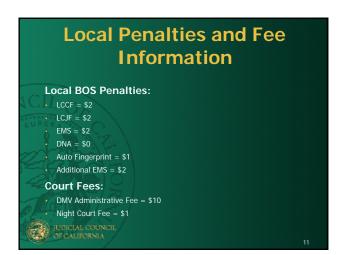


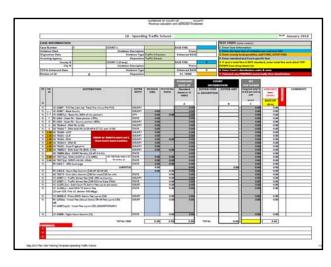












Speeding Traffic School RECAP

Remember: "Total fine" becomes a TVS Fee when disposed with traffic school; so, the 2% State Automation transfer no longer applies since no longer "fines and penalties"

- 1. Starting with the TVS Fee, perform required distributions under VC 42007 (b) & (c).
- The remaining TVS Fee balance remains in the county general fund.
- Distribute the 20% Surcharge, assessments, and fees pursuant to their own statutes.

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Special Distribution Case Study #2 Red Light Bail Forfeiture

WATCH OUT FOR:

What are and are not included in the 30% allocation



Red Light Bail Forfeiture

- PC 1463.11: 30% of the base fine, PC 1464, GC 76000, [GC 76000.10], and GC 70372 shall be allocated to the County or City general fund.
 Appendix C
- After 30% allocation, the remainder (70%) of the base fine, PC 1464, GC 76000, [GC 76000.10], and GC 70372 penalties are distributed pursuant to their respective statutes. Appendix C

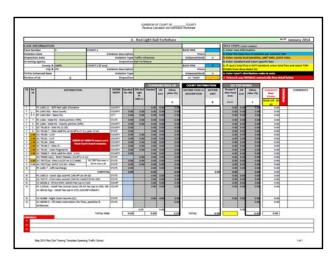
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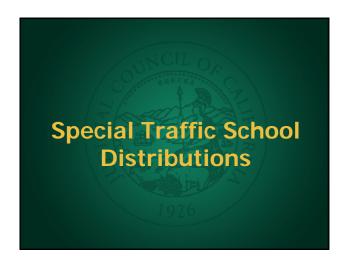
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Red Light Bail Forfeiture The Red Light (PC 1463.11) and Railroad (PC 1463.12) bail forfeiture distributions are similar, including the 30% allocation. Appendix C The only difference is the recipient of the 30% allocation. Therefore, the calculations for the Red Light and Railroad distribution spreadsheets are similar, except for the recipients of the 30% allocation.

Red Light Bail Forfeiture Case Study #2 Case Information San Diego Court Case Information: Violation Date = 1/10/2014 Disposition Date = 3/25/2014 Arresting Agency = City Police Department - %Split between County and City (Refer to PC 1463.02) Violation = VC 21453(a) Red Signal Violation Violation Type = Infraction Disposition = Bail Forfeiture



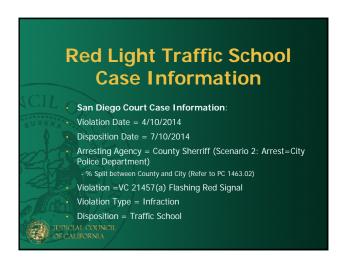
Remember: DNAs, Additional EMS, and State Surcharge are excluded from the 30% allocation. 1. Calculate the standard fine and penalties first. 2. Calculate the 30% allocation, excluding DNAs, Additional EMS, and State Surcharge. 3. Calculate the 2% State Automation transfer from the fines and penalties. 4. Calculate the final distribution amounts.

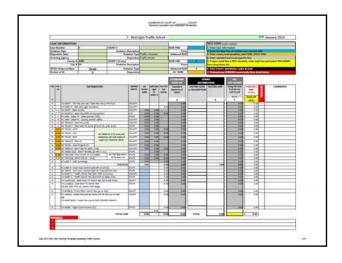


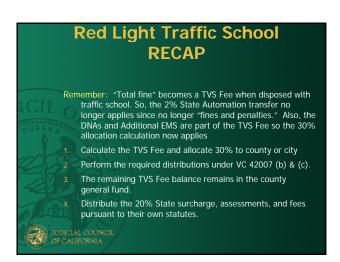
Special Traffic School Distributions	
Some Vehicle Code violations eligible for traffic school do not follow the regular VC 42007 traffic school distributions previously discussed.	
 Instead, specific traffic school distributions apply, are exempted. For example: 	or
Red Light Traffic School – VC 42007.3	
Railroad Traffic School – VC 42007.4	
Child Seat Traffic School – VC 27360(e)	
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Special Distribution Case Study #3 Red Light Traffic School WATCH OUT FOR: • What are and are not included in the TVS fee • What are and are not included in the 30% allocation

Red Light Traffic School Under VC 42007.3(a)(1), 30% of the TVS Fee collected is allocated to the County or City general fund. Appendix C Reminder: TVS Fee = Total Bail (base + penalties) After the 30% allocation, the remainder of the TVS Fee is distributed pursuant to VC 42007.

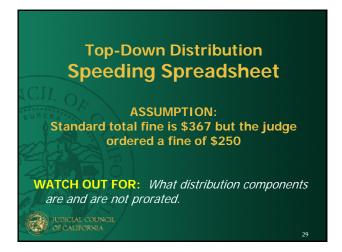




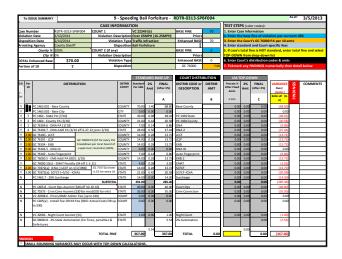


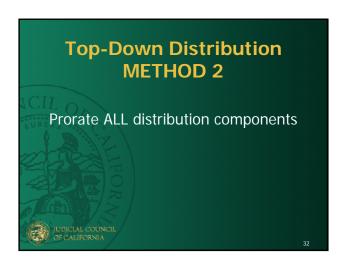


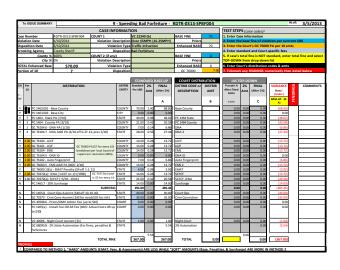
Top-Down Distribution This special distribution applies for judge-ordered total fines that do not follow the standard total bail in the UB&PS or the countywide penalty schedule. These total fines are typically less than the standard total bail. There is no stated or agreed-upon method for performing the Top-Down distribution, so the following are examples of two methods.











BREAKOUT SESSION RECAP Covered the Following: 1. The Steps for Populating the Audit Services distribution spreadsheets 2. Using the spreadsheet for three special distribution case studies 2. Speeding Traffic School 3. Red Light Bail Forfeiture 4. Red Light Traffic School 3. Two methods for top-down distributions

Questions				
RevenueDistribution@jud.ca	.gov			
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