

# AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee Meeting



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

**August 25, 2015**  
**10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.**

## Agenda

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 10:00 – 10:15 a.m. | Welcome   |
|                    | Review/Approval of Minutes  |
| 10:15 – 10:45 a.m. | Public Comment  |
| 10:45 – 11:30 a.m. | Reallocation Subcommittee Report and Discussion<br><i>Mr. Richard Feldstein</i>   |
| 11:30 – 12:00 p.m. | Working Lunch and Presentation on Current Process For Establishing Allocations;<br>Family Law Facilitators Data (15 minutes)<br><i>Ms. Anna Maves</i> |
| 12:00 – 1:00 p.m.  | Alternative Measures and Funding Methodologies<br>DCSS: Presentation on Data & Performance Measures (15 minutes)<br><i>Ms. Alisha Griffin</i>         |
|                    | JBSIS Measures and Data Collection (15 minutes)<br><i>Ms. Deana Farole</i>  |
| 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.   | Adjustments to Pro Rata Allocations; Regional Sharing of Resources<br><i>Ms. Anna Maves</i>   |
| 2:00 – 3:00 p.m.   | Plan for Next Steps: Soliciting Additional Input; Identifying Additional Information<br>That Might Be Required; Timeline For Developing Report        |
| 3:00 p.m.          | Adjourn   |



# JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

[www.courts.ca.gov/familyjuvenilecomm.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/familyjuvenilecomm.htm)  
[familyjuvenilecomm@jud.ca.gov](mailto:familyjuvenilecomm@jud.ca.gov)  
[www.courts.ca.gov/tcbac.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/tcbac.htm)  
[tcbac@jud.ca.gov](mailto:tcbac@jud.ca.gov)  
<http://www.courts.ca.gov/waac.htm>  
[waac@jud.ca.gov](mailto:waac@jud.ca.gov)

## AB 1058 FUNDING ALLOCATION JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE

### MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

June 18, 2015

1:00 pm - 5:00 pm

Judicial Council Conference Center, 3rd floor

---

**Members Present:** Hon. Mark A. Juhas, *CoChair*, Hon. Carolyn B. Kuhl, *CoChair*, Hon. Louise Bayles-Fightmaster, Hon. C. Todd Bottke, Mr. Richard D. Feldstein, Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Ms. Alisha Griffin, Mr. Jose Octavio Guillen, Hon. Maureen F. Hallahan, Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs (by phone), Mr. Stephen Nash (by phone), and Ms. Alicia Valdez Wright

**Members Absent:** Hon. Lorna A. Alksne, Hon. Irma Poole Asberry, Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, and Ms. Sheran Morton

**Others Present:** Ms. Dawn Annino (by phone, on behalf of Ms. Sheran Morton), Mr. Steven Chang, Mr. Paul Fontaine, Ms. Leah-Rose Goodwin, Ms. Diane Nunn, Ms. Terri Love-Morlock, Ms. Anna Maves, Ms. Vicki Muzny, Ms. Patty Wallace Rixman (by phone, on behalf of Ms. Sheran Morton), Ms. Nancy Taylor, Ms. Julia Weber, and Hon. Rebecca Wightman. Additional unidentified members of the public appeared by phone.

---

#### OPEN MEETING

---

##### **Call to Order and Roll Call**

The cochairs called the meeting to order at 1:15 p.m., and took roll call.

##### **Approval of Minutes**

No minutes requiring approval.

---

#### DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1-8)

---

##### **Item 1 Welcome and Introductions – Cochairs and Members**

The cochairs welcomed the members of the AB 1058 Funding Allocations Joint Subcommittee and asked the members in the room and on the phone and members of the public in the room to introduce themselves.

##### **Item 2 Public Comment**

No Public Comment

##### **Item 3 Review of the Workgroup Charge and Role of the Membership**

The cochairs reviewed the charge from the Judicial Council's April 17, 2015 meeting, approving the formation of a joint workgroup which includes representatives from the Family and Juvenile

Law Advisory Committee, including the cochairs or their designees, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee, and the California Department of Child Support Services.

Judge Juhas gave a brief background/history regarding this charge from the Judicial Council. He explained that the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee is charged with recommending to the council allocations of the AB 1058 funding. When the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee reviewed funding for fiscal year 2015-2016, there was a great deal of discussion about funding methodology used to determine allocations for both the child support commissioner and family law facilitator programs. Because the funding methodology has not been reviewed since 1997, the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee recommended that the Judicial Council form a subcommittee to review the funding methodology for the AB 1058 program. The Judicial Council adopted the recommendation and created the joint workgroup.

**Action:** The joint workgroup is charged with reconsidering the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program fiscal allocation methodology developed in 1997 and to report back at the February 2016 Judicial Council meeting. This workgroup is charged with examining the myriad of factors that must be considered when allocating funding to both optimize program success and provide for mechanisms for all funds to be spent by the end of each fiscal year. The joint workgroup must report back to the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, and the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee by December 31, 2015.

#### **Item 4 Overview of Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology and Workload Assessment Models**

Judicial Council staff from Finance and the Office of Court Research provided a presentation on the Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM), including the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) which is the basis for computing trial court workload for the WAFM. This background provided information about current data available through the courts and the methodology for allocating trial court funds. As part of the discussion, materials included a document (for discussion only) showing three year average annual filing numbers for DCSS cases, as reported by courts to the Judicial Council via JBSIS, for use in the annual Court Statistics Report and for the use in the RAS/WAFM model. These numbers were used to illustrate what would happen if the limited funds available were allocated using the RAS 3-year average filing numbers, demonstrating that additional work was necessary to develop other possible approaches to allocation of AB 1058 funds.

#### **Item 5 Overview of AB 1058 Program History and Funding Methodology**

Judicial Council staff from the Center for Families, Children & the Courts provided an overview of the AB 1058 program including historical background and information about the funding of the AB 1058 program. This included information about how funding decisions originally made by the council were based on a workload assessment based on data provided by the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS). The data used was cases opened in the local child support

agency that had a child support order. In addition, minimum funding was provided to all of the courts regardless of caseload size. A contract agreement between the DCSS and Judicial Council provides the funds for this program and enacting legislation requires the council to annually approve the funding allocations. The funds for the program are comprised of two-thirds federal funds and one-third from the state general fund as part of the DCSS annual budget. Also, an optional mechanism for the courts has been provided to recover two-thirds of additional funding program costs beyond the contract maximum by participating in the federal drawdown funding. Courts that participate in the federal drawdown are required to provide a 34 percent match from the local trial court funds. The original allocation of funding for the family law facilitator program was tied to the funding provided to the child support commissioner program.

**Item 6 Discussion of Appropriate Factors to Consider**

The workgroup decided that the first step in considering possible approaches to developing a funding methodology is to analyze the available data to determine workload/caseload for each court. The discussion of the subcommittee focused on which data to use to accurately determine the workload/caseload for each court.

**Item 7 Timeline and Goals for Workgroup**

**Action: Next steps:**

1. DCSS will review its statewide case management system to obtain data consistent with the data collected using the RAS method. This data will be provided at the next meeting of the workgroup to assist in identifying the best available data to use in accurately determining workload.
2. A subcommittee of the workgroup was formed to review options associated with reallocation of funds during a fiscal year. The members of the subcommittee are Mr. Richard Feldstein (chair), Hon. Louise Bayles-Fightmaster, Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Mr. Jose Octavio Guillen, and Mr. Stephen Nash. This subcommittee will provide a report and recommendation at the next general meeting.

**Item 8 Next Steps and Future Meeting Schedule**

The next in-person meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, August 25, 2015, in San Francisco. Materials will be provided two weeks in advance and travel information will be provided to the workgroup members for making flight arrangements.

---

**A D J O U R N M E N T**

---

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

Pending approval by the advisory body on August 25, 2015.



## California Court Commissioners Association

**JERI M. HAMLIN**

President

Tehama Superior Court  
633 Washington St, PO Box 278  
Red Bluff, CA 95080  
530-515-3560  
Hamlin@snowcrest.net

July 21, 2015

Sent by Fax to avoid delay

Honorable Mark Juhas  
Co-Chair, AB1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee  
County of Los Angles  
Fax: 213-621-7952

Honorable Carolyn Kuhl  
Co-Char, AB1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee  
County of Los Angeles  
Fax: 213-621-7952

RE: AB1058 Funding Reallocation

Dear Judge Juhas and Judge Kuhl:

Our organization has very recently become aware of the issues being addressed by this Joint Subcommittee. We represent all SJOs in the State of California in both small and large counties, and our board members are from all regions in the state. Consequently we do not take a position for or against lesser or additional AB1058 funding for any of the counties.

However, at a recent board meeting, there was a consensus with regard to some concerns in several areas that we felt were important to express right away. First, we are very concerned that there is only one experienced Child Support Commissioner member of this subcommittee.

The AB1058 Program is a very unique program, with a myriad of federal and state requirements, not only relating to funding, but to case processing (from establishment through judgment and beyond). Over the years since the program's inception, many operational differences have arisen that have created differing institutional workloads that do not lend themselves to easy categorization, and that are likely to be completely unfamiliar to those who have not been in an AB1058 Court – including judges and court administrators with many years of experience.

Understanding the in-the-trenches operation of how the AB 1058 program functions in both larger and smaller counties is integral to finding the proper balance and consideration in funding. Just as it was important to have judges be an integral part of the trial court budget reallocation process, we believe that it is equally important to have AB1058 Commissioners be an integral part of the formal examination of the AB1058 funding reallocation process. Whatever recommendations your subcommittee makes will impact whether the program succeeds or fails in each county. We urge that consideration be given to having additional AB1058 Commissioners added to the subcommittee, with diverse experience that can provide valuable input concerning both large/small and urban/rural counties across the state. As Co-Chairs, you are in the best position to address this concern to add depth of experience to this important sub-committee. However, if you believe that such a request should be made directly to another Advisory Committee (such as Executive and Planning) , to the Judicial Council, or the Chief Justice directly, we are more than willing to do so.

Second, on the subject of statistics, there is concern regarding the reliability of the use of limited statistics. In the area of family law in general, and with regard to Title IV-D child support in particular, JBSIS statistics historically are not necessarily reported nor captured uniformly, and do not uniformly capture the true workload of the courts in this specialty area. This is, in part, due to JBSIS instructions and definitions that can be challenging at best, and ambiguous in the context of the myriad of case constructs and child support filings that bring work to the courts; as well as, in part, due to the myriad of operational differences among the counties *despite having the same “institutional filer.”*

By way of example, the same family case construct of two parents and 3 children, can “show” and count as 3 new court cases opened/filed in one county, 1 new court case opened/filed in another county, and no new court case opened/filed in yet a third county – due to the various procedural mechanisms by which the Department of Child Support Services can become “involved” in a case, which brings workload to the IV-D court. In County A, the operational difference is the practice of opening a new governmental case for each new birth; in County B, the practice is to add additional children in the same already opened case; while in County C, the practice is to simply “step into” an already filed non-governmental case (e.g. a dissolution). If only new case filings were to be relied upon, it would not accurately represent the true workload or needs of each court. Other operational differences exist at a number of different stages of the cases in which

DCSS is “involved”, which can result in disproportionate workloads for the very same types of cases. Only those with years of experience in the IV-D courts are aware of such differences.

Finally, concern was expressed about the need for smaller counties to have some minimum level of funding regardless of the number of their case filings. We realize this is one of the questions your sub-committee will be exploring, but wanted to specifically highlight the importance of this question. Given the unique requirements of the AB1058 program and infrastructure needed (e.g. the hiring of an experienced AB1058 Commissioner), there are certain hard costs that have to be incurred in each county in order to keep the program up and running regardless of the number of filings. For example, without a reasonable “default” funding amount, the mandated use of AB1058 Commissioners can create undue hardships for smaller counties, forcing them to use a disproportionate share of their funding for a judicial salary alone.

We realize that your Subcommittee has a difficult task ahead of itself. Demographics have changed since the program was implemented, and perhaps it is time to reallocate some of the 1058 funds between counties. Care needs to be taken that any changes must be done in such a way that does not negatively impact the ability of all counties to fulfill the mandates contained in the contracts each court has signed with the Judicial Council, as well as the agreements reached in the Plans of Cooperation signed between each court and their respective local child support agency. Failure to meet these mandates and agreements can, in turn, impact California’s overall performance levels in each of the federal standards. CCCA just wants to make sure that this Subcommittee is aware of all aspects and needs, and that all factors are considered in an accurate and fair manner that will enable the AB1058 1058 program to be successful in each county.

Sincerely,

JERI HAMLIN  
President CCCA

cc. Chief Justice

All Members of the Joint Sub-Committee re: AB1058 funding

## **AB 1058 REALLOCATION SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION July 14, 2015**

### Participating in the Call:

Richard Feldstein, Chairperson, Reallocation Subcommittee Members; Hon. Louise Bayles-Fightmaster, Rebecca Fleming, Jose Guillen, and Stephen Nash

Diane Nunn, Charlene Depner, Nancy Taylor, Anna Maves, Julia Weber, and Paul Fontaine

### Reallocation Subcommittee Charge:

Each year the Judicial Council allocates funds to the courts in excess of \$55 million for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program. Of these funds, approximately \$1 million remain unexpended at the end of each fiscal year. The Reallocation Subcommittee will report to the AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee at its August 25, 2015 meeting a recommendation of how to reallocate grant funds during a fiscal year for both the child support commissioners and family law facilitators to fully expend all grant funds.

### Current Process for Allocating and Reallocating

**Funding:** The Judicial Council receives funds via a contract with the Department of Child Support Services. Separate funding is earmarked for the Child Support Commissioner Program and Family Law Facilitator Program. The program funding has continued at the same level since 2008.

**Court Requests:** Each court program responds to a questionnaire circulated annually by Judicial Council staff, indicating requests for base funding and for additional federal draw down (the draw down requires courts to provide a 34% match in court funds). Courts may request allocations that are the same, lower or higher than the previous year.

**Allocation:** All available funds were allocated to the courts for fiscal year 2015–2016. Requests for funding always exceed available funds. For fiscal year 2015–2016, there was a request for an additional \$6,306,439 in base funding for the child support commissioner program, but only \$570,129 was available to allocate. Courts also requested an additional \$3,079,363 in federal drawdown funds for the child support commissioner program, but only an additional \$612,667 was available to allocate. For the family law facilitator program, there was a request for an additional \$3,796,691 in base funding, but only an additional \$222,216 was available to allocate and a request for an additional \$2,615,962 in additional federal drawdown, but only an additional \$90,716 to allocate. Based on the questionnaires provided, the Judicial Council staff develops proposed allocations. The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee reviewed, revised, and submitted the recommended allocations to the Judicial Council, which approved the final allocations.



**Contracting:** Judicial Council distributes all funds, either at the beginning of a new fiscal year or during a midyear reallocation, through a contract between the council and each court.

**Midyear Reallocation:** In December/January, each court responds to questionnaires for the child support commissioner program and family law facilitator program indicating whether they wish to maintain their base and federal draw down allocations for each program, return funds, or request additional funds. As with the original allocations, requests for additional funds far exceed funds returned. The proposed allocations are reviewed, revised, and approved by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee and the Judicial Council. Contract amendments are made accordingly. Courts that wish to give back funds and courts that are allocated additional funds must enter into a new contract.

### Issues Identified In Subsequent Discussion

- There are insufficient funds to entirely fund the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program statewide. Despite some courts not expending all allocated funds resulting in approximately 2.5% of funds available for title IV-D services being unexpended annually, many courts spend their entire allocation and supplement the program with trial court funds to provide basic services.
- In order to participate in the federal drawdown program, courts must contribute the state match of 34%. At the end of the fiscal year, some courts lack sufficient funds to contribute the court's match. Although the court's inability to participate in the federal drawdown program does not result in funds reverting to the General Fund, inability to move these funds to courts able to provide the match results in not all available title IV-D funds being maximized for the benefit of the program.
- Processing of midyear reallocation takes too much time. The current process which requires approval by the Judicial Council and contract amendments with the courts does not allow for last minute movement of funds from courts that will not expend all allocated title IV-D funds to courts that have already expended all allocated funds and are using trial court funds to continue to provide services. In addition, this process takes place in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, when Finance staff in the courts and Judicial Council already have their heaviest workload.
- Although during the current reallocation process, some funds are identified which can be reallocated to other courts, some courts do not voluntarily return funds despite spending patterns that might suggest they are not projected to fully spend their allocation. These funds are then not spent and not made available to another court.

### **Recommendation of the Subcommittee Re: Midyear Reallocation Process**

In December, Judicial Council staff will provide each court with a questionnaire inquiring about each court's current budget. This will identify any funds available for reallocation to other courts in that fiscal year and courts that need additional funds in that fiscal year.

The subcommittee recommends that the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee will review the funds available and the requests for additional funds provided by each court and develop recommendations for reallocating funds that the Judicial Council would consider during their February meeting. The Judicial Council decides during their February meeting on the reallocation of amounts voluntarily forfeited by courts to those courts requesting additional AB1058 funds.

The Reallocation Subcommittee further recommends that the Judicial Council require the Administrative Director to continue to monitor spending patterns of each of the courts throughout the remainder of the fiscal year. In April, Judicial Council staff would send each court a survey for courts to identify any expected savings or expenditures for any remaining funding. Included in this survey, each court would be provided with a financial analysis which shows spending projections for the remainder of the fiscal year based on invoices received to date. The Administrative Director would then be authorized to adjust the midyear reallocations based on the information provided by the courts in order to redistribute funds to those courts that have already provided valid unreimbursed claims and then to courts that are projected to have unreimbursed expenditures during the remainder of the current fiscal year (May and June). Courts would be noticed of the change in the Judicial Council's reallocation of funds based on the additional funds available due to the courts' spending projection for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Once the Director has calculated the redistribution based on the information provided by the courts, revised contracts shall be provided to the impacted courts and a report shall be provided to the Council regarding the revision to the allocation. After each fiscal year has closed, staff will also provide the Judicial Council and all trial courts with an annual report which displays the final adjusted allocations, expenditures and unspent funds by court.

Judicial Council staff will provide information and education to the courts regarding this change to the reallocation processes, specifically at Court Executive Advisory Committee meeting, Chief Financial Officer Roundtable, the courts' annual budget meeting, AB 1058 Annual Conference, and Beyond the Bench.

Finally, the Reallocation Subcommittee recommends that a subcommittee be formed to explore improvements to other aspects of the program, including but not limited to policies and procedures, increased use of technology, communication and training.



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue

San Francisco, CA

94102-3688

Tel 415-865-4200

TDD 415-865-4272

Fax 415-865-4205

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

## **FACT SHEET**

---

August 2015

# **Office of the Family Law Facilitator: Program Statistics from the Family Law Facilitator Database**

The Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program (Assem. Bill 1058) is a mandated statewide program to expedite child support cases. The Judicial Council administers it by adopting rules and forms, setting standards for the Office of the Family Law Facilitator, overseeing budget administration, and in other ways ensuring successful implementation of the program.

### **History**

Assembly Bill 1058, signed by Governor Pete Wilson in September 1996, expedited the court process for families involved in child support cases and made the process accessible and cost-effective. The legislation also made assistance with health insurance and spousal support issues available to litigants. Most significantly, the legislation established the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program.

AB 1058 originated with the Governor's Child Support Court Task Force, which included family law judges and commissioners, private and public attorneys, representatives of the Judicial Council and the California Department of Social Services, and members of groups representing fathers, mothers, and children.

### **Commissioners**

Child Support Commissioners hear child support matters that fall under title IV-D of the Social Security Act—that is, actions in which the local child support agency establishes, modifies, or enforces a child support order. Each court is responsible for the recruitment and assignment of commissioners. Smaller counties are encouraged to share commissioners and other resources.

All actions filed by the local child support agency regarding child and spousal support or paternity must be referred for hearing to a child support commissioner. The commissioner's duties include taking testimony, establishing a record, evaluating evidence, making decisions or recommendations, and entering judgments or orders based on stipulated agreements.

### **Family Law Facilitators**

AB 1058 requires the superior court in each of California's 58 counties to maintain an Office of the Family Law Facilitator to provide litigants with free education, information, and assistance with child support issues. Each court appoints a California-licensed attorney with mediation or litigation experience in family law to head the office. The family law facilitator does not represent any party, and there is no attorney-client relationship.

For the parents, a family law facilitator helps demystify courtroom procedures and humanize the court system. For the court personnel, commissioners, and judges, a family law facilitator increases the effectiveness of child support decisions, because with the facilitator's help parents prepare their legal papers correctly and more fully understand how to present their cases and collect support.

As an individual court's program matures and the need arises—and as additional funding is secured—the court may (within the limits established by statute) create additional duties for the facilitator, such as mediating support issues, helping parties draft agreements, and preparing formal orders consistent with the court's announced order.

### **Self-Help Centers**

Effective January 1, 2008, the Judicial Council adopted California Rules of Court, rule 10.960, which states that court-based self-help centers are a core function of the California courts. Funding is provided to every trial court to support self-help services throughout the state. These programs are often co-located in the Office of the Family Law Facilitator and staff work in collaboration with the family law facilitators.

### **Program Statistics from Offices of the Family Law Facilitators**

As of July 2000, Offices of the Family Law Facilitator have been required to collect data about their customers and services. The current Facilitator Electronic Database was designed in 2009 to facilitate statewide reporting, using data collected by the local courts. Since 2000, many Offices of the Family Law Facilitator have expanded the range of services provided beyond Title IV-D paternity and support issues.

Consistent with prior policy and procedures, Offices of the Family Law Facilitator report on all activities, regardless of funding source. Consequently, reports on the Office of the Family Law Facilitator include all services provided in the Office, whether funded through the Family Law Facilitator Program, Self-Help Center funding, or additional resources provided by the local court.

The following program statistics come from the Facilitator Electronic Database for the calendar year 2014. At this writing, the 2015 data are not yet complete.

- Across California, Offices of the Family Law Facilitator report more than 280,000 visits for in-person consultations each year. Additional data from separate “daily statistics” on phone calls, customers served in courtrooms, and brief information and referrals total 507,141 for 2014. Unfortunately, the “daily statistics” do not differentiate people served in Offices of the Family Law Facilitator from those served in Self-Help Centers. However, the daily statistics verify that far more people are served by Offices of the Family Law Facilitator than are captured in the Facilitator Electronic Database. The statistics reported below are based on the 280,674 cases from the Database.
- Customers of the Offices of the Family Law Facilitator often receive assistance on multiple issues. Title IV-D cases must receive services on paternity establishment, child support or medical support. The Offices also provide outreach, workshops, and information on self-help issues; other family issues, such as divorce, child custody, and domestic violence; civil, probate, and non-family law issues.
- The vast majority of services (88%) are delivered via in-person drop-ins or appointments; with the remaining by Fax/Email, telephone, or videoconference.
- Most (47%) of referrals to the Office of the Family Law Facilitator come from a Judge or Commissioner (17%), the Clerk’s Office or other court staff (23%), or the Local Child Support Agency (7%). Thirty three percent of customers were self-referred. Another ten percent learned about the service on the Internet, from Legal Services, Lawyer referral, private attorney.<sup>i</sup>
- Most users (85%) are from the county where the services are provided. Only six percent of users are from another county (5%) or another state (1%).
- Most users visit the Offices of the Family Law Facilitator more than once. Thirty seven percent reported that this was their first visit. Forty eight percent said they had visited multiple times. Determining the total number of visits per customer would require a different research design, one that tracked customers over time.
- Offices of the Family Law Facilitator serve a population that is racially and culturally diverse, with users who are Hispanic (40%), Black/African American (10%), White/European American (29%), Asian (4%), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (1%) and multiracial and/or multiethnic (3%).
- The majority of customers of the Offices of the Family Law Facilitator are most comfortable speaking in English (76%) or Spanish (14%). Other languages

*Office of the Family Law Facilitator*

*Program Statistics*

Page 4 of 4

---

totaled less than 2% and included Armenian, Cambodian, Cantonese, Hmong, Korean, Mandarin, Russian, and Vietnamese.

- Slightly more than half (53%) of Offices of the Family Law Facilitator customers report that their primary source of individual income is employment. Other primary sources of income are unemployment benefits (3%), public assistance, Cal WORKS or TANF (7%), Social Security, retirement funds or pensions (4%), (nonretirement) disability (4%), or other sources (3%). Fourteen percent reported that they have no primary source of individual income.
- Twenty five percent of customers report an individual pre-tax income of over \$2000 a month. Nearly two customers in three (59%) report a monthly pre-tax income of \$2,000 or less. Of these, 21% percent of customers report a monthly pre-tax income \$1,000 or less. Sixteen percent of users report no pre-tax income.

*Contacts:*

Anna Maves, Senior Attorney, Center for Families, Children & the Courts,  
anna.maves@jud.ca.gov

Karen Cannata, Supervising Research Analyst, Center for Families, Children & the  
Courts, karen.cannata@jud.ca.gov

Youn Kim, Staff Analyst, Center for Families, Children & the Courts,  
youn.kim@jud.ca.gov

*Additional resources:*

General court information, [www.courts.ca.gov/news.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/news.htm); [www.courts.ca.gov/courts.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/courts.htm)  
Supreme Court, [www.courts.ca.gov/supremecourt.htm](http://www.courts.ca.gov/supremecourt.htm)

---

<sup>i</sup> TECHNICAL NOTE: Percentages shown for each question do not total to 100%. All percentages are based on the same total number of clients served in the Offices of Family Law Facilitators. No question was answered by 100% of all 280,674 clients. For every question, some clients answered the question and others did not. Missing responses rarely total more than 10%. Exceptions are questions on income source (13%) and monthly pre-tax income (16%). It is typical for survey responses to income questions to have a higher percentage of missing responses.

## WestlawNext California Code of Regulations

[Home Table of Contents](#)**§ 118203. Requirements for Case Closure.**

22 CA ADC § 118203

## BARCLAYS OFFICIAL CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

Barclays Official California Code of Regulations [Currentness](#)

Title 22. Social Security

Division 13. Department of Child Support Services

Chapter 8. Case Closure

Article 2. Case Closure

22 CCR § 118203

**§ 118203. Requirements for Case Closure.**

(a) Each local child support agency shall establish and use a system for closing Title IV-D cases and shall close any case when it meets at least one of the following case closure criteria:

(1) There is no longer a current support order and no arrearage payments were made in the preceding twelve consecutive months, and assigned and unassigned arrears total less than \$500 or arrears are unenforceable under state law. Situations to which this criterion apply include, but are not limited to, the following:

(A) Reconciliation of the family.

(B) The death of a child for whom support is owed.

(C) Paternity is established and is the only Title IV-D service needed because both parents in a Title IV-A grant are living together.

(D) A child for whom support is sought dies before paternity can be established.

(E) Cases with medical support orders with specific dollar amounts and arrears which accrue under such orders.

(F) Emancipation of the youngest child.

(2) The noncustodial parent or alleged father is deceased and no further action can be taken, including a levy against the estate. The local child support agency shall:

(A) Verify the death of the noncustodial parent or alleged father.

(B) Document that attempts to identify assets in the estate that could be levied against were unsuccessful. The closure notice required by subsection (b) below, shall include information about possible Social Security Administration death benefits pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(C).

(3) Paternity cannot be established because of one of the following:

(A) The youngest child requiring paternity establishment has reached 18 years of age and there is no pending judicial action to establish the child's paternity.

(B) A genetic test, or court, or administrative process has excluded the alleged father and the custodial party has attested under penalty of perjury that he or she does not know the identity of other individuals who could be the father.

(C) A local child support agency, in conjunction with the county welfare department, determines that the child's best interest will not be served by establishing paternity in a case involving incest or forcible rape, or a case where legal proceedings for adoption are pending.

(D) Either the first or the last name of the biological father is unknown and cannot be identified after diligent efforts, including at least one face-to-face interview by the local child support agency with the custodial party. For the purpose of this subparagraph "diligent efforts" means acting on leads the custodial party may provide that could help identify and locate the biological father, such as a last known address or employer. The interview required in this subparagraph may be conducted by telephone when the custodial party would have to travel at least 60 miles, or take time from work to be interviewed face-to-face, or is disabled, or lacks transportation.

(E) The child was conceived as the result of artificial insemination of a woman other than the donor's wife, and the husband of the woman, if any, did not consent to the insemination.

(4) The noncustodial parent's or alleged father's residence, employment address, earnings and assets are unknown and the local child support agency has made diligent but unsuccessful quarterly attempts using all locate sources, pursuant to Section 113100, to locate the noncustodial parent or alleged father and his/her earnings or assets. Such efforts shall be made over a three-year period when there is sufficient information to initiate an automated locate effort, or over a one-year period when there is insufficient information to initiate an automated locate effort.

(A) For the purpose of this subparagraph, "sufficient information" means the first and last name and date of birth, and/or Social Security Number of the noncustodial parent or alleged father.

(B) For the purpose of this subparagraph, "diligent" means a local child support agency has done both of the following:

1. For the one-year period, contacted the custodial party at least once to ask for information which might serve to further identify and locate the noncustodial parent or alleged father.
2. Made every reasonable effort to obtain the missing or incomplete Social Security Number of the noncustodial parent or alleged father using all appropriate sources including, but not limited to, the California Parent Locator Service, the Department of Motor Vehicles, the Social Security Administration, and the Federal Parent Locator Service.

(5) The local child support agency determines that the noncustodial parent has no earnings or assets which could be levied or attached for support and the noncustodial parent cannot pay support for the duration of the child's minority for any of the following reasons:

(A) The noncustodial parent is institutionalized in a psychiatric facility.

(B) The noncustodial parent is incarcerated with no chance of parole.

(C) The noncustodial parent has a medically verified total and permanent disability with no evidence of support potential.

(D) The noncustodial parent receives SSI/SSP and has no other attachable income or assets.

(6) The noncustodial parent lives in a foreign country.

(A) The noncustodial parent resides in a country other than Mexico and all of the following apply:

1. The noncustodial parent is a citizen of that country.
2. The noncustodial parent does not work for the United States government or a company which has its headquarters or offices in the United States.
3. The noncustodial parent has no reachable domestic earnings or assets.
4. California does not have reciprocity with the country.

(B) The noncustodial parent resides in Mexico and in addition to the criteria specified in (A)1. through 3. above, the case is a California-initiated request for reciprocal child support services with Mexico, and at least one of the following apply:

1. Paternity is at issue and either California does not have the basis to establish paternity using long-arm jurisdiction, specified in Section 4905, Family Code, or use of long-arm jurisdiction to establish paternity is appropriate and has been attempted but the local child support agency is unable to establish paternity.
2. The noncustodial parent's location is not known.
3. The noncustodial parent is not known to be working, or the local child support agency is unable to determine the noncustodial parent's employer.
4. The local child support agency cannot be provided with a photograph of the noncustodial parent.
5. The only issue in the case is retroactive support for past public assistance paid.

(7) A local child support agency has provided non-Title IV-D location-only services, pursuant to Section 113200, as requested by the custodial party, legal guardian, attorney, or agent, of a child who is not receiving public assistance, whether or not such services were successful.

(8) A recipient of services who is currently not receiving public assistance under Title IV-A, requests closure of a case and there is no assignment for medical support and no assigned arrears.

(9) The court determines it would be inappropriate to establish a child support order for a case in which retroactive child support for past assistance paid is the only issue.

(10) There has been a finding of good cause, as specified in Section 11477.04, or Section 14008.6, Welfare and Institutions Code, or other exceptions to cooperation with the local child support agency, and the State or county welfare department has determined that support enforcement may not proceed without risk of harm to the child or caretaker.

(11) Except as specified in subparagraph (C), a local child support agency is unable to contact a non-Title IV-A recipient of services over a 60-day period after having made at least one attempt to contact the recipient of services by telephone, sending a



letter by first-class mail to the last known address of the recipient of services, and after using the Department of Motor Vehicles and other locate sources to locate the recipient of services.

(A) The 60-day period shall commence with the date that the contact letter is mailed to the last known address of the recipient of services.

(B) A local child support agency shall not mail the case closure letter required by subsection (b), below, until 60 days have elapsed from the date the contact letter was mailed to the recipient of services; and until all responses from queried locate sources have been received indicating no new information is available that would allow the case to remain open.

(C) When the recipient of services is a custodial party and a local child support agency has a child support collection that needs to be distributed to that custodial party, the local child support agency shall attempt to locate the custodial party for six months, pursuant to Section 113100(g), before the case qualifies for closure under this criterion.

(D) A Medically Needy Only recipient's case shall not be closed under this closure criterion. A local child support agency shall contact the county welfare department for assistance in locating the recipient of services.

(12) A non-Title IV-A recipient of services, except a Medically Needy Only recipient, is uncooperative and an action by the recipient of services is essential for the next step in providing Title IV-D services. A local child support agency shall explain the incident of the noncooperation to the recipient of services in writing and warn the recipient of services that further noncooperation may result in case closure, and shall document circumstances of noncooperation in the case record. Noncooperation shall include any action or inaction by the recipient of services which is essential for the next step in providing Title IV-D services such as:

(A) Continuing to accept direct child support payments.

(B) Failing to attend hearings.

(C) Refusing to sign forms.

(D) Refusing to report private attorney actions.

(13) A recipient of services has moved to another county or state and both, subparagraphs (A) and (B) apply:

(A) The recipient of services applied for services in the other county or state.

(B) The local child support agency documents in the case record that contact was made with the other county or state to confirm that the recipient of services has applied for services in the other county or state; and, in the case of an inter-county transfer, to confirm that the case, with its support order and arrears, has been transferred.

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), above, if there are assigned arrears, a case shall not be closed under this closure criterion until one of the following occurs:

1. The assigned arrears are collected.
2. The case is closed under another closure criterion.
3. Responsibility for collecting the assigned arrears is transferred to another county or state.

(14) A local child support agency documents failure by an initiating state in an interstate case to take an action which is essential for the next step in providing Title IV-D services.

(A) If California is the responding state and a local child support agency needs additional information to process an interstate case, that local child support agency shall send to the initiating state a notice requesting the initiating state to provide the information within 30 days, or provide a response within 30 days as to when the information shall be provided.

1. If the information or notice of when information will be provided is not received by the local child support agency after 30 days from mailing the request specified in subparagraph (A) above, the local child support agency shall notify the initiating state that the case will be closed in 60 days.
2. The local child support agency shall also send a copy of the closure notification to the initiating state's central registry with a notation requesting any assistance the central registry can provide the initiating state's Title IV-D agency in obtaining information necessary to keep the case open.

(B) When the initiating state requests case closure and does not provide the case closure criterion, or provides a case closure criterion that is inconsistent with subparagraphs (1) through (13) and (15), the local child support agency shall send the initiating state a written notice of intent to close the case in 60 days, unless the initiating state provides a case closure criterion that is consistent with subparagraphs (1) through (13) and (15).

(C) The case shall be closed after 60 days have elapsed from the date of mailing the closure notice specified in subparagraph (A) 1. and (B) above, if the initiating state does not provide the information needed to process the interstate case or a response stating when the information will be provided.

(15) A Title IV-D case is erroneously opened and both of the following apply:

(A) No Title IV-D services can be appropriately provided for the case.

(B) There is clear and complete documentation in the case file explaining why the case was erroneously opened and why no Title IV-D services can be provided.

(b) A local child support agency shall notify the recipient of services in writing when closing a case pursuant to subsections (a)(1) through (6) and (11) through (14), above, of the local child support agency's intent to close the case.

(1) Written notice shall not be provided for cases closed pursuant to subsections (a)(7), (8), (9), (10) or (15), above.

(2) Written notice of case closure shall be mailed to the last known address of a recipient of services 60 days prior to closing a case. When the only address for a recipient of services is a Title IV-A agency, a local child support agency shall send the closure notice to that Title IV-A agency's address.

(3) A notice of intent to close the case shall, at a minimum, include the following information:

(A) The reason the case is being closed.

(B) The circumstances under which the case will be reopened, such as receipt of new information regarding the location of the noncustodial parent's or alleged father's residence or earnings or assets, as specified in subsection (c), below.

(C) Whom to contact to apply for possible Social Security death benefits for cases closed for the reasons specified in subsection (a)(2), above.

(4) When a case qualifies for closure pursuant to subsection (a)(1) because the parents have reconciled and the reconciliation makes the family ineligible for public assistance, and there are no arrears assigned to the state that are eligible for enforcement, a local child support agency shall mail a case closure notice to both the custodial party and noncustodial parent. The notice shall state both of the following:

(A) The case is being closed because the family has reconciled.

(B) Title IV-D service shall be terminated.

(5) A case shall remain open if:

(A) A recipient of services responds to a closure notice with information that could lead to the establishment of paternity or a support order or enforcement of an order; or

(B) Contact is re-established with a recipient of services within the timeframes specified in subsection (a)(11).

(c) The local child support agency shall reopen a case that has been closed when a non-Title IV-A former recipient of services requests that the case be reopened and can provide information that could lead to the establishment of paternity or a support order or enforcement of an order. When a non-Title IV-A former recipient of services requests resumption of Title IV-D services, the recipient of services shall complete a new application package pursuant to Section 112100(b)(2).

(d) Closed Title IV-D case records shall be retained for a minimum of four years and four months from the date of closure, unless otherwise specified, and summary criminal history information shall be disposed of, in accordance with record disposal requirements specified in Section 111460.

(e) When a local child support agency closes a case, it shall evaluate the case to determine whether it is appropriate to release, remove, rescind or terminate establishment and enforcement actions initiated against the obligor.

(1) A local child support agency shall release, remove, rescind or terminate all establishment and enforcement actions, when an obligor never had or no longer has a current child support or a medical support obligation, and no arrearage exists.

(2) For purposes of subparagraph (1) above, release, removal, rescission or termination of establishment and enforcement actions includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) Dismissal of Summons and Complaints without prejudice. A Summons and Complaint may be dismissed only when a judgment for support has not been entered; or, when a judgment for support has been entered and the court has entered an order to set aside or vacate the judgment.

(B) Termination of income withholding orders and National Medical Support Notices. When the criteria set forth in subparagraph (1) above, are satisfied, such orders shall be terminated under any of the following circumstances, unless the court order specifies alternative termination provisions:

1. The child reaches the age of 18, or, if the child continues to be a full-time high school student, is unmarried, and is not self-supporting, then at the time the child completes the 12th grade or reaches the age of 19, whichever occurs first.

2. The child for whom child support is ordered has legally emancipated.

3. The child for whom child support is ordered has died.

(C) Removal of an obligor's name and social security number from all State and federal intercepts.

(D) Release of personal and real property liens.

(3) If a local child support agency closes a case when the obligor continues to have a current child support or medical support obligation or unassigned arrears exist pursuant to subparagraph (8) of subsection (a), the local child support agency shall release, remove, rescind or terminate establishment or enforcement actions as appropriate. For purposes of this subparagraph, release, removal, rescission or termination of establishment and enforcement actions includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(A) Removal of obligor's name and Social Security Number from all State and federal intercepts.

(B) Substitution of payee on income withholding and medical support order. The local child support agency shall substitute the obligee as the payee on any income withholding and medical support orders.

(C) Substitution of payee on real property lien. The local child support agency shall file and record a substitution of payee in each county in which a judgment or abstract of judgment has previously been recorded.

(D) Substitution of payee on notice of child support lien or lien against personal property lien. The local child support agency shall file a substitution of payee with the Secretary of State for any notice of child support lien previously filed pursuant to Section 17523, Family Code.

(4) When a recipient of services has a family violence indicator, a local child support agency shall obtain from a recipient of services a substitute address, when necessary for releasing, removing, rescinding or terminating establishment and enforcement actions and shall not disclose the whereabouts of the recipient of services and the affected child(ren) unless ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction after proper notice and hearing.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 17306, 17310 and 17312, Family Code. Reference: Sections 4506.2, 5237, 7613, 17502, 17523 and 17531, Family Code; and 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 302.35, 303.3 and 303.11.

#### HISTORY

1. New article 2 (section 118203) and section filed 3-25-2002 as an emergency; operative 3-25-2002 (Register 2002, No. 13). A Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 9-23-2002 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

2. New article 2 (section 118203) and section refiled 8-22-2002 as an emergency; operative 8-22-2002 (Register 2002, No. 34). Pursuant to Family Code section 17306(e)(2), a Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 2-18-2003 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.

3. Certificate of Compliance as to 8-22-2002 order transmitted to OAL 2-13-2003 and filed 3-24-2003 (Register 2003, No. 13).

This database is current through 7/24/15 Register 2015, No. 30

22 CCR § 118203, 22 CA ADC § 118203

END OF DOCUMENT

© 2015 Thomson Reuters. No claim to original U.S. Government Works.

**AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee**  
**Key Points on JBSIS Filings and DCSS Caseload Analysis**

- With both the JBSIS DCSS filings data and the DCSS caseload data, there is a very strong correlation between the 2011-2013 average and the 2102-2014 average, such that one average is highly predictive of the other. This is especially the case with larger courts (as reflected by less dispersion of data points from the trendline in Figures 1 and 3), as smaller courts may be subject to more fluctuations in caseload or filings.
- Both DCSS caseload and JBSIS DCSS filings have been steadily declining over the last four years (see Figure 3). Declines in filings have been sharper, down 22% since 2011, compared to a 7% decline in caseload during the same period. The ratio of caseload to filings has steadily increased because filings have been dropping at a slower rate than caseload (see Table 4).
- There are large fluctuations from court to court and from year to year in the ratio of caseload to filings, which suggests that they are measuring different phenomena (see Table 4). Nonetheless, there is still a very strong correlation between caseload and filings (see Figure 4).
- A majority of courts (37) have a larger share of the DCSS caseload than of the JBSIS filings, while 21 courts have a larger share of JBSIS filings than DCSS caseload. However, there are only 11 courts where the net difference in those proportions is more than half a percent. (See Table 3 and Figure 5.)
- Whether using JBSIS filings only, DCSS caseload only, or a combined model giving equal weight to both, the relative rankings of the courts do not differ that much. Larger changes in rankings tend to be seen in the smaller courts. (See Table 5.)
- Table 6 shows what the child support commissioner allocations would be if programs received a share of funding proportional to their share of statewide JBSIS filings, DCSS caseload, and a combined model using 50% caseload and 50% filings. Using only JBSIS filings or the combined model, 13 programs would get an increase in funding and 42 would get a decrease. Using DCSS caseload data, 16 programs would get an increase in funding and 39 would get a decrease.
- Table 7 shows what the family law facilitator allocations would be if programs received a share of funding proportional to their share of statewide JBSIS filings, DCSS caseload, and a combined model using 50% caseload and 50% filings. Using only JBSIS filings, 14 programs would get an increase in funding and 40 would get a decrease. Using DCSS caseload data, 17 programs would get an increase in funding and 37 would get a decrease. Using the combined model, 15 programs would get an increase in funding and 39 would get a decrease.

## Family Law • 06a

### Data Element Definitions

**FAMILY LAW CASES** A major classification category of cases involving family actions, such as marital actions (e.g., dissolution), custody matters, family support, parental rights, and adoption.

Family case types are reported according to one of two data collection and reporting standards: the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS), and the Regulations on Statistical Reporting (Portal). The JBSIS standards include a detailed breakdown of cases by case type and disposition, and include workload measures, such as the number of hearings. The Portal standards include fewer case types, dispositions and workload measures than JBSIS. The Portal data elements can be mapped to the JBSIS data matrix, defined below.

Special considerations for reporting family law cases:

1. Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) cases: Report as a new or separate case any DCSS complaint that is filed in an existing dissolution, parental relations, or other type of family law case.
  - Report one filing, one disposition, and workload resulting from the petition for dissolution in column 10, Dissolution With Minor Children.
  - Report one filing, one disposition, and workload resulting from the DCSS complaint regarding parental obligations in column 100, DCSS.
2. Domestic violence cases: Report domestic violence cases as separate filings and dispositions (column 80 or 90) even if they are processed as part of an existing case.

Row	Data matrix		Definition
	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
<b>CASE TYPES</b>			
<p>JBSIS: Courts reporting via JBSIS standards report numerous family law petitions that are not specifically identified in existing case types in column 130, Other family law, only if they are filed as independent new actions and not within existing cases.</p> <p>Portal: Courts reporting via Portal standards report counts for family marital cases in total (column 05), and report counts for dissolution (06), legal separation (07), nullity (08), and all other family petitions and complaints (125) separately.</p>			
	00		<p><b>pre-JBSIS family law</b> A family law case filed prior to JBSIS implementation in which a specific JBSIS case type cannot be determined by the CMS.</p> <p>Note: Case type 00, pre-JBSIS, is included to permit a court to report pending family law cases entered in their case management system prior to JBSIS implementation where the case type category is unknown. Usually, when the case is scheduled for an event, the case type is determined and the count subtracted from the pre-JBSIS column and added to the new case type column in row 460.</p>
		05	<p><b>total marital (1A)</b> <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I. Civil Proceedings: Family Law (Marital). All marital cases and domestic partnerships.</p> <p>Note: Until January 1999, marital relations were reported in total only.</p>
		06	<p><b>dissolution (1A)</b> <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I. Civil Proceedings: Family Law (Marital). A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking dissolution of a marriage in (Fam. Code, § 2330) or</p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).
		07	<b>legal separation (1A)</b> <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i> , Form 1A, Part I. Civil Proceedings: Family Law (Marital). A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking legal separation of a marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).
		08	<b>nullity (1A)</b> <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i> , Form 1A, Part I. Civil Proceedings: Family Law (Marital). A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking nullity of a marriage (Fam. Code, § 2250) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).
	10		<b>dissolution with minor children</b> A petition (forms FL-100 or FL-103) seeking dissolution of a marriage or domestic partnership in which there are minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330.) or domestic partnership (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).  <i>What/how to report.</i> Include petitions filed seeking the dissolution of marriage as an alternative to legal separation or nullity in the event that the petition for legal separation or nullity is denied. In this scenario, when a dissolution for marriage is filed as an alternative, count one dissolution petition filed and one separation (or nullity) petition filed.
	20		<b>legal separation with minor children</b> A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking legal separation of a marriage in which there are minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330) or domestic partnership (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).
	30		<b>nullity with minor children</b> A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking nullity of a marriage in which there are minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2250) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)).
	40		<b>dissolution without minor children</b> A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking dissolution of a marriage in which there are no minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330) or domestic partnerships (Fam. Code, § 299(d)), or a joint petition (form FL-800) for summary dissolution of marriage (Fam. Code, § 2400).  <i>What/how to report.</i> Include petitions filed seeking the dissolution of marriage as an alternative to legal separation or nullity in the event that the petition for legal separation or nullity is denied. In this scenario, when a dissolution for marriage is filed as an alternative, count one dissolution petition filed and one separation (or nullity) petition filed.
	50		<b>legal separation without minor children</b> A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking legal separation of a marriage in which there are no minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2330).
	60		<b>nullity without minor children</b> A petition (form FL-100 or FL-103) seeking nullity of a marriage in which there are no minor children of the marriage (Fam. Code, § 2250).
	70		<b>establish parental relationship</b> A petition (form FL-200) brought under the Uniform Parentage Act to establish parental relationship (Fam. Code, § 7600).

Data matrix		Definition
Row	Column	
	JBSIS	
80		<p><b>domestic violence prevention with minor children</b> A family law case type based on a Request for Order (form DV-100) and Temporary Restraining Order and Notice of Hearing (form DV-110) seeking protection under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, in which there are minor children of the relationship (Fam. Code, § 6200).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report a new filing for all domestic violence petitions processed even if they are within existing cases.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not report temporary domestic violence restraining orders (DV-110)). JBSIS only captures "Request for Order" domestic violence petitions (DV-100) but not their accompanying temporary petitions (DV-110).</p>
90		<p><b>domestic violence prevention without minor children</b> A family law case type, based on a Request for Order (form DV-100) and Temporary Restraining Order and Notice of Hearing (form DV-110) seeking protection under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act, in which there are no minor children of the relationship (Fam. Code, § 6200).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report domestic violence petitions as new filings even if they are filed within existing cases.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not report temporary domestic violence restraining orders (DV-110). JBSIS only captures "Request for Order" domestic violence petitions (DV-100) but not their accompanying temporary petitions (DV-110).</p>
100		<p><b>Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)</b> A complaint (form FL-600) filed by DCSS to establish parental obligation, parentage, and/or child support (Fam. Code, §§ 2330.1, 17400, 17404), or a Statement for Registration of California Support Order (form FL-650) by DCSS (Fam. Code, § 5601).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report DCSS petitions as new filings even if they are filed within existing cases.</p>
110		<p><b>Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)—UIFSA</b> A petition filed requesting the court to establish a support order for a spouse or child, payable by the obligor under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (Fam. Code, § 4900) or registration of an interstate support order by DCSS (Fam. Code, § 5601).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report DCSS petitions as new filings even if they are filed within existing cases.</p>
120		<p><b>adoption</b> A petition seeking to establish a new, permanent relationship of parent and child between persons not having that relationship biologically (Fam. Code, § 8500 et seq.).</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not report petitions filed to adopt pursuant to a juvenile matter, in which the child became a dependent of the court (form JV-100). These are reported in JBSIS Juvenile Dependency Report 9a.</p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
		125	<p><b>other petitions (1A)</b> <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I. Civil Proceedings: Unlimited Civil Petitions. Other family complaints and petitions not defined in columns 05 –08. The kinds of family proceedings reported under “Petitions” include but are not limited to the following: adoption, domestic violence, Department of Child Support Services, and other special proceedings. Include petitions under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act as filings whether filed in the reporting court originally or certified from another court.</p>
	130		<p><b>other family law</b> Other family law petitions and complaints not specified in columns 10–120, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of minor’s contract (Minor’s Compromise; Fam. Code, § 6751)</li> <li>• Approval of underage marriages (Fam. Code, §§ 302, 303)</li> <li>• Emancipation (Fam. Code, § 7000)</li> <li>• Independent action for custody (Fam. Code, § 3120)</li> <li>• Juvenile exit (custody) orders (Welf. &amp; Inst. Code, § 362)</li> <li>• Petition to produce an unlawfully detained minor</li> <li>• Registration of California or out-of-state custody orders (Fam. Code, § 3445)</li> <li>• Registration of foreign domestic violence restraining order (CLETS) (Fam Code, § 6380.5)</li> <li>• Statement for Registration of California Support Order (form FL-440) filed by a private party (Fam. Code, § 5602)</li> <li>• Termination of parental rights (Fam. Code, § 7505)</li> <li>• Third-party visitation (Fam. Code, § 3100). Report here if the filing initiates a new case.</li> <li>• Petition for Protective Orders (Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse) (form EA-100)</li> </ul> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If a petition/complaint falls under Other Family Law, count it in inventory only if it is filed as an independent action and not a subsequent petition/complaint within an existing case. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ If a petition/complaint listed under Other Family Law is filed within an existing case, do not count it in inventory as a new filing, but capture related hearings and events in workload.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**CASELOAD/CASEFLOW (unit of count = case)** A case is the unit of count and consists of the filing of a complaint or petition regardless of the number of defendants or respondents or causes of action.

50	<b>Inventory</b>	An accounting of the number of cases filed, disposed, and pending in a reporting period.	
100	00 10–120 130		<b>beginning pending</b> The number of cases awaiting disposition before the first day of a reporting period.
200	10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>filing (+)</b> The beginning of a court case by formal submission of an initial petition or complaint or by the transfer-in of a case from another jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report only one filing even though a petition may</p>



Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			<p>contain more than one petitioner.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include cases transferred in for postjudgment activity only. Report post judgment activity in workload.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Number of cases filed.</p>
300	00 10–120 130		<p><b>reopened (+)</b> A case that was previously reported as disposed but is resubmitted to a court.</p> <p>Examples: Reopening after the granting of a motion to vacate judgment, setting aside a dismissal, or reversal on appeal of judgment.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report one disposition for each reopened case.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not report cases that were closed in error. Since beginning and end pending do not have to match, submit an amended report after the error is corrected.</li> <li>Reopened cases are not aged.</li> </ul>
400	00 100		<p><b>supplemental complaint filed (+)</b> The filing of a supplemental complaint by DCSS (form FL-600) regarding parental obligations (Fam. Code, § 2330.1).</p> <p>Note: Although supplemental complaints occur under other case types, JBSIS captures this information for DCSS cases only.</p>
450	10–120 130		<p><b>existing case entered in CMS (+)</b> An initial family law petition/complaint not previously entered in the CMS and therefore not reported in pending.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report at the time an event is calendared and the case is entered in the CMS.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include cases calendared for a postdisposition event only. Report postdisposition activity in workload.</p>
460	00 10–120 130		<p><b>classification of pre-JBSIS case (-/+)</b> Classification of a pre-JBSIS case into a JBSIS civil case type requires two counts in the inventory section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One count is added to the appropriate case type (columns 10–130) that will be used for future reporting.</li> <li>A second count is deducted from the pre-JBSIS case type (column 00).</li> </ul> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The JBSIS file validation routine will verify that the pre-JBSIS case type counts (row 460, column 00) are balanced against counts in the remaining case types (row 460, columns 10–130).</li> <li>Courts wishing to classify pre-JBSIS cases usually do so as they are scheduled for an event and the appropriate case type is known. Courts have the option of continuing to report these cases under the</li> </ul>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			pre-JBSIS category, but no new filings may be added to this case type.
500	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<b>total dispositions (–)</b> See row 700 for definitions.
600	00 10–120 130		<b>end pending (=)</b> Total number of cases awaiting disposition on the last day of the reporting period.  Note: End pending for a month does not have to equal beginning pending for the next month. Case type classification changes, technical problems, or delayed data entry can make month-to-month balancing impossible.
<b>Disposed Cases, in Ascending Stage and Outcome Hierarchy</b>			
700	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<b>dispositions (total rows 800, 1800, and 2400)</b> The termination of a case pending before the court.  <i>What/how to report.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The case is reported on the row according to the most important manner of disposition; e.g., row 900, Dismissal—Lack of prosecution is less important than row 1225, judgment.</li> <li>A case is considered disposed on the date the judgment is filed with the clerk and entered. Judgment includes any judgment, decree, or signed appealable order (Code Civ. Proc., § 664 et seq.).</li> </ul> <p>JBSIS: Family law dispositions are defined and reported in three major categories: before hearing, after hearing, and after court trial. Report one disposition for each:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>filing reported on row 200,</li> <li>reopened case on row 300,</li> <li>supplemental complaint on row 400,</li> <li>existing case entered into the CMS on row 450, and</li> <li>classified pre-JBSIS case reported on row 460.</li> </ul> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Disposition Total.</p>
800	00 10–120 130	05 - 08 125	<b>before hearing (total rows 850, 1225, and 1700)</b> Disposition occurs without a court appearance or before the introduction of first evidence. First evidence is when one or more parties or counsel appear and oral arguments, presentations relevant to the proceedings, witness testimony, and/or documents or tangible objects are submitted to the court.  Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i> , Form 1A, Part I., Number of cases disposed of before trial. In family law cases, a hearing is referred to as a trial in Portal.
850	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<b>dismissal/transfer (total rows 875 and 1050)</b> A disposition before hearing in which the case is dismissed or transferred.  Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i> , Form 1A, Part I., Number of cases disposed of before trial: Dismissed for lack of prosecution & Other dismissals and transfers. In family law cases, a hearing

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			is referred as a trial in Portal. The total from row 875.
875	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>dismissal (total rows 900 and 1000)</b> A disposition before hearing in which the case is dismissed.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Number of cases disposed before trial: Dismissed for lack of prosecution &amp; Other dismissals. In family law cases, a hearing is referred as a trial in Portal.</p>
900	00 10–110 130	05–08 125	<p><b>dismissal—lack of prosecution</b> A disposition before hearing in which the court dismisses the case on its own motion or on the motion of a party if the case meets one of the conditions outlined in Code Civ. Proc., § 583 et seq.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Number of cases disposed of before trial: Dismissed for lack of prosecution. In family law cases, a hearing is referred as a trial in Portal.</p>
1000	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>other dismissal</b> A disposition before hearing as a result of the court's own motion to dismiss or the parties' withdrawal of the case before hearing.</p> <p><i>What/how to report.</i> Include dispositions of filings voided due to a bad check and dismissals due to a deceased party.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Number of cases disposed of before trial: Other dismissals. In family law cases, a hearing is referred as a trial in Portal.</p>
1050	00 10–120 130		<p><b>transfer (total rows 1100 and 1200)</b> A disposition before hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another county or the case is consolidated.</p>
1100	00 10–70 100–120 130		<p><b>change of venue</b> A disposition before hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another county.</p>
1200	00 10–110 130		<p><b>consolidated</b> A disposition before hearing in which a case is subsumed into another pending (lead) case when the cases involve a common question of law or fact.</p> <p>Note: Under consolidation all actions in the subsumed case become part of the lead case and are resolved by disposition of the lead case.</p> <p><i>What/how to report.</i> Do not include cases that are consolidated for trial purposes only and are not subsumed.</p>
1225	00 10–120 130	05–08	<p><b>judgment</b> A disposition before hearing in which a judgment was entered on the case.</p> <p>JBSIS: The total of rows 1250 and 1300.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Number of</p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			<p>cases disposed of: Summary judgments &amp; All other judgments before trial. In family law cases, a hearing is referred as a trial in Portal. Report summary judgments by the court pursuant to the provisions of Section 437c of the Code of Civil Procedure. Report all other judgments before trial including default judgments entered by the clerk under subdivision 1 of section 585 of the code of civil procedure, judgments by confession under Section 1134 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and judgments pursuant to offer and acceptance under Section 998 of the Code of Civil Procedure if entered prior to trial.</p>
1250	00 40		<p><b>entry of summary dissolution</b> Entry of judgment that occurs as a result of the filing of the Request for Judgment, Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage, and Notice of Entry of Judgment (form FL-820) pursuant to Fam. Code, § 2403.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> If a summary dissolution is revoked by either party any time before the filing of application for judgment, the case is disposed as dismissed in row 1000, Other dismissal.</p>
1300	00 10–110 130		<p><b>entry of judgment/order</b></p> <p>Entry of Judgment: Entry of the final determination of the parties' rights in an action or proceeding before hearing (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5). Includes submission of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment (Family Law) (form FL-180)</li> <li>• Judgment (Uniform Parentage) (form FL-250)</li> <li>• Stipulation for Judgment or Supplemental Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations and Judgment (Governmental) (form FL-615)</li> <li>• Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations (Governmental) (form FL-630)</li> <li>• Do not include submission of Judgment—Status Only, which is not a final disposition. Report status-only judgments as a workload event on row 3700.</li> </ul> <p>Entry of Order: Issuance of a permanent restraining order in domestic violence prevention cases (form DV-130; Fam. Code, § 6200).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report one disposition for each domestic violence petition filed (case type 80 or 90) even if the petition is processed within an existing case.</p>
1700	00 100 110 130		<p><b>administrative disposition</b> A disposition before hearing that occurs at the time of filing and involves no court time.</p> <p>Note: This category is used only for DCSS and private-party registration of California support orders.</p>
1800	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>disposition after hearing (total rows 1850 and 1950)</b> A disposition that occurs after the introduction of first evidence at a hearing.</p> <p>Note: First evidence is when one or more parties or counsel appear and oral arguments, presentations relevant to the proceedings, witness</p>

Data matrix		Definition
Row	Column	
	JBSIS	Portal
		<p>testimony, and/or documents or tangible objects are submitted to the court.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I. Number of cases disposed of after trial. In family law cases, a hearing is referred as a trial in Portal.</p>
1820	00 10–120 130	<b>dismissal/transfer (total rows 1840 and 1900)</b> A disposition after hearing in which the case is dismissed or transferred.
1840	00 10–120 130	<b>transfer (total of rows 1850 and 1860)</b> A disposition after hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another county or the case is consolidated.
1850	00–70 100–130	<b>change of venue</b> A disposition after hearing in which the venue of the case changes to another county.
1860	00–110 130	<p><b>consolidated</b> A disposition after hearing in which a case is subsumed into another pending (lead) case when the cases involve a common question of law or fact.</p> <p>Note: Under consolidation all actions in the subsumed case become part of the lead case and are resolved by disposition of the lead case.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include cases consolidated only for trial purposes that are not subsumed.</p>
1900	00–130	<p><b>dismissal</b> A disposition after hearing in which the parties' withdraw the case after the start of a hearing and before judgment of final order is entered or on the court's own motion.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Include dismissals due to a deceased party.</p>
1950	00 10–120 130	<b>judgment (total rows 2000 and 2300)</b> A disposition after hearing in which a judgment was entered on the case.
2000	00 10–110 130	<p><b>entry of judgment/order</b></p> <p>Entry of Judgment: Entry of the final determination of the parties' rights in an action or proceeding after hearing (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5). Includes submission of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment (Family Law) (form FL-180)</li> <li>• Judgment (Uniform Parentage) (form FL-250)</li> <li>• Stipulation for Judgment or Supplemental Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations and Judgment (Governmental) (form FL-615)</li> <li>• Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations (Governmental) (form FL-630)</li> <li>• Do not include submission of Judgment—Status Only, which is not a final disposition. Report status-only judgments as a workload event on row 3700.</li> </ul> <p>Entry of Order: Issuance of a permanent restraining order in domestic violence prevention cases (form DV-130; Fam. Code, § 6200).</p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			<i>What/how to report:</i> Report one disposition for each domestic violence petition filed (case type 80 or 90) even if the petition is processed within an existing case.
2300	00 120		<b>ruling on adoption petition</b> A disposition of an adoption petition in which the court determines whether to grant or deny the petition.
2400	00 10–110 130		<p><b>disposition after court trial (total rows 2500–2600)</b> A disposition occurs after the introduction of first evidence at a trial in which the judicial officer determines both the issues of fact and law in a case.</p> <p>Note: First evidence is when one or more parties or counsel appear and oral arguments, presentations relevant to the proceedings, witness testimony, and/or documents or tangible objects are submitted to the court.</p>
2500	00 10–110 130		<p><b>dismissal</b> A disposition resulting in the parties' withdrawal of the case after the start of a trial and before judgment or final order is entered or on the court's own motion.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Include dismissals due to a deceased party.</p>
2600	00 10–110 130		<p><b>entry of judgment/order</b></p> <p>Entry of Judgment: Entry of the final determination of the parties' rights in an action or proceeding after court trial (Code Civ. Proc., § 668.5). Includes submission of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgment (Family Law) (form FL-180)</li> <li>• Judgment (Uniform Parentage) (form FL-250)</li> <li>• Stipulation for Judgment or Supplemental Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations and Judgment (Governmental) (form FL-615)</li> <li>• Judgment Regarding Parental Obligations (Governmental) (form FL-630)</li> <li>• Do not include submission of Judgment—Status Only, which is not a final disposition. Report status-only judgments as a workload event on row 3700.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>Entry of Order: Issuance of a permanent restraining order in domestic violence prevention cases (form DV-130; Fam. Code, § 6200).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report one disposition for each domestic violence petition filed (case type 80 or 90) even if the petition is processed within an existing case.</p>

**WORKLOAD (unit of count = action)** Data collected to reflect workload. Report workload resulting from the initial and subsequent filing(s). Report on the last day of the reporting period. Capture the actual number of events occurring during that reporting period.

JBSIS: Family law is the only JBSIS report where data is captured on short and long cause trials. This data applies only to marital case types 00-60 and the length of trial is determined by the attorneys' estimate at the time the trial is set on the court calendar.

A large part of a court's workload emanates from orders to show cause (OSC) and motion filings, hearings and issues. Filings are tracked on rows 3100-3130; hearings on rows 3150-3230; and

Data matrix		Definition
Row	Column	
	JBSIS      Portal	
<p>issues on rows 4800-4830.</p> <p>Note that DCSS filings and hearings require more information than is required for private attorney filings—that is, whether the request is for an initial order, modification, or enforcement. Because there is an interest in tracking the number of OSC/motions filed and heard, rows 3100 and 3200 in the Data Element Definitions (p 8) explain how to report OSC/motion filings and hearings when more than one type of request is indicated.</p> <p>In addition, there is an interest in obtaining information about the number of issues the court is asked to address. For this purpose, courts are asked to report each issue indicated on an OSC or motion for child custody/visitation, child support and spousal support for all cases involving minor children. Please see page 11, row 4800 for the definition.</p> <p>The data definitions contain comprehensive explanations for these areas.</p>		
<b>Hearings</b>		
2900	00 10–60	<p><b>short cause trial</b> A trial in which the time estimated for trial is less than or equal to five hours (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.735).</p> <p>Note: The length of a trial is determined by attorney estimation made to the clerk at the time the trial is scheduled on the court calendar. Data on short cause trials are not currently captured for columns 70–130.</p>
3000	00 10–60	<p><b>long cause trial</b> A trial in which the time estimated for trial is greater than five hours (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.735).</p> <p>Note: The length of a trial is determined by attorney estimation made to the clerk at the time the trial is scheduled on the court calendar. Data on long cause trials are not currently captured for columns 70–130.</p>
3100	00 10–120 130	<p><b>order to show cause (OSC)/motions filed (total rows 3100–3130)</b> The filing of an Order to Show Cause (form FL-300) by a private party or government agency requiring a party to appear and present to the court reasons that a particular order should not be confirmed; or a written request (form FL-301, Notice of Motion (Family Law)), made to a court at any time before, during, or after court proceedings, asking the court to make a specified finding, decision, or order.</p> <p>Exception: OSC/motions for DCSS cases require additional information. See rows 3110–3130.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report the filing of OSC/motions according to the original case type.</li> <li>• For all case types, report the filing of one OSC/Notice of Motion or Application for Reissuance for an OSC regardless of the number of issues or types of relief requested.</li> </ul>
3110 3120 3130	100	<p><b>order to show cause (OSC)/motions filed—initial, modification, enforcement</b> For DCSS cases, report further details on each OSC/Notice of Motion filed—that is, whether the request is for an initial order (row 3110), a modification (row 3120), or an enforcement (row 3130) (Forms FL-515, FL-683, FL-680, etc.).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there are multiple requests for relief within one DCSS filing, report only once, in priority order for AB 1058 purposes, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1st priority – Enforcement</li> <li>○ 2nd priority—Modification</li> <li>○ 3rd priority—Initial</li> <li>○ Examples: Two DCSS filings contain requests for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Initial and enforcement. Report on row 3130 (Enforcement).</li> <li>▪ Modification and initial. Report on row 3120 (Modification). The “modification” box will be checked on the OSC/motion form for a modification. If it is not checked, the request is considered an initial. Enforcement filings include but are not limited to:</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Report Notice of Motion on Claim of Exemption, form FL-677</li> <li>• Report Request for Hearing Regarding Earnings Assignment, form FL-450</li> <li>• Report Request for Judicial Determination of Support Arrearages, form FL-676</li> <li>• Report Notice of Motion for Judicial Review of License Denial, form FL-670</li> <li>• Report Hearing for Order for Judgment Debtor</li> <li>• Report Order to Show Cause and Affidavit for Contempt, form FL-410</li> </ul>
3150	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>hearings (total rows 3200 and 3300)</b> Formal judicial proceedings held to decide issues of fact or law arising in the course of a court action.</p> <p>Examples: Civil motion hearings, order to show causes (OSCs) for child custody and support, dependency review hearings, etc.</p> <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hearing begins when one or more parties or counsel appear and oral arguments, presentations relevant to the proceedings, witness testimony, and/or documents or tangible objects are submitted to the court (i.e., “first evidence”).</li> <li>• Hearings are initiated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ By the official placement of a case on a judicial officer’s calendar</li> <li>○ by the filing of written documents such as motions and OSCs, etc.,</li> <li>○ on the court’s own motion, or</li> <li>○ at the request of a party to the action or another interested party (e.g., sheriff, Family Court Services, etc.); or</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Based on impromptu oral motions presented in court and heard by the judicial officer.</li> </ul> <p><i>What/how to report.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report each hearing that actually takes place. If multiple proceedings are heard at one time (regardless of whether they are initiated by one or more documents), count each proceeding.</li> <li>• Hearings that extend over more than one day are counted as separate hearings for each hearing day.</li> <li>• If a judicial ruling made at a hearing results in the disposition of a</li> </ul>



Data matrix		Definition	
Row	Column		
	JBSIS		Portal
			<p>case, count both the hearing and the disposition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hearings specifically on OSCs or motions are captured on row 3200.</li> </ul> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not report hearings that are not heard at all and are reset at the request of the parties or on the court's motion. Count these as continuances in the Events section.</li> <li>Do not count ex parte proceedings unless they are calendared and heard.</li> <li>Do not count impromptu oral motions that do not require a presentation and are not heard by the judicial officer.</li> </ul> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Other Data: OSC's. The total from row 3200.</p>
3200	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>order to show cause (OSC)/motion hearings (total rows 3210–3230)</b> A hearing on an Order to Show Cause (form FL-300) requiring a party to appear and present to the court reasons that a particular order should not be confirmed, or a hearing on a motion by either party.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report OSC/motions according to the original initiating case type.</li> <li>Report all OSC/motion hearings involving multiple issues marked on one OSC or Notice of Motion filing as one hearing.</li> </ul> <p>JBSIS: For all case types except DCSS cases, report one hearing regardless of the number of issues or types of relief requested. DCSS cases require additional information.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Other Data: OSC's. Include all hearings on Orders to Show Cause (OSC).</p>
3210 3220 3230	100		<p><b>order to show cause (OSC)/motion hearings—initial, modification, enforcement</b> For DCSS cases, report each OSC/motion hearing once on either row 3210 (Initial order), 3220 (Modification), or 3230 (Enforcement).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple requests for relief within one hearing are reported in priority order for AB 1058 purposes. Report one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1st priority—Enforcement</li> <li>2nd priority—Modification</li> <li>3rd priority—Initial</li> </ul> </li> <li>Examples: Two DCSS hearings consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>initial and enforcement. Report on row 3230 (Enforcement).</li> <li>modification and initial. Report on row 3220 (Modification). The "modification" box will be checked on the OSC/motion form for a modification. If it is not checked, the request is considered an initial. Enforcement filings include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report Notice of Motion on Claim of Exemption, form FL-677</li> <li>Report Request for Hearing Regarding Earnings Assignment, form FL-450</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Data matrix		Definition
Row	Column	
	JBSIS	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report Request for Judicial Determination of Support Arrearages, form FL-676</li> <li>• Report Notice of Motion for Judicial Review of License Denial, form FL-670</li> <li>• Report Hearing for Order for Judgment Debtor</li> <li>• Report Order to Show Cause and Affidavit for Contempt, form FL-410</li> </ul>
3300	00 10–120 130	<p><b>other hearing</b> A hearing other than those regarding an OSC or notice of motion in which the court considers evidence and makes a determination.</p> <p>Note: Report hearings regarding an OSC or notice of motion on rows 3200–3230.</p>
3600	<p><b>Events</b> Data collected to measure workload. Capture the actual number of events occurring during the reporting period. Report event(s) resulting from the initial and subsequent filing(s). Report on the last day of the reporting period.</p>	
3700	00 10 40	<p><b>status-only judgment</b> Entry of judgment (form FL-180) on the status of marriage only.</p> <p>Note: Status-only judgments are not the final disposition of a case.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report dispositions (i.e., final determination of the party's rights for all issues) as an entry of judgment/order on rows 1300, 2000, and 2600.</p>
3800	00 10–120 130	<p><b>ex parte filed</b> An application for ex parte relief requested by one party in the absence of and usually without notice to the other party.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report the number of applications filed.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not include domestic violence petitions, which are counted as new filings under columns 80 and 90.</li> <li>• Do not include domestic violence temporary restraining orders (DV-110).</li> <li>• Do not include ex parte requests for fee waiver reported on rows 4550 and 5300.</li> <li>• Do not include Temporary Restraining Order forms for OSCs in which the party lists all their ex parte order requests as this is not a filed document.</li> </ul>
3900	00 10–70 100–110 130	<p><b>request to enter default filed</b> The filing of a Request to Enter Default (form FL-165).</p>
4000	00 10–20 40–50	<p><b>declaration for default filed</b> The filing of a Declaration for Default or Uncontested Dissolution or Legal Separation (form FL-170).</p>
4100	00 10–120 130	<p><b>case management/pretrial conference</b> A calendared conference among parties and the judicial officer or other individual given authority by the judge to hold the conference, where the primary purpose is to monitor the progress of the case.</p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
			<i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include settlement conferences.
4200	00 10–120 130	05–08 125	<p><b>settlement conference</b></p> <p>JBSIS: A calendared conference that occurs before or after the start of trial among the parties and the judicial officer or other individual given authority by the judge to settle the case, for the specific purpose of settling the case.</p> <p>Portal: <i>Regulations on Statistical Reporting</i>, Form 1A, Part I., Other Data: Pretrial Settlement Conferences. Report pretrial settlement conferences which were calendared and heard. Do not report informal, noncalendared settlement discussions; for example, settlement discussions held at the trial calendar call or in the trial department before the start of the trial.</p>
4300	00 10–30 70–80 100 130		<p><b>referral to family court services (FCS) mediation</b> A referral of a case to family court services for child custody mediation.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report each time a case is referred.</p>
4400	00 10–120 130		<p><b>referral to other alternative dispute resolution (ADR)</b> A referral of a case to a form of alternative dispute resolution excluding referrals to family court services mediation.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report each time a case is referred.</p>
4500	00 10–120 130		<p><b>review</b> A court proceeding in which the court reviews the case on the court's own motion—such as, but not limited to, after mandatory mediation or follow-up after assignment to Family Court Services.</p>
4550	00 10–70 100–120 130		<p><b>subsequent fee waiver requested</b> Subsequent application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Govt. Code, § 68634(e).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report separately each time a subsequent fee waiver request is filed.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not include initial application for fee waiver. Report initial fee waiver request on row 5300.</li> <li>Do not include waivers of costs.</li> </ul>
4560	00 10–70 100–120 130		<p><b>subsequent fee waiver granted</b> Subsequent application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report separately each time a subsequent fee waiver request is granted.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not include the granting of the initial application for fee waiver. Report initial fee waiver granted on row 5400.</li> <li>Do not include waivers of costs.</li> </ul>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
4590	00 10–120 130		<p><b>continuance (total rows 4600 and 4700)</b> A hearing/trial set on a calendar and recalendared to a future date for the same proceedings, at the request of a party or on the court’s own motion, before any proceedings take place—i.e., before first evidence is presented.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report all continuances whether handled by the clerk’s office or in court.</li> <li>• Report stipulated continuance as “continuance—party’s motion.”</li> </ul>
4600	00 10–120 130		<p><b>continuance—court’s motion</b> A hearing/trial set on a calendar and recalendared to a future date, on the court’s own motion, before any proceedings take place.</p>
4700	00 10–120 130		<p><b>continuance—party’s motion</b> A hearing/trial set on a calendar and recalendared to a future date, on a party’s motion, before any proceedings take place. Include stipulated continuances.</p>
4800	00 10–80 100–110 130		<p><b>Order to Show Cause (OSC)/motion issues (total rows 4810–4830)</b> Child custody/visitation, child support, and spousal support, issues are captured from the OSC/motions filed on row 3100.</p> <p>Note: These issues are reported separately on rows 4810–4830.</p>
4810	00–30 70–80 100 130		<p><b>regarding child custody/visitation</b> Report separately according to whether the request is for child custody and/or visitation.</p>
4820	00–30 70–80 100–110 130		<p><b>regarding child support</b> Report separately according to whether the request is for child support.</p>
4830	00–60 100 130		<p><b>regarding spousal support</b> Report separately according to whether the request is for spousal support.</p>
<p><b>CASE CHARACTERISTICS (unit of count = case)</b> Capture once per case, unless otherwise specified, regardless of how long the case is pending. Case characteristics can reflect either the initial or subsequent filing(s), but should only be captured once per case. Report on the last day of the month in which the characteristic was entered in the CMS, unless stated otherwise. Do not capture attributes of postdisposition cases.</p>			
4900	00 10–90 120 130		<p><b>pro per petitioner</b> A self-represented petitioner at the time of disposition.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report each pro per petitioner in the case and dispose the case on the initial filing only.</p>
5000	00 10–120 130		<p><b>pro per respondent</b> A self-represented respondent at the time of disposition.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report each pro per respondent in the case.</p>

Data matrix			Definition
Row	Column		
	JBSIS	Portal	
5100	00 10–120 130		<p><b>appointment of Evid. Code, § 730 expert</b> A family law case in which the court appoints one or more expert witnesses pursuant to Evid. Code, § 730.</p> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include appointments of counsel for children, which are counted on row 5200.</p>
5200	00 10–30 70–80 100–120 130		<p><b>counsel for children</b> A family law case in which the court appoints counsel to represent minor children (Fam. Code, § 3150).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Report separately each time counsel is appointed for each child, regardless of whether he or she is appointed the same or a different attorney.</p>
5300	00 10–70 100–120 130		<p><b>fee waiver requested</b> Application for waiver of filing fee submitted pursuant to Govt. Code, § 68634(e).</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report the first instance of a fee waiver requested pursuant to Govt. Code, § 68634(e).</li> <li>• Report once per case regardless of the number of extensions filed.</li> <li>• Report subsequent fee waiver requests on row 4550.</li> </ul> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include waivers of costs.</p>
5400	00 10–70 100–120 130		<p><b>fee waiver granted</b> Application for waiver of filing fee granted in full or in part by the court.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report the first instance of a fee waiver granted pursuant to Govt. Code, § 68634(e).</li> <li>• Report once per case regardless of the number of extensions granted.</li> <li>• Report subsequent fee waivers granted on row 4560.</li> </ul> <p><i>What/how not to report:</i> Do not include waivers of costs.</p>
6000	00 100–110		<p><b>paternity filings</b> The number of cases within which a judgment on paternity is sought.</p> <p><i>What/how to report:</i> Filings initiating a new paternity case are reported under column 70, Establish Parental Relationship.</p>

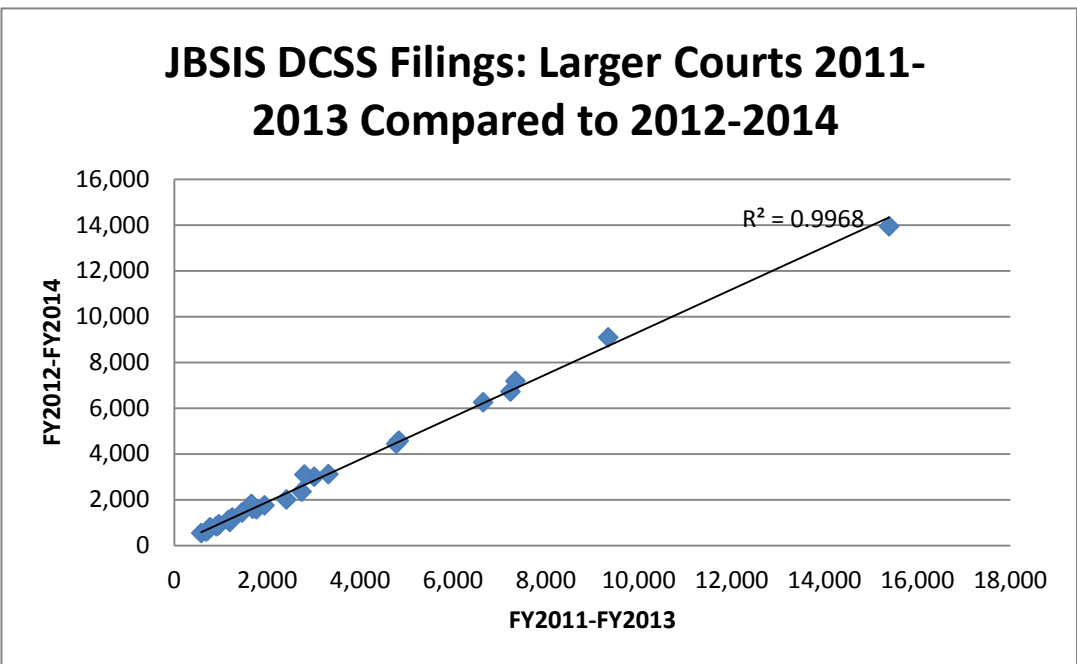
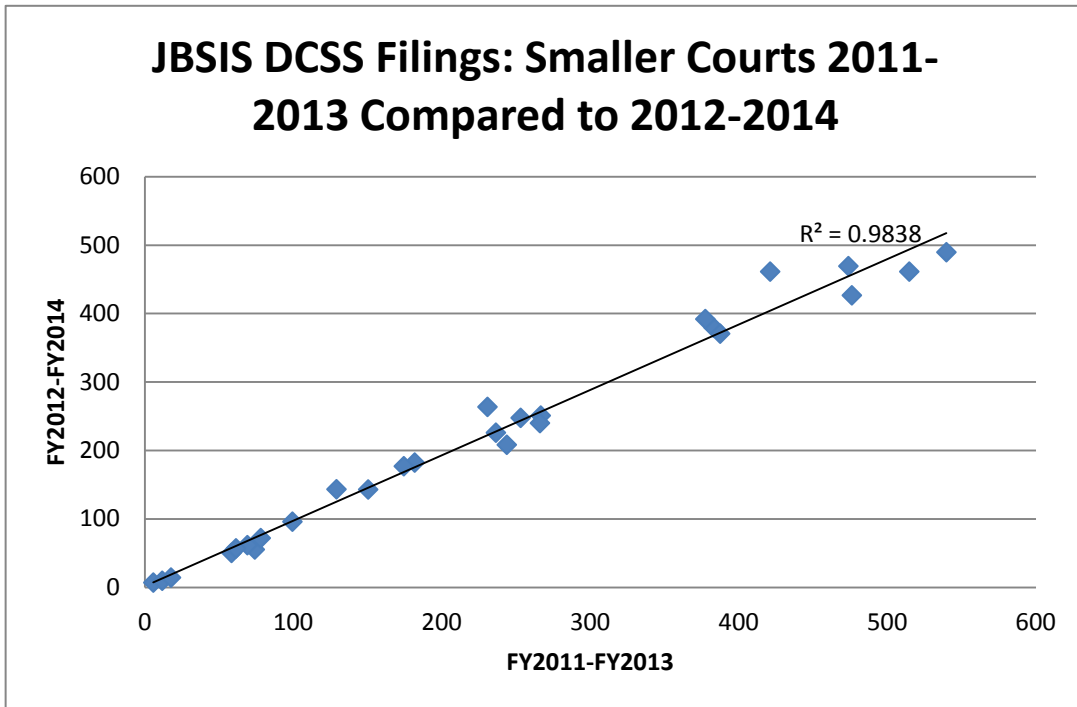
**Table 1. JBSIS DCSS Filings***Data from JBSIS warehouse as of May 2015*

COUNTY	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Average FY12-FY14
Alameda	2,447	3,246	2,702	3,350	3,099
Alpine	2	7	8	6	7
Amador	164	133	154	142	143
Butte	974	967	929	859	918
Calaveras	153	75	159	196	143
Colusa	70	58	56	57	57
Contra Costa	1,808	1,658	1,507	2,287	1,817
Del Norte	322	246	230	244	240
El Dorado	593	526	500	443	490
Fresno	4,812	4,725	4,791	3,829	4,448
Glenn	182	181	182	184	182
Humboldt	623	554	555	521	543
Imperial	2,382	2,661	2,188	1,185	2,011
Inyo	76	70	61	54	62
Kern	4,222	4,864	5,407	3,470	4,580
Kings	939	952	910	748	870
Lake	250	253	189	349	264
Lassen	179	174	170	187	177
Los Angeles	38,146	34,080	26,479	23,070	27,876
Madera	768	796	756	783	778
Marin	336	450	363	325	379
Mariposa	79	87	68	61	72
Mendocino	334	387	411	378	392
Merced	1,879	1,619	1,801	1,329	1,583
Modoc	53	66	56	29	50
Mono	26	15	12	16	14
Monterey	1,734	1,670	1,649	1,500	1,606
Napa	404	385	373	354	371
Nevada	284	270	246	238	251
Orange	7,431	7,105	7,166	5,908	6,726
Placer	860	749	517	664	643
Plumas	102	108	88	92	96
Riverside	10,176	8,648	9,192	9,442	9,094
Sacramento	7,193	7,770	7,062	6,732	7,188
San Benito	269	267	195	163	208
San Bernardino	17,643	15,196	13,318	13,330	13,948
San Diego	7,399	6,577	5,964	6,234	6,258
San Francisco	1,276	1,292	1,169	1,208	1,223
San Joaquin	3,648	3,239	3,053	3,061	3,118
San Luis Obispo	722	752	565	525	614

**Table 1. JBSIS DCSS Filings***Data from JBSIS warehouse as of May 2015*

COUNTY	FY11	FY12	FY13	Average	
				FY14	FY12-FY14
San Mateo	1,314	1,254	1,077	1,031	1,121
Santa Barbara	1,300	1,142	1,129	810	1,027
Santa Clara	3,059	3,195	2,771	3,051	3,006
Santa Cruz	500	409	635	340	461
Shasta	1,109	869	729	927	842
Sierra	18	12	5	12	10
Siskiyou	274	256	229	258	248
Solano	2,071	2,010	1,733	1,519	1,754
Sonoma	923	1,012	935	798	915
Stanislaus	3,313	2,563	2,332	2,164	2,353
Sutter	478	481	462	465	469
Tehama	380	444	439	501	461
Trinity	98	62	62	42	55
Tulare	1,375	1,291	810	1,228	1,110
Tuolumne	238	222	249	207	226
Ventura	1,622	1,481	1,256	1,570	1,436
Yolo	668	879	746	746	790
Yuba	580	442	406	432	427
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,280</b>	<b>130,902</b>	<b>117,206</b>	<b>109,654</b>	<b>119,254</b>

**Figure 1. JBSIS DCSS Filings  
Change in 3-Year Average by Court**





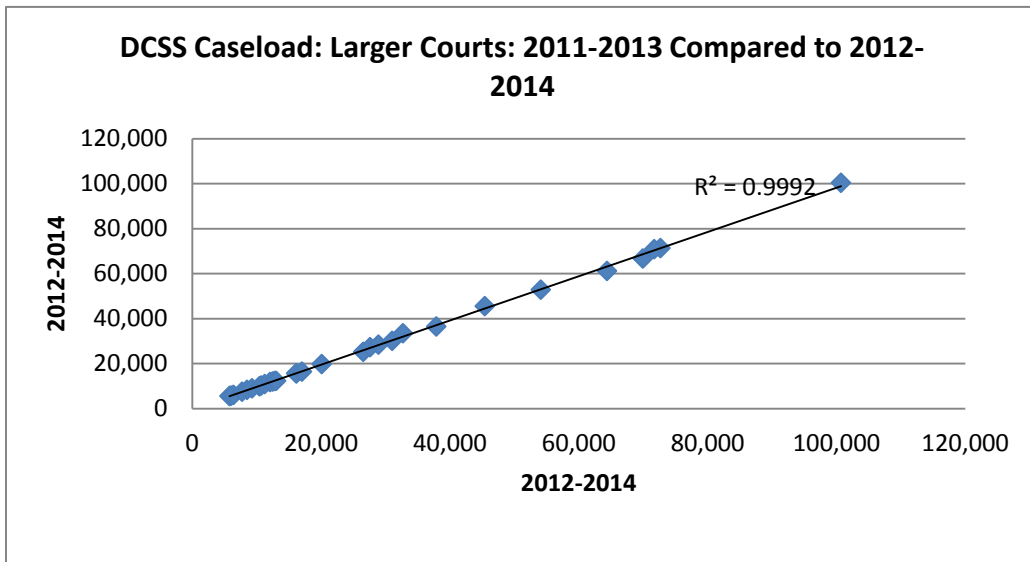
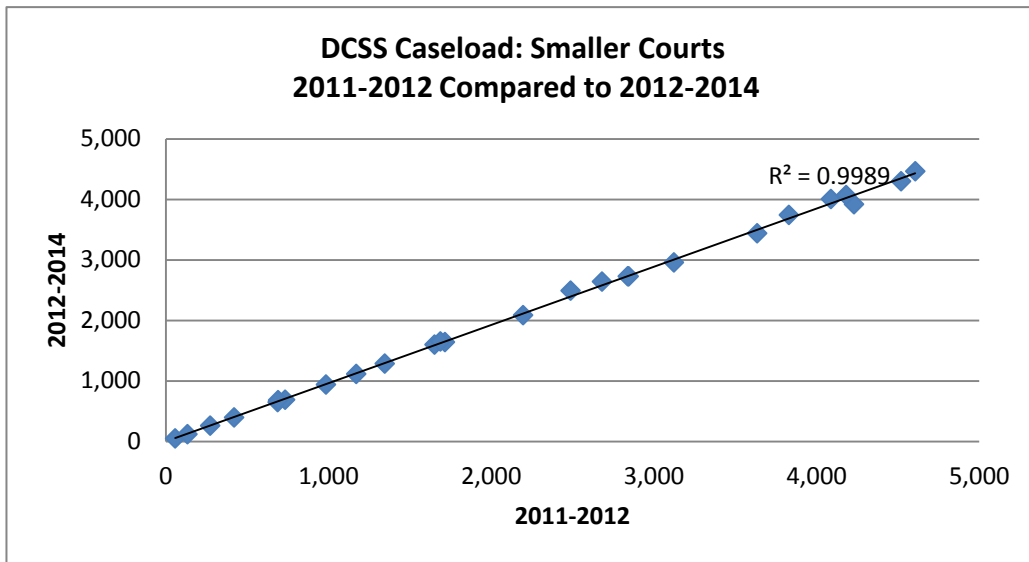
**Table 2. DCSS Caseload: Cases with Support Orders Established  
Point-in-Time Data  
Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2011-2014**

County	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	Avg. 2012-2014
Alameda	31,570	31,386	30,032	29,034	30,151
Alpine	62	58	50	42	50
Amador	1,396	1,339	1,300	1,221	1,287
Butte	11,414	11,188	11,038	10,596	10,941
Calaveras	1,795	1,716	1,634	1,577	1,642
Colusa	707	699	662	685	682
Contra Costa	27,801	27,620	27,279	27,106	27,335
Del Norte	2,677	2,705	2,659	2,563	2,642
El Dorado	6,260	5,989	5,786	5,588	5,788
Fresno	55,100	54,306	52,820	51,552	52,893
Glenn	1,740	1,680	1,641	1,637	1,653
Humboldt	6,619	6,374	6,095	5,914	6,128
Imperial	11,058	10,209	9,916	9,724	9,950
Inyo	1,213	1,181	1,115	1,051	1,116
Kern	44,586	45,405	46,148	45,179	45,577
Kings	9,389	9,302	9,010	8,837	9,050
Lake	2,477	2,511	2,474	2,493	2,493
Lassen	1,735	1,629	1,589	1,584	1,601
Los Angeles	260,421	251,886	249,046	238,698	246,543
Madera	5,906	5,940	5,629	5,469	5,679
Marin	2,907	2,918	2,709	2,560	2,729
Mariposa	724	682	654	614	650
Mendocino	4,788	4,484	4,284	4,134	4,301
Merced	16,634	16,115	15,670	15,524	15,770
Modoc	441	425	391	374	397
Mono	286	275	255	253	261
Monterey	16,663	15,991	15,687	15,382	15,687
Napa	3,919	3,835	3,733	3,664	3,744
Nevada	3,858	3,632	3,412	3,278	3,441
Orange	69,588	62,590	60,881	60,203	61,225
Placer	8,563	8,457	8,355	8,274	8,362
Plumas	1,028	994	929	899	941
Riverside	73,629	72,730	71,605	69,796	71,377
Sacramento	73,196	71,849	70,017	70,849	70,905
San Benito	2,341	2,203	2,042	2,017	2,087
San Bernardino	100,807	100,127	101,109	99,986	100,407
San Diego	73,853	69,476	66,431	64,328	66,745

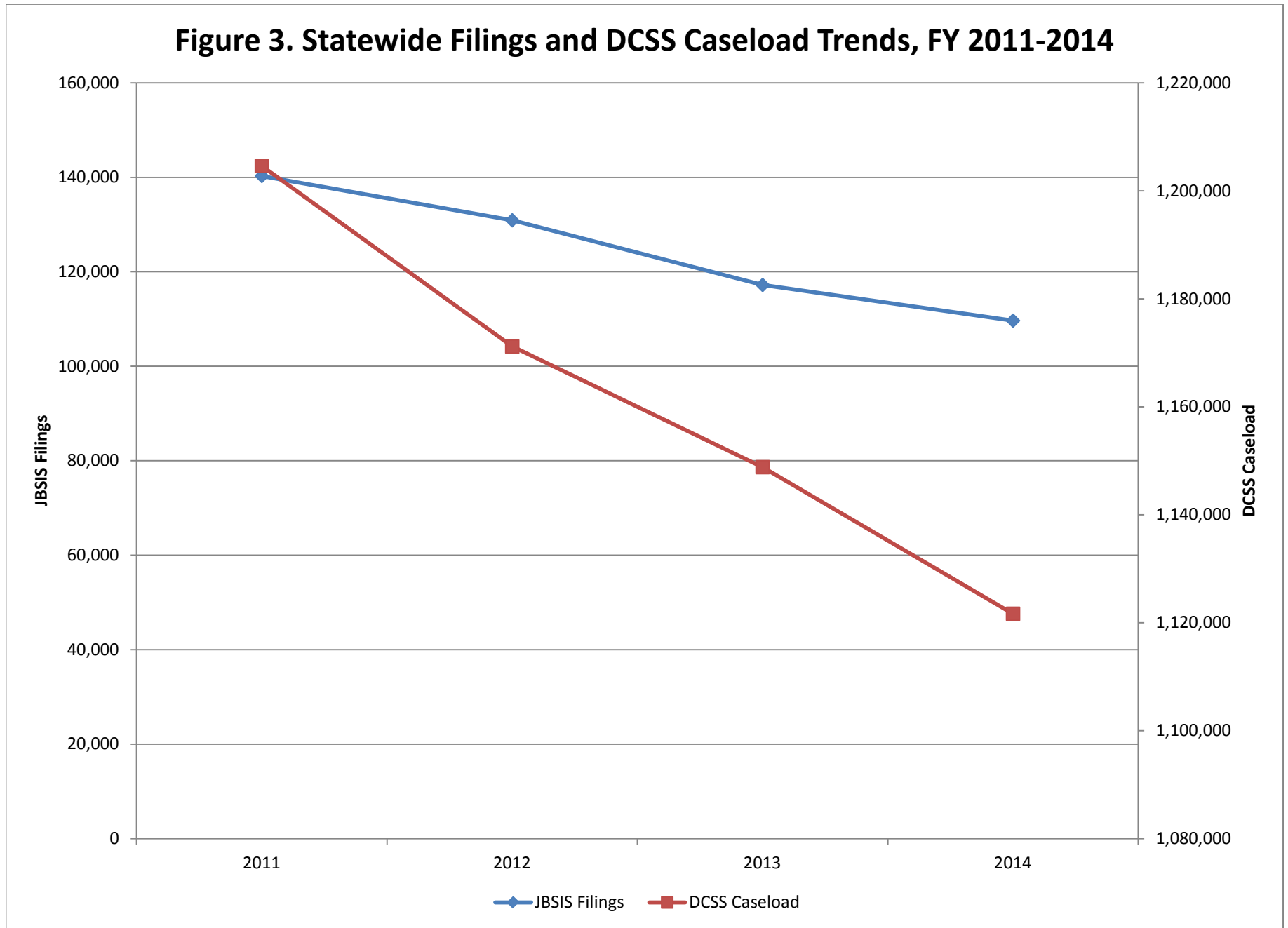
**Table 2. DCSS Caseload: Cases with Support Orders Established  
Point-in-Time Data  
Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2011-2014**

County	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY 2013	FFY 2014	Avg. 2012-2014
San Francisco	13,724	12,938	12,284	11,847	12,356
San Joaquin	31,653	32,663	33,702	34,205	33,523
San Luis Obispo	4,622	4,249	3,817	3,696	3,921
San Mateo	11,057	10,654	10,270	9,945	10,290
Santa Barbara	13,046	12,813	12,344	11,771	12,309
Santa Clara	39,059	37,823	36,665	35,100	36,529
Santa Cruz	5,907	5,771	5,567	5,435	5,591
Shasta	12,260	12,019	11,806	11,670	11,832
Sierra	149	131	117	111	120
Siskiyou	3,297	3,127	2,943	2,807	2,959
Solano	17,656	16,965	16,351	16,059	16,458
Sonoma	12,813	12,411	12,052	11,666	12,043
Stanislaus	29,293	28,995	28,314	28,049	28,453
Sutter	4,684	4,668	4,466	4,263	4,466
Tehama	4,188	4,113	3,961	3,947	4,007
Trinity	767	737	694	637	689
Tulare	27,872	26,386	25,254	24,163	25,268
Tuolumne	2,893	2,853	2,770	2,567	2,730
Ventura	20,390	20,048	19,746	19,693	19,829
Yolo	7,857	7,721	7,503	7,389	7,538
Yuba	4,275	4,168	4,100	3,949	4,072
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,204,613</b>	<b>1,171,159</b>	<b>1,148,813</b>	<b>1,121,654</b>	<b>1,147,209</b>

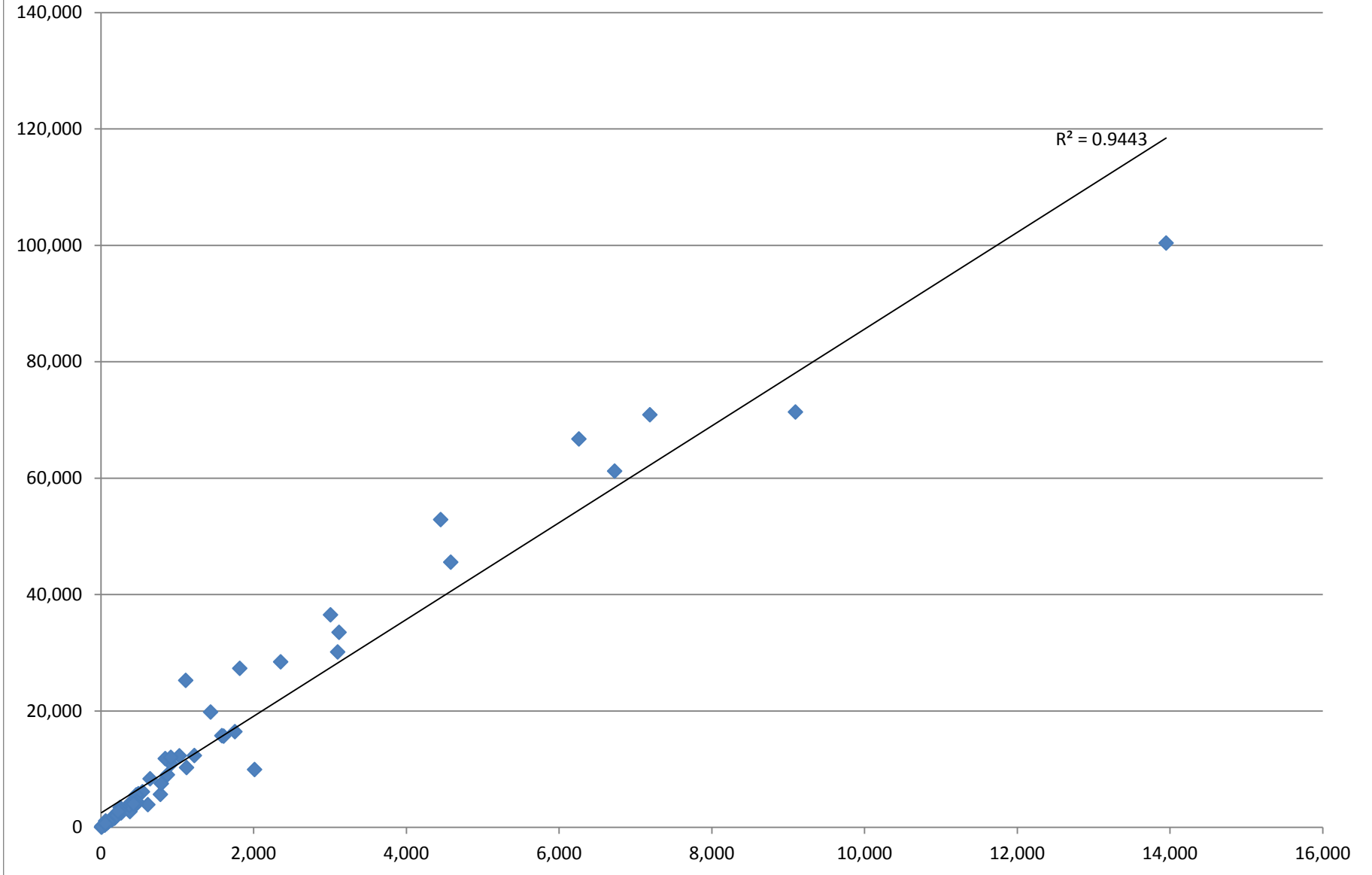
**Figure 2. DCSS Caseload: Cases with Support Orders Established  
Change in 3-Year Average by County**



**Figure 3. Statewide Filings and DCSS Caseload Trends, FY 2011-2014**



**Figure 4. JBSIS DCSS Filings vs. DCSS Caseload**  
**Average Filings and Caseload, FY 2012-2014**

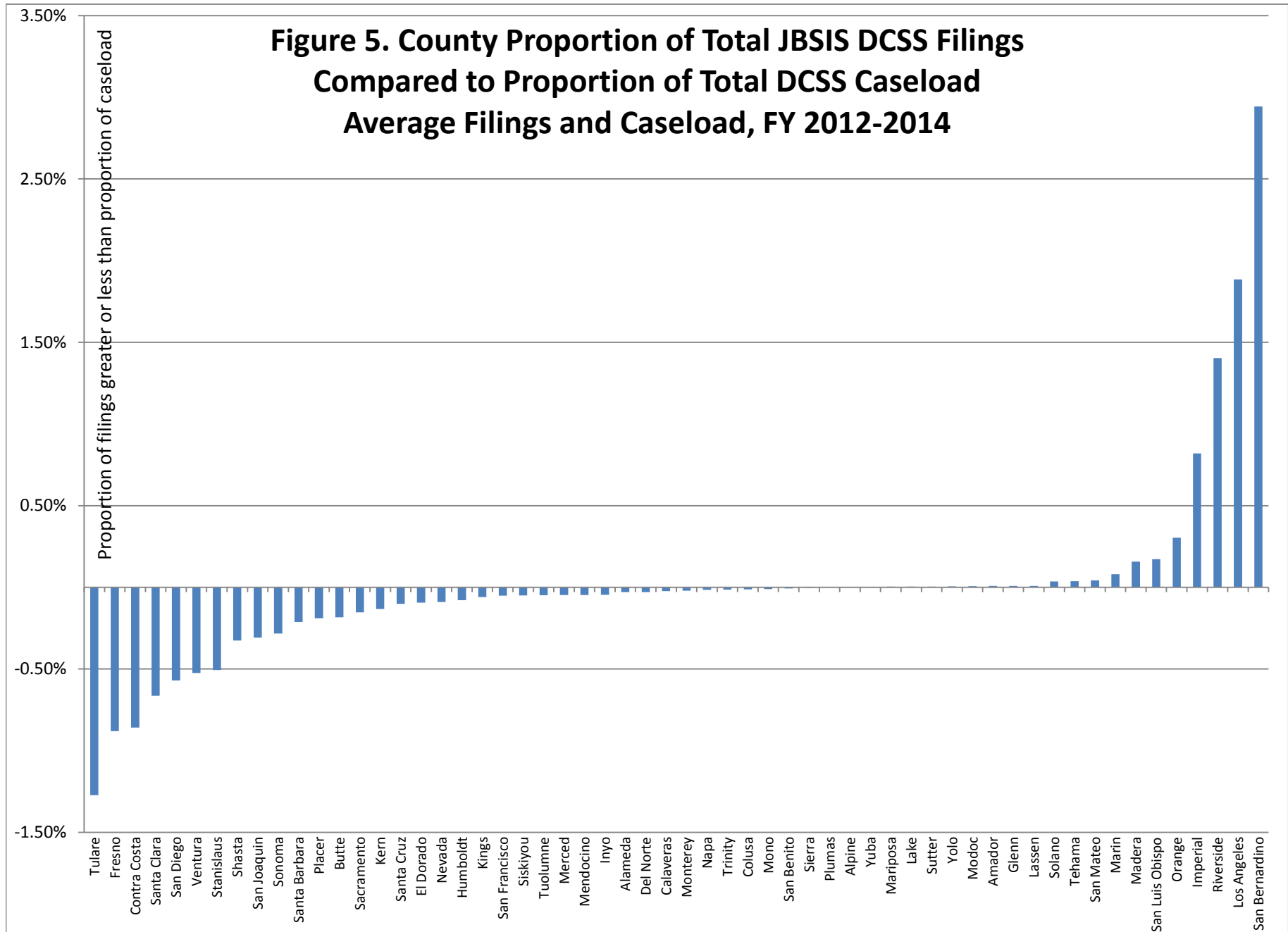


**Table 3. Proportion of Total JBSIS DCSS Filings Compared to Proportion of Total DCSS Caseload**

COUNTY	Average	Average	JBSIS DCSS Filings %	DCSS Caseload %	Net Difference
	Average JBSIS DCSS Filings 2012-14	DCSS Caseload 2012-14			
Alameda	3,099	30,151	2.60%	2.63%	-0.03%
Alpine	7	50	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Amador	143	1,287	0.12%	0.11%	0.01%
Butte	918	10,941	0.77%	0.95%	-0.18%
Calaveras	143	1,642	0.12%	0.14%	-0.02%
Colusa	57	682	0.05%	0.06%	-0.01%
Contra Costa	1,817	27,335	1.52%	2.38%	-0.86%
Del Norte	240	2,642	0.20%	0.23%	-0.03%
El Dorado	490	5,788	0.41%	0.50%	-0.09%
Fresno	4,448	52,893	3.73%	4.61%	-0.88%
Glenn	182	1,653	0.15%	0.14%	0.01%
Humboldt	543	6,128	0.46%	0.53%	-0.08%
Imperial	2,011	9,950	1.69%	0.87%	0.82%
Inyo	62	1,116	0.05%	0.10%	-0.05%
Kern	4,580	45,577	3.84%	3.97%	-0.13%
Kings	870	9,050	0.73%	0.79%	-0.06%
Lake	264	2,493	0.22%	0.22%	0.00%
Lassen	177	1,601	0.15%	0.14%	0.01%
Los Angeles	27,876	246,543	23.38%	21.49%	1.88%
Madera	778	5,679	0.65%	0.50%	0.16%
Marin	379	2,729	0.32%	0.24%	0.08%
Mariposa	72	650	0.06%	0.06%	0.00%
Mendocino	392	4,301	0.33%	0.37%	-0.05%
Merced	1,583	15,770	1.33%	1.37%	-0.05%
Modoc	50	397	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%
Mono	14	261	0.01%	0.02%	-0.01%
Monterey	1,606	15,687	1.35%	1.37%	-0.02%
Napa	371	3,744	0.31%	0.33%	-0.02%
Nevada	251	3,441	0.21%	0.30%	-0.09%
Orange	6,726	61,225	5.64%	5.34%	0.30%
Placer	643	8,362	0.54%	0.73%	-0.19%
Plumas	96	941	0.08%	0.08%	0.00%
Riverside	9,094	71,377	7.63%	6.22%	1.40%
Sacramento	7,188	70,905	6.03%	6.18%	-0.15%
San Benito	208	2,087	0.17%	0.18%	-0.01%
San Bernardino	13,948	100,407	11.70%	8.75%	2.94%
San Diego	6,258	66,745	5.25%	5.82%	-0.57%
San Francisco	1,223	12,356	1.03%	1.08%	-0.05%
San Joaquin	3,118	33,523	2.61%	2.92%	-0.31%

**Table 3. Proportion of Total JBSIS DCSS Filings Compared to Proportion of Total DCSS Caseload**

COUNTY	Average JBSIS	Average DCSS	JBSIS DCSS Filings %	DCSS Caseload %	Net Difference
	DCSS Filings 2012-14	Caseload 2012-14			
San Luis Obispo	614	3,921	0.51%	0.34%	0.17%
San Mateo	1,121	10,290	0.94%	0.90%	0.04%
Santa Barbara	1,027	12,309	0.86%	1.07%	-0.21%
Santa Clara	3,006	36,529	2.52%	3.18%	-0.66%
Santa Cruz	461	5,591	0.39%	0.49%	-0.10%
Shasta	842	11,832	0.71%	1.03%	-0.33%
Sierra	10	120	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%
Siskiyou	248	2,959	0.21%	0.26%	-0.05%
Solano	1,754	16,458	1.47%	1.43%	0.04%
Sonoma	915	12,043	0.77%	1.05%	-0.28%
Stanislaus	2,353	28,453	1.97%	2.48%	-0.51%
Sutter	469	4,466	0.39%	0.39%	0.00%
Tehama	461	4,007	0.39%	0.35%	0.04%
Trinity	55	689	0.05%	0.06%	-0.01%
Tulare	1,110	25,268	0.93%	2.20%	-1.27%
Tuolumne	226	2,730	0.19%	0.24%	-0.05%
Ventura	1,436	19,829	1.20%	1.73%	-0.52%
Yolo	790	7,538	0.66%	0.66%	0.01%
Yuba	427	4,072	0.36%	0.35%	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>119,254</b>	<b>1,147,209</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	





**Table 4. Ratio of DCSS Caseload to JBSIS DCSS Filings, FY 2011-2014**

COUNTY	Ratio of Caseload to Filings				
	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Average 2012-14
Alameda	12.9	9.7	11.1	8.7	9.7
Alpine	31.0	8.3	6.3	7.0	7.1
Amador	8.5	10.1	8.4	8.6	9.0
Butte	11.7	11.6	11.9	12.3	11.9
Calaveras	11.7	22.9	10.3	8.0	11.5
Colusa	10.1	12.1	11.8	12.0	12.0
Contra Costa	15.4	16.7	18.1	11.9	15.0
Del Norte	8.3	11.0	11.6	10.5	11.0
El Dorado	10.6	11.4	11.6	12.6	11.8
Fresno	11.5	11.5	11.0	13.5	11.9
Glenn	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.9	9.1
Humboldt	10.6	11.5	11.0	11.4	11.3
Imperial	4.6	3.8	4.5	8.2	4.9
Inyo	16.0	16.9	18.3	19.5	18.1
Kern	10.6	9.3	8.5	13.0	10.0
Kings	10.0	9.8	9.9	11.8	10.4
Lake	9.9	9.9	13.1	7.1	9.5
Lassen	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.5	9.0
Los Angeles	6.8	7.4	9.4	10.3	8.8
Madera	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.3
Marin	8.7	6.5	7.5	7.9	7.2
Mariposa	9.2	7.8	9.6	10.1	9.0
Mendocino	14.3	11.6	10.4	10.9	11.0
Merced	8.9	10.0	8.7	11.7	10.0
Modoc	8.3	6.4	7.0	12.9	7.9
Mono	11.1	18.3	21.3	15.8	18.2
Monterey	9.6	9.6	9.5	10.3	9.8
Napa	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.1
Nevada	13.6	13.5	13.9	13.8	13.7
Orange	9.4	8.8	8.5	10.2	9.1
Placer	10.0	11.3	16.2	12.5	13.0
Plumas	10.1	9.2	10.6	9.8	9.8
Riverside	7.2	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.8
Sacramento	10.2	9.2	9.9	10.5	9.9
San Benito	8.7	8.3	10.5	12.4	10.0
San Bernardino	5.7	6.6	7.6	7.5	7.2
San Diego	10.0	10.6	11.1	10.3	10.7
San Francisco	10.8	10.0	10.5	9.8	10.1
San Joaquin	8.7	10.1	11.0	11.2	10.8
San Luis Obispo	6.4	5.7	6.8	7.0	6.4
San Mateo	8.4	8.5	9.5	9.6	9.2

COUNTY	Ratio of Caseload to Filings				
	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Average 2012-14
Santa Barbara	10.0	11.2	10.9	14.5	12.0
Santa Clara	12.8	11.8	13.2	11.5	12.2
Santa Cruz	11.8	14.1	8.8	16.0	12.1
Shasta	11.1	13.8	16.2	12.6	14.1
Sierra	8.3	10.9	23.4	9.3	12.4
Siskiyou	12.0	12.2	12.9	10.9	11.9
Solano	8.5	8.4	9.4	10.6	9.4
Sonoma	13.9	12.3	12.9	14.6	13.2
Stanislaus	8.8	11.3	12.1	13.0	12.1
Sutter	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.5
Tehama	11.0	9.3	9.0	7.9	8.7
Trinity	7.8	11.9	11.2	15.2	12.5
Tulare	20.3	20.4	31.2	19.7	22.8
Tuolumne	12.2	12.9	11.1	12.4	12.1
Ventura	12.6	13.5	15.7	12.5	13.8
Yolo	11.8	8.8	10.1	9.9	9.5
Yuba	7.4	9.4	10.1	9.1	9.5
Total	8.6	8.9	9.8	10.2	9.6

**Table 5. County Rankings by Proportion of JBSIS DCSS Filings, DCSS Caseload, and Filings and Caseload Combined**

COUNTY	JBSIS DCSS Filings		DCSS Caseload		Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)	
	% of Total	Rank	% of Total	Rank	% of Total	Rank
Alameda	2.60%	10	2.63%	11	2.61%	11
Alpine	0.01%	58	0.00%	58	0.01%	58
Amador	0.12%	49	0.11%	49	0.12%	49
Butte	0.77%	23	0.95%	23	0.86%	25
Calaveras	0.12%	48	0.14%	47	0.13%	48
Colusa	0.05%	53	0.06%	53	0.05%	53
Contra Costa	1.52%	14	2.38%	13	1.95%	13
Del Norte	0.20%	43	0.23%	43	0.22%	43
El Dorado	0.41%	32	0.50%	30	0.46%	31
Fresno	3.73%	8	4.61%	7	4.17%	7
Glenn	0.15%	46	0.14%	46	0.15%	46
Humboldt	0.46%	31	0.53%	29	0.49%	30
Imperial	1.69%	13	0.87%	25	1.28%	19
Inyo	0.05%	52	0.10%	50	0.07%	51
Kern	3.84%	7	3.97%	8	3.91%	8
Kings	0.73%	25	0.79%	26	0.76%	26
Lake	0.22%	40	0.22%	44	0.22%	42
Lassen	0.15%	47	0.14%	48	0.14%	47
Los Angeles	23.38%	1	21.49%	1	22.43%	1
Madera	0.65%	28	0.50%	31	0.57%	29
Marin	0.32%	38	0.24%	42	0.28%	39
Mariposa	0.06%	51	0.06%	54	0.06%	52
Mendocino	0.33%	37	0.37%	34	0.35%	37
Merced	1.33%	17	1.37%	17	1.35%	18
Modoc	0.04%	55	0.03%	55	0.04%	55
Mono	0.01%	56	0.02%	56	0.02%	56
Monterey	1.35%	16	1.37%	18	1.36%	17
Napa	0.31%	39	0.33%	38	0.32%	38
Nevada	0.21%	41	0.30%	39	0.26%	40
Orange	5.64%	5	5.34%	6	5.49%	6
Placer	0.54%	29	0.73%	27	0.63%	28
Plumas	0.08%	50	0.08%	51	0.08%	50
Riverside	7.63%	3	6.22%	3	6.92%	3
Sacramento	6.03%	4	6.18%	4	6.10%	4
San Benito	0.17%	45	0.18%	45	0.18%	45
San Bernardino	11.70%	2	8.75%	2	10.22%	2
San Diego	5.25%	6	5.82%	5	5.53%	5
San Francisco	1.03%	19	1.08%	19	1.05%	20
San Joaquin	2.61%	9	2.92%	10	2.77%	10
San Luis Obispo	0.51%	30	0.34%	37	0.43%	33

COUNTY	JBSIS DCSS Filings		DCSS Caseload		Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)	
	% of Total	Rank	% of Total	Rank	% of Total	Rank
San Mateo	0.94%	20	0.90%	24	0.92%	22
Santa Barbara	0.86%	22	1.07%	20	0.97%	21
Santa Clara	2.52%	11	3.18%	9	2.85%	9
Santa Cruz	0.39%	34	0.49%	32	0.44%	32
Shasta	0.71%	26	1.03%	22	0.87%	24
Sierra	0.01%	57	0.01%	57	0.01%	57
Siskiyou	0.21%	42	0.26%	40	0.23%	41
Solano	1.47%	15	1.43%	16	1.45%	16
Sonoma	0.77%	24	1.05%	21	0.91%	23
Stanislaus	1.97%	12	2.48%	12	2.23%	12
Sutter	0.39%	33	0.39%	33	0.39%	34
Tehama	0.39%	34	0.35%	36	0.37%	35
Trinity	0.05%	54	0.06%	52	0.05%	54
Tulare	0.93%	21	2.20%	14	1.57%	14
Tuolumne	0.19%	44	0.24%	41	0.21%	44
Ventura	1.20%	18	1.73%	15	1.47%	15
Yolo	0.66%	27	0.66%	28	0.66%	27
Yuba	0.36%	36	0.35%	35	0.36%	36
Total	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	

**Table 6. Comparison of Child Support Commissioner Allocations Using Proportional Share of JBSIS DCSS Filings, DCSS Caseload, and Combined Model**

COUNTY	JBSIS DCSS Filings			DCSS Caseload			Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)		
	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from
			Current Allocation			Current Allocation			Current Allocation
Alameda	2.60%	834,936	(220,689)	2.63%	844,327	(211,298)	2.61%	839,632	(215,993)
Alpine	0.01%			0.00%			0.01%		
Alpine-El Dorado	0.42%	133,798	(72,642)	0.51%	163,476	(42,964)	0.46%	148,637	(57,803)
Amador	0.12%	38,523	(103,985)	0.11%	36,031	(106,477)	0.12%	37,277	(105,231)
Butte	0.77%	247,392	(116,293)	0.95%	306,378	(57,307)	0.86%	276,885	(86,800)
Calaveras	0.12%	38,613	(94,913)	0.14%	45,991	(87,535)	0.13%	42,302	(91,224)
Colusa	0.05%	15,355	(30,632)	0.06%	19,098	(26,889)	0.05%	17,227	(28,760)
Contra Costa	1.52%	489,575	(524,493)	2.38%	765,479	(248,589)	1.95%	627,527	(386,541)
Del Norte	0.20%	64,654	16,339	0.23%	73,995	25,680	0.22%	69,324	21,009
El Dorado	0.41%			0.50%			0.46%		
Fresno	3.73%	1,198,345	(403,473)	4.61%	1,481,185	(120,633)	4.17%	1,339,765	(262,053)
Glenn	0.15%	49,119	(72,844)	0.14%	46,281	(75,682)	0.15%	47,700	(74,263)
Humboldt	0.46%	146,370	23,385	0.53%	171,597	48,612	0.49%	158,983	35,998
Imperial	1.69%	541,837	378,091	0.87%	278,627	114,881	1.28%	410,232	246,486
Inyo	0.05%	16,613	(63,927)	0.10%	31,243	(49,297)	0.07%	23,928	(56,612)
Kern	3.84%	1,233,905	569,967	3.97%	1,276,330	612,392	3.91%	1,255,117	591,179
Kings	0.73%	234,371	(68,144)	0.79%	253,423	(49,092)	0.76%	243,897	(58,618)
Lake	0.22%	71,030	(86,594)	0.22%	69,804	(87,820)	0.22%	70,417	(87,207)
Lassen	0.15%	47,682	(47,192)	0.14%	44,824	(50,050)	0.14%	46,253	(48,621)
Los Angeles	23.38%	7,509,661	2,271,438	21.49%	6,904,102	1,665,879	22.43%	7,206,882	1,968,659
Madera	0.65%	209,677	(5,547)	0.50%	159,042	(56,182)	0.57%	184,359	(30,865)
Marin	0.32%	102,189	(26,051)	0.24%	76,422	(51,818)	0.28%	89,306	(38,934)
Mariposa	0.06%	19,396	(57,031)	0.06%	18,202	(58,225)	0.06%	18,799	(57,628)
Mendocino	0.33%	105,602	(67,408)	0.37%	120,434	(52,576)	0.35%	113,018	(59,992)
Merced	1.33%	426,448	(121,974)	1.37%	441,608	(106,814)	1.35%	434,028	(114,394)
Modoc	0.04%	13,559	13,559	0.03%	11,108	11,108	0.04%	12,334	12,334

COUNTY	JBSIS DCSS Filings			DCSS Caseload			Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)		
	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from
		Allocation	Current Allocation		Allocation	Current Allocation		Allocation	Current Allocation
Mono	0.01%	3,861	(42,099)	0.02%	7,309	(38,651)	0.02%	5,585	(40,375)
Monterey	1.35%	432,733	50,926	1.37%	439,283	57,476	1.36%	436,008	54,201
Napa	0.31%	99,855	(85,226)	0.33%	104,846	(80,235)	0.32%	102,350	(82,731)
Nevada	0.21%			0.30%			0.26%		
Nevada-Sierra	0.22%	70,217	(262,650)	0.31%	99,702	(233,165)	0.26%	84,959	(247,908)
Orange	5.64%	1,812,020	(524,115)	5.34%	1,714,511	(621,624)	5.49%	1,763,266	(572,869)
Placer	0.54%	173,309	(204,274)	0.73%	234,166	(143,417)	0.63%	203,738	(173,845)
Plumas	0.08%	25,862	(70,534)	0.08%	26,342	(70,054)	0.08%	26,102	(70,294)
Riverside	7.63%	2,449,851	1,454,331	6.22%	1,998,813	1,003,293	6.92%	2,224,332	1,228,812
Sacramento	6.03%	1,936,390	875,071	6.18%	1,985,596	924,277	6.10%	1,960,993	899,674
San Benito	0.17%	56,123	(80,137)	0.18%	58,453	(77,807)	0.18%	57,288	(78,972)
San Bernardino	11.70%	3,757,480	1,212,788	8.75%	2,811,767	267,075	10.22%	3,284,624	739,932
San Diego	5.25%	1,685,945	(134,522)	5.82%	1,869,101	48,634	5.53%	1,777,523	(42,944)
San Francisco	1.03%	329,466	(587,516)	1.08%	346,022	(570,960)	1.05%	337,744	(579,238)
San Joaquin	2.61%	839,874	150,439	2.92%	938,774	249,339	2.77%	889,324	199,889
San Luis Obispo	0.51%	165,407	(66,774)	0.34%	109,793	(122,388)	0.43%	137,600	(94,581)
San Mateo	0.94%	301,899	(94,041)	0.90%	288,148	(107,792)	0.92%	295,023	(100,917)
Santa Barbara	0.86%	276,666	(197,340)	1.07%	344,706	(129,300)	0.97%	310,686	(163,320)
Santa Clara	2.52%	809,703	(946,644)	3.18%	1,022,953	(733,394)	2.85%	916,328	(840,019)
Santa Cruz	0.39%	124,280	(68,867)	0.49%	156,568	(36,579)	0.44%	140,424	(52,723)
Shasta	0.71%			1.03%			0.87%		
Shasta-Trinity	0.75%	241,645	(181,739)	1.09%	350,633	(72,751)	0.92%	296,139	(127,245)
Sierra	0.01%			0.01%			0.01%		
Siskiyou	0.21%	66,719	(173,175)	0.26%	82,863	(157,031)	0.23%	74,791	(165,103)
Solano	1.47%	472,514	(51,608)	1.43%	460,893	(63,229)	1.45%	466,703	(57,419)
Sonoma	0.77%	246,494	(255,531)	1.05%	337,247	(164,778)	0.91%	291,871	(210,154)
Stanislaus	1.97%	633,879	(149,646)	2.48%	796,777	13,252	2.23%	715,328	(68,197)
Sutter	0.39%	126,435	(68,895)	0.39%	125,055	(70,275)	0.39%	125,745	(69,585)
Tehama	0.39%	124,280	29,421	0.35%	112,210	17,351	0.37%	118,245	23,386

COUNTY	JBSIS DCSS Filings			DCSS Caseload			Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)		
	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from
			Current Allocation			Current Allocation			Current Allocation
Trinity	0.05%			0.06%			0.05%		
Tulare	0.93%	298,935	(253,914)	2.20%	707,586	154,737	1.57%	503,261	(49,588)
Tuolumne	0.19%	60,883	(100,236)	0.24%	76,450	(84,669)	0.21%	68,666	(92,453)
Ventura	1.20%	386,757	(192,571)	1.73%	555,284	(24,044)	1.47%	471,020	(108,308)
Yolo	0.66%	212,909	19,655	0.66%	211,082	17,828	0.66%	211,996	18,742
Yuba	0.36%	114,941	(89,522)	0.35%	114,040	(90,423)	0.36%	114,490	(89,973)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32,125,980</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32,125,980</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	<b>32,125,980</b>	

**Table 7. Comparison of Family Law Facilitator Allocations Using Proportional Share of JBSIS DCSS Filings, DCSS Caseload, and Combined Model**

COUNTY	JBSIS Filings			DCSS Caseload			Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)		
	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC Allocation	Diff. from
			Current Allocation			Current Allocation			Current Allocation
Alameda	2.60%	285,633	(83,392)	2.63%	288,846	(80,179)	2.61%	287,239	(81,786)
Alpine	0.01%			0.00%			0.01%		
Alpine-El Dorado	0.42%	45,773	(62,237)	0.51%	55,925	(52,085)	0.46%	50,849	(57,161)
Amador	0.12%			0.11%			0.12%		
Amador-Calaveras	0.24%	26,388	(93,004)	0.26%	28,060	(91,332)	0.25%	27,224	(92,168)
Butte	0.77%	84,633	(19,014)	0.95%	104,813	1,166	0.86%	94,723	(8,924)
Calaveras	0.12%			0.14%			0.13%		
Colusa	0.05%	5,253	(48,345)	0.06%	6,534	(47,064)	0.05%	5,893	(47,705)
Contra Costa	1.52%	167,485	(183,827)	2.38%	261,872	(89,440)	1.95%	214,678	(136,634)
Del Norte	0.20%	22,118	(28,814)	0.23%	25,314	(25,618)	0.22%	23,716	(27,216)
El Dorado	0.41%			0.50%			0.46%		
Fresno	3.73%	409,956	9,928	4.61%	506,716	106,688	4.17%	458,336	58,308
Glenn	0.15%	16,804	(60,414)	0.14%	15,833	(61,385)	0.15%	16,318	(60,900)
Humboldt	0.46%	50,073	(40,771)	0.53%	58,704	(32,140)	0.49%	54,388	(36,456)
Imperial	1.69%	185,363	131,765	0.87%	95,319	41,721	1.28%	140,341	86,743
Inyo	0.05%	5,683	(52,566)	0.10%	10,688	(47,561)	0.07%	8,186	(50,063)
Kern	3.84%	422,121	62,056	3.97%	436,635	76,570	3.91%	429,378	69,313
Kings	0.73%	80,179	20,768	0.79%	86,697	27,286	0.76%	83,438	24,027
Lake	0.22%	24,299	(34,341)	0.22%	23,880	(34,760)	0.22%	24,090	(34,550)
Lassen	0.15%	16,312	(62,819)	0.14%	15,335	(63,796)	0.14%	15,823	(63,308)
Los Angeles	23.38%	2,569,069	652,828	21.49%	2,361,906	445,665	22.43%	2,465,488	549,247
Madera	0.65%	71,731	(10,331)	0.50%	54,408	(27,654)	0.57%	63,070	(18,992)
Marin	0.32%	34,959	(104,163)	0.24%	26,144	(112,978)	0.28%	30,552	(108,570)
Mariposa	0.06%	6,635	(39,599)	0.06%	6,227	(40,007)	0.06%	6,431	(39,803)
Mendocino	0.33%	36,127	(25,173)	0.37%	41,201	(20,099)	0.35%	38,664	(22,636)
Merced	1.33%	145,888	45,671	1.37%	151,075	50,858	1.35%	148,482	48,265



COUNTY	JBSIS Filings			DCSS Caseload			Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)		
	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from
		Allocation	Current Allocation		Allocation	Current Allocation		Allocation	Current Allocation
Modoc	0.04%	4,639	(67,491)	0.03%	3,800	(68,330)	0.04%	4,219	(67,911)
Mono	0.01%	1,321	(47,734)	0.02%	2,500	(46,555)	0.02%	1,911	(47,144)
Monterey	1.35%	148,039	25,457	1.37%	150,280	27,698	1.36%	149,159	26,577
Napa	0.31%	34,160	(28,630)	0.33%	35,868	(26,922)	0.32%	35,014	(27,776)
Nevada	0.21%			0.30%			0.26%		
Nevada-Sierra	0.22%	24,021	(94,147)	0.31%	34,108	(84,060)	0.26%	29,065	(89,103)
Orange	5.64%	619,896	72,693	5.34%	586,538	39,335	5.49%	603,217	56,014
Placer	0.54%	59,289	(32,004)	0.73%	80,109	(11,184)	0.63%	69,699	(21,594)
Plumas	0.08%	8,847	(48,019)	0.08%	9,012	(47,854)	0.08%	8,929	(47,937)
Riverside	7.63%	838,099	163,431	6.22%	683,798	9,130	6.92%	760,948	86,280
Sacramento	6.03%	662,443	348,553	6.18%	679,276	365,386	6.10%	670,859	356,969
San Benito	0.17%	19,200	(42,100)	0.18%	19,997	(41,303)	0.18%	19,598	(41,702)
San Bernardino	11.70%	1,285,441	819,730	8.75%	961,911	496,200	10.22%	1,123,676	657,965
San Diego	5.25%	576,765	(40,445)	5.82%	639,423	22,213	5.53%	608,094	(9,116)
San Francisco	1.03%	112,711	(137,109)	1.08%	118,375	(131,445)	1.05%	115,543	(134,277)
San Joaquin	2.61%	287,323	69,578	2.92%	321,156	103,411	2.77%	304,240	86,495
San Luis Obispo	0.51%	56,586	(11,547)	0.34%	37,560	(30,573)	0.43%	47,073	(21,060)
San Mateo	0.94%	103,280	(25,879)	0.90%	98,576	(30,583)	0.92%	100,928	(28,231)
Santa Barbara	0.86%	94,648	(78,424)	1.07%	117,924	(55,148)	0.97%	106,286	(66,786)
Santa Clara	2.52%	277,001	(174,722)	3.18%	349,954	(101,769)	2.85%	313,477	(138,246)
Santa Cruz	0.39%	42,516	(32,849)	0.49%	53,562	(21,803)	0.44%	48,039	(27,326)
Shasta	0.71%			1.03%			0.87%		
Shasta-Trinity	0.75%	82,667	(106,230)	1.09%	119,952	(68,945)	0.92%	101,310	(87,587)
Sierra	0.01%			0.01%			0.01%		
Siskiyou	0.21%	22,825	(52,997)	0.26%	28,347	(47,475)	0.23%	25,586	(50,236)
Solano	1.47%	161,648	30,177	1.43%	157,672	26,201	1.45%	159,660	28,189
Sonoma	0.77%	84,326	(56,131)	1.05%	115,373	(25,084)	0.91%	99,849	(40,608)
Stanislaus	1.97%	216,851	(6,286)	2.48%	272,579	49,442	2.23%	244,715	21,578
Sutter	0.39%	43,254	(24,079)	0.39%	42,781	(24,552)	0.39%	43,017	(24,316)

COUNTY	JBSIS Filings			DCSS Caseload			Combined Model (50% Caseload/50% Filings)		
	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from	% of Total	Pro Rata CSC	Diff. from
		Allocation	Current Allocation		Allocation	Current Allocation		Allocation	Current Allocation
Tehama	0.39%	42,516	14,712	0.35%	38,387	10,583	0.37%	40,452	12,648
Trinity	0.05%			0.06%			0.05%		
Tulare	0.93%	102,266	(209,885)	2.20%	242,066	(70,085)	1.57%	172,166	(139,985)
Tuolumne	0.19%	20,828	(44,907)	0.24%	26,154	(39,581)	0.21%	23,491	(42,244)
Ventura	1.20%	132,310	(124,646)	1.73%	189,964	(66,992)	1.47%	161,137	(95,819)
Yolo	0.66%	72,837	(4,829)	0.66%	72,211	(5,455)	0.66%	72,524	(5,142)
Yuba	0.36%	39,321	(27,448)	0.35%	39,013	(27,756)	0.36%	39,167	(27,602)
Total	100.0%	10,990,357		100.0%	10,990,357		100.0%	10,990,357	

# **Regional Sharing of Resources**

**SHARED PROGRAM RESOURCES**

**BASED ON FY 2014-15 CONTRACT INFORMATION AND JUDICIAL COUNCIL ALLOCATION**

**SHARED/CONTRACTED COMMISSIONER**

	<b>COURT</b>	<b>COURT SHARE WITH</b>	<b>COURT EMPLOYEE</b>	<b>CONTRACTED COMMISSIONER</b>	<b>BASE ALLOCATION</b>	<b>FEDERAL DRAWDOWN</b>	<b>CONTRACT AMOUNT</b>
1	Alpine	El Dorado	El Dorado		Included in El Dorado's allocation		
2	Amador			Non Court Employee	142,502	64,474	185,061
3	Colusa	Glenn/Tehama	Tehama		45,987	19,133	58,615
4	Del Norte			Non Court Employee	48,315	21,859	62,742
5	El Dorado	Apline	El Dorado		206,440	93,395	268,081
6	Glenn	Colusa/Tehama	Tehama		118,593	53,653	154,004
7	Inyo	Mono	Mono		78,314	18,327	90,410
8	Mariposa			Non Court Employee	76,427	34,576	99,247
9	Mono	Inyo	Mono		44,688	0	44,688
10	Nevada	Sierra	Nevada		332,867	150,595	432,260
11	Plumas			Non Court Employee	93,732	12,968	102,291
12	Shasta	Trinity	Shasta		423,384	191,545	549,804
13	Sierra	Nevada	Nevada		Included in Nevada's allocation		
14	Sutter	Yolo/Yuba	Yolo		195,330	55,441	231,921
15	Tehama	Colusa/Glenn	Tehama		92,238	41,730	119,780
16	Trinity	Shasta	Shasta		Included in Shasta's allocation		
17	Yolo	Sutter/Yuba	Yolo		193,254	87,432	250,959
18	Yuba	Sutter/Yolo	Yolo		198,813	89,947	258,178

This chart show that for child support commissioner services, many smaller courts entering into cooperative agreements with other small courts. These commissioners are a court employee with one court, but also travel to other courts and provide services. A few courts also enter into contracts for services with some child support commissioners. Each court receives a separate allocation whether they have a cooperative agreement, a contract for services or employs a child support commissioner. This allocation includes the costs associated with providing the necessary services including the cost of support staff.

**SHARED/CONTRACTED FACILITATOR**

	<b>COURT</b>	<b>COURT SHARE WITH</b>	<b>COURT EMPLOYEE</b>	<b>CONTRACTED FACILITATOR</b>	<b>BASE ALLOCATION</b>	<b>FEDERAL DRAWDOWN</b>	<b>CONTRACT AMOUNT</b>
1	Alpine	El Dorado		Non Court Employee	Included in El Dorado's allocation		
2	Amador	Calaveras	Calveras		Included in Calaveras' allocation		
3	Butte	Lake	Butte		103,647	44,095	132,750
4	Calaveras	Amador	Calveras		119,392	10,926	126,603
5	Colusa			Non Court Employee	52,326	22,261	67,018
6	Del Norte	Alpine		Non Court Employee	49,723	5,138	53,114
7	El Dorado			Non Court Employee	105,446	44,862	135,055
8	Glenn			Non Court Employee	75,385	32,071	96,552
9	Inyo			Non Court Employee	56,866	24,194	72,834
10	Kings			Non Court Employee	58,001	24,677	74,288
11	Lake	Butte	Butte		58,640	24,948	75,106
12	Mariposa			Non Court Employee	46,234	0	46,234
13	Modoc			Non Court Employee	72,130	1,889	73,377
14	Mono			Non Court Employee	47,891	1,255	48,719
15	Plumas			Non Court Employee	56,866	7,254	61,654
16	Shasta	Trinity	Shasta		160,170	68,142	205,144
17	Tehama			Non Court Employee	27,802	3,286	29,971
18	Trinity	Shasta	Shasta		24,833	34,565	47,646
19	Tuolumne			Non Court Employee	65,735	27,967	84,193

This chart shows that for smaller counties, many courts enter into contracts for family law facilitator services rather than enter into cooperative agreements for facilitator services.

**AB 1058-Child Support Commissioner Full Time Employee (FTE)**

<b>FISCAL YEAR 2014-15 COMMISSIONER AND SUPPORT STAFF</b>			
<b>COURT</b>	<b>CHILD SUPPORT COMMISSIONER FTE</b>	<b>SUPPORT STAFF FTE</b>	<b>TOTAL FTE</b>
1 Alameda	1.50	13.50	15.00
2 Alpine *	0.50	1.00	1.50
3 Amador **	1.00	2.00	3.00
4 Butte	0.50	3.55	4.05
5 Calaveras	0.30	0.95	1.25
6 Colusa *	0.33		0.30
7 Contra Costa	1.00	8.00	9.00
8 Del Norte **	1.00	1.00	2.00
9 El Dorado *	0.50	2.10	2.60
10 Fresno	2.00	13.39	15.39
11 Glenn *	0.33	1.10	1.40
12 Humboldt	0.30	0.59	0.89
13 Imperial	0.40	2.40	2.80
14 Inyo *	0.60	0.30	0.40
15 Kern	0.60	8.60	9.20
16 Kings	0.50	2.80	3.30
17 Lake	0.50	1.10	1.60
18 Lassen	0.10	1.00	1.10
19 Los Angeles	4.10	53.10	57.20
20 Madera	0.50	3.00	3.50
21 Marin	0.30	1.03	1.33
22 Mariposa **	1.00	0.56	0.66
23 Mendocino	0.40	1.90	2.30
24 Merced	1.00	10.00	11.00
25 Modoc (No Program)			-
26 Mono *	0.40	0.09	0.34
27 Monterey	0.60	2.40	3.00
28 Napa	0.60	1.40	2.00
29 Nevada *	0.50	3.20	3.70
30 Orange	2.50	18.00	20.50
31 Placer	0.45	2.37	2.82
32 Plumas **	1.00	0.75	1.05
33 Riverside	0.60	14.70	15.30
34 Sacramento	1.70	10.40	12.10
35 San Benito	0.30	1.00	1.30
36 San Bernardino	2.00	25.00	27.00
37 San Diego	3.00	16.25	19.25
38 San Francisco	1.04	7.70	8.74
39 San Joaquin	0.94	3.55	4.49
40 San Luis Obispo	0.30	3.30	3.60
41 San Mateo	0.50	3.70	4.20
42 Santa Barbara	1.00	4.15	5.15
43 Santa Clara	2.00	12.00	14.00
44 Santa Cruz	0.50	1.00	1.50
45 Shasta *	0.60	6.00	6.60
46 Sierra/Nevada *	0.50	1.00	1.40
47 Siskiyou	0.50	3.50	4.00
48 Solano	0.70	5.10	5.80
49 Sonoma	1.00	3.90	4.90
50 Stanislaus	0.80	7.00	7.80
51 Sutter *	0.30	2.40	2.70
52 Tehama *	0.34	1.40	1.70
53 Trinity/Shasta *	0.40	0.50	0.90
54 Tulare	1.00	2.00	3.00
55 Tuolumne	0.66	2.35	3.01
56 Ventura	0.70	5.40	6.10
57 Yolo *	0.40	2.00	2.40
58 Yuba *	0.30	1.45	1.75
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.94</b>	<b>307.93</b>	<b>352.87</b>

\* Court shared commissioner (court employee)

\*\* Contracted commissioner (not a court employee)

**AB 1058-Family Law Facilitator Full Time Employee (FTE)**

<b>FISCAL YEAR 2014-15 FCILIATOR AND SUPPORT STAFF</b>				
	<b>COURT</b>	<b>FAMILY LAW FACILITATOR FTE</b>	<b>SUPPORT STAFF FTE</b>	<b>TOTAL FTE</b>
1	Alameda	0.95	3.35	4.30
2	Alpine **	0.50		
3	Amador/Calaveras *	0.50	1.00	1.50
4	Butte *	0.55	1.10	1.65
5	Calaveras/Amador *	0.50	0.83	1.33
6	Colusa **	0.40	1.00	1.40
7	Contra Costa	1.00	2.00	3.00
8	Del Norte **	1.00	1.00	2.00
9	El Dorado **	1.00	1.00	1.50
10	Fresno		4.67	4.67
11	Glenn **	1.00	0.55	0.85
12	Humboldt	0.55	0.30	0.85
13	Imperial	0.50	1.00	1.50
14	Inyo **	1.00	1.00	2.00
15	Kern	0.70	3.70	4.40
16	Kings **	1.00	0.50	1.50
17	Lake *	0.45	1.50	1.95
18	Lassen	0.20	1.00	1.20
19	Los Angeles	0.05	21.18	21.23
20	Madera	1.00	0.30	1.30
21	Marin	0.70	0.68	1.38
22	Mariposa **	1.00	1.00	2.00
23	Mendocino	0.50	0.70	1.20
24	Merced		2.00	2.00
25	Modoc **	1.00	1.00	2.00
26	Mono **	1.00	1.00	2.00
27	Monterey	1.00	1.00	2.00
28	Napa	0.70	0.25	0.95
29	Nevada	0.50	0.80	1.30
30	Orange	2.00	4.00	6.00
31	Placer	0.63	0.26	0.89
32	Plumas **	1.00	1.00	2.00
33	Riverside	2.70	4.30	7.00
34	Sacramento	0.70	5.25	5.95
35	San Benito	0.50	0.50	1.00
36	San Bernardino	1.00	6.46	7.46
37	San Diego	0.52	5.40	5.92
38	San Francisco		2.00	2.00
39	San Joaquin	0.55	0.66	1.21
40	San Luis Obispo	0.50	0.80	1.30
41	San Mateo	0.90	0.25	1.15
42	Santa Barbara	2.00	0.50	2.50
43	Santa Clara	1.00	3.60	4.60
44	Santa Cruz	1.10	0.25	1.35
45	Shasta *	0.60	1.47	2.07
46	Sierra/Nevada *	0.50	0.50	1.00
47	Siskiyou	1.00		1.00
48	Solano	0.85		0.85
49	Sonoma	1.00	0.75	1.75
50	Stanislaus	0.60	1.50	2.10
51	Sutter	0.35	0.70	1.00
52	Tehama **	1.00	1.00	2.00
53	Trinity *	0.40	0.80	1.20
54	Tulare	0.75	3.75	4.50
55	Tuolumne **	1.00	0.90	1.90
56	Ventura		2.70	2.70
57	Yolo	0.40	0.50	0.90
58	Yuba	0.60	1.00	1.60
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42.15</b>	<b>106.71</b>	<b>148.86</b>

\* Court shared facilitator (court employee)  
 \*\* Contracted facilitator (not a court employee)

Counties that Receive the Least Amount of Funding  
Fiscal Year 2013-2014  
(Non-Shared Resources)

**Child Support Commissioner Program**

County Name:	Base Funding	Federal Drawdown Funding	Total Contract Amount
Lake	\$157,624	\$49,397	\$190,226
Amador*	\$142,508	\$64,474	\$185,061
Calaveras	\$133,526	\$37,209	\$158,084
Marin	\$124,696	\$39,338	\$150,659
San Benito	\$136,260	\$20,513	\$149,799
Lassen	\$94,874	\$42,923	\$123,203
Plumas*	\$93,732	\$12,968	\$102,291
Mariposa*	\$76,427	\$34,576	\$99,247
Humboldt	\$81,000		\$81,000
Del Norte*	\$48,315	\$26,699	\$65,936

**Family Law Facilitator Program**

County Name:	Base Funding	Federal Drawdown Funding	Total Contract Amount
San Benito	\$61,300	\$26,080	\$78,513
Kings*	\$59,219	\$24,677	\$75,506
Inyo*	\$58,060	\$25,366	\$74,802
Modoc*	\$72,130		\$72,130
Colusa*	\$52,326	\$23,340	\$67,730
Imperial	\$52,326	\$23,340	\$67,730
Plumas*	\$56,866	\$7,254	\$61,654
Mono*	\$47,891	\$1,255	\$48,719
Tehama*	\$27,802	\$3,286	\$29,971
Mariposa*	\$25,114		\$25,114

\*Contract positions