



Superior Court of California County of Mariposa BUDGET SNAPSHOT



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

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Court Service Highlights in the Current Year

- Implementation of a new specialty court
- Restructuring of time periods for jury trial readiness hearings

Court Service Highlights in Detail

Behavioral health court

In collaboration with local justice partners, a behavioral health court was implemented mid-year. This is an important part of the problem solving movement. It offers a promising approach to bringing stability, sobriety, and safety to offenders with mental illnesses while helping to ensure the security and well-being of the entire community.

Jury trial readiness hearings

Jury trial readiness hearings are now held four days prior to the commencement of jury trial. Shortening the period before trials in which the jury readiness hearings are held allows the court to relieve jurors in advance of appearance in case of a resolution. This also has reduced the number of jury trials.

Other Court Services

The court is reviewing its comprehensive collections program to determine how best to broaden efforts. One consideration is to place a clerk in the courtroom to assist defendants with collections prior to leaving, in an effort to help them avoid delinquency in the first place. Also under consideration is implementation of a predictive dialer program.

For several years, the court benefited from the services of a retiree who returned as a volunteer. We will study the feasibility of creating a volunteer/intern program for high school and college students.

In partnership with Mariposa County, we continue discussions about how to overcome space and other issues surrounding our historic courthouse. An initial design concept to maintain services here as well as in adjacent space has been drafted.

Budget Challenges and Priorities

The funding we receive is insufficient to allow for innovation or new projects. We are relying on outdated case management and telecommunications systems. The historic courthouse, built in 1854, is the oldest courthouse in continuous use west of the Rocky Mountains. Though outdated in many ways, it is a local, if not state, treasure that requires state support to be carefully preserved. At the same time, the court and our community has grown in need, and suitable annex facilities must be constructed.

In addition to these logistics issues, public expectations of staff in a small court are significant. Unlike larger courts where clerks specialize in case types or courtroom and administrative functions, our staff must be fully cross-trained in all areas of court operations. Yet, time is precious, allowing little time for training and professional development, while the litigants' needs are every bit as personal and sophisticated as in any court in the state, demanding expeditious, professional, and timely resolution.



Court Demographics

Population Served	18,467
Square Miles Covered	1,463
Total Number of Court Facilities	1

Why do courts need more money if filings are down?

Most of California's courts have not been funded at 100% of their need for at least the past five years. Some courts, specifically those that are considered historically under-resourced, have always been chronically underfunded.

How courts are funded

Trial court revenues can be divided into three categories: state financing sources, grants, and other financing sources. The majority of the courts' revenue comes from the state, and the vast majority of state funding is provided by the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF). State financing sources also include reimbursements for court interpreters and other costs. Grant funding for child support commissioners and facilitators is a significant portion of grant revenue. Local fees, local reimbursements, and the recovery of costs for comprehensive collection programs make up a significant portion of other financing sources revenue. Reimbursements are paid to the courts in the amounts they are authorized to spend. Grant funding is allocated to the courts based on amounts they are awarded based on grant applications and program criteria. Local fees and collections are distributed to the courts according to schedules and statutes that govern how much courts are entitled to retain from what is collected. However, these other financing sources account for only a modest amount of all trial court revenues. The majority of funds distributed from the TCTF to the trial courts is determined by way of a statewide filings-based formula called the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) which allocates funds based on each court's share of the estimated statewide funding need calculated from a three-year average of filings and case type at each court.

WAFM

The WAFM calculation begins with resources assessment study which assigns a relative time value to each type of case (felony, unlimited civil, family law, etc.). That value is determined through time studies performed at the courts and research in clerk's offices, self-help centers, and courtrooms. As a result, this method assesses the average amount of processing time each case type requires of court staff. We then multiply this amount of time, called a caseweight, by the court's three-year average of the number of cases filed for that case type. We use the sum of the calculated times for all case types to estimate a staffing need. WAFM then determines an overall 'workload based' funding need for each trial court using that staffing need in combination with information on court employees compensation, operating expenses, and equipment expenditures. WAFM was created by the Judicial Council to establish an equitable way to allocate money to the courts. Prior to WAFM, courts received a share of TCTF funds based on how much funding they received historically from their counties (when trial courts were funded by the counties rather than by the State). The change from local to state funding occurred in 1997 with the passage of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (AB 233; Ch. 850, Statutes of 1997). Unfortunately, even with the introduction and use of WAFM as a model, California's courts suffer a shortfall in funding. In fact, courts currently share funding that is less than 100% of their estimated need, which means that just about every court in California receives less money than it needs to serve the public. It is important to stress that WAFM provides a mechanism to distribute money to the courts, but it does not mean there is sufficient money to fund court operations and services.

Impact of legislation and ballot initiatives

Some bills that become law require the courts to perform new functions without providing funding to support those new functions. For example, SB 1134 (Leno; Ch. 785, Statutes of 2016) requires all California courts (trial courts, Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court) to rehear specified habeas corpus petitions because that bill changed the standard of review for such cases. As a result of these "do-over" filings and hearings without an appropriation of funding, court revenues must be spent hearing cases a second time, delaying for weeks and months any new cases because no funding was appropriated with this bill. The same is true for ballot initiatives. Prop. 64 allows people who previously had convictions for specified marijuana crimes to petition the courts to have their convictions vacated. Tens of thousands of people in California have been convicted of marijuana violations; they may now be eligible to ask the courts to undo their convictions, but the initiative didn't include funding to help the courts process these requests. That means that courts will spend their revenues to address these marijuana issues, rather than hearing new cases that are filed.

Other factors

Even though fewer cases were filed in 2015 than in 2014, courts are still underfunded no less than \$430 million because: (1) Courts have been historically underfunded. Even though filings are down, they are not down enough to close the gap between what courts need and what they have. (2) More people are representing themselves in court. Since individuals are largely unfamiliar with court procedures, these cases take longer than cases that are tried by lawyers. (3) There are more criminal cases going to trial. Statistics show that since the passage of AB 109 (realignment) and Prop. 47 (felonies converted to misdemeanors in certain cases), the number of trials has increased *and* the length and complexity of trials have also increased. (4) Language services are becoming more critical. The courts face new and increasing responsibilities to manage and provide interpreter services for litigants who are not English speakers. While the services of interpreters are often reimbursed, management and logistics associated with language access are not. (5) Since realignment there have been significant changes to how people are sentenced and the duration courts retain jurisdiction over them, resulting in new hearings, increased paperwork, and other logistics that must be managed by the courts.