



## Judicial Council of California

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Judicial Branch Administration: Retirement of the Names “Administrative Office of the Courts” and “AOC”	Action Required
	Effective Date
	July 29, 2014
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Date of Report
Amend Cal. Rules of Court, rules 10.1, 10.80, and 10.81	July 21, 2014
Recommended by	Contact
Hon. Douglas P. Miller, Chair Executive and Planning Committee	Douglas P. Miller, 951-782-2660 <a href="mailto:douglasp.miller@jud.ca.gov">douglasp.miller@jud.ca.gov</a>
Hon. Harry E. Hull, Jr., Chair Rules and Projects Committee	
Hon. Mary Ann O’Malley, Chair Litigation Management Committee	
Hon. Kenneth K. So, Chair Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee	
Hon. James E. Herman, Chair Technology Committee	

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### Executive Summary

The chairs of the Judicial Council’s five internal committees, acting at the direction of the Chief Justice, recommend that the rules of court be amended to retire the use of the names “Administrative Office of the Courts” and “AOC” for the Judicial Council staff. These have been the names by which the council since 1961 has referred to its staff, which works for it, carrying out its policies and directives in service to the council, its advisory bodies, the trial and appellate courts, and the public. There has been confusion, however, over the relationship between the council and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The council’s action amending the rules to cease using the name “Administrative Office of the Courts” for its staff will clarify the relation

between the council and the staff who assist the council in performing its functions. To effectuate the retirement of the name immediately, the chairs recommend that three rules be amended, effective July 29, 2014; that the chairs be directed to undertake a systematic review of the California Rules of Court and propose additional amendments in the future to eliminate references to the “Administrative Office of the Courts” throughout the rules and replace them with references to “Judicial Council,” “Judicial Council staff,” or “Administrative Director,” as appropriate; and that the council direct the Administrative Director to implement actions necessary to effectuate the name change of the council staff expeditiously and cost-effectively.

## **Recommendation**

To retire the use of the names “Administrative Office of the Courts” and “AOC,” effective immediately, and to amend the rules of court to implement this policy decision, the Judicial Council’s internal chairs recommend that the council, effective July 29, 2014:

1. Amend rule 10.1—concerning the authority, duties, and goals of the Judicial Council—to replace the references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” with “Judicial Council staff”;
2. Change the name of title 10, division 1, chapter 3, from “Administrative Office of the Courts” to “Judicial Council Staff”;
3. Amend rule 10.80—on the Administrative Director of the Courts—to replace references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” with “Judicial Council staff”;
4. Amend rule 10.81—on the Administrative Office of the Courts—to:
  - Change the name of the rule to “Judicial Council Staff”;
  - Provide that, throughout the rules of court and on all Judicial Council forms, all references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the staff to the Judicial Council, as appropriate;
  - Provide that all references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” in any policy, procedure, manual, guideline, publication, or other material issued by the Judicial Council or its staff, are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the staff to the Judicial Council, as appropriate. Judicial Council staff will continue to be responsible for any active delegations or directives that the Judicial Council has made to the Administrative Office of the Courts;
  - Provide that the Judicial Council, its staff, or the Administrative Director, as appropriate, will continue to perform all functions, duties, responsibilities, and other obligations imposed by statute or regulation on the Administrative Office of the Courts; and

- Provide that the Judicial Council will continue to perform all duties, responsibilities, functions, or other obligations; bear all liabilities; and exercise all rights, powers, authorities, benefits, and other privileges attributed to the Administrative Office of the Courts arising from contracts, memorandums of understanding, or other legal agreements, documents, proceedings, or transactions. “Judicial Council” may be substituted for “Administrative Office of the Courts” wherever necessary, with no prejudice to the substantive rights of any party.

The internal chairs further recommend that the Judicial Council:

5. Direct the chairs to undertake a systematic review of the California Rules of Court and to propose additional rules amendments in the future to eliminate the references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” and “AOC,” replacing them with references to “Judicial Council,” “Judicial Council staff,” or “Administrative Director,” as appropriate; and
6. Direct the Administrative Director and the Executive Office to implement identity, organizational, and operational changes necessary to effectuate the retirement of the names “Administrative Office of the Courts” and “AOC” expeditiously and cost-effectively.

The text of the amended rules is attached at pages 7–11.

### **Previous Council Action**

The Judicial Council was established in 1926. A constitutional amendment adopted in November 1960 authorized the Judicial Council to appoint an administrative director of the courts, which it did, effective January 1, 1962. The Judicial Council, at its meeting on December 8, 1961, also adopted the following resolution:

*Be It Resolved* that, pursuant to the authority vested in it by the Constitution of the State of California, the Judicial Council does hereby delegate to the administrative director of the California courts, under the supervision of the chairman, to employ, organize, and direct a staff which shall be known as the Administrative Office of the California Courts and which shall be operated as the staff agency to assist the council and its chairman in carrying out their duties under the Constitution and laws of the state.

Thus, in 1961 the Judicial Council delegated authority to the Administrative Director to employ, organize, and direct a staff “which shall be known as the Administrative Office of the California Courts.” Subsequently, in rules, standards, statutes, and other sources, the staff has been referred to as the “Administrative Office of the Courts” or the “AOC.” (See, for example, Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.1(d): “The Administrative Office of the Courts supports the council in performing its functions.”)

For over 50 years, the Judicial Council staff has been known as the “Administrative Office of the Courts” or the “AOC.” At the Judicial Council meeting on June 27, 2014, this choice of a name for the staff was revisited. Chief Justice Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye, citing the confusion caused by having a staff with a name different from the name of the body that the staff assists, urged the council to retire the name “Administrative Office of the Courts.” The council members greeted the proposal with approval.

The Chief Justice directed the chairs of the council’s five internal committees to prepare amendments to the rules of court implementing the changes for the council to take up at its next meeting. This report carries out that directive.

## **Rationale for Recommendation**

### **Reasons for retiring the name**

As a matter of sound policy, it is desirable and beneficial at this time to unite the Judicial Council and its staff under the single name “Judicial Council of California” by retiring the separate name “Administrative Office of the Courts,” or “AOC.” Retiring the name that has come to cause misunderstanding in favor of bringing clarity to the role of the council makes sense.

For years, the Chief Justice and Judicial Council members have encountered confusion among those unfamiliar with the judicial branch about the role and relationship of the AOC to the council. It is a common misperception that the AOC is an entity that is separate from, and in some way independent of, the council, with its own policymaking authority. In reality, the AOC is not a separate entity. It is a name that many years ago was conferred on staff to the Judicial Council by the council itself. Unfortunately, while unintended, that act of naming the staff has confused many members of the public and other branches of government about the true roles and responsibilities of the council. This confusion is impeding the council in advancing the interests of the judicial branch with both the legislative and executive branches.

The recommended adjustment in nomenclature will bring the Judicial Council into conformity with other state government entities and offices that do not give separate names to their staff. For example, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has had an extensive and organized staff for many years. But the staff uses the name of the commission itself, the PUC, which leads to no misunderstandings among the public it serves. Similarly, referring to the staff to the Judicial Council simply as “the Judicial Council” or “Judicial Council staff”—rather than as “the AOC”—should avoid confusion and misunderstandings.

### **The rules proposal**

***Amendments to rule 10.1.*** Rule 10.1—on the authority, duties, and goals of the Judicial Council—is amended to replace the references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” with “Judicial Council staff.” (See amended rule 10.1(a)(3)(G) and (d).)

***Amendment to the name of the chapter.*** The name of title 10, division 1, chapter 3, is changed from “Administrative Office of the Courts” to “Judicial Council Staff.”

***Amendments to rule 10.80.*** Rule 10.80—on the Administrative Director of the Courts—is amended in two respects. First, in the title to rule 10.80, after “Administrative Director of the Courts,” a parenthetical “(Administrative Director)” has been added to show that the name “Administrative Director” is being used throughout this and other rules to refer to the administrative director authorized to be appointed by the Judicial Council under article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution. Second, rule 10.80 is amended to replace the references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” with “Judicial Council staff.” (See amended rule 10.80, title and subdivisions (b) and (d).)

***Amendments to rule 10.81.*** Rule 10.81—concerning the Administrative Office of the Courts—is substantially amended to reflect the policy retiring the name of the AOC. First, the name of the rule is changed from “Administrative Office of the Courts” to “Judicial Council Staff.”

Second, the amended rule provides that, “[t]hroughout the rules of court and on all Judicial Council forms, all references to ‘Administrative Office of the Courts’ or ‘AOC’ are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the Judicial Council staff, as appropriate.” (Amended rule 10.81(b)(1).)

Third, the amended rule provides that “[a]ll references to ‘Administrative Office of the Courts’ or ‘AOC’ in any policy, procedure, manual, guideline, publication, or other material issued by the Judicial Council or its staff are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the staff to the Judicial Council, as appropriate. Judicial Council staff will continue to be responsible for any active delegations or directives the Judicial Council made to the Administrative Office of the Courts.” (Amended rule 10.81(b)(2).)

Fourth, the amendments provide that “[t]he Judicial Council, its staff, or the Administrative Director, as appropriate, will continue to perform all functions, duties, responsibilities, and other obligations imposed by statute or regulation on the Administrative Office of the Courts.” (Amended rule 10.81(b)(3).)

Fifth, the amendments provide that “[t]he Judicial Council will continue to perform all duties, responsibilities, functions, or other obligations, and bear all liabilities, and exercise all rights, powers, authorities, benefits, and other privileges attributed to the ‘Administrative Office of the Courts’ or ‘AOC’ arising from contracts, memorandums of understanding, or other legal agreements, documents, proceedings, or transactions. The Judicial Council may be substituted for the “Administrative Office of the Courts” or ‘AOC’ wherever necessary, with no prejudice to the substantive rights of any party.” (Amended rule 10.81(b)(4).)

Finally, added to rule 10.81 is an Advisory Committee Comment that provides background on the origin of the name “Administrative Office of the Courts,” explaining that it is appropriate at

this time to retire the name because of the confusion and misperceptions that this terminology has created. The retirement of the name underscores the unity of identity of the Judicial Council and its staff and clarifies that there has always been only a single entity. The council and its staff will continue to discharge any legal obligations and duties they may have regardless of the discontinuance of the use of the name “Administrative Office of the Courts.”

### **Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications**

This set of recommendations, which was developed at the direction of the Chief Justice, was not circulated for comment. As discussed above, compelling circumstances support immediate action to retire the name of the Administrative Office of the Courts. This proposal was presented to, discussed by, and approved by the entire council on June 27, 2014. The recommendations in this report implement the decisions made at that meeting.

### **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

The implementation of this proposal will be performed as cost-effectively as possible. Preprinted materials will continue to be used until exhausted or no longer serviceable. Label over-printing will be used where necessary. All business cards are already printed in-house, and new cards will be phased in depending on employee usage. Most changes to signage and other fixed objects will involve deletions only because nothing will need to be added. The main costs will be for staff time to implement changes to references to the “Administrative Office of the Courts” on the California Courts website and electronic templates for such things as letterheads and other online graphics. These changes will be implemented within a reasonable time and in an efficient manner.

### **Attachments**

1. Cal. Rules of Court, rules 10.1, 10.80, and 10.81, at pages 7–11

Rules 10.1, 10.80, 10.81 of the California Rules of Court are amended, effective July 29, 2014, to read:

1 **Rule 10.1. Authority, duties, and goals of the Judicial Council**

2  
3 **(a) The Judicial Council**

- 4  
5 (1) The Judicial Council of California is a state entity established by the  
6 California Constitution and chaired by the Chief Justice of California. The  
7 Judicial Council sets the direction for improving the quality of justice and  
8 advancing the consistent, independent, impartial, and accessible  
9 administration of justice by the judicial branch for the benefit of the public.  
10  
11 (2) The council establishes policies and sets priorities for the judicial branch of  
12 government. The council may seek advice and recommendations from  
13 committees, task forces, and the public.  
14  
15 (3) The Judicial Council Governance Policies are located in Appendix D of these  
16 rules of court. The policies describe the council's:  
17  
18 (A) Purposes;  
19  
20 (B) Responsibilities;  
21  
22 (C) Policymaking role;  
23  
24 (D) Members and officers and their roles;  
25  
26 (E) Internal organization;  
27  
28 (F) Relationship with its advisory groups;  
29  
30 (G) Relationship with the Administrative Director ~~of the Courts~~ and ~~with~~  
31 ~~the Administrative Office of the Courts~~, the Judicial Council staff  
32 ~~agency~~ that he or she directs; and  
33  
34 (H) Internal policies and procedures.

35  
36 **(b) Constitutional authority and duties**

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38 Article VI, section 6 of the California Constitution requires the council to improve  
39 the administration of justice by doing the following:

- 40  
41 (1) Surveying judicial business;

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- (2) Making recommendations to the courts;
- (3) Making annual recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature;
- (4) Adopting rules for court administration and rules of practice and procedure that are not inconsistent with statute; and
- (5) Performing other functions prescribed by statute.

**(c) Judicial branch goals**

The Judicial Council develops judicial branch goals in its strategic and operational plans. At six-year intervals, the council develops and approves a long-range strategic plan. At three-year intervals, the council develops and approves an operational plan for the implementation of the strategic plan. Each plan is developed in consultation with branch stakeholders and justice system partners.

**(d) ~~The Administrative Office of the Courts~~ Judicial Council Staff**

~~The Administrative Office of the Courts~~ Judicial Council staff supports the council in performing its functions. The Administrative Director is the Secretary of the Judicial Council.

**Chapter 4. ~~Administrative Office of the Courts~~ Judicial Council Staff**

**Rule 10.80. Administrative Director of the Courts (Administrative Director)**

**(a) Functions**

The Administrative Director ~~of the Courts~~, appointed by the Judicial Council under article VI, section 6 of the Constitution, performs those functions prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the state, or delegated to the director by the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice.

**(b) Accountability**

The Administrative Director is accountable to the council and the Chief Justice for the performance of the ~~Administrative Office of the Courts~~ Judicial Council staff. The Administrative Director’s charge is to accomplish the council’s goals and priorities.



1 (c) **Interpretation of policies**

2  
3 The Administrative Director may use any reasonable interpretation of Judicial  
4 Council policies to achieve the council’s goals, consistent with the limitations from  
5 the council and the Chief Justice.  
6

7 (d) **Responsibilities**

8  
9 In carrying out these duties, the Administrative Director is responsible for  
10 allocating the financial and other resources ~~of the Administrative Office of the~~  
11 Courts relating to the Judicial Council staff (including, for example, funding the  
12 operation of advisory bodies and other activities) to achieve the branch goals and  
13 policies adopted by the Judicial Council of California.  
14

15 (e) **Reports**

16  
17 The Administrative Director reports to the Judicial Council at least once annually  
18 on the progress made toward achieving the council’s goals. When the council sets  
19 the direction on projects or programs that require more than one year to complete,  
20 the Administrative Director will report back to the council at regular intervals on  
21 their status and significant developments.  
22

23 **Rule 10.81. ~~Administrative Office of the Courts~~ Judicial Council Staff**

24  
25 (a) **Establishment**

26  
27 The Administrative Director ~~of the Courts~~, under the supervision of the Chief  
28 Justice, employs, organizes, and directs a staff ~~agency, known as the~~  
29 Administrative Office of the Courts that assists the council and its chair in carrying  
30 out their duties under the Constitution and laws of the state.  
31

32 (b) **~~Duties~~ References to “Administrative Office of the Courts”**

33  
34 ~~The Administrative Office of the Courts assists the council and its chair in carrying~~  
35 ~~out their duties under the Constitution and laws of the state. The Judicial Council~~  
36 in the past referred to its staff as the “Administrative Office of the Courts.” The  
37 following applies where the term “Administrative Office of the Courts” is used:  
38

39 (1) Rules of Court

40 Throughout these rules of court and in all Judicial Council forms, all  
41 references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” are deemed to  
42 refer to the Judicial Council, the Administrative Director, or the Judicial  
43 Council staff, as appropriate.

1  
2 (2) Other Judicial Council materials and actions  
3 All references to “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” in any  
4 policy, procedure, manual, guideline, publication, or other material issued by  
5 the Judicial Council or its staff, are deemed to refer to the Judicial Council,  
6 the Administrative Director, or the Judicial Council staff, as appropriate.  
7 Judicial Council staff will continue to be responsible for any active  
8 delegations or directives the Judicial Council made to the Administrative  
9 Office of the Court.

10  
11 (3) Statutes  
12 The Judicial Council, its staff, or the Administrative Director, as appropriate,  
13 will continue to perform all functions, duties, responsibilities, and other  
14 obligations imposed by statute or regulation on the Administrative Office of  
15 the Courts.

16  
17 (4) Agreements and proceedings  
18 The Judicial Council will continue to perform all duties, responsibilities,  
19 functions, or other obligations, and bear all liabilities, and exercise all rights,  
20 powers, authorities, benefits, and other privileges attributed to the  
21 “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” arising from contracts,  
22 memorandums of understanding, or other legal agreements, documents,  
23 proceedings, or transactions. The Judicial Council may be substituted for the  
24 “Administrative Office of the Courts” or “AOC” wherever necessary, with  
25 no prejudice to the substantive rights of any party.

#### 26 27 **Advisory Committee Comment**

28  
29 The Judicial Council in 1961 adopted a resolution that named its staff the “Administrative Office  
30 of the California Courts.” In 1970, the council adopted a rule of court that renamed its staff the  
31 “Administrative Office of the Courts.”

32  
33 In recent years, the council became aware of recurring confusion about the relationship between  
34 the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Judicial Council. There was a common  
35 misperception that the Administrative Office of the Courts was a separate entity from the council  
36 having independent policymaking authority, when in fact, the members of the Judicial Council set  
37 policy, and staff, by whatever name, support the work of the council under the members’  
38 direction and oversight. The confusion about the role of the Administrative Office of the Courts  
39 impeded the council’s ability to advance the interests of the judicial branch.

40  
41 To allow the council to better achieve its mission, it decided in 2014 to retire the name  
42 “Administrative Office of the Courts.” This adjustment underscored the unity of identity of the  
43 Judicial Council and its staff, and clarified that there has always been only a single entity. The

1 retirement conformed the Judicial Council’s practice with that of other state government entities,  
2 which do not assign a separate name to their staffs.

3  
4 The 2014 amendments to this rule are intended to implement the retirement of the name  
5 “Administrative Office of the Courts” and clarify that in retiring the name no substantive legal  
6 change has occurred. The Judicial Council and its staff will continue to discharge any legal  
7 obligations and duties they may have, regardless of the discontinuance of the use of the name  
8 “Administrative Office of the Courts.”





## Judicial Council of California · Administrative Office of the Courts

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Court Facilities: Legislation to Use One-time Cash Available for Courthouse Capital Projects	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	July 29, 2014
Recommended by	Date of Report
Court Facilities Advisory Committee	July 18, 2014
Hon. Brad R. Hill, Chair	Contact
Hon. Patricia M. Lucas, Vice-Chair	Curtis L. Child, 916-643-7030
Hon. Jeffrey W. Johnson, Chair of the Courthouse Cost Reduction Subcommittee	curtis.child@jud.ca.gov
	William J. Guerin, 415-865-7510
	william.guerin@jud.ca.gov
	Kelly Quinn, 818-558-3078
	kelly.quinn@jud.ca.gov

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### Executive Summary

The Court Facilities Advisory Committee recommends legislation be sought to use the \$40 million one-time cash available for courthouse capital projects due to the fiscal year (FY) 2014–2015 Budget Act Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) reduction from \$50 million to \$10 million for trial court operations.

### Recommendation

The Court Facilities Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 29, 2014, take the following action:

1. Seek legislation to appropriate funds for Preliminary Plans and Working Drawings for the Sacramento–New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse, subject to review and approval by the Courthouse Cost Reduction Subcommittee of the council's Court Facilities Advisory

Committee, with no commitment to move the project into Construction until construction-funding legislation has been enacted.

2. Direct the Court Facilities Advisory Committee to review feasible options for use of any balance of funds made available through authorizing legislation for a future recommendation to the Judicial Council, consistent with Senate Bill (SB) 1407.

### **Previous Council Action**

On January 17, 2013, the council determined that the Sacramento–New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse project move forward with its site acquisition, to seek necessary funding and acquisition approvals for its preferred site; however, work on its pre-design and design would be suspended and indefinitely delayed.

On February 26, 2013, the council directed that the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) submit FY 2014–2015 funding requests to the state Department of Finance to meet their July 2013 submission deadline for the next phase in all SB 1407 projects pending availability of SB 1407 funds.

### **Rationale for Recommendation**

This fiscal year, the ongoing, annual reduction of \$50 million<sup>1</sup> from the ICNA has been reduced to \$10 million, making \$40 million available to apply toward the advancement of SB 1407 courthouse capital projects. However, no legislation was enacted authorizing use of these funds in FY 2014–2015. Action by the council is recommended to establish its position on use of these funds.

Anticipating that additional SB 1407 funds may become available in the near term, the advisory committee discussed this matter at its meeting on March 12, 2014, in relation to the last four projects indefinitely delayed by the council, which occurred in January 2013. These projects were: Fresno–Renovate Fresno County Courthouse, Los Angeles–New Southeast Los Angeles Courthouse<sup>2</sup>, Nevada–New Nevada City Courthouse, and Sacramento–New Sacramento Criminal Courthouse.

The advisory committee directed staff to update the scope and budgets of these projects, in the event that funding became available to move one or more of these projects forward. Of these projects, it was determined that the Sacramento capital project had priority because the council had allowed it to advance toward completion of its site acquisition phase. Since it was

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<sup>1</sup> Established as ongoing through the enactment of the 2012 Budget Act (FY 2012–2013), \$50 million is the required reduction each fiscal year from the SB 1407 courthouse construction program’s ICNA to offset trial court General Fund reductions for operations.

<sup>2</sup> At this meeting, the advisory committee agreed that the Superior Court of Los Angeles County could identify which of the three indefinitely-delayed Los Angeles projects would have relative priority over the other two, and the court subsequently selected the Los Angeles–New Glendale Courthouse.

indefinitely delayed in January 2013, the project has progressed to complete its site acquisition, which was approved by the State Public Works Board on July 18, 2014. Approximately \$27 million is required to complete design—both Preliminary Plans and Working Drawings phases—of the Sacramento project.

Given the site was recently acquired for the Sacramento project, the advisory committee recommends approximately \$27 million of the available one-time funds be applied to complete the design phases of this project. The advisory committee believes this action is consistent with the incremental funding approach taken by the council to move this important capital project forward.

The advisory group discussed the potential use of the remaining \$13 million in one-time funds. There are several options for use of these funds that would accelerate the SB 1407 construction program or reduce future bond liability. Consequently, the advisory committee recommends it be directed to review feasible options for use of any balance of funds made available through authorizing legislation, consistent with SB 1407. The result of this analysis would be communicated in a future recommendation to the Judicial Council, expected by the end of the year.

### **Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications**

The advisory committee held an open public meeting by conference call on July 18, 2014, to consider for recommendation to the Judicial Council of California how these one-time funds should be applied toward courthouse capital projects. In accordance with the California Rule of Court 10.75, a notice was posted five business days in advance of the meeting, indicating where written comments could be sent—due to the public meeting occurring by conference call rather than in-person—up to one business day before the meeting. Only one comment was received and is attached.

No alternatives to the recommended action were considered.

### **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

No costs are involved in implementing the recommended council action, because it is performed on behalf of the council by AOC staff.

### **Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives**

The recommended council action supports Goal III (Modernization of Management and Administration) and Goal VI (Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence).

### **Attachment**

1. Public Comment Letter from the Superior Court of Monterey County



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF MONTEREY

240 Church Street • Salinas, California • 93901 • (831) 775-5400

[www.monterey.courts.ca.gov](http://www.monterey.courts.ca.gov)

July 15, 2014

Hon. Brad R. Hill, Chair  
Court Facilities Advisory Committee  
Judicial Council of California  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688

Dear Chairman Hill and Members of the Court Facilities Advisory Committee:

On behalf of Monterey County Superior [Court], we are contacting you today to seek guidance and direction regarding the South Monterey County Courthouse [SMCC] facility project which was indefinitely delayed due to the state's redirection of courthouse construction funds to the general fund in 2012. As you are aware, the SMCC 'immediate need' project was placed on indefinite delay just following the final design aspect of the project, and slated to be 'reassessed' since the original design accommodated a new judgeship that was later eliminated by adoption of the new judgeship requirements by the Judicial Council in late 2012.

Our request today for direction and assessment concerns a significant clause in the Property Acquisition Agreement which will require the State to reconvey the donated property back to the City of Greenfield if commencement of construction has not occurred within (5) years from the close of escrow. We are concerned that if no action is taken to move forward with this facilities project or steps taken to retain the property prior to the end of 2016, we run the risk of losing this parcel of land. We are requesting that the Court Facilities Advisory Committee [CFAC] provide direction as to how the Court might retain the land donated to the State for the purposes of building a courthouse.

While the Court understands that funding for any indefinitely delayed SB 1407 project has not substantially changed since 2012, we are also concerned that the initial investment made by the City of Greenfield, a small agriculturally based community, to acquire, develop and donate the land at a cost of approximately \$5 million may be soon lost if we do not position this project to reaffirm our collective commitment to the City of Greenfield. This also holds



true for the State's substantial monetary investment dedicated to finalizing the site selection, acquisition and design phase in collaboration with the local project advisory group.

The Court is mindful that the modification in judicial allocations necessitates a reduction in the scope of the SMCC project and affirms our commitment to finding significant ways to reduce the overall costs of the project by evaluating the square footage, reducing the number of courtrooms, possibly redesigning to a single-story facility, utilizing set templates, and evaluating where lower-cost construction methods may be used at the direction of the CFAC.

The Court's urgency in revitalizing the 'reassessment' and seeking the CFAC's direction for next steps is based on the potential of losing the parcel of land, originally purchased by the City of Greenfield for approximately \$1.4 million, donated to the State and committed to the SMCC project. Pursuant to the Property Acquisition agreement, "If commencement of construction has not occurred within (5) years from the close of escrow, the State will reconvey the property back to the grantor (City of Greenfield)." Although the Property Acquisition agreement also includes a "meet and confer" option to extend the commencement of construction for a period of time, the Court senses that without a measure of good faith, the City of Greenfield will not utilize this option at the end of 2016.

Since a significant portion of any courthouse construction project is typically allocated to the site acquisition and design and these investments have already been made by the State and the City of Greenfield, the Court is hopeful that the CFAC's will consider the weight of these factors when considering a 'reassessment' of taking some action regarding the SMCC project.

On behalf of the Court, we thank the CFAC for the time and energy dedicated to ensuring the efficient use of courthouse construction funds throughout the State. We are sincerely grateful for your consideration of our concerns and appreciate any direction you may provide to us in response.

Sincerely,



Hon. Marla O. Anderson  
Presiding Judge



Teresa A. Risi  
Court Executive Officer

cc: Kelly Quinn, Assistant Director for Development and Planning





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For business meeting on: July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Court Facilities: Budget Allocations for Statewide Trial Court Facility Modifications and Planning in Fiscal Year 2014–2015	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	July 29, 2014
Recommended by	Date of Report
Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee	June 23, 2014
Hon. David Edwin Power, Chair	Contact
	Patrick McGrath, 916-643-8051
	<a href="mailto:patrick.mcgrath@jud.ca.gov">patrick.mcgrath@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### Executive Summary

The Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee recommends allocations of the \$65 million appropriated by the Legislature for trial court facility modifications in the fiscal year 2014–2015 budget. The recommended allocations support facility modification planning and facility modifications for emergency and critical needs, but continue to defer funding of planned facility modifications.

### Recommendation

The Trial Court Facility Modification Advisory Committee (TCFMAC) recommends that, the Judicial Council approve allocations of the \$65 million authorized by the Legislature for statewide court facility modifications and planning in fiscal year 2014–2015, as follows:

1. \$5 million for Statewide Facility Modifications Planning Allocation;
2. \$7 million for Priority 1 Facility Modifications Allocation;
3. \$53 million for Priorities 2–6 Facility Modifications Allocation; and

4. \$0 for Planned Facility Modifications Allocation.

### **Previous Council Action**

The Trial Court Facility Modification Working Group was established by Judicial Council policy in 2005. The working group first met in April 2006 and operated under the *Trial Court Facility Modifications Policy*,<sup>1</sup> adopted by the Judicial Council in 2005 and revised on July 27, 2012. The primary oversight responsibilities included reviewing statewide facility modification requests and approving facility modification funding.

The working group's charge was formalized by the Judicial Council on December 14, 2012, and the working group was assigned additional oversight responsibility for the operations and maintenance of existing facilities, noncapital-related real estate transactions, energy management, and environmental management and sustainability. On April 25, 2013, the working group's status was elevated to that of advisory committee.

The Judicial Council allocated the fiscal year 2011–2012 budget of \$30 million at the August 26, 2011, meeting. The FY 2012–2013 budget of \$50 million was allocated at the July 27, 2012, Judicial Council meeting. The FY 2013–2014 budget of \$50 million was allocated at the October 25, 2013, Judicial Council meeting.

The TCFMAC reports previously approved by the Judicial Council are available at [www.courts.ca.gov/2567.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/2567.htm) under Research and Reports: Conditions in Our Courts.

### **Rationale for Recommendation**

The TCFMAC developed the budget proposal in alignment with the *Trial Court Facilities Modifications Policy*. The charge tasks the TCFMAC with providing recommendations and advice directly to the Chief Justice, Judicial Council, and the Administrative Director of the Courts.

### **Allocation strategy**

The allocation strategy that underlies the recommendations presented in this report is designed to address planned facility modification projects that have been identified as critical needs for the trial courts. The Judicial Council proposed a 10-year increase in authority from the State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SCFCF)—in the amount of \$15 million per year—and four positions, and an ongoing increase of \$12 million per year and three positions from the General Fund for transfer to the Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) to fund trial court facility modification projects. Based on the minimum industry standard for capital infrastructure reinvestment of 2 percent, there is a total reinvestment need of \$77 million annually (not including reimbursements). This reflects a current funding shortfall of \$27 million. Currently,

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<sup>1</sup> As adopted in 2005, the policy was known as the *Prioritization Methodology for Modifications to Court Facilities*. When it was revised in 2012, the name also changed. See [www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20120727-itemG.pdf](http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20120727-itemG.pdf).

there is a backlog of identified projects pending funding. The requested funding will address major repairs, system life-cycle replacements, and renovation projects in existing courthouses to provide safe and secure facilities for the benefit of all court users.

Although the judicial branch submitted a budget change proposal (BCP) for an additional \$27 million to support Planned Facility Modifications project requirements for the 2014–2015 fiscal year (FY), the Department of Finance (DOF) did not include the entire BCP funding request in the FY 2014–2015 Governor’s Budget. The DOF approved the SCFCF request for the \$15 million per year for 10 years, and recommended the AOC use existing vacancies to fill the four requested positions. The General Fund request for \$12 million and three positions was denied. The existing budget of \$50 million along with the additional \$15 million approved by the Legislature and included in the FY 2014–2015 Budget Act allocated for facility modification projects will be consumed by the continuous emergency and critical needs projects that arise every day in our court facilities.

The strategy proposed by the TCFMAC will allow the branch to address emergency and critical needs projects as they arise within the real estate portfolio, at a time when program funding does not meet the overall needs of the trial courts. If this funding were allocated to noncritical work, the result would be increased failure of crucial building support systems. These failures would have an operational impact on the trial courts, including the possible closure of courtrooms and potentially entire facilities.

The TCFMAC makes every effort to focus on the priority of each project and its potential impact to the local court, not the facility location or previous funding history. While it is possible that, over a short period of time, one court may receive more funding on a square foot basis than another, this is the result of the facility needs. Over the longer term, these variances will equalize.

### **Funding sources and budget**

The Facility Modification Program is funded from two sources:

- State Court Facilities Construction Fund (Sen. Bill 1732); and
- Immediate and Critical Needs Account (Sen. Bill 1407).

The total legislative appropriations for facility modifications in FY 2014–2015 is \$65 million, consisting of \$40 million in SCFCF funds and \$25 million in ICNA funds.

### **Allocation for statewide facility modifications planning**

The TCFMAC recommends allocating \$5 million for this category, which targets the costs associated with facility assessments and facility modification planning. This allocation includes the costs of contracts, equipment, and materials to set up operations; development of building-specific facility management plans and procedures; development of hazardous material plans; and continuation of facility analysis using engineers, technicians, and trade professionals to determine the condition of facilities within the Office of Real Estate and Facilities Management

portfolio. These tasks are required to identify deferred maintenance requirements, plan future requirements, and ensure proper maintenance, thereby reducing the need for future facility modifications. Most of the needed costs will be used for consultant expenses. The proposed allocation of \$5 million is a \$1 million increase from the previous year's allocation and is based on the ongoing increase demand for planning functions.

#### **Allocation for Priority 1 facility modifications**

A reserve of \$7 million is recommended for allocation to immediate or potential emergency needs (Priority 1) that may develop in facilities. The allocation is equal to the FY 2013–2014 allocation and is based on the:

- Annual number of Priority 1 events over the past three fiscal years;
- Increased cost per event due to continued systems degradation; and
- Continued impact of the Los Angeles portfolio with its extremely large facilities.

#### **Allocation for Priorities 2–6 facility modifications**

The TCFMAC recommends the allocation of the remainder of the budget, \$54 million, to this category. The TCFMAC will review all facility modifications and fund those with the highest priority according to the council-approved policy. The TCFMAC approves the funds from this category proportionally over the course of the year, ensuring that funds are available for the highest priorities throughout the year.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Office of Real Estate and Facilities Management will continue to perform retro-commissioning studies in the facilities that have the highest utility consumption in order to target infrastructure facility modification projects with the goal to decrease program costs as a whole. While many facility modifications are in response to a specific broken system, \$1 million has been allocated to target energy conservation projects for FY 2014–2015. In FY 2013–2014, \$1.3 million was allocated to energy efficiency projects. In FY 2012–2013, \$500,000 was allocated for these types of projects. The current cumulative return on that investment in the form of utility costs savings is approximately \$695,000 annually.

#### **No allocation for planned facility modifications**

The TCFMAC does not recommend any funding allocations for planned facility modifications this fiscal year. Lack of staffing resources to sufficiently research, prioritize, develop scopes of work, and provide justifiable preliminary costs are the basis for this recommendation.

#### **Comments from Interested Parties**

An invitation to comment was posted on Serranus for a two-week period from June 3, 2014 to June 17, 2014. No comments were received.

#### **Alternatives Considered and Policy Implications**

Since no comments were received, no alternatives were presented for consideration.

## **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

The TCFMAC considered various dollar allocations for the different budget categories. The amounts recommended are based on historical data and a very conservative funding plan to allow sufficient funds for critical needs as they are identified by the courts and the AOC. This allocation strategy will allow the TCFMAC to have the flexibility to fund the most critical needs throughout the year.

The FY 2014–2015 Facility Modifications Program budget will be allocated as the council approves, including as determined by the TCFMAC under the council-approved policy. There is no cost to the trial courts associated with this proposal.







## Judicial Council of California · Administrative Office of the Courts

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Trial Court Budget: Minimum Operating and Emergency Fund Balance Policy	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	July 29, 2014
Recommended by	Date of Report
Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee	July 14, 2014
Hon. Laurie M. Earl, Cochair	Contact
Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic, Cochair	Steven Chang, 415-865-7195 <a href="mailto:steven.chang@jud.ca.gov">steven.chang@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### Executive Summary

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council terminate the minimum operating and emergency fund balance policy, which was suspended by the council for two years on August 31, 2012.

### Recommendation

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council terminate the minimum operating and emergency fund balance policy.

### Previous Council Action

On August 31, 2012, effective immediately, the council suspended for two years the minimum operating and emergency fund balance policy, which required courts to maintain a fund balance or reserve that was roughly equal to between 3% and 5% of their prior year general fund expenditures. The council's action was taken in the context of two statutory changes. First, the policy became at least somewhat redundant when Government Code (GC) section 68502.5 required, starting in 2012–2013, the establishment of the 2% reserve in the Trial Court Trust

Fund that would be funded from courts' allocation. Each court contributes towards the reserve, which by statute is equal to 2% of the total TCTF Program 45.10 (Support for Operation of the Trial Courts) appropriation. Any monies that are not allocated by the council through the supplemental funding process are distributed back to each court in the same proportion to their contribution to the reserve. Second, GC section 68502.5 imposed, effective June 30, 2014, a 1% cap on fund balance that courts can carry forward from one fiscal year to the next. In view of the efforts to either eliminate or increase the 1% cap prior it went into effect, the council suspended, instead of eliminated, the minimum operating and emergency fund balance policy.

### **Rationale for Recommendation**

Terminating the policy acknowledges the current statutory reality of the 1% cap and is not inconsistent with the council's efforts to continue requesting the Department of Finance and the Legislature to eliminate or increase the 1% cap, which places constraints on courts' ability to manage their resources effectively and efficiently. In addition, as discussed in another report, the TCBAC is also recommending that the council take measures to have the Governor and the Legislature repeal the statute that requires the 2% reserve.

### **Comments**

The recommendation in this report was not circulated for public comment. No comments concerning the TCBAC's recommendations were received.

### **Alternatives Considered**

The TCBAC considered suspending the policy indefinitely or for another two years.

### **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

None.

### **Attachments**

1. Attachment A: Fund Balance Policy

# FUND BALANCE POLICY

## BACKGROUND

In the Supplemental Report of the 2006 Budget Act, the Legislature specified that the Judicial Council report on court reserves and provide its policy governing trial court reserves. On October 20, 2006 and revised on April 23, 2009, the Judicial Council approved a fund balance policy for trial courts. Financial accounting and reporting standards and guidelines have been established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The Trial Court Financial Policy and Procedures Manual, in compliance with these standards and guidelines, specifies that the trial courts are responsible for the employment of “sound business, financial and accounting practices” to conduct their operations.

In addition, Government Code section 77203 specifies that the Judicial Council has the authority to authorize trial courts to carry over unexpended funds from one year to the next. Consistent with this provision, this policy provides courts with specific directions for identifying fund balance resources necessary to address statutory and contractual obligations on an accurate and consistent basis as well as maintaining a minimum level of operating and emergency funds. In addition, this policy provides the necessary structure to ensure funds are available to maintain service levels for various situations that confront the trial courts including a late state budget.

GASB Statement 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2010, and will impact year-end closing statements for the fiscal year 2010–2011.

## PURPOSE

Governmental agencies/entities report the difference between their assets and obligations as fund balance. Under GASB Statement 54, fund balances for governmental funds must be reported in classifications that comprise a hierarchy. The statement distinguishes between nonspendable and other amounts that are classified based on the relative strength of the constraints that control the purposes for which specific amounts can be spent. Under GASB 54, the number of classifications has been expanded from 2 to 5.

The purpose of this policy is to establish uniform standards, consistent with GASB 54, for the reporting of fund balance by trial courts and to maintain accountability over the public resources used to finance trial court operations.

## POLICY

As publicly funded entities, and in accordance with good public policy, trial courts must ensure that the funds allocated and received from the state and other sources are used efficiently and accounted for properly and consistently. The trial courts shall account for and report fund balance in accordance with established standards, utilizing approved classifications. Additionally, a fund balance can never be negative.

## Fund Balance Classifications

Beginning with the most binding constraints, fund balance amounts must be reported in the following classifications:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance
- Restricted Fund Balance
- Committed Fund Balance
- Assigned Fund Balance
- Unassigned Fund Balance (General Fund only)

When allocating fund balance to the classifications and categories, allocations must follow the following prioritization:

1. Nonspendable Fund Balance
2. Restricted Fund Balance
3. Contractual commitments to be paid in the next fiscal year
4. The minimum calculated operating and emergency fund balance
5. Other Judicial Council mandates to be paid in the next fiscal year
6. Contractual commitments to be paid in subsequent fiscal years
7. Assigned Fund Balance designations
8. Unassigned Fund Balance

If there is insufficient fund balance to cover any or all of the first five priorities, the shortfall should be explained in detail in attached footnotes. Also, there are additional reporting requirements when the amount allocated to the operating and emergency category is below the minimum required.

### **Nonspendable Fund Balance**

Nonspendable Fund Balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Examples include:

- Inventories
- Prepaid amounts Long-Term Loans and Notes Receivable
- Principal of a permanent (e.g., endowment) fund

This represents the 'newest' classification in comparison to the descriptions used before the creation of GASB 54. To some extent, the remaining 4 classifications are somewhat mirrored in the prior definitions.

### **Restricted Fund Balance**

Restricted Fund Balance includes amounts constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

- Externally imposed  
Imposed externally by grantors, creditors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other

governments ( i.e., monies received by a grantor that can only be used for that purpose defined by the grant).

- Imposed by Law (Statutory)

A restricted fund balance that consists of unspent, receipted revenues whose use is statutorily restricted (e.g., children’s waiting room and dispute resolution program funding).

**Committed Fund Balance**

Committed Fund Balance includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Judicial Council. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Judicial Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action it employed to previously commit those amounts.

Committed Fund Balance must also include contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. While the requirement to include contractual commitments is a policy decision of the Judicial Council, the type, number and execution of contracts is within the express authority of presiding judges or their designee.

**[The following struckthrough language is suspended as of August 31, 2012]**

~~The Judicial Council has authorized a stabilization arrangement (Operating and Emergency fund category) to be set aside for use in emergency situations or when revenue shortages or budgetary imbalances might exist. The amount is subject to controls that dictate the circumstances under which the court would spend any of the minimum operating and emergency fund balance.~~

~~Each court must maintain a minimum operating and emergency fund balance at all times during a fiscal year as determined by the following calculation based upon the prior fiscal year’s ending total unrestricted general fund expenditures (excluding special revenue, debt service, permanent, proprietary, and fiduciary funds), less any material one time expenditures (e.g., large one time contracts):~~

- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ Annual General Fund Expenditures~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ 5 percent of the first \$10,000,000~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ 4 percent of the next \$40,000,000~~
- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ 3 percent of expenditures over \$50,000,000~~

~~If a court determines that it is unable to maintain the minimum operating and emergency fund balance level as identified above, the court must immediately notify the Administrative Director of the Courts, or designee, in writing and provide a plan with a specific timeframe to correct the situation.~~

**Assigned Fund Balance**

This is a fund balance that is constrained by the Presiding Judge, or designee, with the intent that it be used for specific purposes or designations that are neither unspendable, restricted nor committed.

Constraints imposed on the use of assigned amounts are more easily removed or modified than those imposed on amounts that are classified as committed. Assigned amounts are based on estimates and explanations of the methodology used to compute or determine the designated amount must be provided.

Assigned fund balances include:

- All remaining amounts that are reported in governmental funds, other than general fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed and
- Amounts in the general fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose in accordance with the provision identified by the Presiding Judge, or designee.

Courts will identify assigned fund balances according to the following categories:

1. **One-time facility – Tenant improvements** Examples include carpet and fixture replacements.
2. **One-time facility – Other Examples** include amounts paid by the AOC on behalf of the courts.
3. **Statewide Administrative Infrastructure Initiatives.** Statewide assessment in support of technology initiatives (e.g., California Case Management System and Phoenix) will be identified in this designation.
4. **Local Infrastructure (Technology and non-technology needs)** Examples include interim case management systems and non-security equipment.
5. **One-time employee compensation (Leave obligation, retirement, etc.)** Amounts included in this category are exclusive of employee compensation amounts already included in the court's operating budget and not in a designated fund balance category.
  - a. One-time leave payments at separation from employment. If amounts are not already accounted for in a court's operating budget, estimated one-time payouts for vacation or annual leave to employees planning to separate from employment within the next fiscal year should be in this designated fund balance sub-category. This amount could be computed as the average amount paid out with separations or other leave payments during the last three years. Any anticipated non-normal or unusually high payout for an individual or individuals should be added to at the average amount calculated.

In a footnote, the court should note the amount of its employees' currently earned leave balance that is more than the established designated fund balance. The amount would be determined by multiplying the hours of earned vacation or annual leave on the payroll records for each employee times his or her current salary rate minus the designated fund balance established.

- b. Unfunded pension obligation. If documented by an actuarial report, the amount of unfunded pension obligation should be included as a designated fund balance. Employer

retirement plan contributions for the current fiscal year must be accounted for in the court's operating budget.

In a footnote, the court should note the amount of the current unfunded pension obligation that is in excess of the established designated fund balance.

- c. Unfunded retiree health care obligation. If documented by an actuarial report, the amount of unfunded retiree health care obligation should be included as a designated fund balance.

The current year's unfunded retiree health care obligation contains: (i) the current year Annual Required Contribution (ARC) based on a 30-year amortization of retiree health costs as of last fiscal year-end **and** (ii) the prior year retiree health care obligation **less** (iii) the retiree health care employer contributions and any transfers made to an irrevocable trust set up for this purpose. The current year's unfunded retiree health care obligation is to be added to the prior year's obligation.

Note: The ARC amounts are located in each court's actuarial report, which is entitled "Postretirement Benefit Valuation Report".

In a footnote, the court should note the amount of the cumulative unfunded retiree health care obligation that is in excess of the established designated fund balance.

- d. Workers compensation (if managed locally). The amount estimated to be paid out in the next fiscal year.
  - e. Use of reserve funds for liquidation of outstanding leave balances for employees in a layoff situation, consistent with the requirements of GASB 45; other examples would include reserving funds for the implementation of "enhanced retirement" or "golden handshake" programs in the interest of eliminating salaries at the "high end" or "top step", and thereby generating salary savings or rehires at the low end of a pay scale for position(s), but realizing one-time costs in the interest of longer term savings for the court.
6. **Professional and consultant services.** Examples include human resources, information technology, and other consultants.
  7. **Security.** Examples include security equipment, and pending increases for security service contracts.
  8. **Bridge Funding.** A court may choose to identify specific short or intermediate term funding amounts needed to address future needs that are otherwise not reportable, nor fit the criteria, in either restricted nor committed classifications, that it believes are necessary to identify through specific designations. These designations must be listed with a description in sufficient detail to determine their purpose and requirements.

9. **Miscellaneous (required to provide detail).** Any other planned commitments that are not appropriately included in one of the above designated fund balance sub-categories should be listed here with a description in sufficient detail to determine its purpose and requirements.

**Unassigned Fund Balance – for General Fund Use Only**

Unassigned Fund Balance is the residual classification for the general fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other fund balance and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund.

The general fund is the only fund that shall report a positive unassigned fund balance amount.





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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Trial Courts: Allocations from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund for Fiscal Year 2014–2015	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	July 29, 2014
Recommended by	Date of Report
Judicial Council Staff:	July 15, 2014
Hon. Steve Jahr,	Contact
Administrative Director of the Courts	Frank Tang, 415-865-7955
	<a href="mailto:frank.tang@jud.ca.gov">frank.tang@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### Executive Summary

This is an update for the recommendation 4(c) related to the fiscal year 2014–2015 allocations from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund on the report that was presented to the Judicial Council during its meeting on June 27, 2014. Instead of implementing an 11.7 percent, which is equivalent to \$8.3 million, allocation reduction to the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (IMF) in fiscal year (FY) 2014–2015, the Judicial Council staff recommends an one-time funding reduction of \$600,000 to the Jury System Management program.

### Recommendation

1. Implement an one-time allocation reduction of \$600,000 to the Jury Management System program in order to bring a projected positive fund balance of \$510,229 to the IMF by the end of FY 2014–2015 (see Attachment A, column C, row 27 and row 29).

A summary of the IMF fund condition statement is displayed in Attachment A. A detailed program and project allocations from the IMF is displayed in Attachment B.

### **Previous Council Action**

*Actions on June 27, 2014.* In the Governor's May Revision proposal for the 2014 State Budget, the Governor did not adopt the Judicial Council's proposal to discontinue transferring the \$20 million from the IMF to the TCTF in FY 2014–2015. The Judicial Council adopted the TCBAC's recommendations to allocate a total of \$63.8 million from the IMF, with continue transferring the \$20 million from the IMF to the TCTF, move the allocation of \$6.3 million for non-court reimbursed costs of the V2 and V3 case management system back to the TCTF, and implement an 11.7 percent allocation reduction at the division level of the Judicial Council.

### **Recommendation 1: One-time Allocation Reduction to Jury Management System**

1. Implement an one-time allocation reduction of \$600,000 to the Jury Management System in FY 2014–2015.

#### **Rationale for recommendation 1**

In order to minimize the impact to the trial court-related programs and projects funded from the IMF and to balance the IMF fund by the end of FY 2014–2015, the Executive Team of the Judicial Council staff asked its offices to identify unliquidated encumbrances and savings from FY 2011–2012 to FY 2013–2014 during the month of June 2014. After the allocation and expenditure drill exercise, a total of \$7.7 million unexpended allocation (see Attachment C, column E, row 85) was identified: 1) an estimated \$3.1 million unliquidated encumbrances from FY 2011–2012; 2) an estimated \$218,987 unliquidated encumbrances from FY 2012–2013; and 3) an estimated \$4.4 million savings from allocation in FY 2013–2014. In addition, \$526,296 under-accrued revenue for FY 2012–2013 was identified and posted by the State Controller's Office (SCO) as of June 30, 2014 (see Attachment A, column B, row 4).

With the identified unliquidated encumbrances, savings and additional revenues totaled at \$8.2 million, the IMF would be enabled to fund the programs and projects in FY 2014–2015 that were previously approved by the council. However, in order to bring a projected positive fund balance to be reserved for the possible revenue shortfall, which would not be known by mid-August 2014, the Jury Management System would be the first item identified for reduction. The Executive Team will work with the Information Technology Services Office (ITSO) on how to manage the IMF funding throughout this fiscal year in order to control the costs and to minimize the impact to the trial court related programs and projects.

#### **Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications**

This item was not circulated for public comment. No comments concerning the TCBAC's recommendation were received. The TCBAC did not consider any alternatives to this recommendation.

## **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

There are no implementation requirements or operational impacts.

### **Attachments**

1. Attachment A: STCIMF—FY 2014–2015 Fund Condition Statement
2. Attachment B: STCIMF—FY 2014–2015 Allocation Details
3. Attachment C: STCIMF—Savings and Disencumbrances in FY 2013–2014

## State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund -- FY 2014-15 Fund Condition Statement

Line No.	Description	Judicial Council Approved Allocation (6/27/2014) <sup>1</sup>	Allocation With Updated Savings, Disencumbrances (6/30/2014) <sup>2</sup>	Judicial Council Staff Recommended Allocation (7/7/2014)
		A	B	C
1	Beginning Balance	18,470,467	18,470,467	18,470,467
2	Estimated Disencumbrance from FY 2011-12		3,077,650	3,077,650
3	Estimated Disencumbrance from FY 2012-13		218,987	218,987
4	Estimated Under-accrued Revenue from FY 2012-13		526,296	526,296
5	Estimated Savings from FY 2013-14		4,375,061	4,375,061
6	<b>Prior-Year Adjustments</b>		<b>8,197,994</b>	<b>8,197,994</b>
7	<b>Adjusted Beginning Balance</b>	<b>18,470,467</b>	<b>26,668,461</b>	<b>26,668,461</b>
8	<b>Revenues</b>			
9	50/50 Excess Fines Split Revenue	25,324,600	25,324,600	25,324,600
10	2% Automation Fund Revenue	14,845,200	14,845,200	14,845,200
11	Jury Instructions Royalties	445,400	445,400	445,400
12	Interest from SMIF	135,000	135,000	135,000
13	Other Revenues/SCO Adjustments	3,062	3,062	3,062
14	<b>Transfers</b>			
15	From State General Fund	38,709,000	38,709,000	38,709,000
16	To Trial Court Trust Fund	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)
17	To TCTF (GC 77209(k))	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)
18	To TCTF (Improvement Fund AOC staff savings)	(594,000)	(594,000)	(594,000)
19	<b>Net Revenues and Transfers</b>	<b>45,471,262</b>	<b>45,471,262</b>	<b>45,471,262</b>
20	<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>63,941,729</b>	<b>72,139,723</b>	<b>72,139,723</b>
21	<b>Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocation</b>			
22	Program and Project Allocation	72,066,600	72,066,600	72,066,600
23	<b>Total Program and Project Allocation</b>	<b>72,066,600</b>	<b>72,066,600</b>	<b>72,066,600</b>
24	Pro Rata Charge	162,894	162,894	162,894
25	<b>Fund Balance (without reduction)</b>	<b>(8,287,765)</b>	<b>(89,771)</b>	<b>(89,771)</b>
26	Fund Balance (as % of total allocation)	-11.5%	-0.1%	-0.1%
27	Less: Reduction to Programs and Projects	(8,287,765)	(8,287,765)	(600,000)
28	<b>Net Program and Projects Allocation</b>	<b>63,778,835</b>	<b>63,778,835</b>	<b>71,466,600</b>
29	<b>Fund Balance (with reduction)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,197,994</b>	<b>510,229</b>
30	Fund Balance (as % of total allocation)	0.0%	11.3%	0.7%
31	Net Revenue/Transfers Over/(Under) Allocation	(18,470,467)	(18,470,467)	(26,158,232)

**Note:**

1. Judicial Council approved TCBAC's recommended allocations with these adjustments: a) continuing \$20 million transfer from the IMF to the TCTF; b) move \$6.3 million allocation for the V2 and V3 program costs back to the TCTF; and c) implement an 11.7% allocation reduction at the division level.

2. The adjusted amount for prior years' savings and unliquidated encumbrances is based on the information and data provided by the offices of the judicial council as of 6/30/2014. The revenue adjustment for FY 2013-14 is based on the actual receipts posted by the SCO as of 6/30/2014.

## Attachment B

### State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund -- FY 2014-2015 Allocation Details

Line No.	Project and Program Title	Judicial Council Approved Allocation and Reduction (6/27/2014)	Judicial Council Staff Recommended Reduction (7/7/2014)	Judicial Council Staff Recommended Allocation (7/7/2014)
		A	B	C
1	<b>Judicial and Court Operations Services Division</b>	<b>8,432,600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,432,600</b>
2	Self-represented Litigants Statewide Support	100,000		100,000
3	Domestic Violence - Family Law Interpreter Program	20,000		20,000
4	Self-Help Center	5,000,000		5,000,000
5	Interactive Software - Self-Rep Electronic Forms	60,000		60,000
6	CFCC Educational Programs	90,000		90,000
7	CFCC Publications	20,000		20,000
8	<b>Total, Center for Families, Children and Courts</b>	<b>5,290,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,290,000</b>
9	Orientation for New Trial Court Judges	121,000		121,000
10	B.E. Witkin Judicial College of CA	180,000		180,000
11	Primary Assignment Orientation and Overviews	263,000		263,000
12	Leadership Training - Judicial	55,000		55,000
13	Judicial Institutes	150,000		150,000
14	Advanced Education for Experienced Judges	34,000		34,000
15	Regional and Local Judicial Education Courses	9,000		9,000
16	<i>Subtotal, Mandated, Essential &amp; Other Education for Judicial Officers</i>	<i>812,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>812,000</i>
17	Manager and Supervisor Training	34,000		34,000
18	<i>Subtotal, Essential/Other Education for CEOs, Managers and Supervisors</i>	<i>34,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>34,000</i>
19	Court Personnel Institutes	132,000		132,000
20	Regional and Local Court Staff Education Courses	11,000		11,000
21	<i>Subtotal, Essential and Other Education for Court Personnel</i>	<i>143,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>143,000</i>
22	Trial Court Faculty - Statewide Education Program	249,000		249,000
23	Faculty Development	28,000		28,000
24	Curriculum Committee - Statewide Education Plan Development	1,000		1,000
25	<i>Subtotal, Faculty and Curriculum Development</i>	<i>278,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>278,000</i>
26	Distance Education - Satellite Broadcast	137,000		137,000
27	Distance Education - Online Video, Resources, Webinar	10,000		10,000
28	<i>Subtotal, Distance Learning</i>	<i>147,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>147,000</i>
29	<b>Total, Office of Education / CJER</b>	<b>1,414,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,414,000</b>
30	Trial Court Performance Measures Study	13,000		13,000
31	Court Access and Education	347,600		347,600
32	Court Interpreter Program	168,000		168,000
33	Trial Court Security Grants	1,200,000		1,200,000
34	<b>Total, Court Operations Special Services Office</b>	<b>1,728,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,728,600</b>
35	<b>Judicial Council and Court Leadership Services Division</b>	<b>12,299,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,299,700</b>
36	Litigation Management Program	4,500,000		4,500,000
37	Judicial Performance Defense Insurance	966,600		966,600
38	Subscription Costs - Judicial Conduct Reporter	17,100		17,100
39	Trial Courts Transactional Assistance Program	451,000		451,000
40	Jury System Improvement Projects	19,000		19,000
41	Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers	75,000		75,000

## Attachment B

### State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund -- FY 2014-2015 Allocation Details

Line No.	Project and Program Title	Judicial Council Approved Allocation and Reduction (6/27/2014)	Judicial Council Staff Recommended Reduction (7/7/2014)	Judicial Council Staff Recommended Allocation (7/7/2014)
		A	B	C
42	Complex Civil Litigation Program	4,001,000		4,001,000
43	Regional Office Assistance Group (Support)	1,460,000		1,460,000
44	<b>Total, Legal Services Office</b>	<b>11,489,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,489,700</b>
45	Audit Contract	150,000		150,000
46	Internal Audit Services (Support)	660,000		660,000
47	<b>Total, Internal Audit Services</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>810,000</b>
48	<b>Judicial and Court Administrative Services Division</b>	<b>51,334,300</b>	<b>(600,000)</b>	<b>50,734,300</b>
49	Budget Focused Training and Meetings	50,000		50,000
50	Treasury Services - Cash Management (Support)	238,000		238,000
51	Trial Court Procurement (Support)	244,000		244,000
52	<b>Total, Fiscal Services Office</b>	<b>532,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>532,000</b>
53	Workers Compensation Program Reserve	1,231,000		1,231,000
54	Human Resources - Court Investigation	94,500		94,500
55	Trial Court Labor Relations Academies and Forums	34,700		34,700
56	<b>Total, Human Resources Services Office</b>	<b>1,360,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,360,200</b>
57	Telecommunications Support <sup>1</sup>	11,705,000		11,705,000
58	Judicial Branch Enterprise License and Policy	5,268,500		5,268,500
59	Interim Case Management Systems	1,246,800		1,246,800
60	Data Integration	3,903,600		3,903,600
61	California Courts Technology Center (CCTC)	10,487,200		10,487,200
62	Jury Management System	600,000	(600,000)	-
63	CLETS Services/Integration	433,400		433,400
64	CCPOR (ROM)	585,600		585,600
65	Testing Tools - Enterprise Test Management Suite	624,300		624,300
66	Uniform Civil Fees	343,000		343,000
67	Justice Partner Outreach / E-Services	200,700		200,700
68	Adobe LiveCycle Reader Service Extension (Starting from FY 2013-14)	133,700		133,700
71	<b>Total, Information Technology Services Office</b>	<b>35,531,800</b>	<b>(600,000)</b>	<b>34,931,800</b>
72	Phoenix Financial and Human Resources Services (Including Support)	13,885,300		13,885,300
73	Judicial Council's Court-Ordered Debt Task Force - New	25,000		25,000
74	<b>Total, Trial Court Administrative Services Office</b>	<b>13,910,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,910,300</b>
75	<b>Total Programs and Projects Allocation</b>	<b>72,066,600</b>	<b>(600,000)</b>	<b>71,466,600</b>
76	Less: Reduction to Programs and Projects	(8,287,765)	-	-
77	<b>Net Programs and Projects Allocation</b>	<b>63,778,835</b>	<b>(600,000)</b>	<b>71,466,600</b>

## State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund -- Savings and Disencumbrances in FY 2013-2014

Line #	Project/Program Title	Approved Programs and Projects Allocation	Estimated Disencumbrance From 2011-12	Estimated Disencumbrance From 2012-13	Estimated Savings From 2013-14 Allocation	Total Savings and Disencumbrance
		A	B	C	D	E = (B+C+D)
1	<b>Judicial and Court Operations Services Division</b>	<b>8,616,000</b>	<b>277,593</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>100,443</b>	<b>400,460</b>
2	Self-represented Litigants Statewide Support	100,000	30,548.46			30,548
3	Domestic Violence - Family Law Interpreter Program	20,000	63,554.09			63,554
4	Self-Help Center	5,000,000	43,125.00			43,125
5	Interactive Software - Self-Rep Electronic Forms	60,000				-
6	CFCC Educational Programs	90,000				-
7	CFCC Publications	20,000				-
8	Domestic Violence - Order After Hearing (ended in 2011-12)		29,216			29,216
9	<b>Total, Center for Families, Children and Courts</b>	<b>5,290,000</b>	<b>166,444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>166,444</b>
10	Orientation for new Trial Court Judges	95,000			25,000	25,000
11	B.E. Witkin Judicial College of CA	160,000			2,000	2,000
12	Primary Assignment Orientation and Overviews	239,000	23,500		-	23,500
13	Leadership Training - Judicial	50,000			10,000	10,000
14	Judicial Institutes	110,000	2,500		20,000	22,500
15	Advanced Education for Experienced Judges	31,000			3,000	3,000
16	Regional and Local Judicial Education Courses	8,000			4,000	4,000
17	<i>A. Mandated, Essential &amp; Other Education for JOs</i>	<i>693,000</i>	<i>26,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>64,000</i>	<i>90,000</i>
18	Manager and Supervisor Training	31,000				-
19	<i>B. Essential &amp; Other Edu for CEOs, Managers and Supervisors</i>	<i>31,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
20	Court Personnel Institutes	120,000				-
21	Regional and Local Court Staff Education Courses	10,000			2,000	2,000
22	<i>C. Essential &amp; Other Edu for Court Personnel</i>	<i>130,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,000</i>
23	Trial Court Faculty - Statewide Education Program	236,000	2,500			2,500
24	Faculty Development	25,000				-
25	Curriculum Committee - Statewide Edu Plan Development	1,000			500	500
26	<i>D. Faculty and Curriculum Development</i>	<i>262,000</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>3,000</i>
27	Distance Education - Satellite Broadcast	137,000	61,000			61,000
28	Distance Education - Online Video, Resources, Webinar	10,000			2,500	2,500
29	<i>E. Distance Learning</i>	<i>147,000</i>	<i>61,000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>63,500</i>
30	<b>Total, Office of Education / CJER</b>	<b>1,263,000</b>	<b>89,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>158,500</b>
31	Trial Court Performance Measures Study	13,000			3,874	3,874
32	Court Access and Education	331,000	6,237	2,967		9,204
33	Court Interpreters Program - Testing, Dev, Recruitment, Education	140,000	15,412	17,275	6,000	38,687
34	2015 Language Needs Study - New (every 5 -year funding)	314,000			20,653	20,653
35	California Language Access Plan - New (one-time funding)	65,000				-
36	Trial Court Security Grants	1,200,000		2,182	916	3,098
37	<b>Total, Court Operations Special Services Office</b>	<b>2,063,000</b>	<b>21,649</b>	<b>22,424</b>	<b>31,443</b>	<b>75,516</b>
38	<b>JC and Court Leadership Services Division</b>	<b>12,251,200</b>	<b>640,252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,220,066</b>	<b>1,860,318</b>
39	Litigation Mgmt Prog. - Judgment & Settlement	4,500,000	640,252		800,000	1,440,252
40	Judicial Performance Defense Insurance	920,600			61	61
41	Subscription Costs - Judicial Conduct Reporter	15,600			65	65
42	Trial Courts Transactional Assistance Program	451,000				-
43	Jury System Improvement Projects	18,000			4,200	4,200
44	Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers	75,000			15,740	15,740
45	Complex Civil Litigation Program	4,001,000				-
46	Regional Office Assistance Group - AOC Support	1,460,000			250,000	250,000
47	<b>Total, Legal Services Office</b>	<b>11,441,200</b>	<b>640,252</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,070,066</b>	<b>1,710,318</b>
48	Audit Contract	150,000			150,000	150,000
49	Internal Audit Services - AOC Support	660,000				-
50	<b>Total, Internal Audit Services</b>	<b>810,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>

## State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund -- Savings and Disencumbrances in FY 2013-2014

Line #	Project/Program Title	Approved Programs and Projects Allocation	Estimated Disencumbrance From 2011-12	Estimated Disencumbrance From 2012-13	Estimated Savings From 2013-14 Allocation	Total Savings and Disencumbrance
		A	B	C	D	E = (B+C+D)
51	<b>Judicial and Court Admin Services Division</b>	53,482,516	2,159,805	196,563	3,054,553	5,410,921
52	Contract for OPEB Valuation Report (Every 2 years)	600,000				-
53	Budget Focused Training and Meetings	50,000			7,500	7,500
54	Treasury Services/Cash Management - AOC Support	238,000			83,000	83,000
55	Trial Court Procurement - AOC Support	244,000			218,779	218,779
56	Enhanced Collections - AOC Support	625,000			20,000	20,000
57	<b>Total, Fiscal Services Office</b>	<b>1,757,000</b>	-	-	<b>329,279</b>	<b>329,279</b>
58	EAP for Bench Officers	34,000	24,083		2,000	26,083
59	Workers Compensation Reserve (Carry-over)	719,749	57,774			57,774
60	Human Resources - Court Investigation (3-year to 12-13)	100,000	30,159			30,159
61	Trial Court Labor Relations Academies and Forums	30,000				-
62	HR Legal Counsel for TC Benefits (ended in FY 2012-13)	-	40,000			40,000
63	<b>Total, Human Resources Services Office</b>	<b>883,749</b>	<b>152,017</b>	-	<b>2,000</b>	<b>154,017</b>
64	Telecommunications Support	15,608,480	375,690		24,823	400,512
65	Phoenix Project - Fiscal Management Systems	3,218,883	29,750		291,530	321,280
66	Enterprise Policy & Planning (Statewide Planning & Dev.)	5,104,753	62,933		26,987	89,920
67	Interim Case Management Systems	1,650,600	861,183	196,563	593,146	1,650,892
68	Data Integration	3,351,692	80,875		546,938	627,812
69	California Courts Technology Center (CCTC)	9,483,147	487,778		-	487,778
70	Jury Management System	600,000				-
71	CLETS Services/Integration	515,200	14,225		35,389	49,614
72	CCPOR (ROM)	675,800	63,026		227,830	290,856
73	Testing Tools - Enterprise Test Management Suite	535,696	15,407		139,909	155,315
74	Uniform Civil Fees	385,000	16,923		110,149	127,072
75	Justice Partner Outreach / e-Services	1,080,404			381,574	381,574
76	Adobe LiveCycle Reader Service Extension (Orange Court)	129,800				-
77	TSG-CJN Shared Infrastructure - DI	46,804				-
78	TSG-CJN Shared Infrastructure - ETMS	46,804				-
79	TSG-CJN Shared Infrastructure - PHX	46,804				-
80	<b>Total, Information Technology Services Office</b>	<b>42,479,867</b>	<b>2,007,789</b>	<b>196,563</b>	<b>2,378,274</b>	<b>4,582,625</b>
81	TCAS Phoenix Project - FI	1,836,900			325,000	325,000
82	JC's Court-Ordered Debt Task Force (New ongoing)	25,000			20,000	20,000
83	Phoenix - FI (TCAS) - AOC Support	6,500,000			-	-
84	<b>Total, Trial Court Administrative Services Office</b>	<b>8,361,900</b>	-	-	<b>345,000</b>	<b>345,000</b>
85	<b>Total Allocation, Disencumbrance and Saving</b>	<b>74,349,716</b>	<b>3,077,650</b>	<b>218,987</b>	<b>4,375,061</b>	<b>7,671,699</b>





## Judicial Council of California • Administrative Office of the Courts

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Trial Court Allocation: Funding for General Court Operations and Specific Costs in 2014–2015	Action Required
	Effective Date
	July 29, 2014
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Date of Report
None	July 15, 2014
Recommended by	Contact
Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee	Steven Chang, 415-865-7195
Hon. Laurie M. Earl, Cochair	steven.chang@jud.ca.gov
Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic, Cochair	Colin Simpson, 415-865-4566
	colin.simpson@jud.ca.gov

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### Executive Summary

For fiscal year 2014–2015, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends the allocation of a statewide net zero reallocation of 15 percent of courts' historical base allocation for court operations using the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM), each court's share of \$60 million and \$86.3 million in new funding for general court operations provided in 2013–2014 and 2014–2015, respectively, using the WAFM, a statewide net zero reallocation of \$60 million and \$86.3 million in historical base allocation using the WAFM, an allocation related to the WAFM funding floor adjustments, each court's share of \$41.0 million in new funding for employee benefits, a preliminary one-time allocation reduction related to the 1-percent cap on trial court fund balances, each court's contribution toward a 2 percent reserve of \$37.9 million, and \$325,000 in funding for court audits by the California State Auditor. All the allocations are related to the Trial Court Trust Fund and the Program 45.10 expenditure authority for support of operations of the trial courts. Including allocations previously approved by the Judicial Council, Program 45.10 allocations are estimated to be **\$1.868** billion in FY 2014–2015.

## Recommendation

Based on actions taken at its July 7, 2014, public meeting, which were passed unanimously with the exception of recommendation 2, which was passed 14 to 9, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 29, 2014:

1. Related to an estimated shortfall of \$22.7 million in 2014–2015 TCTF revenue that supports courts’ base allocation for operations, adopt the following recommendations:
  - a. Pursuant to Government Code section 68502.5 (c)(2)(A) the council should preliminarily allocate courts’ 2014–2015 base allocation of \$1.557 billion from the TCTF and General Fund Program 45.10 appropriation displayed in Appendix C under the assumption that any revenue shortfall that supports base allocations will be fully backfilled or funded. The council should then finalize allocations to trial courts in January of the fiscal year.
  - b. The council should direct the Administrative Director of the Courts to send a letter to the Department of Finance indicating that a deficiency request for any shortfall of revenue that supports courts’ base allocations will be submitted by the Judicial Council after September 30, 2014, and subsequently direct the Administrative Director to submit such deficiency request after September 30, 2014.
  - c. If the deficiency request is not adopted by the Governor, the council should direct the TCBAC to provide the council with a recommendation on how the shortfall should be allocated among the courts.
  - d. Review two preliminary options for allocating a reduction to the extent a shortfall in revenue that supports courts’ base allocation is not backfilled or funded.
2. Approve the allocation of the new benefits funding by pro rating \$41.0 million to the trial courts based on each court’s percentage of the total benefits funding need displayed in column C of Appendix F. (The remaining \$1.8 million in new funding is for court interpreter benefits and staff will coordinate with the Department of Finance (DOF) to appropriately schedule the \$1.8 million to the Trial Court Trust Fund Program 45.45 appropriation item.)
3. Approve each court’s share of a net allocation increase of \$86.3 million when using the 2014–2015 WAFM to reallocate 15 percent (\$216 million) and an additional \$146.3 million of courts’ historical WAFM-related base allocation of \$1.44 billion, reallocate \$60 million in new funding provided in 2013–2014 for general court operations, and allocate \$86.3 in new funding provided in 2014–2015 for general court operations.
4. Approve each court’s share of the 2014–2015 WAFM funding floor allocation adjustment, which includes funding floor allocations for 9 courts totaling \$1.2 million and a

corresponding funding floor related reduction for all other courts totaling \$1.2 million, for a net zero total allocation.

5. Approve an allocation of \$325,000 for reimbursement of court audit costs incurred by the California State Auditor.
6. Approve a one-time allocation of each court's contribution toward the statutorily required 2 percent reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF), which is \$37.9 million in 2014–2015, consistent with the method used in 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, as displayed in Appendix L.
7. Approve a preliminary one-time allocation reduction of \$X to courts that are projecting the portion of their 2013–2014 ending fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent fund balance cap will exceed the cap by \$X displayed in Appendix M, as required by statute.
8. Approve a one-time process for courts to submit their final computation of the portion of their 2013–2014 fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent cap for review by a 5-person committee prior to submission to the council, as outlined in the report.
9. Approve an annual process for courts to submit their preliminary and final computation of the portion of their ending fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent cap starting in 2015–2016, as outlined in the report.

A summary of the court-specific allocations and net reallocations related to recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 is displayed in Appendix A.

If the council approves the above recommendations, there will be an estimated \$6.1 million in remaining expenditure authority for the Trial Court Trust Fund Program 45.10 (Support for Operation of the Trial Courts; see Appendix K).

### **Recommendation 1: 2014–2015 Beginning Base Allocation for Court Operations**

1. Related to an estimated shortfall of \$22.7 million in 2014–2015 TCTF revenue that supports courts' base allocation for operations, adopt the following recommendations:
  - a. Pursuant to Government Code section 68502.5 (c)(2)(A) the council should preliminarily allocate courts' 2014–2015 base allocation of \$1.557 billion from the TCTF and General Fund Program 45.10 appropriation displayed in Appendix C under the assumption that any revenue shortfall that supports base allocations will be fully backfilled or funded. The council should then finalize allocations to trial courts in January of the fiscal year.
  - b. The council should direct the Administrative Director of the Courts to send a letter to the Department of Finance indicating that a deficiency request for any shortfall of revenue

that supports courts' base allocations will be submitted by the Judicial Council after September 30, 2014, and subsequently direct the Administrative Director to submit such deficiency request after September 30, 2014.

- c. If the deficiency request is not adopted by the Governor, the council should direct the TCBCAC to provide the council with a recommendation on how the shortfall should be allocated among the courts.
- d. Review two preliminary options for allocating a reduction to the extent a shortfall in revenue that supports courts' base allocation is not backfilled or funded.

### **Previous Council Action**

At its April 25, 2014 business meeting the Judicial Council directed the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to prepare and submit to the state Department of Finance (DOF) a fiscal year 2014–2015 Spring Finance Letter requesting a \$70 million General Fund ongoing augmentation to the TCTF to address a projected shortfall in revenue in the TCTF that supports trial courts' allocations for operations. The decline in projected revenues was primarily a result of a decline in paid, first paper civil filings and court operations assessment on criminal convictions. The Spring Finance Letter was submitted. In his May revision the Governor proposed to provide \$30.9 million of General Fund revenues to backfill the potential fee revenue loss. In the May revision the Governor concluded that a portion of the projected fee revenue loss constituted revenues from locally based charges which are not part of a court's allocation from the TCTF. None of the projected shortfall was based on local revenues and the DOF has been advised of and has acknowledged such. Despite this acknowledgement, the 2014–2015 enacted budget only provided for the \$30.9 million, leaving a projected deficit of \$22.7 million (see Appendix B, column E, line 38).

### **Rationale for recommendation 1**

Over the past several years the state has significantly reduced General Fund support for trial court operations and instead relied on new and existing court user fees to supplant reduced funding. Fee revenues are a less stable source of revenues for the trial courts and the decline in revenue that trial courts have experienced within the last year is a reflection of that. The stability of state trial court funding should be protected despite fluctuations in user fee revenues. To the extent that revenues decline, the state should be committed to backfilling fully any shortfall in revenue that supports courts' base allocation for operations from the state General Fund. If not backfilled or funded, this reduction in revenue would be passed along to the trial courts as a reduction in General Fund support for trial court operations. Allocating a reduction in January should provide courts sufficient time to make adjustments to their 2014–2015 budgets. Appendix C displays courts' beginning base allocation for operations, totaling \$1.557 billion, which consists of their ending 2013–2014 TCTF and General Fund base allocations, an ongoing reduction due to conversion of subordinate judicial officer positions to judgeships, and the removal of the allocation for 2012–2013 benefit cost changes. Given the current TCTF revenue projections, as

reflected in the Governor's May Revision proposal, and TCTF appropriation levels set by the Budget Act of 2014, and assuming the allocation of the \$1.557 billion, the allocation of \$127.3 million in new funding provided in the Budget Act of 2014 (\$41 million for non-interpreter staff benefits and \$86.3 million for general court operations) per recommendations 2 and 3, and \$325,000 for audit costs and \$134.1 million in other allocations already approved by the council from the Program 45.10 appropriation authority as discussed in recommendation 5, the TCTF is projected to end fiscal year 2014–2015 with a negative fund balance of \$13.2 million (see Appendix B, column E, line 32). Since \$9.4 million is restricted by statute or council policy, the unrestricted fund balance is a negative \$22.7 million (see Appendix B, column E, lines 35 and 38).

The TCBAC considered two allocation options regarding each court's share of the \$22.7 million revenue shortfall, but these options are not being recommended at this time. Instead, the TCBAC recommends that the council not take action on the revenue shortfall unless the deficiency request is not adopted by the Governor. In that scenario, council should then direct the TCBAC to provide the council a recommendation on how the shortfall should be allocated among the courts. Appendix D displays the two options considered with the first option assigning each court a share of the \$22.7 million shortfall based on their pro-rata share of the 2014–2015 base allocation and the second option assigning a share based on their pro-rata share of the 2014–2015 base allocation less each court's 2011–2012 non-sheriff security allocation.

The TCBAC makes this recommendation aware of the following:

- a) The revenue loss has not yet actualized; it is a potential revenue loss as the Governor himself recognized in his June budget;
- b) Final numbers won't be known until the end of the first quarter of the current FY;
- c) There is confusion as to whether the DOF is going to backfill this \$22.7M in future years, making this a one-time problem versus an ongoing problem if they are not. We are mindful of the DOF's Chief Deputy Director's testimony at the June 5, 2014 Budget Conference Committee wherein she indicated that "to the extent that there is uncertainty in any revenue forecast we would commit to backfilling fees going forward."

## **Recommendation 2: Allocation of New Benefits Funding for 2014–2015**

2. Approve the allocation of the new benefits funding by pro rating \$41.0 million to the trial courts based on each court's percentage of the total benefits funding need displayed in column C of Appendix F. (The remaining \$1.8 million in new funding is for court interpreter benefits and staff will coordinate with the Department of Finance (DOF) to appropriately schedule the \$1.8 million to the Trial Court Trust Fund Program 45.45 appropriation item.)

### **Previous Council Action**

The Judicial Council approved on August 23, 2013, that staff submit a trial court benefits budget change proposal to the DOF for ongoing funding for full-year costs related to FY 2012–2013 and FY 2013–2014 cost changes.

## **Rationale for recommendation 2**

**Background.** In Fall of 2013, a Budget Change Proposal (BCP) in the amount of \$64.8 million was submitted to the Department of Finance (DOF) to address the ongoing cost to the trial courts in 2014–2015 of the retirement, employee health, and retiree health cost changes that occurred in 2012–2013 and were anticipated to occur in 2013–2014. The request separately identified the funding need for court employees other than interpreters (Program 45.10) and for interpreters (Program 45.45). The Governor’s initial proposed budget did not include a separate benefits augmentation, but instead provided that the benefit cost change increases were included in the proposed \$100 million trial court augmentation.

After the release of the Governor’s Budget, the DOF performed an analysis of court retirement and determined that \$22.1 million was the amount trial courts could save on covering the current employee share of costs for retirement. Staff performed its own analysis of these costs and estimated the amount to be \$17.9 million at that time. This estimate was communicated to the DOF prior to the release of the May Revision of the Governor’s proposed budget. The May Revision included an augmentation of \$42.8 million specifically for the benefit cost changes, which took into account a reduction in the amount of \$22 million, based on the DOF estimate of what the trial courts were currently spending to cover the employee share of cost for retirement. The Senate and Assembly supported the May Revision benefits funding level. The 2014 Budget Act includes an augmentation of \$42.8 million to address these trial court benefit cost changes.

Because the level of funding provided was clearly insufficient to fully fund the courts’ total benefit cost changes, a working group of the TCBAC, led by the Court Executives Advisory Committee vice-chair Mary Beth Todd, was formed to review the issue. During the period in which the working group was meeting, the 2013–2014 benefit premiums and employer share amounts for all courts were finalized. This resulted in an overall funding need of \$63.9 million (\$61.3 million for Program 45.10 and \$2.6 million for Program 45.45). The working group recommended option 3 from the list in the next section of the report because it took into account the application of the employee retirement subsidy, for those courts providing it, against their benefit need as contemplated in the May Revision.

**Options discussion at TCBAC meeting.** At the outset, Judge Earl, co-chair of the TCBAC, advised committee members that their decision would only be for FY 2014–2015. The Funding Methodology Subcommittee of the TCBAC will consider the issue of benefits funding within the Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) this fall. The TCBAC reviewed the options presented and voted 14 to 9 to recommend the approval of option 1 to the Judicial Council. As discussed further below, this decision was made primarily because it was believed that this allocation should be made on a pro-rata basis as are most allocations where the funding provided was insufficient for the need identified, and that it would be unfair to penalize courts so late in the fiscal year by reducing their allocation for paying a portion of the employee share of retirement when compliance with the Public Employee Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) is not required until 2018 for employees hired prior to January 1, 2013.

The following four options for allocating the new benefits augmentation among the courts were considered by the TCBAC at its July 7, 2014 meeting. A description of how the allocation would work and its impact on the courts is provided.

1. Pro-rate the \$41.0 million in new funding to the courts based on each court's percentage of the total funding need. This option would result in all courts receiving approximately 67 percent of their total funding need.
2. Subtract the entire staff estimated employee retirement subsidy amount (\$17.9 million) for courts providing it from their total benefits funding need, and pro-rate the remaining reduction among those courts that don't subsidize their employees. This option would result in those courts that don't subsidize the employee share of retirement receiving approximately 94 percent of their total benefits funding need and 20 courts would have a negative allocation, meaning their base funding would be reduced.
3. Subtract the staff estimated employee retirement subsidy amount for courts providing it from their total benefits funding need to the point that all courts that would otherwise have a negative allocation are brought to \$0, and pro-rate the remaining reduction among all other courts. This option would result in those courts that don't subsidize the employee share of retirement receiving 83 percent of their total benefit cost need. No courts would have negative allocations under this option, but 20 would receive no allocation of the funding.
4. Subtract one-third of the DOF estimated employee subsidy amount (\$7.4 million) for courts providing it from their total benefits funding need up to the point that all courts that would otherwise have a negative allocation are brought to \$0, and pro-rate the remaining reduction among all other courts. This final option would result in those courts that do not subsidize the employee share of retirement receiving approximately 75 percent of their total benefit cost need. No courts would receive negative allocations with this option, but six would receive no allocation of the funding.

Those TCBAC members in support of the motion stated that this situation was no different than any other where the new funding provided was less than what was needed. In those prior situations, the funding generally was allocated to the courts on a pro-rata basis. Supporters also felt that it would be unfair to reduce a court's allocation because it was paying a portion of its employee share of retirement as this practice was not illegal or against any current policy, including PEPR. Committee members recognized that some of the contracts that include payment of a portion of the employee share of retirement are long-standing and that it will take some time to work with the unions to reduce the subsidy to the employees and that courts should not be penalized by having their allocations reduced because of this.

At the same time, however, other advisory committee members felt that those courts that did not subsidize any portion of the employee retirement share should not be penalized by receiving a lower allocation of the funding in order to provide a higher amount of funding to those courts that do subsidize.

### **Recommendation 3: 2014-15 WAFM Allocation Adjustments**

3. Approve each court's share of a net allocation increase of \$86.3 million when using the 2014–2015 WAFM to reallocate 15 percent (\$216 million) and an additional \$146.3 million of courts' historical WAFM-related base allocation of \$1.44 billion, reallocate \$60 million in new funding provided in 2013–2014 for general court operations, and allocate \$86.3 in new funding provided in 2014–2015 for general court operations.

#### **Previous Council Action**

On April 26, 2013, the council adopted a policy to phase in the use of WAFM for reallocating courts' historical WAFM base funding, as of the end of 2012–2013, over a five-year period starting in 2013–2014, in which 50 percent of historical funding would be reallocated according to WAFM by 2017–2018. For 2014–2015 15 percent of courts' historical base funding would be subject to reallocation based on WAFM. The council adopted an exception to the phase in of reallocating historical funding in years when new funding for general court operations was provided. In such years, additional historical funding, above and beyond the phase-in level and up to the level of the new funding amount, would be reallocated. The council adopted a number of revisions to the WAFM on February 20, 2014. For determining funding need, the council adopted using the most current three-year average salary data for determining each court's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) salary adjustment and, for courts whose WAFM workload need is less than 50 full-time equivalents (FTEs), a per-FTE dollar allotment floor that is the median BLS-adjusted average FTE dollar allotment of all courts with a need of fewer than 50 FTEs. For allocating trial court base funding for court operations, the council established an absolute funding floor (\$750,000 in fiscal year 2014–2015) and a graduated funding floor that is based on a court's WAFM funding need (\$875,000, \$1,250,000, and \$1,875,000 in fiscal year 2014–2015), funded the funding floor allocation by reducing, pro rata, the allocations of courts that do not qualify for an absolute or graduated funding floor, and eliminated the cluster 1 courts' exemption from having their historical base allocations be reallocated using the WAFM.

#### **Rationale for recommendation 3**

The recommended allocation adjustments reflect the current WAFM that incorporates the revisions adopted by the council on February 20, 2014 and is updated to include 2013–2014 Schedule 7A salary and benefit budgets (as of July 1, 2013) and average filings from 2010–2011 to 2012–2013 (see Appendix H). Appendix G displays the various WAFM allocation adjustments by court, which net to a total of \$86.3 million, as displayed in column Q. Column F displays the net reallocation of 15 percent (\$216 million) of courts' historical base funding using the current WAFM. Column O displays the reversal of the reallocation of 10 percent of courts' historical base funding that was allocated on an ongoing basis in 2013–2014. The sum of the columns F and O provides the net change that is being reallocated in 2014–2015 due to the phase-in of WAFM. Columns I and M display the updated net reallocation of \$60 million in historical base funding using the current WAFM and the updated allocation of \$60 million in new 2013–2014 funding, respectively. Column P displays the reversal of the ongoing allocations made in 2013–2014 related to the \$60 million. The sum of columns I, M, and P provides the net



change that is being allocated in 2014–2015. Column L displays the net reallocation of \$86.3 million in historical base funding. Column N displays the allocation of \$86.3 million in new funding for general court operations provided in 2014–2015.

Other appendices provide detail underlying the information displayed in Appendices G and H. Appendix G1 provides the detail of courts' historical WAFM-related base allocation of \$1.44 billion that is used in Appendix G. Appendices H1, H2, and H3 provide detail related to the RAS workload/FTE need, BLS factory, and the FTE allotment factor, respectively, displayed in Appendix B.

#### **Recommendation 4: 2014-15 Funding Floor Allocation Adjustment**

4. Approve each court's share of the 2014–2015 WAFM funding floor allocation adjustment, which includes funding floor allocations for 9 courts totaling \$1.2 million and a corresponding funding floor related reduction for all other courts totaling \$1.2 million, for a net zero total allocation.

#### **Rationale for recommendation 4**

The allocation adjustments are based on the policy adopted by the council on February 20, 2014. The allocation adjustment for each court is displayed in Appendix A (summary table) and Appendix I. The funding floor allocations that 9 courts received are displayed in column C of Appendix I. As displayed in Appendix I1, two courts were eligible for the absolute funding floor level of \$750,000, one court for the graduated level of \$875,000, two courts for the graduated level of \$1,250,000, and four courts for the graduated level of \$1,874,999.

Appendix I1 displays whether or not a court is eligible for a funding floor adjustment and, if a court is eligible, what the maximum funding floor amount is for the court. Appendix I2 displays each court's 2013–2014 WAFM-related base allocation. Appendix I3 displays each court's 2014–2015 WAFM-related base allocation prior to any funding floor adjustment.

#### **Recommendation 5: Allocation for Reimbursement of California State Auditor**

5. Approve an allocation of \$325,000 for reimbursement of courts' audit costs incurred by the California State Auditor.

#### **Previous Council Action**

At its April 25, 2014 and June 27, 2014 meetings, the Judicial Council adopted the TCBAC recommendations regarding allocating \$21.19 million from the TCTF Programs 30.05 and 30.15 expenditure authority in FY 2014–2015 for ten projects and programs (see Appendix J, column D) as well as allocating \$134.1 million from the TCTF Program 45.10 expenditure authority for costs related to court-appointed dependency counsel, jurors, self-help centers, replacement screening stations, criminal justice realignment and elder abuse (see Appendix K, column B).

Two items that will be allocated from the Program 45.10 appropriation are pending (see Appendix K, rows 11 and 24). The allocation of any of the 2% reserve will be made by the council through the supplemental funding process and the allocation of monies, using the council-approved formula, collected through the dependency counsel collections program will be brought to the TCBAC and council once final 2013–2014 collections are known.

There are a number of items that will not be brought before the council because they either are required by the Budget Act (a \$10 million rather than \$50 million distribution from the Immediate & Critical Needs Account for court operations, see row 13), have already been acted upon by the council (removal of the 2012–2013 benefits allocation, see row 15; various revenue distributions), are required by statute (various revenue distributions), and are authorized charges for the cost of programs.

#### **Rationale for recommendation 5**

Provision 12 of the Budget Act of 2014 requires that \$325,000 be allocated by the council to reimburse the California State Auditor to the extent costs of trial court audits are incurred by the California State Auditor under section 19210 of the Public Contract Code during 2014–2015.

#### **Recommendation 6: Allocation of Courts' Contribution to 2 Percent Reserve**

6. Approve a one-time allocation of each court's contribution toward the statutorily required 2 percent reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF), which is \$37.9 million in 2014–2015, consistent with the method used in 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, as displayed in Appendix L.

#### **Rationale for recommendation 6**

The pro-rata method used in 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 was a reasonable and fair approach. The main rationale for excluding security allocations from the holdback computation is that the method treats 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 base allocation. The recommended share for each court is displayed in column E of Appendix L.

Based on the Budget Act of 2014, the 2% reserve amount in 2014–2015 is \$37,882,840 which is 2% of the 2014–2015 TCTF Program 45.10 Budget Act appropriation of \$1,894,142,000. In 2013–2014, the amount was \$35.2 million. Although Government Code section 68502.5 prescribes unambiguously how the total 2 percent reserve or holdback amount 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.

## **Recommendation 7: Preliminary One-Time Allocation Reduction for Fund Balance Above the 1% Cap**

7. Approve a preliminary one-time allocation reduction of \$X to courts that are projecting the portion of their 2013–2014 ending fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent fund balance cap will exceed the cap by \$X displayed in Appendix M, as required by statute.

### **Rationale for recommendation 7**

Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) (full text provided below) requires the council to make a preliminary allocation reduction in July of each fiscal year and a final allocation reduction before February of each fiscal year to offset the amount of reserves (or fund balance) in excess of the amount authorized by GC section 77203 to be carried over from one year to the next beginning June 30, 2014.

GC 68502.5(c)(2)(A) -- When setting the allocations for trial courts, the Judicial Council shall set a preliminary allocation in July of each fiscal year. The preliminary allocation shall include an estimate of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year and each court's preliminary allocation shall be offset by the amount of reserves in excess of the amount authorized to be carried over pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 77203. In January of each fiscal year, after review of available trial court reserves as of June 30 of the prior fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall finalize allocations to trial courts and each court's finalized allocation shall be offset by the amount of reserves in excess of the amount authorized to be carried over pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 77203.

## **Recommendation 8: One-Time Process for Reviewing Courts' 1% Fund Cap Computations**

8. Approve a one-time process for courts to submit their final computation of the portion of their 2013–2014 fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent cap for review by a 5-person committee prior to submission to the council, as outlined in the report.

### **Rationale for recommendation 8**

In order to ensure consistency and compliance with the agreement and allowance from the Department of Finance (DOF) to exclude statutorily restricted funds and encumbrances from the 1% calculation, the TCBAC is recommending that a one-time only review committee be established to review the submissions. This is the critical year to ensure that it is done correctly in order to provide assurance to the DOF that the council and courts are treating this seriously in terms of compliance. In addition, the process will assist the council in complying with GC 68502.5(c)(2)(A).

The recommended process is as follows:

1. Courts will be required to submit the 1% computation form (see Appendix N) with final year-end information by October 15, 2014 for review by a committee consisting of the

following members: CEAC chair, CEAC vice chair, AOC Chief Financial Officer, and two TCBAC members appointed by the TCBAC cochairs.

2. The review committee will review each court's submission and either concur with the submission and provide the concurrence to the court or provide questions and comments to the court for clarification by November 15, 2014.
3. Courts will have until December 1, 2014 to submit revised 1% computation forms.
4. The AOC Chief Financial Officer will report the information provided by courts for the final allocation reduction, if any, to the council prior to February 1, 2015.

### **Recommendation 9: Annual Process for Courts to Submit 1% Fund Cap Computations**

9. Approve an annual process for courts to submit their preliminary and final computation of the portion of their ending fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent cap starting in 2015–2016, as outlined in the report.

#### **Rationale for recommendation 9**

To assist the council in complying with GC 68502.5(c)(2)(A), the TCBAC recommends the following annual process, starting 2015–2016, for courts to provide preliminary and final computation of the portion of their ending fund balance that is subject to the 1-percent cap:

1. Each year courts will be required to submit the 1% computation form with preliminary year-end information by July 15. The information provided by courts will be used by the council to make the preliminary allocation of reductions as required by statute. Courts would not be required to provide the details related to encumbrances, prepayments, and restricted revenue when submitting the form for the preliminary allocation.
2. Each year courts will be required to submit the 1% computation form with final year-end information by October 15.
3. The AOC Chief Financial Officer will report the information provided by courts for the final allocation reduction, if any, to the council prior to February.

#### **Comments From Interested Parties**

No comments concerning the TCBAC's recommendations were received.

#### **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

WAFM will result in permanently shifting some courts' historical base allocation to other courts.

#### **Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives**

The Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology is consistent with strategic Goal II, Independence and Accountability, 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 objective III of the related operational plan, 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: Summary of Court-Specific Allocations and Net Reallocations
2. Appendix B: TCTF Fund Condition Statement
3. Appendix C: 2014-2015 Beginning Base Allocation: 2013-2014 Ending Base, Annualization, and Remove 2012-2013 Benefits Cost Changes Funding
4. Appendix D: Courts’ Share of Estimated Revenue Shortfall of \$22.7 Million – Two Scenarios
5. Appendix E: Computation of Reduction Related to Revenue Shortfall for Scenarios 1 and 2
6. Appendix F: Option 1 - Pro Rata Allocation of \$42.8 Million for Benefit Cost Increases
7. Appendix G: 2014–2015 WAFM Allocation Adjustments
8. Appendix G1: Historical Trial Court Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM
9. Appendix H: Computation of Funding Need Using the 2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology
10. Appendix H1: 2014–2015 RAS FTE Need
11. Appendix H2: BLS Factor
12. Appendix H3: FTE Allotment Factor
13. Appendix I: FY 2014-2015 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor
14. Appendix I1: Determination of Funding Floor
15. Appendix I2: 2013–2014 WAFM-Related Base Allocation
16. Appendix I3: 2014–2015 WAFM-Related Base Allocation
17. Appendix J: 2014-2015 TCTF Program 30.05 and 30.15 Allocations Approved by the Judicial Council
18. Appendix K: FY 2014-15 TCTF Program 45.10: Appropriation vs. Allocations
19. Appendix L: Estimated FY 2014-2015 Allocation of 2% Holdback
20. Appendix M: Preliminary One-Time Allocation Reduction for Fund Balance Above the 1% Cap
21. Appendix N: 1% Fund Balance Cap Calculation Form

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## Summary of Court-Specific Allocations and Net Reallocations

	Recommendation 1	Recommendation 2	Recommendation 3	Recommendation 4	Recommendation 6	Recommendation 7	
	Preliminary 2014-2015 Base Allocation (TCTF and GF)	Allocation of New Benefits Funding for 2014-2015	2014-15 WAFM Allocation Adjustments	2014-15 Funding Floor Allocation Adjustment	2% Reserve	Preliminary Reduction for Fund Balance Above the 1% Cap	Total
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alameda	73,478,643	1,609,137	506,404	(53,299)	(1,667,682)		73,873,203
Alpine	549,246	6,245	(73,967)	266,308	(17,235)		730,599
Amador	2,125,892	23,828	(10,168)	(1,615)	(49,271)		2,088,666
Butte	8,199,700	158,491	609,976	(6,221)	(195,772)		8,766,175
Calaveras	1,931,593	45,771	18,308	(1,513)	(45,958)		1,948,201
Colusa	1,382,752	16,004	13,188	123,127	(35,377)		1,499,694
Contra Costa	34,913,318	1,020,012	1,841,330	(27,312)	(869,928)		36,877,421
Del Norte	2,331,772	45,700	114,280	(1,783)	(57,384)		2,432,585
El Dorado	6,064,065	18,950	263,889	(4,768)	(146,161)		6,195,975
Fresno	36,170,365	923,246	2,789,941	(29,356)	(918,483)		38,935,713
Glenn	1,818,056	24,061	(11,939)	32,836	(42,710)		1,820,304
Humboldt	5,231,249	137,243	276,212	(4,042)	(126,128)		5,514,534
Imperial	6,924,276	204,591	518,519	(5,349)	(166,429)		7,475,608
Inyo	1,915,156	32,741	(62,695)	186,861	(43,451)		2,028,611
Kern	32,510,246	551,636	4,252,465	(26,903)	(857,818)		36,429,626
Kings	5,557,823	22,140	425,836	(4,106)	(128,592)		5,873,101
Lake	3,112,502	3,199	95,557	(2,237)	(69,427)		3,139,594
Lassen	2,223,269	5,580	40,363	(1,498)	(45,490)		2,222,223
Los Angeles	440,738,829	12,101,803	35,639,382	(339,019)	(10,920,300)		477,220,696
Madera	6,336,734	45,479	355,661	(4,814)	(146,381)		6,586,680
Marin	12,667,867	358,566	(59,305)	(9,532)	(298,400)		12,659,197
Mariposa	970,008	3,560	1,730	96,473	(24,700)		1,047,072
Mendocino	4,507,833	235,205	129,330	(3,459)	(105,310)		4,763,599
Merced	9,713,960	310,199	673,039	(7,896)	(246,346)		10,442,955
Modoc	963,532	3,544	(69,362)	34,375	(21,463)		910,627
Mono	1,263,841	11,323	59,610	89,167	(32,260)		1,391,682
Monterey	14,547,769	264,491	747,923	(10,940)	(338,299)		15,210,944
Napa	6,574,920	181,753	140,912	(4,766)	(152,041)		6,740,778
Nevada	4,474,537	120,300	191,189	(3,091)	(100,239)		4,682,695
Orange	125,037,485	5,785,430	3,496,207	(97,195)	(3,030,285)		131,191,642
Placer	12,463,094	284,469	821,972	(9,566)	(312,504)		13,247,464
Plumas	1,462,973	6,015	(95,320)	(1,038)	(31,634)		1,340,996
Riverside	65,347,300	1,643,210	6,057,489	(51,696)	(1,637,764)		71,358,540
Sacramento	65,760,697	2,297,449	2,846,831	(50,844)	(1,589,942)		69,264,191

## Summary of Court-Specific Allocations and Net Reallocations

	Recommendation 1	Recommendation 2	Recommendation 3	Recommendation 4	Recommendation 6	Recommendation 7	
	Preliminary 2014-2015 Base Allocation (TCTF and GF)	Allocation of New Benefits Funding for 2014-2015	2014-15 WAFM Allocation Adjustments	2014-15 Funding Floor Allocation Adjustment	2% Reserve	Preliminary Reduction for Fund Balance Above the 1% Cap	Total
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
San Benito	2,552,708	16,844	(74,843)	(1,885)	(57,450)		2,435,374
San Bernardino	72,400,120	1,333,588	6,917,080	(56,332)	(1,782,038)		78,812,418
San Diego	124,825,581	4,121,481	3,042,330	(95,765)	(3,024,484)		128,869,143
San Francisco	54,682,503	1,495,964	600,353	(40,937)	(1,307,585)		55,430,297
San Joaquin	25,403,961	535,858	1,587,646	(20,058)	(627,306)		26,880,101
San Luis Obispo	11,711,488	122,246	819,314	(8,923)	(285,828)		12,358,297
San Mateo	31,751,706	603,175	1,034,520	(23,884)	(758,734)		32,606,782
Santa Barbara	19,862,556	121,986	590,633	(14,454)	(449,528)		20,111,194
Santa Clara	74,446,824	825,453	719,654	(56,104)	(1,750,022)		74,185,805
Santa Cruz	10,026,427	154,317	549,799	(7,835)	(247,116)		10,475,591
Shasta	10,470,812	184,003	457,766	(6,340)	(200,883)		10,905,357
Sierra	538,452	8,941	(72,867)	273,332	(17,235)		730,623
Siskiyou	3,103,035	59,428	(29,475)	(2,302)	(72,150)		3,058,536
Solano	17,177,239	497,180	917,245	(13,346)	(418,123)		18,160,194
Sonoma	20,029,017	616,911	1,060,419	(15,724)	(489,743)		21,200,880
Stanislaus	16,259,606	818,944	1,492,323	(13,714)	(427,455)		18,129,705
Sutter	3,825,456	72,212	277,618	(2,979)	(90,461)		4,081,846
Tehama	2,966,054	24,866	197,864	(2,412)	(73,433)		3,112,939
Trinity	1,458,598	19,978	13,969	85,985	(25,994)		1,552,537
Tulare	13,310,745	103,341	960,816	(10,451)	(330,685)		14,033,766
Tuolumne	2,854,074	19,249	58,705	(2,026)	(62,443)		2,867,559
Ventura	27,575,898	542,126	2,053,031	(21,141)	(658,905)		29,491,009
Yolo	7,645,869	168,486	384,237	(5,417)	(175,387)		8,017,788
Yuba	3,286,336	66,221	197,074	(2,578)	(78,690)		3,468,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,557,436,370</b>	<b>41,034,166</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(37,882,840)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,646,887,696</b>



## Trial Court Trust Fund -- Fund Condition Statement

#	Description	FY 2014-15				
		FY 2012-13 (Year-End Financial Statement)  Col. A	FY 2013-14 (Estimated)  Col. B	Utilize All Expenditure Authority  Col. C	Estimated Unused Expenditure Authority  Col. D	Estimated Use of Expenditure Authority  Col. E (C + D)
1	Beginning Balance	105,535,205	82,346,997	9,421,089		9,421,089
2	Prior-Year Adjustments	19,260,408	(5,905,715)	-		-
3	<b>Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance</b>	<b>124,795,613</b>	<b>76,441,282</b>	<b>9,421,089</b>		<b>9,421,089</b>
4	Revenue	1,400,425,164	1,376,276,630	1,345,488,436		1,345,488,436
5	<i>Maintenance of Effort Obligation Revenue</i>	<i>658,893,532</i>	<i>659,050,502</i>	<i>659,050,502</i>		<i>659,050,502</i>
6	<i>Civil Fee Revenue</i>	<i>408,289,141</i>	<i>384,128,338</i>	<i>362,200,300</i>		<i>362,200,300</i>
7	<i>Court Operations Assessment Revenue</i>	<i>156,455,686</i>	<i>150,642,649</i>	<i>141,947,110</i>		<i>141,947,110</i>
8	<i>Civil Assessment Revenue</i>	<i>149,100,873</i>	<i>156,212,932</i>	<i>156,212,932</i>		<i>156,212,932</i>
9	<i>Parking Penalty Assessment Revenue</i>	<i>25,194,026</i>	<i>25,056,964</i>	<i>25,005,836</i>		<i>25,005,836</i>
10	<i>Interest from SMIF</i>	<i>218,660</i>	<i>58,130</i>	<i>58,130</i>		<i>58,130</i>
11	<i>Sanctions and Contempt Fines</i>	<i>1,484,984</i>	<i>1,070,263</i>	<i>956,774</i>		<i>956,774</i>
12	<i>Miscellaneous Revenue</i>	<i>788,263</i>	<i>56,852</i>	<i>56,852</i>		<i>56,852</i>
13	General Fund Transfer	263,691,000	742,319,000	911,419,000		911,419,000
14	General Fund Transfer - Revenue Backfill	-	-	30,900,000		30,900,000
15	Reduction Offset Transfers	86,709,000	26,080,000	26,080,000		26,080,000
16	Net Other Transfers/Charges/Reimbursements	(1,639,392)	(3,377,063)	(4,358,518)		(4,358,518)
17	<b>Total Revenue and Transfers/Charges/Reimbursements</b>	<b>1,749,185,772</b>	<b>2,141,298,567</b>	<b>2,309,528,918</b>		<b>2,309,528,918</b>
18	<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>1,873,981,385</b>	<b>2,217,739,849</b>	<b>2,318,950,007</b>		<b>2,318,950,007</b>
19	<b>Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocations</b>					
21	Program 30.05 - Judicial Council (Staff)	3,692,227	4,312,172	5,359,100	(990,100)	4,369,000
22	Program 30.15 - Trial Court Operations	19,918,086	19,014,014	19,634,000	(2,818,000)	16,816,000
25	Program 45.10 - Support for Operation of the Trial Courts	1,344,726,911	1,740,041,427	1,874,457,148	(6,138,525)	1,868,318,623
26	Program 45.25 - Comp. of Superior Court Judges	304,004,469	312,682,000	313,229,000		313,229,000
27	Program 45.35 - Assigned Judges	24,624,238	26,047,000	26,047,000		26,047,000
28	Program 45.45 - Court Interpreters	84,483,339	95,234,076	94,559,834		94,559,834
29	Program 45.55 - Grants	9,963,931	9,209,256	9,554,900	(713,916)	8,840,984
30	Item 601 - Redevelopment Agency Writ Case Reimbursements	221,186	1,778,814	-		-
31	<b>Total, Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocations</b>	<b>1,791,634,387</b>	<b>2,208,318,759</b>	<b>2,342,840,982</b>	<b>(10,660,541)</b>	<b>2,332,180,441</b>
32	<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>82,346,997</b>	<b>9,421,089</b>	<b>(23,890,975)</b>		<b>(13,230,433)</b>
34	<b>Fund Balance Detail</b>					
35	Restricted Fund Balance	14,440,310	9,160,459	9,420,279		9,420,279
36	Unrestricted Fund Balance	67,906,687	260,630	(33,311,254)		(22,650,713)
37						
38	<b>Revenue and Transfers Annual Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>(42,448,616)</b>	<b>(67,020,193)</b>	<b>(33,312,064)</b>		<b>(22,651,522)</b>

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**2014-2015 Beginning Base Allocation: 2013-2014 Ending Base, Annualization,  
and Remove 2012-2013 Benefits Cost Changes Funding**

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Benefits Base Allocation (2010-11 and 2011-12)	Benefits Allocation Reduction (2012-13) <sup>1</sup>	Annualization of Reduction for SJO Position Converted to Judgeship	Preliminary Beginning Base in 2014-2015
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 = Sum of 1 to 4</b>
Alameda	71,494,038	3,102,046	(1,117,440)	-	73,478,643
Alpine	536,863	20,340	(7,957)	-	549,246
Amador	2,075,747	51,756	(1,611)	-	2,125,892
Butte	8,170,991	124,076	(95,367)	-	8,199,700
Calaveras	1,940,406	50,506	(59,318)	-	1,931,593
Colusa	1,369,335	24,773	(11,356)	-	1,382,752
Contra Costa	34,404,261	1,396,191	(887,134)	-	34,913,318
Del Norte	2,300,564	94,129	(62,921)	-	2,331,772
El Dorado	5,872,358	213,119	(21,412)	-	6,064,065
Fresno	33,706,146	3,340,364	(876,146)	-	36,170,365
Glenn	1,794,458	54,665	(31,067)	-	1,818,056
Humboldt	5,241,609	73,084	(83,444)	-	5,231,249
Imperial	7,028,750	125,538	(230,012)	-	6,924,276
Inyo	1,894,107	75,586	(54,537)	-	1,915,156
Kern	29,595,035	3,544,269	(629,057)	-	32,510,246
Kings	5,519,658	45,117	(6,952)	-	5,557,823
Lake	3,102,931	9,123	449	-	3,112,502
Lassen	2,222,061	7,839	(6,630)	-	2,223,269
Los Angeles	429,960,172	18,887,969	(7,790,986)	(318,326)	440,738,829
Madera	6,089,746	384,825	(137,838)	-	6,336,734
Marin	12,354,099	644,512	(324,291)	(6,453)	12,667,867
Mariposa	954,124	22,300	(6,416)	-	970,008
Mendocino	4,435,925	311,770	(239,862)	-	4,507,833
Merced	9,208,327	774,827	(269,194)	-	9,713,960
Modoc	932,838	31,967	(1,273)	-	963,532
Mono	1,210,549	85,641	(32,349)	-	1,263,841
Monterey	14,497,845	277,496	(227,572)	-	14,547,769
Napa	6,372,800	309,796	(107,676)	-	6,574,920
Nevada	4,479,222	95,494	(100,179)	-	4,474,537
Orange	121,988,177	6,929,920	(3,671,441)	(209,171)	125,037,485
Placer	12,066,757	634,796	(238,459)	-	12,463,094
Plumas	1,448,318	14,929	(273)	-	1,462,973
Riverside	65,277,653	923,657	(685,149)	(168,861)	65,347,300
Sacramento	63,873,883	3,560,591	(1,673,778)	-	65,760,697
San Benito	2,526,744	34,642	(8,678)	-	2,552,708

**2014-2015 Beginning Base Allocation: 2013-2014 Ending Base, Annualization,  
and Remove 2012-2013 Benefits Cost Changes Funding**

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Benefits Base Allocation (2010-11 and 2011-12)	Benefits Allocation Reduction (2012-13) <sup>1</sup>	Annualization of Reduction for SJO Position Converted to Judgeship	Preliminary Beginning Base in 2014-2015
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5 = Sum of 1 to 4</b>
San Bernardino	72,147,163	1,264,732	(1,011,776)	-	<b>72,400,120</b>
San Diego	125,478,197	2,853,598	(3,506,215)	-	<b>124,825,581</b>
San Francisco	49,195,369	5,487,134	-	-	<b>54,682,503</b>
San Joaquin	24,914,639	1,245,356	(756,034)	-	<b>25,403,961</b>
San Luis Obispo	11,449,303	298,958	(36,773)	-	<b>11,711,488</b>
San Mateo	29,551,664	2,411,112	(211,070)	-	<b>31,751,706</b>
Santa Barbara	18,243,443	1,597,662	21,451	-	<b>19,862,556</b>
Santa Clara	73,257,781	2,309,467	(1,120,423)	-	<b>74,446,824</b>
Santa Cruz	9,997,292	203,557	(174,422)	-	<b>10,026,427</b>
Shasta	10,169,734	262,222	38,857	-	<b>10,470,812</b>
Sierra	538,105	9,615	(9,268)	-	<b>538,452</b>
Siskiyou	3,072,125	91,037	(60,127)	-	<b>3,103,035</b>
Solano	17,240,736	353,779	(417,276)	-	<b>17,177,239</b>
Sonoma	19,441,709	1,172,049	(584,741)	-	<b>20,029,017</b>
Stanislaus	15,957,751	1,305,230	(1,003,375)	-	<b>16,259,606</b>
Sutter	3,690,455	159,760	(24,759)	-	<b>3,825,456</b>
Tehama	2,875,164	108,184	(17,294)	-	<b>2,966,054</b>
Trinity	1,421,481	53,679	(16,561)	-	<b>1,458,598</b>
Tulare	13,404,033	33,744	(127,031)	-	<b>13,310,745</b>
Tuolumne	2,806,339	50,351	(2,616)	-	<b>2,854,074</b>
Ventura	27,023,638	968,752	(416,492)	-	<b>27,575,898</b>
Yolo	7,642,166	210,076	(206,373)	-	<b>7,645,869</b>
Yuba	3,261,573	90,867	(66,104)	-	<b>3,286,336</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518,726,356</b>	<b>68,818,575</b>	<b>(29,405,750)</b>	<b>(702,811)</b>	<b>1,557,436,370</b>

1. At its April 24, 2014 business meeting, the Judicial Council directed that \$29.4 million from the TCTF no longer be allocated for benefit cost increases related to FY 2012–2013.

## Courts' Share of Estimated Revenue Shortfall of \$22.7 Million

	Scenario 1 - Pro-Rata of 2014-15 Base Allocation			Scenario 2 - Pro-Rata of 2014-15 Base Allocation less 2011-12 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation			Scenario 2 as % of Scenario 1
	Allocation of Shortfall	Additional Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Net Allocation	Allocation of Shortfall	Additional Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Net Allocation	
Court	A	B	C (A+B)	E	F	G (E+F)	H
Alameda	(1,018,529)	(6,510)	(1,025,039)	(1,000,038)	(6,272)	(1,006,310)	98%
Alpine	(6,488)	6,488	(0)	(6,650)	6,650	0	0%
Amador	(28,828)	(199)	(29,026)	(29,546)	(191)	(29,737)	102%
Butte	(120,834)	(758)	(121,592)	(117,395)	(732)	(118,127)	97%
Calaveras	(26,889)	(187)	(27,076)	(27,559)	(179)	(27,738)	102%
Colusa	(19,024)	19,024	0	(19,498)	19,498	0	0%
Contra Costa	(508,962)	(3,347)	(512,309)	(521,652)	(3,206)	(524,858)	102%
Del Norte	(33,573)	(218)	(33,791)	(34,410)	(209)	(34,619)	102%
El Dorado	(85,516)	(587)	(86,103)	(87,648)	(563)	(88,211)	102%
Fresno	(537,377)	(3,606)	(540,983)	(550,775)	(3,455)	(554,229)	102%
Glenn	(24,659)	24,659	-	(25,139)	25,139	-	0%
Humboldt	(76,055)	(495)	(76,549)	(75,634)	(476)	(76,110)	99%
Imperial	(103,038)	(653)	(103,691)	(99,800)	(630)	(100,431)	97%
Inyo	(25,401)	25,401	0	(23,456)	23,456	(0)	0%
Kern	(502,760)	(3,296)	(506,056)	(514,390)	(3,158)	(517,548)	102%
Kings	(80,920)	(499)	(81,419)	(77,111)	(483)	(77,594)	95%
Lake	(43,267)	(273)	(43,540)	(41,633)	(264)	(41,896)	96%
Lassen	(30,575)	(181)	(30,756)	(27,279)	(177)	(27,456)	89%
Los Angeles	(6,581,606)	(41,321)	(6,622,927)	(6,548,299)	(39,737)	(6,588,036)	99%
Madera	(90,784)	(589)	(91,373)	(87,780)	(569)	(88,349)	97%
Marin	(174,714)	(1,171)	(175,885)	(178,938)	(1,122)	(180,059)	102%
Mariposa	(13,141)	13,141	(0)	(13,468)	13,468	-	0%
Mendocino	(65,649)	(423)	(66,071)	(63,151)	(409)	(63,560)	96%
Merced	(144,130)	(970)	(145,100)	(147,724)	(930)	(148,653)	102%
Modoc	(12,095)	12,095	0	(12,386)	12,386	0	0%
Mono	(17,984)	17,984	0	(18,099)	18,099	-	0%
Monterey	(209,652)	(1,336)	(210,988)	(202,865)	(1,289)	(204,155)	97%
Napa	(92,936)	(581)	(93,516)	(91,171)	(559)	(91,731)	98%
Nevada	(64,485)	(373)	(64,858)	(60,107)	(362)	(60,469)	93%
Orange	(1,809,768)	(11,912)	(1,821,680)	(1,817,137)	(11,444)	(1,828,581)	100%
Placer	(182,831)	(1,168)	(184,000)	(187,389)	(1,119)	(188,509)	102%
Plumas	(18,508)	(128)	(18,636)	(18,970)	(123)	(19,092)	102%
Riverside	(984,223)	(6,317)	(990,540)	(982,088)	(6,073)	(988,161)	100%
Sacramento	(955,348)	(6,224)	(961,573)	(953,420)	(5,984)	(959,404)	100%
San Benito	(33,613)	(232)	(33,845)	(34,451)	(223)	(34,673)	102%

## Courts' Share of Estimated Revenue Shortfall of \$22.7 Million

	Scenario 1 - Pro-Rata of 2014-15 Base Allocation			Scenario 2 - Pro-Rata of 2014-15 Base Allocation less 2011-12 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation			Scenario 2 as % of Scenario 1
	Allocation of Shortfall	Additional Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Net Allocation	Allocation of Shortfall	Additional Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Net Allocation	
Court	A	B	C (A+B)	E	F	G (E+F)	H
San Bernardino	(1,086,660)	(6,872)	(1,093,532)	(1,068,603)	(6,619)	(1,075,223)	98%
San Diego	(1,778,378)	(11,741)	(1,790,119)	(1,813,641)	(11,255)	(1,824,897)	102%
San Francisco	(765,018)	(5,015)	(770,033)	(784,091)	(4,804)	(788,895)	102%
San Joaquin	(370,895)	(2,461)	(373,356)	(376,169)	(2,361)	(378,529)	101%
San Luis Obispo	(170,483)	(1,090)	(171,573)	(171,396)	(1,047)	(172,442)	101%
San Mateo	(449,877)	(2,923)	(452,800)	(454,975)	(2,805)	(457,780)	101%
Santa Barbara	(277,223)	(1,765)	(278,987)	(269,564)	(1,702)	(271,266)	97%
Santa Clara	(1,023,888)	(6,894)	(1,030,782)	(1,049,416)	(6,605)	(1,056,021)	102%
Santa Cruz	(144,580)	(961)	(145,541)	(148,184)	(921)	(149,105)	102%
Shasta	(149,727)	(750)	(150,477)	(120,460)	(745)	(121,205)	81%
Sierra	(6,394)	6,394	0	(6,553)	6,553	0	0%
Siskiyou	(42,213)	(283)	(42,495)	(43,265)	(271)	(43,536)	102%
Solano	(250,497)	(1,634)	(252,132)	(250,730)	(1,570)	(252,301)	100%
Sonoma	(292,464)	(1,927)	(294,391)	(293,679)	(1,852)	(295,531)	100%
Stanislaus	(250,217)	(1,685)	(251,902)	(256,327)	(1,615)	(257,942)	102%
Sutter	(56,256)	(364)	(56,621)	(54,247)	(352)	(54,599)	96%
Tehama	(42,965)	(297)	(43,262)	(44,036)	(285)	(44,321)	102%
Trinity	(20,110)	20,110	0	(14,389)	14,389	0	0%
Tulare	(193,682)	(1,282)	(194,964)	(198,296)	(1,228)	(199,524)	102%
Tuolumne	(39,505)	(247)	(39,752)	(37,445)	(239)	(37,684)	95%
Ventura	(406,514)	(2,580)	(409,094)	(395,118)	(2,489)	(397,607)	97%
Yolo	(110,465)	(656)	(111,121)	(105,170)	(635)	(105,804)	95%
Yuba	(47,826)	(316)	(48,143)	(47,188)	(304)	(47,493)	99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>(22,700,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(22,700,000)</b>	<b>(22,700,000)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(22,700,000)</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Computation of Reduction Related to Revenue Shortfall for Scenarios 1 and 2

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Annualization of Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Position	Reduction for FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding From TCTF	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Estimated Net WAFM Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Non-Interpreter Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14) <sup>1</sup> (Item 3 Option 1)	Total	% of Total Base (for Scenario 1)	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base (for Scenario 2)
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	B	C (A8-B)	D
Alameda	71,494,038	-	(1,117,440)	3,102,046	506,404	1,609,137	75,594,184	4.49%	3,177,924	72,416,260	4.4%
Alpine	536,863	-	(7,957)	20,340	(73,967)	6,245	481,525	0.03%	-	481,525	0.0%
Amador	2,075,747	-	(1,611)	51,756	(10,168)	23,828	2,139,551	0.13%	-	2,139,551	0.1%
Butte	8,170,991	-	(95,367)	124,076	609,976	158,491	8,968,168	0.53%	467,145	8,501,023	0.5%
Calaveras	1,940,406	-	(59,318)	50,506	18,308	45,771	1,995,672	0.12%	-	1,995,672	0.1%
Colusa	1,369,335	-	(11,356)	24,773	13,188	16,004	1,411,944	0.08%	-	1,411,944	0.1%
Contra Costa	34,404,261	-	(887,134)	1,396,191	1,841,330	1,020,012	37,774,660	2.24%	-	37,774,660	2.3%
Del Norte	2,300,564	-	(62,921)	94,129	114,280	45,700	2,491,752	0.15%	-	2,491,752	0.2%
El Dorado	5,872,358	-	(21,412)	213,119	263,889	18,950	6,346,904	0.38%	-	6,346,904	0.4%
Fresno	33,706,146	-	(876,146)	3,340,364	2,789,941	923,246	39,883,552	2.37%	-	39,883,552	2.4%
Glenn	1,794,458	-	(31,067)	54,665	(11,939)	24,061	1,830,179	0.11%	9,779	1,820,400	0.1%
Humboldt	5,241,609	-	(83,444)	73,084	276,212	137,243	5,644,704	0.34%	167,800	5,476,904	0.3%
Imperial	7,028,750	-	(230,012)	125,538	518,519	204,591	7,647,386	0.45%	420,479	7,226,907	0.4%
Inyo	1,894,107	-	(54,537)	75,586	(62,695)	32,741	1,885,201	0.11%	186,658	1,698,543	0.1%
Kern	29,595,035	-	(629,057)	3,544,269	4,252,465	551,636	37,314,348	2.21%	65,567	37,248,781	2.3%
Kings	5,519,658	-	(6,952)	45,117	425,836	22,140	6,005,799	0.36%	421,918	5,583,881	0.3%
Lake	3,102,931	-	449	9,123	95,557	3,199	3,211,258	0.19%	196,493	3,014,765	0.2%
Lassen	2,222,061	-	(6,630)	7,839	40,363	5,580	2,269,212	0.13%	293,836	1,975,376	0.1%
Los Angeles	429,960,172	(318,326)	(7,790,986)	18,887,969	35,639,382	12,101,803	488,480,015	28.99%	14,294,467	474,185,548	28.8%
Madera	6,089,746	-	(137,838)	384,825	355,661	45,479	6,737,874	0.40%	381,406	6,356,468	0.4%
Marin	12,354,099	(6,453)	(324,291)	644,512	(59,305)	358,566	12,967,129	0.77%	9,625	12,957,504	0.8%
Mariposa	954,124	-	(6,416)	22,300	1,730	3,560	975,299	0.06%	-	975,299	0.1%
Mendocino	4,435,925	-	(239,862)	311,770	129,330	235,205	4,872,369	0.29%	299,349	4,573,020	0.3%
Merced	9,208,327	-	(269,194)	774,827	673,039	310,199	10,697,197	0.63%	-	10,697,197	0.7%
Modoc	932,838	-	(1,273)	31,967	(69,362)	3,544	897,714	0.05%	789	896,925	0.1%
Mono	1,210,549	-	(32,349)	85,641	59,610	11,323	1,334,774	0.08%	24,156	1,310,618	0.1%
Monterey	14,497,845	-	(227,572)	277,496	747,923	264,491	15,560,183	0.92%	870,000	14,690,183	0.9%
Napa	6,372,800	-	(107,676)	309,796	140,912	181,753	6,897,585	0.41%	295,552	6,602,033	0.4%
Nevada	4,479,222	-	(100,179)	95,494	191,189	120,300	4,786,026	0.28%	433,431	4,352,595	0.3%
Orange	121,988,177	(209,171)	(3,671,441)	6,929,920	3,496,207	5,785,430	134,319,122	7.97%	2,733,776	131,585,346	8.0%
Placer	12,066,757	-	(238,459)	634,796	821,972	284,469	13,569,535	0.81%	-	13,569,535	0.8%
Plumas	1,448,318	-	(273)	14,929	(95,320)	6,015	1,373,668	0.08%	-	1,373,668	0.1%
Riverside	65,277,653	(168,861)	(685,149)	923,657	6,057,489	1,643,210	73,047,999	4.34%	1,931,520	71,116,479	4.3%
Sacramento	63,873,883	-	(1,673,778)	3,560,591	2,846,831	2,297,449	70,904,977	4.21%	1,864,424	69,040,553	4.2%
San Benito	2,526,744	-	(8,678)	34,642	(74,843)	16,844	2,494,709	0.15%	-	2,494,709	0.2%
San Bernardino	72,147,163	-	(1,011,776)	1,264,732	6,917,080	1,333,588	80,650,788	4.79%	3,269,446	77,381,342	4.7%
San Diego	125,478,197	-	(3,506,215)	2,853,598	3,042,330	4,121,481	131,989,392	7.83%	657,192	131,332,200	8.0%

## Computation of Reduction Related to Revenue Shortfall for Scenarios 1 and 2

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Annualization of Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Position	Reduction for FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding From TCTF	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Estimated Net WAFM Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Non-Interpreter Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14) <sup>1</sup> (Item 3 Option 1)	Total	% of Total Base (for Scenario 1)	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base (for Scenario 2)
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	B	C (A8-B)	D
San Francisco	49,195,369	-	-	5,487,134	600,353	1,495,964	56,778,819	3.37%	-	56,778,819	3.5%
San Joaquin	24,914,639	-	(756,034)	1,245,356	1,587,646	535,858	27,527,465	1.63%	287,747	27,239,718	1.7%
San Luis Obispo	11,449,303	-	(36,773)	298,958	819,314	122,246	12,653,048	0.75%	241,676	12,411,372	0.8%
San Mateo	29,551,664	-	(211,070)	2,411,112	1,034,520	603,175	33,389,400	1.98%	443,042	32,946,358	2.0%
Santa Barbara	18,243,443	-	21,451	1,597,662	590,633	121,986	20,575,175	1.22%	1,055,112	19,520,063	1.2%
Santa Clara	73,257,781	-	(1,120,423)	2,309,467	719,654	825,453	75,991,932	4.51%	-	75,991,932	4.6%
Santa Cruz	9,997,292	-	(174,422)	203,557	549,799	154,317	10,730,542	0.64%	-	10,730,542	0.7%
Shasta	10,169,734	-	38,857	262,222	457,766	184,003	11,112,580	0.66%	2,389,668	8,722,912	0.5%
Sierra	538,105	-	(9,268)	9,615	(72,867)	8,941	474,526	0.03%	-	474,526	0.0%
Siskiyou	3,072,125	-	(60,127)	91,037	(29,475)	59,428	3,132,988	0.19%	-	3,132,988	0.2%
Solano	17,240,736	-	(417,276)	353,779	917,245	497,180	18,591,664	1.10%	435,400	18,156,264	1.1%
Sonoma	19,441,709	-	(584,741)	1,172,049	1,060,419	616,911	21,706,347	1.29%	440,000	21,266,347	1.3%
Stanislaus	15,957,751	-	(1,003,375)	1,305,230	1,492,323	818,944	18,570,873	1.10%	9,326	18,561,547	1.1%
Sutter	3,690,455	-	(24,759)	159,760	277,618	72,212	4,175,286	0.25%	247,071	3,928,215	0.2%
Tehama	2,875,164	-	(17,294)	108,184	197,864	24,866	3,188,783	0.19%	-	3,188,783	0.2%
Trinity	1,421,481	-	(16,561)	53,679	13,969	19,978	1,492,546	0.09%	450,608	1,041,938	0.1%
Tulare	13,404,033	-	(127,031)	33,744	960,816	103,341	14,374,902	0.85%	15,576	14,359,326	0.9%
Tuolumne	2,806,339	-	(2,616)	50,351	58,705	19,249	2,932,028	0.17%	220,516	2,711,512	0.2%
Ventura	27,023,638	-	(416,492)	968,752	2,053,031	542,126	30,171,054	1.79%	1,559,157	28,611,897	1.7%
Yolo	7,642,166	-	(206,373)	210,076	384,237	168,486	8,198,593	0.49%	582,889	7,615,704	0.5%
Yuba	3,261,573	-	(66,104)	90,867	197,074	66,221	3,549,630	0.21%	132,569	3,417,061	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518,726,356</b>	<b>(702,811)</b>	<b>(29,405,750)</b>	<b>68,818,575</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>41,034,166</b>	<b>1,684,770,536</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>40,983,089</b>	<b>1,643,787,447</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

1. Assumes the Judicial Council will adopt the TCBAC's recommendation regarding the allocation of the new trial court benefits funding. Assumes no reduction related to the \$22.7 million revenue shortfall.

2. Butte's sheriff allocation was not transferred to the court's sheriff, so it remains in the court's TCTF base allocation.



## Option 1 - Pro Rata Allocation of \$42.8 Million for Benefit Cost Increases

	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Cost Increases (Includes Interpreters)	Pro-Rata Allocation of \$42.8 Million (Includes Interpreters)	Pro-Rata Allocation (Excludes Interpreters)	Pro-Rata Allocation (Interpreters Only)
Court	A	B	C	D
Alameda	2,478,076	1,658,112	1,609,137	48,975
Alpine	9,334	6,245	6,245	-
Amador	35,611	23,828	23,828	-
Butte	236,868	158,491	158,491	-
Calaveras	68,405	45,771	45,771	-
Colusa	23,919	16,004	16,004	-
Contra Costa	1,566,375	1,048,081	1,020,012	28,069
Del Norte	68,299	45,700	45,700	-
El Dorado	29,284	19,594	18,950	645
Fresno	1,443,065	965,573	923,246	42,328
Glenn	35,960	24,061	24,061	-
Humboldt	205,112	137,243	137,243	-
Imperial	322,904	216,059	204,591	11,468
Inyo	48,932	32,741	32,741	-
Kern	859,234	574,924	551,636	23,288
Kings	33,089	22,140	22,140	-
Lake	4,780	3,199	3,199	-
Lassen	8,339	5,580	5,580	-
Los Angeles	19,182,588	12,835,310	12,101,803	733,507
Madera	73,021	48,859	45,479	3,380
Marin	554,559	371,062	358,566	12,496
Mariposa	5,321	3,560	3,560	-
Mendocino	359,661	240,654	235,205	5,448
Merced	489,945	327,828	310,199	17,630
Modoc	5,296	3,544	3,544	-
Mono	16,922	11,323	11,323	-
Monterey	403,681	270,108	264,491	5,618
Napa	283,403	189,629	181,753	7,876
Nevada	179,790	120,300	120,300	-
Orange	8,978,896	6,007,892	5,785,430	222,462
Placer	428,653	286,817	284,469	2,348
Plumas	8,989	6,015	6,015	-
Riverside	2,545,489	1,703,218	1,643,210	60,008
Sacramento	3,571,333	2,389,624	2,297,449	92,175
San Benito	25,173	16,844	16,844	-
San Bernardino	2,106,997	1,409,818	1,333,588	76,230
San Diego	6,423,404	4,297,980	4,121,481	176,499
San Francisco	2,280,504	1,525,914	1,495,964	29,950
San Joaquin	823,453	550,983	535,858	15,125
San Luis Obispo	187,030	125,144	122,246	2,898
San Mateo	944,893	632,240	603,175	29,065

### Option 1 - Pro Rata Allocation of \$42.8 Million for Benefit Cost Increases

	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Cost Increases (Includes Interpreters)	Pro-Rata Allocation of \$42.8 Million (Includes Interpreters)	Pro-Rata Allocation (Excludes Interpreters)	Pro-Rata Allocation (Interpreters Only)
<b>Court</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
Santa Barbara	192,823	<b>129,021</b>	121,986	7,034
Santa Clara	1,271,482	<b>850,765</b>	825,453	25,311
Santa Cruz	242,430	<b>162,213</b>	154,317	7,897
Shasta	274,996	<b>184,003</b>	184,003	-
Sierra	13,363	<b>8,941</b>	8,941	-
Siskiyou	88,816	<b>59,428</b>	59,428	-
Solano	752,795	<b>503,704</b>	497,180	6,525
Sonoma	979,591	<b>655,457</b>	616,911	38,546
Stanislaus	1,240,681	<b>830,156</b>	818,944	11,212
Sutter	112,251	<b>75,108</b>	72,212	2,896
Tehama	37,162	<b>24,866</b>	24,866	-
Trinity	29,858	<b>19,978</b>	19,978	-
Tulare	161,964	<b>108,372</b>	103,341	5,031
Tuolumne	28,768	<b>19,249</b>	19,249	-
Ventura	826,078	<b>552,739</b>	542,126	10,614
Yolo	256,710	<b>171,768</b>	168,486	3,281
Yuba	98,968	<b>66,221</b>	66,221	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,965,322</b>	<b>42,800,000</b>	<b>41,034,166</b>	<b>1,765,834</b>

2014-2015 WAFM Allocation Adjustments

Cluster	Court	(Historical) Funding Subject to Reallocation	Court's Share of Current Historical Funding vs. FY 14-15 WAFM Funding Need		Reallocation of 15%			New Reallocation of \$60M			Reallocation of \$86.3M			Allocation of New Money		Reversal of 2013-14 WAFM Allocation		Total Adjustments to Allocation
			Share of Total Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM (Historical funding proportion)	Share of Total WAFM Funding Need (FY 14-15)	15 Percent of Funding Subject to Reallocation	Reallocation Using WAFM Proportion	Net	Allocation of \$60 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	Original Share of \$60 Million of "Old" Money To Be Reallocated	Net	Allocation of \$86.3 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	Original Share of \$86.3 Million of "Old" Money To Be Reallocated	Net	Allocation of \$60 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	Allocation of \$86.3 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	10% Reallocation	\$60M Reallocation	
A	B	C	D = 15% * Col. A	E = \$216.1M * Col. C	F=D+E	G = \$60M*C	H = -\$60M*B	I=G+H	J = \$86.3M*C	K = -\$86.3M*B	L=J+K	M = \$60M * C	N = \$86.3M * C	O	P	Q		
4	Alameda	69,586,867	4.83%	3.64%	(10,438,030)	7,874,633	(2,563,397)	2,186,657	(2,898,471)	(711,814)	3,145,142	(4,168,967)	(1,023,825)	2,186,657	3,145,142	1,294,630	(1,820,989)	506,404
1	Alpine	552,142	0.04%	0.01%	(82,821)	30,651	(52,170)	8,511	(22,998)	(14,487)	12,242	(33,079)	(20,837)	8,511	12,242	-	(7,226)	(73,967)
1	Amador	2,080,491	0.14%	0.11%	(312,074)	244,065	(68,008)	67,773	(86,658)	(18,885)	97,480	(124,643)	(27,163)	67,773	97,480	-	(61,365)	(10,168)
2	Butte	7,287,810	0.51%	0.55%	(1,093,172)	1,181,852	88,680	328,181	(303,556)	24,625	472,034	(436,615)	35,419	328,181	472,034	(18,573)	(320,390)	609,976
1	Calaveras	1,950,892	0.14%	0.11%	(292,634)	242,976	(49,658)	67,470	(81,260)	(13,789)	97,045	(116,878)	(19,834)	67,470	97,045	-	(62,926)	18,308
1	Colusa	1,368,302	0.09%	0.08%	(205,245)	169,370	(35,875)	47,031	(56,993)	(9,962)	67,647	(81,975)	(14,329)	47,031	67,647	-	(41,323)	13,188
3	Contra Costa	32,906,460	2.28%	2.30%	(4,935,969)	4,962,292	26,323	1,377,947	(1,370,638)	7,309	1,981,948	(1,971,434)	10,513	1,377,947	1,981,948	(101,350)	(1,461,361)	1,841,330
1	Del Norte	2,202,321	0.15%	0.15%	(330,348)	317,483	(12,865)	88,160	(91,732)	(3,573)	126,803	(131,942)	(5,138)	88,160	126,803	-	(79,107)	114,280
2	El Dorado	5,880,901	0.41%	0.39%	(882,135)	833,209	(48,927)	231,368	(244,955)	(13,586)	332,785	(352,326)	(19,541)	231,368	332,785	15,056	(233,266)	263,889
3	Fresno	34,456,224	2.39%	2.62%	(5,168,434)	5,661,046	492,612	1,571,980	(1,435,190)	136,790	2,261,031	(2,064,281)	196,750	1,571,980	2,261,031	(232,624)	(1,636,598)	2,789,941
1	Glenn	1,811,707	0.13%	0.10%	(271,756)	209,478	(62,278)	58,169	(75,462)	(17,294)	83,666	(108,540)	(24,874)	58,169	83,666	-	(49,328)	(11,939)
2	Humboldt	5,005,941	0.35%	0.39%	(750,891)	676,179	(74,712)	187,764	(208,510)	(20,746)	270,677	(299,907)	(29,840)	187,764	270,677	83,109	(139,430)	276,212
2	Imperial	6,294,286	0.44%	0.48%	(944,143)	1,041,050	96,907	289,083	(262,173)	26,909	415,797	(377,092)	38,705	289,083	415,797	(46,526)	(302,356)	518,519
1	Inyo	1,722,461	0.12%	0.08%	(258,369)	178,572	(79,717)	49,637	(71,745)	(22,108)	71,394	(103,193)	(31,799)	49,637	71,394	-	(50,201)	(62,695)
3	Kern	28,781,786	2.00%	2.84%	(4,317,268)	6,129,036	1,811,768	1,701,933	(1,198,835)	503,098	2,447,947	(1,724,324)	723,623	1,701,933	2,447,947	(940,847)	(1,995,057)	4,252,465
2	Kings	4,765,510	0.33%	0.37%	(714,826)	805,785	90,958	223,753	(198,496)	25,258	321,832	(285,503)	36,329	223,753	321,832	(39,652)	(232,642)	425,836
2	Lake	2,903,720	0.20%	0.16%	(435,558)	342,942	(92,616)	95,229	(120,947)	(25,718)	136,972	(173,963)	(36,991)	95,229	136,972	76,098	(57,416)	95,557
1	Lassen	1,890,662	0.13%	0.11%	(283,599)	248,267	(35,333)	68,940	(78,751)	(9,811)	99,158	(113,270)	(14,112)	68,940	99,158	-	(68,479)	40,363
4	Los Angeles	392,482,162	27.25%	30.56%	(58,872,324)	66,024,217	7,151,892	18,333,848	(16,847,884)	1,985,964	26,370,184	(23,513,706)	2,856,478	18,333,848	26,370,184	(2,523,297)	(18,535,686)	35,639,382
2	Madera	5,953,244	0.41%	0.40%	(892,987)	874,414	(18,573)	242,810	(247,968)	(5,157)	349,242	(356,660)	(7,418)	242,810	349,242	23,742	(228,985)	355,661
2	Marin	13,338,797	0.93%	0.57%	(2,000,820)	1,230,218	(770,602)	341,611	(555,595)	(213,984)	491,351	(799,131)	(307,780)	341,611	491,351	520,264	(120,165)	(59,305)
1	Mariposa	920,593	0.06%	0.05%	(138,089)	113,081	(25,008)	31,401	(38,345)	(6,944)	45,165	(55,153)	(9,988)	31,401	45,165	-	(32,895)	1,730
2	Mendocino	4,379,075	0.30%	0.26%	(656,861)	570,045	(86,816)	158,292	(182,400)	(24,107)	227,677	(262,352)	(34,675)	158,292	227,677	39,152	(150,192)	129,330
2	Merced	9,033,368	0.63%	0.73%	(1,355,005)	1,585,700	230,694	440,323	(376,263)	64,060	633,331	(541,191)	92,140	440,323	633,331	(222,543)	(564,967)	673,039
1	Modoc	890,668	0.06%	0.03%	(133,600)	72,923	(60,677)	20,250	(37,099)	(16,849)	29,126	(53,360)	(24,234)	20,250	29,126	-	(16,977)	(69,362)
1	Mono	1,232,348	0.09%	0.08%	(184,852)	176,195	(8,657)	48,926	(51,330)	(2,404)	70,372	(73,830)	(3,458)	48,926	70,372	-	(45,169)	59,610
3	Monterey	13,009,124	0.90%	0.95%	(1,951,369)	2,048,514	97,146	568,839	(541,863)	26,976	818,180	(779,380)	38,800	568,839	818,180	(140,122)	(661,895)	747,923
2	Napa	6,088,978	0.42%	0.34%	(913,347)	733,340	(179,916)	203,662	(253,621)	(49,960)	292,933	(364,792)	(71,859)	203,662	292,933	108,997	(162,945)	140,912
2	Nevada	3,817,225	0.26%	0.25%	(572,584)	530,145	(42,439)	147,213	(158,997)	(11,785)	211,741	(228,691)	(16,950)	147,213	211,741	34,238	(130,830)	191,189
4	Orange	122,983,490	8.54%	7.10%	(18,447,524)	15,337,998	(3,109,525)	4,259,112	(5,122,576)	(863,464)	6,126,022	(7,367,972)	(1,241,950)	4,259,112	6,126,022	1,884,108	(3,558,096)	3,496,207
2	Placer	11,114,142	0.77%	0.86%	(1,667,121)	1,868,638	201,516	518,890	(462,932)	55,958	746,337	(665,851)	80,486	518,890	746,337	(171,865)	(609,351)	821,972
1	Plumas	1,441,037	0.10%	0.06%	(216,156)	127,623	(88,532)	35,439	(60,023)	(24,584)	50,973	(86,333)	(35,360)	35,439	50,973	-	(33,256)	(95,320)
4	Riverside	57,140,417	3.97%	5.04%	(8,571,063)	10,889,151	2,318,089	3,023,740	(2,380,044)	643,695	4,349,145	(3,423,297)	925,849	3,023,740	4,349,145	(1,528,075)	(3,674,954)	6,057,489
4	Sacramento	61,567,979	4.27%	4.15%	(9,235,197)	8,976,328	(258,869)	2,492,580	(2,564,463)	(71,884)	3,585,161	(3,688,553)	(103,393)	2,492,580	3,585,161	(120,612)	(2,676,151)	2,846,831
1	San Benito	2,496,024	0.17%	0.13%	(374,404)	271,148	(103,256)	75,293	(103,966)	(28,672)	108,297	(149,537)	(41,241)	75,293	108,297	-	(85,264)	(74,843)
4	San Bernardino	61,335,147	4.26%	5.69%	(9,200,272)	12,286,979	3,086,707	3,411,893	(2,554,765)	857,128	4,907,440	(3,674,604)	1,232,836	3,411,893	4,907,440	(2,180,083)	(4,398,841)	6,917,080
4	San Diego	122,736,644	8.52%	6.98%	(18,410,497)	15,072,150	(3,338,346)	4,185,290	(5,112,294)	(927,004)	6,019,842	(7,353,184)	(1,333,341)	4,185,290	6,019,842	1,938,179	(3,502,289)	3,042,330
4	San Francisco	52,988,157	3.68%	2.65%	(7,948,224)	5,717,356	(2,230,867)	1,587,617	(2,207,092)	(619,475)	2,283,522	(3,174,534)	(891,012)	1,587,617	2,283,522	1,459,083	(988,514)	600,353
3	San Joaquin	23,639,320	1.64%	1.83%	(3,545,898)	3,945,470	399,572	1,095,593	(984,638)	110,955	1,575,827	(1,416,238)	159,590	1,095,593	1,575,827	(415,666)	(1,338,224)	1,587,646
2	San Luis Obispo	10,604,942	0.74%	0.76%	(1,590,741)	1,648,870	58,129	457,864	(441,723)	16,141	658,561	(635,345)	23,217	457,864	658,561	26,551	(421,150)	819,314
3	San Mateo	29,770,060	2.07%	1.81%	(4,465,509)	3,903,160	(562,349)	1,083,844	(1,239,999)	(156,155)	1,558,929	(1,783,532)	(224,603)	1,083,844	1,558,929	314,903	(980,049)	1,034,520
3	Santa Barbara	18,365,326	1.27%	1.06%	(2,754,799)	2,291,375	(463,424)	636,277	(764,963)	(128,685)	915,179	(1,100,271)	(185,092)	636,277	915,179	317,397	(501,019)	590,633
4	Santa Clara	74,267,457	5.16%	3.85%	(11,140,119)	8,309,585	(2,830,533)	2,307,436	(3,093,429)	(785,993)	3,318,862	(4,449,382)	(1,130,520)	2,307,436	3,318,862	1,600,135	(1,759,734)	719,654
2	Santa Cruz	9,910,386	0.69%	0.63%	(1,486,558)	1,380,105	(106,453)	383,233	(412,793)	(29,560)	551,216	(593,734)	(42,517)	383,233	551,216	113,143	(319,264)	549,799
2	Shasta	7,409,092	0.51%	0.53%	(1,111,364)	1,142,567	31,203	317,272	(308,608)	8,665	456,343	(443,881)	12,463	317,272	456,343	(31,687)	(336,493)	457,766
1	Sierra	542,215	0.04%	0.01%	(81,332)	30,222	(51,110)	8,392	(22,585)	(14,192)	12,071	(32,484)	(20,413)	8,392	12,071	-	(7,615)	(72,867)
2	Siskiyou	3,254,627	0.23%	0.12%	(488,194)	269,703	(218,491)	74,892	(135,564)	(60,672)	107,720	(194,986)	(87,266)	74,892	107,720	157,748	(3,406)	(29,475)
3	Solano	15,704,185	1.09%	1.17%	(2,355,628)	2,537,152	181,524	704,526	(654,119)	50,406	1,013,343	(940,842)	72,501	704,526	1,013,343	(243,496)	(861,558)	917,245
3	Sonoma	18,845,883	1.31%	1.34%	(2,826,882)	2,904,337	77											

Cluster	Court	(Historical) Funding Subject to Reallocation	Court's Share of Current Historical Funding vs. FY 14-15 WAFM Funding Need		Reallocation of 15%			New Reallocation of \$60M			Reallocation of \$86.3M			Allocation of New Money		Reversal of 2013-14 WAFM Allocation		Total Adjustments to Allocation
			Share of Total Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM (Historical funding proportion)	Share of Total WAFM Funding Need (FY 14-15)	15 Percent of Funding Subject to Reallocation	Reallocation Using WAFM Proportion	Net	Allocation of \$60 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	Original Share of \$60 Million of "Old" Money To Be Reallocated	Net	Allocation of \$86.3 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	Original Share of \$86.3 Million of "Old" Money To Be Reallocated	Net	Allocation of \$60 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	Allocation of \$86.3 Million Using 14-15 WAFM	10% Reallocation	\$60M Reallocation	
		A	B	C	D = 15% * Col. A	E = \$216.1M * Col. C	F=D+E	G = \$60M*C	H = -\$60M*B	I=G+H	J = \$86.3M*C	K = -\$86.3M*B	L=J+K	M = \$60M * C	N = \$86.3M * C	O	P	Q
3	Tulare	12,293,011	0.85%	0.94%	(1,843,952)	2,024,029	<b>180,077</b>	562,040	(512,035)	50,004	808,400	(736,477)	71,923	562,040	808,400	(107,295)	(604,334)	960,816
2	Tuolumne	2,589,803	0.18%	0.15%	(388,470)	317,437	<b>(71,034)</b>	88,147	(107,872)	(19,725)	126,785	(155,156)	(28,371)	88,147	126,785	38,673	(75,770)	58,705
3	Ventura	24,366,827	1.69%	1.94%	(3,655,024)	4,181,104	<b>526,080</b>	1,161,024	(1,014,941)	146,084	1,669,940	(1,459,823)	210,117	1,161,024	1,669,940	(348,266)	(1,311,950)	2,053,031
2	Yolo	6,504,149	0.45%	0.47%	(975,622)	1,018,741	<b>43,119</b>	282,888	(270,914)	11,973	406,887	(389,665)	17,222	282,888	406,887	(57,493)	(320,358)	384,237
2	Yuba	3,225,076	0.22%	0.20%	(483,761)	435,615	<b>(48,147)</b>	120,963	(134,333)	(13,370)	173,985	(193,215)	(19,230)	120,963	173,985	63,948	(81,076)	197,074
	<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,440,487,965</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>(216,073,195)</b>	<b>216,073,195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>(60,000,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>(86,300,000)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>(60,000,000)</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>

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### Historical Trial Court Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM

	2013-14 Beginning Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (11-12)	Total	% of Total
	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)		
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Alameda	74,069,725	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	101,575	424,792	127,523	<b>69,586,867</b>	4.83%
Alpine	549,977	-	-	83	2,034	47	<b>552,142</b>	0.04%
Amador	2,066,138	-	-	2,565	11,006	783	<b>2,080,491</b>	0.14%
Butte	7,956,105	(467,145)	(291,613)	14,608	59,332	16,523	<b>7,287,810</b>	0.51%
Calaveras	1,927,985	-	-	3,074	18,652	1,180	<b>1,950,892</b>	0.14%
Colusa	1,352,785	-	-	1,447	13,708	363	<b>1,368,302</b>	0.09%
Contra Costa	34,237,741	-	(1,705,774)	69,231	218,186	87,076	<b>32,906,460</b>	2.28%
Del Norte	2,315,586	-	(126,942)	1,964	11,208	505	<b>2,202,321</b>	0.15%
El Dorado	5,867,266	-	(57,081)	11,851	54,374	4,491	<b>5,880,901</b>	0.41%
Fresno	35,177,288	-	(1,032,025)	60,497	181,080	69,384	<b>34,456,224</b>	2.39%
Glenn	1,799,795	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	500	<b>1,811,707</b>	0.13%
Humboldt	5,258,372	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,913	48,160	8,302	<b>5,005,941</b>	0.35%
Imperial	6,805,406	(420,479)	(180,405)	11,204	67,678	10,882	<b>6,294,286</b>	0.44%
Inyo	1,919,492	(186,658)	(42,314)	1,245	30,402	294	<b>1,722,461</b>	0.12%
Kern	30,203,399	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	52,450	277,328	64,629	<b>28,781,786</b>	2.00%
Kings	5,292,481	(421,918)	(181,060)	9,935	57,026	9,045	<b>4,765,510</b>	0.33%
Lake	3,130,735	(196,493)	(56,758)	4,311	20,328	1,596	<b>2,903,720</b>	0.20%
Lassen	2,161,420	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	538	<b>1,890,662</b>	0.13%
Los Angeles	428,645,200	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	689,065	3,144,530	1,056,102	<b>392,482,162</b>	27.25%
Madera	6,269,329	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	3,108	<b>5,953,244</b>	0.41%
Marin	13,587,985	(9,625)	(391,957)	17,038	114,766	20,590	<b>13,338,797</b>	0.93%
Mariposa	943,529	-	(28,406)	1,225	3,904	341	<b>920,593</b>	0.06%
Mendocino	4,636,654	(299,349)	-	6,083	30,068	5,619	<b>4,379,075</b>	0.30%
Merced	9,195,644	-	(250,840)	16,595	55,652	16,318	<b>9,033,368</b>	0.63%
Modoc	947,828	(789)	(63,471)	662	6,134	304	<b>890,668</b>	0.06%
Mono	1,251,020	(24,156)	(8,201)	914	12,446	324	<b>1,232,348</b>	0.09%
Monterey	13,973,323	(870,000)	(333,656)	28,573	183,464	27,420	<b>13,009,124</b>	0.90%
Napa	6,628,648	(295,552)	(287,148)	9,042	30,550	3,438	<b>6,088,978</b>	0.42%
Nevada	4,478,125	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,730	49,946	7,900	<b>3,817,225</b>	0.26%
Orange	127,622,123	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	206,630	923,882	294,477	<b>122,983,490</b>	8.54%
Placer	11,920,337	-	(933,901)	21,287	77,378	29,042	<b>11,114,142</b>	0.77%
Plumas	1,429,991	-	-	1,442	9,206	398	<b>1,441,037</b>	0.10%

	2013-14 Beginning Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (11-12)	Total	% of Total
	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)		
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Riverside	61,221,794	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	131,371	532,226	69,297	<b>57,140,417</b>	3.97%
Sacramento	64,637,712	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	93,189	340,254	185,701	<b>61,567,979</b>	4.27%
San Benito	2,476,122	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,327	<b>2,496,024</b>	0.17%
San Bernardino	66,832,972	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	133,960	435,474	188,896	<b>61,335,147</b>	4.26%
San Diego	126,960,874	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	206,259	718,422	265,582	<b>122,736,644</b>	8.52%
San Francisco	55,153,072	-	(2,582,976)	53,715	272,528	91,818	<b>52,988,157</b>	3.68%
San Joaquin	24,406,106	(287,747)	(779,859)	44,944	201,698	54,178	<b>23,639,320</b>	1.64%
San Luis Obispo	11,353,662	(241,676)	(673,831)	17,704	130,020	19,062	<b>10,604,942</b>	0.74%
San Mateo	31,297,630	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	48,700	329,518	16,733	<b>29,770,060</b>	2.07%
Santa Barbara	19,657,482	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	28,356	162,858	29,149	<b>18,365,326</b>	1.27%
Santa Clara	75,407,649	-	(1,833,360)	119,260	452,782	121,126	<b>74,267,457</b>	5.16%
Santa Cruz	10,187,917	-	(424,668)	17,644	113,210	16,283	<b>9,910,386</b>	0.69%
Shasta	10,063,775	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	12,206	44,394	4,517	<b>7,409,092</b>	0.51%
Sierra	540,106	-	-	235	1,830	44	<b>542,215</b>	0.04%
Siskiyou	3,317,504	-	(103,923)	3,104	37,000	943	<b>3,254,627</b>	0.23%
Solano	16,489,461	(435,400)	(535,433)	28,439	119,364	37,755	<b>15,704,185</b>	1.09%
Sonoma	19,577,796	(440,000)	(479,410)	32,278	119,004	36,215	<b>18,845,883</b>	1.31%
Stanislaus	15,772,316	(9,326)	(427,578)	34,594	88,718	39,080	<b>15,497,803</b>	1.08%
Sutter	3,604,262	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,322	<b>3,403,045</b>	0.24%
Tehama	2,879,149	-	(5,472)	4,138	28,100	1,382	<b>2,907,298</b>	0.20%
Trinity	1,431,739	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	636	<b>990,359</b>	0.07%
Tulare	12,726,148	(15,576)	(679,043)	28,289	204,932	28,262	<b>12,293,011</b>	0.85%
Tuolumne	2,819,593	(220,516)	(30,986)	3,916	16,642	1,152	<b>2,589,803</b>	0.18%
Ventura	26,332,175	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	54,971	205,304	65,233	<b>24,366,827</b>	1.69%
Yolo	7,474,390	(582,889)	(461,445)	12,802	48,556	12,735	<b>6,504,149</b>	0.45%
Yuba	3,335,312	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,849	<b>3,225,076</b>	0.22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,529,578,150</b>	<b>(40,983,089)</b>	<b>(64,674,907)</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>10,907,494</b>	<b>3,160,318</b>	<b>1,440,487,965</b>	100.00%

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

Computation of Funding Need Using the 2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		RAS II Model FTE Need <sup>(1)</sup>			FTE Need Multiplied by FTE Allotment Factor, Prior to BLS Adjustment			Adjust Base Dollars for Local Cost of Labor; Apply FTE Dollar Factor	
		RAS Program 10 FTE Need	RAS Program 90 FTE Need	RAS Total FTE Need	RAS FTE Need multiplied by allotment factor <sup>(2)</sup>	CEO Cluster Average Salary (as of 7/1/2013)	RAS FTE Need plus CEO, multiplied by Allotment Factor	BLS Factor <sup>(3)</sup>	Pre-Benefits Adjusted Base
Cluster	Court	A	B	C = (A + B)	D = (C-1)* Dollar Factor	E	F = D+E	G	H = (C-1)*BLS-Adjusted Dollar Factor + (E*G)
4	Alameda	538	88	626	\$35,247,778	213,057	35,460,836	1.42	50,399,100
1	Alpine	2	1	3	\$112,793	113,803	226,596	0.82	186,744
1	Amador	21	4	25	\$1,353,515	113,803	1,467,317	0.99	1,457,029
2	Butte	117	22	139	\$7,782,709	155,781	7,938,491	0.92	7,303,102
1	Calaveras	22	5	27	\$1,466,308	113,803	1,580,110	0.86	1,354,183
1	Colusa	15	3	18	\$958,740	113,803	1,072,542	0.70	823,718
3	Contra Costa	342	53	395	\$22,220,199	181,151	22,401,350	1.25	28,003,138
1	Del Norte	27	6	33	\$1,804,686	113,803	1,918,489	0.79	1,518,324
2	El Dorado	76	13	89	\$4,962,887	155,781	5,118,669	0.99	5,081,422
3	Fresno	462	73	535	\$30,115,702	181,151	30,296,852	1.00	30,222,495
1	Glenn	20	5	25	\$1,353,515	113,803	1,467,317	0.68	1,127,085
2	Humboldt	78	13	91	\$5,075,680	155,781	5,231,461	0.76	3,973,734
2	Imperial	120	22	142	\$7,951,899	155,781	8,107,680	0.77	6,246,277
1	Inyo	16	4	20	\$1,071,532	113,803	1,185,335	0.83	986,295
3	Kern	467	76	543	\$30,566,873	181,151	30,748,024	1.05	32,353,095
2	Kings	87	15	102	\$5,696,041	155,781	5,851,822	0.89	5,188,809
2	Lake	39	7	46	\$2,537,840	155,781	2,693,621	0.76	2,086,506
1	Lassen	25	6	31	\$1,691,893	113,803	1,805,696	0.80	1,445,787
4	Los Angeles	4,759	731	5,490	\$309,560,087	213,057	309,773,145	1.34	413,807,661
2	Madera	84	15	99	\$5,526,852	155,781	5,682,633	0.94	5,313,861
2	Marin	93	16	109	\$6,090,816	155,781	6,246,597	1.30	8,103,882
1	Mariposa	10	3	13	\$676,757	113,803	790,560	0.74	609,079
2	Mendocino	56	10	66	\$3,665,769	155,781	3,821,550	0.86	3,283,184
2	Merced	136	23	159	\$8,910,638	155,781	9,066,420	0.91	8,227,972
1	Modoc	7	2	9	\$451,172	113,803	564,974	0.61	419,033
1	Mono	11	3	14	\$733,154	113,803	846,956	1.20	1,015,713
3	Monterey	174	28	202	\$11,335,685	181,151	11,516,836	1.19	13,705,955
2	Napa	62	11	73	\$4,060,544	155,781	4,216,325	1.21	5,105,195
2	Nevada	46	9	55	\$3,045,408	155,781	3,201,189	0.97	3,093,312

Computation of Funding Need Using the 2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		RAS II Model FTE Need <sup>(1)</sup>			FTE Need Multiplied by FTE Allotment Factor, Prior to BLS Adjustment			Adjust Base Dollars for Local Cost of Labor; Apply FTE Dollar Factor	
		RAS Program 10 FTE Need	RAS Program 90 FTE Need	RAS Total FTE Need	RAS FTE Need multiplied by allotment factor <sup>(2)</sup>	CEO Cluster Average Salary (as of 7/1/2013)	RAS FTE Need plus CEO, multiplied by Allotment Factor	BLS Factor <sup>(3)</sup>	Pre-Benefits Adjusted Base
Cluster	Court	A	B	C = (A + B)	D = (C-1)* Dollar Factor	E	F = D+E	G	H = (C-1)*BLS-Adjusted Dollar Factor + (E*G)
4	Orange	1,163	187	1,350	\$76,078,804	213,057	76,291,862	1.30	99,104,980
2	Placer	145	24	169	\$9,474,603	155,781	9,630,384	1.14	11,013,753
1	Plumas	12	3	15	\$789,550	113,803	903,353	0.70	692,529
4	Riverside	974	151	1,125	\$63,389,604	213,057	63,602,662	1.07	68,119,766
4	Sacramento	642	97	739	\$41,620,576	213,057	41,833,634	1.28	53,501,544
1	San Benito	24	5	29	\$1,579,100	113,803	1,692,903	0.97	1,648,404
4	San Bernardino	1,103	164	1,267	\$71,397,899	213,057	71,610,957	1.05	75,200,564
4	San Diego	1,127	171	1,298	\$73,146,189	213,057	73,359,247	1.17	85,975,124
4	San Francisco	343	52	395	\$22,220,199	213,057	22,433,257	1.61	36,206,900
3	San Joaquin	325	50	375	\$21,092,270	181,151	21,273,421	1.11	23,644,785
2	San Luis Obispo	137	23	160	\$8,967,035	155,781	9,122,816	1.07	9,780,014
3	San Mateo	253	41	294	\$16,524,158	181,151	16,705,309	1.45	24,182,374
3	Santa Barbara	189	33	222	\$12,463,614	181,151	12,644,765	1.16	14,608,189
4	Santa Clara	524	79	603	\$33,950,660	213,057	34,163,717	1.47	50,202,374
2	Santa Cruz	113	21	134	\$7,500,727	155,781	7,656,509	1.17	8,965,365
2	Shasta	120	29	149	\$8,346,674	155,781	8,502,455	0.85	7,218,875
1	Sierra	3	1	4	\$169,189	113,803	282,992	0.71	212,549
2	Siskiyou	30	6	36	\$1,973,876	155,781	2,129,657	0.71	1,641,492
3	Solano	202	31	233	\$13,083,975	181,151	13,265,126	1.22	16,240,073
3	Sonoma	210	35	245	\$13,760,733	181,151	13,941,883	1.17	16,277,681
3	Stanislaus	254	39	293	\$16,467,762	181,151	16,648,913	1.02	17,038,081
2	Sutter	53	10	63	\$3,496,580	155,781	3,652,361	0.95	3,466,865
2	Tehama	46	8	54	\$2,989,012	155,781	3,144,793	0.80	2,518,788
1	Trinity	12	3	15	\$789,550	113,803	903,353	0.65	686,758
3	Tulare	205	34	239	\$13,422,354	181,151	13,603,505	0.82	11,186,419
2	Tuolumne	32	6	38	\$2,086,668	155,781	2,242,450	0.91	2,038,292
3	Ventura	321	59	380	\$21,374,253	181,151	21,555,403	1.23	26,455,786
2	Yolo	89	16	105	\$5,865,230	155,781	6,021,012	1.01	6,087,181
2	Yuba	45	8	53	\$2,932,615	155,781	3,088,397	0.94	2,904,989
Statewide		16,608	2,653	19,261			1,092,206,491		1,319,262,183

NOTES: (1) Estimated need based on 3-year average filings data from FY 10-110 through FY 12-13.

(2) Unadjusted base funding per RAS FTE, based on FY 13-14 Schedule 7A ; does not include collections staff, SJOs, CEO, security, nor vc

(3) Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Labor adjustment based on Quarterly Census of Wages & Employment, three year average from 1 comparison based on Public Administration (North American Industrial Classification System, 92) unless proportion of state government year average of local and state salaries for Public Administration is used for comparison.



Computation of Funding Need Using the 2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 13-14 Schedule 7A)				Projected Benefits Expenses (Salary-driven benefits based on Adjusted Base)			OE&E (Based on Cluster Average OE&E / FTE) (Cluster 1: \$27,928; Clusters 2-4 \$20,287)	Remove AB 1058 staff/FLF costs (Using FY 10-11 data from CFCC)	Total WAFM Funding Need	Proportion of Total WAFM Estimated Funding Need
Cluster	Court	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)	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)			
		I1	I2	J1	J2	$K = \frac{L}{\text{Dollar}} = \frac{((B-1) * FTE \text{ Factor} * I1) + (A * I2) + (B * J2)}{\text{Dollar}}$		M = (K + L)	N = C * OE&E	O	P = (H+ M + N) - O	Q = P / Statewide
4	Alameda	36.7%	\$13,257	35.3%	\$13,294	22,943,412	3,740,277	26,683,689	12,699,829	1,423,006	88,359,612	3.64%
1	Alpine	17.8%	\$26,324	17.8%	\$26,324	69,150	42,974	112,124	83,784	38,723	343,929	0.01%
1	Amador	30.9%	\$10,215	30.9%	\$11,727	577,379	133,613	710,992	698,201	127,617	2,738,605	0.11%
2	Butte	25.2%	\$12,023	25.2%	\$11,216	2,934,555	557,055	3,491,611	2,819,930	353,331	13,261,312	0.55%
1	Calaveras	24.6%	\$14,595	24.6%	\$15,409	582,601	148,578	731,179	754,057	113,042	2,726,378	0.11%
1	Colusa	43.0%	\$16,159	44.0%	\$16,859	524,294	124,331	648,626	502,705	74,587	1,900,461	0.08%
3	Contra Costa	51.4%	\$16,229	51.4%	\$18,455	17,951,667	2,979,563	20,931,230	8,013,470	1,266,996	55,680,843	2.30%
1	Del Norte	26.3%	\$24,364	27.2%	\$25,716	975,020	239,338	1,214,358	921,626	91,900	3,562,408	0.15%
2	El Dorado	21.2%	\$16,577	21.2%	\$16,513	2,162,595	390,028	2,552,623	1,805,567	90,353	9,349,259	0.39%
3	Fresno	66.3%	\$8,199	66.5%	\$7,592	21,031,455	3,367,208	24,398,663	10,853,688	1,953,433	63,521,412	2.62%
1	Glenn	34.1%	\$15,775	36.6%	\$15,877	613,447	171,856	785,302	698,201	260,080	2,350,509	0.10%
2	Humboldt	29.2%	\$8,883	29.2%	\$9,915	1,669,272	313,687	1,982,959	1,846,141	215,566	7,587,268	0.31%
2	Imperial	32.4%	\$5,442	33.4%	\$5,895	2,341,172	474,572	2,815,744	2,880,792	261,411	11,681,402	0.48%
1	Inyo	30.8%	\$14,929	28.6%	\$13,937	470,260	123,198	593,458	558,561	132,572	2,005,742	0.08%
3	Kern	55.9%	\$15,785	55.8%	\$15,785	22,851,709	3,791,449	26,643,158	11,015,986	1,239,606	68,772,633	2.84%
2	Kings	20.6%	\$9,543	24.1%	\$10,480	1,724,573	358,858	2,083,432	2,069,301	300,000	9,041,542	0.37%
2	Lake	26.8%	\$8,833	27.0%	\$8,393	802,345	161,601	963,946	933,214	135,588	3,848,078	0.16%
1	Lassen	23.5%	\$10,694	22.7%	\$10,114	532,909	132,696	665,605	865,769	191,413	2,785,749	0.11%
4	Los Angeles	24.5%	\$21,352	35.1%	\$18,731	189,463,751	33,070,637	222,534,389	111,377,095	6,875,174	740,843,971	30.56%
2	Madera	28.4%	\$12,584	28.4%	\$12,582	2,316,231	439,997	2,756,228	2,008,439	266,913	9,811,615	0.40%
2	Marin	28.7%	\$12,396	29.7%	\$12,396	3,106,875	584,739	3,691,614	2,211,312	202,794	13,804,014	0.57%
1	Mariposa	36.4%	\$10,490	36.4%	\$15,588	264,199	109,306	373,504	363,065	76,788	1,268,860	0.05%
2	Mendocino	45.6%	\$7,300	48.3%	\$7,180	1,647,152	346,860	1,994,012	1,338,960	219,800	6,396,356	0.26%
2	Merced	58.2%	\$13,916	58.2%	\$13,446	5,943,173	1,046,953	6,990,125	3,225,675	650,966	17,792,806	0.73%
1	Modoc	27.8%	\$11,417	27.8%	\$11,417	164,905	54,166	219,071	251,352	71,198	818,258	0.03%
1	Mono	33.7%	\$19,302	35.0%	\$21,376	463,366	159,124	622,490	390,993	52,152	1,977,044	0.08%
3	Monterey	19.6%	\$14,303	19.4%	\$15,331	4,774,814	822,456	5,597,270	4,098,028	415,302	22,985,951	0.95%
2	Napa	17.8%	\$18,981	18.1%	\$20,464	1,932,545	382,892	2,315,436	1,480,970	671,935	8,229,667	0.34%
2	Nevada	39.2%	\$11,634	40.7%	\$11,981	1,518,640	346,574	1,865,213	1,115,800	125,677	5,948,648	0.25%

Computation of Funding Need Using the 2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 13-14 Schedule 7A)				Projected Benefits Expenses (Salary-driven benefits based on Adjusted Base)			OE&E (Based on Cluster Average OE&E / FTE) (Cluster 1: \$27,928; Clusters 2-4 \$20,287)	Remove AB 1058 staff/FLF costs (Using FY 10-11 data from CFCC)	Total WAFM Funding Need	Proportion of Total WAFM Estimated Funding Need
Cluster	Court	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)	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)			
		I1	I2	J1	J2	$L = (((B-1) * FTE \text{ Dollar Factor}) + E * G) * J1 + (B * J2)$ $K = (A * FTE \text{ Dollar Factor}) + E * G$ $M = K + L$ $N = C * OE\&E$			O	P	Q	
						Factor * I1 + (A * I2)	Factor * J1 + (B * J2)	(K + L)	C * OE&E	(H + M + N) - O	P / Statewide	
4	Orange	33.1%	\$10,943	33.5%	\$12,491	40,959,473	6,987,717	47,947,190	27,387,810	2,335,502	172,104,479	7.10%
2	Placer	28.4%	\$22,233	28.4%	\$22,233	5,882,885	1,005,761	6,888,646	3,428,548	363,353	20,967,595	0.86%
1	Plumas	25.0%	\$15,361	26.8%	\$20,379	315,298	106,143	421,441	418,921	100,856	1,432,034	0.06%
4	Riverside	33.7%	\$8,412	34.0%	\$9,583	28,038,863	4,604,327	32,643,190	22,823,175	1,401,236	122,184,895	5.04%
4	Sacramento	37.6%	\$18,311	38.0%	\$18,641	29,157,353	4,541,050	33,698,402	14,992,290	1,470,734	100,721,502	4.15%
1	San Benito	26.8%	\$12,096	21.7%	\$16,521	643,518	154,345	797,863	809,913	213,688	3,042,492	0.13%
4	San Bernardino	35.6%	\$9,298	38.2%	\$10,884	33,494,290	5,559,112	39,053,402	25,703,967	2,088,309	137,869,624	5.69%
4	San Diego	57.4%	\$7,523	56.8%	\$8,078	51,206,850	7,909,384	59,116,234	26,332,872	2,302,775	169,121,455	6.98%
4	San Francisco	30.6%	\$25,889	30.0%	\$25,889	18,447,337	2,841,540	21,288,877	8,013,470	1,355,984	64,153,264	2.65%
3	San Joaquin	38.1%	\$12,974	40.5%	\$6,617	11,982,102	1,655,108	13,637,210	7,607,725	618,427	44,271,294	1.83%
2	San Luis Obispo	42.0%	\$10,441	48.3%	\$10,532	4,909,550	965,098	5,874,647	3,245,963	399,000	18,501,624	0.76%
3	San Mateo	40.2%	\$15,815	41.0%	\$13,974	12,301,155	2,019,859	14,321,014	5,964,456	671,296	43,796,548	1.81%
3	Santa Barbara	38.3%	\$6,515	39.9%	\$7,300	5,948,007	1,157,192	7,105,198	4,503,773	506,118	25,711,043	1.06%
4	Santa Clara	37.7%	\$22,409	37.6%	\$23,124	28,112,447	4,371,730	32,484,177	12,233,222	1,679,649	93,240,124	3.85%
2	Santa Cruz	22.7%	\$14,515	22.7%	\$15,158	3,336,529	660,270	3,996,799	2,718,494	194,782	15,485,876	0.64%
2	Shasta	21.1%	\$7,605	22.3%	\$10,821	2,122,884	641,626	2,764,511	3,022,803	185,683	12,820,506	0.53%
1	Sierra	36.5%	\$15,739	36.5%	\$15,739	95,109	45,427	140,535	111,712	125,677	339,119	0.01%
2	Siskiyou	26.2%	\$15,668	26.2%	\$16,294	813,253	183,925	997,177	730,342	342,735	3,026,276	0.12%
3	Solano	31.6%	\$12,659	33.6%	\$12,643	6,959,271	1,161,637	8,120,908	4,726,933	619,065	28,468,850	1.17%
3	Sonoma	45.5%	\$17,914	47.0%	\$22,397	10,052,938	1,934,326	11,987,264	4,970,380	646,368	32,588,957	1.34%
3	Stanislaus	32.6%	\$17,256	33.0%	\$17,244	9,166,229	1,456,500	10,622,729	5,944,169	804,613	32,800,366	1.35%
2	Sutter	34.1%	\$13,741	35.3%	\$17,199	1,695,566	394,487	2,090,052	1,278,098	259,121	6,575,894	0.27%
2	Tehama	21.5%	\$15,763	21.5%	\$16,013	1,172,493	223,045	1,395,538	1,095,512	84,151	4,925,688	0.20%
1	Trinity	31.3%	\$13,505	34.1%	\$13,281	326,393	95,018	421,411	418,921	66,076	1,461,014	0.06%
3	Tulare	21.5%	\$19,651	21.6%	\$20,759	6,072,666	1,068,462	7,141,128	4,848,657	465,001	22,711,203	0.94%
2	Tuolumne	23.9%	\$13,728	24.8%	\$13,751	831,007	181,363	1,012,370	770,916	259,688	3,561,890	0.15%
3	Ventura	37.0%	\$9,160	39.3%	\$11,432	11,161,737	2,339,926	13,501,663	7,709,161	751,311	46,915,300	1.94%
2	Yolo	31.4%	\$12,772	38.3%	\$19,381	2,730,006	697,667	3,427,673	2,130,163	213,933	11,431,084	0.47%
2	Yuba	16.9%	\$11,542	16.9%	\$13,413	922,247	194,702	1,116,949	1,075,225	209,223	4,887,940	0.20%

Statewide 641,210,922 109,771,331 750,982,253 392,900,108 38,632,274 2,424,512,269 100%

NOTES:

\$56,396 vacant positions; in January 2014 the TCBCAC approved a dollar factor adjustment for courts with fewer than 2010 through 2012. Salaries of Local Government used for workers in total employment exceeds 50% in which case three-

Weighted Mean	OE&E \$ / FTE	Cluster 1
	\$27,928	Clusters 2-4
	\$20,287	

FY 2014-15 RAS FTE Need

Court	Program 10 (Operations) Staff Need										Program 90 (Administration) Staff			Total RAS Need (J+M)
	Infractions	Criminal	Civil	Family Law	Pr/MH	Juvenile	Total Program 10 Need (A thru F)	Manager/Supervisor Ratio (by cluster)	Manager/Supervisor Need (G/H)	Total Program 10 Need, Rounded up (G+I)	Non-RAS FTE (for Program 90 Need Calculation)*	Program 90 ratio (by cluster)	Program 90 Need, Rounded up (K/L)	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
Alameda	79.7	126.1	130.2	104.7	32.2	19.8	492.8	11.1	44.3	538	91.5	7.2	88	626
Alpine	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.9	0.2	2	0.4	5.7	1	3
Amador	2.2	6.8	2.8	3.9	1.3	0.9	17.8	6.9	2.6	21	1.0	5.7	4	25
Butte	10.8	33.4	13.5	27.6	11.2	8.1	104.6	8.6	12.1	117	18.2	6.4	22	139
Calaveras	1.6	4.9	3.8	5.1	1.9	1.8	19.0	6.9	2.7	22	2.7	5.7	5	27
Colusa	4.3	4.6	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.1	13.0	6.9	1.9	15	1.5	5.7	3	18
Contra Costa	33.0	66.4	77.6	82.6	24.9	21.3	305.9	8.6	35.5	342	14.0	6.8	53	395
Del Norte	2.2	6.8	4.1	5.5	2.2	2.3	22.9	6.9	3.3	27	3.0	5.7	6	33
El Dorado	7.9	17.1	13.7	16.4	5.0	7.7	67.9	8.6	7.9	76	4.9	6.4	13	89
Fresno	32.6	156.7	73.1	98.7	23.1	29.8	413.9	8.6	48.0	462	28.4	6.8	73	535
Glenn	4.3	4.4	1.2	4.2	1.5	1.1	16.8	6.9	2.4	20	5.0	5.7	5	25
Humboldt	8.0	27.6	9.8	13.5	7.0	3.7	69.6	8.6	8.1	78	2.0	6.4	13	91
Imperial	23.1	32.8	10.8	29.9	4.4	5.9	106.9	8.6	12.4	120	15.5	6.4	22	142
Inyo	4.7	3.9	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	13.9	6.9	2.0	16	3.2	5.7	4	20
Kern	46.8	163.4	47.3	107.1	26.4	27.1	418.1	8.6	48.5	467	44.0	6.8	76	543
Kings	10.9	33.5	6.7	17.8	4.0	4.4	77.3	8.6	9.0	87	4.6	6.4	15	102
Lake	2.3	12.8	6.2	7.8	3.2	2.0	34.2	8.6	4.0	39	1.6	6.4	7	46
Lassen	3.2	6.9	4.2	4.7	1.5	1.2	21.8	6.9	3.1	25	4.5	5.7	6	31
Los Angeles	482.5	1,324.7	1,067.3	860.9	239.0	391.8	4,366.2	11.1	392.6	4,759	519.0	7.2	731	5,490
Madera	6.0	26.3	13.0	19.2	4.6	5.4	74.5	8.6	8.6	84	6.1	6.4	15	99
Marin	18.6	18.4	21.2	15.8	6.0	3.3	83.3	8.6	9.7	93	7.7	6.4	16	109
Mariposa	1.0	3.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	8.6	6.9	1.2	10	3.4	5.7	3	13
Mendocino	5.5	17.6	7.9	11.0	3.3	4.4	49.7	8.6	5.8	56	3.7	6.4	10	66
Merced	18.1	39.9	16.3	28.9	7.3	11.0	121.5	8.6	14.1	136	10.8	6.4	23	159
Modoc	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.3	6.0	6.9	0.9	7	2.0	5.7	2	9
Mono	3.2	3.2	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	9.0	6.9	1.3	11	2.8	5.7	3	14
Monterey	23.2	59.9	23.9	31.1	7.8	9.9	155.8	8.6	18.1	174	13.1	6.8	28	202
Napa	6.2	17.5	10.4	13.0	4.4	3.6	55.0	8.6	6.4	62	7.3	6.4	11	73
Nevada	6.2	13.0	7.3	8.3	3.5	2.3	40.6	8.6	4.7	46	6.9	6.4	9	55
Orange	120.4	322.0	281.9	232.2	55.0	54.6	1,066.1	11.1	95.9	1,163	182.7	7.2	187	1,350
Placer	14.7	33.5	30.1	32.1	8.1	10.9	129.4	8.6	15.0	145	7.0	6.4	24	169
Plumas	1.1	3.0	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.7	9.8	6.9	1.4	12	1.1	5.7	3	15
Riverside	89.1	239.5	212.0	237.9	46.3	68.9	893.6	11.1	80.4	974	116.1	7.2	151	1,125
Sacramento	59.9	165.8	140.2	154.9	40.0	27.3	588.3	11.1	52.9	642	58.6	7.2	97	739
San Benito	2.1	7.2	3.3	5.2	0.9	1.5	20.3	6.9	2.9	24	1.3	5.7	5	29
San Bernardino	76.3	359.6	195.4	254.0	57.3	68.5	1,011.1	11.1	90.9	1,103	79.7	7.2	164	1,267
San Diego	135.0	283.1	246.0	269.3	52.5	47.9	1,033.9	11.1	93.0	1,127	104.3	7.2	171	1,298
San Francisco	48.6	61.1	102.3	51.3	31.8	19.0	314.1	11.1	28.2	343	25.8	7.2	52	395
San Joaquin	28.9	108.1	53.0	63.5	21.4	16.0	291.0	8.6	33.8	325	12.3	6.8	50	375
San Luis Obispo	16.2	49.7	17.2	19.9	12.4	6.7	122.0	8.6	14.2	137	6.5	6.4	23	160
San Mateo	41.0	55.8	39.3	49.6	16.6	23.9	226.3	8.6	26.2	253	23.3	6.8	41	294
Santa Barbara	30.1	60.5	27.6	29.3	9.9	11.9	169.3	8.6	19.6	189	29.0	6.8	33	222
Santa Clara	62.2	145.0	113.2	104.8	35.9	19.1	480.1	11.1	43.2	524	40.1	7.2	79	603
Santa Cruz	16.0	34.8	16.8	20.9	4.8	7.7	100.9	8.6	11.7	113	20.7	6.4	21	134
Shasta	10.9	43.6	14.4	23.0	7.5	8.0	107.4	8.6	12.5	120	60.5	6.4	29	149
Sierra	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	6.9	0.3	3	1.3	5.7	1	4
Siskiyou	6.6	8.1	2.8	5.2	1.9	1.8	26.3	8.6	3.1	30	4.0	6.4	6	36
Solano	20.1	55.6	34.3	48.6	14.1	7.9	180.6	8.6	20.9	202	6.0	6.8	31	233
Sonoma	30.6	60.9	33.2	38.8	15.3	9.0	187.8	8.6	21.8	210	25.3	6.8	35	245
Stanislaus	21.5	82.3	34.0	61.2	17.1	10.9	226.9	8.6	26.3	254	7.6	6.8	39	293
Sutter	5.1	16.4	7.1	11.0	4.6	2.6	46.8	8.6	5.4	53	9.0	6.4	10	63
Tehama	5.2	15.9	5.1	8.9	2.5	3.2	40.7	8.6	4.7	46	2.6	6.4	8	54
Trinity	0.9	4.2	1.1	2.3	0.7	1.0	10.2	6.9	1.5	12	5.0	5.7	3	15
Tulare	25.5	65.5	27.3	41.4	10.5	13.3	183.5	8.6	21.3	205	23.9	6.8	34	239
Tuolumne	2.5	10.5	3.9	6.0	2.2	3.1	28.3	8.6	3.3	32	2.0	6.4	6	38
Ventura	37.1	73.0	63.2	65.3	23.1	25.3	286.9	8.6	33.3	321	75.2	6.8	59	380
Yolo	10.8	30.5	11.4	16.9	5.4	4.7	79.6	8.6	9.2	89	12.0	6.4	16	105
Yuba	5.0	13.7	5.4	10.3	3.1	2.6	40.2	8.6	4.7	45	3.3	6.4	8	53
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,772.7</b>	<b>4,643.8</b>	<b>3,300.7</b>	<b>3,392.3</b>	<b>931.0</b>	<b>1,050.8</b>	<b>15,091.3</b>		<b>1,489.0</b>	<b>16,608</b>	<b>1,774.2</b>		<b>2,653.0</b>	<b>19,261</b>

\*Reported on FY 13-14 Schedule 7A; non-RAS staff include categories such as SJOs, Enhanced Collections Staff, and Interpreters

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## BLS Factor

Cluster	County	% Local	% State	State Employment More than 50% of Govt Workforce?	3-Year Avg BLS Local (92)	3-Year Avg BLS (State & Local 92)	3-Year Avg (2010-2012) BLS Factor (50% Workforce Threshold)
4	Alameda	84%	16%	No	1.42	1.27	1.42
1	Alpine	100%	0%	No	0.82	0.82	0.82
1	Amador	33%	67%	Yes	0.94	0.99	0.99
2	Butte	89%	11%	No	0.92	0.89	0.92
1	Calaveras	90%	10%	No	0.86	0.93	0.86
1	Colusa	94%	6%	No	0.70	0.91	0.70
3	Contra Costa	96%	4%	No	1.25	1.12	1.25
1	Del Norte	31%	69%	Yes	0.64	0.79	0.79
2	El Dorado	96%	4%	No	0.99	1.09	0.99
3	Fresno	70%	30%	No	1.00	1.08	1.00
1	Glenn	96%	4%	No	0.68	0.82	0.68
2	Humboldt	82%	18%	No	0.76	0.93	0.76
2	Imperial	53%	47%	No	0.77	0.85	0.77
1	Inyo	72%	28%	No	0.83	0.89	0.83
3	Kern	60%	40%	No	1.05	1.01	1.05
2	Kings	32%	68%	Yes	0.85	0.89	0.89
2	Lake	96%	4%	No	0.76	0.78	0.76
1	Lassen	20%	80%	Yes	0.67	0.80	0.80
4	Los Angeles	91%	9%	No	1.34	1.26	1.34
2	Madera	38%	62%	Yes	0.84	0.94	0.94
2	Marin	66%	34%	No	1.30	1.12	1.30
1	Mariposa	93%	7%	No	0.74	0.87	0.74
2	Mendocino	84%	16%	No	0.86	0.85	0.86
2	Merced	100%	0%	No	0.91	0.91	0.91
1	Modoc	83%	17%	No	0.61	0.80	0.61
1	Mono	91%	9%	No	1.20	0.93	1.20
3	Monterey	61%	39%	No	1.19	1.06	1.19
2	Napa	80%	20%	No	1.21	1.03	1.21
2	Nevada	90%	10%	No	0.97	0.88	0.97
4	Orange	91%	9%	No	1.30	1.20	1.30
2	Placer	95%	5%	No	1.14	1.01	1.14
1	Plumas	93%	7%	No	0.70	0.72	0.70
4	Riverside	100%	0%	No	1.07	1.07	1.07
4	Sacramento	15%	85%	Yes	1.20	1.28	1.28
1	San Benito	100%	0%	No	0.97	0.97	0.97
4	San Bernardino	82%	18%	No	1.05	1.08	1.05
4	San Diego	85%	15%	No	1.17	1.16	1.17
4	San Francisco	53%	47%	No	1.61	1.57	1.61
3	San Joaquin	70%	30%	No	1.11	1.10	1.11
2	San Luis Obispo	55%	45%	No	1.07	1.08	1.07
3	San Mateo	95%	5%	No	1.45	1.15	1.45
3	Santa Barbara	93%	7%	No	1.16	1.07	1.16
4	Santa Clara	94%	6%	No	1.47	1.23	1.47
2	Santa Cruz	87%	13%	No	1.17	1.00	1.17
2	Shasta	64%	36%	No	0.85	0.95	0.85
1	Sierra	100%	0%	No	0.71	0.71	0.71
2	Siskiyou	84%	16%	No	0.71	0.75	0.71
3	Solano	61%	39%	No	1.22	1.11	1.22
3	Sonoma	88%	12%	No	1.17	1.11	1.17
3	Stanislaus	96%	4%	No	1.02	0.97	1.02
2	Sutter	95%	5%	No	0.95	0.93	0.95
2	Tehama	95%	5%	No	0.80	0.89	0.80
1	Trinity	93%	7%	No	0.65	0.79	0.65
3	Tulare	91%	9%	No	0.82	0.85	0.82
2	Tuolumne	48%	52%	Yes	0.84	0.91	0.91
3	Ventura	90%	10%	No	1.23	1.13	1.23
2	Yolo	85%	15%	No	1.01	1.27	1.01
2	Yuba	100%	0%	No	0.94	0.94	0.94

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FTE Allotment Factor

Cluster	Court	BLS Factor	FTE Dollar Factor Applied (Current -- \$56,396*BLS )	FTE Need	Eligible for FTE Floor ?	Has FTE Need <50 AND FTE Dollar Factor is Less Than Median of \$43,737?	Final FTE Dollar Factor
		A	B	C	D	E	F
4	Alameda	1.42	\$ 80,154	626			\$ 80,154
1	Alpine	0.82	\$ 46,478	3	Yes		\$ 46,478
1	Amador	0.99	\$ 56,001	25	Yes		\$ 56,001
2	Butte	0.92	\$ 51,883	139			\$ 51,883
1	Calaveras	0.86	\$ 48,333	27	Yes		\$ 48,333
1	Colusa	0.70	\$ 39,738	18	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
3	Contra Costa	1.25	\$ 70,499	395			\$ 70,499
1	Del Norte	0.79	\$ 44,633	33	Yes		\$ 44,633
2	El Dorado	0.99	\$ 55,986	89			\$ 55,986
3	Fresno	1.00	\$ 56,258	535			\$ 56,258
1	Glenn	0.68	\$ 38,354	25	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
2	Humboldt	0.76	\$ 42,838	91			\$ 42,838
2	Imperial	0.77	\$ 43,449	142			\$ 43,449
1	Inyo	0.83	\$ 46,926	20	Yes		\$ 46,926
3	Kern	1.05	\$ 59,340	543			\$ 59,340
2	Kings	0.89	\$ 50,007	102			\$ 50,007
2	Lake	0.76	\$ 42,841	46	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
1	Lassen	0.80	\$ 45,156	31	Yes		\$ 45,156
4	Los Angeles	1.34	\$ 75,337	5,490			\$ 75,337
2	Madera	0.94	\$ 52,737	99			\$ 52,737
2	Marin	1.30	\$ 73,165	109			\$ 73,165
1	Mariposa	0.74	\$ 41,743	13	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
2	Mendocino	0.86	\$ 48,452	66			\$ 48,452
2	Merced	0.91	\$ 51,181	159			\$ 51,181
1	Modoc	0.61	\$ 34,261	9	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
1	Mono	1.20	\$ 67,633	14	Yes		\$ 67,633
3	Monterey	1.19	\$ 67,116	202			\$ 67,116
2	Napa	1.21	\$ 68,286	73			\$ 68,286
2	Nevada	0.97	\$ 54,496	55			\$ 54,496
4	Orange	1.30	\$ 73,260	1,350			\$ 73,260
2	Placer	1.14	\$ 64,498	169			\$ 64,498
1	Plumas	0.70	\$ 39,749	15	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
4	Riverside	1.07	\$ 60,402	1,125			\$ 60,402
4	Sacramento	1.28	\$ 72,126	739			\$ 72,126
1	San Benito	0.97	\$ 54,914	29	Yes		\$ 54,914
4	San Bernardino	1.05	\$ 59,223	1,267			\$ 59,223
4	San Diego	1.17	\$ 66,095	1,298			\$ 66,095
4	San Francisco	1.61	\$ 91,023	395			\$ 91,023
3	San Joaquin	1.11	\$ 62,683	375			\$ 62,683
2	San Luis Obispo	1.07	\$ 60,459	160			\$ 60,459
3	San Mateo	1.45	\$ 81,639	294			\$ 81,639
3	Santa Barbara	1.16	\$ 65,153	222			\$ 65,153
4	Santa Clara	1.47	\$ 82,873	603			\$ 82,873
2	Santa Cruz	1.17	\$ 66,037	134			\$ 66,037
2	Shasta	0.85	\$ 47,883	149			\$ 47,883
1	Sierra	0.71	\$ 40,308	4	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
2	Siskiyou	0.71	\$ 40,074	36	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
3	Solano	1.22	\$ 69,044	233			\$ 69,044
3	Sonoma	1.17	\$ 65,845	245			\$ 65,845
3	Stanislaus	1.02	\$ 57,715	293			\$ 57,715
2	Sutter	0.95	\$ 53,532	63			\$ 53,532
2	Tehama	0.80	\$ 45,170	54			\$ 45,170
1	Trinity	0.65	\$ 36,889	15	Yes	Yes	\$ 43,737
3	Tulare	0.82	\$ 46,376	239			\$ 46,376
2	Tuolumne	0.91	\$ 51,262	38	Yes		\$ 51,262
3	Ventura	1.23	\$ 69,218	380			\$ 69,218
2	Yolo	1.01	\$ 57,016	105			\$ 57,016
2	Yuba	0.94	\$ 53,047	53			\$ 53,047

WAFM Post BLS FTE Allotment: Median
\$ 43,737

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## FY 2014-2015 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor

	Total WAFM- Related Allocation for 2014-15 (Prior to implementing funding floor)	Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E
Alameda	71,098,998	N/A	-	4.48%	(53,299)
Alpine	483,692	750,000	266,308	0.00%	-
Amador	2,153,855	N/A	-	0.14%	(1,615)
Butte	8,298,544	N/A	-	0.52%	(6,221)
Calaveras	2,018,366	N/A	-	0.13%	(1,513)
Colusa	1,427,477	1,550,604	123,127	0.00%	-
Contra Costa	36,432,551	N/A	-	2.30%	(27,312)
Del Norte	2,378,517	N/A	-	0.15%	(1,783)
El Dorado	6,360,106	N/A	-	0.40%	(4,768)
Fresno	39,159,392	N/A	-	2.47%	(29,356)
Glenn	1,842,164	1,874,999	32,836	0.00%	-
Humboldt	5,392,011	N/A	-	0.34%	(4,042)
Imperial	7,135,906	N/A	-	0.45%	(5,349)
Inyo	1,688,139	1,874,999	186,861	0.00%	-
Kern	35,887,980	N/A	-	2.26%	(26,903)
Kings	5,477,690	N/A	-	0.35%	(4,106)
Lake	2,984,169	N/A	-	0.19%	(2,237)
Lassen	1,998,437	N/A	-	0.13%	(1,498)
Los Angeles	452,238,347	N/A	-	28.53%	(339,019)
Madera	6,421,575	N/A	-	0.41%	(4,814)
Marin	12,715,506	N/A	-	0.80%	(9,532)
Mariposa	952,351	1,048,824	96,473	0.00%	-
Mendocino	4,614,380	N/A	-	0.29%	(3,459)
Merced	10,533,131	N/A	-	0.66%	(7,896)
Modoc	840,624	875,000	34,375	0.00%	-
Mono	1,316,100	1,405,267	89,167	0.00%	-
Monterey	14,593,467	N/A	-	0.92%	(10,940)
Napa	6,357,621	N/A	-	0.40%	(4,766)
Nevada	4,123,789	N/A	-	0.26%	(3,091)
Orange	129,654,669	N/A	-	8.18%	(97,195)
Placer	12,761,151	N/A	-	0.80%	(9,566)
Plumas	1,384,672	N/A	-	0.09%	(1,038)
Riverside	68,960,028	N/A	-	4.35%	(51,696)
Sacramento	67,824,623	N/A	-	4.28%	(50,844)
San Benito	2,514,517	N/A	-	0.16%	(1,885)
San Bernardino	75,145,212	N/A	-	4.74%	(56,332)
San Diego	127,746,440	N/A	-	8.06%	(95,765)
San Francisco	54,608,301	N/A	-	3.44%	(40,937)
San Joaquin	26,756,658	N/A	-	1.69%	(20,058)
San Luis Obispo	11,903,167	N/A	-	0.75%	(8,923)
San Mateo	31,860,336	N/A	-	2.01%	(23,884)
Santa Barbara	19,281,399	N/A	-	1.22%	(14,454)
Santa Clara	74,840,528	N/A	-	4.72%	(56,104)
Santa Cruz	10,451,384	N/A	-	0.66%	(7,835)
Shasta	8,457,816	N/A	-	0.53%	(6,340)
Sierra	476,668	750,000	273,332	0.00%	-
Siskiyou	3,070,134	N/A	-	0.19%	(2,302)
Solano	17,803,464	N/A	-	1.12%	(13,346)
Sonoma	20,974,923	N/A	-	1.32%	(15,724)
Stanislaus	18,293,517	N/A	-	1.15%	(13,714)
Sutter	3,973,824	N/A	-	0.25%	(2,979)
Tehama	3,216,912	N/A	-	0.20%	(2,412)
Trinity	1,051,102	1,137,087	85,985	0.00%	-
Tulare	13,940,687	N/A	-	0.88%	(10,451)
Tuolumne	2,702,127	N/A	-	0.17%	(2,026)
Ventura	28,200,728	N/A	-	1.78%	(21,141)
Yolo	7,226,715	N/A	-	0.46%	(5,417)
Yuba	3,439,216	N/A	-	0.22%	(2,578)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,595,445,804</b>	<b>11,266,780</b>	<b>1,188,465</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(1,188,465)</b>

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Determination of Funding Floor

Cluster	Court			Current adjusted allocation if no floor applied	Determine Adjusted Allocation if Floor Applies				Funding Floor (for the graduated floor, the lower of the floor or prior-year allocation plus 10%)
		WAFM Calculated Need	% of Statewide Need		Graduated Funding Floor That Would Apply	Apply Floor? Yes, if F>E	Prior Year Plus 10%	Adjusted allocation if no floor applied	
A	B	C	D	E	F	F1	F2	F3	G
4	Alameda	88,359,612	3.64%	71,098,998	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Alpine	343,929	0.01%	483,692	750,000	Y	615,307	483,692	750,000
1	Amador	2,738,605	0.11%	2,153,855	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Butte	13,261,312	0.55%	8,298,544	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Calaveras	2,726,378	0.11%	2,018,366	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Colusa	1,900,461	0.08%	1,427,477	1,874,999	Y	1,550,604	1,427,477	1,550,604
3	Contra Costa	55,680,843	2.30%	36,432,551	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Del Norte	3,562,408	0.15%	2,378,517	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	El Dorado	9,349,259	0.39%	6,360,106	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Fresno	63,521,412	2.62%	39,159,392	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Glenn	2,350,509	0.10%	1,842,164	1,874,999	Y	2,047,219	1,842,164	1,874,999
2	Humboldt	7,587,268	0.31%	5,392,011	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Imperial	11,681,402	0.48%	7,135,906	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Inyo	2,005,742	0.08%	1,688,139	1,874,999	Y	1,949,893	1,688,139	1,874,999
3	Kern	68,772,633	2.84%	35,887,980	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Kings	9,041,542	0.37%	5,477,690	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Lake	3,848,078	0.16%	2,984,169	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Lassen	2,785,749	0.11%	1,998,437	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Los Angeles	740,843,971	30.56%	452,238,347	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Madera	9,811,615	0.40%	6,421,575	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Marin	13,804,014	0.57%	12,715,506	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Mariposa	1,268,860	0.05%	952,351	1,250,000	Y	1,048,824	952,351	1,048,824
2	Mendocino	6,396,356	0.26%	4,614,380	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Merced	17,792,806	0.73%	10,533,131	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Modoc	818,258	0.03%	840,624	875,000	Y	998,487	840,624	875,000
1	Mono	1,977,044	0.08%	1,316,100	1,874,999	Y	1,405,267	1,316,100	1,405,267
3	Monterey	22,985,951	0.95%	14,593,467	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Napa	8,229,667	0.34%	6,357,621	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Nevada	5,948,648	0.25%	4,123,789	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Orange	172,104,479	7.10%	129,654,669	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Placer	20,967,595	0.86%	12,761,151	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Plumas	1,432,034	0.06%	1,384,672	1,250,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Riverside	122,184,895	5.04%	68,960,028	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Sacramento	100,721,502	4.15%	67,824,623	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	San Benito	3,042,492	0.13%	2,514,517	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Bernardino	137,869,624	5.69%	75,145,212	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Diego	169,121,455	6.98%	127,746,440	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Francisco	64,153,264	2.65%	54,608,301	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Joaquin	44,271,294	1.83%	26,756,658	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	San Luis Obispo	18,501,624	0.76%	11,903,167	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Mateo	43,796,548	1.81%	31,860,336	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Santa Barbara	25,711,043	1.06%	19,281,399	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Santa Clara	93,240,124	3.85%	74,840,528	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Santa Cruz	15,485,876	0.64%	10,451,384	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Shasta	12,820,506	0.53%	8,457,816	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Sierra	339,119	0.01%	476,668	750,000	Y	604,848	476,668	750,000
2	Siskiyou	3,026,276	0.12%	3,070,134	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Solano	28,468,850	1.17%	17,803,464	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Sonoma	32,588,957	1.34%	20,974,923	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Stanislaus	32,800,366	1.35%	18,293,517	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Sutter	6,575,894	0.27%	3,973,824	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tehama	4,925,688	0.20%	3,216,912	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Trinity	1,461,014	0.06%	1,051,102	1,250,000	Y	1,137,087	1,051,102	1,137,087
3	Tulare	22,711,203	0.94%	13,940,687	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tuolumne	3,561,890	0.15%	2,702,127	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Ventura	46,915,300	1.94%	28,200,728	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yolo	11,431,084	0.47%	7,226,715	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yuba	4,887,940	0.20%	3,439,216	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Statewide	2,424,512,269	100.00%	1,595,445,804					11,266,780

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## 2013-2014 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2013-14 Ending Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	2013-14 WAFM- Related Base Allocation
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7 (Sum 1:6)</b>
Alameda	74,596,084	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	101,575	424,792	115,195	<b>70,100,897</b>
Alpine	557,203	-	-	83	2,034	49	<b>559,370</b>
Amador	2,127,503	-	-	2,565	11,006	733	<b>2,141,806</b>
Butte	8,295,068	(467,145)	(291,613)	14,608	59,332	15,194	<b>7,625,444</b>
Calaveras	1,990,912	-	-	3,074	18,652	967	<b>2,013,605</b>
Colusa	1,394,107	-	-	1,447	13,708	378	<b>1,409,640</b>
Contra Costa	35,800,452	-	(1,705,774)	69,231	218,186	76,248	<b>34,458,343</b>
Del Norte	2,394,693	-	(126,942)	1,964	11,208	535	<b>2,281,457</b>
El Dorado	6,085,477	-	(57,081)	11,851	54,374	4,059	<b>6,098,679</b>
Fresno	37,046,510	-	(1,032,025)	60,497	181,080	66,289	<b>36,322,351</b>
Glenn	1,849,123	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	573	<b>1,861,108</b>
Humboldt	5,314,693	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,913	48,160	8,040	<b>5,062,000</b>
Imperial	7,154,288	(420,479)	(180,405)	11,204	67,678	10,523	<b>6,642,808</b>
Inyo	1,969,693	(186,658)	(42,314)	1,245	30,402	262	<b>1,772,630</b>
Kern	33,139,304	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	52,450	277,328	59,874	<b>31,712,936</b>
Kings	5,564,775	(421,918)	(181,060)	9,935	57,026	7,908	<b>5,036,666</b>
Lake	3,112,054	(196,493)	(56,758)	4,311	20,328	1,522	<b>2,884,964</b>
Lassen	2,229,899	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	522	<b>1,959,125</b>
Los Angeles	448,848,141	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	689,065	3,144,530	977,472	<b>412,606,474</b>
Madera	6,474,572	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	2,893	<b>6,158,273</b>
Marin	12,998,611	(9,625)	(391,957)	17,038	114,766	18,155	<b>12,746,989</b>
Mariposa	976,424	-	(28,406)	1,225	3,904	329	<b>953,476</b>
Mendocino	4,747,695	(299,349)	-	6,083	30,068	5,209	<b>4,489,706</b>
Merced	9,983,153	-	(250,840)	16,595	55,652	14,527	<b>9,819,087</b>
Modoc	964,805	(789)	(63,471)	662	6,134	375	<b>907,715</b>
Mono	1,296,190	(24,156)	(8,201)	914	12,446	323	<b>1,277,516</b>
Monterey	14,775,341	(870,000)	(333,656)	28,573	183,464	24,904	<b>13,808,625</b>
Napa	6,682,595	(295,552)	(287,148)	9,042	30,550	3,144	<b>6,142,631</b>
Nevada	4,574,716	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,730	49,946	6,564	<b>3,912,480</b>
Orange	128,918,098	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	206,630	923,882	268,656	<b>124,253,645</b>
Placer	12,701,553	-	(933,901)	21,287	77,378	26,853	<b>11,893,169</b>
Plumas	1,463,246	-	-	1,442	9,206	356	<b>1,474,251</b>

	2013-14 Ending Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	2013-14 WAFM- Related Base Allocation
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7 (Sum 1:6)</b>
Riverside	66,201,310	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	131,371	532,226	62,703	<b>62,113,339</b>
Sacramento	67,434,475	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	93,189	340,254	175,080	<b>64,354,121</b>
San Benito	2,561,386	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,233	<b>2,581,194</b>
San Bernardino	73,411,896	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	133,960	435,474	181,146	<b>67,906,320</b>
San Diego	128,331,796	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	206,259	718,422	246,860	<b>124,088,844</b>
San Francisco	54,682,503	-	(2,582,976)	53,715	272,528	86,214	<b>52,511,985</b>
San Joaquin	26,159,995	(287,747)	(779,859)	44,944	201,698	50,156	<b>25,389,188</b>
San Luis Obispo	11,748,261	(241,676)	(673,831)	17,704	130,020	17,902	<b>10,998,380</b>
San Mateo	31,962,776	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	48,700	329,518	15,239	<b>30,433,712</b>
Santa Barbara	19,841,104	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	28,356	162,858	27,529	<b>18,547,328</b>
Santa Clara	75,567,248	-	(1,833,360)	119,260	452,782	109,914	<b>74,415,844</b>
Santa Cruz	10,200,849	-	(424,668)	17,644	113,210	14,656	<b>9,921,691</b>
Shasta	10,431,955	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	12,206	44,394	4,435	<b>7,777,191</b>
Sierra	547,720	-	-	235	1,830	76	<b>549,862</b>
Siskiyou	3,163,162	-	(103,923)	3,104	37,000	966	<b>3,100,308</b>
Solano	17,594,515	(435,400)	(535,433)	28,439	119,364	34,831	<b>16,806,315</b>
Sonoma	20,613,759	(440,000)	(479,410)	32,278	119,004	36,705	<b>19,882,335</b>
Stanislaus	17,262,981	(9,326)	(427,578)	34,594	88,718	36,236	<b>16,985,625</b>
Sutter	3,850,216	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,077	<b>3,648,754</b>
Tehama	2,983,348	-	(5,472)	4,138	28,100	1,362	<b>3,011,477</b>
Trinity	1,475,160	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	573	<b>1,033,716</b>
Tulare	13,437,777	(15,576)	(679,043)	28,289	204,932	27,184	<b>13,003,562</b>
Tuolumne	2,856,690	(220,516)	(30,986)	3,916	16,642	1,043	<b>2,626,790</b>
Ventura	27,992,390	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	54,971	205,304	60,255	<b>26,022,064</b>
Yolo	7,852,242	(582,889)	(461,445)	12,802	48,556	11,098	<b>6,880,364</b>
Yuba	3,352,440	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,670	<b>3,242,025</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,587,544,931</b>	<b>(40,983,089)</b>	<b>(64,674,907)</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>10,907,494</b>	<b>2,925,771</b>	<b>1,498,220,199</b>

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

## FY 2014-2015 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2013-14 Ending TCTF Base*	TCTF Reduction for SJO Conversions	TCTF Reduction of 2012-13 Benefits Allocation	Recommended Allocation for TCTF Benefit Cost Increases for Non-Interpreter Staff	GF Base for Benefits	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Current-Year Adjusted Allocation	WAFM 14-15 Adjustment	Total 2014-15 WAFM-Related Allocation (Prior to implementing funding floor)
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K (Sum A:J)	8	9
Alameda	71,494,038	-	(1,117,440)	1,609,137	3,102,046	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	101,575	424,792	115,195	70,592,594	506,404	71,098,998
Alpine	536,863	-	(7,957)	6,245	20,340	-	-	83	2,034	49	557,658	(73,967)	483,692
Amador	2,075,747	-	(1,611)	23,828	51,756	-	-	2,565	11,006	733	2,164,023	(10,168)	2,153,855
Butte	8,170,991	-	(95,367)	158,491	124,076	(467,145)	(291,613)	14,608	59,332	15,194	7,688,568	609,976	8,298,544
Calaveras	1,940,406	-	(59,318)	45,771	50,506	-	-	3,074	18,652	967	2,000,058	18,308	2,018,366
Colusa	1,369,335	-	(11,356)	16,004	24,773	-	-	1,447	13,708	378	1,414,288	13,188	1,427,477
Contra Costa	34,404,261	-	(887,134)	1,020,012	1,396,191	-	(1,705,774)	69,231	218,186	76,248	34,591,221	1,841,330	36,432,551
Del Norte	2,300,564	-	(62,921)	45,700	94,129	-	(126,942)	1,964	11,208	535	2,264,237	114,280	2,378,517
El Dorado	5,872,358	-	(21,412)	18,950	213,119	-	(57,081)	11,851	54,374	4,059	6,096,217	263,889	6,360,106
Fresno	33,706,146	-	(876,146)	923,246	3,340,364	-	(1,032,025)	60,497	181,080	66,289	36,369,451	2,789,941	39,159,392
Glenn	1,794,458	-	(31,067)	24,061	54,665	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	573	1,854,102	(11,939)	1,842,164
Humboldt	5,241,609	-	(83,444)	137,243	73,084	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,913	48,160	8,040	5,115,799	276,212	5,392,011
Imperial	7,028,750	-	(230,012)	204,591	125,538	(420,479)	(180,405)	11,204	67,678	10,523	6,617,387	518,519	7,135,906
Inyo	1,894,107	-	(54,537)	32,741	75,586	(186,658)	(42,314)	1,245	30,402	262	1,750,834	(62,695)	1,688,139
Kern	29,595,035	-	(629,057)	551,636	3,544,269	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	52,450	277,328	59,874	31,635,515	4,252,465	35,887,980
Kings	5,519,658	-	(6,952)	22,140	45,117	(421,918)	(181,060)	9,935	57,026	7,908	5,051,854	425,836	5,477,690
Lake	3,102,931	-	449	3,199	9,123	(196,493)	(56,758)	4,311	20,328	1,522	2,888,611	95,557	2,984,169
Lassen	2,222,061	-	(6,630)	5,580	7,839	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	522	1,958,075	40,363	1,998,437
Los Angeles	429,960,172	(318,326)	(7,790,986)	12,101,803	18,887,969	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	689,065	3,144,530	977,472	416,598,965	35,639,382	452,238,347
Madera	6,089,746	-	(137,838)	45,479	384,825	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	2,893	6,065,914	355,661	6,421,575
Marin	12,354,099	(6,453)	(324,291)	358,566	644,512	(9,625)	(391,957)	17,038	114,766	18,155	12,774,811	(59,305)	12,715,506
Mariposa	954,124	-	(6,416)	3,560	22,800	-	(28,406)	1,225	3,904	329	950,620	1,730	952,351
Mendocino	4,435,925	-	(239,862)	235,205	311,770	(299,349)	-	6,083	30,068	5,209	4,485,049	129,330	4,614,380
Merced	9,208,327	-	(269,194)	310,199	774,827	-	(250,840)	16,595	55,652	14,527	9,860,092	673,039	10,533,131
Modoc	932,838	-	(1,273)	3,544	31,967	(789)	(63,471)	662	6,134	375	909,986	(69,362)	840,624
Mono	1,210,549	-	(32,349)	11,323	85,641	(24,156)	(8,201)	914	12,446	323	1,256,490	59,610	1,316,100
Monterey	14,497,845	-	(227,572)	264,491	277,496	(870,000)	(333,656)	28,573	183,464	24,904	13,845,544	747,923	14,593,467
Napa	6,372,800	-	(107,676)	181,753	309,796	(295,552)	(287,148)	9,042	30,550	3,144	6,216,708	140,912	6,357,621
Nevada	4,479,222	-	(100,179)	120,300	95,494	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,730	49,946	6,564	3,932,601	191,189	4,123,789
Orange	121,988,177	(209,171)	(3,671,441)	5,785,430	6,929,920	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	206,630	923,882	268,656	126,158,463	3,496,207	129,654,669
Placer	12,066,757	-	(238,459)	284,469	634,796	-	(933,901)	21,287	77,378	26,853	11,939,179	821,972	12,761,151
Plumas	1,448,318	-	(273)	6,015	14,929	-	-	1,442	9,206	356	1,479,992	(95,320)	1,384,672
Riverside	65,277,653	(168,861)	(685,149)	1,643,210	923,657	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	131,371	532,226	62,703	62,902,539	6,057,489	68,960,028
Sacramento	63,873,883	-	(1,673,778)	2,297,449	3,560,591	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	93,189	340,254	175,080	64,977,792	2,846,831	67,824,623
San Benito	2,526,744	-	(8,678)	16,844	34,642	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,233	2,589,361	(74,843)	2,514,517
San Bernardino	72,147,163	-	(1,011,776)	1,333,588	1,264,732	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	133,960	435,474	181,146	68,228,132	6,917,080	75,145,212
San Diego	125,478,197	-	(3,506,215)	4,121,481	2,853,598	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	206,259	718,422	246,860	124,704,110	3,042,330	127,746,440
San Francisco	49,195,369	-	-	1,495,964	5,487,134	-	(2,582,976)	53,715	272,528	86,214	54,007,948	600,353	54,608,301
San Joaquin	24,914,639	-	(756,034)	535,858	1,245,356	(287,747)	(779,859)	44,944	201,698	50,156	25,169,011	1,587,646	26,756,658
San Luis Obispo	11,449,303	-	(36,773)	122,246	298,958	(241,676)	(673,831)	17,704	130,020	17,902	11,083,853	819,314	11,903,167
San Mateo	29,551,664	-	(211,070)	603,175	2,411,112	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	48,700	329,518	15,239	30,825,816	1,034,520	31,860,336
Santa Barbara	18,243,443	-	21,451	121,986	1,597,662	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	28,356	162,858	27,529	18,690,766	590,633	19,281,399
Santa Clara	73,257,781	-	(1,120,423)	825,453	2,309,467	-	(1,833,360)	119,260	452,782	109,914	74,120,874	719,654	74,840,528
Santa Cruz	9,997,292	-	(174,422)	154,317	203,557	-	(424,668)	17,644	113,210	14,656	9,901,586	549,799	10,451,384

	2013-14 Ending TCTF Base*	TCTF Reduction for SJO Conversions	TCTF Reduction of 2012-13 Benefits Allocation	Recommended Allocation for TCTF Benefit Cost Increases for Non-Interpreter Staff	GF Base for Benefits	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Current-Year Adjusted Allocation	WAFM 14-15 Adjustment	Total 2014-15 WAFM-Related Allocation (Prior to implementing funding floor)
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K (Sum A:J)	8	9
Shasta	10,169,734	-	38,857	184,003	262,222	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	12,206	44,394	4,435	8,000,051	457,766	8,457,816
Sierra	538,105	-	(9,268)	8,941	9,615	-	-	235	1,830	76	549,535	(72,867)	476,668
Siskiyou	3,072,125	-	(60,127)	59,428	91,037	-	(103,923)	3,104	37,000	966	3,099,610	(29,475)	3,070,134
Solano	17,240,736	-	(417,276)	497,180	353,779	(435,400)	(535,433)	28,439	119,364	34,831	16,886,218	917,245	17,803,464
Sonoma	19,441,709	-	(584,741)	616,911	1,172,049	(440,000)	(479,410)	32,278	119,004	36,705	19,914,504	1,060,419	20,974,923
Stanislaus	15,957,751	-	(1,003,375)	818,944	1,305,230	(9,326)	(427,578)	34,594	88,718	36,236	16,801,194	1,492,323	18,293,517
Sutter	3,690,455	-	(24,759)	72,212	159,760	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,077	3,696,206	277,618	3,973,824
Tehama	2,875,164	-	(17,294)	24,866	108,184	-	(5,472)	4,138	28,100	1,362	3,019,048	197,864	3,216,912
Trinity	1,421,481	-	(16,561)	19,978	53,679	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	573	1,037,133	13,969	1,051,102
Tulare	13,404,033	-	(127,031)	103,341	33,744	(15,576)	(679,043)	28,289	204,932	27,184	12,979,871	960,816	13,940,687
Tuolumne	2,806,339	-	(2,616)	19,249	50,351	(220,516)	(30,986)	3,916	16,642	1,043	2,643,422	58,705	2,702,127
Ventura	27,023,638	-	(416,492)	542,126	968,752	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	54,971	205,304	60,255	26,147,697	2,053,031	28,200,728
Yolo	7,642,166	-	(206,373)	168,486	210,076	(582,889)	(461,445)	12,802	48,556	11,098	6,842,477	384,237	7,226,715
Yuba	3,261,573	-	(66,104)	66,221	90,867	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,670	3,242,142	197,074	3,439,216
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518,726,356</b>	<b>(702,811)</b>	<b>(29,405,750)</b>	<b>41,034,166</b>	<b>68,818,575</b>	<b>(40,983,089)</b>	<b>(64,674,907)</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>10,907,494</b>	<b>2,925,771</b>	<b>1,509,145,804</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>1,595,445,804</b>

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.



**2014-2015 TCTF Program 30.05 and 30.15 Allocations Approved by the Judicial Council Appendix J**

		FY 2014-15 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Recommendations			2014-15 Judicial Council-Approved Allocations
#	Project and Program Title	Program 30.05 AOC Support <sup>1</sup>	Program 30.15 Local Assistance	Total	
		Col. A	Col. B	Col C (Col. A + B)	Col. D
1	Children in Dependency Case Training	-	113,000	113,000	113,000
2	Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot Program	500,000	7,738,000	8,238,000	8,238,000
3	Equal Access Fund	262,000	-	262,000	262,000
4	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections	260,000	-	260,000	260,000
5	Enhanced Collections	625,000	-	625,000	625,000
6	Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) CMS	1,276,000	5,187,000	6,463,000	6,463,000
7	Criminal and Traffic (V2) CMS	97,000	1,061,000	1,158,000	1,158,000
8	California Courts Technology Center	-	1,689,000	1,689,000	1,689,000
9	Interim Case Management System	-	1,028,000	1,028,000	1,028,000
10	Phoenix HR Services	1,349,000	-	1,349,000	1,349,000
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,369,000</b>	<b>16,816,000</b>	<b>21,185,000</b>	<b>21,185,000</b>
12	<b>Budget Act Appropriation and Estimated Changes Using Budget Act Provisional Language Authority<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>5,359,100</b>	<b>19,634,000</b>	<b>24,993,100</b>	<b>24,993,100</b>
13	<b>Appropriation Balance</b>	<b>990,100</b>	<b>2,818,000</b>	<b>3,808,100</b>	<b>3,808,100</b>

1. Provisional language in the Budget Act allows the Program 30.05 appropriation authority to be increased for increased revenues that support the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot, Equal Access Fund, and Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections.

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## FY 2014-15 TCTF Program 45.10: Appropriation vs. Allocations

#	Description	Type	Estimated and Approved 2014-15 Allocations Col. A	2014-15 Judicial Council-Approved Allocations Col. B	For Judicial Council Consideration on July 29, 2014 Col. C
1	<b>I. Prior-Year Ending Baseline Allocation</b>	Base	1,518,726,356		
3	<b>II. Adjustments</b>				
4	Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Positions	Base	-702,811		
6	<b>III. FY 2014-2015 Allocations</b>				
7	\$86.3 Million in New Funding	Base	86,300,000		Rec. 3 and 4
8	\$41.0 Million in Benefits Cost Changes Funding	Base	41,034,166		Rec. 2
9	\$22.7 Million Revenue Shortfall	Base	Pending		Rec. 1
10	2.0% Holdback	Non-Base	-37,882,840		Rec. 6
11	1.5% & 0.5% Emergency Funding & Unspent Funding Allocated Back to Courts	Non-Base	37,882,840		Pending
12	Preliminary 1% Fund Balance Cap Reduction	Non-Base	Pending		Rec. 7
13	\$10 Million Adjustment for Funding to be Distributed from ICNA	Non-Base	-10,000,000		N/A
14	Criminal Justice Realignment Funding	Non-Base	9,223,000	9,223,000	
15	FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding	Base	-29,405,750		N/A
17	<b>IV. Allocation for Reimbursements</b>				
18	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	Non-Base	103,725,445	103,725,445	
19	Jury	Non-Base	16,000,000	16,000,000	
20	Replacement Screening Stations	Non-Base	2,286,000	2,286,000	
21	Self-Help Center	Non-Base	2,500,000	2,500,000	
22	Elder Abuse	Non-Base	332,000	332,000	
23	CSA Audits <sup>1</sup>	Non-Base	325,000		Rec. 5
24	CAC Dependency Collections Reimbursement	Non-Base	1,005,361		Pending
26	<b>V. Estimated Revenue Distributions</b>				
27	Civil Assessment	Non-Base	107,910,203		N/A
28	Fees Returned to Courts	Non-Base	22,992,171		N/A
29	Replacement of 2% automation allocation from TCIF	Non-Base	10,907,494		N/A
30	Children's Waiting Room	Non-Base	3,450,448		N/A
31	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics	Non-Base	2,707,282		N/A
32	Telephonic Appearances Revenue Sharing	Non-Base	943,840		N/A
34	<b>VI. Miscellaneous Charges</b>				
35	Judicial Branch Worker's Compensation Fund Premiums	Non-Base	-16,536,018		N/A
36	Statewide Administrative Infrastructure Charges	Non-Base	-5,405,564		N/A
37	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,868,318,623</b>	<b>134,066,445</b>	
39	Program 45.10 Appropriation Budget Act		1,894,142,000		
40	Transfer to Program 45.25 (Compensation of Superior Court Judges) due to conversion of subordinate judicial officer positions to judgeships		-1,383,000		
41	Transfer to Program 45.45 (Court Interpreters) due to court interpreter portion of \$42.8 million for new benefits funding		-1,765,834		
42	Transfer to JBWCF		-16,536,018		
43	<b>Adjusted Program 45.10 Appropriation</b>		<b>1,874,457,148</b>		
45	<b>Estimated Remaining Program 45.10 Appropriation</b>		<b>6,138,525</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Provision 12 of the 2014 Budget Act requires that \$325,000 be allocated by the Judicial Council in order to reimburse the California State Auditor for the costs of trial court audits.

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## Estimated FY 2014-2015 Allocation of 2% Holdback

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Annualization of Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Position	Reduction for FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding From TCTF	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Estimated Net WAFM Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Non-Interpreter Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14) <sup>1</sup>	Total	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Estimated Pro-Rata Share of 2% Holdback Based on Governor's May Revise
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B	C (A7-B)	D	E
Alameda	71,494,038	-	(1,117,440)	3,102,046	453,105	1,609,137	75,540,885	3,177,924	72,362,961	4.4%	(1,667,682)
Alpine	536,863	-	(7,957)	20,340	192,342	6,245	747,833	-	747,833	0.0%	(17,235)
Amador	2,075,747	-	(1,611)	51,756	(11,783)	23,828	2,137,937	-	2,137,937	0.1%	(49,271)
Butte	8,170,991	-	(95,367)	124,076	603,755	158,491	8,961,947	467,145	8,494,802	0.5%	(195,772)
Calaveras	1,940,406	-	(59,318)	50,506	16,795	45,771	1,994,159	-	1,994,159	0.1%	(45,958)
Colusa	1,369,335	-	(11,356)	24,773	136,315	16,004	1,535,071	-	1,535,071	0.1%	(35,377)
Contra Costa	34,404,261	-	(887,134)	1,396,191	1,814,019	1,020,012	37,747,349	-	37,747,349	2.3%	(869,928)
Del Norte	2,300,564	-	(62,921)	94,129	112,497	45,700	2,489,969	-	2,489,969	0.2%	(57,384)
El Dorado	5,872,358	-	(21,412)	213,119	259,121	18,950	6,342,136	-	6,342,136	0.4%	(146,161)
Fresno	33,706,146	-	(876,146)	3,340,364	2,760,586	923,246	39,854,196	-	39,854,196	2.4%	(918,483)
Glenn	1,794,458	-	(31,067)	54,665	20,897	24,061	1,863,014	9,779	1,853,235	0.1%	(42,710)
Humboldt	5,241,609	-	(83,444)	73,084	272,170	137,243	5,640,662	167,800	5,472,862	0.3%	(126,128)
Imperial	7,028,750	-	(230,012)	125,538	513,170	204,591	7,642,037	420,479	7,221,558	0.4%	(166,429)
Inyo	1,894,107	-	(54,537)	75,586	124,166	32,741	2,072,062	186,658	1,885,404	0.1%	(43,451)
Kern	29,595,035	-	(629,057)	3,544,269	4,225,562	551,636	37,287,444	65,567	37,221,877	2.3%	(857,818)
Kings	5,519,658	-	(6,952)	45,117	421,730	22,140	6,001,692	421,918	5,579,774	0.3%	(128,592)
Lake	3,102,931	-	449	9,123	93,320	3,199	3,209,021	196,493	3,012,528	0.2%	(69,427)
Lassen	2,222,061	-	(6,630)	7,839	38,864	5,580	2,267,714	293,836	1,973,878	0.1%	(45,490)
Los Angeles	429,960,172	(318,326)	(7,790,986)	18,887,969	35,300,364	12,101,803	488,140,996	14,294,467	473,846,529	28.8%	(10,920,300)
Madera	6,089,746	-	(137,838)	384,825	350,848	45,479	6,733,060	381,406	6,351,654	0.4%	(146,381)
Marin	12,354,099	(6,453)	(324,291)	644,512	(68,837)	358,566	12,957,597	9,625	12,947,972	0.8%	(298,400)
Mariposa	954,124	-	(6,416)	22,300	98,203	3,560	1,071,772	-	1,071,772	0.1%	(24,700)
Mendocino	4,435,925	-	(239,862)	311,770	125,871	235,205	4,868,909	299,349	4,569,560	0.3%	(105,310)
Merced	9,208,327	-	(269,194)	774,827	665,143	310,199	10,689,301	-	10,689,301	0.7%	(246,346)
Modoc	932,838	-	(1,273)	31,967	(34,986)	3,544	932,090	789	931,301	0.1%	(21,463)
Mono	1,210,549	-	(32,349)	85,641	148,778	11,323	1,423,941	24,156	1,399,785	0.1%	(32,260)
Monterey	14,497,845	-	(227,572)	277,496	736,983	264,491	15,549,243	870,000	14,679,243	0.9%	(338,299)
Napa	6,372,800	-	(107,676)	309,796	136,146	181,753	6,892,819	295,552	6,597,267	0.4%	(152,041)
Nevada	4,479,222	-	(100,179)	95,494	188,097	120,300	4,782,934	433,431	4,349,503	0.3%	(100,239)
Orange	121,988,177	(209,171)	(3,671,441)	6,929,920	3,399,012	5,785,430	134,221,927	2,733,776	131,488,151	8.0%	(3,030,285)
Placer	12,066,757	-	(238,459)	634,796	812,405	284,469	13,559,968	-	13,559,968	0.8%	(312,504)
Plumas	1,448,318	-	(273)	14,929	(96,358)	6,015	1,372,630	-	1,372,630	0.1%	(31,634)
Riverside	65,277,653	(168,861)	(685,149)	923,657	6,005,794	1,643,210	72,996,304	1,931,520	71,064,784	4.3%	(1,637,764)
Sacramento	63,873,883	-	(1,673,778)	3,560,591	2,795,987	2,297,449	70,854,133	1,864,424	68,989,709	4.2%	(1,589,942)
San Benito	2,526,744	-	(8,678)	34,642	(76,728)	16,844	2,492,824	-	2,492,824	0.2%	(57,450)
San Bernardino	72,147,163	-	(1,011,776)	1,264,732	6,860,748	1,333,588	80,594,456	3,269,446	77,325,010	4.7%	(1,782,038)
San Diego	125,478,197	-	(3,506,215)	2,853,598	2,946,565	4,121,481	131,893,627	657,192	131,236,435	8.0%	(3,024,484)

## Estimated FY 2014-2015 Allocation of 2% Holdback

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Annualization of Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Position	Reduction for FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding From TCTF	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Estimated Net WAFM Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Non-Interpreter Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14) <sup>1</sup>	Total	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Estimated Pro-Rata Share of 2% Holdback Based on Governor's May Revise
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B	C (A7-B)	D	E
San Francisco	49,195,369	-	-	5,487,134	559,416	1,495,964	56,737,883	-	56,737,883	3.5%	(1,307,585)
San Joaquin	24,914,639	-	(756,034)	1,245,356	1,567,588	535,858	27,507,407	287,747	27,219,660	1.7%	(627,306)
San Luis Obispo	11,449,303	-	(36,773)	298,958	810,391	122,246	12,644,124	241,676	12,402,448	0.8%	(285,828)
San Mateo	29,551,664	-	(211,070)	2,411,112	1,010,636	603,175	33,365,516	443,042	32,922,474	2.0%	(758,734)
Santa Barbara	18,243,443	-	21,451	1,597,662	576,179	121,986	20,560,721	1,055,112	19,505,609	1.2%	(449,528)
Santa Clara	73,257,781	-	(1,120,423)	2,309,467	663,550	825,453	75,935,828	-	75,935,828	4.6%	(1,750,022)
Santa Cruz	9,997,292	-	(174,422)	203,557	541,964	154,317	10,722,708	-	10,722,708	0.7%	(247,116)
Shasta	10,169,734	-	38,857	262,222	451,425	184,003	11,106,240	2,389,668	8,716,572	0.5%	(200,883)
Sierra	538,105	-	(9,268)	9,615	200,465	8,941	747,859	-	747,859	0.0%	(17,235)
Siskiyou	3,072,125	-	(60,127)	91,037	(31,777)	59,428	3,130,686	-	3,130,686	0.2%	(72,150)
Solano	17,240,736	-	(417,276)	353,779	903,899	497,180	18,578,317	435,400	18,142,917	1.1%	(418,123)
Sonoma	19,441,709	-	(584,741)	1,172,049	1,044,695	616,911	21,690,624	440,000	21,250,624	1.3%	(489,743)
Stanislaus	15,957,751	-	(1,003,375)	1,305,230	1,478,609	818,944	18,557,159	9,326	18,547,833	1.1%	(427,455)
Sutter	3,690,455	-	(24,759)	159,760	274,639	72,212	4,172,307	247,071	3,925,236	0.2%	(90,461)
Tehama	2,875,164	-	(17,294)	108,184	195,452	24,866	3,186,372	-	3,186,372	0.2%	(73,433)
Trinity	1,421,481	-	(16,561)	53,679	99,955	19,978	1,578,531	450,608	1,127,923	0.1%	(25,994)
Tulare	13,404,033	-	(127,031)	33,744	950,365	103,341	14,364,451	15,576	14,348,875	0.9%	(330,685)
Tuolumne	2,806,339	-	(2,616)	50,351	56,679	19,249	2,930,002	220,516	2,709,486	0.2%	(62,443)
Ventura	27,023,638	-	(416,492)	968,752	2,031,890	542,126	30,149,914	1,559,157	28,590,757	1.7%	(658,905)
Yolo	7,642,166	-	(206,373)	210,076	378,820	168,486	8,193,175	582,889	7,610,286	0.5%	(175,387)
Yuba	3,261,573	-	(66,104)	90,867	194,496	66,221	3,547,052	132,569	3,414,483	0.2%	(78,690)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518,726,356</b>	<b>(702,811)</b>	<b>(29,405,750)</b>	<b>68,818,575</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>41,034,166</b>	<b>1,684,770,536</b>	<b>40,983,089</b>	<b>1,643,787,447</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>(37,882,840)</b>

1. Assumes the Judicial Council will adopt the TCBCAC's recommendation regarding the allocation of the new trial court benefits funding. Assumes no reduction related to the \$22.7 million revenue shortfall.

2. Butte's sheriff allocation was not transferred to the court's sheriff, so it remains in the court's TCTF base allocation.

**Preliminary One-Time Allocation  
Reduction for Fund Balance  
Above the 1% Cap**

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

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## A - 1% Fund Balance Cap Calculation Form

Enter Court Name Here

FY 2013-14

1	Part A - Computation of Cap		Instructions
2	Expenditures		Court enters FY13/14 year end expenditures
3	Accruals		Court enters FY13/14 year end expense accruals
4	Encumbrances as of June 30		Court enters FY13/14 fund balance reserved for encumbrances
5	Less: Expense related to prior-year encumbrances		This row does not apply to FY13/14. For future use.
6	<b>Prior-Year Operating Budget</b>	0	This cell calculates Prior Year Operating Budget
7	<b>Fund Balance Cap (1% of Operating Budget)</b>	0	This cell calculates fund balance cap

8	<b>Part B - Computation of Fund Balance Subject to Cap</b>		
9	Ending fund balance		Court enters FY13/14 actual year end fund balance
10	Less: Encumbrances as of June 30	0	This cell uses encumbrance amount entered above
11	Less: Statutorily Restricted Funds Per GC 77203	0	This cell is populated from Restricted sheet B1
12	Less: Prepayments		Court enters Pre Payments
13	<b>Fund Balance Subject to Cap</b>	0	This calculated cell is what will be compared to the cap above
14	<b>Part C - Potential Additional Allocation Reduction</b>		
15	Maximum amount of encumbered fund balance that if not expensed in the next two years will revert to the TCTF through allocation reduction	0	Self explanatory
16	Maximum amount of encumbered fund balance that can be disencumbered without resulting in reversion to TCTF	N/A	Self explanatory
17	<b>Part D - Computation of Disencumbrance Above Cap</b>		
18	Disencumbrance in second year		This row does not apply to FY13/14. For future use.
19	Disencumbrance in third year		This row does not apply to FY13/14. For future use.
20	<b>Allocation Reduction in Second Year</b>	0	This row does not apply to FY13/14. For future use.
21	<b>Allocation Reduction in Third Year</b>	0	This row does not apply to FY13/14. For future use.
22	<b>Part E - Fund Balance Subject to Allocation Reduction</b>		
23	FY 2014/15 Allocation Reduction over the cap	0	This calculated cell is the amount of fund balance over the cap
24	Due to Disencumbrance of Prior-Year Encumbrance	0	This row does not apply to FY13/14. For future use.
25	<b>Total Allocation Reduction</b>	0	This is total amount FY14/15 allocation will be reduced.

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## Judicial Council of California · Administrative Office of the Courts

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Trial Court Trust Fund Allocations: 2 Percent State-Level Reserve Process	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	July 29, 2014
Recommended by	Date of Report
Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Hon. Laurie M. Earl, Cochair Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic, Cochair	July 14, 2014
	Contact
	Patrick Ballard, 818-558-3115 <a href="mailto:patrick.ballard@jud.ca.gov">patrick.ballard@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### Executive Summary

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) recommends changes to the current Judicial Council approved process for the allocation of the 2 percent reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) and recommends changes to the statute that establishes this reserve.

### Recommendation

1. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends starting in 2014–2015, that the Judicial Council distribute 100 percent of the remaining Trial Court Trust Fund 2 percent reserve funds in January, after the council's December business meeting. Trial courts would have two instead of four opportunities per fiscal year to request supplemental funding from the 2 percent reserve as indicated below.
  - Courts would still submit requests for supplemental funding for unavoidable budget shortfalls from the 2 percent reserve for consideration at the Judicial Council's October business meeting.

- Courts would have one opportunity to submit a supplemental funding request due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs for consideration by the Judicial Council at its December business meeting. The current council approved process allows courts three opportunities to submit these types of requests for council consideration – its business meetings in December, January and February.
2. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends for 2015–2016, that the Judicial Council seek the repeal of Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B) which requires that the Judicial Council set aside as a reserve an amount equal to 2 percent of the Trial Court Trust Fund appropriation in Program 45.10.

### **Previous Council Action**

On June 27, 2012, the Governor signed into law Senate Bill 1021, which repealed the provisions in Government Code section 77209 related to urgent needs funding from the Trial Court Improvement Fund (TCIF) and added Government Code section 68502.5, which requires that the Judicial Council set aside as a reserve an amount equal to 2 percent of the TCTF appropriation in Program 45.10. In response to this new statute, the Judicial Council, at its August 31, 2012 meeting, approved the current policy with regard to the process, criteria, and required information for requesting supplemental funding from the reserve. This process modified what was approved by the council at its October 28, 2011 meeting as it related to requests for supplemental funding for urgent needs from the TCIF. (See Attachment A)

On June 27, 2014, the Judicial Council approved a 2015–2016 Budget Change Proposal (BCP) for changes to the statutory language regarding the 2 percent TCTF reserve. The TCBAC was to reevaluate the entire 2 percent TCTF reserve and allocation process. If the result of the evaluation was to recommend to the council that the process should be changed, for example, a change in the date for allocating the remaining funding to the courts, a BCP to change the language of the statute would need to be submitted to the Department of Finance (DOF).

### **Rationale for Recommendations 1 and 2**

**Background.** At the June 3, 2014 TCBAC meeting, a motion was made and approved unanimously to have a small group evaluate the entire 2 percent TCTF reserve process, including whether any statutory changes should be made to Government Code section 68502.5. A working group was formed to review these issues. The group was tasked with bringing forward recommendations on possible changes to the current process that could be implemented in 2014–2015 and changes that would require statutory fixes that could be implemented in 2015–2016 to the full advisory committee, for presentation to the Judicial Council at its July 29 meeting. The working group met once and brought a recommendation to the TCBAC at its July 7 meeting. The

recommendation was for the Judicial Council, starting in 2014–2015, to distribute 100 percent of the remaining TCTF 2 percent reserve funds in January, after the council’s December business meeting. Courts would have two instead of four opportunities per fiscal year to request supplemental funding from the 2 percent reserve. The working group deferred to the TCBAC on the two other options for statutory changes.

### ***Recommendation 1***

1. Approve that the Judicial Council distribute 100 percent of the remaining Trial Court Trust Fund 2 percent reserve funds in January, after the council’s December business meeting. Trial courts would have two instead of four opportunities per fiscal year to request supplemental funding from the 2 percent reserve. The Judicial Council’s current approved process would need to be updated to reflect this recommended change. (See Attachment B)

***Options for changes and discussion.*** The TCBAC reviewed the options presented and voted unanimously to recommend the approval of option 1 to the Judicial Council. As discussed further below, this decision was made primarily because it was believed the change would expedite the distribution of the unexpended 2 percent monies to courts earlier in the fiscal year and could be implemented in 2014–2015, since no statutory changes would be required. The following two options for changes to the 2 percent reserve process were considered by the TCBAC at its July 7, 2014 meeting. A description of how the change would work and its impact on the courts is provided.

1. Retain the Judicial Council approved process for supplemental funding. Courts would have the opportunity to make requests for supplemental funding for the Judicial Council to consider at its December, January and February meetings. Any unexpended funds are distributed back to the trial courts by March 15. The current process delays the allocation of unexpended 2 percent reserve funds to the trial courts until later in the fiscal year as compared to option 2.
2. In January, after the Judicial Council’s December business meeting, distribute 100 percent of the remaining TCTF 2 percent reserve funds to the courts. Courts would have two instead of four opportunities per fiscal year to request supplemental funding from the 2 percent reserve. This change would expedite the distribution of the unexpended TCTF 2 percent monies to courts earlier in the fiscal year. This option could be implemented in 2014–2015 since no statutory changes would be required. However, courts that have unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses later in the fiscal year would not be able to apply for supplemental funding from the 2 percent reserve funds.

Several reasons were provided by TCBAC members for supporting the working group recommendation. This change would expedite the distribution of the unexpended 2 percent monies to courts earlier in the fiscal year and could be implemented in 2014–2015, since no statutory changes would be required. Courts would still submit requests for supplemental

funding for unavoidable budget shortfalls for consideration at the council's October business meeting and they would have one opportunity to submit requests due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs for consideration by the council at its December business meeting. The current Judicial Council policy allows courts three opportunities to submit these types of requests for council consideration – its business meetings in December, January and February. Some TCBAC members wanted to know how many court requests had been submitted after December in the past and were informed by staff that since the process started in 2012, one was submitted in 2013–2014 and two were submitted in 2012–2013.

## ***Recommendation 2***

2. Approve that the Judicial Council seek the repeal of Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B) which requires that the council set aside as a reserve an amount equal to 2 percent of the Trial Court Trust Fund appropriation. (See Attachment C)

***Options for changes and discussion.*** The TCBAC reviewed the options presented and voted in favor to recommend the approval of option 1 to the Judicial Council. As discussed further below, this decision was made primarily because the statute that establishes the 2 percent reserve became law prior to the development and application of the Workload Allocation Funding Methodology and inconsistent with the workload based funding model adopted by the Judicial Council. The following two options for changes to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B) were considered by the TCBAC at its July 7, 2014 meeting. A description of how the allocation would work and its impact on the courts is provided.

1. Request the repeal of Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B). Courts would no longer have to contend with a 2 percent reduction of their TCTF Program 45.10 allocation at the beginning of the fiscal year or the uncertainty as to the unexpended amount returned to them months later. However, courts would no longer be able to request urgent needs funding from the 2 percent reserve.
2. Request that the DOF appropriate funding for a 2 percent reserve to be administered at the state level by the Judicial Council. Courts would be able to request urgent needs funding from a state-level reserve and would no longer have to contend with a 2 percent reduction of their TCTF Program 45.10 allocation at the beginning of the fiscal year or the uncertainty as to the unexpended amount returned to them months later.

TCBAC members provided several reasons for supporting the approved recommendation rather than the other option which would request the DOF to appropriate funding for a 2 percent reserve to be administered at the state level by the Judicial Council. Concern was expressed that requesting the DOF to appropriate funding for a 2 percent reserve for urgent needs may result in a reduction to trial court funds. Committee members acknowledged that the statute became law prior to the development and application of the Workload Allocation Funding Methodology. As such, this statute is inconsistent with the workload based funding model adopted by the Judicial

Council and acknowledged by the Governor and Legislature. However, there was concern by some committee members that recommending the repeal of the statute that establishes a reserve for urgent needs funding without a process and funding source to replace it would be problematic, especially for smaller courts.

Two possibilities for a new funding source for urgent needs were discussed by the advisory committee, one was for using the cash advance loan process approved by the Judicial Council on June 27, 2014 and the other was for using the amount over the one percent cap from court fund balances. However each of these alternatives appears flawed. In order to qualify for a cash advance loan the courts would need a balanced budget and that would not be the case for a court faced with a funding emergency; and the amount from court fund balances over the one percent cap pursuant to Government Code section 77203, would not be sufficient for a statewide reserve fund for urgent needs.

### **Comments, Alternatives Considered and Policy Implications**

This item was not circulated for comment. Options were considered by the TCBAC and are discussed in the Rationale section of the report.

### **Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts**

Not applicable.

### **Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives**

The recommended changes to the process for the allocation of the 2 percent reserve in the TCTF will address the strategic plan goals of Access, Fairness, and Diversity (Goal I); Independence and Accountability (Goal II); Modernization of Management and Administration (Goal III); Quality of Justice and Service to the Public (Goal IV); and Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence (Goal VI).

### **Attachments**

1. Attachment A: Judicial Council Approved Process for Supplemental Funding
2. Attachment B: Summary of Recommended Changes to Judicial Council Approved Process
3. Attachment C: Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B)

## Judicial Council-Approved Process for Supplemental Funding

Below is the process for supplemental funding that was approved by the Judicial Council at its August 31, 2012, meeting.

- a. Supplemental funding for urgent needs is defined as unavoidable funding shortfalls, unforeseen emergencies, or unanticipated expenses for existing programs.
  - i. A request can be for either a loan or one-time funding that is not repaid, but not for ongoing funding.
- b. The submission, review, and approval process is:
  - i. All requests will be submitted to the Judicial Council for consideration;
  - ii. Requests will be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts by either the court's presiding judge or court executive officer;
  - iii. The Administrative Director of the Courts will forward the request to the AOC Director of Finance [now Fiscal Services Office].
  - iv. AOC Finance Division [Fiscal Services Office] budget staff will review the request, ask the court to provide any missing or incomplete information, draft a preliminary report, share the preliminary report with the court for its comments, revise as necessary, and issue a final report for the council;
  - v. The final report will be provided to the requesting court prior to the report being made publicly available on the California Courts website; and
  - vi. The court may send a representative to the Judicial Council meeting to present its request and respond to questions from the council.
- c. Beginning in 2012–2013, court requests for supplemental funding for urgent needs due to unavoidable budget shortfalls, must be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts, by no later than October 1. Courts are encouraged to submit supplemental funding requests for urgent needs before the October 1 deadline, but no earlier than 60 days after the Budget Act is enacted into law.
- d. Beginning in 2012–2013, the Judicial Council shall allocate up to 75 percent of the 2 percent state-level reserve fund by October 31 of each year to courts requesting supplemental funding for urgent needs due to unavoidable funding shortfalls.
- e. Beginning in 2012–2013, after October 31 and by March 15 of each fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate the remaining funds if there has been an approved request from a trial court(s) requesting supplemental funding for urgent needs due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs. Any unexpended funds shall be distributed to the trial courts on a prorated basis.



- f. To be considered at a scheduled Judicial Council business meeting, requests submitted after October 31 for supplemental funding due to unforeseen emergencies and unanticipated expenses must be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts at least 25 business days prior to that business meeting.
- g. The Judicial Council would consider appropriate terms and conditions that courts must accept in order to receive supplemental funding for urgent needs.

***Judicial Council-Approved Criteria for Eligibility for and Allocation of Supplemental Funding***

Below are the criteria for eligibility for and allocation of supplemental funding for trial courts' urgent needs that were approved by the Judicial Council at its August 31, 2012, meeting.

- a. Only trial courts that are projecting a current-year negative fund balance can apply for supplemental funding related to urgent needs.
- b. Generally, no court may receive supplemental funding for urgent needs in successive fiscal years absent a clear and convincing showing.
- c. Courts submitting on or before October 1 can only receive up to the amount the court contributed to the 2 percent state-level reserve fund. If the requested amount is beyond the court's contribution to the 2 percent state-level reserve fund, the Judicial Council may distribute more funding to the court, after October 31 and prior to March 15 of the fiscal year.

More specifically, courts that submit by October 1 a request for an unavoidable funding shortfall, may apply with updated financial information for unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs distribution at a future Judicial Council business meeting prior to March 15.

- d. Allocate to all courts after March 15 a proportionate share of any unexpended funds from the 2 percent state-level reserve, regardless of whether the Judicial Council has allocated to a court supplemental funding for an urgent need in the current fiscal year, using courts' current year Trial Court Trust Fund and General Fund base allocation.
- e. If a court that is allocated supplemental funding determines during the fiscal year that some or all of the allocation is no longer needed due to changes in revenues and/or expenditures, [it] is required to return the amount that is not needed.

***Judicial Council-Approved Information Required to be Provided by Trial Courts for Supplemental Funding***

Below is the information required to be provided by trial courts for supplemental funding for urgent needs that were approved by the Judicial Council at its August 31, 2012, meeting.

- a. A description of what factors caused or are causing the need for funding;
- b. If requesting a one-time distribution, an explanation of why a loan would not be appropriate;
- c. Current status of court fund balance;
- d. Three-year history of year-end fund balances, revenues, and expenditures;
- e. Current detailed budget projections for the current fiscal year (e.g., FY 2012–2013), budget year (e.g., FY 2013–2014), and budget year plus 1 (e.g., FY 2014–2015);
- f. Measures the court has taken in the last three years regarding revenue enhancement and/or expenditure reduction, including layoffs, furloughs, reduced hours, and court closures;
- g. Employee compensation practices (e.g., cost-of-living adjustments) and staffing levels in the past five years;
- h. Description of the consequences to the court’s operations if the court does not receive funding;
- i. Description of the consequences to the public and access to justice if the court does not receive funding;
- j. What measures the court will take to mitigate the consequences to court operations, the public, and access to justice if funding is not approved;
- k. Five years of filing and termination numbers;
- l. Most recent audit history and remediation measures;
- m. If supplemental funding was received in prior year, please identify amount received and explain why additional funding is again needed in the current fiscal year; and

- n. If the request for supplemental funding is not for a one-time concern, the court must include an expenditure/revenue enhancement plan that identifies how the court will resolve its ongoing funding issue.



## Summary of Recommended Changes to Judicial Council Approved Process

Judicial Council Approved Process for Supplemental Funding	Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Recommendation 1
<p><u>Page 1(e)</u></p> <p>e. Beginning in 2012–2013, after October 31 and by March 15 of each fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate the remaining funds if there has been an approved request from a trial court(s) requesting supplemental funding for urgent needs due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs. Any unexpended funds shall be distributed to the trial courts on a prorated basis.</p> <p><u>Page 2(c)</u></p> <p>c. Courts submitting on or before October 1 can only receive up to the amount the court contributed to the 2 percent state-level reserve fund. If the requested amount is beyond the court’s contribution to the 2 percent state-level reserve fund, the Judicial Council may distribute more funding to the court, after October 31 and prior to March 15 of the fiscal year.</p> <p>More specifically, courts that submit by October 1 a request for an unavoidable funding shortfall, may apply with updated financial information for unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs distribution at a future Judicial Council business meeting prior to March 15.</p> <p><u>Page 2(d)</u></p> <p>d. Allocate to all courts after March 15 a proportionate share of any unexpended funds from the 2% state-level reserve, regardless of whether the Judicial Council has allocated to a court supplemental funding for an urgent need in the current fiscal year, using courts’ current year Trial Court Trust Fund and General Fund base allocation.</p>	<p><u>Page 1(e)</u></p> <p>e. Beginning in <del>2012–2013</del> 2014-2015, after October 31 and by <del>March 15</del> <b>December 31</b> of each fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate the remaining funds if there has been an approved request from a trial court(s) requesting supplemental funding for urgent needs due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs. Any unexpended funds shall be distributed to the trial courts on a prorated basis.</p> <p><u>Page 2 (c)</u></p> <p>c. Courts submitting on or before October 1 can only receive up to the amount the court contributed to the 2 percent state-level reserve fund. If the requested amount is beyond the court’s contribution to the 2 percent state-level reserve fund, the Judicial Council may distribute more funding to the court, after October 31 and prior to <del>March 15</del> <b>December 31</b> of the fiscal year.</p> <p>More specifically, courts that submit by October 1 a request for an unavoidable funding shortfall, may apply with updated financial information for unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs distribution at <del>a future</del> the Judicial Council business <del>meeting prior to March 15</del> <b>meeting in December</b>.</p> <p><u>Page 2(d)</u></p> <p>d. Allocate to all courts <del>after March 15</del> <b>in January</b> a proportionate share of any unexpended funds from the 2% state-level reserve, regardless of whether the Judicial Council has allocated to a court supplemental funding for an urgent need in the current fiscal year, using courts’ current year Trial Court Trust Fund and General Fund base allocation.</p>

**Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B)**

(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.



## Judicial Council of California Administrative Office of the Courts

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

[www.courtinfo.ca.gov](http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov)

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Government Code Section 68106: Public Notice by Courts of Closures or Reduced Clerks' Office Hours (Gov. Code, § 68106— Report No. 25)	Information Only
	Date of Report
	July 9, 2014
Submitted by	Contact
Jody Patel, Chief of Staff Pam Reynolds, Manager Judicial Council and Court Leadership Services Division	Pam Reynolds, 916-263-1462 <a href="mailto:pam.reynolds@jud.ca.gov">pam.reynolds@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### Executive Summary

Government Code section 68106 directs (1) trial courts to notify the public and the Judicial Council before closing courtrooms or clerks' offices or reducing clerks' regular office hours, and (2) the council to post all such notices on its website and also relay them to the Legislature. This is the 25th report to date listing the latest court notices received by the council under this statutory requirement; since the previous report, two superior courts—those of Fresno and Solano Counties—have issued new notices.

### Previous Council Action

In 2010, the Legislature enacted a Judiciary Budget Trailer Bill with fee increases and fund transfers for the courts that also added section 68106 to the Government Code.<sup>1</sup> Section 68106 requires trial courts to notify the public and the Judicial Council in advance of any closures or reductions in service, and the council in turn to post all such notices on its website and report them to the Legislature. Since the enactment of section 68106, a total of 45 courts have issued

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<sup>1</sup> Sen. Bill 857; Stats. 2010, ch. 720, § 13. Attachment A contains the full text of Government Code section 68106, as amended effective January 1, 2011, and June 27, 2012.

notice under its requirements.<sup>2</sup> The Judicial Council has received 24 prior informational reports listing such notices as they have been received.

### **Notice Received From Two Courts Since Last Report**

This is the 25th report provided to date on trial court notices submitted under Government Code section 68106. Since the previous report, the Judicial Council has received new notices of closures or reduced hours from two trial courts:

1. The Superior Court of **Fresno** County intends to temporarily close the Family Support Courtrooms, located in the B.F. Sisk Courthouse, to allow for training of Superior Court and Department of Child Support Services Staff. The Family Support Clerk's Office will remain open. Departments 301 and 302 will be closed on the following days:
  - Tuesday, September 30th (afternoon only)
  - Wednesday, October 1st, 2014
  - Thursday, October 2nd, 2014
  - Friday, October 3rd, 2014
  - Monday, October 6th, 2014
  - Tuesday, October 7th, 2014
  - Wednesday, October 8th, 2014
  - Thursday, October 9th, 2014

*(Attachment B)*

2. Effective September 29, 2014, the Superior Court of **Solano** County will close the Family Law Clerk's Office located at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo and consolidate with the Family Law Clerk's Office in the Hall of Justice, 600 Union Avenue, Fairfield. A drop box for same day filings will be available during normal business hours at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo.

Effective September 22, 2014, the Civil Clerk's Office located at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo will close. The Civil Clerk's Office in Vallejo and Fairfield will reopen at the Old Solano Courthouse located at 580 Texas Street, Fairfield. Small Claims will remain in the Hall of Justice at 600 Union Avenue. A drop box for same day filings will be available during normal business hours at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo.

*(Attachment C)*

### **Mandate in Government Code Section 68106**

In providing fee increases and fund transfers for the courts in the Judiciary Budget Trailer Bill in 2010, the Legislature expressly declared its intention that trial courts remain open to the public

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<sup>2</sup> All courts' notices are listed and posted at [www.courts.ca.gov/12973.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/12973.htm). Some courts have given more than one notice.



on all days that are not judicial holidays and that access to court services for civil litigants be preserved to the extent practicable. Statements in Government Code section 68106 affirmed this intent, and the recent amendment of the statute strengthened it.

Section 68106 imposes the following requirements on trial courts and the Judicial Council:

- Trial courts must provide written notice to the public at least 60 days before closing any courtroom or closing or reducing the hours of clerks' offices, although "[n]othing in this section is intended to affect, limit, or otherwise interfere with regular court management decisionmaking, including calendar management and scheduling decisions."<sup>3</sup> The trial court is to provide this notice "by conspicuous posting within or about its facilities, on its public Internet Web site, by electronic distribution to individuals who have subscribed to the court's electronic distribution service, and to the Judicial Council . . . ."<sup>4</sup> The notice must describe the scope of the closure or reduction in hours, state the financial constraints or other reasons that make the closure or reduction necessary, and invite public comment.<sup>5</sup> Courts expressly are *not* obligated to respond to comments received.<sup>6</sup> If a court changes its plan "as a result of the comments received or for any other reason" during the 60-day notice period, it must "immediately provide notice to the public" by posting and distributing "a revised notice" using the procedure previously described, including distribution to the council.<sup>7</sup> The change in plan does not require notification, however, beyond the original 60-day period.<sup>8</sup>
- The Judicial Council must, within 15 days of receiving a notice from a trial court, "conspicuously" post the notice "on its Internet Web site" and forward a copy to the chairs and vice-chairs of both houses' Committees on the Judiciary, the chair of the Assembly Committee on Budget, and the chair of the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review.<sup>9</sup>

### Implementation Efforts

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), which carries out the directives of the Judicial Council, notified all trial court presiding judges and court executive officers of the enactment of this statutory mandate, and the AOC's Legal Services Office (LSO) provided legal guidance to help courts comply with the requirements of the statute. Trial courts have been requested to e-mail such notices to Debora Morrison, LSO Senior Attorney, who has provided legal review of the courts' notices since Government Code section 68106 first took effect in 2010.

To fulfill the Judicial Council's obligations under section 68106, the AOC has placed on the home page of the California Courts website a prominent link to the Reduced Court Services page ([www.courts.ca.gov/12973.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/12973.htm)), which contains a summary of Government Code section 68106 and all notices received from trial courts about closures of courtrooms or clerks' offices or

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<sup>3</sup> Gov. Code, § 68106(c).

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*, § 68106(b)(1).

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*, § 68106(b)(1), (2)(A).

<sup>6</sup> *Id.*, § 68106(b)(2)(B).

<sup>7</sup> *Id.*, § 68106(b)(3).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*, § 68106(b)(2)(A).

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*, § 68106(b)(3).

reductions in clerks' office hours.<sup>10</sup> Since the previous report to the council, the notices from the courts detailed above have been added to the web page. The AOC has also forwarded the notices from these courts to the designated legislative leaders.

### **Attachments**

Attachment A: Government Code section 68106

Attachment B: Notice from the Superior Court of Fresno, June 18, 2014

Attachment C: Notice from the Superior Court of Solano, June 25, 2014

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<sup>10</sup> The Reduced Court Services page has been updated recently, so that court notices now are grouped according to whether the 60-day period has expired or not, making it easier to identify new notices at a glance.

**Government Code section 68106:**

(a) (1) In making appropriations for the support of the trial courts, the Legislature recognizes the importance of increased revenues from litigants and lawyers, including increased revenues from civil filing fees. It is therefore the intent of the Legislature that courts give the highest priority to keeping courtrooms open for civil and criminal proceedings. It is also the intent of the Legislature that, to the extent practicable, in the allocation of resources by and for trial courts, access to court services for civil litigants be preserved, budget cuts not fall disproportionately on civil cases, and the right to trial by jury be preserved.

(2) Furthermore, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting the Budget Act of 2010, which includes increases in civil and criminal court fees and penalties, that trial courts remain open to the public on all days except judicial holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and except as authorized pursuant to Section 68115.

(b)(1) A trial court shall provide written notification to the public by conspicuous posting within or about its facilities, on its public Internet Web site, and by electronic distribution to individuals who have subscribed to the court's electronic distribution service, and to the Judicial Council, not less than 60 days prior to closing any courtroom, or closing or reducing the hours of clerks' offices during regular business hours on any day except judicial holidays, Saturdays, and Sundays, and except as authorized pursuant to Section 68115. The notification shall include the scope of the closure or reduction in hours, and the financial constraints or other reasons that make the closure or reduction necessary.

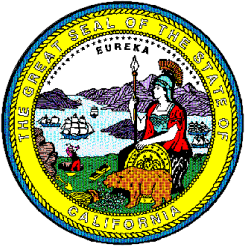
(2)(A) The notification required pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include information on how the public may provide written comments during the 60-day period on the court's plan for closing a courtroom, or closing or reducing the hours of clerks' offices. The court shall review and consider all public comments received. If the court plan for closing a courtroom, or closing or reducing the hours of clerks' offices, changes as a result of the comments received or for any other reason, the court shall immediately provide notice to the public by posting a revised notice within or about its facilities, on its public Internet Web site, and by electronic distribution to individuals who have subscribed to the court's electronic distribution service, and to the Judicial Council. Any change in the court's plan pursuant to this paragraph shall not require notification beyond the initial 60-day period.

(B) This paragraph shall not be construed to obligate courts to provide responses to the comments received.

(3) Within 15 days of receipt of a notice from a trial court, the Judicial Council shall conspicuously post on its Internet Web site and provide the chairs and vice chairs of the Committees on Judiciary, the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Budget, and the Chair of the Senate Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review a copy of any notice received pursuant to this subdivision. The Legislature intends to review the information obtained pursuant to this section to ensure that California trial courts remain open and accessible to the public.

(c) Nothing in this section is intended to affect, limit, or otherwise interfere with regular court management decisionmaking, including calendar management and scheduling decisions.





# *Superior Court of California County of Fresno*

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
June 18, 2014

## **Superior Court of California, County of Fresno RE: Intent to Temporarily Close the Family Support Courtrooms**

### **For More Information Contact:**

**Sherry Spears, Media Coordinator (559) 457-1605**

[sspears@fresno.courts.ca.gov](mailto:sspears@fresno.courts.ca.gov)

The Court intends to temporarily close the Family Support Courtrooms, located in the B.F. Sisk Courthouse, to allow for training of Superior Court and Department of Child Support Services staff.

Departments 301 & 302 will be closed on the following days:

- Tuesday, September 30<sup>th</sup> (afternoon only)
- Wednesday, October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014
- Thursday, October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2014
- Friday, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2014
  
- Monday, October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- Tuesday, October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- Wednesday, October 8<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- Thursday, October 9<sup>th</sup>, 2014

### **The Family Support Clerk's Office will remain open.**

Comments may be submitted by email to: [infodesk@fresno.courts.ca.gov](mailto:infodesk@fresno.courts.ca.gov)

-OR-

Correspondence: ATTN: Administration, 1100 Van Ness Avenue, Fresno, CA, 93724

Pursuant to Government Code section 68106, this proposal has been published for public comment with a deadline of August 18, 2014.

Notice will also be posted pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 10.620(g).

##



*SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  
COUNTY OF SOLANO*

Executive Office  
600 Union Avenue  
Fairfield, CA 94533  
Phone (707) 207-7475  
Fax (707) 426-1631

## Public Notice

Contact: Brian K. Taylor  
Court Executive Officer  
Phone: (707)207-7475

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Date: June 25, 2014  
Fairfield, California

**PUBLIC NOTICE PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 68106  
NOTICE OF CLOSURE OF FAMILY AND CIVIL CLERK'S OFFICES IN VALLEJO**

Pursuant to Government Code section 68106, the Superior Court of California, County of Solano is providing sixty (60) days notice of the Court's decision to close the Family and Civil Clerk's Offices at the Solano Justice Center, 321 Tuolumne Street, in Vallejo.

Currently the Family and Civil Clerk's Offices are open to the public from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Monday thru Friday, excluding court holidays and weekends. Effective September 29, 2014, the Family Law Clerk's Office will close and be consolidated with the Family Law Clerk's Office in the Hall of Justice, 600 Union Avenue, Fairfield. A drop box for same day filings will be available during normal business hours at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo.

Effective September 22, 2014, the Civil Clerk's Office located at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo will close. The Civil Clerk's Office in Vallejo and Fairfield will reopen at the Old Solano Courthouse located at 580 Texas Street, Fairfield. Small Claims will remain in the Hall of Justice at 600 Union Avenue. A drop box for same day filings will be available during normal business hours at the Solano Justice Center in Vallejo.

This action is necessary pursuant to the limited funding provided to the Judicial Branch in the State Budget Act for 2014. Over the past six years, the Solano Court's budget has been reduced by \$5 million dollars. Although the current Budget Act restores some funding to the Judicial Branch, the additional funding is insufficient to maintain services and leaves the Court with a projected deficit of \$830,000 for FY 14/15.

Over the past five years the Court has instituted various cost saving measures including a hiring freeze, furloughs, early retirement program, implementation of electronic reporting in misdemeanors, reengineering court processes for efficiencies and renegotiating court contracts. Staffing levels have been reduced by 21%. The Court is mandated to further reduce services to the public in order to balance the Court's budget for FY 14/15.

Closing the Family and Civil Clerk's Offices in Vallejo is estimated to save the Court \$200,000 per year. If you have comments regarding this action, please send them in writing to Brian Taylor, Court Executive Officer, 600 Union Avenue, Fairfield, CA 94533 by July 3, 2014.



## Judicial Council of California · Administrative Office of the Courts

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

[www.courts.ca.gov](http://www.courts.ca.gov)

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 29, 2014

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Title

Judicial Branch Administration: Judicial  
Branch Workers' Compensation Program

Agenda Item Type  
Information Only

Submitted by

Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation  
Advisory Committee  
Tania Ugrin-Capobianco, Chair

Date of Report  
July 14, 2014

Contact

Linda M. Cox, 415-865-4290  
[linda.cox@jud.ca.gov](mailto:linda.cox@jud.ca.gov)

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### Executive Summary

The following is an informational report on the current status of the Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program (JBWCP), that includes the current cost allocation for fiscal year 2014-2015 and an explanation of the methodology behind the cost allocation and funding. The report also contains the trial court cost allocation for fiscal year 2014-2015 (Attachment A) and highlights major program changes (Attachment B) that occurred throughout the fiscal year 2013-2014 and next steps for the coming year.

### Previous Council Action

On October 29, 2010, the Council approved adjusting the cost allocation model so that administrative program fees, that include costs for a third party claims administrator (TPA) and risk consultant, were evenly distributed among all member participants.

### Methodology and Process

The JBWCP covers three entities: the trial courts, trial court judges, and the state judiciary, which includes the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Habeas Corpus Resource Center, the Judicial Council, and the Commission on Judicial Performance. Claims costs are allocated based on the preceding three years of payroll and claims loss history that provides a balance between

stability and responsiveness. By only using three years, costs are less subject to drastic fluctuations, and courts are incentivized to control workers' compensation losses since the allocation is based on recent loss experience.

The two main components of the cost allocation are: 1) contribution for losses (claims) and 2) administrative program expenses. This allocation process has been effectively employed since 2005 and was last adjusted following the October 2010 Council meeting.

### **The Cost Allocation Process**

***Allocation of claims costs.*** The largest court by three-year payroll size has a weighting of 80 percent of loss experience and 20 percent payroll. The smallest court by payroll size has a weighting of at least 10 percent loss experience. All other courts are weighted by payroll and loss experience along that continuum. This ensures that the larger courts with more predictable losses are subject to an allocation that emphasizes losses, while the smaller courts' allocations are more reliant upon payroll to ensure more year-to-year budget stability.

This method is also applied to the administrative cost of the program and the fees for excess insurance as further defined below.

***Allocation of administrative costs.*** The program has administrative costs necessary to ensure its viability. There are administrative fees for claims handling services provided by the TPA, actuarial services provided by the risk consultant, and excess insurance coverage for the trial courts. Government Code section 68114.10 states that, "the [Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation] fund shall be used by the Administrative Office of the Courts to pay workers' compensation claims of judicial branch employees and administrative costs." However, the salaries of staff assigned to administer the program, per Rule of Court 10.350, including any travel and meal reimbursements for the annual Committee meeting, are not charged to the JBWCP fund. These cuts are absorbed by the Judicial Council Human Resources Services Office.

***Allocation of insurance costs.*** The cost of excess insurance fees is distributed to each trial court member only based on each court's current budgeted and projected payroll. The state judiciary and trial court judges are fully self-insured for this component of the program.

The chart below provides the total annual cost for the program for the past five fiscal years and the distribution of cost among the three entities:



**Table 1. Total Historical Annual Program Costs**

	<b>Trial Courts</b>	<b>State Judiciary</b>	<b>Trial Court Judges</b>	<b>Total Annual Program Cost</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>FY2010-2011</b>	\$17,229,539	\$521,037	\$345,031	\$18,095,607	
<b>FY2011-2012</b>	\$17,479,555	\$437,568	\$380,363	\$18,297,486	1.12%
<b>FY2012-2013</b>	\$16,516,037	\$591,355	\$462,314	\$17,569,706	-3.98%
<b>FY2013-2014</b>	\$15,693,833	\$412,812	\$591,230	\$16,697,875	-4.96%
<b>FY2014-2015</b>	\$16,536,018	\$544,369	\$562,692	\$17,643,079	5.66%

For additional detail, attached for reference is the *Actuarial Review of the Self-Insured Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program: Member Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15* (Attachment A).

### **The Funding Methodology**

The current funding process applied to the JBWCP is a cash flow funding methodology. The annual funding for the program is calculated based on expected annual payments. As of June 30, 2014, assets for the program are approximately \$50.6 million. The expected liability for the program is \$80.5 million.

Currently, the funding model does not allow courts to build additional reserves that would bring the fund closer to fully funding the projected unpaid liability of the program. However, it is important to note that the assets are sufficient to cover expected cash flow for the year by a substantial margin. If a catastrophic year were to occur and cost increases to the courts were not feasible, the program would need to borrow from the current fund balance to offset the fiscal impact to members. The use of the fund to offset these types of increases would necessitate consideration for increasing the following year's share of cost necessary to restore the balance of the fund.

### **Alternative Funding Methods**

There are two basic methods for funding self-insured programs:

1. Ultimate Cost Funding – charges premiums to cover the ultimate cost of claims occurring in a given fiscal year.
2. Cash Flow Funding – charges premiums to cover the cost of claims paid in a given fiscal year.

For the most part, all other methods of funding can be essentially constructed as a combination of these two methods. Some considerations in determining the annual funding amount include the following:

- **Discounting**  
Actuarial funding amounts may be discounted for anticipated investment income, effectively reducing the amount of premium to be collected for the program annually.
- **Confidence Level**  
Basic actuarial funding estimates are calculated at the expected level, which means, on average, the funds collected will be sufficient to fund annual claims costs. However, this leaves a significant possibility (nearly 50 percent) that funds collected will not be sufficient. To reduce the likelihood that funds will not be sufficient to an acceptable level (30 or 20 percent), premiums may be collected at an increased confidence level.<sup>1</sup>
- **Existing Deficit**  
If a goal is to fund the program using ultimate cost funding, and there is an existing deficit (i.e. existing assets are less than existing liabilities), then premiums may need to be increased above the level needed for new claims by an additional amount necessary to reduce the deficit on old claims. This may be done over a five- or ten-year period (or longer if necessary).
- **Existing Surplus**  
Funding on an ultimate cost basis at a higher than expected confidence level will tend to increase the level of assets above the level of the liabilities by a significant margin, resulting in a surplus. In this case, the surplus can be reduced through (1) decreased premium charges to members or (2) dividends issued to members.

The Committee will continue to consider alternative funding mechanisms and the branch's ability to build a reserve that fully realizes the liability of the program.

## **Policy and Cost Implications**

Over the past five years, the total claims for the JBWCP each year have remained relatively flat. The average cost per claim over the past five years has remained stable, ranging from \$18,147 to this year's average cost of \$20,236. By comparison, the average cost per claim for all State of California Public Sector Self-insured Programs has ranged from [TBD].

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<sup>1</sup> Confidence level is defined as an estimated probability that a given level of funding will be adequate to pay actual claims costs. For example, the 85 percent confidence level refers to an estimate for which there is an 85 percent chance that the amount will be sufficient to pay loss costs.

**Table 2. Historical Actuarial Estimates of Unpaid Liabilities**

<b>Evaluation Date</b>	<b>Trial Courts</b>	<b>Judiciary and Trial Court Judges</b>	<b>Total</b>
At 12/31/13	\$69,555,656	\$5,238,662	\$74,794,318
At 12/31/12	\$68,719,529	\$4,808,994	\$73,528,523
At 12/31/11	\$66,223,108	\$4,563,295	\$70,786,403
At 12/31/10	\$72,742,212	\$4,529,402	\$77,271,614
At 12/31/09	\$70,424,532	\$4,253,277	\$74,677,809
At 12/31/08	\$75,425,564	\$3,027,477	\$78,453,041
At 12/31/07	\$71,167,551	\$2,776,260	\$73,943,811

## **Next Steps**

### **Risk Control Portal**

The JBWCP, along with Bickmore Risk Services, will launch a risk control portal on Serranus, that will provide members with training resources on specialized risk management topics such as office ergonomics, safe practices guidelines, sample programs and documents that can be tailored for each individual court. Members will also have access to online streaming safety videos.

### **CorVel Transition**

The JBWCP is currently working on the transition project from the current TPA, CorVel, to Acclamation Insurance Services (AIMS) and is developing performance standards that will be closely monitored by the program administrator and program consultant, Bickmore Risk Services.

### **Annual Survey**

The JBWCP sends out an annual survey to the trial courts. This year's survey, distributed to 57 courts in March 2014, realized the highest response rate, with 51 trial courts responding. The survey solicited information regarding members' interests in various training topics such as:

- Workers' compensation
- Disability management
- Return to work
- Ergonomics

The survey data revealed that there is a demand for a program-wide ergonomics program. Each year the survey inquires as to the various needs for information by program members, and every year the courts have expressed an interest to help control costs by developing an ergonomics program.

## **Attachments**

1. Attachment A: Trial Court Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-2015
2. Attachment B: Program Highlights

# Actuarial Review of the Self-Insured Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program

*Member Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15*



# Actuarial Review of the Self-Insured Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program

*Member Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15*

*Presented to*

Judicial Council of California  
Administrative Office of the Courts

June 5, 2014



Thursday, June 5, 2014

Ms. Linda M. Cox  
Senior Human Resources Manager  
Human Resources Services Office  
Judicial and Court Administrative Services Division  
Judicial Council of California-Administrative Office of the Courts  
455 Golden Gate Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688

Re: Member Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15

Dear Ms. Cox:

We have completed our review of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program (JBWCP), and have updated the member cost allocation for fiscal year 2014-15 program premiums. The premiums include a provision for:

- Expected loss and ALAE payments
- Third-Party Claims Administration Fees
- Excess Insurance
- Consulting and Brokerage Expenses

The JBWCP is a self-insured program in which each entity pays a share of cost based on each member's workers' compensation claims experience and historical payroll. The total cost for this program is broken up into three groups: 1) Judicial, which includes member coverage for the Trial Court Justices, Judges, and Retired Judges in the Assigned Judges Program, 2) Trial Court employees and volunteers, which includes the membership of 57 out of the 58 California Trial Courts, and 3) State Judiciary, which includes the membership of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Habeas Corpus Resource Center, California Judicial Center Library, Commission on Judicial Performance, and the AOC and provides coverage for all of their employees and volunteers.

Given the low volume of loss experience and exposure for the Trial Court Judges and the State Judiciary, and in order to provide a credible actuarial estimate, the Judicial and the State Judiciary groups are valued together for purposes of determining total program cost. Thus for the purpose of the analysis, the three groups are consolidated to two groups, Trial Courts and the State Judiciary.

### ***JBWCP Methodology***

The methodology used by the JBWCP utilizes a calculation derived from experience and exposure, along with program costs, such as excess insurance, third party administrator (TPA) claim handling, and brokerage fees. Given the relative sizes of the courts and judiciary entities participating in the JBWCP, the JBWCP's methodology has features which make it appropriate for entities of all sizes.

Each year JBWCP retains an actuary to undertake an actuarial analysis and estimate of loss costs. The actuarial projections are based on loss data from the inception of the JBWCP program (1/1/2001), provided by the AOC and the third party claims administrators. Additionally, historical and projected payroll is provided. The actuary determines the estimated outstanding liabilities since program inception and the forecasted program costs for the upcoming policy term. They also provide an estimate of the loss payments that will be made during the upcoming fiscal year. It is the amount of loss payments expected to be made that is allocated among the participating courts.

For purposes of calculating the allocation, the actuarial data is combined with cost data, consisting of excess insurance premiums, TPA fees, and brokerage and consulting costs. The allocation formula uses a combination of a 3-year loss distribution and a 3-year payroll distribution for calculating the annual charge to each member using a weighting formula. For determining 2014-15 premiums, the experience period used includes the 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 program years.

The weighting formula was developed with the following goals in mind:

- To establish adequate funding to cover the annual expected loss payments, excess premiums, and expenses associated with the JBWCP.
- To provide incentives to control workers' compensation losses by making the allocation responsive to recent loss experience.
- To minimize year-to-year volatility for budgetary planning purposes.
- To recognize that thresholds of acceptable volatility will vary according to the size of the court.

The weight given to the loss component of the allocation for each individual court is calculated using the following formula:

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{\text{Individual Court Payroll for 3 – Yr Period (\$000's)}{659,042}}$$



where 659,042 is a constant derived to set the weight given to the largest court at 80%.

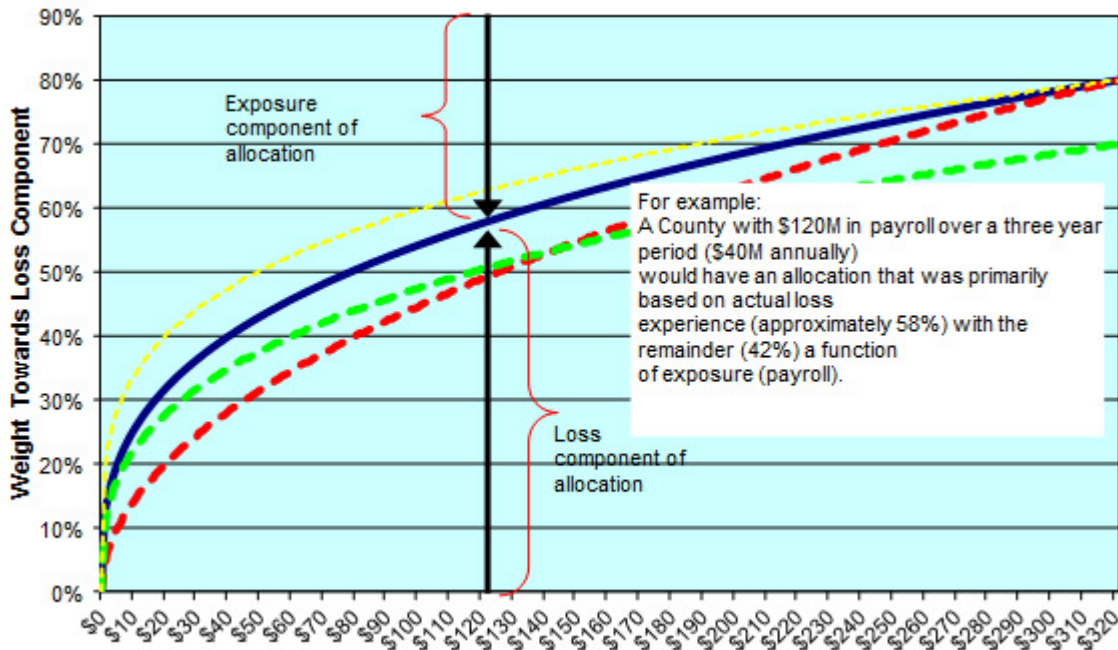
Inputs:

- 337,429 = Largest Court Payroll for 3-Yr Period (\$000's)
- 80% = Weight Given to Loss Component for Largest Court
- 3 = Exponent

For purposes of determining loss distribution, a cap of \$75,000 per occurrence is applied. This eliminates the volatility of large loss impact on distribution to individual courts. Ninety-five percent of all claims are within \$75,000 per occurrence.

The largest court by 3-year payroll size has a weighting of 80% of loss experience and 20% payroll. The smallest court by payroll size has a weighting of at least 10% loss experience. All other courts are weighted by payroll and loss experience along that continuum. This ensures that the larger courts with more predictable losses are subject to an allocation that emphasizes losses, while the smaller courts' allocations are more reliant upon payroll to ensure more year-to-year budget stability.

Here is a graphic illustration of the continuum:



The selected parameters of 80% weight and power of 3 are shown as the solid line above. Other parameters are shown as dashed lines for comparison.

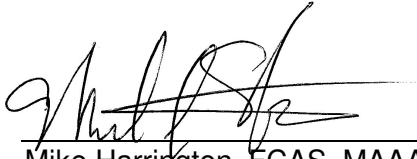
The expense component, including claim handling and brokerage fees, is allocated based on 80% losses and 20% payroll, on the theory that these expenses are incurred regardless of claims activity and therefore should have at least some component of

exposure used in the allocation. Excess insurance costs are allocated based upon the distribution of payroll by member and is only applied to the Trial Courts. The State Judiciary is fully self-insured.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service the Administrative Office of the Courts in preparing this report. Please feel free to call Mike Harrington at (916) 244-1162 or Becky Richard at (916) 244-1183 with any questions you may have concerning this report.

Sincerely,

Bickmore



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Mike Harrington, FCAS, MAAA  
Director, Property and Casualty Actuarial Services, Bickmore  
Fellow, Casualty Actuarial Society  
Member, American Academy of Actuaries



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Becky Richard, ACAS, MAAA  
Manager, Property and Casualty Actuarial Services, Bickmore  
Associate, Casualty Actuarial Society  
Member, American Academy of Actuaries

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Allocation of 2014-15 Costs

Court	2010-11 to 2012-13 Payroll (\$000) (A)	Percent Payroll (B)	2014-15 Indicated Allocation Based on Payroll (C)	2010-11 to 2012-13 Incurred Limited to \$75K (D)	Percent Limited Losses (E)	2014-15 Indicated Allocation Based on Losses (F)	Weighting (G)	2014-15 Weighted Allocation (H)	2014-15 Adjusted Allocation (I)	Allocation of Excess Premium (J)	Allocation of Claims Handling (TPA) Fees (K)	Allocation of Program Admin. (L)	Allocation Brokerage / Consulting (M)	2014-15 Total Allocation (N)	2014-15 Percent of Allocation (O)
Alameda	\$156,043	6.05%	\$831,995	\$1,555,171	6.39%	\$879,241	61.86%	\$861,224	\$888,693	\$27,565	\$121,191	\$0	\$25,957	\$1,063,406	6.43%
Alpine	737	0.03%	3,929	0	0.00%	0	10.38%	3,521	3,634	130	109	0	23	3,897	0.02%
Amador	4,846	0.19%	25,836	76,138	0.31%	43,046	19.45%	29,182	30,113	856	5,518	0	1,182	37,669	0.23%
Butte	19,219	0.75%	102,473	142,103	0.58%	80,340	30.78%	95,660	98,711	3,395	11,811	0	2,530	116,447	0.70%
Calaveras	4,980	0.19%	26,551	815	0.00%	461	19.62%	21,431	22,115	880	791	0	169	23,955	0.14%
Colusa	2,587	0.10%	13,792	0	0.00%	0	15.77%	11,616	11,987	457	384	0	82	12,911	0.08%
Contra Costa	74,077	2.87%	394,963	1,147,775	4.72%	648,913	48.26%	517,520	534,026	13,085	83,339	0	17,850	648,300	3.92%
Del Norte	4,650	0.18%	24,790	43,166	0.18%	24,404	19.18%	24,716	25,505	821	3,411	0	731	30,468	0.18%
El Dorado	14,428	0.56%	76,926	105,167	0.43%	59,458	27.97%	72,040	74,337	2,549	8,771	0	1,879	87,536	0.53%
Fresno	78,800	3.05%	420,148	1,125,629	4.63%	636,392	49.26%	526,681	543,480	13,920	82,645	0	17,701	657,745	3.98%
Glenn	3,288	0.13%	17,530	43,866	0.18%	24,801	17.09%	18,772	19,371	581	3,253	0	697	23,901	0.14%
Humboldt	11,203	0.43%	59,731	198,998	0.82%	112,507	25.71%	73,301	75,639	1,979	14,205	0	3,043	94,866	0.57%
Imperial	18,324	0.71%	97,703	202,681	0.83%	114,589	30.30%	102,818	106,098	3,237	15,496	0	3,319	128,149	0.77%
Inyo	3,474	0.13%	18,525	42,437	0.17%	23,992	17.40%	19,477	20,098	614	3,191	0	683	24,586	0.15%
Kern	72,978	2.83%	389,104	1,144,022	4.70%	646,791	48.02%	512,847	529,204	12,891	82,939	0	17,764	642,799	3.89%
Kings	13,061	0.51%	69,637	234,311	0.96%	132,471	27.06%	86,641	89,404	2,307	16,707	0	3,578	111,997	0.68%
Lake	5,553	0.22%	29,608	60,818	0.25%	34,384	20.35%	30,580	31,555	981	4,658	0	998	38,192	0.23%
Lassen	5,461	0.21%	29,117	1,958	0.01%	1,107	20.24%	23,449	24,197	965	935	0	200	26,297	0.16%
Madera	15,659	0.61%	83,490	175,508	0.72%	99,226	28.75%	88,014	90,821	2,766	13,387	0	2,867	109,842	0.66%
Marin	27,063	1.05%	144,298	137,477	0.57%	77,725	34.50%	121,330	125,200	4,781	12,685	0	2,717	145,382	0.88%
Mariposa	1,801	0.07%	9,601	0	0.00%	0	13.98%	8,259	8,522	318	268	0	57	9,165	0.06%
Mendocino	9,643	0.37%	51,417	286,351	1.18%	161,893	24.46%	78,439	80,940	1,703	19,479	0	4,172	106,294	0.64%
Merced	18,164	0.70%	96,845	184,757	0.76%	104,456	30.21%	99,144	102,306	3,209	14,342	0	3,072	122,928	0.74%
Modoc	1,764	0.07%	9,403	0	0.00%	0	13.88%	8,097	8,356	312	262	0	56	8,985	0.05%
Mono	2,466	0.10%	13,148	176,505	0.73%	99,790	15.52%	26,599	27,447	436	11,490	0	2,461	41,833	0.25%
Monterey	35,150	1.36%	187,412	264,400	1.09%	149,483	37.64%	173,135	178,657	6,209	21,885	0	4,687	211,439	1.28%
Napa	16,452	0.64%	87,721	40,100	0.16%	22,671	29.23%	68,709	70,901	2,906	4,972	0	1,065	79,844	0.48%
Nevada	10,242	0.40%	54,610	84,832	0.35%	47,961	24.96%	52,950	54,639	1,809	6,868	0	1,471	64,787	0.39%
Orange	337,429	13.08%	1,799,114	1,277,844	5.25%	722,450	80.00%	937,783	967,694	59,606	130,665	0	27,986	1,185,950	7.17%
Placer	26,635	1.03%	142,012	181,901	0.75%	102,841	34.32%	128,569	132,670	4,705	15,421	0	3,303	156,099	0.94%
Plumas	2,393	0.09%	12,761	0	0.00%	0	15.37%	10,799	11,144	423	356	0	76	11,998	0.07%
Riverside	186,049	7.21%	991,983	1,285,649	5.28%	726,863	65.60%	818,063	844,156	32,865	108,664	0	23,274	1,008,959	6.10%
Sacramento	142,135	5.51%	757,841	913,158	3.75%	516,268	59.97%	612,971	632,522	25,108	78,665	0	16,849	753,144	4.55%
San Benito	5,298	0.21%	28,246	21,282	0.09%	12,032	20.03%	24,998	25,795	936	2,128	0	456	29,315	0.18%
San Bernardino	164,627	6.38%	877,762	1,392,618	5.72%	787,339	62.98%	820,814	846,995	29,081	112,223	0	24,036	1,012,334	6.12%
San Diego	275,982	10.70%	1,471,489	2,620,651	10.77%	1,481,628	74.82%	1,479,074	1,526,250	48,752	206,158	0	44,155	1,825,315	11.04%
San Francisco	120,312	4.66%	641,481	2,275,535	9.35%	1,286,511	56.73%	1,007,394	1,039,525	21,253	161,279	0	34,543	1,256,600	7.60%
San Joaquin	52,173	2.02%	278,178	656,858	2.70%	371,365	42.94%	318,191	328,340	9,216	49,147	0	10,526	397,229	2.40%
San Luis Obispo	26,325	1.02%	140,359	280,835	1.15%	158,774	34.18%	146,654	151,332	4,650	21,609	0	4,628	182,220	1.10%
San Mateo	64,411	2.50%	343,429	799,753	3.29%	452,153	46.06%	393,510	406,061	11,378	59,970	0	12,845	490,254	2.96%
Santa Barbara	49,684	1.93%	264,908	256,466	1.05%	144,997	42.24%	214,253	221,086	8,777	23,545	0	5,043	258,450	1.56%
Santa Clara	162,653	6.31%	867,236	1,659,207	6.82%	938,059	62.73%	911,661	940,739	28,732	128,730	0	27,571	1,125,772	6.81%
Santa Cruz	23,320	0.90%	124,338	174,155	0.72%	98,461	32.83%	115,843	119,537	4,119	14,440	0	3,093	141,190	0.85%
Shasta	26,536	1.03%	141,486	520,188	2.14%	294,097	34.27%	193,793	199,974	4,688	36,725	0	7,866	249,252	1.51%
Sierra	736	0.03%	3,923	0	0.00%	0	10.37%	3,516	3,628	130	109	0	23	3,891	0.02%
Siskiyou	8,161	0.32%	43,513	179,517	0.74%	101,493	23.14%	56,927	58,742	1,442	12,526	0	2,683	75,392	0.46%

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program  
Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15  
Trial Courts**

Allocation of 2014-15 Costs

Court	2010-11 to 2012-13 Payroll (\$000) (A)	Percent Payroll (B)	2014-15 Indicated Allocation Based on Payroll (C)	2010-11 to 2012-13 Incurred Limited to \$75K (D)	Percent Limited Losses (E)	2014-15 Indicated Allocation Based on Losses (F)	Weighting (G)	2014-15 Weighted Allocation (H)	2014-15 Adjusted Allocation (I)	Allocation of Excess Premium (J)	Allocation of Claims Handling (TPA) Fees (K)	Allocation of Program Admin. (L)	Allocation Brokerage / Consulting (M)	2014-15 Total Allocation (N)	2014-15 Percent of Allocation (O)
Solano	40,147	1.56%	214,058	709,869	2.92%	401,336	39.35%	287,747	296,925	7,092	50,701	0	10,859	365,577	2.21%
Sonoma	39,842	1.54%	212,431	194,327	0.80%	109,866	39.25%	172,177	177,668	7,038	18,166	0	3,891	206,763	1.25%
Stanislaus	38,511	1.49%	205,331	342,472	1.41%	193,622	38.81%	200,788	207,192	6,803	27,304	0	5,848	247,147	1.49%
Sutter	9,353	0.36%	49,867	144,059	0.59%	81,446	24.21%	57,513	59,347	1,652	10,468	0	2,242	73,709	0.45%
Tehama	6,940	0.27%	37,002	80,710	0.33%	45,631	21.92%	38,893	40,133	1,226	6,117	0	1,310	48,787	0.30%
Trinity	2,322	0.09%	12,379	76,262	0.31%	43,116	15.22%	17,056	17,600	410	5,151	0	1,103	24,264	0.15%
Tulare	33,731	1.31%	179,850	225,671	0.93%	127,587	37.13%	160,445	165,563	5,959	19,234	0	4,119	194,874	1.18%
Tuolumne	6,636	0.26%	35,381	144,059	0.59%	81,446	21.59%	45,328	46,774	1,172	10,065	0	2,156	60,167	0.36%
Ventura	69,710	2.70%	371,681	303,254	1.25%	171,450	47.29%	276,986	285,821	12,314	29,468	0	6,312	333,915	2.02%
Yolo	16,109	0.62%	85,890	132,337	0.54%	74,819	29.02%	82,677	85,314	2,846	10,733	0	2,299	101,192	0.61%
Yuba	9,254	0.36%	49,341	3,221	0.01%	1,821	24.13%	37,877	39,085	1,635	1,578	0	338	42,636	0.26%
All Courts	\$2,579,525	100.00%	\$13,753,573	\$24,326,843	100.00%	\$13,753,573		\$13,328,453	\$13,753,573	\$455,667	\$1,916,336	\$0	\$410,442	\$16,536,018	100.00%

Notes:

- (A): From Exhibit TC-2.
- (B): (A)/[Total (A)]
- (C): (B) x [Total (C)]. Total (C) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (D): From Exhibit TC-3.
- (E): (D)/[Total (D)]
- (F): (E) x [Total (F)]. Total (F) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (G): Based on relative size (according the (A)) of each court. The largest is subjectively set to an 80.00% weight. The weight of all other courts are based on that standard.
- (H): (H) x (F) + [1-(H)] x (G)
- (I): (H) subject to an adjustment of 1.032.
- (J): (B) x [Total (J)]. Total (J) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (K): [(B) x 0.20 + (E) x 0.80] x Total (K). Total (K) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (L): (B) x [Total (L)]. Total (L) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (M): [(B) x 0.20 + (E) x 0.80] x Total (M). Total (M) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (N): Sum[(I)..(M)]
- (O): (N)/[Total (N)]

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Summary of Payroll

Court	Payroll		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Alameda	\$53,446,261	\$52,941,334	\$49,655,539
Alpine	294,657	248,333	193,967
Amador	1,675,732	1,620,086	1,549,721
Butte	6,041,250	6,317,202	6,860,643
Calaveras	1,675,165	1,676,368	1,628,174
Colusa	861,118	883,800	841,818
Contra Costa	24,799,463	24,833,848	24,443,199
Del Norte	1,569,415	1,536,762	1,543,344
El Dorado	4,857,989	4,968,583	4,601,205
Fresno	28,129,323	27,449,870	23,220,885
Glenn	1,027,542	1,080,958	1,179,293
Humboldt	3,875,631	3,626,881	3,700,308
Imperial	5,993,508	6,335,229	5,995,723
Inyo	1,120,494	1,219,647	1,134,299
Kern	26,099,668	25,060,148	21,817,926
Kings	4,549,209	4,400,121	4,111,328
Lake	1,989,273	2,029,880	1,533,921
Lassen	1,923,005	1,824,791	1,713,189
Madera	5,269,338	5,341,744	5,047,741
Marin	9,318,090	9,059,145	8,686,260
Mariposa	565,174	617,822	617,737
Mendocino	3,431,138	3,212,415	2,999,889
Merced	6,401,492	5,962,267	5,799,760
Modoc	641,722	575,379	546,417
Mono	801,156	837,361	827,414
Monterey	11,787,927	12,293,541	11,068,298
Napa	5,871,432	5,600,789	4,980,101
Nevada	3,570,313	3,413,323	3,258,549
Orange	113,609,518	115,117,566	108,702,345
Placer	8,961,526	9,287,884	8,385,338
Plumas	877,216	792,290	723,835
Riverside	61,331,395	64,019,578	60,698,399
Sacramento	48,235,274	49,746,329	44,153,791
San Benito	1,792,653	1,741,721	1,763,213
San Bernardino	56,517,751	56,019,666	52,089,616
San Diego	94,432,313	95,624,137	85,925,807
San Francisco	44,065,703	38,755,030	37,490,945
San Joaquin	18,944,056	17,550,740	15,678,398
San Luis Obispo	9,252,212	8,834,564	8,238,022
San Mateo	22,341,909	22,023,835	20,045,369
Santa Barbara	16,704,919	16,620,004	16,359,422
Santa Clara	55,184,528	54,735,641	52,732,588
Santa Cruz	7,529,528	8,182,488	7,607,928
Shasta	8,872,098	8,860,263	8,803,769
Sierra	308,292	218,724	208,768
Siskiyou	2,902,205	2,759,245	2,499,489

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Summary of Payroll

Court	Payroll		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Solano	14,531,351	13,962,463	11,653,483
Sonoma	14,001,459	13,445,565	12,394,983
Stanislaus	13,318,425	13,142,867	12,049,239
Sutter	3,233,962	3,334,647	2,784,136
Tehama	2,483,621	2,203,720	2,252,405
Trinity	755,214	749,583	816,855
Tulare	11,684,809	11,607,049	10,439,525
Tuolumne	2,257,307	2,185,317	2,193,229
Ventura	23,875,855	24,151,663	21,682,357
Yolo	5,454,996	5,544,346	5,109,655
Yuba	3,172,084	3,139,661	2,942,396
All Courts	\$884,218,663	\$879,324,211	\$815,981,951

Notes:

Provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Summary of Loss Data

Court	Incurred Losses			Incurred Losses Capped at \$75K		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Alameda	\$1,040,744	\$186,052	\$595,830	\$775,084	\$186,052	\$594,036
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	224,906	396	0	75,741	396	0
Butte	13,118	2,814	126,171	13,118	2,814	126,171
Calaveras	0	815	0	0	815	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	624,461	408,308	289,397	450,070	408,308	289,397
Del Norte	19,520	23,646	0	19,520	23,646	0
El Dorado	26,297	23,170	55,699	26,297	23,170	55,699
Fresno	310,343	603,656	422,179	288,962	414,488	422,179
Glenn	0	22,230	21,637	0	22,230	21,637
Humboldt	1,830	96,293	110,700	1,830	86,468	110,700
Imperial	68,474	124,034	10,173	68,474	124,034	10,173
Inyo	0	0	42,437	0	0	42,437
Kern	613,587	423,894	309,425	488,647	345,950	309,425
Kings	147,317	90,756	6,938	136,617	90,756	6,938
Lake	37,485	4,571	18,762	37,485	4,571	18,762
Lassen	1,878	79	0	1,878	79	0
Madera	21,266	200,089	5,485	21,266	148,757	5,485
Marin	1,162	166,867	7,295	1,162	129,021	7,295
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	55,174	351,500	25,336	55,174	205,841	25,336
Merced	4,423	156,648	23,687	4,423	156,648	23,687
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	75,000	75,903	25,602	75,000	75,903	25,602
Monterey	66,197	21,296	176,907	66,197	21,296	176,907
Napa	2,947	13,058	24,095	2,947	13,058	24,095
Nevada	28,371	1,019	55,442	28,371	1,019	55,442
Orange	481,283	732,233	372,981	394,328	552,532	330,984
Placer	139,866	8,514	43,442	129,945	8,514	43,442
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	384,986	560,862	472,839	306,933	505,878	472,839
Sacramento	498,688	209,383	264,117	445,182	203,858	264,117
San Benito	0	2,253	19,029	0	2,253	19,029
San Bernardino	794,657	515,426	330,022	640,654	421,942	330,022
San Diego	1,014,304	859,384	878,451	926,136	842,461	852,054
San Francisco	2,008,806	750,471	431,776	1,194,274	649,485	431,776
San Joaquin	148,454	253,564	331,174	148,454	229,482	278,921
San Luis Obispo	108,096	195,841	401	108,096	172,338	401
San Mateo	465,338	578,596	96,022	288,788	414,943	96,022
Santa Barbara	12,424	194,846	49,196	12,424	194,846	49,196
Santa Clara	908,276	641,007	470,881	626,667	564,173	468,366
Santa Cruz	108,038	26,361	39,755	108,038	26,361	39,755
Shasta	304,645	304,939	55,867	194,150	270,171	55,867
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	158,891	586	51,332	127,600	586	51,332

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Summary of Loss Data

Court	Incurred Losses			Incurred Losses Capped at \$75K		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Solano	235,534	101,090	373,245	235,534	101,090	373,245
Sonoma	135,310	3,412	78,915	111,999	3,412	78,915
Stanislaus	51,469	150,957	140,046	51,469	150,957	140,046
Sutter	138,294	5,603	162	138,294	5,603	162
Tehama	64,710	0	16,000	64,710	0	16,000
Trinity	0	0	246,489	0	0	76,262
Tulare	72,052	56,986	96,633	72,052	56,986	96,633
Tuolumne	42,207	90,600	11,252	42,207	90,600	11,252
Ventura	179,135	47,763	154,625	101,317	47,763	154,174
Yolo	40,132	123,296	12,674	40,132	79,530	12,674
Yuba	0	2,476	746	0	2,476	746
All Courts	11,880,096	9,413,546	7,391,269	9,147,646	8,083,563	7,095,635

Notes:

Provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.



**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Comparison to Prior Allocation

Court	2013-14 Total Allocation (A)	2014-15 Total Allocation (B)	Difference (C)	Percent Change (D)
Alameda	\$1,069,558	\$1,063,406	-\$6,152	-0.58%
Alpine	4,422	3,897	-525	-11.87%
Amador	35,071	37,669	2,598	7.41%
Butte	92,529	116,447	23,918	25.85%
Calaveras	22,659	23,955	1,296	5.72%
Colusa	11,440	12,911	1,470	12.85%
Contra Costa	651,111	648,300	-2,811	-0.43%
Del Norte	27,563	30,468	2,905	10.54%
El Dorado	109,114	87,536	-21,578	-19.78%
Fresno	625,839	657,745	31,906	5.10%
Glenn	18,850	23,901	5,051	26.80%
Humboldt	66,005	94,866	28,860	43.72%
Imperial	188,788	128,149	-60,639	-32.12%
Inyo	26,675	24,586	-2,089	-7.83%
Kern	554,409	642,799	88,390	15.94%
Kings	111,571	111,997	425	0.38%
Lake	36,744	38,192	1,448	3.94%
Lassen	25,253	26,297	1,043	4.13%
Madera	85,310	109,842	24,532	28.76%
Marin	164,396	145,382	-19,013	-11.57%
Mariposa	14,304	9,165	-5,139	-35.93%
Mendocino	107,130	106,294	-836	-0.78%
Merced	116,707	122,928	6,221	5.33%
Modoc	8,910	8,985	75	0.84%
Mono	33,458	41,833	8,375	25.03%
Monterey	171,525	211,439	39,914	23.27%
Napa	73,354	79,844	6,490	8.85%
Nevada	60,563	64,787	4,224	6.97%
Orange	1,204,762	1,185,950	-18,812	-1.56%
Placer	155,109	156,099	990	0.64%
Plumas	15,952	11,998	-3,954	-24.78%
Riverside	915,420	1,008,959	93,539	10.22%
Sacramento	795,445	753,144	-42,300	-5.32%
San Benito	23,840	29,315	5,475	22.97%
San Bernardino	925,974	1,012,334	86,360	9.33%
San Diego	1,392,828	1,825,315	432,487	31.05%
San Francisco	1,298,523	1,256,600	-41,922	-3.23%
San Joaquin	283,900	397,229	113,330	39.92%
San Luis Obispo	179,884	182,220	2,336	1.30%
San Mateo	484,766	490,254	5,488	1.13%
Santa Barbara	245,666	258,450	12,784	5.20%
Santa Clara	1,222,299	1,125,772	-96,527	-7.90%
Santa Cruz	125,753	141,190	15,436	12.27%
Shasta	216,254	249,252	32,998	15.26%
Sierra	4,144	3,891	-253	-6.11%
Siskiyou	86,630	75,392	-11,237	-12.97%

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**Trial Courts**

Comparison to Prior Allocation

Court	2013-14 Total Allocation (A)	2014-15 Total Allocation (B)	Difference (C)	Percent Change (D)
Solano	360,210	365,577	5,367	1.49%
Sonoma	198,106	206,763	8,658	4.37%
Stanislaus	205,272	247,147	41,875	20.40%
Sutter	82,072	73,709	-8,363	-10.19%
Tehama	39,633	48,787	9,154	23.10%
Trinity	10,849	24,264	13,415	123.66%
Tulare	175,483	194,874	19,392	11.05%
Tuolumne	44,807	60,167	15,359	34.28%
Ventura	351,850	333,915	-17,935	-5.10%
Yolo	125,270	101,192	-24,078	-19.22%
Yuba	43,333	42,636	-697	-1.61%
All Courts	\$15,727,291	\$16,536,018	\$808,727	5.14%

Notes:

- (A): From Prior Allocation.
- (B): From Exhibit TC-1.
- (C): (B) - (A)
- (D): (C) / (A)

## Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15 State Judiciary

### Allocation of 2014-15 Costs

Court	2010-11 to 2012-13 Payroll (\$000) (A)	Percent Payroll (B)	2014-15 Indicated Allocation Based on Payroll (C)	2010-11 to 2012-13 Incurred Limited to \$75K (D)	Percent Limited Losses (E)	2014-15 Indicated Allocation Based on Losses (F)	Weighting (G)	2014-15 Weighted Allocation (H)	2014-15 Adjusted Allocation (I)	Allocation of Excess Premium (J)	Allocation of Claims Handling (TPA) Fees (K)	Allocation of Program Admin. (L)	Allocation of Brokerage / Consulting (M)	2014-15 Total Allocation (N)	2014-15 Percent of Allocation (O)
Supreme Court	\$49,432	3.55%	\$29,707	\$52,655	4.85%	\$40,599	31.34%	\$33,121	\$33,572	\$0	\$9,021	\$0	\$1,932	\$44,525	4.02%
1st District Court	43,403	3.12%	26,084	6,486	0.60%	5,001	30.01%	19,756	20,026	0	2,429	0	520	22,975	2.08%
2nd District Court	85,649	6.15%	51,472	55,592	5.13%	42,863	37.64%	48,231	48,889	0	10,706	0	2,293	61,888	5.59%
3rd District Court	27,530	1.98%	16,544	1,592	0.15%	1,227	25.79%	12,595	12,766	0	1,192	0	255	14,214	1.28%
4th District Court	64,099	4.61%	38,521	2,623	0.24%	2,022	34.18%	26,047	26,402	0	2,627	0	563	29,591	2.67%
5th District Court	24,139	1.73%	14,507	5,028	0.46%	3,876	24.68%	11,883	12,045	0	1,547	0	331	13,924	1.26%
6th District Court	18,407	1.32%	11,062	14,224	1.31%	10,967	22.55%	11,041	11,191	0	2,615	0	560	14,367	1.30%
AOC	228,177	16.40%	137,126	425,683	39.25%	328,212	52.19%	236,845	240,076	0	66,870	0	14,322	321,267	29.02%
CJCL	1,642	0.12%	987	0	0.00%	0	10.08%	887	900	0	58	0	12	970	0.09%
CJP	6,770	0.49%	4,068	0	0.00%	0	16.16%	3,411	3,458	0	239	0	51	3,748	0.34%
HCRC	20,318	1.46%	12,210	18,677	1.72%	14,400	23.30%	12,721	12,894	0	3,298	0	706	16,899	1.53%
Trial Court Judges	822,049	59.07%	494,022	502,115	46.29%	387,143	80.00%	408,518	414,091	0	122,388	0	26,213	562,692	50.83%
All Courts	\$1,391,616	100.00%	\$836,310	\$1,084,674	100.00%	\$836,310		\$825,055	\$836,310	\$0	\$222,990	\$0	\$47,760	\$1,107,061	100.00%

Notes:

- (A): From Exhibit J-2.
- (B): (A)/[Total (A)]
- (C): (B) x [Total (C)]. Total (C) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (D): From Exhibit J-3.
- (E): (D)/[Total (D)]
- (F): (E) x [Total (F)]. Total (F) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (G): Based on relative size (according the (A)) of each court. The largest is subjectively set to an 80.00% weight. The weight of all other courts are based on that standard.
- (H): (H) x (F) + [1-(H)] x (G)
- (I): (H) subject to an adjustment of 1.014.
- (J): (B) x [Total (J)]. Total (J) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (K): [(B) x 0.20 + (E) x 0.80] x Total (K). Total (K) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (L): (B) x [Total (L)]. Total (L) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (M): [(B) x 0.20 + (E) x 0.80] x Total (M). Total (M) was provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.
- (N): Sum[(I)..(M)]
- (O): (N)/[Total (N)]

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**State Judiciary**

Summary of Payroll

Court	Payroll		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Supreme Court	\$16,440,622	\$16,528,996	\$16,462,707
1st District Court	14,713,965	14,227,247	14,461,651
2nd District Court	29,000,859	28,292,588	28,355,140
3rd District Court	9,523,461	8,904,605	9,101,608
4th District Court	21,460,074	21,180,762	21,458,205
5th District Court	8,090,786	7,971,118	8,077,326
6th District Court	6,196,125	6,150,370	6,060,724
AOC	76,890,413	76,730,413	74,556,386
CJCL	564,697	500,333	577,208
CJP	2,781,982	2,050,501	1,937,461
HCRC	6,931,680	6,861,450	6,524,977
Trial Court Judges	269,630,549	270,336,632	282,082,263
All Courts	\$462,225,213	\$459,735,015	\$469,655,657

Notes:

Provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**State Judiciary**

Summary of Loss Data

Court	<u>Incurred Losses</u>			<u>Incurred Losses Capped at \$75K</u>		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Supreme Court	\$86	\$52,569	\$0	\$86	\$52,569	\$0
1st District Court	125	6,361	0	125	6,361	0
2nd District Court	48,199	7,393	0	48,199	7,393	0
3rd District Court	0	930	662	0	930	662
4th District Court	2,196	427	0	2,196	427	0
5th District Court	5,028	0	0	5,028	0	0
6th District Court	0	0	14,224	0	0	14,224
AOC	68,561	382,938	52,599	68,561	304,522	52,599
CJCL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CJP	0	0	0	0	0	0
HCRC	0	18,677	0	0	18,677	0
Trial Court Judges	114,531	99,883	537,433	112,114	99,883	290,118
All Courts	238,726	569,178	604,918	236,309	490,762	357,603

Notes:

Provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**State Judiciary**

Comparison to Prior Allocation

Court	2013-14 Total Allocation (A)	2014-15 Total Allocation (B)	Difference (C)	Percent Change (D)
Supreme Court	\$71,058	\$44,525	-\$26,533	-37.34%
1st District Court	22,348	22,975	627	2.81%
2nd District Court	69,858	61,888	-7,971	-11.41%
3rd District Court	14,080	14,214	134	0.95%
4th District Court	39,006	29,591	-9,415	-24.14%
5th District Court	36,653	13,924	-22,729	-62.01%
6th District Court	9,410	14,367	4,956	52.67%
AOC	298,657	321,267	22,610	7.57%
CJCL	0	970	970	NA
CJP	3,657	3,748	91	2.50%
HCRC	26,501	16,899	-9,603	-36.23%
Trial Court Judges	412,812	562,692	149,880	36.31%
All Courts	\$1,004,042	\$1,107,061	\$103,019	10.26%

Notes:

- (A): From Prior Allocation.
- (B): From Exhibit J-1.
- (C): (B) - (A)
- (D): (C) / (A)

**Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program**  
**Workers' Compensation Cost Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15**  
**State Judiciary**

Summary of Payroll

Division	2010-11 to 2012-13 Payroll (\$000) (A)	Percent Payroll (B)	2010-11 to 2012-13 Incurred Limited to \$75K (C)	Percent Limited Losses (D)	2014-15 Claims Handling (E)	2014-15 Program Admin. (F)	2014-15 Brokerage / Consulting (G)
Trial Courts	\$2,579,525	64.96%	\$24,326,843	95.73%	\$1,916,336	\$0	\$410,442
Judiciary	569,566	14.34%	582,559	2.29%	100,602	0	21,547
Trial Court Judges	822,049	20.70%	502,115	1.98%	122,388	0	26,213
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,971,141</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$25,411,517</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>\$2,139,326</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$458,203</b>

Notes:

Provided by Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program.

**Program Highlights – Fiscal Year 2013-2014**

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The Superior Court of California Mono County joined the program effective January 1, 2014. The court was notified of their cost to participate in the program and has agreed to the allocation. With the addition of Mono Court, the trial court membership is 57 trial courts, excluding the Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County.

The JBWCP Advisory Committee increased its membership from seven to 16 members to better represent small, medium and large court membership within each region. Due to the JBWCP program growth and in order to provide a statewide perspective, it was necessary to expand the membership to represent the scope of the program.

The current Committee Chair, David Yamasaki, will relinquish his role as Chair effective 2014, but will continue to participate as a voting member of the JBWCP Committee. The Committee has nominated and selected the Court Executive Officer of the California Superior Court of El Dorado County, Tania Ugrin-Capobianco, to be the new Chair of the Committee.

The JBWCP Program Administrator prepared two requests for proposal (RFP) in compliance with the Judicial Branch Contracting Manual for a risk management consultant and a workers' compensation third party administrator (TPA). After a thorough interview and selection process, Bickmore was selected as the risk management consultant and AIMS was selected as the new workers' compensation TPA, effective October 1, 2014.

- Bickmore is the largest, independent, full service risk management consulting firm in the western United States and has nearly 30 years of experience in all types of public entity self-insurance programs. Bickmore has worked closely with staff in analyzing data trends, developing metrics to reduce losses to JBWCP members, and performing workers' compensation administration oversight and loss control.
- AIMS is an industry-leading preferred provider of Loss Portfolio Management services. They provide claims administration and medical cost containment for public and private entities throughout the United States and Hawaii. They have over 100 clients throughout the State of California that range in size from small utility districts to large-size employers.





## Judicial Council of California · Administrative Office of the Courts

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[www.courts.ca.gov](http://www.courts.ca.gov)

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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 29, 2014

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Title	Agenda Item Type
Judicial Branch Administration: Interim Report on Directive 125	Information Only
Submitted by	Date of Report
Steven Jahr, Administrative Director of the Courts, Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)	June 27, 2014
Curtis L. Child, AOC Chief Operating Officer	Contact
Donna Hershkowitz, Director, AOC Court Operations Special Services Office	Malcolm Franklin, 415-865-8830, <a href="mailto:malcolm.franklin@jud.ca.gov">malcolm.franklin@jud.ca.gov</a>

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### **Executive Summary**

This is an interim report on Directive 125, which directed the Administrative Director of the Courts to return to the Judicial Council with an analysis, defining the necessary emergency response and security functions for the branch and a recommendation on the organizational plan for council approval. The Court Security Advisory Committee charged with, among other things, the responsibility to make recommendations on the necessary emergency response and security functions, was only recently appointed. The committee conducted its introductory meeting on June 18, 2014. The committee has not yet had the opportunity to begin the important work with which it is charged. The committee will be prepared to meet the December 2014 deadline for a final report to the council with recommendations on the functions of the AOC Office of Security.

### **Previous Council Action**

At its December 14, 2012, meeting, the Judicial Council approved the recommendation of the Administrative Director to maintain the AOC Office of Security within the Judicial and Court Operations Services Division, with responsibility for performing the security and emergency response planning functions currently assigned to it and at the current staffing level. It deferred action on creating a Court Security Advisory Committee to review the AOC Office of Security

and make recommendations defining the necessary emergency response and security functions to be performed by the office consistent with Directive 125, pending the council's comprehensive review of advisory groups.

At its April 25, 2013, meeting, as part of the comprehensive review of advisory bodies, the Judicial Council approved the creation of a Court Security Advisory Committee. Subsequently, rule 10.61 establishing the committee was drafted, and was adopted by the Judicial Council at the October 25, 2013, meeting.

### **Implementation Efforts**

As noted above, action on Directive 125 was deferred until the new Court Security Advisory Committee was established and could review the functions and services of the AOC Office of Security and develop a set of recommendations based on its review. Shortly after the October 25, 2013, creation of the committee, the Executive and Planning Committee issued a solicitation for nominations for membership, with nominations due by December 4, 2013. The Chief Justice appointed the members to the committee and announced Judge Thomas Maddock as chair of the committee on February 10, 2014. Consistent with the requirements of rule 10.61 of the California Rules of Court, the committee is composed of 10 members, including 1 appellate justice, 4 trial court judges, 1 appellate court administrator, and 4 trial court administrators, 1 of whom is a member of the Court Facilities Advisory Committee, and 1 who is a member of the Court Facilities Modification Advisory Committee.

The committee held its first meeting on June 18, 2014. This was a one-hour introductory meeting at which the chair briefly discussed plans for the committee's work for the coming year, including the committee's obligation to meet the December 2014 deadline for recommendations as to the appropriate functions of the AOC Office of Security. The committee will have an in-person meeting in September and is committed to meeting the December deadline.

### **Next Steps**

The Court Security Advisory Committee will report back to the Judicial Council in December 2014 on recommendations for necessary emergency response and security functions to be performed by the AOC Office of Security.

### **Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives**

This report supports Goal III, Modernization of Management and Administration, as it relates to work to ensure the safety and security of the work environment, and develop emergency and continuity of business plans for times of crisis or natural disaster. It also supports Goal VI, Branchwide Infrastructure for Service Excellence, as it relates to work to provide and maintain safe, dignified, and fully functional facilities for conducting court business.

## **Attachments and Links**

1. Link A: Admin. Off. of Cts., Judicial Council Directives, [www.courts.ca.gov/19567.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/19567.htm)  
(as of June 9, 2014)
2. Link B: Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Groups, [www.courts.ca.gov/3046.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/3046.htm)  
(as of June 9, 2014)

