



## JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue • San Francisco, California 94102-3688  
Telephone 415-865-4200 • Fax 415-865-4205 • TDD 415-865-4272

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### MEMORANDUM

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**Date**

March 23, 2015

**Action Requested**

Action Required

**To**

Family and Juvenile Law Advisory  
Committee

**Deadline**

March 26, 2015

**From**

Anna Maves, Senior Attorney  
Center for Families, Children & the Courts

**Contact**

Anna L. Maves, Senior Attorney  
916-263-8624  
anna.maves@jud.ca.gov

**Subject**

Child Support: Base Funding Allocation for  
Fiscal Year 2015–2016 for the Child Support  
Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator  
Program

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#### **Allocation of funding for FY 2015–2016 for the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program**

The Judicial Council is responsible for the allocation of base program funding at the beginning of each fiscal year. In 1997, the Judicial Council established staffing standards for child support commissioners based on the number of local child support agency cases that have established child support orders<sup>1</sup>. In addition, under an established procedure described in the standard agreement with each superior court, questionnaires are sent annually to each court requesting the information needed to evaluate appropriate funding levels in case of any exceptional needs. In the questionnaires, courts make requests for additional funds and requests to reduce base funds or federal drawdown participation.

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<sup>1</sup> Attached is the 1997 Judicial Council Report which established the funding and standards for the child support commissioners and family law facilitators.

Statewide program funding for FY 2015–2016 is the same amount as for FY 2014–2015<sup>2</sup>. Based on the questionnaires<sup>3</sup> received by the courts, there is an additional \$570,129 in base funds and \$451,264 in federal drawdown funds for the child support commissioners and \$222,216 in base funds and \$90,716 in federal drawdown funds for family law facilitators in previously unallocated funds and funds that courts have requested to return available for allocation.

Based on the request made by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee during the February 23, 2015 meeting attached are financial reports that provide detail information regarding the current allocation of base funds and federal drawdown funds, the request made by each of the courts for funding for FY 2015-2016 for the child support commissioner and family law facilitator, and the proposed allocation of the additional available funds under each of the options listed below.

1. Allocation for funding for FY 2015–2016 of child support commissioners and allocation for funding for FY 2015–2016 of family law facilitators:
  - a. Recommend that courts be provided with the same level of based funding and federal drawdown less any amount a court indicated that they wish to relinquish for both the Child Support Commissioner Program and Family Law Facilitator Program as in FY 2014–2015 and allocate additional available base and federal drawdown funds among all the courts requesting additional funds proportionate to their share of the total base funding. This alternative would keep courts consistent with what they received in the prior fiscal year and provide all courts who have requested additional funds with some additional funds. This alternative, however, would not take into account the courts historic spending patterns and may result in a greater risk that those funds would go unspent and revert to the General Fund. There been no indication from the funder that the agencies has failed to meet their federal time standards by the use of this traditional method of allocation.
  - b. Recommend that courts be provided with the same level of based funding and federal drawdown less any amount a court indicated that they wish to relinquish for both the Child Support Commissioner Program and Family Law Facilitator Program as in FY 2014–2015. Identify courts requesting additional funding for each of the programs who have spent all of the funds allocated to them in the

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<sup>2</sup> The Judicial Council Report which allocated funding for FY 2014-2015 can be found at: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20140425-itemC.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The template for the funding questionnaires for the child support commissioner and family law facilitator are attached. Exhibit F is the budget provided by the court.

three most recent fiscal years and allocate funds proportionate to their share of the total base funding. This option would keep all courts consistent with the funds they received in the prior fiscal year and provide some additional funds to courts who had demonstrated a need for additional funds and who have consistently spent all of the funds allocated to them. This option would also help ensure that all funds are spent and not reverted to the General Fund. With regard to the Child Support Commissioner Program, of the 9 courts who failed to spend all of the funds allocated in the three most recent fiscal years, 4 courts have requested no additional funds and one court requested to return federal drawdown funds. With regard to the Family Law Facilitator Program, of the 11 courts who failed to spend all of the funds allocated in the three most recent fiscal years, 6 courts requested no additional funds, one court requested to return base funding and one court requested to return federal drawdown funds.

2. Formation of a working group to review the funding methodology for this child support commissioner and family law facilitator program:

Some committee members expressed an interest in the formation of a working group to review the methodology for allocating funds to the child support commissioners and family law facilitators. This methodology would include such considerations as local child support agency caseload, historical spending, geographic limitations, contract commissioner and family law facilitator positions, minimum funding, efficiencies, compliance with federal performance standards, and such other considerations as appropriate.

Options available include:

- a. Developing a working group to review the current funding methodology and determine whether it appropriately allocates the limited funds available for each of the child support commissioner and family law facilitator programs. If it determines that the methodology is insufficient, make recommendations to the Judicial Council regarding a new funding methodology.
- b. Continuing to allocate funding for future fiscal years under the Judicial Council's current funding methodology as courts are currently in compliance with federal performance standards and the funder has not expressed concern.

## **Summary**

In order for the committee to recommend AB 1058 grant allocations to the Judicial Council, staff request that the committee:

1. Recommend allocations for FY 2015–2016 for the child support commissioners and family law facilitators;
2. Determine whether it would be appropriate to form a working group regarding funding methodology.
3. Direct staff to prepare a Judicial Council report including allocation tables with recommended funding for midyear allocation for FY 2014–2015 and allocation for FY 2015–2016 for the approval of the committee co-chairs.

**ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS**  
Report Summary

**Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee**

May 2, 1997

**SUBJECT: Child Support Commissioner and Facilitator Allocation  
Funding (Action Required)**

Family Code section 4252 requires the Judicial Council to establish minimum qualifications, caseload, case processing, and staffing standards for child support commissioners. A cooperative agreement between the council and the Department of Social Services provides funding for child support commissioners and facilitators; the council is required to allocate this funding among the courts.

Attached to this memorandum is the report prepared by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee, which makes recommendations on these and related matters involving child support commissioners and facilitators.

**Recommendation**

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council:

1. Approve the attached Title IV-D report (see Attachment B) on Commissioner Workload, Qualifications, and Allocation; Support Staff Minimum Levels; and Future Statistical Studies, which includes the following actions:
  - a. Establish the minimum qualifications for a commissioner, requiring five years' practice and experience in family law matters that may include Title IV-D child support matters (see pp. 1-2 of the Title IV-D report);
  - b. Require that commissioners receive ongoing education pursuant to a plan to be jointly developed by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee and the Center for Judicial Education and Research (see p. 2 of the Title IV-D report);
  - c. Establish a workload of 250 cases per week for a commissioner hearing Title IV-D child support matters (see pp. 4-9 and 16-17 of the Title IV-D report);

- d. Establish a minimum support staff figure of one courtroom clerk, one bailiff, four file clerks, and one court reporter (see pp. 5 and 11–12 of the Title IV-D report);
  - e. Allocate the funding for the 50 commissioner positions based on the active pending caseload of Title IV-D child support cases in each county (see p. 10 of the Title IV-D report and Attachment A to this memorandum);
  - f. Allocate the funding for the facilitator position using the same criteria as the allocation for the commissioner funding (see Attachment A to this memorandum); and
  - g. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to develop statistics that would facilitate the prediction of caseload and the resources needed to work with this caseload (see pp. 15–16 of the Title IV- D report).
2. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to monitor the allocation of commissioners and facilitators and to recommend to the council reallocations as necessary to meet the needs of changes in caseload; and
  3. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to prepare the commissioner qualifications, educational requirements for commissioners and facilitators, caseload processing standards, and support staff levels as draft standards of judicial administration for submission to the Rules and Projects Committee to be circulated for comment.

**THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS**  
303 Second Street, South Tower  
San Francisco, California 94107  
415-396-9130

**TO:** Members of the Judicial Council

**FROM:** Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee  
Hon. Leonard Edwards and Hon. Mary Ann Grilli, Co-Chairs  
Michael A. Fischer and Diane Nunn, Committee Counsel

**DATE:** May 2, 1997

**SUBJECT:** Child Support Commissioner and Facilitator Allocation  
Funding (Action Required)

**Background**

Statutes 1996, chapter 957 (Assem. Bill 1058 (Speier)) added Family Code section 4252 to read, in part:

- (b) The Judicial Council shall do all of the following:
  - (1) Establish minimum qualifications for child support commissioners.
  - ...
  - (2) Establish caseload, case processing, and staffing standards for child support commissioners on or before April 1, 1997, which shall set forth the maximum number of cases that each child support commissioner can process. These standards shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised by the Judicial Council every two years.

Attached to this memorandum is the report prepared by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee, which makes recommendations on these and other related matters implementing AB 1058. This bill made several changes to Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement.

## Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement

Title IV-D of the Federal Social Security Act provides that as a condition for receiving federal funding for welfare, each state must have a state plan for child support enforcement. The requirements imposed by this title are detailed. Each state's program is to be run by a single state agency. In California, the single state agency is the Department of Social Services, which uses each county's district attorney's office to handle the actual enforcement duties.

In addition to imposing requirements on the program, the federal government provides funding in the form of "federal financial participation" (FFP), which covers two-thirds of all eligible costs. The remaining one-third of the cost is to be paid for by either the state or a local entity. FFP is available only if an agency contracts by means of a "cooperative agreement" with the single state agency or with the local district attorney's office.

In approximately 22 counties, there are cooperative agreements between the local district attorney's office and the court to provide for funding for the court's activities in hearing and processing Title IV-D child support actions. Two-thirds of the cost of these agreements come from the federal government and one-third from the district attorney's office.

### Effect of AB 1058

AB 1058 was the result of the recommendation of the Governor's Child Support Court Task Force. The primary funding recommendation of that group was the requirement that each county provide a commissioner to hear Title IV-D child support actions (Fam. Code, § 4251) and each county provide an office of family law facilitator (Fam. Code, § 10002). The requirement of a commissioner was imposed because FFP is not available for either a judge or the support staff for a judge hearing Title IV-D child support actions while the funding is available for a commissioner and the commissioner's support staff.

In addition, there is funding provided by the Department of Social Services through a cooperative agreement with the Judicial Council to provide funding for both the commissioner and the facilitator. The establishment of funding through the council is preferable to the present situation where the source of the funding—the local district attorney's office—is one of the litigators in the court being funded.

AB 1058 also makes a number of changes to the practice of child support enforcement and requires the council to adopt implementing rules and forms. (This is the subject of another report, Family Law Rules and Forms, being considered by the council at this meeting.)



### Advisory committee recommendation

This report was prepared by the Family Law Subcommittee of the Judicial Council's Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee. The members of Family Law Subcommittee are listed in Appendix A to the report. The subcommittee was assisted by a subcommittee established of some Family Law Subcommittee members with additional advisory members. The members of this AB 1058 subcommittee are listed in Appendix B to the attached Title IV-D report. Comments on allocation and workload were solicited from the courts by means of two questionnaires, one sent in February 1997 and one sent in April 1997.

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee is holding a telephone meeting on May 5 to consider any requested revisions to the allocation schedule that were received from the courts. The affected courts have been invited to participate in that meeting. Any recommended modifications to the allocation will be presented to the council by means of a fax on May 12 in order to be considered in advance of the council meeting.

The recommendations made in the Title IV-D report are summarized in the recommendation section of this memorandum. It should be noted that some of the recommendations could appropriately be made into standards of judicial administration. Because this project will be fully launched on July 1, 1997, the committee is recommending that formal proposal and action on proposed standards be deferred until feedback from the to-be-hired commissioners and facilitators is obtained. A report seeking formal public comment on the standards will be presented to the Rules and Projects Committee by the advisory committee in December 1997, based on the experience of the commissioners and facilitators during the first months of the program.

### Recommendation

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council:

1. Approve the attached Title IV-D report (see Attachment B) on Commissioner Workload, Qualifications, and Allocation; Support Staff Minimum Levels; and Future Statistical Studies, which includes the following actions:
  - a. Establish the minimum qualifications for a commissioner, requiring five years' practice and experience in family law matters that may include Title IV-D child support matters (see pp. 1-2 of the Title IV-D report);
  - b. Require that commissioners receive ongoing education pursuant to a plan to be jointly developed by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee

and the Center for Judicial Education and Research (see p. 2 of the Title IV-D report);

- c. Establish a workload of 250 cases per week for a commissioner hearing Title IV-D child support matters (see pp. 4–9 and 16–17 of the Title IV-D report);
  - d. Establish a minimum support staff figure of one courtroom clerk, one bailiff, four file clerks, and one court reporter (see pp. 5 and 11–12 of the Title IV-D report);
  - e. Allocate the funding for the 50 commissioner positions based on the active pending caseload of Title IV-D child support cases in each county (see p. 10 of the Title IV-D report and Attachment A to this memorandum);
  - f. Allocate the funding for the facilitator position using the same criteria as the allocation for the commissioner funding (see Attachment A to this memorandum); and
  - g. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to develop statistics that would facilitate the prediction of caseload and the resources needed to work with this caseload (see pp. 15–16 of the Title IV- D report).
2. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to monitor the allocation of commissioners and facilitators and to recommend to the council reallocations as necessary to meet the needs of changes in caseload; and
  3. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to prepare the commissioner qualifications, educational requirements for commissioners and facilitators, caseload processing standards, and support staff levels as draft standards of judicial administration for submission to the Rules and Projects Committee to be circulated for comment.

#### Attachments

**ATTACHMENT A**

County	FY 1995-96 Active Caseload*	Comm. FTE Alloc.	Commissioner – June 1997	Commissioner – FY 1997-98	Facilitator – June 1997	Facilitator – FY 1997-98
Alameda	48,103	1.9	\$95,000	\$1,140,000	\$94,050	\$308,560
Alpine	111	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Amador	1,608	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Butte	8,582	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Calaveras	1,919	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Colusa	821	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Contra Costa	38,666	1.5	\$75,000	\$900,000	\$74,250	\$243,600
Del Norte	3,024	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
El Dorado	8,720	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Fresno	61,224	2.3	\$115,000	\$1,380,000	\$113,850	\$373,520
Glenn	1,715	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Humboldt	6,158	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Imperial	7,907	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Inyo	1,540	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Kern	50,318	1.9	\$95,000	\$1,140,000	\$94,050	\$308,560
Kings	9,132	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Lake	3,377	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Lassen	1,529	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Los Angeles	226,752	8.8	\$440,000	\$5,280,000	\$435,600	\$1,429,120
Madera	5,765	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Marin	3,840	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Mariposa	794	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Mendocino	4,110	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Merced	13,858	0.5	\$25,000	\$300,000	\$24,750	\$81,200
Modoc	739	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Mono	224	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Monterey	13,470	0.5	\$25,000	\$300,000	\$24,750	\$81,200
Napa	4,231	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Nevada	5,261	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Orange	73,686	2.8	\$140,000	\$1,680,000	\$138,600	\$454,720
Placer	6,030	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Plumas	762	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Riverside	80,119	3.1	\$155,000	\$1,860,000	\$153,450	\$503,440
Sacramento	35,237	1.3	\$65,000	\$780,000	\$64,350	\$211,120
San Benito	2,400	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720

\* This figure is based on data reported by district attorney offices to the Department of Social Services.

## ATTACHMENT A

County	FY 1995-96 Active Caseload	Comm. FTE Alloc.	Commissioner – June 1997	Commissioner – FY 1997-98	Facilitator – June 1997	Facilitator – FY 1997-98
San Bern.	41,584	1.6	\$80,000	\$960,000	\$79,200	\$259,840
San Diego	54,751	2.1	\$105,000	\$1,260,000	\$103,950	\$341,040
San Fran.	28,302	1.1	\$55,000	\$660,000	\$54,450	\$178,640
San Joaquin	32,532	1.2	\$60,000	\$720,000	\$59,400	\$194,880
San Luis Ob.	6,991	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
San Mateo	14,447	0.5	\$25,000	\$300,000	\$24,750	\$81,200
Santa Barb.	21,364	0.8	\$40,000	\$480,000	\$39,600	\$129,920
Santa Clara	49,128	1.9	\$95,000	\$1,140,000	\$94,050	\$308,560
Santa Cruz	5,196	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Shasta	15,807	0.6	\$30,000	\$360,000	\$29,700	\$97,440
Sierra	160	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Siskiyou	4,015	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Solano	16,348	0.6	\$30,000	\$360,000	\$29,700	\$97,440
Sonoma	18,320	0.7	\$35,000	\$420,000	\$34,650	\$113,680
Stanislaus	25,495	0.9	\$45,000	\$540,000	\$44,550	\$146,160
Sutter	5,211	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Tehama	4,321	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Trinity	1,075	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Tulare	26,837	1.0	\$50,000	\$600,000	\$49,500	\$162,400
Tuolumne	3,139	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Ventura	35,077	1.3	\$65,000	\$780,000	\$64,350	\$211,120
Yolo	9,051	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
Yuba	6,271	0.3	\$15,000	\$180,000	\$14,850	\$48,720
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154,154</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>\$2,470,000</b>	<b>\$29,640,000</b>	<b>\$2,445,300</b>	<b>\$8,022,560</b>

Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement  
Commissioner Workload, Qualifications,  
and Allocation  
Support Staff Minimum Levels  
Future Statistical Studies

Judicial Council of California  
Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee Draft  
April 1997

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## I. Introduction

This report is prepared pursuant to Family Code section 4252, which provides, in part:

(b) The Judicial Council shall do all of the following:  
(1) Establish minimum qualifications for child support commissioners.

...

(2) Establish caseload, case processing, and staffing standards for child support commissioners on or before April 1, 1997, which shall set forth the maximum number of cases that each child support commissioner can process. These standards shall be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised by the Judicial Council every two years.

This report was prepared by the Family Law Subcommittee of the Judicial Council's Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee, the body charged with implementing Statutes of 1996, chapter 957 (Assembly Bill 1058). The report has been approved by the Judicial Council. The members of the Family Law Subcommittee are listed in Appendix A. The subcommittee was assisted by the AB 1058 subcommittee, which consisted of some Family Law Subcommittee members and additional advisory members. The members of this AB 1058 subcommittee are listed in Appendix B.

This report is preliminary in nature, and the statistics currently available concerning workload for family law commissioners is sparse. The cooperative agreement between the Judicial Council and the Department of Social Services, which is the primary implementation document for AB 1058, provides that the council is to recommend to the Department of Social Services methods to gather statistical information that can be used to predict future needs of the child support enforcement system. This report also serves this recommending function, in part. It is anticipated that the council will provide more specific data concerning workload in time for the fiscal year 1998-99 budget process.

## II. Minimum qualifications for commissioner

A judge of the superior court must have at least 10 years of practice prior to the appointment. (See Cal. Const., art. 6, § 15.) A judge of the municipal court requires five years of practice and can, if assigned as a judge of the superior court, hear family law matters.

The appointment of commissioners to hear family law matters is sometimes viewed critically because it can lead to the appearance of providing less importance to those cases than to the cases heard by a judge. It should be noted, though, that in many superior courts currently using commissioners for family law matters, the commissioner is a highly qualified individual who not only has the same length of practice experience as a superior court judge, but also has extensive family law experience and expertise, both before taking the bench and afterwards. These commissioners are highly specialized and experienced family law adjudicators.

Whatever the policy reasons for and against the appointment of commissioners, however, the federal government will not provide funding for superior court judges who hear child support matters, nor will it provide funding for the support staff for that judge. It will, however, provide two-thirds of the funding for a commissioner hearing child support matters, and it will provide funding for that commissioner's support staff as well. Thus, AB 1058 requires the use of commissioners to hear these matters.

Since a municipal court judge is assignable to hear family law matters, it would be appropriate to set the same requirement for a commissioner, with the added provision of experience in family law matters that may include Title IV-D child support matters. This will also permit the more rural counties to find a commissioner. A court is, of course, free to impose additional qualification standards.

In addition, AB 1058 requires that commissioners receive ongoing education (Fam. Code, § 4252(b)(2)). The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee is studying the form and content of appropriate education for these commissioners and will be developing a program for them in conjunction with the Center for Judicial Education and Research. Each commissioner hired under this program will be required to participate in such education programs as are specified by these two groups.

### III. Department of Social Services 1994 Survey

In April 1994, the Department of Social Services surveyed counties to determine how much time was spent hearing Title IV-D child support matters. In the counties that responded to the survey, it was indicated that approximately 750 hours per week was spent by judges and commissioners in hearing these matters.

The workload figures did not include reports from the counties listed in Table 1. These non-reporting counties had a total active caseload in 1994 of 197,787 cases.



Table 1 - Counties Not Responding to 1994 Workload Report

County Name	1994 Active Caseload
Butte	9,757
Glenn	1,209
Kings	7,489
Lassen	671
Los Angeles	156,835
Mariposa	618
San Benito	1,471
Santa Cruz	5,217
Shasta	11,564
Trinity	829
Tuolumne	2,127
Total Caseload	197,787

The total active caseload for *all* counties for 1994 was 814,165, so the workload of 750 hours represents a workload for an active caseload of 616,378 (814,165 – 197,787). Assuming that workload is best related to the active caseload, this results in a workload for all counties of 991 hours in 1994. Extrapolating this data to the end of June 1996 (with a total active caseload of 1,157,174) results in a workload of 1409 hours per week. A child support commissioner must also be involved in reviewing and signing default orders, overseeing the processing of papers, and participating in general court activities. Accordingly, the commissioner's case-related time available is 30 hours a week, which involves six hours of hearings each day. The 1,409 hours thus needed, based strictly on the 1994 figures, would result in a need for 47 commissioners.

These figures, though, are likely to be understated for several reasons:

- 25 percent of the counties responding to the 1994 survey reported that there was a delay in the court's ability to hear Title IV-D cases, and in only two of the 12 counties reporting a delay was the length of the delay less than four weeks.
- The figures are totals and do not take into account the extra time required because some courts do not have a full-time workload for a commissioner. In the smaller counties, a commissioner might not have sufficient workload for a full or even a half day of hearings, or must travel to several counties resulting in a loss of potential hearing time.

- The figures do not take into account the added hearing time and contested proceedings that are likely to result from the reforms enacted by AB 1058<sup>1</sup> and federal welfare reform (The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996).<sup>2</sup>

#### IV. Informal 1997 Telephone Survey

The Administrative Office of the Courts conducted a telephone survey of eight courts that already employ a child support commissioner. These counties stated that they were handling, on average, 323 child support enforcement cases a week per full-time commissioner. Most of the counties did not have statistics concerning how many of the cases involved establishing a child support obligation, how many involved enforcement action, and how many involved modification of an existing order. Sacramento County noted that approximately one-half of its cases are establishment, one-quarter are modifications, and one-quarter are enforcement. That county also noted that modifications take two to three times as long as the other two types of cases. The number of cases per week handled in each county is shown in Table 2. Some counties also establish default judgments by declaration while others calendar the default matters for a hearing. This can result in different amounts of time spent in establishing a default.

Table 2 - Number of Cases Handled Per Week

County	No. of Cases Per Week
Fresno	225-250
Los Angeles	300-500
Sacramento	325
San Diego	500
San Francisco	200
San Mateo	500
Solano	150-300
Stanislaus	200
Average	323

Each county was also asked about the support staff that was used in each courtroom or otherwise in the clerk's office to support the work of the courtroom.

<sup>1</sup> Because the proposed default judgment is now served with the petition, it is anticipated that more answers are likely to be filed since the noncustodial parent is likely to be better aware of the amount that is probably to be ordered in his or her case. In addition, the availability of the facilitation office also means that persons who wish to contest the proceedings will now be better informed of the procedures and how to use them.

<sup>2</sup> Under this act, the recipient parent has a greater incentive to cooperate in the establishment of a support obligation and, thus, more cases are likely to be filed seeking support.

The numbers reported by each court, based on support staff per full-time-equivalent (FTE) commissioner position is given in Table 3.

Table 3 - Support Staff Per Full-Time-Equivalent Commissioner Position

County	Courtroom Clerks	Bailiffs	File Clerks
Fresno	2	1	5
Los Angeles	2	1	8
Sacramento	2	1	4
San Francisco	1	1	5
San Mateo	1	1	4
Solano	1	1	4
Average	1.5	1	5

As can be seen from Table 3, the workload of a child support commissioner courtroom is very paper intensive resulting in the need for extensive support staff. For example, there are three orders that generally result from each establishment case – the child support order itself, the health insurance assignment, and the wage assignment. In addition to the support staff listed in Table 3, some courts also have secretaries from the district attorney’s family support division who type up orders in the courtroom at the conclusion of each hearing.

There is reporting of the proceedings in all courtrooms surveyed. With the recent decision of the superior court in *California Court Reporters Association, et. al v. Judicial Council, et al.*, enjoining the council from authorizing or causing the expenditure of public funds on electronic recording, each court is likely to require the use of a court reporter as well.

The workload figures given in Table 2, above, vary from court to court based on a variety of factors. In most courts, the cases are reviewed in advance of the hearing. In some cases, the commissioners reported that the workload was heavy and some took cases home to review them the evening before the hearing.

In some of the courts, there is a significant number of non-English-speaking defendants. The council is considering a recommendation to survey the language needs of the courts in these cases. For the present, the number of different languages and the relative unavailability of interpreters result in fewer cases being handled per day. In addition, since the custodial parent is now able to be a party in this action, the burden of providing interpreting services for a number of different languages and dialects is likely to increase.

Another variable factor is the level of acrimony in each case either between the parents or between the payor parent and the district attorney’s office. Practices in

district attorney family support divisions vary from county to county concerning how aggressively cases are handled. While more aggressively handled cases may result in a greater number of cases being settled without court process, those cases that do go to court may take more court time. This is another issue that will be recommended for future study to determine the effect on case processing.

The workload figures gathered to date all involve activities prior to the implementation of Assembly Bill 1058. Several issues involved in that legislation are likely to have an effect on the commissioners' workload, although it is not yet known what the effect will be. The following parts of Assembly Bill 1058 will be recommended for further study to determine the effect on workload:

- The custodial parent as a party
- Presumed level of support
- Easy set-aside of defaults (as to the order amount)
- Greater knowledge of litigants due to the facilitation offices
- Administrative issuance of earnings assignments and writs of execution<sup>3</sup>

Another workload issue that is not reflected in the above processing information concerns defaults. In Solano County, statistics kept by the Child Support Referee indicate that (1) during the first 14 months of the program in that county, nearly 800 cases per month went by default requiring a signed order, and (2) processing these cases took approximately six hours per month of referee time. In Los Angeles, approximately 4,000 cases per month go to judgment by default, all needing some commissioner review and a signature. The council is considering collecting statistics on this subject and studying the matter further to determine the most efficient manner of handling these cases.

#### V. Court estimates of need

A questionnaire was sent to each county by the Administrative Office of the Courts asking them several questions concerning AB 1058, including questions concerning the commissioner workload and support staff. A copy of the questionnaire is attached as Attachment C. The results of the questionnaire concerning commissioners are summarized below.

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<sup>3</sup> While there will be less paperwork per case for the courts, there are likely to be an increased number of hearings resulting from this procedure.

A. Number of cases per commissioner

Courts were asked to estimate the maximum number of cases a commissioner can handle and whether there should be a different standard for establishment, modification, and enforcement cases. Twenty-one counties responded giving an actual number of cases that can be handled per commissioner. These responses are summarized in Table 4, below, and show that on average the responding counties believe a commissioner should be able to process 242 cases per week.

Table 4 - Maximum Number of Cases per Week

County	Maximum Number of Cases per Week
Alameda	200
Contra Costa	200
Fresno	300 <sup>4</sup>
Imperial	300
Kings	240
Los Angeles	340
Madera	200
Marin	200
Merced	150
Napa	100
Orange	200
Placer	225
Sacramento	267
San Benito	400
San Francisco	160
San Joaquin	250
Santa Clara	250
Santa Cruz	200
Sonoma	375
Tulare	250
Ventura	275
Average	242

<sup>4</sup> This assumes DA support staff to work with the parents to attempt to reach an agreement prior to the court hearing.

Counties generally expressed great uncertainty as to the number of cases a commissioner could handle on average. A preliminary list of variables that are not yet known are as follows:

- How many cases will be contested, especially given the new provisions of AB 1058 (e.g., providing a copy of the proposed judgment with the petition)
- How many parties are represented by counsel (and the effect of the family law facilitators)
- Effect of number of support staff provided for commissioner including document examiner and clerks
- The level of acrimony between the parents in a case
- Whether a commissioner is part time or full time
- Policies of the district attorney family support division
- The mix of establishment, modification, and enforcement cases
- Effect of custody and visitation issues and restraining orders now that the custodial parent is a party under AB 1058
- Impact of State Licensing Information Match (SLIM), especially drivers' licenses.<sup>5</sup>

Counties were also asked whether establishment hearings should be given a different weight than enforcement hearings. In the initial hearing in a case, there are several issues involved, including whether the respondent/defendant is the parent of the child and what the proper amount of support is under the guideline. These issues are normally not part of an enforcement action. Of those courts responding to this question:

- Eleven stated that establishment, modification, and enforcement actions should all be given the same weight

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<sup>5</sup> Stanislaus County reports an increase of five cases per week attributable to the SLIM program, and San Diego County notes that 15 out of the 50 cases on calendar per day have involved SLIM issues over the last six months. Sacramento County also notes an increase in cases due to the SLIM program. These figures may drop off once the initial cases are handled but it may take several years until this occurs.

- Six courts stated establishment takes the greatest amount of time
- Two courts said enforcement takes the greatest amount of time
- Two courts noted that enforcement and modification take more time than establishment
- One court said modification took the greatest amount of time.

The various responses show that without substantial data-gathering, it is not known whether establishment, enforcement, or modification takes more time. This data cannot be determined at present and must also await an accurate method to determine what mix of workload any particular court is likely to receive in any particular year from its Title IV-D cases. However, the collection of data on this subject in the future could prove fruitful as a means of more accurately determining the number and, especially, the distribution of commissioners.

**B. Number of commissioners needed and able to be accommodated**

Each court was also asked how many commissioners it believed was needed to handle its Title IV-D workload taking into account not only the workload itself but the ability of the court to accommodate the commissioners and support staff. The results are summarized in the third column of Table 5. Those courts whose entry is blank did not submit an estimate.

The numbers presented in Table 5 represent estimates of court executives and in many cases are based on the understanding of what the procedures will require rather than experience under the new system. Also, some courts either did not include a request or did not respond to the questionnaire. The second column of Table 5 takes the full requests received, extrapolates a statewide figure using active Title IV-D caseload, and then reallocates the number of commissioners to each county based on the statewide figure. In addition, a minimum value of .3 commissioner is used for the smallest counties.

The total commissioners thus allocated in this method work out to be approximately 49.4. (Fifty commissioners are provided for in the budget.)

Table 5 – Commissioners Requested and Potential Allocation

County	Caseload <sup>6</sup>	Alloc. <sup>7</sup>	Request	County	Caseload	Alloc.	Request
Alameda	48,103	1.9	0.60	Orange	73,686	2.8	2.00
Alpine	111	0.3		Placer	6,030	0.3	0.60
Amador	1,608	0.3	0.30	Plumas	762	0.3	0.25
Butte	8,582	0.3	1.00	Riverside	80,119	3.1	3.00
Calaveras	1,919	0.3	0.30	Sacramento	35,237	1.3	2.00
Colusa	821	0.3		San Benito	2,400	0.3	0.05
Contra Costa	38,666	1.5	1.00	San Bern.	41,584	1.6	1.00
Del Norte	3,024	0.3		San Diego	54,751	2.1	1.00
El Dorado	8,720	0.3	0.40	San Fran.	28,302	1.1	1.00
Fresno	61,224	2.3	3.00	San Joaquin	32,532	1.2	1.00
Glenn	1,715	0.3		San Luis Obispo	6,991	0.3	0.50
Humboldt	6,158	0.3		San Mateo	14,447	0.5	0.65
Imperial	7,907	0.3	0.60	Santa Barb.	21,364	0.8	0.50
Inyo	1,540	0.3		Santa Clara	49,128	1.9	2.00
Kern	50,318	1.9		Santa Cruz	5,196	0.3	0.50
Kings	9,132	0.3	1.00	Shasta	15,807	0.6	2.00
Lake	3,377	0.3	0.12	Sierra	160	0.3	
Lassen	1,529	0.3		Siskiyou	4,015	0.3	0.30
Los Angeles	226,752	8.8	9.00	Solano	16,348	0.6	
Madera	5,765	0.3	0.55	Sonoma	18,320	0.7	0.87
Marin	3,840	0.3	0.50	Stanislaus	25,495	0.9	2.00
Mariposa	794	0.3		Sutter	5,211	0.3	
Mendocino	4,110	0.3		Tehama	4,321	0.3	0.50
Merced	13,858	0.5	0.60	Trinity	1,075	0.3	
Modoc	739	0.3		Tulare	26,837	1.0	1.00
Mono	224	0.3	0.20	Tuolumne	3,139	0.3	0.40
Monterey	13,470	0.5		Ventura	35,077	1.3	1.00
Napa	4,231	0.3	0.60	Yolo	9,051	0.3	0.50
Nevada	5,261	0.3	0.40	Yuba	6,271	0.3	

<sup>6</sup> Caseload is based on active caseload reported by the district attorney and consists of the cases for which a non-custodial parent has been located and a support order established or reserved. It is submitted that this figure represents the most useful figure for estimating workload of a court because active cases represent not only those cases that will generate enforcement action, but represents a good method of determining the number of new establishment cases a court is likely to get in any particular year. The statewide total is 1,157,254.

The allocation figure is based on total caseload of the counties responding to the questionnaire divided by the total number of positions requested. In addition, a minimum of .3 commissioner has been established for the very smallest counties which takes into account the issues concerning less than full calendars and the need for travel between counties.



It is anticipated that the allocation of commissioners will generally be based on this table. In some cases, a county may not need the full number of positions allocated to it. In that event, it is recommended that the amount not utilized by that county be allocated to another county that needs the additional amount, subject to an overall allocation of 50 total FTE positions. Other modifications may be made based on supplemental data received.

C. Support staff, equipment, and facilities

The workload of a commissioner under Title IV-D is very paper intensive. Considerably more paper goes through the court and needs to be processed than in the average case. And the amount of paper is likely to increase as additional federal requirements are imposed and the requirements of AB 1058 appear.

As indicated above, the average full-time equivalent commissioner position utilizes the following support staff: courtroom clerks – 1.5; bailiffs – 1; file clerks – 5, court reporters<sup>8</sup> – 1.5. These numbers appear appropriate. Nonetheless, it would appear that some courts are able to function with somewhat less than the number of support staff indicated here perhaps due both to the types of cases brought by the district attorney and the degree of assistance provided to the litigants by various existing organizations. Thus an appropriate minimum level of support staff would consist of the following:

- one courtroom clerk
- one bailiff
- four file clerks
- one court reporter

Different courts will require different amounts of support because establishment, modification, and enforcement cases tend to generate different amounts of paperwork. In some of the counties, currently, the number of support positions is less than specified above, and in others the numbers are greater. The reasons for this disparity in need for support staff may be explained by the differences in the

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<sup>8</sup> Pursuant to the decision in *California Court Reporters Association, et al. v. Judicial Council, et al.*, each court is likely to require the services of one-and-one-half court reporters. Since the Judicial Council will be distributing the money to the trial courts, this distribution will be subject to the council's directive that the courts not utilize any of the state money for electronic recording. Discussions with present Title IV-D commissioners, funded through the district attorney offices, indicated that the use of electronic recording is very efficient in these courtrooms and that the commissioner would require more than one court reporter because court reporters require more frequent breaks than the commissioner does.

makeup of cases. It is not yet known how significant these differences are and, consequently, this issue will be studied further.

It should be noted, though, that the amount provided for each full-time equivalent commissioner position, namely \$600,000 per year including the salary of the commissioner, while more than the amount provided generally for each judicial position, is still less than the amount provided for in some counties for the existing Title IV-D commissioner position funded through the district attorney's office. These counties will suffer a reduction in service (which is likely to result in fewer cases processed) unless some method is developed to provide them with the funding they currently receive. (See letter from Sacramento Courts Executive Officer Michael Roddy attached as Attachment D.)

The council will be studying the amount of support staff used in various counties in an effort to provide a more definite figure to the Legislature on the amount of support staff needed to properly handle the Title IV-D caseload in a county.

#### VI. District attorney Title IV-D caseload

The Title IV-D caseload of the district attorneys' family support divisions throughout the state provides the cases that become the calendars to be heard by the child support commissioners. There are statistics concerning how many existing active cases each county has and the number of new establishment cases each county brings each year.<sup>9</sup> These numbers are presented in Table 6, which shows the total active caseload, the number of new establishment actions, and the percentage of total cases that the establishment represents. The variation in percentage of new establishment cases from county to county is probably due to one or more of the following causes:

- The population make-up of the county
- The internal workings of the district attorney's office
- The ability of the court to hear cases
- The local legal culture
- Whether the county has recently begun to aggressively seek new establishment cases

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<sup>9</sup> The statistics are preliminary data supplied by the Department of Social Services and based on the July 1995 to June 1996 fiscal year.

Table 6 - Total Active Title IV-D Caseload and New Cases

County	Cases	New	New %	County	Cases	New	New %
Alameda	48,103	5,213	10.8%	Orange	73,686	9,772	13.3%
Alpine	111	0	0.0%	Placer	6,030	1,624	26.9%
Amador	1,608	298	18.5%	Plumas	762	112	14.7%
Butte	8,582	482	5.6%	Riverside	80,119	14,752	18.4%
Calaveras	1,919	363	18.9%	Sacramento	35,237	8,231	23.4%
Colusa	821	97	11.8%	San Benito	2,400	301	12.5%
Contra Costa	38,666	4,857	12.6%	San Bern.	41,584	4,240	10.2%
Del Norte	3,024	219	7.2%	San Diego	54,751	16,240	29.7%
El Dorado	8,720	1,145	13.1%	San Francisco	28,302	3,665	12.9%
Fresno	61,224	9,399	15.4%	San Joaquin	32,532	6,891	21.2%
Glenn	1,715	423	24.7%	San Luis Ob.	6,991	2,021	28.9%
Humboldt	6,158	1,060	17.2%	San Mateo	14,447	4,621	32.0%
Imperial	7,907	2,010	25.4%	Santa Barbara	21,364	5,286	24.7%
Inyo	1,540	148	9.6%	Santa Clara	49,128	6,923	14.1%
Kern	50,318	4,695	9.3%	Santa Cruz	5,196	751	14.5%
Kings	9,132	1,365	14.9%	Shasta	15,807	1,271	8.0%
Lake	3,377	893	26.4%	Sierra	160	41	25.6%
Lassen	1,529	200	13.1%	Siskiyou	4,015	840	20.9%
Los Angeles	226,752	28,373	12.5%	Solano	16,348	3,295	20.2%
Madera	5,765	757	13.1%	Sonoma	18,320	2,568	14.0%
Marin	3,840	1,097	28.6%	Stanislaus	25,495	5,051	19.8%
Mariposa	794	147	18.5%	Sutter	5,211	626	12.0%
Mendocino	4,110	622	15.1%	Tehama	4,321	240	5.6%
Merced	13,858	2,218	16.0%	Trinity	1,075	92	8.6%
Modoc	739	90	12.2%	Tulare	26,837	7,414	27.6%
Mono	224	36	16.1%	Tuolumne	3,139	409	13.0%
Monterey	13,470	3,493	25.9%	Ventura	35,077	8,066	23.0%
Napa	4,231	572	13.5%	Yolo	9,051	1,266	14.0%
Nevada	5,261	365	6.9%	Yuba	6,271	687	11.0%
				Total	1,157,154	187,933	16.2%

The existing caseload of active Title IV-D matters presents a workload for the court in two ways. One way is enforcement actions taken by the district attorney or resistance to enforcement actions taken by the paying parent. Counties are not currently required to report on enforcement action taken by those counties. Table 7 includes statistics from those counties voluntarily providing information regarding enforcement actions and includes court-related enforcement.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> These items include criminal failure to support, contempt, writs of execution, judgment debtor examinations, and other unspecified enforcement actions.

Table 7 - Enforcement Actions

County	Total Cases	Enforcement actions	Enforcement actions as percentage of total cases <sup>11</sup>
Alpine	111	2	1.8%
Amador	1,608	1,015	63.1%
Calaveras	1,919	306	15.9%
Colusa	821	20	2.4%
Contra Costa	38,666	112,967	292.2%
Del Norte	3,024	122	4.0%
El Dorado	8,720	281	3.2%
Fresno	61,224	19,450	31.8%
Glenn	1,715	351	20.5%
Humboldt	6,158	436	7.1%
Imperial	7,907	129	1.6%
Inyo	1,540	527	34.2%
Kings	9,132	1,627	17.8%
Lake	3,377	1,081	32.0%
Lassen	1,529	14	0.9%
Los Angeles	226,752	6,376	2.8%
Mariposa	794	999	125.8%
Mendocino	4,110	222	5.4%
Merced	13,858	16,875	121.8%
Modoc	739	5	0.7%
Mono	224	13	5.8%
Napa	4,231	734	17.3%
Nevada	5,261	31	0.6%
Orange	73,686	2,031	2.8%
Placer	6,030	2,114	35.1%
Riverside	80,119	1,254	1.6%
Sacramento	35,237	10,210	29.0%
San Benito	2,400	590	24.6%
San Diego	54,751	179	0.3%
San Francisco	28,302	3,146	11.1%

<sup>11</sup> In many cases the enforcement percentage is greater than 100% because, on average, in that county, each active case had more than one enforcement action taken in that regard.

Table 7 - Enforcement Actions (continued)

County	Total Cases	Enforcement actions	Enforcement actions as percentage of total cases
San Joaquin	32,532	108	0.3%
San Luis Obispo	6,991	2,853	40.8%
San Mateo	14,447	67	0.5%
Santa Barbara	21,364	90	0.4%
Santa Clara	49,128	3,283	6.7%
Shasta	15,807	280	1.8%
Solano	16,348	43	0.3%
Sonoma	18,320	17,811	97.2%
Stanislaus	25,495	4,543	17.8%
Tuolumne	3,139	52	1.7%
Ventura	35,077	2,318	6.6%
Yuba	6,271	172	2.7%
Total	928,864	214,727	23.1%

Table 7 indicates that the present caseload figures collected on enforcement actions are not useful in predicting workload. More detailed information about the type of enforcement proceeding, and the court time associated with that proceeding, is needed in order to use enforcement data as a partial predictor of workload.

The second aspect of the existing Title IV-D caseload consists of modifications. Federal law requires review and consideration of modification for existing child support orders periodically or upon request of either party. The effect of this provision on a court's workload is unknown although it is anticipated that it will be substantial. The council is recommending that the courts maintain statistics on this subject to assist in future workload recommendations.

#### VII. Suggestions for future data-gathering

There are a number of caseload-related statistics that could be useful in attempting to more accurately predict caseload and number of commissioners for each county. These have been mentioned throughout this report and are summarized here. The council will be developing, through its Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee, a recommended method for collecting and analyzing these statistics. A report from the committee on this subject is expected this year.

The subjects for study include the following:

- The number of hearings set in the court for establishment cases, enforcement cases,<sup>12</sup> and modification cases.
- The average amount of court time utilized for each contested establishment, enforcement, and modification case.
- The percentage of hearings set that result in contested proceedings in establishment, enforcement, and modification cases.
- The number of default establishment cases processed and the amount of court and support staff time spent processing the defaults.
- The effect on the number of contested cases and the length of time for hearing cases regarding either the level of acrimony involved in the case or the language needs of one or more of the participants in the case.
- The amount of support staff required to handle the paperwork generated by the Title IV-D caseload.

#### VIII. Analysis and recommendations

The key statistic, which is presently missing, is determining the number of hearings or other court-related time that each active Title IV-D case generates each year and the number of hearings or other court-related time that each establishment action generates. The council is directing the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to develop a system to collect these statistics over the next 18 months in order to better determine the actual need for commissioners.

Nonetheless, if either the existing experience indicated in the informal telephone survey of 323 cases per commissioner per week, or the court questionnaire recommended value of 243 cases per commissioner per week, is used, this results in the following number of minutes per case:

Number of cases per week	30 hours per week case time	40 hours per week case time
243 cases	7.4 minutes/case	9.8 minutes/case
323 cases	5.5 minutes/case	7.4 minutes/case

<sup>12</sup> For enforcement cases, the study should include a breakdown of the various types of enforcement actions. This recommendation is part of every suggestion including collection of enforcement case data made in this report.

It should be noted that several of those courts surveyed by telephone indicated that the workload expressed in the survey was a very heavy workload. Given the importance of these cases to both the individual payor and the recipient, it would seem appropriate to ensure that an adequate amount of time is provided for hearing each case, and that a workload of 250 cases per commissioner per week is not unreasonable. This will still result in less than 10 minutes being provided for each case that goes to court hearing.

Because there is no method at present for determining the number of calendared hearings likely to result from a given active caseload, it is suggested that the workload of 250 cases per commissioner per week be used as a method of defining the workload of the commissioner (rather than a means of allocating commissioners or determining the need on a county-by-county basis). The analysis conducted above indicates that there is a need for at least 50 commissioners within the existing Title IV-D child support enforcement system. It is expected that the allocation noted above will, except in the very small counties where the allocation amount is .3 commissioner, result in a workload that will exceed 250 cases per week. Commissioners will be asked to keep workload statistics so that both the need for and the appropriate allocation of commissioners can be kept current with the caseload demands.

Appendix A  
Family Law Subcommittee Members

Hon. Mary Ann Grilli, Chair  
Judge of the Santa Clara County Superior Court

Hon. William Anderson, Jr.  
Commissioner of the Riverside County Superior Court

Hon. Morrison England, Jr.  
Judge of the Sacramento Municipal Court

Hon. Paul Gutman  
Judge of the Los Angeles County Superior Court

Hon. Susan Harlan  
Judge of the Amador County Superior Court

Mr. Paul Hokokian  
Deputy District Attorney, Fresno County

Ms. Deanna L. Jang  
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. John Paulson  
Attorney at Law, Auburn

Ms. Sherri Pedersen  
Executive Office, Monterey County Superior Court

Mr. Ronald Rosenfeld  
Attorney at Law, Beverly Hills

Ms. Jan Shaw  
Director, Mediation Investigative Services, Orange County

Hon. Marguerite L. Wagner  
Judge of the San Diego County Superior Court

Ms. Kate S. Yavenditti  
Attorney at Law, San Diego



Appendix B  
AB 1058 Subcommittee Members

Hon. Mary Ann Grilli  
Judge of the Santa Clara County Superior Court

Ms. Leora Gerschenson  
Attorney at Law, San Francisco

Mr. Paul Hokokian  
Deputy District Attorney, Fresno County

Mr. Charles Mandel  
Assistant District Attorney, Los Angeles County

Hon. Lynne Meredith  
Commissioner of the Stanislaus County Superior Court

Mr. Lee Morhar  
Attorney, Department of Social Services

Mr. George Nielsen  
Assistant District Attorney, San Francisco City and County

Ms. Christine Patton  
Court Executive, Santa Cruz County Trial Courts

Hon. Harry Powazek  
Commissioner of the San Diego County Superior Court

Ms. Jan Shaw  
Director, Mediation Investigative Services, Orange County

Hon. Neil Shepherd  
Commissioner of the Sacramento County Superior Court

Ms. Kate S. Yavenditti  
Attorney at Law, San Diego



## Judicial Council of California

Administrative Office of the Courts

303 Second Street, South Tower • San Francisco, California 94107 • Phone 415/396-9130 FAX 415/396-9358

TO: Family Law Supervising Judges  
Superior Court Executive Officers

FROM: Family Law Subcommittee  
Family and Juvenile Advisory Committee  
Michael A. Fischer, Committee Counsel

DATE: February 11, 1997

SUBJECT: Family Law Commissioners and Facilitators

This memorandum sets forth information regarding the Family Law Commissioner and Facilitator program as established by Assembly Bill No. 1058, describing the program requirements and the funding that will be made available to the courts at the end of this fiscal year and which is expected to be made available for ensuing fiscal years. We are also asking your input concerning various aspects of the program. *The portions of this memorandum that ask for your response are printed in bold-italic type. A sheet for submitting your responses is attached.*

### Funding for commissioners

Family Code section 4251 requires that each superior court shall provide sufficient commissioners to hear child support matters commencing July 1, 1997. The cooperative agreement between the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Judicial Council provides for full state funding by DSS (with 2/3 of the funds provided by the federal government) for 50 commissioners statewide to hear child support enforcement matters. The hiring and assignment of the commissioners will be handled by each court.

In addition to funding for commissioners, there is funding for support staff as well. A total of \$50,000 per month for each commissioner position is allocated to cover commissioner and logistical support. The typical IV-D child support enforcement courtroom has a very high volume of paper and the amount allocated for each commissioner position takes the need for additional logistical support into account.

The Family and Juvenile Advisory Committee will be making recommendations to the council on the following issues involving commissioners:

- Minimum qualifications for commissioners (Family Code section 4252(b)(1))
- Caseload, case processing and staffing standards for commissioners setting forth the maximum number of cases that each commissioner can process (Family Code section 4252(b)(3))
- Offer technical assistance to counties regarding issues relating to implementation and operation of the system including sharing of resources between counties (Family Code section 4252(b)(5))
- Establishing procedures for the distribution of funding (Family Code section 4252(b)(6))

*We are asking your input on the following questions:*

1. *What should be the minimum qualifications for commissioners?*
2. *What is the maximum number of cases a commissioner can process and should there be a different weight for the establishment of a child support obligation and an enforcement action?*
3. *How many commissioners (expressed in terms of whole or fractional full-time equivalents) do you estimate your county may require and can accommodate? Please note that because of the funding source for the commissioners, the commissioners can only be used for Title IV-D child support enforcement.*
4. *What technical assistance will you require?*
5. *If your county cannot utilize a full-time commissioner, would you wish to share a commissioner and staff with another county, hire a commissioner and staff part-time, or hire a commissioner and staff full-time and pay out of other court money for the other cost of the commissioner and staff? If you wish to share a commissioner with another county, how may the council assist in this process?*
6. *What other issues do you see in regard to funding distribution and the commissioner and logistical support?*

#### Office of Family Law Facilitator

Family Code section 10002 requires that each superior court shall maintain an office of the family law facilitators, staffed by an attorney licensed to practice law in this state who has family law mediation or litigation experience. The court appoints the facilitator.

Section 10004 sets forth the services that the office is to provide. There are optional duties that the superior court may assign to the facilitator listed in section 10005.

The cooperative agreement between the council and DSS provides funding for this office. Each court will have some funds provided to them although the exact amount is not yet know. The money for this fiscal year for these offices, statewide, is \$2,475,000. We anticipate that next year funding will be approximately \$7,500,000.

Section 10010 requires that the council adopt minimum standards for the office of family law facilitator.

*We are asking for your input on the following questions:*

- 7. Should funding for the facilitator officers be allocated on a caseload related basis and, if not, on what basis should the funding be allocated?*
- 8. Many counties will not receive sufficient funding for a full time facilitator office. Would your county, in this case, wish to establish a joint facilitator office with adjacent counties and, if so, how may the council assist in this process?*
- 9. What minimum standards for the office of family law facilitator do you recommend (including, if applicable, specific standards for small counties)?*
- 10. What one-time startup costs do you envision for your court's office?*
- 11. What other assistance may the council provide you in implementing the facilitator office?*

#### Training of commissioners and staff

Family Code section 4252(b)(2) requires the council establish minimum educational and training requirements for the commissioners and other court personnel. The council's agreement with DSS requires the council to provide this training which, we envision, will commence shortly after the start of the next fiscal year. We will be providing you more information on this as the program is developed.

#### Rules and forms

Forms to implement the new procedures under this legislation are presently being circulated for comment. We anticipate adoption of these forms by the council at its May, 1997 meeting. We also anticipate that some forms may be adopted on an interim basis shortly. You may also wish to work with your local district attorney child support enforcement division to adopt these forms as local forms pending council action. If you have any questions concerning this process please let us know.

#### Conclusion

Please return the enclosed question response sheet to us by February 28, 1997. If you have any question please contact Michael Fischer at (415) 396-9130.

## Assembly Bill No. 1508 Questionnaire

Please return this document to: Administrative Office of the Courts  
AB 1058 Subcommittee

by mail to: 303 Second Street, South Tower  
San Francisco, CA 94107

-or-

by fax to: (415) 396-9358

**PLEASE RETURN BY FEBURARY 28, 1997.**

1. What should be the minimum qualifications for commissioners?
2. What is the maximum number of cases a commissioner can process and should there be a different weight for the establishment of a child support obligation and an enforcement action?
3. How many commissioners (expressed in terms of whole or fractional full-time equivalents) do you estimate your county may require and can accommodate? Please note that because of the funding source for the commissioners, the commissioners can only be used for Title IV-D child support enforcement.

- 4. What technical assistance will you require?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5. If your county cannot utilize a full-time commissioner, would you wish to share a commissioner and staff with another county, hire a commissioner and staff part-time, or hire a commissioner and staff full-time and pay out of other court money for the other cost of the commissioner and staff? If you wish to share a commissioner with another county, how may the council assist in this process?**
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 6. What other issues do you see in regard to funding distribution and the commissioner and logistical support?**



10. What one-time startup costs do you envision for your court's office?

11. What other assistance may the council provide you in implementing the facilitator office?





# Sacramento Superior and Municipal Courts

Michael Roddy  
Court Executive Officer

April 4, 1997

Michael Fischer  
Administrative Office of the Courts  
303 Second Street, South Tower  
San Francisco, CA 94107

RE: Family Law Commissioner and Facilitator Program

Dear Mr. Fischer:

In your memorandum dated February 20, 1997, you stated there is a total of \$50,000 funding per month (\$600,000 per year) for each court commissioner position allocated under the Family Law Commissioner and Facilitator program established by Assembly Bill 1058. This funding is to cover the commissioner salary and benefits and logistical support. Based on the actual costs incurred by the Sacramento Court for this program, this amount of funding is inadequate to meet current program expenditures.

The Sacramento Superior and Municipal Court has had a family law commissioner and staff dedicated to Title IV-D child support enforcement since 1993. This program has been funded with federal funds through our county District Attorney (Bureau of Family Support). The Court and the District Attorney entered into a cooperative agreement to reimburse the Court for the cost for personal services (salaries and benefits) and operating costs (supply and services) chargeable to the program. To support this existing program with one commissioner, budgeted expenditures for FY 97-98 are \$877,000. See Attachment for details of budgeted FY 97-98 costs. As you can see, the \$600,000 allocated by AOC for FY 97-98 is \$277,000 less than the current amount needed to operate the program.

This is not only a Sacramento County problem. I have discussed this matter with several other administrators whose courts have established child support enforcement programs. They also indicate that the estimated funding of \$600,000 per year per commissioner will be inadequate to fully offset existing personnel and services and supplies costs attributable to child support enforcement court operations.

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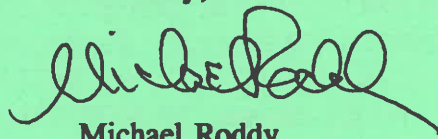
Mr. Michael Fischer  
April 4, 1997  
Page 2

For the Sacramento Superior and Municipal Court to fully analyze the potential impacts of implementing a child enforcement program pursuant to AB 1058, we need the following information:

1. Will the AOC allocate additional funds to Sacramento Superior and Municipal Courts to cover the actual costs of the program?
2. If no additional funding above the \$600,000 limit is possible, how will this shortfall be handled through the trial court budget process? AB 1058 states that salary costs for the commissioner and support staff shall not be considered a part of allowable court operations for trial court funding. Neither the courts nor the county wants to pare this very successful program. Collections of financial support for children have nearly doubled since the hiring of the family law commissioner in Sacramento (from 27.45 million in FY 91-92 to \$51.8 million in FY 95-96). Yet, if we maintain this program at its current level, the \$277,000 shortfall would be borne entirely by Sacramento County with no reimbursement from state trial court funding. This seems inconsistent with the intent of AB 1058.

We would appreciate a prompt response. The time frame for implementing the changes imposed by AB1058 is growing shorter. If you need any further information, do not hesitate to call Chuck Robuck (916) 440-5219.

Sincerely,



Michael Roddy  
Executive Officer

**Attachment**

cc: Hon. William R. Ridgeway, Presiding Judge  
Hon. Charles Kobayashi, Presiding Judge, Family Court Services  
Michael Curtis, Assistant Executive Officer  
Robbie Johnson, Director of Family Law and Probate  
Robert Thomas, County Executive  
Kiri Torre, Administrative Office of the Courts  
Martin Moshier, Administrative Officer of the Courts

**ESTIMATED FY 97-98 COSTS & Revenue**

**1. STAFFING COSTS**

Based on FY 97-98 Personnel Budget Report dtd 1/3/97

FTE	Position	Salary	Incentive	Retirement	FICA	Insurance	Total Salary/Benefit	% charged to BFS	FY 97-98 BFS TOTAL
<b><u>ADMIN. SUPPORT</u></b>									
.15	Director Family Court Services/Probate	60,651	2,032	6,569	4,796	5,628	79,676	15%	11,951
.15	Supervising Ct. Clerk	46,475	0	5,033	3,556	5,907	60,971	15%	9,146
.20	Ct Process Analyst	41,120	0	3,948	3,146	6,459	54,673	20%	10,935
<b><u>COURTROOM</u></b>									
1.00	Commissioner	94,026	3,150	11,603	5,445	5,628	119,852	100%	119,852
1.00	Ct Clerk	37,957	0	3,644	2,904	6,279	50,784	100%	50,784
1.00	Ct Clerk	39,464	0	4,274	3,018	6,281	53,037	100%	53,037
1.00	Electronic Recording Monitor	32,237	0	3,419	2,466	6,300	44,422	100%	44,422
<b><u>PROCESS SUPPORT</u></b>									
1.00	Ct Clerk (Lead Worker)	37,957	0	3,644	2,904	6,279	50,784	100%	50,784
1.00	DC III (Sustain Input Clk)	30,948	0	3,352	2,368	6,281	42,949	100%	42,949
1.00	DC III (Limited term)	32,625	0	3,533	2,496	6,294	44,948	100%	44,948
1.00	DC IV (Limited term)	30,348	0	3,287	2,322	6,279	42,236	100%	42,236
1.00	County Temp						25,462	100%	25,462
1.00	Agency Temp						17,916	100%	17,916
1.00	Agency Temp						21,586	100%	21,586
1.00	Records	27,571	0	2,647	2,110	6,281	38,609	100%	38,609
.10	Accounting Tech	36,572	0	3,511	2,798	5,924	48,805	10%	4,881
.10	Account Clerk III	32,086	0	3,616	2,455	6,290	44,447	10%	4,445
.25	Warrants	30,948	0	3,352	2,368	6,281	42,949	25%	10,737
<b>12.95</b>	<b>TOTAL FY 97-98 BFS STAFFING COSTS</b>								<b>604,679</b>

**\$605,000**

(rounded)

**\$145,000**

**127,000**

**\$877,000**

**2. COURT SECURITY**

1.50 Deputy Sheriff's (incl. .5 for Hall Security)  
 (amount shown is based on 96-97 hrly rate of \$53.60 (no COLA added for 97-98) times 2,700 hrs.  
 (which is based on 1,800 billable hours per year per bailiff FTE)

**3. SUPPLIES AND SERVICES**

(Based on 96-97 revised BFS spreadsheet which includes \$27,000 direct 2000's + \$100,000 allocated indirect)

**TOTAL ESTIMATED FY 97-98 BFS COSTS AND REVENUE**

**CHILD SUPPORT COMMISSIONER PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**Superior Court of California, County of \_\_\_\_\_**

Please return this document to:	Judicial Council of California Attn: Michael L. Wright
By mail to:	455 Golden Gate Avenue, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor San Francisco, CA 94102
By e-mail to:	<a href="mailto:irene.balajadia@jud.ca.gov">irene.balajadia@jud.ca.gov</a>
By fax to:	415-865-4297
<b>PLEASE RETURN BY:</b>	<b>COB, Friday, January 16, 2015</b>

**If you are requesting any change in allocation for this fiscal year or next fiscal year, please attach an updated Exhibit F (Budget) form.**

**BASE ALLOCATION FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR (FY 2014–2015)**

- We will not spend our full current base allocation as indicated on Exhibit F (Budget) previously submitted by the court to the Judicial Council. We anticipate spending \$\_\_\_\_\_ of the awarded base amount.

State the reasons below why allocation will not be spent this year.

- We will spend our full base allocation as indicated on Exhibit F (Budget) previously submitted by the court to the Judicial Council and are not requesting additional base funds.
- If you have not used your entire allocation in the past, but do anticipate using the entire amount in fiscal year 2014–2015, please attach a separate sheet that gives your reasons for the anticipated spending.
- We ask that our total base allocation be increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for this fiscal year.

***(Increases in base allocation for this fiscal year will be limited to covering shortfalls that result from emergency or other urgent circumstances. Requests related to expansion of services or staff are unlikely to be approved due to limited base funding).***

***In the event that there are insufficient base allocation funds available to meet your request, please fill in the “alternative request” box under “Federal Draw Down Option For This Fiscal Year (FY 2014-2015)” and indicate the federal draw down amount you are requesting under those circumstances.***

State the reasons for the requested increase.

**FEDERAL DRAW DOWN FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR (FY 2014-2015)**

- We will not be participating in the federal draw down option and agree to waive the full authorized amount of federal draw down funds.
- We will be participating in the federal draw down option and request that our allocation (check boxes that applies):
  - Remain the same as indicated in Exhibit F (Budget) previously submitted by the court to the Judicial Council.
  - Be reduced to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for FY 14–15.
  - Be increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for FY 14–15. *In order to participate in the federal draw down option in an increased amount, the court will need to contribute 34% of the total increase from non-grant funds as the state match.*
- Alternative Request: We requested an increase in base allocation but if additional base funding is not available, we request that our federal draw down be funded at \$\_\_\_\_\_.

**BASE ALLOCATION FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR (FY 2015–2016)**

- We will not need the full base allocation granted in fiscal year 2014–2015. Our base allocation for fiscal year 2015–2016 should be reduced to \$\_\_\_\_\_. *(Note: If you check this box your base allocation will be reduced for next fiscal year).*
- We request the same base allocation in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the next fiscal year 2015–2016. We did not use our entire allocation in the past, but do anticipate using the entire amount in fiscal year 2014–2015. A separate sheet is attached with reasons for the anticipated spending.
- Our base allocation in FY 2014–2015 is \$\_\_\_\_\_. We ask that our annual base allocation be increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for fiscal year 2015–2016. Please attach a separate sheet that provides a brief justification for an increased allocation.

*(There has been no statewide increase in base funding. Any base funding available for requested increases will be limited to base funds returned by other courts).*

*In the event that there are insufficient base allocation funds available to meet your request, please fill in the “alternative request” box under “Federal Draw Down Option For Next Fiscal Year (FY 2015-2016)” and indicate the federal draw down amount you are requesting under those circumstances.*

**FEDERAL DRAW DOWN FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR (FY 2015-2016)**

- We will not be participating in the federal draw down option and agree to waive any allocation of federal draw down funds.
- We will be participating in the federal draw down option and request that our allocation be funded at \$ \_\_\_\_\_. ***In order to participate in the federal draw down option, the court will need to contribute 34% of the total federal draw down allocation from non-grant funds as the state match.***
- Alternative Federal Draw Down Request: We requested an increase in base allocation but if additional base funding is not available, we request that our federal draw down be funded at \$\_\_\_\_\_.

This request is for a  permanent change  temporary change in the allocation.

Contact Name:

Title:

Telephone Number:

**FAMILY LAW FACILITATOR PROGRAM QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Superior Court of California, County of \_\_\_\_\_**

Please return this document to:	Judicial Council of California Attn: Michael L. Wright
By mail to:	455 Golden Gate Avenue, 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor San Francisco, CA 94102
By e-mail to:	<a href="mailto:irene.balajadia@jud.ca.gov">irene.balajadia@jud.ca.gov</a>
By fax to:	415-865-4297
<b>PLEASE RETURN BY:</b>	<b>COB, Friday, January 16, 2015</b>

**If you are requesting any change in allocation for this fiscal year or next fiscal year, please attach an updated Exhibit F (Budget) form.**

**BASE ALLOCATION FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR (FY 2014–2015)**

- We will not spend our full current base allocation as indicated on Exhibit F (Budget) previously submitted by the court to the Judicial Council. We anticipate spending \$\_\_\_\_\_ of the awarded base amount.

State the reasons below why allocation will not be spent this year.

- We will spend our full base allocation as indicated on Exhibit F (Budget) previously submitted by the court to the Judicial Council and are not requesting additional base funds.
- If you have not used your entire allocation in the past, but do anticipate using the entire amount in fiscal year 2014–2015, please attach a separate sheet that gives your reasons for the anticipated spending.
- We ask that our total base allocation be increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for this fiscal year. (*Increases in base allocation for this fiscal year will be limited to covering shortfalls that result from emergency or other urgent circumstances. Requests related to expansion of services or staff are unlikely to be approved due to limited base funding.*)

*In the event that there are insufficient base allocation funds available to meet your request, please fill in the “alternative request” box under the “Federal Draw Down Option For This Fiscal Year (FY 2014-2015)” and indicate the federal draw down amount you are requesting under those circumstances.*

State the reasons for the requested increase.

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- We will be participating in the federal draw down option and request that our allocation (check boxes that applies):
  - Remain the same as indicated in Exhibit F (Budget) previously submitted by the court to the Judicial Council.
  - Be reduced to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for FY 14–15.
  - Be increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for FY 14–15. *In order to participate in the federal draw down option in an increased amount, the court will need to contribute 34% of the total increase from non-grant funds as the state match.*
- Alternative Request: We requested an increase in base allocation but if additional base funding is not available, we request that our federal draw down be funded at \$\_\_\_\_\_.

**BASE ALLOCATION FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR (FY 2015–2016)**

- We will not need the full base allocation granted in fiscal year 2014–2015. Our base allocation for fiscal year 2015–2016 should be reduced to \$\_\_\_\_\_. *(Note: If you check this box your base allocation will be reduced for next fiscal year).*
- We request the same base allocation in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ for the next fiscal year 2015–2016. (Insert an inset box here) We did not use our entire allocation in the past, but do anticipate using the entire amount in fiscal year 2014–2015. A separate sheet is attached with reasons for the anticipated spending.
- Our base allocation in FY 2014–2015 is \$\_\_\_\_\_. We ask that our annual base allocation be increased to \$\_\_\_\_\_ for fiscal year 2015–2016. Please attach a separate sheet that provides a brief justification for an increased allocation.

*(There has been no statewide increase in base funding. Any base funding available for requested increases will be limited to base funds returned by other courts).*

*In the event that there are insufficient base allocation funds available to meet your request, please fill in the “alternative request” box under the “Federal Draw Down Option For Next Fiscal Year (FY 2015-2016) and indicate the federal draw down amount you are requesting under those circumstances.*



**FEDERAL DRAW DOWN FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR (FY 2015-2016)**

- We will not be participating in the federal draw down option and agree to waive any allocation of federal draw down funds.
- We will be participating in the federal draw down option and request that our allocation be funded at \$ \_\_\_\_\_. ***In order to participate in the federal draw down option, the court will need to contribute 34% of the total federal draw down allocation from non-grant funds as the state match.***
- Alternative Federal Draw Down Request: We requested an increase in base allocation but if additional base funding is not available, we request that our federal draw down be funded at \$\_\_\_\_\_.

This request is for a  permanent change  temporary change in the allocation.

Contact Name:

Title:

Telephone Number:

**FY 15-16 BASE ALLOCATION WORKSHEET-Child Support Commissioner Option 1: Allocation to all of the requesting courts**

COURT	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	BASE ALLOCATION		FDD ALLOCATION	
																% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base Requested Courts	% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base Requested Courts
Funding for Fiscal Year 2014-2015	% of statewide allocation	Original Federal Drawdown	Total Allocation (Columns A + C)	Questionnaire not returned	No Change to Base	Request Base Increase	Request Base Decrease	No Change to Fed option	Request Fed Option Increase	Request Fed Option Decrease	Recommended Base	Allowable Federal Drawdown	Recommended Federal Drawdown	Total Recommended Allocation (A+C+L+N)					
Unallocated fund	570,129			570,129			570,129				(570,129)				-				
Alameda	1,055,625	3.3%	477,580	1,533,205		✓			271,600			477,580	44,267	1,577,472			7.23%	44,267	
Alpine					See El Dorado														
Amador	142,508	0.4%	64,474	206,982		✓				(21,921)		64,474	(21,921)	185,061					
Butte	363,685	1.1%	50,315	414,000		✓				(14,000)		50,315	(14,000)	400,000					
Calaveras	133,526	0.4%	37,209	170,735		✓						37,209		170,735					
Colusa	45,987	0.1%	19,133	65,120				✓				19,133		65,120					
Contra Costa	1,014,068	3.2%	21,859	1,014,068		✓			161,403				42,524	1,056,592			6.94%	42,524	
Del Norte	48,315	0.2%	21,859	70,174		✓								70,174					
El Dorado/Alpine	206,440	0.6%	93,395	299,835		✓								299,835					
Fresno	1,557,552	4.8%	704,659	2,262,211			470,521		8,251		44,266	704,659	65,315	2,371,792	7.76%	44,266	10.66%	65,315	
Glenn	118,593	0.4%	53,653	172,246			10,000		74,940		3,370	53,653	4,973	180,589	0.59%	3,370	0.81%	4,973	
Humboldt	122,985	0.4%	55,639	178,624		✓						55,639		178,624			-	-	
Imperial	163,746	0.5%	74,082	237,828		✓						74,082		237,828			-	-	
Inyo	78,314	0.2%	18,328	96,642				37,186			2,226	18,328	3,284	102,152	0.39%	2,226	0.54%	3,284	
Kern	645,590	2.0%	292,074	937,664			154,410		292,074		18,348	292,074	27,072	983,084	3.22%	18,348	4.42%	27,072	
Kings	294,155	0.9%	133,080	427,235			45,845		16,920		8,360	133,080	12,335	447,930	1.47%	8,360	2.01%	12,335	
Lake	157,624	0.5%	22,018	179,642		✓			17,982			22,018	6,610	186,252			1.08%	6,610	
Lassen	94,874	0.3%	42,923	137,797		✓						42,923		137,797			-	-	
Los Angeles	5,093,465	15.9%	2,168,640	7,262,105			1,473,431				144,758	2,168,640		7,406,863	25.39%	144,758			
Madera	215,224	0.7%	97,370	312,594		✓					(33,106)	97,370	(33,106)	279,488			-	-	
Marin	124,696	0.4%	124,696	124,696			45,284				45,284			133,469	0.62%	3,544	0.85%	5,229	
Mariposa	76,427	0.2%	34,576	111,003		✓						34,576		111,003			-	-	
Mendocino	173,010	0.5%	78,273	251,283		✓						78,273	(43,273)	208,010			-	-	
Merced	548,422	1.7%	248,113	796,535		✓						248,113		796,535			-	-	
Modoc		0.0%	-	-	No CSC									-			-	-	
Mono	44,688	0.1%	44,688	44,688			8,248					44,688	1,270	47,834	0.22%	1,270	0.31%	1,874	
Monterey	371,256	1.2%	167,961	539,217			62,121		✓		10,551	167,961		549,768	1.85%	10,551			
Napa	179,966	0.6%	81,420	261,386			45,034		44,580		5,115	81,420	7,547	274,048	0.90%	5,115	1.23%	7,547	
Nevada/Sierra	332,867	1.0%	150,595	483,462		✓						150,595		483,462			-	-	
Orange	2,271,576	7.1%	802,864	3,074,440			228,424			(350,778)	64,559	802,864	(350,778)	2,788,221	11.32%	64,559			
Placer	367,149	1.1%	81,015	448,164			65,822			(15,193)	10,434	81,015	(15,193)	443,405	1.83%	10,434			
Plumas	93,732	0.3%	12,968	106,700			38,872		38,872		2,664	12,968	3,931	113,295	0.47%	2,664	0.64%	3,931	
Riverside	968,009	3.0%	437,940	1,405,949			276,857		276,857		27,511	437,940	40,593	1,474,053	4.83%	27,511	6.63%	40,593	
Sacramento	1,031,990	3.2%	466,886	1,498,876			587,974				121,088	466,886	43,276	1,571,481	5.14%	29,329	7.06%	43,276	
San Benito	136,260	0.4%	20,513	156,773		✓						20,513		156,773			-	-	
San Bernardino	2,544,692	7.9%	1,151,255	3,695,947		✓					1,151,255	800,845	74,231	3,695,947	8.82%	50,308	12.12%	74,231	
San Diego	1,770,159	5.5%	800,845	2,571,004			898,607		97,762		50,308	800,845		2,695,543	8.82%	50,308			
San Francisco	891,641	2.8%	479,952	1,371,593			48,084		48,084		25,341	479,952	37,390	1,434,324	4.44%	25,341	6.10%	37,390	
San Joaquin	689,435	2.1%	70,348	759,783		✓			59,425			70,348	28,911	788,694			4.72%	28,911	
San Luis Obispo	225,765	0.7%	102,140	327,905			224,235		102,860		6,416	102,140	9,467	343,788	1.13%	6,416	1.55%	9,467	
San Mateo	395,940	1.2%	179,129	575,069			575,069		494,397			179,129	16,604	591,673			2.71%	16,604	
Santa Barbara	460,907	1.4%	208,521	669,428			266,877		✓		13,099	208,521	6,604	682,527	2.30%	13,099			
Santa Clara	1,707,810	5.3%	505,408	2,213,218			614,356		614,356		48,537	505,408	71,616	2,333,371	8.51%	48,537	11.69%	71,616	
Santa Cruz	187,809	0.6%	76,730	264,539			66,420		5,270		5,338	76,730	7,876	277,753	0.94%	5,338	1.29%	7,876	
Shasta / Trinity	423,384	1.3%	191,545	614,929		✓						191,545		614,929			-	-	
Sierra		0.0%	-	-	See Nevada									-			-	-	
Siskiyou	233,265	0.7%	105,533	338,798			69,652		134,127		6,629	105,533	9,782	355,209	1.16%	6,629	1.60%	9,782	
Solano	524,122	1.6%	153,727	677,849		✓						153,727	(52,073)	625,776			-	-	
Sonoma	488,152	1.5%	220,846	708,998			198,960		198,960		13,873	220,846	20,470	743,341	2.43%	13,873	3.34%	20,470	
Stanislaus	783,525	2.4%	195,073	978,598		✓						195,073		978,598			-	-	
Sutter	195,330	0.6%	55,441	250,771		✓						55,441		250,771			-	-	
Tehama	92,238	0.3%	41,730	133,968			37,762		50,000		2,621	41,730	3,868	140,457	0.46%	2,621	0.63%	3,868	
Trinity		0.0%	-	-	See Shasta									-			-	-	
Tulare	552,849	1.7%	179,730	732,579		✓						179,730	(62,378)	670,201			-	-	
Tuolumne	161,119	0.5%	72,893	234,012		✓						72,893		234,012			-	-	
Ventura	563,318	1.8%	254,855	818,173			261,455		6,560		16,010	254,855	23,622	857,805	2.81%	16,010	3.86%	23,622	
Yolo	193,254	0.6%	87,432	280,686		✓						87,432		280,686			-	-	
Yuba	198,813	0.6%	89,947	288,760			70,002					89,947	(19,945)	274,465	0.99%	5,650			
Totals	32,125,980		12,232,635	44,358,615			6,306,439	570,129	3,079,363	(612,667)	-	12,232,635	-	44,358,615	100.00%	570,129	100.00%	612,667	

CSC Base Funds	32,125,980
CSC Federal Drawdown Available	12,232,635
	44,358,615

Questionnaire Returned	53
Base Available for Distribution *	\$ 570,129
Fed Option Available for Distribution	\$ 1,060,884

No changes to base Fund	26	Courts
Requested Base Increase	26	Courts
Requested Base Decrease	0	Courts
No change to FDD	19	Courts
Requested FDD Increase	25	Courts
Requested FDD Decrease	9	Courts

\* Unallocated Fund

FY 15-16 BASE ALLOCATION WORKSHEET-Family Law Facilitator Option 1: Allocation to all of the requesting courts

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	Q		R	S		
																	BASE ALLOCATION		FDD ALLOCATION			
COURT	Original Base	% of statewide allocation	Original Federal Drawdown	Total Allocation (Columns A + C)	Questionnaire not returned	No Change to base	Request Base Increase	Request Base Decrease	No Change to Fed Option	Request Fed Option Increase	Request Fed Option Decrease	Recommended Base	Allowable Fed Option Fund	Recommended Federal Drawdown	Total Recommended Allocation (A+C+L+N)	% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base of Requested Courts	% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base Requested Courts			
Unallocated Fund	190,043			190,043				(190,043)				(190,043)										
1 Alameda	369,025	3.4%	156,997	526,022		√				27,524			156,997	4,951	530,973			5.46%	4,951			
2 Alpine/Ed Dorado					See Eldorado																	
3 Amador/Calaveras		0.0%			See Calaveras																	
4 Butte	103,647	0.9%	44,095	147,742		√			√				44,095		147,742							
5 Calaveras/Amador	119,392	1.1%	10,925	130,317	√								10,925		130,317							
6 Colusa	52,326	0.5%	22,261	74,587		√	1,000		√			1,432	22,261		76,019	0.64%	1,432					
7 Contra Costa	342,973	3.1%		342,973			135,905			135,905		9,388		4,602	356,963	4.22%	9,388	5.07%	4,602			
8 Del Norte	49,723	0.5%	5,138	54,861			1,332			1,695		1,361	5,138	667	56,889	0.61%	1,361	0.74%	667			
9 El Dorado/Alpine	105,446	1.0%	44,862	150,308			20,000			30,000		2,886	44,862	1,415	154,609	1.30%	2,886	1.56%	1,415			
10 Fresno	390,532	3.6%	166,148	556,680			114,183			6,856		10,690	166,148	5,240	572,610	4.81%	10,690	5.78%	5,240			
11 Glenn	75,385	0.7%	32,071	107,456			19,615			23,643		2,064	32,071	1,011	110,531	0.93%	2,064	1.12%	1,011			
12 Humboldt	88,688	0.8%	37,730	126,418			30,000		√			2,428	37,730		128,846	1.09%	2,428					
13 Imperial	52,326	0.5%	22,261	74,587			107,674			104,556		1,432	22,261	702	76,721	0.64%	1,432	0.77%	702			
14 Inyo	56,866	0.5%	24,194	81,060			9,134			7,806		557	24,194	763	83,380	0.70%	1,557	0.84%	763			
15 Kern	351,518	3.2%	149,548	501,066			48,482			50,452		9,622	149,548	4,717	515,405	4.33%	9,622	5.20%	4,717			
16 Kings	58,001	0.5%	24,677	82,678			6,999			323		1,588	24,677	778	85,044	0.71%	1,588	0.86%	778			
17 Lake	58,640	0.5%	24,948	83,588		√			√				24,948		83,588							
18 Lassen	111,304	1.0%	47,352	158,656		√		(32,173)	√			(32,173)	47,352		126,483							
19 Los Angeles	1,870,754	17.0%	746,897	2,617,651			479,095		√			51,209	746,897	(11,870)	2,668,860	23.04%	51,209					
20 Madera	82,062	0.7%	34,913	116,975		√						(11,870)			105,105							
21 Marin	139,122	1.3%	59,187	198,309		√						(59,187)	59,187	(59,187)	139,122							
22 Mariposa	46,234	0.4%		46,234		√			√						46,234							
23 Mendocino	61,300	0.6%	26,080	87,380		√				13,920			26,080	823	88,205			0.91%	823			
24 Merced	100,217	0.9%	42,636	142,853		√			√				42,636		142,853							
25 Modoc	72,130	0.7%	1,889	74,019		√						(642)	1,889	(642)	73,377							
26 Mono	47,891	0.4%	1,255	49,146			828		√			1,311	1,255		50,457	0.59%	1,311					
27 Monterey	119,672	1.1%	50,913	170,585			78,099			39,415		3,276	50,913	1,606	175,467	1.47%	3,276	1.77%	1,606			
28 Napa	61,300	0.6%	26,080	87,380			58,700			62,920		1,678	26,080	823	89,881	0.76%	1,678	0.91%	823			
29 Nevada/Sierra	118,168	1.1%	50,273	168,441		√			√				50,273		168,441							
30 Orange	534,214	4.9%	227,274	761,488			165,786			77,777		14,623	227,274	7,168	783,279	6.58%	14,623	7.90%	7,168			
31 Placer	89,126	0.8%	37,917	127,043			68,221			30,304		2,440	37,917	1,196	130,679	1.10%	2,440	1.32%	1,196			
32 Plumas	56,866	0.5%	7,254	64,120		√			√				7,254		64,120							
33 Riverside	658,653	6.0%	280,217	938,870			186,585			186,585		18,030	280,217	8,838	965,738	8.11%	18,030	9.74%	8,838			
34 Sacramento	306,439	2.8%	130,372	436,811			493,934			363,562		8,388	130,372	4,112	449,311	3.77%	8,388	4.53%	4,112			
35 San Benito	61,300	0.6%	26,080	87,380		√			√				26,080		87,380							
36 San Bernardino	454,656	4.1%	193,428	648,084			143,327			136,027		12,446	193,428	6,100	666,630	5.60%	12,446	6.72%	6,100			
37 San Diego	602,559	5.5%	225,226	827,785			403,720			178,494		16,494	225,226	8,085	852,364	7.42%	16,494	8.91%	8,085			
38 San Francisco	243,890	2.2%	103,761	347,651			89,887			89,887		6,676	103,761	3,272	357,599	3.00%	6,676	3.61%	3,272			
39 San Joaquin	217,745	2.0%	68,636	286,381		√			√				68,636		286,381							
40 San Luis Obispo	66,516	0.6%	28,298	94,814			58,484			28,298		1,821	28,298	892	97,527	0.82%	1,821	0.98%	892			
41 San Mateo	129,159	1.2%	54,948	184,107						186,954			54,948	1,733	185,840			1.91%	1,733			
42 Santa Barbara	168,964	1.5%	71,882	240,846			134,627		√			4,625	71,882		245,471	2.08%	4,625					
43 Santa Clara	441,000	4.0%	187,620	628,620			238,627			238,627		12,072	187,620	5,917	646,609	5.43%	12,072	6.52%	5,917			
44 Santa Cruz	73,576	0.7%	31,302	104,878			157,280			125,978		2,014	31,302	987	107,879	0.91%	2,014	1.09%	987			
45 Shasta/Trinity	160,170	1.5%	68,142	228,312			80,085			106,227		4,384	68,142	2,149	234,845	1.97%	4,384	2.37%	2,149			
46 Sierra/Nevada		0.0%			See Nevada																	
47 Siskiyou	75,822	0.7%	32,258	108,080		√			√				32,258		108,080							
48 Solano	131,471	1.2%	55,933	187,404		√						(19,017)			168,387							
49 Sonoma	137,123	1.2%	58,339	195,462			161,864			161,864		3,754	58,339	1,840	201,056	1.69%	3,754	2.03%	1,840			
50 Stanislaus	223,137	2.0%	94,930	318,067		√			√				94,930		318,067							
51 Sutter	65,735	0.6%	27,967	93,702			7,837			7,837		1,799	27,967	882	96,383	0.81%	1,799	0.97%	882			
52 Tehama	27,802	0.3%	3,286	31,088		√			√				3,286		31,088							
53 Trinity/Shasta		0.0%			See Shasta																	
54 Tulare	312,151	2.8%	117,503	429,654		√				12,235			117,503	4,188	433,842			4.62%	4,188			
55 Tuolumne	65,735	0.6%	27,967	93,702		√			√				27,967		93,702							
56 Ventura	250,857	2.3%	106,724	357,581			151,564			44,840		6,867	106,724	3,366	367,814	3.09%	6,867	3.71%	3,366			
57 Yolo	75,822	0.7%	32,258	108,080			98,000			98,000		2,076	32,258	1,017	111,173	0.93%	2,076	1.12%	1,017			
58 Yuba	65,184	0.6%	27,733	92,917			45,817			37,451		1,784	27,733	875	95,576	0.80%	1,784	0.96%	875			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>10,990,357</b>		<b>4,180,585</b>	<b>15,170,942</b>			<b>3,796,691</b>	<b>(222,216)</b>		<b>2,615,962</b>	<b>(90,716)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,180,585</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,170,942</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>222,216</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>90,716</b>			

FLF Base Funds 10,990,357  
 FLF Federal Drawdown 4,180,585  
Available 15,170,942

Questionnaire Returned 53  
 Base Available for Distribution \* \$ 222,216  
 Fed Option Available for Distribution \$ 133,171

\* Unallocated Fund

No changes to base Fund 22 Courts  
 Requested Base Increase 32 Courts  
 Requested Base Decrease 1 Courts  
 No change to FDD 18 Courts  
 Requested FDD Increase 31 Courts  
 Requested FDD Decrease 4 Courts

**FY 15-16 BASE ALLOCATION WORKSHEET-Child Support Commissioner Option2: Allocation to Court Who Spent**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
COURT	Funding for FY 2014-2015	% of statewide allocation	Original Federal Drawdown	Total Allocation (Columns A + C)	Questionnaire not returned	No Change to Base	Request Base Increase	Request Base Decrease	No Change to Fed option	Request Fed Option Increase	Request Fed Option Decrease	Recommended Base	Allowable Federal Drawdown	Recommended Federal Drawdown	Total Recommended Allocation (A+C+L+N)	BASE ALLOCATION		FDD ALLOCATION		
																% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base Requested Courts	% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base Requested Courts	
	Unallocated fund	570,129			570,129											-				
1	Alameda	1,055,625	3.3%	477,580	1,533,205						271,600		477,580	41,693	1,574,898				9.24%	41,693
2	Alpine					See El Dorado														
3	Amador	142,508	0.4%	64,474	206,982							(21,921)	64,474	(21,921)	185,061					
4	Butte	363,685	1.1%	50,315	414,000							(14,000)		(14,000)	400,000					
5	Calaveras	133,526	0.4%	37,209	170,735								37,209		170,735					
6	Colusa	45,987	0.1%	19,133	65,120								19,133		65,120					
7	Contra Costa	1,014,068	3.2%		1,014,068						161,403			161,403	1,175,471				26.34%	161,403
8	Del Norte	48,315	0.2%	21,859	70,174										70,174					
9	El Dorado/Alpine	206,440	0.6%	93,395	299,835										299,835					
10	Fresno	1,557,552	4.8%	704,659	2,262,211			470,521					48,351	704,659	61,516	2,372,078	8.48%	48,351	13.63%	61,508
11	Glenn	118,593	0.4%	53,653	172,246			10,000					3,681	53,653	4,684	180,611	0.65%	3,681	1.20%	5,423
12	Humboldt	122,985	0.4%	55,639	178,624										178,624					
13	Imperial	163,746	0.5%	74,082	237,828										237,828					
14	Inyo	78,314	0.2%	18,328	96,642			37,186							96,642					
15	Kern	645,590	2.0%	292,074	937,664			154,410					20,041	292,074	25,498	983,203	3.52%	20,041	5.25%	23,693
16	Kings	294,155	0.9%	133,080	427,235			45,845							427,235					
17	Lake	157,624	0.5%	22,018	179,642										179,642					
18	Lassen	94,874	0.3%	42,923	137,797										137,797					
19	Los Angeles	5,093,465	15.9%	2,168,640	7,262,105			1,473,431							7,262,105					
20	Madera	215,224	0.7%	97,370	312,594										312,594					
21	Marin	124,696	0.4%		124,696			45,284							124,696					
22	Mariposa	76,427	0.2%	34,576	111,003										111,003					
23	Mendocino	173,010	0.5%	78,273	251,283										251,283					
24	Merced	548,422	1.7%	248,113	796,535										796,535					
25	Modoc	-	0.0%	-	-	No CSC														
26	Mono	44,688	0.1%		44,688			8,248							44,688					
27	Monterey	371,256	1.2%	167,961	539,217			62,121							539,217					
28	Napa	179,966	0.6%	81,420	261,386			45,034							261,386					
29	Nevada/Sierra	332,867	1.0%	150,595	483,462										483,462					
30	Orange	2,271,576	7.1%	802,864	3,074,440			228,424							3,074,440					
31	Placer	367,149	1.1%	81,015	448,164			65,822							448,164					
32	Plumas	93,732	0.3%	12,968	106,700										106,700					
33	Riverside	968,009	3.0%	437,940	1,405,949			276,857							1,405,949					
34	Sacramento	1,031,990	3.2%	466,886	1,498,876			587,974							1,498,876					
35	San Benito	136,260	0.4%	20,513	156,773										156,773					
36	San Bernardino	2,544,692	7.9%	1,151,255	3,695,947										3,695,947					
37	San Diego	1,770,159	5.5%	800,845	2,571,004			898,607							2,571,004					
38	San Francisco	891,641	2.8%	479,952	1,371,593			48,084							1,371,593					
39	San Joaquin	689,435	2.1%	70,348	759,783										759,783					
40	San Luis Obispo	225,765	0.7%	102,140	327,905			224,235							327,905					
41	San Mateo	395,940	1.2%	179,129	575,069										575,069					
42	Santa Barbara	460,907	1.4%	208,521	669,428										669,428					
43	Santa Clara	1,707,810	5.3%	505,408	2,213,218			614,356							2,213,218					
44	Santa Cruz	187,809	0.6%	76,730	264,539			66,420							264,539					
45	Shasta / Trinity	423,384	1.3%	191,545	614,929										614,929					
46	Sierra	-	0.0%	-	-	See Nevada														
47	Siskiyou	233,265	0.7%	105,533	338,798										338,798					
48	Solano	524,122	1.6%	153,727	677,849										677,849					
49	Sonoma	488,152	1.5%	220,846	708,998			198,960							708,998					
50	Stanislaus	783,525	2.4%	195,073	978,598										978,598					
51	Sutter	195,330	0.6%	55,441	250,771										250,771					
52	Tehama	92,238	0.3%	41,730	133,968										133,968					
53	Trinity	-	0.0%	-	-	See Shasta														
54	Tulare	552,849	1.7%	179,730	732,579										732,579					
55	Tuolumne	161,119	0.5%	72,893	234,012										234,012					
56	Ventura	563,318	1.8%	254,855	818,173			261,455							818,173					
57	Yolo	193,254	0.6%	87,432	280,686										280,686					
58	Yuba	198,813	0.6%	89,947	288,760			70,002							288,760					
<b>Totals</b>		<b>32,125,980</b>		<b>12,232,635</b>	<b>44,358,615</b>			<b>6,306,439</b>	<b>570,129</b>				<b>3,079,363</b>	<b>(612,667)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44,358,615</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>570,129</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>612,667</b>

CSC Base Funds	32,125,980
CSC Federal Drawdown Available	12,232,635
	<u>44,358,615</u>

Questionnaire Returned	53
Base Available for Distribution *	\$ 570,129
Fed Option Available for Distribution	\$ 1,060,884

\* Unallocated Fund

No changes to base Fund	26	Courts
Requested Base Increase	26	Courts
Requested Base Decrease	0	Courts
No change to FDD	19	Courts
Requested FDD Increase	25	Courts
Requested FDD Decrease	9	Courts

**FY 15-16 BASE ALLOCATION WORKSHEET-Family Law Facilitator Option 2 Courts who spent their allocation**

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	BASE ALLOCATION		FDD ALLOCATION	
		Funding for Fiscal Year 2014-2015	% of statewide allocation	Original Federal Drawdown	Total Allocation (Columns A + C)	Questionnaire not returned	No Change to base	Request Base Increase	Request Base Decrease	No Change to Fed Option	Request Fed Option Increase	Request Fed Option Decrease	Recommended Base	Allowable Fed Option Fund	Recommended Federal Drawdown	Total Recommended Allocation (A+C+L+N)	% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base of Requested Courts	% Based on Original Base of Requested Courts	Amount Based on % of Original Base Requested Courts
	<b>COURT</b>	<b>190,043</b>			<b>190,043</b>				<b>(190,043)</b>				<b>(190,043)</b>			<b>-</b>				
1	Alameda	369,025	3.4%	156,997	526,022		√				27,524			156,997	5,634	531,656			6.21%	5,634
2	Alpine/Ed Dorado	-	-	-	-	See Eldorado										-				
3	Amador/Calaveras	-	0.0%	-	-	See Calaveras										-				
4	Butte	103,647	0.9%	44,095	147,742		√			√				44,095		147,742				
5	Calaveras/Amador	119,392	1.1%	10,925	130,317									10,925		130,317				
6	Colusa	52,326	0.5%	22,261	74,587		√	1,000		√			1,593	22,261		76,180	0.72%	1,593		
7	Contra Costa	342,973	3.1%	44,862	342,973			135,905			135,905		10,442	-	5,236	358,651	4.70%	10,442	5.77%	5,236
8	Del Norte	49,723	0.5%	5,138	54,861			1,332			1,695		1,514	5,138	759	57,134	0.68%	1,514	0.84%	759
9	El Dorado/Alpine	105,446	1.0%	44,862	150,308			20,000			30,000		3,210	44,862	1,610	155,128	1.44%	3,210	1.77%	1,610
10	Fresno	390,532	3.6%	166,148	556,680			114,183			6,856		11,890	166,148	5,962	574,532	5.35%	11,890	6.57%	5,962
11	Glenn	75,385	0.7%	32,071	107,456			19,615			23,643		2,295	32,071	1,151	110,902	1.03%	2,295	1.27%	1,151
12	Humboldt	88,688	0.8%	37,730	126,418			30,000		√			2,700	37,730		129,118	1.22%	2,700		
13	Imperial	52,326	0.5%	22,261	74,587			107,674			104,556		1,593	22,261	799	76,979	0.72%	1,593	0.88%	799
14	Inyo	56,866	0.5%	24,194	81,060			9,134			7,806		1,731	24,194	868	83,659	0.78%	1,731	0.96%	868
15	Kern	351,518	3.2%	149,548	501,066			48,482			50,452		10,702	149,548	5,367	517,134	4.82%	10,702	5.92%	5,367
16	Kings	58,001	0.5%	24,677	82,678			6,999			323		1,766	24,677	885	85,329	0.79%	1,766	0.98%	885
17	Lake	58,640	0.5%	24,948	83,588		√			√				24,948		83,588				
18	Lassen	111,304	1.0%	47,352	158,656				(32,173)				(32,173)	47,352		126,483				
19	Los Angeles	1,870,754	17.0%	746,897	2,617,651			479,095		√			56,954	746,897		2,674,605	25.63%	56,954		
20	Madera	82,062	0.7%	34,913	116,975		√						(11,870)		(11,870)	105,105				
21	Marin	139,122	1.3%	59,187	198,309		√						(59,187)	59,187	(59,187)	139,122				
22	Mariposa	46,234	0.4%	46,234	92,468		√			√						46,234				
23	Mendocino	61,300	0.6%	26,080	87,380		√				13,920			26,080	936	88,316			1.03%	936
24	Merced	100,217	0.9%	42,636	142,853		√			√				42,636		142,853				
25	Modoc	72,130	0.7%	1,889	74,019		√					(642)		1,889	(642)	73,377				
26	Mono	47,891	0.4%	1,255	49,146			828		√			1,458	1,255		50,604	0.66%	1,458		
27	Monterey	119,672	1.1%	50,913	170,585			78,099			39,415		3,643	50,913	1,827	176,055	1.64%	3,643	2.01%	1,827
28	Napa	61,300	0.6%	26,080	87,380			58,700			62,920		1,866	26,080	936	90,182	0.84%	1,866	1.03%	936
29	Nevada/Sierra	118,168	1.1%	50,273	168,441		√			√				50,273		168,441				
30	Orange	534,214	4.9%	227,274	761,488			165,786			77,777		16,264	227,274	8,156	785,908	7.32%	16,264	8.99%	8,156
31	Placer	89,126	0.8%	37,917	127,043			68,221			30,304		2,713	37,917	1,361	131,117	1.22%	2,713	1.50%	1,361
32	Plumas	56,866	0.5%	7,254	64,120		√			√				7,254		64,120				
33	Riverside	658,653	6.0%	280,217	938,870			186,585			186,585		-	280,217		938,870				
34	Sacramento	306,439	2.8%	130,372	436,811			493,934			363,562		9,329	130,372	4,678	450,819	4.20%	9,329	5.16%	4,678
35	San Benito	61,300	0.6%	26,080	87,380		√			√				26,080		87,380				
36	San Bernardino	454,656	4.1%	193,428	648,084			143,327			136,027		13,842	193,428	6,941	668,867	6.23%	13,842	7.65%	6,941
37	San Diego	602,559	5.5%	225,226	827,785			403,720			178,494		18,345	225,226	9,199	855,329	8.26%	18,345	10.14%	9,199
38	San Francisco	243,890	2.2%	103,761	347,651			89,887			89,887		7,425	103,761	3,723	358,800	3.34%	7,425	4.10%	3,723
39	San Joaquin	217,745	2.0%	68,636	286,381		√			√				68,636		286,381				
40	San Luis Obispo	66,516	0.6%	28,298	94,814			58,484			28,298		2,025	28,298	1,015	97,855	0.91%	2,025	1.12%	1,015
41	San Mateo	129,159	1.2%	54,948	184,107						186,954			54,948	1,972	186,079			2.17%	1,972
42	Santa Barbara	168,964	1.5%	71,882	240,846			134,627		√			5,144	71,882		245,990	2.31%	5,144		
43	Santa Clara	441,000	4.0%	187,620	628,620			238,627			238,627		13,426	187,620	6,733	648,779	6.04%	13,426	7.42%	6,733
44	Santa Cruz	73,576	0.7%	31,302	104,878			157,280			125,978		2,240	31,302	1,123	108,241	1.01%	2,240	1.24%	1,123
45	Shasta/Trinity	160,170	1.5%	68,142	228,312			80,085			106,227		-	68,142		228,312				
46	Sierra/Nevada	-	0.0%	-	-	See Nevada								-	-	-				
47	Siskiyou	75,822	0.7%	32,258	108,080		√			√				32,258		108,080				
48	Solano	131,471	1.2%	55,933	187,404		√					(19,017)		55,933	(19,017)	168,387				
49	Sonoma	137,123	1.2%	58,339	195,462			161,864			161,864		4,175	58,339	2,093	201,730	1.88%	4,175	2.31%	2,093
50	Stanislaus	223,137	2.0%	94,930	318,067		√			√				94,930		318,067				
51	Sutter	65,735	0.6%	27,967	93,702			7,837			7,837		2,001	27,967	1,004	96,707	0.90%	2,001	1.11%	1,004
52	Tehama	27,802	0.3%	3,286	31,088		√			√				3,286		31,088				
53	Trinity/Shasta	0	0.0%	0	0	See Shasta								-	-	-				
54	Tulare	312,151	2.8%	117,503	429,654		√			√	12,235			117,503	4,766	434,420			5.25%	4,766
55	Tuolumne	65,735	0.6%	27,967	93,702		√			√				27,967		93,702				
56	Ventura	250,857	2.3%	106,724	357,581			151,564			44,840		7,637	106,724	3,830	369,048	3.44%	7,637	4.22%	3,830
57	Yolo	75,822	0.7%	32,258	108,080			98,000			98,000		2,308	32,258	1,158	111,546	1.04%	2,308	1.28%	1,158
58	Yuba	65,184	0.6%	27,733	92,917			45,817			37,451		1,984	27,733	995	95,897	0.89%	1,984	1.10%	995
<b>Totals</b>		<b>10,990,357</b>		<b>4,180,585</b>	<b>15,170,942</b>			<b>3,796,691</b>	<b>(222,216)</b>		<b>2,615,962</b>	<b>(90,716)</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>4,180,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,170,942</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>222,216</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>90,716</b>

FLF Base Funds 10,990,357  
 FLF Federal Drawdown Available 4,180,585  
15,170,942

Questionnaire Returned 53  
 Base Available for Distribution \* \$ 222,216  
 Fed Option Available for Distribution \$ 133,171

\* Unallocated Fund

No changes to base Fund 22 Courts  
 Requested Base Increase 32 Courts  
 Requested Base Decrease 1 Courts  
 No change to FDD 18 Courts  
 Requested FDD Increase 31 Courts  
 Requested FDD Decrease 4 Courts