



## JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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### MEMORANDUM

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<b>Date</b> April 21, 2021	<b>Action Requested</b> Please Review
<b>To</b> Members of the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee	<b>Deadline</b> April 26, 2021
<b>From</b> Don Will, Deputy Director Anna L. Maves, Supervising Attorney/ AB 1058 Program Manager	<b>Contact</b> Anna L. Maves 916-263-8624 phone <a href="mailto:anna.maves@jud.ca.gov">anna.maves@jud.ca.gov</a>
<b>Subject</b> Draft Judicial Council Report regarding Updating Workload Data for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner Funding Methodology and Adopting a Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Methodology	

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#### Background

In April 2015 the Judicial Council established a joint subcommittee to reconsider and make recommendations regarding the allocation methodology developed in 1997 for the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program, as required by Assembly Bill 1058 (Stats. 1996, ch. 957). On January 16, 2019, the Judicial Council approved a new workload-based funding methodology for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner program while maintaining the historical Family Law Facilitator funding methodology until FY 2021–22 as recommended by the subcommittee.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Full details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the January 2019 meeting, Judicial Council of Cal., Adv. Com. Rep., *Child Support: AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program*

Additionally, the council adopted the recommendations of the joint subcommittee to take various future actions related to AB 1058 program funding, including:

1. Directing the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to gather information and make recommendations to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) for FY 2021–22 on a funding methodology for the Family Law Facilitator program.
2. Allocating funds designated for the Child Support Commissioner Program every two years beginning with FY 2021–22 considering the recommendations of the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee as presented to TCBAC.
3. Directing the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to make a recommendation for AB 1058 funding a minimum service level for smaller courts for FY 2021–22.

On September 25, 2020, the Judicial Council approved a temporary budget reduction methodology to allocate the \$7 million budget reduction to the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>2</sup>

The committee is therefore asked to review the draft Judicial Council report and make recommendations on the funding methodologies discussed in the report. The draft Judicial Council Report recommendations from TCBAC are as follows:

### **Proposal**

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 9, 2021:

1. Approve a new funding methodology for the AB 1058 Family Law Facilitator program base funding that allocates a \$34,000 baseline level of funding for each court and distributes the remainder of funding by total population as described below and set forth in Attachment A1 of the draft report. The methodology ensures that funding changes are capped at 5 percent [*or 3 percent (see Attachment A2)*] and smaller courts can continue to operate their programs.

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*Funding Allocation* (Nov. 21, 2018), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6953308&GUID=A6F15A78-08B6-42DA-8826-19A6AF0B7CB1>

<sup>2</sup> More details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the September 2020 meeting, Judicial Council of Cal., Adv. Com. Rep., *Child Support: AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Reduction FY 2020–21* (August 31, 2020), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8756383&GUID=22DA9015-18BC-4538-83A4-60738BA29A6F>

2. Restore AB 1058 program funding levels for all courts to FY 2018–19 allocations, if reflected in the Governor’s final budget for FY 2021–22.
3. Approve the committee’s recommended base allocation for the Child Support Commissioner program for FY 2021–22 and FY 2022–23 as set forth in the draft report at Attachment B1 [*or Attachment B2 for 3 percent cap*], maintaining the current funding methodology approved by the Judicial Council in 2019 with updated workload data.
4. Approve the committee’s recommendation for FY 2021-22 AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program funding for the courts comprised of the base funding allocations derived from recommendations 1 and 3, and federal drawdown funding using the methodology adopted by the Judicial Council effective January 2019.
5. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to defer making a recommendation for AB 1058 funding a minimum service level for smaller courts.

### **Key Issues for Consideration**

1. Making a recommendation between the proposed population-based and filings-based methodologies for the Family Law Facilitator Program.
2. Considering alternatives to the current allocations that may have not been considered.
3. Discussing the potential impact on maintaining service levels that the funding allocations may have on the performance of the AB 1058 program as federally mandated.
4. Instituting a 3 percent or 5 percent funding change cap for the Family Law Facilitator methodology.
5. Instituting a 3 percent or 5 percent funding change cap for the existing Child Support Commissioner methodology.

### **Attachments and Links**

1. Draft report to the Judicial Council.



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# REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: \_\_\_\_

For business meeting on: July 8-9, 2021

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**Title**

Child Support: Updating Workload Data for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner Funding Methodology, Adopting a Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Methodology, and Adopting FY 2021-2022 AB1058 Program Funding Allocations

**Agenda Item Type**

Action Required

**Effective Date**

July 9, 2021

**Date of Report**

April 21, 2021

**Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected**

None

**Contact**

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**Recommended by**

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee  
Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair

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**Executive Summary**

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council approve a new funding methodology that is population-based for the AB 1058 Family Law Facilitator program to be implemented for FY 2021–22 that is used to allocate Self-Help Center funding and continue reallocating funds for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner program using the workload-based funding methodology previously adopted and first implemented in FY 2019–20 with updated workload data. The committee also recommends approving base and federal drawdown allocations for the AB1058 Child Support Commissioners and Family Law Facilitators for FY 2021–22. The Judicial Council previously established a joint subcommittee in April 2015 to reconsider and make recommendations regarding the allocation methodology developed in 1997 for the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program, as required by Assembly Bill 1058 (Stats. 1996, ch. 957).

## Recommendation

The AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 9, 2021, take the following actions:

1. Approve a new funding methodology for the AB 1058 Family Law Facilitator program base funding that allocates a \$34,000 baseline level of funding for each court and distributes the remainder of funding by total population as described below and set forth in Attachment A1. The methodology ensures that funding changes are capped at 5 percent [*or 3 percent (see Attachment A2)*] and smaller courts can continue to operate their programs.
2. Restore AB 1058 program funding levels for all courts to FY 2018–19 allocations, if reflected in the Governor’s final budget for FY 2021–22.
3. Approve the committee’s recommended base allocation for the Child Support Commissioner program for FY 2021–22 and FY 2022–23 as described below and set forth in Attachment B1 [*or Attachment B2 for 3 percent cap*], maintaining the current funding methodology approved by the Judicial Council in 2019 with updated workload data.
4. Approve the committee’s recommendation for FY 2021-22 AB 1058 program funding for the courts comprised of the base funding allocations derived from recommendations 1 and 3, and federal drawdown funding using the methodology adopted by the Judicial Council in January 2019.
5. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to defer making a recommendation for AB 1058 funding a minimum service level for smaller courts.

## Relevant Previous Council Action

The AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee was formed in 2015 to review the historical AB 1058 program funding methodology. On January 16, 2019, the Judicial Council approved a new workload-based funding methodology for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner program while maintaining the historical Family Law Facilitator funding methodology until FY 2021–22 as recommended by the subcommittee.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> More details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the January 2019 meeting, Judicial Council of Cal., Adv. Com. Rep., *Child Support: AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Allocation* (Nov. 21, 2018), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6953308&GUID=A6F15A78-08B6-42DA-8826-19A6AF0B7CB1>

On September 25, 2020, the Judicial Council approved a temporary budget reduction methodology to allocate the \$7 million budget reduction to the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>2</sup>

## **Analysis/Rationale**

### **Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Methodology**

#### ***Information from Self-Help Expansion Cost Benefit Analysis***

In January 2019 the AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee recommended to the Judicial Council that a budget allocation methodology Family Law Facilitator programs be deferred until the self-help expansion and associated report to the Legislature was completed:

Ultimately, the joint subcommittee determined that the current funding methodology—for both base funds and federal drawdown funds—should be left in place until the courts can expand self-help services with the additional funds and complete the required cost-benefit analysis due the Legislature on the impacts of the new funds. (JC Report page 13).

Findings of the cost-benefit analysis support the approach taken with the Child Support Commissioner methodology to mitigate the impact on small courts of any new allocation method. The report found that despite innovations in service provision in rural areas including the SHARP Tech Connect program, small courts have difficulty achieving the efficiencies that come from offering workshops and document assembly in a group setting. Lack of access to broadband, cellular service, and public transportation in rural areas require small court family law facilitators to offer as extensive in-person hours as possible. (Judicial Council, *Impact of Self-Help Center Expansion in the California Courts*. See Chapter 5: Workshops, page 57; Chapter 11: Self-Help Services in Rural Courts, “Issues Common to Court-Based Self-Help Centers” page 124; Figure 19: Workshop Challenges, page 62.)

In conjunction with the self-help services expansion a new data collection system was deployed in both self-help and AB 1058 programs. The Self-Help Tracking and Reporting Survey (STARS) provides a more complete census of customer encounters with family law facilitators. Metrics from STARS and court administrative data underscore the volume and cost issues faced by small courts. Because of the need to provide attorney assistance during the limited hours of self-help center operation, courts in Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 are using a much higher proportion of attorney full time equivalents (FTE) relative to larger courts, with attorneys making up 70% of Cluster 1 FTE.

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<sup>2</sup> More details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the September 2020 meeting, Judicial Council of Cal., Adv. Com. Rep., *Child Support: AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Reduction FY 2020–21* (August 31, 2020), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8756383&GUID=22DA9015-18BC-4538-83A4-60738BA29A6F>

**Table 1. Full Time Equivalent Staff and Filings Comparison**

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Total
<b>Total FTEs</b>	8.1	23.1	29.6	55.4	116.3
<b>Total Attorney FTE</b>	5.7	10.1	7.9	13.3	37.0
<b>Attorney as Percent of Total FTE</b>	70%	44%	27%	24%	32%
<b>JBSIS Filings FY 2019-20</b>	1,111	10,127	19,412	57,811	88,461
<b>STARS Customers CY 2019</b>	4,506	14,922	30,167	51,483	101,078

***Total Family Law Facilitator Funding Need***

The anticipated base statewide funding allocation for FY 2019-20 for the Family Law Facilitator program is \$10,789,626. The Judicial Branch Workload Model can be used to estimate the total statewide need for the program. The specifics of this model are detailed in the section below. Applying the model to FY 2019-20 child support filings calculates a statewide funding need of \$27,348,992, or 2.5 times the base funding available.

***Allocation Models Considered***

The Committee considered two allocation models for the Family Law Facilitator Program.

*Population-based model.* This model is used to allocate Self-Help Center funding to the courts. The model allocates a base amount of \$34,000 to all courts and then allocates the remainder by the current county population as reported by the California Department of Finance from the Census Bureau.<sup>3</sup> See Attachment A1 [or Attachment A2 for 3 percent cap].

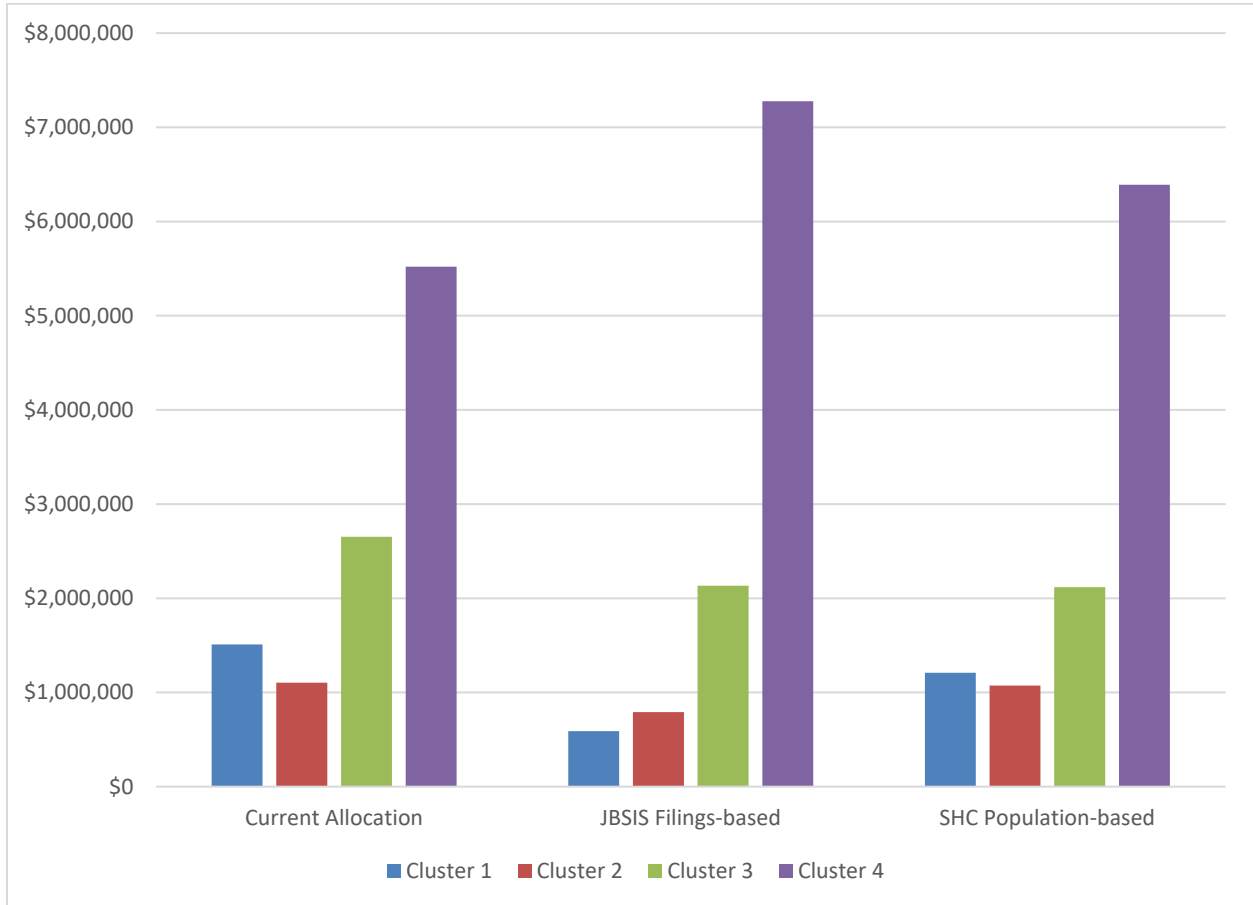
*Filings-based workload model.* This model follows the Judicial Branch workload allocation methodology and is the model used for Child Support Commissioners. The model uses Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) filings and Resource Allocation Study (RAS) caseweights to derive workload need by court, RAS salary and benefit weights to derive staff costs, and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) state and local governmental indices to adjust need to local economic factors. Adjustments made to adapt the model to the family law facilitator program included using the RAS caseweight for child support and estimating the minutes in that caseweight for non-courtroom child support staff and using the JBSIS child support filings. Filings were averaged using FY 2017-18, FY 2018-19, and FY 2019-20. See Attachment A3 [or Attachment A4 for 3 percent cap].

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<sup>3</sup> More details can be found in the Trial Court Advisory Committee report for the July 2018 meeting, *Self-Help Funding Allocation Methodology for 2019–20 and Beyond* (Jul. 31, 2018), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6353563&GUID=B6C7B821-0722-4663-B27A-A23B367148E2>

*Model Comparison*

**Figure 1. Comparison of Current Allocation, Filings-based Model and Population-based Model**





**Figure 2. Change from Current Allocation**

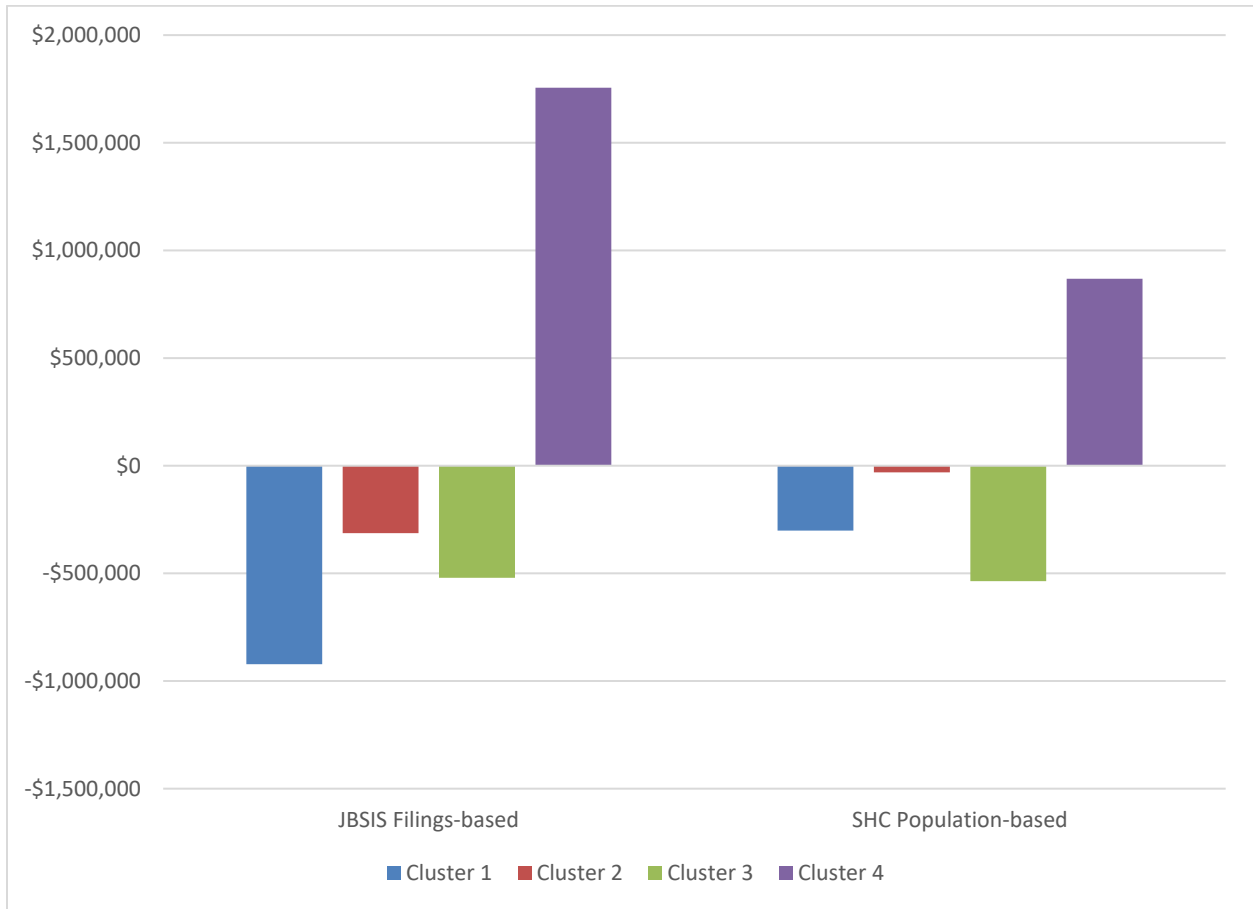


Figure 2 shows the impact of applying either model to courts, summarized by court cluster. The percentage funding increase or decrease that would result from applying the models is summarized in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Percentage Change from Current Allocation**

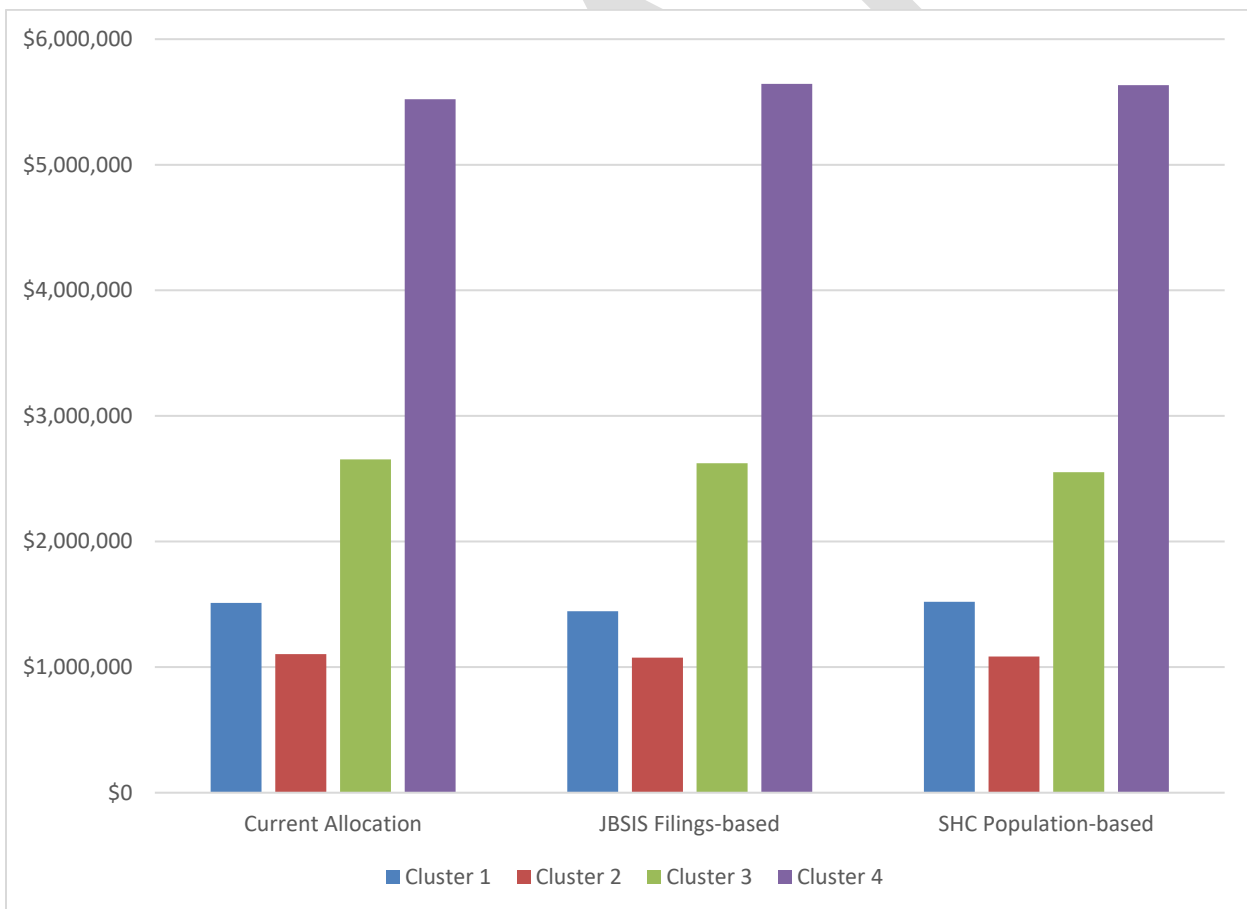
Models Compared by % Change	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
<b>JBSIS Filings-based</b>	-61.0%	-28.4%	-19.6%	31.8%
<b>SHC Population-based</b>	-20.0%	-2.8%	-20.2%	15.7%

***Mitigating Factors***

Given the extreme disruption to the statewide program that would result from applying either model as-is, the Committee follows the example of the January 2019 report and allocation methodology for Child Support Commissioners and included factors to mitigate steep increases and decreases.

- (Both models) Recognizing the challenges that small courts face in providing an adequate level of service in rural communities, do not decrease allocations to Cluster 1 courts below the FY 2018-19 base funding.
- (Filings-based model) Recognizing the fluctuation of filings from year to year in Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 courts, fund all courts at no less than a .5 FTE base in the need calculation for the filings-based model. (Note that because not enough funding is available to meet the full need, the 0.5 is prorated to available funding in the model calculations.)
- (Population based model) Similarly, the population-based model as it is currently applied in self-help centers sets the base at \$34,000 for each court.
- (Both models) Hold bi-annual allocation changes to no more than a 5 percent [or 3 percent] increase/decrease. Parallel to the implementation of the Child Support Commissioner allocation methodology, recalculate court allocations based on the approved model but hold all increases and decreases to no more than 5% from the FY 2018-19 base funding, or in future cycles from the previous cycle's base funding.

**Figure 3. Changes to Allocations Based on 5 Percent Cap, Base Funding and No Change to Cluster 1 Courts**



### **Funding Restoration**

In the Governor's proposed budget for FY 2021-22, funding for DCSS was restored to pre-pandemic levels (FY 2019-20), which would restore AB 1058 funding as well. If this proposal is reflected in final Governor's budget for FY 2021–22, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends restoration of the AB 1058 program's base funds to FY 2018–19 levels.

### **Child Support Commissioner Base Funding Allocation**

The Child Support Commissioner funding methodology was approved by the Judicial Council effective January 2019. This recommendation included that funds should continue to be reallocated on an ongoing basis every two years with updated workload data. The committee recommends the funding for the Child Support Commissioner program to be allocated using the existing funding methodology, which caps funding changes at no greater than 5 percent *[or 3 percent]*. Attachment B1 *[see Attachment B2 for 3 percent cap]* details the Child Support Commissioner base allocation using FY 2018–19 funding levels and updated workload metrics.

### **FY 2021–22 AB 1058 Program Funding**

The total AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program funding for the courts is comprised of the base funding allocations and federal drawdown funding with specific amounts designated for each side of the program. Base funding is derived from the respective funding methodologies for the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator programs. As approved by the Judicial Council in January 2019, federal drawdown funds are allocated proportionally to each court based on the new funding allocations up to the amount that a court requests and can match. If the request for federal drawdown funds exceeds the amount available to allocate, these funds are allocated in proportion to a court's base funding. This proportional allocation is continued until all drawdown funds are allocated to those courts that are willing and able to provide the matching funds.

### **Minimum Service Level for Smaller Courts**

The AB 1058 program funding methodology recommendation approved by the Judicial Council in January 2019 also directed the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to make a recommendation regarding funding a minimum service level for smaller courts to be able to meet their statutory and contractual obligations. Courts have faced severe challenges in the past two years due to the impacts of the COVID pandemic and the FY 2020–21 budget reduction. The data needed to determine the minimum funding levels would need to be collected through time studies conducted by court staff. In an effort not to overburden the courts as they continue to provide necessary services to the public, the committee recommends deferring the development of minimum funding levels until the funding for minimum service levels can accurately be calculated.

### **Policy implications**

There is a need to balance the statutory directive that each court provide an AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and a Family Law Facilitator with the limited funding available for the program. To ensure that each court can meet that requirement within the funding for the program it is critical that each court receive a level of funding that makes it possible to employ someone

in each of these positions in order to provide services to the public and increase access to justice. In addition, it is critical that the funding for the program is such that California continues to meet federal performance measures that allow the federal funds to flow to the program. Because courts are currently meeting those performance measures, it was critical that any new methodology be implemented cautiously to prevent any loss of performance in the program.

### **Comments**

*To be completed after April 26, 2021 Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee meeting.*

### **Alternatives considered**

*To be completed after April 26, 2021 Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee meeting.*

### **Fiscal and Operational Impacts**

The committee does not anticipate that these recommendations will result in any costs to the branch, but the reallocation of funds will decrease funds available for some courts, which may impact their ability to meet program objectives.

### **Attachments and Links**

1. Attachment A1: Population-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
2. Attachment A2: Population-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 3% Change)
3. Attachment A3: Filings-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
4. Attachment A4: Filings-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 3% Change)
5. Attachment B1: Child Support Commissioner Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
6. Attachment B2: Child Support Commissioner Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 3% Change)

Attachment A1: Population-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model  
 +/- Maximum 5% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Population-Based Methodology Col. C	Current (FY18-19) FLF Base Allocation Col. D	Difference (C-D) Col. E	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. F	Difference (F-D) Col. G	Percentage Difference Col. G/Col.D Col. H
4	Alameda	401,076	362,939	38,137	376,134	13,195	3.6%
1	Alpine	34,257		34,257			
1	Amador	42,563	46,885	(4,322)	46,885	0	0.0%
2	Butte	84,510	101,754	(17,244)	96,666	(5,088)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	44,077	70,655	(26,578)	70,655	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	38,918	35,600	3,318	36,894	1,294	3.6%
3	Contra Costa	288,223	345,518	(57,295)	328,242	(17,276)	-5.0%
1	Del Norte	40,051	50,002	(9,951)	50,002	0	0.0%
2	El Dorado*	75,287	106,037	(30,750)	106,037	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	256,200	394,558	(138,358)	374,830	(19,728)	-5.0%
1	Glenn	40,410	75,808	(35,398)	75,808	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	64,554	89,185	(24,631)	84,726	(4,459)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	76,017	52,865	23,152	54,787	1,922	3.6%
1	Inyo	38,154	57,185	(19,031)	57,185	0	0.0%
3	Kern	233,697	355,141	(121,444)	337,384	(17,757)	-5.0%
2	Kings	67,361	58,493	8,868	60,620	2,127	3.6%
2	Lake	48,489	57,569	(9,080)	54,691	(2,878)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	40,898	65,000	(24,102)	65,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	2,318,805	1,890,029	428,776	1,958,741	68,712	3.6%
2	Madera	68,913	80,794	(11,881)	76,754	(4,040)	-5.0%
2	Marin	92,809	136,581	(43,772)	129,752	(6,829)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	38,049	45,390	(7,341)	45,390	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	53,886	60,462	(6,576)	57,439	(3,023)	-5.0%
2	Merced	95,277	98,847	(3,570)	95,277	(3,570)	-3.6%
1	Modoc	36,137	70,941	(34,804)	70,941		
1	Mono	37,059	48,246	(11,187)	48,246	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	132,691	120,688	12,003	125,076	4,388	3.6%
2	Napa	65,771	61,820	3,951	64,067	2,247	3.6%
2	Nevada*	56,048	116,010	(59,962)	116,010	0	0.0%
4	Orange	746,579	537,209	209,370	556,739	19,530	3.6%
2	Placer	119,410	89,626	29,784	92,884	3,258	3.6%
1	Plumas	38,422	55,827	(17,405)	55,827	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	566,040	665,441	(99,401)	632,169	(33,272)	-5.0%
4	Sacramento	371,942	309,597	62,345	320,852	11,255	3.6%
1	San Benito	46,684	60,289	(13,605)	60,289	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	515,948	459,342	56,606	476,041	16,699	3.6%
4	San Diego	773,835	605,937	167,898	627,966	22,029	3.6%
4	San Francisco	229,038	245,257	(16,219)	232,994	(12,263)	-5.0%
3	San Joaquin	200,625	214,154	(13,529)	203,446	(10,708)	-5.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	96,490	67,010	29,480	69,446	2,436	3.6%
3	San Mateo	205,830	126,800	79,030	131,410	4,610	3.6%
3	Santa Barbara	134,542	170,705	(36,163)	162,170	(8,535)	-5.0%
4	Santa Clara	466,403	445,545	20,858	460,711	15,166	3.4%
2	Santa Cruz	95,709	74,335	21,374	77,037	2,702	3.6%
2	Shasta*	73,846	185,447	(111,601)	185,447	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	34,715		34,715			
2	Siskiyou	43,970	74,650	(30,680)	70,918	(3,733)	-5.0%
3	Solano	131,276	129,070	2,206	130,674	1,604	1.2%
3	Sonoma	146,691	138,141	8,550	143,163	5,022	3.6%
3	Stanislaus	156,270	219,062	(62,792)	208,109	(10,953)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	55,631	66,292	(10,661)	62,977	(3,315)	-5.0%
2	Tehama	48,277	27,294	20,983	28,286	992	3.6%
1	Trinity	37,040		37,040			
3	Tulare	139,267	307,882	(168,615)	292,488	(15,394)	-5.0%
2	Tuolumne	46,205	64,534	(18,329)	61,307	(3,227)	-5.0%
3	Ventura	225,281	252,718	(27,437)	240,082	(12,636)	-5.0%
2	Yolo	82,835	76,604	6,231	79,389	2,785	3.6%
2	Yuba	50,638	65,856	(15,218)	62,563	(3,293)	-5.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Attachment A2: Population-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model  
 +/- Maximum 3% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Population-Based Methodology Col. C	Current (FY18-19) FLF Base Allocation Col. D	Difference (C-D) Col. E	Final Allocation Max. 3% increase/ decrease Col. F	Difference (F-D) Col. G	Percentage Difference Col. G/Col. D Col. H
4	Alameda	401,076	362,939	38,137	370,828	7,889	2.2%
1	Alpine	34,257		34,257			
1	Amador	42,563	46,885	(4,322)	46,885	0	0.0%
2	Butte	84,510	101,754	(17,244)	98,701	(3,053)	-3.0%
1	Calaveras	44,077	70,655	(26,578)	70,655	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	38,918	35,600	3,318	36,374	774	2.2%
3	Contra Costa	288,223	345,518	(57,295)	335,152	(10,366)	-3.0%
1	Del Norte	40,051	50,002	(9,951)	50,002	0	0.0%
2	El Dorado*	75,287	106,037	(30,750)	106,037	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	256,200	394,558	(138,358)	382,721	(11,837)	-3.0%
1	Glenn	40,410	75,808	(35,398)	75,808	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	64,554	89,185	(24,631)	86,509	(2,676)	-3.0%
2	Imperial	76,017	52,865	23,152	54,014	1,149	2.2%
1	Inyo	38,154	57,185	(19,031)	57,185	0	0.0%
3	Kern	233,697	355,141	(121,444)	344,487	(10,654)	-3.0%
2	Kings	67,361	58,493	8,868	59,764	1,271	2.2%
2	Lake	48,489	57,569	(9,080)	55,842	(1,727)	-3.0%
1	Lassen	40,898	65,000	(24,102)	65,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	2,318,805	1,890,029	428,776	1,931,109	41,080	2.2%
2	Madera	68,913	80,794	(11,881)	78,370	(2,424)	-3.0%
2	Marin	92,809	136,581	(43,772)	132,484	(4,097)	-3.0%
1	Mariposa	38,049	45,390	(7,341)	45,390	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	53,886	60,462	(6,576)	58,648	(1,814)	-3.0%
2	Merced	95,277	98,847	(3,570)	95,882	(2,965)	-3.0%
1	Modoc	36,137	70,941	(34,804)	70,941		
1	Mono	37,059	48,246	(11,187)	48,246	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	132,691	120,688	12,003	123,311	2,623	2.2%
2	Napa	65,771	61,820	3,951	63,164	1,344	2.2%
2	Nevada*	56,048	116,010	(59,962)	116,010	0	0.0%
4	Orange	746,579	537,209	209,370	548,885	11,676	2.2%
2	Placer	119,410	89,626	29,784	91,574	1,948	2.2%
1	Plumas	38,422	55,827	(17,405)	55,827	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	566,040	665,441	(99,401)	645,478	(19,963)	-3.0%
4	Sacramento	371,942	309,597	62,345	316,326	6,729	2.2%
1	San Benito	46,684	60,289	(13,605)	60,289	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	515,948	459,342	56,606	469,326	9,984	2.2%
4	San Diego	773,835	605,937	167,898	619,107	13,170	2.2%
4	San Francisco	229,038	245,257	(16,219)	237,899	(7,358)	-3.0%
3	San Joaquin	200,625	214,154	(13,529)	207,729	(6,425)	-3.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	96,490	67,010	29,480	68,466	1,456	2.2%
3	San Mateo	205,830	126,800	79,030	129,556	2,756	2.2%
3	Santa Barbara	134,542	170,705	(36,163)	165,584	(5,121)	-3.0%
4	Santa Clara	466,403	445,545	20,858	455,229	9,684	2.2%
2	Santa Cruz	95,709	74,335	21,374	75,951	1,616	2.2%
2	Shasta*	73,846	185,447	(111,601)	185,447	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	34,715		34,715	0	0	
2	Siskiyou	43,970	74,650	(30,680)	72,411	(2,240)	-3.0%
3	Solano	131,276	129,070	2,206	130,668	1,598	1.2%
3	Sonoma	146,691	138,141	8,550	141,144	3,003	2.2%
3	Stanislaus	156,270	219,062	(62,792)	212,490	(6,572)	-3.0%
2	Sutter	55,631	66,292	(10,661)	64,303	(1,989)	-3.0%
2	Tehama	48,277	27,294	20,983	27,887	593	2.2%
1	Trinity	37,040		37,040			
3	Tulare	139,267	307,882	(168,615)	298,646	(9,236)	-3.0%
2	Tuolumne	46,205	64,534	(18,329)	62,598	(1,936)	-3.0%
3	Ventura	225,281	252,718	(27,437)	245,136	(7,582)	-3.0%
2	Yolo	82,835	76,604	6,231	78,269	1,665	2.2%
2	Yuba	50,638	65,856	(15,218)	63,880	(1,976)	-3.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Attachment A3: Filings-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model  
 +/- Maximum 5% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Total FLF Need Col. C	Prorate to available funding Col. D	Current (FY 18-19) FLF Base Allocation Col. E	Difference (D-E) Col. F	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. G	Difference (E-G) Col. H	Percentage Difference Col. H/Col. G Col. I
4	Alameda	1,565,739	591,422	362,939	228,483	376,973	14,034	3.9%
1	Alpine	430	162		162			
1	Amador	107,215	40,498	46,885	(6,387)	46,885	0	0.0%
2	Butte	174,529	65,924	101,754	(35,830)	96,666	(5,088)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	96,948	36,620	70,655	(34,035)	70,655	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	89,731	33,894	35,600	(1,706)	35,600	0	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	350,629	132,442	345,518	(213,076)	328,242	(17,276)	-5.0%
1	Del Norte	91,586	34,594	50,002	(15,408)	50,002	0	0.0%
2	El Dorado*	113,551	42,891	106,037	(63,146)	106,037	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	1,169,738	441,842	394,558	47,284	409,815	15,257	3.9%
1	Glenn	85,832	32,421	75,808	(43,387)	75,808	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	98,119	37,062	89,185	(52,123)	84,726	(4,459)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	226,201	85,442	52,865	32,577	54,909	2,044	3.9%
1	Inyo	93,741	35,409	57,185	(21,776)	57,185	0	0.0%
3	Kern	974,137	367,958	355,141	12,817	365,053	9,912	2.8%
2	Kings	185,460	70,053	58,493	11,560	60,755	2,262	3.9%
2	Lake	84,313	31,847	57,569	(25,722)	54,691	(2,878)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	93,010	35,132	65,000	(29,868)	65,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	6,549,536	2,473,938	1,890,029	583,909	1,963,114	73,085	3.9%
2	Madera	218,979	82,714	80,794	1,920	82,279	1,485	1.8%
2	Marin	123,103	46,499	136,581	(90,082)	129,752	(6,829)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	101,377	38,293	45,390	(7,097)	45,390	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	86,592	32,708	60,462	(27,754)	57,439	(3,023)	-5.0%
2	Merced	357,227	134,934	98,847	36,087	102,669	3,822	3.9%
1	Modoc	77,498	29,273	70,941	(41,668)	70,941		
1	Mono	103,301	39,019	48,246	(9,227)	48,246	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	310,329	117,220	120,688	(3,468)	117,220	(3,468)	-2.9%
2	Napa	119,146	45,005	61,820	(16,815)	58,729	(3,091)	-5.0%
2	Nevada*	105,596	39,886	116,010	(76,124)	116,010	0	0.0%
4	Orange	1,765,180	666,756	537,209	129,547	557,982	20,773	3.9%
2	Placer	213,432	80,619	89,626	(9,007)	85,145	(4,481)	-5.0%
1	Plumas	87,245	32,955	55,827	(22,872)	55,827	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	1,809,365	683,446	665,441	18,005	679,366	13,925	2.1%
4	Sacramento	1,336,269	504,745	309,597	195,148	321,569	11,972	3.9%
1	San Benito	110,683	41,808	60,289	(18,481)	60,289	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	2,954,966	1,116,171	459,342	656,829	477,104	17,762	3.9%
4	San Diego	1,464,823	553,304	605,937	(52,633)	575,640	(30,297)	-5.0%
4	San Francisco	456,532	172,444	245,257	(72,813)	232,994	(12,263)	-5.0%
3	San Joaquin	693,393	261,913	214,154	47,759	222,435	8,281	3.9%
2	San Luis Obispo	119,363	45,087	67,010	(21,923)	63,660	(3,351)	-5.0%
3	San Mateo	181,897	68,708	126,800	(58,092)	120,460	(6,340)	-5.0%
3	Santa Barbara	221,427	83,639	170,705	(87,066)	162,170	(8,535)	-5.0%
4	Santa Clara	543,844	205,424	445,545	(240,121)	423,268	(22,277)	-5.0%
2	Santa Cruz	112,822	42,616	74,335	(31,719)	70,618	(3,717)	-5.0%
2	Shasta*	172,334	65,095	185,447	(120,352)	185,447	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	1,925	727		727			
2	Siskiyou	79,480	30,022	74,650	(44,628)	70,918	(3,733)	-5.0%
3	Solano	424,101	160,195	129,070	31,125	134,061	4,991	3.9%
3	Sonoma	201,729	76,198	138,141	(61,943)	131,234	(6,907)	-5.0%
3	Stanislaus	487,250	184,048	219,062	(35,014)	208,109	(10,953)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	133,618	50,471	66,292	(15,821)	62,977	(3,315)	-5.0%
2	Tehama	93,406	35,282	27,294	7,988	28,349	1,055	3.9%
1	Trinity	86,947	32,842		32,842			
3	Tulare	339,965	128,414	307,882	(179,468)	292,488	(15,394)	-5.0%
2	Tuolumne	88,888	33,575	64,534	(30,959)	61,307	(3,227)	-5.0%
3	Ventura	362,250	136,832	252,718	(115,886)	240,082	(12,636)	-5.0%
2	Yolo	170,028	64,224	76,604	(12,380)	72,774	(3,830)	-5.0%
2	Yuba	97,849	36,960	65,856	(28,896)	62,563	(3,293)	-5.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,564,604</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Attachment A4: Filings-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model  
 +/- Maximum 3% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Total FLF Need Col. C	Prorate to available funding Col. D	Current (FY 18-19) FLF Base Allocation Col. E	Difference (D-E) Col. F	Final Allocation Max. 3% increase/ decrease Col. G	Difference (E-G) Col. H	Percentage Difference Col. I/Col. G Col. I
4	Alameda	1,565,739	591,422	362,939	228,483	370,898	7,959	2.2%
1	Alpine	430	162		162			
1	Amador	107,215	40,498	46,885	(6,387)	46,885	0	0.0%
2	Butte	174,529	65,924	101,754	(35,830)	98,701	(3,053)	-3.0%
1	Calaveras	96,948	36,620	70,655	(34,035)	70,655	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	89,731	33,894	35,600	(1,706)	35,600	0	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	350,629	132,442	345,518	(213,076)	335,152	(10,366)	-3.0%
1	Del Norte	91,586	34,594	50,002	(15,408)	50,002	0	0.0%
2	El Dorado*	113,551	42,891	106,037	(63,146)	106,037	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	1,169,738	441,842	394,558	47,284	403,210	8,652	2.2%
1	Glenn	85,832	32,421	75,808	(43,387)	75,808	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	98,119	37,062	89,185	(52,123)	86,509	(2,676)	-3.0%
2	Imperial	226,201	85,442	52,865	32,577	54,024	1,159	2.2%
1	Inyo	93,741	35,409	57,185	(21,776)	57,185	0	0.0%
3	Kern	974,137	367,958	355,141	12,817	362,929	7,788	2.2%
2	Kings	185,460	70,053	58,493	11,560	59,776	1,283	2.2%
2	Lake	84,313	31,847	57,569	(25,722)	55,842	(1,727)	-3.0%
1	Lassen	93,010	35,132	65,000	(29,868)	65,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	6,549,536	2,473,938	1,890,029	583,909	1,931,474	41,445	2.2%
2	Madera	218,979	82,714	80,794	1,920	82,198	1,404	1.7%
2	Marin	123,103	46,499	136,581	(90,082)	132,484	(4,097)	-3.0%
1	Mariposa	101,377	38,293	45,390	(7,097)	45,390	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	86,592	32,708	60,462	(27,754)	58,648	(1,814)	-3.0%
2	Merced	357,227	134,934	98,847	36,087	101,015	2,168	2.2%
1	Modoc	77,498	29,273	70,941	(41,668)	70,941		
1	Mono	103,301	39,019	48,246	(9,227)	48,246	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	310,329	117,220	120,688	(3,468)	117,220	(3,468)	-2.9%
2	Napa	119,146	45,005	61,820	(16,815)	59,965	(1,855)	-3.0%
2	Nevada*	105,596	39,886	116,010	(76,124)	116,010	0	0.0%
4	Orange	1,765,180	666,756	537,209	129,547	548,989	11,780	2.2%
2	Placer	213,432	80,619	89,626	(9,007)	86,937	(2,689)	-3.0%
1	Plumas	87,245	32,955	55,827	(22,872)	55,827	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	1,809,365	683,446	665,441	18,005	678,602	13,161	2.0%
4	Sacramento	1,336,269	504,745	309,597	195,148	316,386	6,789	2.2%
1	San Benito	110,683	41,808	60,289	(18,481)	60,289	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	2,954,966	1,116,171	459,342	656,829	469,415	10,073	2.2%
4	San Diego	1,464,823	553,304	605,937	(52,633)	587,759	(18,178)	-3.0%
4	San Francisco	456,532	172,444	245,257	(72,813)	237,899	(7,358)	-3.0%
3	San Joaquin	693,393	261,913	214,154	47,759	218,850	4,696	2.2%
2	San Luis Obispo	119,363	45,087	67,010	(21,923)	65,000	(2,010)	-3.0%
3	San Mateo	181,897	68,708	126,800	(58,092)	122,996	(3,804)	-3.0%
3	Santa Barbara	221,427	83,639	170,705	(87,066)	165,584	(5,121)	-3.0%
4	Santa Clara	543,844	205,424	445,545	(240,121)	432,179	(13,366)	-3.0%
2	Santa Cruz	112,822	42,616	74,335	(31,719)	72,105	(2,230)	-3.0%
2	Shasta*	172,334	65,095	185,447	(120,352)	185,447	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	1,925	727		727			
2	Siskiyou	79,480	30,022	74,650	(44,628)	72,411	(2,240)	-3.0%
3	Solano	424,101	160,195	129,070	31,125	131,900	2,830	2.2%
3	Sonoma	201,729	76,198	138,141	(61,943)	133,997	(4,144)	-3.0%
3	Stanislaus	487,250	184,048	219,062	(35,014)	212,490	(6,572)	-3.0%
2	Sutter	133,618	50,471	66,292	(15,821)	64,303	(1,989)	-3.0%
2	Tehama	93,406	35,282	27,294	7,988	27,893	599	2.2%
1	Trinity	86,947	32,842		32,842			
3	Tulare	339,965	128,414	307,882	(179,468)	298,646	(9,236)	-3.0%
2	Tuolumne	88,888	33,575	64,534	(30,959)	62,598	(1,936)	-3.0%
3	Ventura	362,250	136,832	252,718	(115,886)	245,136	(7,582)	-3.0%
2	Yolo	170,028	64,224	76,604	(12,380)	74,306	(2,298)	-3.0%
2	Yuba	97,849	36,960	65,856	(28,896)	63,880	(1,976)	-3.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,564,604</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,789,626</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>



Attachment B1: Child Support Commissioner Funding Allocation Model

+/- Maximum 5% Change

Cluster	Court	CSC Funding Need	CSC Staff (non-FLF Funding Need	Total CSC and Staff Need (C+D)	Prorate to available funding	Current (FY 18-19) CSC Base Allocation	Difference (F-G)	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/decrease	Difference (I-G)	Percentage Difference Col. J/Col. G
Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D	Col. E	Col. F	Col. G	Col. H	Col. I	Col. J	Col. K
4	Alameda	612,902	2,468,753	3,081,655	1,640,616	1,119,358	521,258	1,175,326	55,968	5.0%
1	Alpine	262	790	1,052	560		560			
1	Amador	15,166	57,363	72,529	38,613	140,250	(101,637)	140,250	0	0.0%
2	Butte	92,302	306,036	398,337	212,068	287,042	(74,974)	273,192	(13,849)	-4.8%
1	Calaveras	18,648	69,667	88,315	47,017	132,667	(85,650)	132,667	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	6,090	18,657	24,747	13,175	45,691	(32,516)	45,691	0	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	154,805	619,492	774,297	412,221	835,291	(423,070)	794,989	(40,302)	-4.8%
1	Del Norte	30,548	103,494	134,042	71,362	50,404	20,957	52,924	2,520	5.0%
2	El Dorado	53,657	195,978	249,635	132,901	203,169	(70,268)	203,169	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	636,256	2,052,099	2,688,355	1,431,231	1,547,773	(116,542)	1,473,094	(74,678)	-4.8%
1	Glenn	24,902	73,867	98,769	52,583	120,030	(67,447)	120,030	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	59,252	169,015	228,266	121,525	117,835	3,690	121,525	3,690	3.1%
2	Imperial	138,170	399,405	537,575	286,195	173,631	112,564	182,313	8,682	5.0%
1	Inyo	6,853	22,453	29,307	15,602	79,264	(63,662)	79,264	0	0.0%
3	Kern	514,845	1,618,377	2,133,222	1,135,688	704,023	431,665	739,224	35,201	5.0%
2	Kings	99,181	309,544	408,725	217,598	289,538	(71,940)	275,568	(13,970)	-4.8%
2	Lake	43,454	126,596	170,050	90,531	148,425	(57,894)	141,264	(7,161)	-4.8%
1	Lassen	17,157	62,518	79,676	42,418	60,000	(17,582)	60,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	2,716,596	11,160,414	13,877,010	7,387,865	5,554,479	1,833,386	5,832,203	277,724	5.0%
2	Madera	110,733	353,732	464,465	247,273	205,992	41,281	216,291	10,300	5.0%
2	Marin	30,499	122,325	152,825	81,361	120,757	(39,395)	114,930	(5,826)	-4.8%
1	Mariposa	7,261	26,659	33,920	18,059	75,216	(57,157)	75,216	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	41,580	132,246	173,826	92,542	162,914	(70,372)	155,054	(7,860)	-4.8%
2	Merced	199,097	617,804	816,901	434,903	516,419	(81,515)	491,502	(24,917)	-4.8%
1	Modoc	5,187	16,192	21,379	11,382		11,382			
1	Mono	2,460	8,567	11,026	5,870	45,974	(40,104)	45,974	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	146,673	533,308	679,980	362,009	375,757	(13,748)	375,757	0	0.0%
2	Napa	33,540	134,945	168,485	89,698	100,465	(10,766)	95,617	(4,847)	-4.8%
2	Nevada	29,088	103,204	132,292	70,430	316,593	(246,163)	316,593	0	0.0%
4	Orange	787,182	3,001,610	3,788,793	2,017,083	2,199,809	(182,725)	2,093,670	(106,138)	-4.8%
2	Placer	90,157	343,351	433,508	230,791	328,758	(97,967)	312,896	(15,862)	-4.8%
1	Plumas	10,646	32,826	43,472	23,144	95,777	(72,633)	95,777	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	880,364	3,212,261	4,092,625	2,178,838	1,055,625	1,123,214	1,108,406	52,781	5.0%
4	Sacramento	573,715	2,310,132	2,883,847	1,535,307	1,096,727	438,580	1,151,563	54,836	5.0%
1	San Benito	19,066	73,099	92,165	49,067	135,384	(86,317)	135,384	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	1,503,063	5,106,183	6,609,245	3,518,641	2,698,328	820,313	2,833,244	134,916	5.0%
4	San Diego	693,530	2,520,715	3,214,245	1,711,205	1,755,653	(44,449)	1,712,761	(42,892)	-2.4%
4	San Francisco	167,406	769,632	937,038	498,862	863,471	(364,609)	821,809	(41,662)	-4.8%
3	San Joaquin	343,767	1,167,121	1,510,888	804,369	719,254	85,115	755,217	35,963	5.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	56,717	203,541	260,258	138,557	220,725	(82,168)	210,075	(10,650)	-4.8%
3	San Mateo	62,584	275,236	337,820	179,849	372,835	(192,986)	354,846	(17,989)	-4.8%
3	Santa Barbara	100,727	380,278	481,005	256,078	458,012	(201,934)	435,914	(22,099)	-4.8%
4	Santa Clara	222,562	959,784	1,182,346	629,459	1,697,087	(1,067,628)	1,615,204	(81,883)	-4.8%
2	Santa Cruz	30,953	118,513	149,466	79,573	186,631	(107,058)	177,626	(9,005)	-4.8%
2	Shasta	91,532	289,875	381,407	203,054	398,675	(195,621)	398,675	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	1,203	3,557	4,760	2,534	11,000	(8,466)	11,000	0	0.0%
2	Siskiyou	25,865	73,422	99,286	52,858	124,720	(71,862)	118,702	(6,018)	-4.8%
3	Solano	191,918	696,165	888,083	472,799	493,537	(20,738)	473,525	(20,011)	-4.1%
3	Sonoma	92,628	334,719	427,346	227,511	477,253	(249,742)	454,226	(23,027)	-4.8%
3	Stanislaus	250,734	847,452	1,098,186	584,654	737,802	(153,148)	702,204	(35,598)	-4.8%
2	Sutter	55,866	197,272	253,137	134,766	192,235	(57,469)	192,235	0	0.0%
2	Tehama	53,430	158,657	212,087	112,911	98,961	13,950	103,910	4,948	5.0%
1	Trinity	7,051	25,298	32,349	17,222	18,900	(1,678)	18,900	0	0.0%
3	Tulare	181,597	573,669	755,266	402,090	534,195	(132,105)	508,421	(25,774)	-4.8%
2	Tuolumne	21,003	65,629	86,632	46,121	158,566	(112,445)	158,566	0	0.0%
3	Ventura	167,890	668,600	836,490	445,332	555,211	(109,879)	528,423	(26,788)	-4.8%
2	Yolo	80,213	297,299	377,512	200,980	199,702	1,279	200,980	1,279	0.6%
2	Yuba	43,218	144,591	187,809	99,986	203,149	(103,163)	203,149	0	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,653,749</b>	<b>46,733,985</b>	<b>59,387,734</b>	<b>31,616,936</b>	<b>31,616,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,616,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

Attachment B2: Child Support Commissioner Funding Allocation Model  
+/- Maximum 3% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	CSC Funding Need Col. C	CSC Staff (non- FLF Funding Need Col. D	Total CSC and Staff Need (C+D) Col. E	Prorate to available funding Col. F	Current (FY 18-19) CSC Base Allocation Col. G	Difference (F-G) Col. H	Final Allocation Max. 3% increase/ decrease Col. I	Difference (I-G) Col. J	Percentage Difference Col. J/Col. G
4	Alameda	612,902	2,468,753	3,081,655	1,640,616	1,119,358	521,258	1,152,938	33,581	3.0%
1	Alpine	262	790	1,052	560		560			
1	Amador	15,166	57,363	72,529	38,613	140,250	(101,637)	140,250	0	0.0%
2	Butte	92,302	306,036	398,337	212,068	287,042	(74,974)	279,075	(7,967)	-2.8%
1	Calaveras	18,648	69,667	88,315	47,017	132,667	(85,650)	132,667	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	6,090	18,657	24,747	13,175	45,691	(32,516)	45,691	0	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	154,805	619,492	774,297	412,221	835,291	(423,070)	812,108	(23,184)	-2.8%
1	Del Norte	30,548	103,494	134,042	71,362	50,404	20,957	51,916	1,512	3.0%
2	El Dorado	53,657	195,978	249,635	132,901	203,169	(70,268)	203,169	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	636,256	2,052,099	2,688,355	1,431,231	1,547,773	(116,542)	1,504,814	(42,958)	-2.8%
1	Glenn	24,902	73,867	98,769	52,583	120,030	(67,447)	120,030	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	59,252	169,015	228,266	121,525	117,835	3,690	121,370	3,535	3.0%
2	Imperial	138,170	399,405	537,575	286,195	173,631	112,564	178,840	5,209	3.0%
1	Inyo	6,853	22,453	29,307	15,602	79,264	(63,662)	79,264	0	0.0%
3	Kern	514,845	1,618,377	2,133,222	1,135,688	704,023	431,665	725,144	21,121	3.0%
2	Kings	99,181	309,544	408,725	217,598	289,538	(71,940)	281,502	(8,036)	-2.8%
2	Lake	43,454	126,596	170,050	90,531	148,425	(57,894)	144,306	(4,120)	-2.8%
1	Lassen	17,157	62,518	79,676	42,418	60,000	(17,582)	60,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	2,716,596	11,160,414	13,877,010	7,387,865	5,554,479	1,833,386	5,721,113	166,634	3.0%
2	Madera	110,733	353,732	464,465	247,273	205,992	41,281	212,171	6,180	3.0%
2	Marin	30,499	122,325	152,825	81,361	120,757	(39,395)	117,405	(3,352)	-2.8%
1	Mariposa	7,261	26,659	33,920	18,059	75,216	(57,157)	75,216	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	41,580	132,246	173,826	92,542	162,914	(70,372)	158,393	(4,522)	-2.8%
2	Merced	199,097	617,804	816,901	434,903	516,419	(81,515)	502,085	(14,333)	-2.8%
1	Modoc	5,187	16,192	21,379	11,382		11,382			
1	Mono	2,460	8,567	11,026	5,870	45,974	(40,104)	45,974	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	146,673	533,308	679,980	362,009	375,757	(13,748)	375,757	0	0.0%
2	Napa	33,540	134,945	168,485	89,698	100,465	(10,766)	97,676	(2,788)	-2.8%
2	Nevada	29,088	103,204	132,292	70,430	316,593	(246,163)	316,593	0	0.0%
4	Orange	787,182	3,001,610	3,788,793	2,017,083	2,199,809	(182,725)	2,138,753	(61,056)	-2.8%
2	Placer	90,157	343,351	433,508	230,791	328,758	(97,967)	319,634	(9,125)	-2.8%
1	Plumas	10,646	32,826	43,472	23,144	95,777	(72,633)	95,777	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	880,364	3,212,261	4,092,625	2,178,838	1,055,625	1,123,214	1,087,294	31,669	3.0%
4	Sacramento	573,715	2,310,132	2,883,847	1,535,307	1,096,727	438,580	1,129,629	32,902	3.0%
1	San Benito	19,066	73,099	92,165	49,067	135,384	(86,317)	135,384	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	1,503,063	5,106,183	6,609,245	3,518,641	2,698,328	820,313	2,779,278	80,950	3.0%
4	San Diego	693,530	2,520,715	3,214,245	1,711,205	1,755,653	(44,449)	1,714,531	(41,123)	-2.3%
4	San Francisco	187,406	769,632	937,038	498,862	863,471	(364,609)	839,505	(23,966)	-2.8%
3	San Joaquin	343,767	1,167,121	1,510,888	804,369	719,254	85,115	740,832	21,578	3.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	56,717	203,541	260,258	138,557	220,725	(82,168)	214,598	(6,126)	-2.8%
3	San Mateo	62,584	275,236	337,820	179,849	372,835	(192,986)	362,487	(10,348)	-2.8%
3	Santa Barbara	100,727	380,278	481,005	256,078	458,012	(201,934)	445,300	(12,712)	-2.8%
4	Santa Clara	222,562	959,784	1,182,346	629,459	1,697,087	(1,067,628)	1,649,984	(47,103)	-2.8%
2	Santa Cruz	30,953	118,513	149,466	79,573	186,631	(107,058)	181,451	(5,180)	-2.8%
2	Shasta	91,532	289,875	381,407	203,054	398,675	(195,621)	398,675	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	1,203	3,557	4,760	2,534	11,000	(8,466)	11,000	0	0.0%
2	Siskiyou	25,865	73,422	99,286	52,858	124,720	(71,862)	121,258	(3,462)	-2.8%
3	Solano	191,918	696,165	888,083	472,799	493,537	(20,738)	479,838	(13,698)	-2.8%
3	Sonoma	92,628	334,719	427,346	227,511	477,253	(249,742)	464,007	(13,246)	-2.8%
3	Stanislaus	250,734	847,452	1,098,186	584,654	737,802	(153,148)	717,325	(20,478)	-2.8%
2	Sutter	55,866	197,272	253,137	134,766	192,235	(57,469)	192,235	0	0.0%
2	Tehama	53,430	158,657	212,087	112,911	98,961	13,950	101,930	2,969	3.0%
1	Trinity	7,051	25,298	32,349	17,222	18,900	(1,678)	18,900	0	0.0%
3	Tulare	181,597	573,669	755,266	402,090	534,195	(132,105)	519,368	(14,827)	-2.8%
2	Tuolumne	21,003	65,629	86,632	46,121	158,566	(112,445)	158,566	0	0.0%
3	Ventura	167,890	668,600	836,490	445,332	555,211	(109,879)	539,801	(15,410)	-2.8%
2	Yolo	80,213	297,299	377,512	200,980	199,702	1,279	200,980	1,279	0.6%
2	Yuba	43,218	144,591	187,809	99,986	203,149	(103,163)	203,149	0	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,653,749</b>	<b>46,733,985</b>	<b>59,387,734</b>	<b>31,616,936</b>	<b>31,616,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,616,936</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>