



JUDICIAL COUNCIL  
OF CALIFORNIA

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
OF THE COURTS

## Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

Tuesday, June 3, 2014

Sacramento

Time	Item	Presenter
10:00 – 10:10 a.m.	Approval of Meeting Minutes Public Comment (p. 1-6)	Hon. Laurie Earl, Co-Chair of the TCBAC and Judge of Superior Court of Sacramento County  Zlatko Theodorovic, Co-Chair of the TCBAC and Director, AOC Fiscal Services Office
10:10 – 10:30 a.m.	Item 1: Governor’s May Revision Budget Proposal and Legislative Budget Hearings (Discussion Item) (p. 7-10, 104-106)	Curt Soderlund, Chief Administrative Officer, AOC Judicial and Court Administrative Services Division  Cory Jasperson, Director, AOC Office of Governmental Affairs
10:30 – 10:45 a.m.	Item 2: WAFM Allocation for 2014– 2015 (Discussion Item) (p. 11-34)	Jake Chatters, Court Executive Officer of Superior Court of Placer County  Steven Chang, Manager, AOC Fiscal Services Office
10:45 – 10:55 a.m.	Item 3: Benefits Funding Allocation for 2014–2015 (Discussion Item) (p.35-37)	Hon. Laurie Earl & Zlatko Theodorovic
10:55 – 11:15 a.m.	Item 4: Addressing Projected Negative Fund Balance in the IMF (Action Item) (p. 38-42)	Hon. Robert Trentacosta, Co-Chair of Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee and Judge of Superior Court of San Diego County  Sherri R. Carter, Co-Chair of Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee and Court Executive Officer of Superior Court of Los Angeles County  Hon. Laurie Earl & Zlatko Theodorovic
11:15 – 11:30 a.m.	Item 5: TCTF Allocations for 2014– 2015 (Action Item) (p. 43-52)	Hon. Robert Trentacosta, Sherri R. Carter, & Zlatko Theodorovic
11:30 – 11:45 a.m.	Item 6: TCTF Children’s Waiting Room Distribution Request Process (Action Item) (p. 53-56)	Hon. Robert Trentacosta & Sherri R. Carter

11:45 – 12:00 p.m.	Item 7: TCTF Criminal Justice Realignment Allocation for 2014–2015 (Action Item) (p. 57-59)	Hon. David Wesley, Co-Chair of Realignment Subcommittee and Judge of Superior Court of Los Angeles County  David Yamasaki, Co-Chair of Realignment Subcommittee and Court Executive Officer of Superior Court of Santa Clara County
12:00 – 12:45 p.m.	Break	
12:45 – 12:55 p.m.	Item 8: Allocation of 2% TCTF Reserve (Action Item) (p. 60-63)	Hon. Laurie Earl & Zlatko Theodorovic
12:55 – 1:40 p.m.	Item 9: Budget Change Proposal Priorities for 2015–2016 (Action Item) (p. 64-73)	Hon. Laurie Earl & Zlatko Theodorovic
1:40 – 2:00 p.m.	Item 10: Encumbrance and 1% Cap Guidelines (Action Item) (74-81)	Zlatko Theodorovic
2:00 – 2:25 p.m.	Item 11: Cash Advance (Action Item) (82-103)	Zlatko Theodorovic
2:25 – 2:30 p.m.	Item 12: Security Growth Funding (Discussion Item)	Hon. Laurie Earl
2:30 – 2:40 p.m.	Wrap-Up	Hon. Laurie Earl & Zlatko Theodorovic

**Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee**  
**AOC San Francisco Office – Judicial Council Boardroom**  
**Minutes for Meeting of March 25, 2014**

**Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee members present:** Judge Laurie M. Earl, Co-Chair, Zlatko Theodorovic, Co-Chair; Judges Thomas J. Borris, Rene A. Chouteau, C. Don Clay, Mark A. Cope, Thomas DeSantos, Barry P. Goode, Lloyd L. Hicks, Elizabeth W. Johnson, Laura J. Masunaga, Marsha Slough, Robert J. Trentacosta, Brian Walsh, and David S. Wesley; court executive officers Sherri R. Carter, Jake Chatters, Richard D. Feldstein, John Fitton, Rebecca Fleming, Kimberly Flener, Shawn C. Landry, Deborah Norrie, Michael D. Planet, Michael M. Roddy, Brian Taylor, Mary Beth Todd, Tania Ugrin-Capobianco, Christina M. Volkers, and David H. Yamasaki; advisory members present: Curt Child, Jody Patel, Curt Soderlund.

**Members absent:** Judge Loretta M. Begen.

**Public Comment**

No in-person public comment was presented.

**Written Comments Received**

No written comments were received.

**Approval of Minutes**

The minutes of the January 30, 2014 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) meeting were approved unanimously.

**Item 1 – Court Interpreter Allocations**

A motion was made and approved unanimously to recommend to the Judicial Council for their consideration, the following recommendations of the Interpreter Funding Subcommittee:

1. Each court shall be eligible to receive in reimbursement from the Unused Savings a percentage of the Unused Savings that is equal to the average percentage of Program 45.45 reimbursements it received over the past five years (column B on Attachment).
2. AOC staff should track the rate at which the Unused Savings are being drawn down and report that to the trial courts each month. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee should review that at least once each quarter.
3. If requests for reimbursement for mandated case types and domestic violence matters (including family law matters in which there is a domestic violence issue, and elder or dependent adult abuse) from the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) Program 45.45 appropriation in the current fiscal year (2013–2014) exceed the amount of money in that fund, then the Unused Savings should first be allocated to Program 45.45 in an amount sufficient to cover

the shortfall. This same amount of Unused Savings shall also be held to ensure adequate funds are available in FY 2014–2015 to cover the mandated case types and domestic violence matters. In FY 2014–2015, upon review and approval of the TCBAC, all remaining Unused Savings shall be allocated to each court pursuant to the percentages established in recommendation (1) above. If (a) requests for reimbursement from the Trial Court Trust Fund Program 45.45 in FY 2014–2015 exceed the amount of money in that fund, and (b) the Unused Savings have not been exhausted by the end of FY 2014–2015, then the remaining Unused Savings shall be allocated to the unsatisfied requests for reimbursement. The Judicial Council should direct AOC staff to seek the necessary expenditure authority to permit reimbursement from the Unused Savings in FY 2013–2014 and FY 2014–2015. If there are additional Unused Savings in FY 2013–2014 from the Program 45.45 appropriation, those amounts shall be added to the total reimbursement each court is eligible to receive in FY 2014–2015 pursuant to recommendation (1) above.

4. In addition, the Subcommittee recommends tracking separately the expenditures for requests for reimbursement that result from providing interpreters for indigent parties in civil cases. Data on those requests for reimbursement should be tracked monthly so it can be determined how quickly the Unused Savings are being spent. The Judicial Council should direct AOC staff to create the necessary procedures that would collect this data from the Phoenix Financial System.

Additionally, a motion was made and approved unanimously to request that the Court Executives Advisory Committee consider any implementation issues related to the expansion of interpreter services and provide any recommendations to the TCBAC or Judicial Council directly.

#### **Item 2 – IMF Allocations for 2014–2015**

#### **Item 3 – TCTF 2014–2015 BCP**

A motion was made and approved unanimously that, in addition to the two recommendations approved at the January 16, 2014 TCBAC meeting, the TCBAC recommend that the Judicial Council take the following actions:

Starting in 2014–2015, (1) no longer transfer \$20 million from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (IMF) to the TCTF, (2) use the IMF instead of the TCTF to pay the non-reimbursed costs of about \$10 million a year for the V2 and V3 case management systems, and (3) submit a budget change proposal (BCP) for \$67.6 million in ongoing funding to address the \$67.6 million structural deficit in the TCTF. Without a \$67.6 million augmentation in the General Fund transfer to the TCTF, there is projected to be only enough monies in the TCTF to fund all but \$56 million of trial courts’ base and other allocations in 2014–2015 and all but \$67.6 million in future years.

#### **Item 5 – BCP Priorities for 2015–2016**

A motion was made and approved unanimously to adopt a modification to option 2 that would mean a survey would be sent to the courts that included the 6 blueprint priorities and any other

priorities approved by the TCBAC, as well as any additional areas the courts believed are critical.

A motion was made to include Self-Help as a priority for inclusion on the survey for possible recommendation for a FY 2015–2016 BCP. The motion was not approved.

As the TCBAC did not approve any additional priorities, the survey to the courts will include the following priority areas. Courts will be requested to prioritize them and to include any additional areas they believe are critical.

1. Trial court reinvestment – closing the funding gap;
2. Trial court employee benefit and salary increases;
3. Judgeships – second set of 50 (AB 159);
4. Court facilities – modification projects, increased operating costs for new and renovated courthouses, and maintenance of trial court facilities;
5. Court-appointed dependency counsel; and
6. Technology.

AOC staff would then present a summary compilation of the priorities from all of the surveys to the TCBAC for review at its May meeting for consideration in the final recommendations to the Judicial Council on the 2015–2016 priorities to be developed into BCPs.

#### **Item 4 – WAFM Adjustment Request – Mendocino Superior Court**

A motion was made and approved by all present, with one abstention, for the reasons listed below, to recommend that the Judicial Council deny Mendocino Superior Court’s request.

1. The WAFM Adjustment Request Process is intended to provide trial courts the opportunity to identify those factors not yet accounted for in the WAFM and request ongoing adjustments to the WAFM funding need.
2. Mendocino’s staffing needs pursuant to the Resource Assessment Study (RAS), the foundation of the WAFM, are sufficient to handle their workload; however, since they are not fully funded to their workload need, they are not able to provide reasonably adequate court services at their single-courtroom branch facility.
3. The issue identified by Mendocino is an issue currently faced by many California trial courts.
4. The issue identified by Mendocino is not due to a workload factor unaccounted for in the WAFM, but rather as a result of not being fully funded by the state General Fund.
5. Mendocino’s concerns regarding access to court services related to geographic location of court houses are important issues with statewide funding and policy implications.
6. As opposed to being a TCBAC issue, the problems and challenges of maintaining branch courts should be addressed as an “access to justice” issue requiring critical and far-reaching statewide and local policy decisions and funding determinations outside of the WAFM’s scope.

The WAFM Adjustment Request Process specifically provided that inadequacy of funding, cost of labor issues, and/or a trial court's local decision to provide specialized services for discrete court populations will not constitute sufficient factors to warrant an adjustment to the WAFM.

**Item 6 – 1 Percent Cap**

This was an information only item. Zlatko Theodorovic explained that the way the State views encumbrances is different from how the courts have done so in the past. In order to educate the courts on this, conference calls are being held on Friday, March 28. A list of frequently asked questions will be prepared based on the discussions held during the conference calls to address the issues raised, and made available to the courts. The 1 Percent Guidelines will be presented to the Judicial Council for its consideration.

**Item 7 – Allocations of Monies Above 1 Percent Cap**

This was also an information only item. A brief discussion was held on how allocation should be made of any funds remaining above the 1 percent cap. The first guestimate of any excess money would be in July 2014. Several members indicated that this would be a one-time problem as efforts would be made to insure that there was no unspent money above the 1 percent in future years.

**Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee**  
**Minutes for Meeting by Conference Call of April 17, 2014**

**Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee members present:** Judge Laurie M. Earl, Co-Chair, Zlatko Theodorovic, Co-Chair; Judges Loretta M. Begen, Thomas J. Borris, Rene A. Chouteau, C. Don Clay, Mark A. Cope, Thomas DeSantos, Barry P. Goode, Elizabeth W. Johnson, Laura J. Masunaga, Marsha Slough, Robert J. Trentacosta, Brian Walsh, and David S. Wesley; court executive officers Sherri R. Carter, Richard D. Feldstein, Kimberly Flener, Shawn C. Landry, Deborah Norrie, Michael D. Planet, Brian Taylor, Christina M. Volkers, and David H. Yamasaki; advisory members present: Jody Patel.

**Members absent:** Judge Lloyd L. Hicks, Court Executive Officers Jake Chatters, John Fitton, Rebecca Fleming, Michael M. Roddy, Mary Beth Todd, and Tania Ugrin-Capobianco.

**Public Comment**

As this was a conference call, there was no in-person public comment presented.

**Written Comments Received**

No written comments were received.

**Approval of Minutes**

The minutes of the March 25, 2014 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) meeting will be presented for approval at the May meeting.

**Item 1 – Court Interpreter Allocations**

A motion was made and approved with one no vote, to amend TCBAC's original recommendation 1 from its March 25, 2014 meeting to provide for the allocation of the interpreter funding on a regional basis, rather than a court-by-court basis, except for the two courts that are not part of interpreter regions, as recommended by the Court Executives Advisory Committee. The two courts that are not in interpreter regions would be eligible for individual earmarked funds based on a percentage of the unused savings that is equal to the average percentage of Program 45.45 reimbursements they received over the past five years, as the regions would.

**Item 2 – IMF Allocations for 2014–2015**

A motion was made and approved unanimously to revise 10 previous TCBAC-approved fiscal year 2014–2015 State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (STCIMF) allocations as indicated on the following page, to be presented along with the IMF allocations that are not being revised, to the council at its April 24 meeting. The total revised recommended amount is \$42,752,226.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Previous TCBCAC Approved Amount</b>	<b>Revised Amount</b>
1. Interim Case Management System	\$2,896,000	\$1,246,800
2. Data Integration	\$4,086,600	\$3,903,600
3. CLETS Services/Integration	\$533,300	\$433,400
4. California Courts Protective Order Registry	\$702,000	\$585,600
5. Uniform Civil Fees	\$385,700	\$343,000
6. Justice Partner Outreach/E-Services (JPO&E)	\$361,500	\$200,700
7. V2 CMS	\$3,254,800	\$647,500
8. V3 CMS	\$5,997,500	\$5,658,100
9. Testing Tools – Enterprise Test Management Suite	\$595,300	\$624,300
10. California Courts Technology Center (CCTC)	\$9,848,800	\$10,487,200

**Item 1**  
**Governor's May Revision Proposal and Legislative Budget Hearings**  
**(Discussion Item)**

See Attachment 1B: Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget – Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget  
Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels (in millions)

<b>Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint -- YEAR ONE</b>	<b>Governor's January 2014 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Governor's May 2014 Revision</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Assembly</b>
The Blueprint calls for \$1.2 billion over three years. Details for year one:				
<p><b>Closing the Funding Gap—\$353 million</b> An additional \$303 million is needed to provide the necessary baseline for adequate judicial branch operations.</p> <p><b>Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) Buyout</b> Reverses the previous permanent redirection of \$50 million from ICNA to trial court operations.<sup>1</sup></p>	\$100.0	\$86.3 with add'l 5% increase in FY15-16	\$186.3 with add'l 5% increase in FY15-16	\$196.3 with add'l 5% increase in FY15-16
<p><b>Trial Court Employee Costs—\$96.3 million</b> Health benefit and retirement costs of trial court employees are on the rise. \$64.8 million is needed in the current budget year (and thereafter). Reduction of services and eliminating even greater numbers of court staff positions will result without this funding.</p> <p><b>Cost of Living Adjustment</b> —A 2% cost-of-living adjustment requires \$31.5 million for the trial courts. Once the Governor's administration completes collective bargaining with the 21 state executive branch employee bargaining units, a request to provide a mean increase for trial court employees will be submitted.</p>	\$0	\$42.8	\$42.8	\$42.8
<p><b>Trial Court Judgeships—\$82.6 million</b> In 2007, the Legislature authorized 50 new trial court judges (AB 159, Stats. 2007, ch. 722). However, the positions remain unfunded and unfilled. The Judicial Council seeks funding for the 50 positions—\$82.6 million for the first year, and \$45.5 million annually in ongoing costs.</p>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> Because this amount buys out or backfills the ICNA redirection, this action does not increase the total amount of funding appropriated for trial court operations

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget  
Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels (in millions)

<b>Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint -- YEAR ONE</b>	<b>Governor's January 2014 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Governor's May 2014 Revision</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Assembly</b>
The Blueprint calls for \$1.2 billion over three years. Details for year one:				
<b>Dependency Counsel—\$33.1 million</b> Counsel appointed to assist youth and parents in dependency proceedings handle, on average, 250 clients at a time because the fund that serves this need is grossly inadequate. The Judicial Council seeks to permanently increase the budget by \$33.1 million per year to reduce the caseload to 188. (The American Bar Association recommends 100 clients per attorney.)	\$0	\$0	\$11.0 in FY14-15 \$22.0 in FY15-16 \$33.0 in FY16-17	\$11.0 in FY14-15 \$22.0 in FY15-16 \$33.0 in FY16-17
<b>Total Trial Court Operations</b>	\$100.0	<b>\$129.1</b>	<b>\$240.0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$250.0</b>
<b>Rent Increases—\$2.1 million</b> A request of \$2.1 million has been made to cover rent increases at state buildings that house the Supreme Court; the First, Second, and Third District Courts of Appeal; and the Judicial Council/AOC.	\$0	\$2.24	\$2.24	\$2.24
<b>State Judicial Branch Employee Costs—\$6.3 million</b> <b>State Level Operations</b> —State level entities include: Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/ AOC, Judicial Branch Facility Program, Habeas Corpus Resource Center	\$5.0 State level entities	\$5.0 State level entities	\$5.0 State level entities	\$5.0 State level entities
<b>Cost of Living Adjustment</b> —A 2% cost-of-living adjustment requires an infusion of \$4.1 million for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Habeas Corpus Resource Center, and the Judicial Council/AOC. Once the Administration completes collective bargaining with the 21 state executive branch employee bargaining units, a request to provide a mean increase for all judicial branch employees will be submitted.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Benefit Costs</b> —To cover increased health benefit costs of state level judicial branch employees in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, \$2.2 million is needed in the budget year (and thereafter).	\$0	Employee Compensation (Item 9800) <sup>3</sup>	Employee Compensation (Item 9800)	Employee Compensation (Item 9800)

<sup>2</sup> \$10 million ICNA buyout is not reflected in the total for trial court operations but is included in the total funding reinvestment for the judicial branch.

<sup>3</sup> Includes health benefit costs at \$1.126 for state level employees and \$1.453 for judges and justices.

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget  
Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels (in millions)

<b>Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint -- YEAR ONE</b>	<b>Governor's January 2014 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Governor's May 2014 Revision</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Assembly</b>
The Blueprint calls for \$1.2 billion over three years. Details for year one:				
<b>Appellate Court Justices—\$2.3 million</b> Due to increased workload, two additional appellate court justices are needed in Division Two of the Fourth Appellate District. The Judicial Council seeks funding for the two new positions at an estimated cost of \$2.3 million for the first year, and \$2.1 million annually in ongoing costs.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Habeas Representation—\$2 million</b> To add 26 positions to address the increased number of death penalty cases requiring capital habeas representation.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Supreme Court Workload —\$913,000</b> To provide the Supreme Court with additional resources to address mandated workload.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total State Level Operations</b>	\$5.0	<b>\$7.24</b>	<b>\$7.24</b>	<b>\$7.24</b>
<b>Other (Non-Blueprint Items):</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backfill of Trial Court Trust Fund Revenue Shortfall (judicial branch estimate totals approximately \$53.6 million.)<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	\$0	Up to \$30.9	Up to \$30.9	Up to \$30.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaborative Courts: funded from the Recidivism Reduction Fund.</li> </ul>	\$0	\$0	\$20.0	\$20.0
<b>Total Judicial Branch, All Funding Sources</b>	\$105.0	<b>\$167.24</b>	<b>\$308.24</b>	<b>\$308.24</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security Costs for New Facilities (opened after October 9, 2011) For display purposes only; funding directed to counties and not included in judicial branch budget.</li> </ul>	\$0	\$1.0	\$0	\$1.0

<sup>4</sup> Because this amount backfills a corresponding loss in other revenue sources, this action does not increase the total amount of funding appropriated for trial court operations.

**Item 2**  
**Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM)**  
**(Discussion Item)**

The 2014–2015 WAFM has been updated to include salary and benefit information from courts’ 2013–2014 Schedule 7A (as of 7/1/2013), RAS FTE need based on average filings for the period 2010–2011 to 2012–2013, and average BLS salary data for the calendar years 2010, 2011, and 2012.

The updated WAFM has resulted in a decline in the statewide funding need. The WAFM shortfall is now \$699.776 million, down from \$874.881 million (see Attachment 2L). Spread over three years, the revised investment amount for the WAFM shortfall is about \$233 million each year.

Attached are the following:

Summary of WAFM Allocation Adjustments under Different New Funding Scenarios

2B1 – Summary of allocation adjustments based on the Governor’s May Revise proposal of \$86.3 million in new general funding

2B2 – Summary of allocation adjustments based on the Senate budget committee’s proposal of \$186.3 million in new general funding

2B3 – Summary of allocation adjustments based on the Assembly budget committee’s proposal of \$196.3 million in new general funding

Detail of 2014–2015 WAFM Computation of Funding Need

2C – 2014–2015 WAFM computation of total funding need

2D – 2014–2015 RAS FTE need

2E – BLS Factor

2F – FTE Allotment Factor

2G – Historical Base Allocation

2H – Allocation of New Funding and Reallocation of Historical Funding (assumes \$86.3 million in new general funding)

Detail of Funding Floor Allocation Adjustments

2I – Determination of Funding Floor Amount (assumes \$86.3 million in new general funding)

2J – Prior-Year WAFM-Related Base Allocation

2K – Floor Allocation Adjustment (assumes \$86.3 million in new general funding)

Blueprint

2L – “Blueprint for Reinvesting in our Justice System” (revised 5/29/14)

**WAFM Allocation Adjustments in 2014-2015, Assuming \$86.3 Million in New General Funding\***

**2B1**

\*WAFM updated to include 2013-14 Schedule 7A data and filings from 2010-11 to 2012-13; cluster 1 courts are not exempt from any reallocation of historical base funding, uses 3-year BLS adjustor for local or combined local/state salaries, and applies FTE allotment floor).

Cluster	Court	Net Reallocation of 15% (\$216M) Using Updated WAFM	Reverse 10% Net Reallocation	Net Reallocation of \$60M Using Updated WAFM	Reverse \$60M Net Reallocation in 13-14	New \$86.3M	Reallocation of \$86.3M	Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15 Prior to Implementing Floor	Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15
			A	B	C	D	E	F (Sum of A to E)	G	H (F+G)
4	Alameda	(2,563,397)	1,294,630	1,474,843	(1,820,989)	3,145,142	(1,023,825)	<b>506,404</b>	(53,448)	<b>452,956</b>
1	Alpine	(52,170)	-	(5,976)	(7,226)	12,242	(20,837)	<b>(73,967)</b>	266,524	<b>192,557</b>
1	Amador	(68,008)	-	48,888	(61,365)	97,480	(27,163)	<b>(10,168)</b>	(1,769)	<b>(11,937)</b>
2	Butte	88,680	(18,573)	352,806	(320,390)	472,034	35,419	<b>609,976</b>	(6,239)	<b>603,737</b>
1	Calaveras	(49,658)	-	53,681	(62,926)	97,045	(19,834)	<b>18,308</b>	(1,517)	<b>16,791</b>
1	Colusa	(35,876)	-	37,069	(41,323)	67,647	(14,329)	<b>13,188</b>	123,678	<b>136,866</b>
3	Contra Costa	26,323	(101,350)	1,385,257	(1,461,361)	1,981,948	10,513	<b>1,841,330</b>	(27,499)	<b>1,813,832</b>
1	Del Norte	(12,865)	-	84,587	(79,107)	126,803	(5,138)	<b>114,280</b>	(1,788)	<b>112,492</b>
2	El Dorado	(48,927)	15,056	217,782	(233,266)	332,785	(19,541)	<b>263,889</b>	(4,814)	<b>259,075</b>
3	Fresno	492,612	(232,624)	1,708,770	(1,636,598)	2,261,031	196,750	<b>2,789,941</b>	(29,439)	<b>2,760,503</b>
1	Glenn	(62,278)	-	40,875	(49,328)	83,666	(24,874)	<b>(11,939)</b>	33,664	<b>21,725</b>
2	Humboldt	(74,712)	83,109	167,018	(139,430)	270,067	(29,840)	<b>276,212</b>	(4,053)	<b>272,159</b>
2	Imperial	96,907	(46,526)	315,992	(302,356)	415,797	38,705	<b>518,519</b>	(5,361)	<b>513,158</b>
1	Inyo	(79,617)	-	27,528	(50,201)	71,394	(31,799)	<b>(62,695)</b>	187,988	<b>125,293</b>
3	Kern	1,811,768	(940,847)	2,205,032	(1,995,057)	2,447,947	723,623	<b>4,252,465</b>	(26,984)	<b>4,225,481</b>
2	Kings	90,958	(39,652)	249,011	(232,642)	321,832	36,329	<b>425,836</b>	(4,120)	<b>421,716</b>
2	Lake	(92,616)	76,098	69,511	(57,416)	136,972	(36,991)	<b>95,557</b>	(2,245)	<b>93,313</b>
1	Lassen	(35,333)	-	59,128	(68,479)	99,158	(14,112)	<b>40,363</b>	(1,503)	<b>38,859</b>
4	Los Angeles	7,151,892	(2,523,297)	20,319,811	(18,535,686)	26,370,184	2,856,478	<b>35,639,382</b>	(339,770)	<b>35,299,612</b>
2	Madera	(18,573)	23,742	237,653	(228,985)	349,242	(7,418)	<b>355,661</b>	(4,897)	<b>350,765</b>
2	Marin	(770,602)	520,264	127,628	(120,165)	491,351	(307,780)	<b>(59,305)</b>	(9,571)	<b>(68,876)</b>
1	Mariposa	(25,008)	-	24,457	(32,895)	45,165	(9,988)	<b>1,730</b>	96,930	<b>98,660</b>
2	Mendocino	(86,816)	39,152	134,185	(150,192)	227,677	(34,675)	<b>129,330</b>	(3,524)	<b>125,806</b>
2	Merced	230,694	(222,543)	504,383	(564,967)	633,331	92,140	<b>673,039</b>	(7,971)	<b>665,068</b>
1	Modoc	(60,677)	-	3,401	(16,977)	29,126	(24,234)	<b>(69,362)</b>	34,497	<b>(34,864)</b>
1	Mono	(8,657)	-	46,522	(45,169)	70,372	(3,458)	<b>59,610</b>	89,557	<b>149,167</b>
3	Monterey	97,146	(140,122)	595,815	(661,895)	818,180	38,800	<b>747,923</b>	(11,011)	<b>736,912</b>
2	Napa	(179,916)	108,997	153,702	(162,945)	292,933	(71,859)	<b>140,912</b>	(4,779)	<b>136,134</b>
2	Nevada	(42,439)	34,238	135,428	(130,830)	211,741	(16,950)	<b>191,189</b>	(3,099)	<b>188,090</b>
4	Orange	(3,109,525)	1,884,108	3,395,647	(3,558,096)	6,126,022	(1,241,950)	<b>3,496,207</b>	(97,188)	<b>3,399,019</b>
2	Placer	201,516	(171,865)	574,848	(609,351)	746,337	80,486	<b>821,972</b>	(9,632)	<b>812,339</b>
1	Plumas	(88,532)	-	10,855	(33,256)	50,973	(35,360)	<b>(95,320)</b>	(1,041)	<b>(96,361)</b>
4	Riverside	2,318,089	(1,528,075)	3,667,435	(3,674,954)	4,349,145	925,849	<b>6,057,489</b>	(52,259)	<b>6,005,230</b>
4	Sacramento	(258,869)	(120,612)	2,420,696	(2,676,151)	3,585,161	(103,393)	<b>2,846,831</b>	(51,092)	<b>2,795,740</b>
1	San Benito	(103,256)	-	46,621	(85,264)	108,297	(41,241)	<b>(74,843)</b>	(1,891)	<b>(76,734)</b>
4	San Bernardino	3,086,707	(2,180,083)	4,269,021	(4,398,841)	4,907,440	1,232,836	<b>6,917,080</b>	(56,498)	<b>6,860,583</b>
4	San Diego	(3,338,346)	1,938,179	3,258,286	(3,502,289)	6,019,842	(1,333,341)	<b>3,042,330</b>	(96,000)	<b>2,946,330</b>
4	San Francisco	(2,230,867)	1,459,083	968,141	(988,514)	2,283,522	(891,012)	<b>600,353</b>	(41,078)	<b>559,275</b>

		<i>Net Reallocation of 15% (\$216M) Using Updated WAFM</i>	<i>Reverse 10% Net Reallocation</i>	<i>Net Reallocation of \$60M Using Updated WAFM</i>	<i>Reverse \$60M Net Reallocation in 13-14</i>	<i>New \$86.3M</i>	<i>Reallocation of \$86.3M</i>	<i>Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15 Prior to Implementing Floor</i>	<i>Adjustment Related to Funding Floor</i>	<i>Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15</i>
<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Court</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F (Sum of A to E)</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H (F+G)</b>
3	San Joaquin	399,572	(415,666)	1,206,547	(1,338,224)	1,575,827	159,590	<b>1,587,646</b>	(20,115)	<b>1,567,531</b>
2	San Luis Obispo	58,129	26,551	474,006	(421,150)	658,561	23,217	<b>819,314</b>	(8,952)	<b>810,362</b>
3	San Mateo	(562,349)	314,903	927,689	(980,049)	1,558,929	(224,603)	<b>1,034,520</b>	(23,951)	<b>1,010,569</b>
3	Santa Barbara	(463,424)	317,397	507,592	(501,019)	915,179	(185,092)	<b>590,633</b>	(14,502)	<b>576,131</b>
4	Santa Clara	(2,830,533)	1,600,135	1,521,443	(1,759,734)	3,318,862	(1,130,520)	<b>719,654</b>	(56,281)	<b>663,373</b>
2	Santa Cruz	(106,452)	113,143	353,673	(319,264)	551,216	(42,517)	<b>549,799</b>	(7,857)	<b>541,941</b>
2	Shasta	31,203	(31,687)	325,937	(336,493)	456,343	12,463	<b>457,766</b>	(6,389)	<b>451,377</b>
1	Sierra	(51,110)	-	(5,800)	(7,615)	12,071	(20,413)	<b>(72,867)</b>	273,042	<b>200,175</b>
2	Siskiyou	(218,492)	157,748	14,220	(3,406)	107,720	(87,266)	<b>(29,475)</b>	(2,328)	<b>(31,803)</b>
3	Solano	181,524	(243,496)	754,932	(861,558)	1,013,343	72,501	<b>917,245</b>	(13,444)	<b>903,801</b>
3	Sonoma	77,454	(134,615)	827,995	(901,348)	1,159,997	30,935	<b>1,060,419</b>	(15,764)	<b>1,044,656</b>
3	Stanislaus	598,507	(457,619)	977,914	(1,033,047)	1,167,522	239,045	<b>1,492,323</b>	(13,741)	<b>1,478,582</b>
2	Sutter	75,589	(56,291)	183,725	(189,663)	234,068	30,190	<b>277,618</b>	(2,987)	<b>274,631</b>
2	Tehama	2,884	9,440	122,698	(113,639)	175,329	1,152	<b>197,864</b>	(2,420)	<b>195,444</b>
1	Trinity	(18,348)	-	31,061	(43,420)	52,004	(7,328)	<b>13,969</b>	86,673	<b>100,642</b>
3	Tulare	180,077	(107,295)	612,044	(604,334)	808,400	71,923	<b>960,816</b>	(10,490)	<b>950,326</b>
2	Tuolumne	(71,034)	38,673	68,422	(75,770)	126,785	(28,371)	<b>58,705</b>	(2,032)	<b>56,673</b>
3	Ventura	526,080	(348,266)	1,307,108	(1,311,950)	1,669,940	210,117	<b>2,053,031</b>	(21,202)	<b>2,031,829</b>
2	Yolo	43,119	(57,493)	294,861	(320,358)	406,887	17,222	<b>384,237</b>	(5,432)	<b>378,805</b>
2	Yuba	(48,147)	63,948	107,593	(81,076)	173,985	(19,230)	<b>197,074</b>	(2,585)	<b>194,489</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>(60,000,000)</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>

**WAFM Allocation Adjustments in 2014-2015, Assuming \$186.3 Million in New General Funding\***

**2B2**

\*WAFM updated to include 2013-14 Schedule 7A data and filings from 2010-11 to 2012-13; cluster 1 courts are not exempt from any reallocation of historical base funding, uses 3-year BLS adjustor for local or combined local/state salaries, and applies FTE allotment floor).

Cluster	Court	Net Reallocation of 15% (\$216M) Using Updated WAFM	Reverse 10% Net Reallocation	Net Reallocation of \$60M Using Updated WAFM	Reverse \$60M Net Reallocation in 13-14	New \$86.3M	Reallocation of \$86.3M	Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15 Prior to Implementing Floor	Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15
		A	B	C	D	E	F (Sum of A to E)	G	I (F+G+H)	
4	Alameda	(2,563,397)	1,294,630	1,474,843	(1,820,989)	6,789,570	(2,210,181)	<b>2,964,476</b>	(38,619)	<b>2,925,858</b>
1	Alpine	(52,170)	-	(5,976)	(7,226)	26,428	(44,982)	<b>(83,926)</b>	276,483	<b>192,557</b>
1	Amador	(68,008)	-	48,888	(61,365)	210,435	(58,637)	<b>71,312</b>	(1,278)	<b>70,033</b>
2	Butte	88,680	(18,573)	352,806	(320,390)	1,019,002	76,461	<b>1,197,986</b>	(4,666)	<b>1,193,320</b>
1	Calaveras	(49,658)	-	53,681	(62,926)	209,495	(42,816)	<b>107,776</b>	(1,107)	<b>106,670</b>
1	Colusa	(35,876)	-	37,069	(41,323)	146,032	(30,932)	<b>74,970</b>	66,404	<b>141,374</b>
3	Contra Costa	26,323	(101,350)	1,385,257	(1,461,361)	4,278,527	22,696	<b>4,150,092</b>	(20,418)	<b>4,129,674</b>
1	Del Norte	(12,865)	-	84,587	(79,107)	273,736	(11,093)	<b>255,259</b>	(1,323)	<b>253,936</b>
2	El Dorado	(48,927)	15,056	217,782	(233,266)	718,399	(42,185)	<b>626,859</b>	(3,552)	<b>623,307</b>
3	Fresno	492,612	(232,624)	1,708,770	(1,636,598)	4,880,998	424,734	<b>5,637,892</b>	(22,056)	<b>5,615,836</b>
1	Glenn	(62,278)	-	40,875	(49,328)	180,614	(53,697)	<b>56,186</b>	(1,003)	<b>55,183</b>
2	Humboldt	(74,712)	83,109	167,018	(139,430)	583,007	(64,417)	<b>554,575</b>	(2,977)	<b>551,598</b>
2	Imperial	96,907	(46,526)	315,992	(302,356)	897,601	83,554	<b>1,045,172</b>	(4,021)	<b>1,041,151</b>
1	Inyo	(79,617)	-	27,528	(50,201)	154,122	(68,646)	<b>(16,815)</b>	142,107	<b>125,293</b>
3	Kern	1,811,768	(940,847)	2,205,032	(1,995,057)	5,284,503	1,562,120	<b>7,927,518</b>	(20,776)	<b>7,906,741</b>
2	Kings	90,958	(39,652)	249,011	(232,642)	694,754	78,425	<b>840,854</b>	(3,096)	<b>837,758</b>
2	Lake	(92,616)	76,098	69,511	(57,416)	295,687	(79,854)	<b>211,410</b>	(1,629)	<b>209,781</b>
1	Lassen	(35,333)	-	59,128	(68,479)	214,057	(30,464)	<b>138,910</b>	(1,102)	<b>137,808</b>
4	Los Angeles	7,151,892	(2,523,297)	20,319,811	(18,535,686)	56,926,597	6,166,418	<b>69,505,735</b>	(255,085)	<b>69,250,650</b>
2	Madera	(18,573)	23,742	237,653	(228,985)	753,926	(16,014)	<b>751,750</b>	(3,628)	<b>748,122</b>
2	Marin	(770,602)	520,264	127,628	(120,165)	1,060,703	(664,419)	<b>153,408</b>	(6,796)	<b>146,612</b>
1	Mariposa	(25,008)	-	24,457	(32,895)	97,499	(21,562)	<b>42,491</b>	52,525	<b>95,016</b>
2	Mendocino	(86,816)	39,152	134,185	(150,192)	491,497	(74,854)	<b>352,972</b>	(2,579)	<b>350,393</b>
2	Merced	230,694	(222,543)	504,383	(564,967)	1,367,203	198,907	<b>1,513,677</b>	(6,008)	<b>1,507,669</b>
1	Modoc	(60,677)	-	3,401	(16,977)	62,875	(52,316)	<b>(63,694)</b>	28,830	<b>(34,864)</b>
1	Mono	(8,657)	-	46,522	(45,169)	151,916	(7,465)	<b>137,148</b>	(732)	<b>136,416</b>
3	Monterey	97,146	(140,122)	595,815	(661,895)	1,766,245	83,760	<b>1,740,948</b>	(8,212)	<b>1,732,736</b>
2	Napa	(179,916)	108,997	153,702	(162,945)	632,369	(155,125)	<b>397,082</b>	(3,472)	<b>393,610</b>
2	Nevada	(42,439)	34,238	135,428	(130,830)	457,095	(36,591)	<b>416,902</b>	(2,283)	<b>414,619</b>
4	Orange	(3,109,525)	1,884,108	3,395,647	(3,558,096)	13,224,542	(2,681,057)	<b>9,155,619</b>	(70,848)	<b>9,084,771</b>
2	Placer	201,516	(171,865)	574,848	(609,351)	1,611,154	173,749	<b>1,780,052</b>	(7,230)	<b>1,772,821</b>
1	Plumas	(88,532)	-	10,855	(33,256)	110,038	(76,333)	<b>(77,228)</b>	(736)	<b>(77,965)</b>
4	Riverside	2,318,089	(1,528,075)	3,667,435	(3,674,954)	9,388,711	1,998,674	<b>12,169,881</b>	(39,708)	<b>12,130,172</b>
4	Sacramento	(258,869)	(120,612)	2,420,696	(2,676,151)	7,739,460	(223,199)	<b>6,881,325</b>	(37,802)	<b>6,843,523</b>
1	San Benito	(103,256)	-	46,621	(85,264)	233,786	(89,028)	<b>2,858</b>	(1,362)	<b>1,497</b>
4	San Bernardino	3,086,707	(2,180,083)	4,269,021	(4,398,841)	10,593,929	2,661,383	<b>14,032,116</b>	(43,195)	<b>13,988,921</b>
4	San Diego	(3,338,346)	1,938,179	3,258,286	(3,502,289)	12,995,326	(2,878,348)	<b>8,472,806</b>	(69,898)	<b>8,402,908</b>
4	San Francisco	(2,230,867)	1,459,083	968,141	(988,514)	4,929,549	(1,923,471)	<b>2,213,921</b>	(29,536)	<b>2,184,385</b>

		<i>Net Reallocation of 15% (\$216M) Using Updated WAFM</i>	<i>Reverse 10% Net Reallocation</i>	<i>Net Reallocation of \$60M Using Updated WAFM</i>	<i>Reverse \$60M Net Reallocation in 13-14</i>	<i>New \$86.3M</i>	<i>Reallocation of \$86.3M</i>	<i>Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15 Prior to Implementing Floor</i>	<i>Adjustment Related to Funding Floor</i>	<i>Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15</i>
<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Court</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F (Sum of A to E)</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>I (F+G+H)</b>
3	San Joaquin	399,572	(415,666)	1,206,547	(1,338,224)	3,401,815	344,514	<b>3,598,558</b>	(15,105)	<b>3,583,454</b>
2	San Luis Obispo	58,129	26,551	474,006	(421,150)	1,421,668	50,119	<b>1,609,323</b>	(6,667)	<b>1,602,656</b>
3	San Mateo	(562,349)	314,903	927,689	(980,049)	3,365,335	(484,861)	<b>2,580,668</b>	(17,539)	<b>2,563,129</b>
3	Santa Barbara	(463,424)	317,397	507,592	(501,019)	1,975,642	(399,568)	<b>1,436,621</b>	(10,573)	<b>1,426,048</b>
4	Santa Clara	(2,830,533)	1,600,135	1,521,443	(1,759,734)	7,164,589	(2,440,508)	<b>3,255,393</b>	(40,638)	<b>3,214,755</b>
2	Santa Cruz	(106,452)	113,143	353,673	(319,264)	1,189,938	(91,784)	<b>1,139,253</b>	(5,797)	<b>1,133,456</b>
2	Shasta	31,203	(31,687)	325,937	(336,493)	985,130	26,904	<b>1,000,994</b>	(4,747)	<b>996,246</b>
1	Sierra	(51,110)	-	(5,800)	(7,615)	26,058	(44,067)	<b>(82,534)</b>	282,709	<b>200,175</b>
2	Siskiyou	(218,492)	157,748	14,220	(3,406)	232,540	(188,385)	<b>(5,775)</b>	(1,638)	<b>(7,413)</b>
3	Solano	181,524	(243,496)	754,932	(861,558)	2,187,552	156,511	<b>2,175,465</b>	(10,050)	<b>2,165,414</b>
3	Sonoma	77,454	(134,615)	827,995	(901,348)	2,504,142	66,782	<b>2,440,410</b>	(11,734)	<b>2,428,676</b>
3	Stanislaus	598,507	(457,619)	977,914	(1,033,047)	2,520,387	516,037	<b>3,122,180</b>	(10,453)	<b>3,111,727</b>
2	Sutter	75,589	(56,291)	183,725	(189,663)	505,293	65,173	<b>583,826</b>	(2,247)	<b>581,579</b>
2	Tehama	2,884	9,440	122,698	(113,639)	378,491	2,487	<b>402,361</b>	(1,797)	<b>400,563</b>
1	Trinity	(18,348)	-	31,061	(43,420)	112,265	(15,820)	<b>65,738</b>	37,906	<b>103,645</b>
3	Tulare	180,077	(107,295)	612,044	(604,334)	1,745,133	155,264	<b>1,980,889</b>	(7,862)	<b>1,973,027</b>
2	Tuolumne	(71,034)	38,673	68,422	(75,770)	273,696	(61,246)	<b>172,742</b>	(1,479)	<b>171,262</b>
3	Ventura	526,080	(348,266)	1,307,108	(1,311,950)	3,604,981	453,591	<b>4,231,545</b>	(15,952)	<b>4,215,593</b>
2	Yolo	43,119	(57,493)	294,861	(320,358)	878,367	37,178	<b>875,673</b>	(4,052)	<b>871,621</b>
2	Yuba	(48,147)	63,948	107,593	(81,076)	375,590	(41,513)	<b>376,396</b>	(1,900)	<b>374,497</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>(60,000,000)</b>	<b>186,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186,300,000</b>

**WAFM Allocation Adjustments in 2014-2015, Assuming \$196.3 Million in New General Funding\***

\*WAFM updated to include 2013-14 Schedule 7A data and filings from 2010-11 to 2012-13; cluster 1 courts are not exempt from any reallocation of historical base funding, uses 3-year BLS adjustor for local or combined local/state salaries, and applies FTE allotment floor).

Cluster	Court	Net Reallocation of 15% (\$216M) Using Updated WAFM	Reverse 10% Net Reallocation	Net Reallocation of \$60M Using Updated WAFM	Reverse \$60M Net Reallocation in 13-14	New \$86.3M	Reallocation of \$86.3M	Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15 Prior to Implementing Floor	Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15
		A	B	C	D	E	F (Sum of A to E)	G	I (F+G+H)	
4	Alameda	(2,563,397)	1,294,630	1,474,843	(1,820,989)	7,154,013	(2,328,817)	<b>3,210,284</b>	(37,711)	<b>3,172,572</b>
1	Alpine	(52,170)	-	(5,976)	(7,226)	27,846	(47,396)	<b>(84,922)</b>	277,479	<b>192,557</b>
1	Amador	(68,008)	-	48,888	(61,365)	221,730	(61,785)	<b>79,460</b>	(1,248)	<b>78,212</b>
2	Butte	88,680	(18,573)	352,806	(320,390)	1,073,699	80,565	<b>1,256,787</b>	(4,571)	<b>1,252,216</b>
1	Calaveras	(49,658)	-	53,681	(62,926)	220,740	(45,114)	<b>116,723</b>	(1,082)	<b>115,642</b>
1	Colusa	(35,876)	-	37,069	(41,323)	153,870	(32,593)	<b>81,148</b>	60,226	<b>141,374</b>
3	Contra Costa	26,323	(101,350)	1,385,257	(1,461,361)	4,508,185	23,914	<b>4,380,968</b>	(19,990)	<b>4,360,978</b>
1	Del Norte	(12,865)	-	84,587	(79,107)	288,429	(11,688)	<b>269,357</b>	(1,295)	<b>268,062</b>
2	El Dorado	(48,927)	15,056	217,782	(233,266)	756,960	(44,449)	<b>663,156</b>	(3,476)	<b>659,680</b>
3	Fresno	492,612	(232,624)	1,708,770	(1,636,598)	5,142,995	447,532	<b>5,922,687</b>	(21,612)	<b>5,901,076</b>
1	Glenn	(62,278)	-	40,875	(49,328)	190,308	(56,579)	<b>62,999</b>	(980)	<b>62,019</b>
2	Humboldt	(74,712)	83,109	167,018	(139,430)	614,301	(67,875)	<b>582,411</b>	(2,911)	<b>579,500</b>
2	Imperial	96,907	(46,526)	315,992	(302,356)	945,782	88,039	<b>1,097,838</b>	(3,940)	<b>1,093,897</b>
1	Inyo	(79,617)	-	27,528	(50,201)	162,394	(72,331)	<b>(12,227)</b>	137,519	<b>125,293</b>
3	Kern	1,811,768	(940,847)	2,205,032	(1,995,057)	5,568,158	1,645,970	<b>8,295,023</b>	(20,409)	<b>8,274,615</b>
2	Kings	90,958	(39,652)	249,011	(232,642)	732,046	82,634	<b>882,356</b>	(3,034)	<b>879,322</b>
2	Lake	(92,616)	76,098	69,511	(57,416)	311,559	(84,141)	<b>222,995</b>	(1,591)	<b>221,404</b>
1	Lassen	(35,333)	-	59,128	(68,479)	225,547	(32,099)	<b>148,764</b>	(1,077)	<b>147,687</b>
4	Los Angeles	7,151,892	(2,523,297)	20,319,811	(18,535,686)	59,982,238	6,497,412	<b>72,892,370</b>	(249,992)	<b>72,642,377</b>
2	Madera	(18,573)	23,742	237,653	(228,985)	794,395	(16,873)	<b>791,359</b>	(3,551)	<b>787,808</b>
2	Marin	(770,602)	520,264	127,628	(120,165)	1,117,638	(700,083)	<b>174,679</b>	(6,625)	<b>168,054</b>
1	Mariposa	(25,008)	-	24,457	(32,895)	102,733	(22,719)	<b>46,567</b>	48,449	<b>95,016</b>
2	Mendocino	(86,816)	39,152	134,185	(150,192)	517,879	(78,872)	<b>375,336</b>	(2,521)	<b>372,815</b>
2	Merced	230,694	(222,543)	504,383	(564,967)	1,440,590	209,583	<b>1,597,741</b>	(5,890)	<b>1,591,850</b>
1	Modoc	(60,677)	-	3,401	(16,977)	66,250	(55,124)	<b>(63,127)</b>	28,263	<b>(34,864)</b>
1	Mono	(8,657)	-	46,522	(45,169)	160,071	(7,865)	<b>144,901</b>	(716)	<b>144,185</b>
3	Monterey	97,146	(140,122)	595,815	(661,895)	1,861,051	88,256	<b>1,840,250</b>	(8,043)	<b>1,832,207</b>
2	Napa	(179,916)	108,997	153,702	(162,945)	666,313	(163,452)	<b>422,699</b>	(3,392)	<b>419,307</b>
2	Nevada	(42,439)	34,238	135,428	(130,830)	481,631	(38,555)	<b>439,474</b>	(2,234)	<b>437,240</b>
4	Orange	(3,109,525)	1,884,108	3,395,647	(3,558,096)	13,934,394	(2,824,968)	<b>9,721,560</b>	(69,242)	<b>9,652,318</b>
2	Placer	201,516	(171,865)	574,848	(609,351)	1,697,636	183,075	<b>1,875,860</b>	(7,086)	<b>1,868,774</b>
1	Plumas	(88,532)	-	10,855	(33,256)	115,944	(80,430)	<b>(75,419)</b>	(717)	<b>(76,137)</b>
4	Riverside	2,318,089	(1,528,075)	3,667,435	(3,674,954)	9,892,668	2,105,957	<b>12,781,120</b>	(38,959)	<b>12,742,161</b>
4	Sacramento	(258,869)	(120,612)	2,420,696	(2,676,151)	8,154,890	(235,180)	<b>7,284,774</b>	(36,997)	<b>7,247,777</b>
1	San Benito	(103,256)	-	46,621	(85,264)	246,335	(93,807)	<b>10,628</b>	(1,329)	<b>9,299</b>
4	San Bernardino	3,086,707	(2,180,083)	4,269,021	(4,398,841)	11,162,578	2,804,237	<b>14,743,620</b>	(42,404)	<b>14,701,216</b>
4	San Diego	(3,338,346)	1,938,179	3,258,286	(3,502,289)	13,692,874	(3,032,849)	<b>9,015,854</b>	(68,306)	<b>8,947,548</b>
4	San Francisco	(2,230,867)	1,459,083	968,141	(988,514)	5,194,152	(2,026,717)	<b>2,375,278</b>	(28,828)	<b>2,346,450</b>

		<i>Net Reallocation of 15% (\$216M) Using Updated WAFM</i>	<i>Reverse 10% Net Reallocation</i>	<i>Net Reallocation of \$60M Using Updated WAFM</i>	<i>Reverse \$60M Net Reallocation in 13-14</i>	<i>New \$86.3M</i>	<i>Reallocation of \$86.3M</i>	<i>Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15 Prior to Implementing Floor</i>	<i>Adjustment Related to Funding Floor</i>	<i>Total Adjustment to Base in 2014-15</i>
<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Court</b>		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F (Sum of A to E)</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>I (F+G+H)</b>
3	San Joaquin	399,572	(415,666)	1,206,547	(1,338,224)	3,584,414	363,006	<b>3,799,649</b>	(14,804)	<b>3,784,846</b>
2	San Luis Obispo	58,129	26,551	474,006	(421,150)	1,497,979	52,809	<b>1,688,324</b>	(6,529)	<b>1,681,795</b>
3	San Mateo	(562,349)	314,903	927,689	(980,049)	3,545,976	(510,887)	<b>2,735,283</b>	(17,149)	<b>2,718,134</b>
3	Santa Barbara	(463,424)	317,397	507,592	(501,019)	2,081,688	(421,015)	<b>1,521,219</b>	(10,333)	<b>1,510,886</b>
4	Santa Clara	(2,830,533)	1,600,135	1,521,443	(1,759,734)	7,549,162	(2,571,507)	<b>3,508,967</b>	(39,681)	<b>3,469,286</b>
2	Santa Cruz	(106,452)	113,143	353,673	(319,264)	1,253,810	(96,711)	<b>1,198,198</b>	(5,672)	<b>1,192,526</b>
2	Shasta	31,203	(31,687)	325,937	(336,493)	1,038,009	28,348	<b>1,055,316</b>	(4,648)	<b>1,050,668</b>
1	Sierra	(51,110)	-	(5,800)	(7,615)	27,457	(46,433)	<b>(83,501)</b>	283,675	<b>200,175</b>
2	Siskiyou	(218,492)	157,748	14,220	(3,406)	245,022	(198,497)	<b>(3,405)</b>	(1,596)	<b>(5,000)</b>
3	Solano	181,524	(243,496)	754,932	(861,558)	2,304,973	164,912	<b>2,301,287</b>	(9,846)	<b>2,291,441</b>
3	Sonoma	77,454	(134,615)	827,995	(901,348)	2,638,556	70,366	<b>2,578,410</b>	(11,491)	<b>2,566,919</b>
3	Stanislaus	598,507	(457,619)	977,914	(1,033,047)	2,655,673	543,737	<b>3,285,166</b>	(10,257)	<b>3,274,909</b>
2	Sutter	75,589	(56,291)	183,725	(189,663)	532,416	68,671	<b>614,447</b>	(2,203)	<b>612,245</b>
2	Tehama	2,884	9,440	122,698	(113,639)	398,807	2,620	<b>422,810</b>	(1,760)	<b>421,051</b>
1	Trinity	(18,348)	-	31,061	(43,420)	118,291	(16,669)	<b>70,915</b>	32,730	<b>103,645</b>
3	Tulare	180,077	(107,295)	612,044	(604,334)	1,838,807	163,598	<b>2,082,897</b>	(7,704)	<b>2,075,193</b>
2	Tuolumne	(71,034)	38,673	68,422	(75,770)	288,387	(64,533)	<b>184,145</b>	(1,445)	<b>182,700</b>
3	Ventura	526,080	(348,266)	1,307,108	(1,311,950)	3,798,485	477,938	<b>4,449,396</b>	(15,636)	<b>4,433,760</b>
2	Yolo	43,119	(57,493)	294,861	(320,358)	925,515	39,173	<b>924,816</b>	(3,969)	<b>920,848</b>
2	Yuba	(48,147)	63,948	107,593	(81,076)	395,751	(43,741)	<b>394,329</b>	(1,858)	<b>392,470</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>(60,000,000)</b>	<b>196,300,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>196,300,000</b>	<b>(0)</b>	<b>196,300,000</b>

2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

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

2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

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

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

**\$56,396** (2) Unadjusted base funding per RAS FTE, based on FY 13-14 Schedule 7A ; does not include collections staff, SJOs, CEO, security, nor vc

(3) Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Labor adjustment based on Quarterly Census of Wages & Employment, three year average from 2 comparison based on Public Administration (North American Industrial Classification System, 92) unless proportion of state government year average of local and state salaries for Public Administration is used for comparison.

2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

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

2014-2015 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 13-14 Schedule 7A)				Projected Benefits Expenses (Salary-driven benefits based on Adjusted Base)			OE&E (Based on Cluster Average OE&E / FTE) (Cluster 1: \$27,928; Clusters 2-4 \$20,287)	Remove AB 1058 staff/FLF costs (Using FY 10-11 data from CFCC)	Total WAFM Funding Need	Proportion of Total WAFM Estimated Funding Need
Cluster	Court	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Program 10)	Average Actual Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Program 10)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Program 90)	Average Actual Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Program 90)	Benefits Needed for RAS Program 10 FTE Need	Benefits Needed for RAS Program 90 FTE Need	Total Benefit Need Based on RAS FTE Need	Estimated OE&E Needed (Excludes funding for operations contracts)			
		I1	I2	J1	J2	$L = \frac{K}{(A * FTE \text{ Dollar Factor}) + E * G} * J1 + (B * J2)$			N = C * OE&E	O	P = (H + M + N) - O	Q = P / Statewide
4	Orange	33.1%	\$10,943	33.5%	\$12,491	40,959,473	6,987,717	47,947,190	27,387,810	2,335,502	172,104,479	7.10%
2	Placer	28.4%	\$22,233	28.4%	\$22,233	5,882,885	1,005,761	6,888,646	3,428,548	363,353	20,967,595	0.86%
1	Plumas	25.0%	\$15,361	26.8%	\$20,379	315,298	106,143	421,441	418,921	100,856	1,432,034	0.06%
4	Riverside	33.7%	\$8,412	34.0%	\$9,583	28,038,863	4,604,327	32,643,190	22,823,175	1,401,236	122,184,895	5.04%
4	Sacramento	37.6%	\$18,311	38.0%	\$18,641	29,157,353	4,541,050	33,698,402	14,992,290	1,470,734	100,721,502	4.15%
1	San Benito	26.8%	\$12,096	21.7%	\$16,521	643,518	154,345	797,863	809,913	213,688	3,042,492	0.13%
4	San Bernardino	35.6%	\$9,298	38.2%	\$10,884	33,494,290	5,559,112	39,053,402	25,703,967	2,088,309	137,869,624	5.69%
4	San Diego	57.4%	\$7,523	56.8%	\$8,078	51,206,850	7,909,384	59,116,234	26,332,872	2,302,775	169,121,455	6.98%
4	San Francisco	30.6%	\$25,889	30.0%	\$25,889	18,447,337	2,841,540	21,288,877	8,013,470	1,355,984	64,153,264	2.65%
3	San Joaquin	38.1%	\$12,974	40.5%	\$6,617	11,982,102	1,655,108	13,637,210	7,607,725	618,427	44,271,294	1.83%
2	San Luis Obispo	42.0%	\$10,441	48.3%	\$10,532	4,909,550	965,098	5,874,647	3,245,963	399,000	18,501,624	0.76%
3	San Mateo	40.2%	\$15,815	41.0%	\$13,974	12,301,155	2,019,859	14,321,014	5,964,456	671,296	43,796,548	1.81%
3	Santa Barbara	38.3%	\$6,515	39.9%	\$7,300	5,948,007	1,157,192	7,105,198	4,503,773	506,118	25,711,043	1.06%
4	Santa Clara	37.7%	\$22,409	37.6%	\$23,124	28,112,447	4,371,730	32,484,177	12,233,222	1,679,649	93,240,124	3.85%
2	Santa Cruz	22.7%	\$14,515	22.7%	\$15,158	3,336,529	660,270	3,996,799	2,718,494	194,782	15,485,876	0.64%
2	Shasta	21.1%	\$7,605	22.3%	\$10,821	2,122,884	641,626	2,764,511	3,022,803	185,683	12,820,506	0.53%
1	Sierra	36.5%	\$15,739	36.5%	\$15,739	95,109	45,427	140,535	111,712	125,677	339,119	0.01%
2	Siskiyou	26.2%	\$15,668	26.2%	\$16,294	813,253	183,925	997,177	730,342	342,735	3,026,276	0.12%
3	Solano	31.6%	\$12,659	33.6%	\$12,643	6,959,271	1,161,637	8,120,908	4,726,933	619,065	28,468,850	1.17%
3	Sonoma	45.5%	\$17,914	47.0%	\$22,397	10,052,938	1,934,326	11,987,264	4,970,380	646,368	32,588,957	1.34%
3	Stanislaus	32.6%	\$17,256	33.0%	\$17,244	9,166,229	1,456,500	10,622,729	5,944,169	804,613	32,800,366	1.35%
2	Sutter	34.1%	\$13,741	35.3%	\$17,199	1,695,566	394,487	2,090,052	1,278,098	259,121	6,575,894	0.27%
2	Tehama	21.5%	\$15,763	21.5%	\$16,013	1,172,493	223,045	1,395,538	1,095,512	84,151	4,925,688	0.20%
1	Trinity	31.3%	\$13,505	34.1%	\$13,281	326,393	95,018	421,411	418,921	66,076	1,461,014	0.06%
3	Tulare	21.5%	\$19,651	21.6%	\$20,759	6,072,666	1,068,462	7,141,128	4,848,657	465,001	22,711,203	0.94%
2	Tuolumne	23.9%	\$13,728	24.8%	\$13,751	831,007	181,363	1,012,370	770,916	259,688	3,561,890	0.15%
3	Ventura	37.0%	\$9,160	39.3%	\$11,432	11,161,737	2,339,926	13,501,663	7,709,161	751,311	46,915,300	1.94%
2	Yolo	31.4%	\$12,772	38.3%	\$19,381	2,730,006	697,667	3,427,673	2,130,163	213,933	11,431,084	0.47%
2	Yuba	16.9%	\$11,542	16.9%	\$13,413	922,247	194,702	1,116,949	1,075,225	209,223	4,887,940	0.20%

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

NOTES:

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

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

FY 2014-15 RAS FTE Need

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

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

## BLS Factor

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

## FTE Allotment Factor

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

<b>WAFM Post BLS FTE Allotment: Median</b>
\$ 43,737

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

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

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

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

Computation of Reallocation of Historical Funding and New Funding and Allocation of New Funding

Cluster	Court	A	Court's Share of Current Historical Funding vs. FY 14-15 WAFM Funding Need		Reallocation of 15%			New Reallocation of \$60M			Reallocation of \$86.3M			Allocation of New Money		Reversal of 2013-14 WAFM Allocation		Total Adjustments to Allocation
			B	C	D = 15% * Col. A	E = \$216.1M * Col. E	F=D+E	G = \$60M*C	H = -\$60M*B	I=G+H	J = \$86.3M*C	K = -\$86.3M*B	L=J+K	M = \$60M * C	N = \$86.3M * C	O	P	
4	Alameda	69,586,867	4.83%	3.64%	(10,438,030)	7,874,633	(2,563,397)	2,186,657	(2,898,471)	(711,814)	3,145,142	(4,168,967)	(1,023,825)	2,186,657	3,145,142	1,294,630	(1,820,989)	506,404
1	Alpine	552,142	0.04%	0.01%	(82,821)	30,651	(52,170)	8,511	(22,998)	(14,487)	12,242	(33,079)	(20,837)	8,511	12,242	-	(7,226)	(73,967)
1	Amador	2,080,491	0.14%	0.11%	(312,074)	244,065	(68,008)	67,773	(86,658)	(18,885)	97,480	(124,643)	(27,163)	67,773	97,480	-	(61,365)	(10,168)
2	Butte	7,287,810	0.51%	0.55%	(1,093,172)	1,181,852	88,680	328,181	(303,556)	24,625	472,034	(436,615)	35,419	328,181	472,034	(18,573)	(320,390)	609,976
1	Calaveras	1,950,892	0.14%	0.11%	(292,634)	242,976	(49,658)	67,470	(81,260)	(13,789)	97,045	(116,878)	(19,834)	67,470	97,045	-	(62,926)	18,308
1	Colusa	1,368,302	0.09%	0.08%	(205,245)	169,370	(35,876)	47,031	(56,993)	(9,962)	67,647	(81,975)	(14,329)	47,031	67,647	-	(41,323)	13,188
3	Contra Costa	32,906,460	2.28%	2.30%	(4,935,969)	4,962,292	26,323	1,377,947	(1,370,638)	7,309	1,981,948	(1,971,434)	10,513	1,377,947	1,981,948	(101,350)	(1,461,361)	1,841,330
1	Del Norte	2,202,321	0.15%	0.15%	(330,348)	317,483	(12,865)	88,160	(91,732)	(3,573)	126,803	(131,942)	(5,138)	88,160	126,803	-	(79,107)	114,280
2	El Dorado	5,880,901	0.41%	0.39%	(882,135)	833,209	(48,927)	231,368	(244,955)	(13,586)	332,785	(332,326)	(19,541)	231,368	332,785	15,056	(232,266)	263,889
3	Fresno	34,456,224	2.39%	2.62%	(5,168,434)	5,661,046	492,612	1,571,980	(1,435,190)	136,790	2,261,031	(2,064,281)	196,750	1,571,980	2,261,031	(232,624)	(1,636,598)	2,789,941
1	Glenn	1,811,727	0.13%	0.10%	(271,756)	209,478	(62,278)	58,169	(75,462)	(17,294)	83,666	(108,540)	(24,874)	58,169	83,666	-	(49,328)	(11,939)
2	Humboldt	5,005,941	0.35%	0.31%	(750,891)	676,179	(74,712)	187,764	(208,510)	(20,746)	270,067	(299,907)	(29,840)	187,764	270,067	83,109	(139,430)	276,212
2	Imperial	6,294,286	0.44%	0.48%	(944,143)	1,041,050	96,907	289,083	(262,173)	26,909	415,797	(377,092)	38,705	289,083	415,797	(46,526)	(302,356)	518,519
1	Inyo	1,722,461	0.12%	0.08%	(258,369)	178,752	(79,617)	49,637	(71,745)	(22,108)	71,394	(103,193)	(31,799)	49,637	71,394	-	(50,201)	(62,695)
3	Kern	28,781,786	2.00%	2.84%	(4,317,268)	6,129,036	1,811,768	1,701,933	(1,198,835)	503,098	2,447,947	(1,724,324)	723,623	1,701,933	2,447,947	(940,847)	(1,995,057)	4,252,465
2	Kings	4,765,510	0.33%	0.37%	(714,826)	805,785	90,958	223,753	(198,496)	25,258	321,832	(285,503)	36,329	223,753	321,832	(39,652)	(232,642)	425,836
2	Lake	2,903,720	0.20%	0.16%	(435,558)	342,942	(92,616)	95,229	(120,947)	(25,718)	136,972	(173,963)	(36,991)	95,229	136,972	76,098	(57,416)	95,557
1	Lassen	1,890,662	0.13%	0.11%	(283,599)	248,267	(35,333)	68,940	(78,751)	(9,811)	99,158	(113,270)	(14,112)	68,940	99,158	-	(68,479)	40,363
4	Los Angeles	392,482,162	27.25%	30.56%	(58,872,324)	66,024,217	7,151,892	18,333,848	(16,347,884)	1,985,964	26,370,184	(23,513,706)	2,856,478	18,333,848	26,370,184	(2,523,297)	(18,535,686)	35,639,382
2	Madera	5,953,244	0.41%	0.40%	(892,987)	874,414	(18,573)	242,810	(247,968)	(5,157)	349,242	(356,660)	(7,418)	242,810	349,242	23,742	(228,985)	355,661
2	Marin	13,338,797	0.93%	0.57%	(2,000,820)	1,230,218	(770,602)	341,611	(555,595)	(213,984)	491,351	(799,131)	(307,780)	341,611	491,351	520,264	(120,165)	(59,305)
1	Mariposa	920,593	0.06%	0.05%	(138,089)	113,081	(25,008)	31,401	(38,345)	(6,944)	45,165	(55,153)	(9,988)	31,401	45,165	-	(32,895)	1,730
2	Mendocino	4,379,075	0.30%	0.26%	(656,861)	570,045	(86,816)	158,292	(182,400)	(24,107)	227,677	(262,352)	(34,675)	158,292	227,677	39,152	(150,192)	129,330
2	Merced	9,033,368	0.63%	0.73%	(1,355,005)	1,585,700	230,694	440,323	(376,263)	64,060	633,331	(541,191)	92,140	440,323	633,331	(222,543)	(564,967)	673,039
1	Modoc	890,668	0.06%	0.03%	(133,600)	72,923	(60,677)	20,250	(37,099)	(16,849)	29,126	(53,360)	(24,234)	20,250	29,126	-	(16,977)	(69,362)
1	Mono	1,232,348	0.09%	0.08%	(184,852)	176,195	(8,657)	48,926	(51,330)	(2,404)	70,372	(73,830)	(3,458)	48,926	70,372	-	(45,169)	59,610
3	Monterey	13,009,124	0.90%	0.95%	(1,951,369)	2,048,514	97,146	568,839	(541,863)	26,976	818,180	(779,380)	38,800	568,839	818,180	(140,122)	(661,895)	747,923
2	Napa	6,088,978	0.42%	0.34%	(913,347)	733,430	(179,916)	203,662	(253,621)	(49,960)	292,933	(364,792)	(71,859)	203,662	292,933	108,997	(162,945)	140,912
2	Nevada	3,817,225	0.26%	0.25%	(572,584)	530,145	(42,439)	147,213	(158,997)	(11,785)	211,741	(228,691)	(16,950)	147,213	211,741	34,238	(130,830)	191,189
4	Orange	122,983,490	8.54%	7.10%	(18,447,524)	15,337,998	(3,109,525)	4,259,112	(5,122,576)	(863,464)	6,126,022	(7,367,972)	(1,241,950)	4,259,112	6,126,022	1,884,108	(3,558,096)	3,496,207
2	Placer	11,114,142	0.77%	0.86%	(1,667,121)	1,868,638	201,516	518,890	(462,932)	55,958	746,337	(665,851)	80,486	518,890	746,337	(171,865)	(609,351)	821,972
1	Plumas	1,441,037	0.10%	0.06%	(216,156)	127,623	(88,532)	35,439	(60,023)	(24,584)	50,973	(86,333)	(35,360)	35,439	50,973	-	(33,256)	(95,320)
4	Riverside	57,140,417	3.97%	5.04%	(8,571,063)	10,889,151	2,318,089	3,023,740	(2,380,044)	643,695	4,349,145	(3,423,297)	925,849	3,023,740	4,349,145	(1,528,075)	(3,674,954)	6,057,489
4	Sacramento	61,567,979	4.27%	4.15%	(9,235,197)	8,976,328	(258,869)	2,492,580	(2,564,466)	(71,884)	3,585,161	(3,688,553)	(103,393)	2,492,580	3,585,161	(120,612)	(2,676,151)	2,846,831
1	San Benito	2,496,024	0.17%	0.13%	(374,404)	271,148	(103,256)	75,293	(103,966)	(28,672)	108,297	(149,537)	(41,241)	75,293	108,297	-	(85,264)	(74,843)
4	San Bernardino	61,335,147	4.26%	5.69%	(9,200,272)	12,286,979	3,086,707	3,411,893	(2,554,765)	857,128	4,907,440	(3,674,604)	1,232,836	3,411,893	4,907,440	(2,180,083)	(4,398,841)	6,917,080
4	San Diego	122,736,644	8.52%	6.98%	(18,410,497)	15,072,150	(3,338,346)	4,185,290	(5,112,294)	(927,004)	6,019,842	(7,353,184)	(1,333,341)	4,185,290	6,019,842	1,938,179	(3,502,289)	3,042,330
4	San Francisco	52,988,157	3.68%	2.65%	(7,948,224)	5,717,356	(2,230,868)	1,587,617	(2,207,092)	(619,475)	2,283,522	(3,174,534)	(891,012)	1,587,617	2,283,522	1,459,817	(3,088,514)	600,353
3	San Joaquin	23,639,320	1.64%	1.83%	(3,545,898)	3,945,470	399,572	1,095,593	(984,638)	110,955	1,575,827	(1,416,238)	159,590	1,095,593	1,575,827	(415,666)	(1,338,224)	1,587,646
2	San Luis Obispo	10,604,942	0.74%	0.76%	(1,590,741)	1,648,870	58,129	457,864	(441,723)	16,141	658,561	(635,345)	23,217	457,864	658,561	26,551	(421,150)	819,314
3	San Mateo	29,770,060	2.07%	1.81%	(4,465,509)	3,903,160	(562,349)	1,083,844	(1,239,999)	(156,155)	1,558,929	(1,783,532)	(224,603)	1,083,844	1,558,929	314,903	(980,049)	1,034,520
3	Santa Barbara	18,365,326	1.27%	1.06%	(2,754,799)	2,291,375	(463,424)	636,277	(764,963)	(128,685)	915,179	(1,100,271)	(185,092)	636,277	915,179	317,397	(501,019)	590,633
4	Santa Clara	74,267,457	5.16%	3.85%	(11,140,119)	8,309,585	(2,830,533)	2,307,436	(3,093,429)	(785,993)	3,318,862	(4,449,382)	(1,130,520)	2,307,436	3,318,862	1,600,135	(1,759,734)	719,654
2	Santa Cruz	9,910,386	0.69%	0.64%	(1,486,558)	1,380,105	(106,453)	383,233	(412,793)	(29,560)	551,216	(593,734)	(42,517)	383,233	551,216	113,143	(319,264)	549,799
2	Shasta	7,409,092	0.51%	0.53%	(1,111,364)	1,142,567	31,203	317,272	(308,608)	8,665	456,343	(443,881)	12,463	317,272	456,343	(31,687)	(336,493)	457,766
1	Sierra	542,215	0.04%	0.01%	(81,332)	30,222	(51,110)	8,392	(22,585)	(14,192)	12,071	(32,484)	(20,413)	8,392	12,071	-	(7,615)	(72,867)
2	Siskiyou	3,254,627	0.23%	0.12%	(488,194)	269,703	(218,492)	74,892	(135,564)	(60,672)	107,720	(194,986)	(87,266)	74,892	107,720	157,748	(3,406)	(29,475)
3	Solano	15,704,185	1.09%	1.17%	(2,355,628)	2,537,152	181,524	704,526	(654,119)	50,406	1,013,343	(940,842)	72,501	704,526	1,013,343	(243,496)	(861,558)	917,245
3	Sonoma	18,845,883	1.31%															

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

## Determination of Funding Floor

Cluster	Court			Current adjusted allocation if no floor applied	Determine Adjusted Allocation if Floor Applies				Funding Floor (for the graduated floor, the lower of the floor or prior-year allocation plus 10%)
		WAFM Calculated Need	% of Statewide Need		Graduated Funding Floor That Would Apply	Apply Floor? Yes, if F>E	Prior Year Plus 10%	Adjusted allocation if no floor applied	
A	B	C	D	E	F	F1	F2	F3	G
1	Alpine	343,929	0.01%	483,476	750,000	Y	615,307	483,476	750,000
1	Colusa	1,900,461	0.08%	1,426,926	1,874,999	Y	1,550,604	1,426,926	1,550,604
1	Inyo	2,005,742	0.08%	1,687,012	1,874,999	Y	1,949,893	1,687,012	1,874,999
1	Mariposa	1,268,860	0.05%	951,893	1,250,000	Y	1,048,824	951,893	1,048,824
1	Modoc	818,258	0.03%	840,502	875,000	Y	998,487	840,502	875,000
1	Mono	1,977,044	0.08%	1,315,710	1,874,999	Y	1,405,267	1,315,710	1,405,267
1	Sierra	339,119	0.01%	476,958	750,000	Y	604,848	476,958	750,000
1	Trinity	1,461,014	0.06%	1,050,415	1,250,000	Y	1,137,087	1,050,415	1,137,087
1	Glenn	2,350,509	0.10%	1,841,335	1,874,999	Y	2,047,219	1,841,335	1,874,999
4	Alameda	88,359,612	3.64%	71,045,654	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Amador	2,738,605	0.11%	2,351,615	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Butte	13,261,312	0.55%	8,293,088	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Calaveras	2,726,378	0.11%	2,016,790	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Contra Costa	55,680,843	2.30%	36,552,543	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Del Norte	3,562,408	0.15%	2,376,944	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	El Dorado	9,349,259	0.39%	6,398,459	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Fresno	63,521,412	2.62%	39,131,424	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Humboldt	7,587,268	0.31%	5,387,287	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Imperial	11,681,402	0.48%	7,126,506	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Kern	68,772,633	2.84%	35,868,992	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Kings	9,041,542	0.37%	5,476,928	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Lake	3,848,078	0.16%	2,984,059	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Lassen	2,785,749	0.11%	1,998,245	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Los Angeles	740,843,971	30.56%	451,639,923	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Madera	9,811,615	0.40%	6,509,221	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Marin	13,804,014	0.57%	12,722,884	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Mendocino	6,396,356	0.26%	4,684,344	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Merced	17,792,806	0.73%	10,594,849	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Monterey	22,985,951	0.95%	14,636,508	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Napa	8,229,667	0.34%	6,351,841	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Nevada	5,948,648	0.25%	4,119,649	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Orange	172,104,479	7.10%	129,187,310	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Placer	20,967,595	0.86%	12,803,688	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Plumas	1,432,034	0.06%	1,383,209	1,250,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Riverside	122,184,895	5.04%	69,465,378	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Sacramento	100,721,502	4.15%	67,913,846	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	San Benito	3,042,492	0.13%	2,513,938	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Bernardino	137,869,624	5.69%	75,099,479	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Diego	169,121,455	6.98%	127,608,282	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Francisco	64,153,264	2.65%	54,602,532	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Joaquin	44,271,294	1.83%	26,738,213	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	San Luis Obispo	18,501,624	0.76%	11,898,959	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Mateo	43,796,548	1.81%	31,836,617	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Santa Barbara	25,711,043	1.06%	19,277,200	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Santa Clara	93,240,124	3.85%	74,812,115	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Santa Cruz	15,485,876	0.64%	10,444,264	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Shasta	12,820,506	0.53%	8,492,365	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Siskiyou	3,026,276	0.12%	3,094,410	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Solano	28,468,850	1.17%	17,870,937	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Sonoma	32,588,957	1.34%	20,953,689	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Stanislaus	32,800,366	1.35%	18,265,330	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Sutter	6,575,894	0.27%	3,970,681	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tehama	4,925,688	0.20%	3,216,228	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Tulare	22,711,203	0.94%	13,943,830	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tuolumne	3,561,890	0.15%	2,701,376	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Ventura	46,915,300	1.94%	28,182,305	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yolo	11,431,084	0.47%	7,220,915	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yuba	4,887,940	0.20%	3,436,521	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2,424,512,269</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,595,275,598</b>					<b>11,266,780</b>

### Prior-Year WAFM Allocation

	2014-15 Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Prior-Year Adjusted Allocation
<b>Court</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7 (Sum 1:6)</b>
Alameda	74,596,084	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	101,575	424,792	115,195	<b>70,100,897</b>
Alpine	557,203	-	-	83	2,034	49	<b>559,370</b>
Amador	2,127,503	-	-	2,565	11,006	733	<b>2,141,806</b>
Butte	8,295,068	(467,145)	(291,613)	14,608	59,332	15,194	<b>7,625,444</b>
Calaveras	1,990,912	-	-	3,074	18,652	967	<b>2,013,605</b>
Colusa	1,394,107	-	-	1,447	13,708	378	<b>1,409,640</b>
Contra Costa	35,800,452	-	(1,705,774)	69,231	218,186	76,248	<b>34,458,343</b>
Del Norte	2,394,693	-	(126,942)	1,964	11,208	535	<b>2,281,457</b>
El Dorado	6,085,477	-	(57,081)	11,851	54,374	4,059	<b>6,098,679</b>
Fresno	37,046,510	-	(1,032,025)	60,497	181,080	66,289	<b>36,322,351</b>
Glenn	1,849,123	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	573	<b>1,861,108</b>
Humboldt	5,314,693	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,913	48,160	8,040	<b>5,062,000</b>
Imperial	7,154,288	(420,479)	(180,405)	11,204	67,678	10,523	<b>6,642,808</b>
Inyo	1,969,693	(186,658)	(42,314)	1,245	30,402	262	<b>1,772,630</b>
Kern	33,139,304	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	52,450	277,328	59,874	<b>31,712,936</b>
Kings	5,564,775	(421,918)	(181,060)	9,935	57,026	7,908	<b>5,036,666</b>
Lake	3,112,054	(196,493)	(56,758)	4,311	20,328	1,522	<b>2,884,964</b>
Lassen	2,229,899	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	522	<b>1,959,125</b>
Los Angeles	448,848,141	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	689,065	3,144,530	977,472	<b>412,606,474</b>
Madera	6,474,572	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	2,893	<b>6,158,273</b>
Marin	12,998,611	(9,625)	(391,957)	17,038	114,766	18,155	<b>12,746,989</b>
Mariposa	976,424	-	(28,406)	1,225	3,904	329	<b>953,476</b>
Mendocino	4,747,695	(299,349)	-	6,083	30,068	5,209	<b>4,489,706</b>
Merced	9,983,153	-	(250,840)	16,595	55,652	14,527	<b>9,819,087</b>
Modoc	964,805	(789)	(63,471)	662	6,134	375	<b>907,715</b>
Mono	1,296,190	(24,156)	(8,201)	914	12,446	323	<b>1,277,516</b>
Monterey	14,775,341	(870,000)	(333,656)	28,573	183,464	24,904	<b>13,808,625</b>
Napa	6,682,595	(295,552)	(287,148)	9,042	30,550	3,144	<b>6,142,631</b>
Nevada	4,574,716	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,730	49,946	6,564	<b>3,912,480</b>
Orange	128,918,098	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	206,630	923,882	268,656	<b>124,253,645</b>
Placer	12,701,553	-	(933,901)	21,287	77,378	26,853	<b>11,893,169</b>
Plumas	1,463,246	-	-	1,442	9,206	356	<b>1,474,251</b>

	2014-15 Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Prior-Year Adjusted Allocation
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Sum 1:6)
Riverside	66,201,310	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	131,371	532,226	62,703	<b>62,113,339</b>
Sacramento	67,434,475	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	93,189	340,254	175,080	<b>64,354,121</b>
San Benito	2,561,386	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,233	<b>2,581,194</b>
San Bernardino	73,411,896	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	133,960	435,474	181,146	<b>67,906,320</b>
San Diego	128,331,796	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	206,259	718,422	246,860	<b>124,088,844</b>
San Francisco	54,682,503	-	(2,582,976)	53,715	272,528	86,214	<b>52,511,985</b>
San Joaquin	26,159,995	(287,747)	(779,859)	44,944	201,698	50,156	<b>25,389,188</b>
San Luis Obispo	11,748,261	(241,676)	(673,831)	17,704	130,020	17,902	<b>10,998,380</b>
San Mateo	31,962,776	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	48,700	329,518	15,239	<b>30,433,712</b>
Santa Barbara	19,841,104	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	28,356	162,858	27,529	<b>18,547,328</b>
Santa Clara	75,567,248	-	(1,833,360)	119,260	452,782	109,914	<b>74,415,844</b>
Santa Cruz	10,200,849	-	(424,668)	17,644	113,210	14,656	<b>9,921,691</b>
Shasta	10,431,955	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	12,206	44,394	4,435	<b>7,777,191</b>
Sierra	547,720	-	-	235	1,830	76	<b>549,862</b>
Siskiyou	3,163,162	-	(103,923)	3,104	37,000	966	<b>3,100,308</b>
Solano	17,594,515	(435,400)	(535,433)	28,439	119,364	34,831	<b>16,806,315</b>
Sonoma	20,613,759	(440,000)	(479,410)	32,278	119,004	36,705	<b>19,882,335</b>
Stanislaus	17,262,981	(9,326)	(427,578)	34,594	88,718	36,236	<b>16,985,625</b>
Sutter	3,850,216	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,077	<b>3,648,754</b>
Tehama	2,983,348	-	(5,472)	4,138	28,100	1,362	<b>3,011,477</b>
Trinity	1,475,160	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	573	<b>1,033,716</b>
Tulare	13,437,777	(15,576)	(679,043)	28,289	204,932	27,184	<b>13,003,562</b>
Tuolumne	2,856,690	(220,516)	(30,986)	3,916	16,642	1,043	<b>2,626,790</b>
Ventura	27,992,390	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	54,971	205,304	60,255	<b>26,022,064</b>
Yolo	7,852,242	(582,889)	(461,445)	12,802	48,556	11,098	<b>6,880,364</b>
Yuba	3,352,440	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,670	<b>3,242,025</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,587,544,931</b>	<b>(40,983,089)</b>	<b>(64,674,907)</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>10,907,494</b>	<b>2,925,771</b>	<b>1,498,220,199</b>

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

## Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor

	2014-15 Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Current-Year Adjusted Allocation	Estimated WAFM 14-15 Adjustment	Total Allocation for FY 14-15 (Prior to implementing funding floor)	Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Sum 1:6)	8	9	10	11	12	13
Alameda	75,034,437	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	101,575	424,792	115,195	70,539,250	506,404	71,045,654	N/A	-	4.48%	(53,448)
Alpine	555,276	-	-	83	2,034	49	557,443	(73,967)	483,476	750,000	266,524	0.00%	-
Amador	2,347,480	-	-	2,565	11,006	733	2,361,784	(10,168)	2,351,615	N/A	-	0.15%	(1,769)
Butte	8,352,736	(467,145)	(291,613)	14,608	59,332	15,194	7,683,112	609,976	8,293,088	N/A	-	0.52%	(6,239)
Calaveras	1,975,789	-	-	3,074	18,652	967	1,998,482	18,308	2,016,790	N/A	-	0.13%	(1,517)
Colusa	1,398,205	-	-	1,447	13,708	378	1,413,737	13,188	1,426,926	1,550,604	123,678	0.00%	-
Contra Costa	36,053,321	-	(1,705,774)	69,231	218,186	76,248	34,711,212	1,841,330	36,552,543	N/A	-	2.31%	(27,499)
Del Norte	2,375,899	-	(126,942)	1,964	11,208	535	2,262,664	114,280	2,376,944	N/A	-	0.15%	(1,788)
El Dorado	6,121,368	-	(57,081)	11,851	54,374	4,059	6,134,570	263,889	6,398,459	N/A	-	0.40%	(4,814)
Fresno	37,065,642	-	(1,032,025)	60,497	181,080	66,289	36,341,482	2,789,941	39,131,424	N/A	-	2.47%	(29,439)
Glenn	1,841,289	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	573	1,853,274	(11,939)	1,841,335	1,874,999	33,664	0.00%	-
Humboldt	5,363,768	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,913	48,160	8,040	5,111,075	276,212	5,387,287	N/A	-	0.34%	(4,053)
Imperial	7,119,467	(420,479)	(180,405)	11,204	67,678	10,523	6,607,987	518,519	7,126,506	N/A	-	0.45%	(5,361)
Inyo	1,946,770	(186,658)	(42,314)	1,245	30,402	262	1,749,707	(62,695)	1,687,012	1,874,999	187,988	0.00%	-
Kern	33,042,895	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	52,450	277,328	59,874	31,616,527	4,252,465	35,868,992	N/A	-	2.26%	(26,984)
Kings	5,579,201	(421,918)	(181,060)	9,935	57,026	7,908	5,051,092	425,836	5,476,928	N/A	-	0.35%	(4,120)
Lake	3,115,591	(196,493)	(56,758)	4,311	20,328	1,522	2,888,501	95,557	2,984,059	N/A	-	0.19%	(2,245)
Lassen	2,228,657	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	522	1,957,883	40,363	1,998,245	N/A	-	0.13%	(1,503)
Los Angeles	452,242,208	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	689,065	3,144,530	977,472	416,000,541	35,639,382	451,639,923	N/A	-	28.49%	(339,770)
Madera	6,469,858	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	2,893	6,153,559	355,661	6,509,221	N/A	-	0.41%	(4,897)
Marin	13,033,811	(9,625)	(391,957)	17,038	114,766	18,155	12,782,189	(59,305)	12,722,884	N/A	-	0.80%	(9,571)
Mariposa	973,111	-	(28,406)	1,225	3,904	329	950,163	1,730	951,893	1,048,824	96,930	0.00%	-
Mendocino	4,813,002	(299,349)	-	6,083	30,068	5,209	4,555,014	129,330	4,684,344	N/A	-	0.30%	(3,524)
Merced	10,085,876	-	(250,840)	16,595	55,652	14,527	9,921,810	673,039	10,594,849	N/A	-	0.67%	(7,971)
Modoc	966,954	(789)	(63,471)	662	6,134	375	909,864	(69,362)	840,502	875,000	34,497	0.00%	-
Mono	1,274,774	(24,156)	(8,201)	914	12,446	323	1,256,100	59,610	1,315,710	1,405,267	89,557	0.00%	-
Monterey	14,855,300	(870,000)	(333,656)	28,573	183,464	24,904	13,888,585	747,923	14,636,508	N/A	-	0.92%	(11,011)
Napa	6,750,893	(295,552)	(287,148)	9,042	30,550	3,144	6,210,929	140,912	6,351,841	N/A	-	0.40%	(4,779)
Nevada	4,590,696	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,730	49,946	6,564	3,928,460	191,189	4,119,649	N/A	-	0.26%	(3,099)
Orange	130,355,556	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	206,630	923,882	268,656	125,691,103	3,496,207	129,187,310	N/A	-	8.15%	(97,188)
Placer	12,790,100	-	(933,901)	21,287	77,378	26,853	11,981,716	821,972	12,803,688	N/A	-	0.81%	(9,632)
Plumas	1,467,525	-	-	1,442	9,206	356	1,478,529	(95,320)	1,383,209	N/A	-	0.09%	(1,041)
Riverside	67,495,860	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	131,371	532,226	62,703	63,407,889	6,057,489	69,465,378	N/A	-	4.38%	(52,259)
Sacramento	68,147,369	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	93,189	340,254	175,080	65,067,015	2,846,831	67,913,846	N/A	-	4.28%	(51,092)
San Benito	2,568,972	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,233	2,588,781	(74,843)	2,513,938	N/A	-	0.16%	(1,891)
San Bernardino	73,687,975	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	133,960	435,474	181,146	68,182,399	6,917,080	75,099,479	N/A	-	4.74%	(56,498)
San Diego	128,808,903	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	206,259	718,422	246,860	124,565,952	3,042,330	127,608,282	N/A	-	8.05%	(96,000)
San Francisco	56,172,698	-	(2,582,976)	53,715	272,528	86,214	54,002,179	600,353	54,602,532	N/A	-	3.44%	(41,078)
San Joaquin	25,921,374	(287,747)	(779,859)	44,944	201,698	50,156	25,150,567	1,587,646	26,738,213	N/A	-	1.69%	(20,115)
San Luis Obispo	11,829,526	(241,676)	(673,831)	17,704	130,020	17,902	11,079,645	819,314	11,898,959	N/A	-	0.75%	(8,952)
San Mateo	32,331,161	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	48,700	329,518	15,239	30,802,097	1,034,520	31,836,617	N/A	-	2.01%	(23,951)

	2014-15 Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment <sup>1</sup>	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Current-Year Adjusted Allocation	Estimated WAFM 14-15 Adjustment	Total Allocation for FY 14-15 (Prior to implementing funding floor)
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Sum 1:6)	8	9
Santa Barbara	19,980,343	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	28,356	162,858	27,529	<b>18,686,567</b>	590,633	<b>19,277,200</b>
Santa Clara	75,243,865	-	(1,833,360)	119,260	452,782	109,914	<b>74,092,461</b>	719,654	<b>74,812,115</b>
Santa Cruz	10,173,623	-	(424,668)	17,644	113,210	14,656	<b>9,894,465</b>	549,799	<b>10,444,264</b>
Shasta	10,689,364	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	12,206	44,394	4,435	<b>8,034,600</b>	457,766	<b>8,492,365</b>
Sierra	547,684	-	-	235	1,830	76	<b>549,825</b>	(72,867)	<b>476,958</b>
Siskiyou	3,186,739	-	(103,923)	3,104	37,000	966	<b>3,123,885</b>	(29,475)	<b>3,094,410</b>
Solano	17,741,892	(435,400)	(535,433)	28,439	119,364	34,831	<b>16,953,692</b>	917,245	<b>17,870,937</b>
Sonoma	20,624,694	(440,000)	(479,410)	32,278	119,004	36,705	<b>19,893,270</b>	1,060,419	<b>20,953,689</b>
Stanislaus	17,050,363	(9,326)	(427,578)	34,594	88,718	36,236	<b>16,773,007</b>	1,492,323	<b>18,265,330</b>
Sutter	3,894,525	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,077	<b>3,693,063</b>	277,618	<b>3,970,681</b>
Tehama	2,990,236	-	(5,472)	4,138	28,100	1,362	<b>3,018,364</b>	197,864	<b>3,216,228</b>
Trinity	1,477,889	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	573	<b>1,036,445</b>	13,969	<b>1,050,415</b>
Tulare	13,417,229	(15,576)	(679,043)	28,289	204,932	27,184	<b>12,983,014</b>	960,816	<b>13,943,830</b>
Tuolumne	2,872,572	(220,516)	(30,986)	3,916	16,642	1,043	<b>2,642,671</b>	58,705	<b>2,701,376</b>
Ventura	28,099,601	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	54,971	205,304	60,255	<b>26,129,274</b>	2,053,031	<b>28,182,305</b>
Yolo	7,808,556	(582,889)	(461,445)	12,802	48,556	11,098	<b>6,836,678</b>	384,237	<b>7,220,915</b>
Yuba	3,349,862	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,670	<b>3,239,448</b>	197,074	<b>3,436,521</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,598,300,330</b>	<b>(40,983,089)</b>	<b>(64,674,907)</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>10,907,494</b>	<b>2,925,771</b>	<b>1,508,975,598</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>1,595,275,598</b>

Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
10	11	12	13
N/A	-	1.22%	(14,502)
N/A	-	4.72%	(56,281)
N/A	-	0.66%	(7,857)
N/A	-	0.54%	(6,389)
750,000	273,042	0.00%	-
N/A	-	0.20%	(2,328)
N/A	-	1.13%	(13,444)
N/A	-	1.32%	(15,764)
N/A	-	1.15%	(13,741)
N/A	-	0.25%	(2,987)
N/A	-	0.20%	(2,420)
1,137,087	86,673	0.00%	-
N/A	-	0.88%	(10,490)
N/A	-	0.17%	(2,032)
N/A	-	1.78%	(21,202)
N/A	-	0.46%	(5,432)
N/A	-	0.22%	(2,585)
<b>11,266,780</b>	<b>1,192,553</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>(1,192,553)</b>

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

## FUNDING THE BLUEPRINT: 2014-15 to 2016-17 (revised 5/29/14)

### Reinvestment

	\$150 m from 11-12	\$125 m from 12-13			WAFM Shortfall	\$18.5m Other Operational Considerations	Less \$3.025m already provided in 2013 Budget Act	Net Support Need	Net Construction Need
Supreme Court	\$ 285,000	\$ 514,000				\$ 4,971,000	(\$500,000)	\$ 5,270,000	
Courts of Appeal	1,265,000	2,163,000				11,666,000	(2,375,000)	12,719,000	
Trial Courts <sup>1</sup>					\$ 699,776,000			699,776,000	
JC/AOC	3,672,000	1,063,000	\$ 5,000,000					9,735,000	
Facility Program	77,000	40,000	5,000,000	\$ 50,000,000				5,117,000	\$ 50,000,000
HCRC	291,000	220,000				1,870,000	(150,000)	2,231,000	
<b>Total Reinvestment</b>	<b>\$ 5,590,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 10,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 699,776,000</b>	<b>\$ 18,507,000</b>	<b>(\$3,025,000)</b>	<b>\$ 734,848,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>
									<b>\$ 784,848,000</b>

Total Reinvestment <sup>2</sup>	3-year Implementation Plan		
	14-15	15-16	16-17
	<b>\$ 294,951,000</b>	<b>\$ 539,902,000</b>	<b>\$ 784,849,000</b>

Other Critical Funding Needs (General Fund Only)			
<b>Trial Court Employee Costs<sup>3,4</sup></b>	\$ 96,286,000	\$ 96,286,000	\$ 96,286,000
<b>Trial Court Judgeships</b>	82,643,000	45,479,000	45,479,000
<b>Court Facilities</b>	35,799,000	35,799,000	35,799,000
<b>Dependency Counsel</b>	33,100,000	33,100,000	33,100,000
<b>State Judicial Employee Costs<sup>4</sup></b>	6,292,000	6,292,000	6,292,000
<b>Appellate Court Justices</b>	2,327,000	2,125,000	2,125,000
<b>Habeas Representation</b>	1,989,000	1,989,000	1,989,000
<b>Supreme Court Workload</b>	913,000	913,000	913,000
<b>Total Critical Funding Needs</b>	<b>\$ 259,349,000</b>	<b>\$ 221,983,000</b>	<b>\$ 221,983,000</b>

Total Reinvestment and Other Critical Funding Needs - 3-year Implementation			
	<b>\$ 554,300,000</b>	<b>\$ 761,885,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,006,832,000</b>
Supreme Court	3,161,000	4,918,000	6,674,000
Courts of Appeal	9,020,000	13,058,000	17,297,000
Trial Courts	413,824,000	609,919,000	843,177,000
JC/AOC	4,342,000	7,587,000	10,832,000
Facility Program	85,592,000	87,298,000	89,003,000
HCRC	2,832,000	3,576,000	4,320,000
Judicial Branch Salaries	35,529,000	35,529,000	35,529,000

**DRAFT -**  
**pending final 2014-15**  
**WAFM Computation**

<sup>1</sup> The actual combined reductions for the trial courts in 2011-12, totaling \$144.4 million, and 2012-13, totaling \$61 million, are deleted here since the WAFM calculation of \$699,776,000 is included.

<sup>2</sup> Included in these amounts is \$4.2 million General Fund (plus \$1 million other funds) needed to eliminate furloughs at the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/AOC, and HCRC.

<sup>3</sup> \$29.3 m of trial court benefit costs was funded from the Trial Court Trust Fund in 2013-14 on a one-time basis, as the TCTF does not have sufficient revenues to fund these costs on an ongoing basis

<sup>4</sup> These figures do not include any cost increases in future years.

**Item 3**  
**Benefits Funding Allocation**  
**(Discussion Item)**

The Judicial Council submitted a Budget Change Proposal (BCP) for consideration in the Governor's January budget proposal for the fiscal year 2014–2015 requesting \$64.8 million, based on confirmed, if known at the time, and estimated employer contribution rates and amounts for retirement, health, and retiree health benefits (see column A of Attachment 3B). Based on confirmed rates contribution and amounts as of May 23, 2014, the statewide cost change is \$64.4 million (see column B of Attachment 3B). About \$2.7 million of the \$64.8 million BCP amount is related to court interpreters (see Attachment 3C). Per Judicial Council policy, this funding would not be allocated to court unless the Trial Court Trust Fund Program 45.10 appropriation, which reimburses courts for staff interpreter retirement and health costs, is insufficient to reimburse courts for all eligible court interpreter costs.

While the Governor's May Revision budget proposal includes funding for the entire request of \$64.8 million, the proposal simultaneously reduces the amount of funding by \$22 million, the amount the DOF estimates is subsidies that courts provide toward the share of employee retirement contributions. Attachment 3B (column C) provides the estimated amount for each court.

Attachments

3B – Benefit Cost Increases for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 and the Department of Finance  
Estimated Employee Subsidy

3C – Trial Court Benefits Budget Change Proposal for Budget Year 2014-2015

## Benefit Cost Increases for 2012-2013 and 2013-2014 and the Department of Finance Estimated Employee Subsidy

Court	2012-13 and 2013-14 Benefit Cost Increase		DOF Estimate of Employee Subsidy
	BCP Request	Based on Confirmed Rates and Contributions (as of May 23, 2014)	
	A	B	C
Alameda	2,481,342	2,478,076	
Alpine	9,333	9,334	
Amador	342,973	342,973	112,195
Butte	236,868	236,868	159,578
Calaveras	68,405	68,405	115,529
Colusa	23,919	23,919	51,247
Contra Costa	1,810,247	1,566,375	631,129
Del Norte	68,299	68,299	114,094
El Dorado	91,204	29,284	
Fresno	1,449,155	1,443,065	
Glenn	35,960	35,960	74,491
Humboldt	205,112	205,112	
Imperial	319,254	322,904	
Inyo	48,932	48,932	69,346
Kern	859,234	859,234	606,400
Kings	33,089	33,089	
Lake	4,780	4,780	102,976
Lassen	8,339	8,339	51,826
Los Angeles	18,393,663	19,182,588	
Madera	216,673	73,021	
Marin	574,663	554,559	326,573
Mariposa	4,803	5,321	39,738
Mendocino	480,047	480,047	5,729
Merced	603,414	489,945	
Modoc	5,296	5,296	38,111
Mono	16,922	16,922	
Monterey	486,534	403,681	
Napa	284,175	283,403	13,141
Nevada	179,790	179,790	210,404
Orange	8,239,993	8,978,896	
Placer	509,629	428,653	
Plumas	7,045	8,989	
Riverside	3,164,529	2,545,489	3,659,654
Sacramento	3,844,551	3,571,333	
San Benito	25,173	25,173	44,351
San Bernardino	2,107,269	2,106,997	3,628,533
San Diego	6,429,140	6,423,404	7,125,310
San Francisco	2,356,210	2,280,504	
San Joaquin	823,453	823,453	
San Luis Obispo	187,030	187,030	791,851
San Mateo	932,417	944,893	409,182
Santa Barbara	192,823	192,823	
Santa Clara	1,271,482	1,271,482	2,847,883
Santa Cruz	239,630	242,430	10,638
Shasta	338,274	274,996	32,504
Sierra	14,289	13,363	17,744
Siskiyou	129,556	88,816	2,660
Solano	885,638	752,795	512,996
Sonoma	979,591	979,591	
Stanislaus	1,240,683	1,240,681	
Sutter	111,140	112,251	139,541
Tehama	37,428	37,162	
Trinity	29,858	29,858	
Tulare	172,706	161,964	
Tuolumne	28,631	28,768	
Ventura	826,446	826,078	
Yolo	256,710	256,710	186,905
Yuba	98,326	98,968	
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,822,074</b>	<b>64,393,070</b>	<b>22,132,259</b>

Court	All Employees Except Court Interpreters		Court Interpreters <sup>1</sup>		Total
	FY 2012-13	Full Year FY 2013-14 <sup>2</sup>	FY 2012-13	Full Year FY 2013-14 <sup>2</sup>	
Alameda	1,117,440	1,290,605	37,380	35,916	2,481,342
Alpine	9,681	(348)	-	-	9,333
Amador	16,119	326,854	-	-	342,973
Butte	95,367	141,500	-	-	236,868
Calaveras	59,318	9,087	-	-	68,405
Colusa	11,356	12,563	-	-	23,919
Contra Costa	882,394	882,095	19,353	26,405	1,810,247
Del Norte	62,921	5,379	-	-	68,299
El Dorado	21,412	67,281	187	2,324	91,204
Fresno	876,146	509,558	37,197	26,254	1,449,155
Glenn	24,075	11,885	-	-	35,960
Humboldt	83,444	121,668	-	-	205,112
Imperial	230,012	72,103	15,537	1,603	319,254
Inyo	54,537	(5,606)	-	-	48,932
Kern	629,057	195,372	26,867	7,937	859,234
Kings	6,952	26,137	-	-	33,089
Lake	(449)	5,229	-	-	4,780
Lassen	4,593	3,746	-	-	8,339
Los Angeles	7,790,986	9,521,161	420,395	661,121	18,393,663
Madera	132,987	73,062	5,853	4,771	216,673
Marin	324,291	232,126	11,518	6,728	574,663
Mariposa	6,416	(1,613)	-	-	4,803
Mendocino	302,262	170,077	3,856	3,851	480,047
Merced	269,194	306,456	12,947	14,816	603,414
Modoc	1,273	4,023	-	-	5,296
Mono	32,349	(15,427)	-	-	16,922
Monterey	227,572	248,423	3,169	7,370	486,534
Napa	107,676	164,695	5,597	6,207	284,175
Nevada	100,179	79,611	-	-	179,790
Orange	3,671,441	4,236,079	87,512	244,961	8,239,993
Placer	235,723	270,415	880	2,611	509,629
Plumas	369	6,676	-	-	7,045
Riverside	685,149	2,379,015	27,227	73,138	3,164,529
Sacramento	1,673,778	2,020,296	68,375	82,102	3,844,551
San Benito	8,678	16,496	-	-	25,173
San Bernardino	1,011,776	981,558	56,043	57,892	2,107,269
San Diego	3,517,207	2,648,152	151,658	112,122	6,429,140
San Francisco	590,841	1,715,672	17,875	31,822	2,356,210
San Joaquin	756,034	44,815	17,848	4,756	823,453
San Luis Obispo	36,773	145,926	915	3,416	187,030
San Mateo	211,070	685,806	8,342	27,198	932,417
Santa Barbara	(21,564)	203,875	(297)	10,810	192,823
Santa Clara	394,836	838,818	11,597	26,232	1,271,482
Santa Cruz	173,681	54,148	6,477	5,325	239,630
Shasta	(39,570)	377,843	-	-	338,274
Sierra	9,268	5,021	-	-	14,289
Siskiyou	59,858	69,698	-	-	129,556
Solano	417,276	456,690	5,672	5,999	885,638
Sonoma	584,741	337,242	24,917	32,691	979,591
Stanislaus	1,003,375	220,553	12,732	4,024	1,240,683
Sutter	24,759	82,145	602	3,633	111,140
Tehama	17,294	20,134	-	-	37,428
Trinity	16,561	13,297	-	-	29,858
Tulare	127,031	37,783	5,323	2,569	172,706
Tuolumne	2,616	26,014	-	-	28,631
Ventura	416,492	394,092	8,681	7,181	826,446
Yolo	206,373	45,433	4,018	886	256,710
Yuba	66,104	32,222	-	-	98,326
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,337,532</b>	<b>32,823,617</b>	<b>1,116,252</b>	<b>1,544,672</b>	<b>64,822,074</b>

1. Not distributed to courts unless TCTF Program 45.45 appropriation is insufficient to cover eligible costs.

2. As of 5/22/2014, 8 court's amount is not based on final contribution rates or amounts.

**Item 4**  
**Addressing Projected FY 2014–2015 IMF Negative Fund Balance**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

Given the FY 2014–2015 allocation of \$72.1 million approved by the council in April 2014 (excluding the V2/V3 program allocations) and assuming the Governor’s proposal to continue the transfer of \$20 million from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (IMF) to the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) will be implemented, the projected IMF fund balance will be at negative \$8.3 million by the end of FY 2014–2015 (see 4B, row 23, column C).

**Previous Council Action**

At its April 24, 2014 meeting, the council approved discontinuing the \$20 million transfer from the IMF to the TCTF and transferring V2 and V3 program costs from the TCTF to the IMF. However, the Governor’s May Revise Budget continues this transfer. Because this is not an issue that the legislature is addressing, it is almost guaranteed that \$20 million will continue to be transferred to the TCTF. In addition, the council approved FY 2014–2015 allocations, totaling \$78.4 million, from the IMF, which includes \$6.3 million for V2 and V3 case management system program costs (see Attachment 4B, row 19, column B).

**Subcommittee Meeting**

The Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee adopted their recommendations for addressing a projected FY 2014–2015 IMF negative balance of \$8.3 million at a meeting held by conference call on May 27, 2014. The following members were present: Sherri R. Carter, Judge Rene Chouteau, Shawn Landry, Michael Planet, Brian Taylor, Judge Robert Trentacosta, Christina Volkens, Judge David Wesley, and David Yamasaki. The following members were absent: Judge Don Clay, Judge Lloyd Hicks, Judge Elizabeth Johnson, and Judge Thomas DeSantos.

**Recommendations**

The subcommittee is recommending that the TCBAC adopt the 3 recommendations outlined below. If adopted, AOC divisions will provide recommended IMF 2014–2015 allocations to the subcommittee sometime in June 2014 and the subcommittee will then make recommendations for the TCBAC’s consideration at its July 2014 meeting.

**Recommendation 1 – Retain \$6.3 million allocation for the V2 and V3 programs in the TCTF**

This recommendation recognizes that the shifting of costs for the V2 and V3 programs from the TCTF to the IMF was premised on the simultaneous discontinuing of the \$20 million transfer of revenues from the IMF to the TCTF. Since the Governor did not adopt the council’s proposal to discontinue the \$20 million transfer, the V2 and V3 allocation should remain in the TCTF. In addition, this recommendation would reduce the projected negative fund balance of the IMF

from \$14.6 million to \$8.3 million, but would increase the projected TCTF negative fund balance by \$6.3 million (see Attachment 4B, row 23, column C).

Recommendation 2 – Exempt Workers' Compensation Reserve allocation from the reduction

The allocation of \$1.231 million is the estimated cost of settling workers' compensation tail claims with two counties (see 4C, row 58, column B). The settlement amount is non-reducible and must be paid.

Recommendation 3 – Implement an 11.7% allocation reduction at the AOC division level and request the 3 divisions to recommend how the reduction should be allocated to the programs and projects managed by the divisions

Divisions will be asked to consult relevant advisory committees and stakeholders when developing their recommendations. Assuming recommendations 1 and 2 are adopted, an 11.7% reduction at the division level for a total \$8.3 million reduction will result in a projected zero fund balance in the IMF by the end FY 2014–2015 (see 4C, row 80, column D).

The subcommittee considered a few other options: 1) an across-the-board allocation reduction to every single project and program, 2) an allocation reduction at the AOC office level and request each office to recommend how the reduction should be allocated across the projects and programs that they manage, and 3) move costs that benefit all courts and have a cost allocation methodology established to the TCTF and have courts reimburse the TCTF.

## State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund - Fund Condition Statement

Line No.	Description	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15			
		Judicial Council Approved Allocation	Judicial Council Approved Allocation (On 4/24/2014)	Countinuing \$20M Transfer from the IMF to the TCTF	R/E Subc. Recommended 11.7% Reduction	R/E Subc. Recommended Allocation (On 5/27/2014)
		A	B	C	D	E
1	Beginning Balance	44,827,741	18,470,467	18,470,467	-	18,470,467
2	<i>Prior-Year Adjustments</i>					
3	Liquidation of Prior-Year Encumbrances and Adjustment for Revenue and Expenditure Accruals	-	-	-	-	-
4	<b>Adjusted Beginning Balance</b>	<b>44,827,741</b>	<b>18,470,467</b>	<b>18,470,467</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,470,467</b>
5	<i>Revenues</i>					
6	50/50 Excess Fines Split Revenue	27,946,000	25,324,600	25,324,600	-	25,324,600
7	2% Automation Fund Revenue	15,242,700	14,845,200	14,845,200	-	14,845,200
8	Jury Instructions Royalties	445,400	445,400	445,400	-	445,400
9	Interest from SMIF	135,000	135,000	135,000	-	135,000
10	Other Revenues/SCO Adjustments	-	-	3,062	-	3,062
11	<i>Transfers</i>					
12	From State General Fund	38,709,000	38,709,000	38,709,000	-	38,709,000
13	To Trial Court Trust Fund	(20,000,000)	-	(20,000,000)	-	(20,000,000)
14	To TCTF (GC 77209(k))	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)	-	(13,397,000)
15	To TCTF (Improvement Fund AOC staff savings)	(594,000)	(594,000)	(594,000)	-	(594,000)
16	<b>Net Revenue/Transfers</b>	<b>48,487,100</b>	<b>65,468,200</b>	<b>45,471,262</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,471,262</b>
17	<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>93,314,841</b>	<b>83,938,667</b>	<b>63,941,729</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63,941,729</b>
18	<b>Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocation</b>					
19	Program and Project Expenditure/Encumbrance/Allocation	74,681,480	78,372,200	72,066,600	(8,287,765)	70,084,435
20	Less: V2 & V3 Costs Staying in TCTF	-	-	-	(6,305,600)	(6,305,600)
21	Less: Pro Rata	162,894	162,894	162,894	162,894	162,894
22	<b>Total Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocation</b>	<b>74,844,374</b>	<b>78,535,094</b>	<b>72,229,494</b>	<b>(14,430,471)</b>	<b>63,941,729</b>
23	<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>18,470,467</b>	<b>5,403,573</b>	<b>(8,287,765)</b>		<b>-</b>
24	Fund Balance (as % of total allocation)	24.7%	6.9%	-11.5%		0.0%
25	Net Revenue/Transfers Over/(Under) Expenditure	(26,357,274)	(13,066,894)	(26,758,232)		(18,470,467)

## IMF Proposed Allocation for FY 2014-15

Line No.	Project and Program Title	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15		
		JC Approved Allocation	JC Approved Allocation on 4/24/2014	% of Total Allocation	R/E Subc. Recommended 11.7% Reduction by Division <sup>1</sup>
		A	B	C	D
1	<b>Judicial and Court Operations Services Division</b>	<b>8,616,000</b>	<b>8,432,600</b>	<b>10.76%</b>	<b>(986,614)</b>
2	Self-represented Litigants Statewide Support	100,000	100,000		
3	Domestic Violence - Family Law Interpreter Program	20,000	20,000		
4	Self-Help Center	5,000,000	5,000,000		
5	Interactive Software - Self-Rep Electronic Forms	60,000	60,000		
6	CFCC Educational Programs	90,000	90,000		
7	CFCC Publications	20,000	20,000		
8	<b>Total, Center for Families, Children and Courts</b>	<b>5,290,000</b>	<b>5,290,000</b>		
9	Orientation for New Trial Court Judges	95,000	121,000		
10	B.E. Witkin Judicial College of CA	160,000	180,000		
11	Primary Assignment Orientation and Overviews	239,000	263,000		
12	Leadership Training - Judicial	50,000	55,000		
13	Judicial Institutes	110,000	150,000		
14	Advanced Education for Experienced Judges	31,000	34,000		
15	Regional and Local Judicial Education Courses	8,000	9,000		
16	<i>Subtotal, Mandated, Essential/Other Education for Judicial Officers</i>	<i>693,000</i>	<i>812,000</i>		
17	Manager and Supervisor Training	31,000	34,000		
18	<i>Subtotal, Essential/Other Education for CEOs, Managers/Supervisors</i>	<i>31,000</i>	<i>34,000</i>		
19	Court Personnel Institutes	120,000	132,000		
20	Regional and Local Court Staff Education Courses	10,000	11,000		
21	<i>Subtotal, Essential and Other Education for Court Personnel</i>	<i>130,000</i>	<i>143,000</i>		
22	Trial Court Faculty - Statewide Education Program	236,000	249,000		
23	Faculty Development	25,000	28,000		
24	Curriculum Committee - Statewide Education Plan Development	1,000	1,000		
25	<i>Subtotal, Faculty and Curriculum Development</i>	<i>262,000</i>	<i>278,000</i>		
26	Distance Education - Satellite Broadcast	137,000	137,000		
27	Distance Education - Online Video, Resources, Webinar	10,000	10,000		
28	<i>Subtotal, Distance Learning</i>	<i>147,000</i>	<i>147,000</i>		
29	<b>Total, Office of Education / CJER</b>	<b>1,263,000</b>	<b>1,414,000</b>		
30	Trial Court Security Grants	1,200,000	1,200,000		
31	Trial Court Performance Measures Study	13,000	13,000		
32	Court Access and Education	331,000	347,600		
33	Court Interpreter Program	140,000	168,000		
34	2015 Language Needs Study (every 5-year)	314,000	-		
35	California Language Access Plan (one-time funding in FY 2013-14)	65,000	-		
36	<b>Total, Court Operations Special Services Office</b>	<b>2,063,000</b>	<b>1,728,600</b>		
37	<b>Judicial Council and Court Leadership Services Division</b>	<b>12,251,200</b>	<b>12,299,700</b>	<b>15.69%</b>	<b>(1,439,065)</b>
38	Litigation Management Program	4,500,000	4,500,000		
39	Judicial Performance Defense Insurance	920,600	966,600		
40	Subscription Costs - Judicial Conduct Reporter	15,600	17,100		
41	Trial Courts Transactional Assistance Program	451,000	451,000		
42	Jury System Improvement Projects	18,000	19,000		
43	Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers	75,000	75,000		
44	Complex Civil Litigation Program	4,001,000	4,001,000		
45	Regional Office Assistance Group (Support)	1,460,000	1,460,000		
46	<b>Total, Legal Services Office</b>	<b>11,441,200</b>	<b>11,489,700</b>		
47	Audit Contract	150,000	150,000		
48	Internal Audit Services (Support)	660,000	660,000		

## IMF Proposed Allocation for FY 2014-15

Line No.	Project and Program Title	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15		
		JC Approved Allocation	JC Approved Allocation on 4/24/2014	% of Total Allocation	R/E Subc. Recommended 11.7% Reduction by Division <sup>1</sup>
		A	B	C	D
49	<i>Total, Internal Audit Services</i>	810,000	810,000		
50	<b>Judicial and Court Administrative Services Division</b>	61,250,180	57,639,900	73.55%	(5,862,086)
51	Contract for OPEB Valuation Report (every 2 years)	600,000	-		
52	Budget Focused Training and Meetings	50,000	50,000		
53	Treasury Services - Cash Management (Support)	238,000	238,000		
54	Trial Court Procurement (Support)	244,000	244,000		
55	Enhanced Collections (Support)	625,000	-		
56	<i>Total, Fiscal Services Office</i>	1,757,000	532,000		
57	Employee Assistance Program for Bench Officers	34,000	-		
58	Workers' Compensation Program Reserve	719,800	1,231,000		
59	Human Resources - Court Investigation	100,000	94,500		
60	Trial Court Labor Relations Academies and Forums	30,000	34,700		
61	<i>Total, Human Resources Services Office</i>	883,800	1,360,200		
62	Telecommunications Support	15,608,480	11,705,000		
63	Judicial Branch Enterprise License and Policy	5,122,800	5,268,500		
64	Interim Case Management Systems	1,650,600	1,246,800		
65	Data Integration	3,906,900	3,903,600		
66	California Courts Technology Center (CCTC)	9,465,100	10,487,200		
67	Jury Management System	600,000	600,000		
68	CLETS Services/Integration	515,200	433,400		
69	CCPOR (ROM)	675,800	585,600		
70	Testing Tools - Enterprise Test Management Suite	582,500	624,300		
71	Uniform Civil Fees	385,000	343,000		
72	Justice Partner Outreach / E-Services	572,000	200,700		
73	Adobe LiveCycle Reader Service Extension (Starting from 2013-14)	129,800	133,700		
74	V2 CMS (new - non-reimbursed costs from TCTF)	2,646,700	647,500		
75	V3 CMS (new - non-reimbursed costs from TCTF)	4,789,200	5,658,100		
76	<i>Total, Information Technology Services Office</i>	46,650,080	41,837,400		
77	Phoenix Financial Services (Including Support)	11,934,300	13,885,300		
78	Judicial Council's Court-Ordered Debt Task Force (New, starting 2013-14)	25,000	25,000		
79	<i>Total, Trial Court Administrative Services Office</i>	11,959,300	13,910,300		
80	<b>Total</b>	82,117,380	78,372,200	100.00%	(8,287,765)

**Note:**

1. At its meeting on 5/27/2014, the Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee of the TCBAC recommended an 11.7% reduction at the AOC division level to the JC approved allocation for FY 2014-15 in order to balance the IMF with assumptions: a) the funding for Workers' Compensation Reserve is exempted from the allocation reduction due to its cost is a liability to pay for the estimated costs of settling the tail claims with two counties; and b) the \$6.3 million V2 and V3 CMS program costs will not be transferred from the TCTF to the IMF.

**Item 5**  
**Allocations for Various Trial Court Costs Reimbursed from the Trial Court Trust Fund**  
**Program 45.10 Expenditure Authority**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

This report provides the recommendation of the Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee regarding the 2014–2015 Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) allocation levels for costs related to court-appointed dependency counsel, jurors, self-help centers, replacement screening stations, and elder abuse. The TCBAC will present its recommendations on these allocations and other recommended TCTF allocations that were adopted by the TCBAC in January 2014 at the council’s June 27, 2014 business meeting.

**Background**Previous TCBAC and Judicial Council Action

In January 2014, the TCBAC approved TCTF Program 30 allocation levels, totaling \$24.130 million for FY 2014–2015. Subsequently at their March 2014 meeting, the TCBAC approved the recommendation to move the allocation for costs of the V2 and V3 case management systems to the IMF in FY 2014–2015, resulting in recommended Program 30 allocations totaling \$14.879 million, for 2014–2015 (see 5B, column D, row 11). The TCBAC’s recommendations to move the allocation for costs of the V2 and V3 case management systems to the IMF and to move the allocation for the costs of the Enhanced Collections program to the TCTF were approved by the council in April 2014. The other Program 30 recommendations have not yet been presented to the Judicial Council. The intent is for the TCBAC to bring the Program 30 allocation recommendations to the council’s June 27, 2014 business meeting.

In April 2014, the council approved removing in 2014–2015 the \$29.4 million allocation for unfunded 2012–2013 benefits costs since there is projected to be insufficient revenues to support the allocation going forward (see 5D, row 14). The only Program 45.10 items to be considered for the council’s June 27, 2014 meeting are the allocations for 5 reimbursement programs (see 5D, rows 25 to 29). Provision 14 of the Budget Act of 2013 required that \$325,000 be allocated by the Judicial Council in order to reimburse the California State Auditor for the costs of trial court audits incurred by the California State Auditor pursuant to Section 19210 of the Public Contract Code (see 5D, row 30). The TCBAC is not being asked to consider this appropriation until the specific appropriated amount for FY 2014–2015 is known. The council has already approved a formula for allocating monies related to the dependency collections program (see 5D, row 30).

### Status of the Trial Court Trust Fund

The Governor did not accept the council's proposal to discontinue the \$20 million transfer from the IMF to the TCTF. Because this is not an issue that the legislature is addressing, it is almost guaranteed that \$20 million will continue to be transferred to the TCTF. Assuming the costs for the V2 and V3 systems remain in the TCTF, the projected 2014–2015 ending fund balance of the TCTF is a negative \$44.4 million (see 5C, column B, row 7). Because about \$9.2 million of that amount are monies that are either statutorily restricted or restricted by the council (mainly savings related to the Program 45.45 court interpreter appropriation), the unrestricted fund balance is a negative \$53.5 million (see 5C, column B, row 11). Assuming that the Governor's proposed \$30.9 million backfill for the continued decline in fee and assessment revenues that support courts' base allocation does not change, the projected shortfall in revenue to support courts' base allocations is \$22.7 million (see 5C, column B, row 19).

### **Subcommittee Recommendation**

At its May 27, 2014 meeting, the subcommittee unanimously approved the recommendation to approve maintaining the 2014–2015 Program 45.10 reimbursement allocations from the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) at the 2013–2014 levels subject to TCBAC review and revision following enactment of the State Budget for 2014–2015 (see 5D, rows 25 to 29).

- court-appointed dependency counsel (\$103.7 million)
- jury (\$16 million)
- self-help centers (\$2.5 million)
- replacement screening stations (\$2.3 million)
- elder abuse (\$332,000)

### **Allocation Items for Reimbursement of Various Trial Court Costs**

#### Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel

For 2013–2014, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) recommended and the council approved that the program's \$103.725 million annual allocation be maintained at the most recent base level for court-appointed counsel in juvenile dependency proceedings. The council allocated one-time augmentations of \$7.1 million in 2010–2011 and \$3.5 million in 2011–2012 to reimburse court expenses in excess of the base level. Total 2013–2014 reimbursements are estimated to be about \$103.7 million. A statewide increase in juvenile dependency filings has increased the demand for dependency representation.

This allocation funds court-appointed dependency counsel, who represent approximately 125,000 parent and child clients in the state. Representation begins at the initial filing of a petition to remove a child from the home, and extends—sometimes for many years—through the processes of reunification, termination of parental rights, adoption, or emancipation of the child.

In juvenile dependency proceedings, the trial court is required by law to appoint counsel for a parent or guardian if the parent desires counsel but is financially unable to afford counsel and the agency has recommended that the child be placed in out-of-home care; and to appoint counsel for a child unless the court finds that the child would not benefit from the appointment of counsel (W&I § 317, CRC 5.660, etc.).

For the twenty courts in the Dependency Representation Administration, Funding, and Training (DRAFT) program, the AOC, in partnership with local court leadership, directly manages contracts with dependency attorney organizations, including solicitations, negotiation, financial management, invoicing and payment, statistical reporting, training, and other technical assistance. The twenty DRAFT courts account for approximately 60 percent of juvenile dependency filings statewide. The remaining courts receive a base allocation for dependency counsel at the beginning of the year, manage their own dependency counsel contracts, and are reimbursed through the monthly TCTF distribution process for up to 100 percent of their budget. In the past two years, some courts not in the DRAFT program have begun to adopt aspects of the DRAFT model, particularly by negotiating deliverables-based rather than time-based contracts. Use of this model is allowing courts to lower costs spent on court-appointed counsel without reducing the level of service to the courts, parents, and children.

Training and performance standards for dependency attorneys are laid down in California Rules of Court, rule 5.660. Adequately funding effective counsel for parents and children has resulted in numerous benefits both for the courts and for children in foster care. Effective counsel can ensure that the complex requirements in juvenile law for case planning, notice, and timeliness are adhered to, thereby reducing case delays and improving court case processing and the quality of information provided to the judge. Unnecessary delays also result in children spending long periods of time in foster care, a situation that has improved greatly in the past few years through the courts' focus on effective representation and adherence to statutory timelines.

### Jury

For 2013–2014, the TCBAC recommended and the council approved that the program's annual allocation be \$16 million. The eligible juror costs for the past ten years through 2012–2013 have averaged \$15.7 million. The latest five year average is \$15.8 million and the latest three year average is \$15.0 million. The reimbursement for 2012–2013 was \$14.7 million. The 2013–2014 reimbursement is estimated to be \$14.0 million.

The purpose of the jury funding is to reimburse courts for 100 percent of their eligible jury expenditures, which includes the following types of jury costs in criminal cases and non-reimbursed civil cases:

- Jury per diem (\$15 per day after the first day, per Code of Civil Procedure section 215)
- Mileage (\$0.34 per mile one-way only, after the first day, per Code of Civil Procedure section 215)

- Meals and lodging for sequestered jurors
- Public transportation (criminal cases only, one-way only).

### Self-Help Center

For 2013–2014, the TCBAC recommended and the council approved that the program’s \$2.5 million annual allocation be maintained at the \$2.5 million level for distribution to all 58 trial courts for self-help centers. The estimated 2013–2014 total distribution to courts is \$2.5 million.

Funding for self-help centers comes from both the TCTF (\$6.2 million, of which \$3.7 million is in courts’ base allocation) and the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (STCIMF) (\$5 million). When combining the two fund sources, the minimum allocation for any court is \$34,000, with the remainder distributed according to population size in the county where the trial court is located.

Self-help centers, which provide assistance to self-represented litigants in a wide array of civil law matters to save the courts significant time and expense in the clerk’s office and in the courtroom, serve over 450,000 persons per year. Self-help staffing reduces the number of questions and issues at the public counter substantially, thereby reducing line lengths and wait times. Similarly, self-help services improve the quality of documents filed, thereby reducing follow-up and clean-up work in the clerk’s office. Evaluations show that court-based assistance to self-represented litigants is operationally effective and carries measurable short and long-term cost benefits to the court. One study found that self-help centers workshops save \$1.00 for every \$0.23 spent. When the court provides one-on-one individual assistance to self-represented litigants, savings of \$1.00 can be achieved from expenditures ranging from \$0.36 to \$0.55. If the self-help center also provides assistance to self-represented litigants to bring their cases to disposition at the first court appearance, the court saves \$1.00 for every \$0.45 spent.

Demand for self-help services is strong and growing. Courts, struggling with budget reductions, indicate that they are not able to keep up with increasing public demand for self-help services and need additional staff. In a 2007 survey, the courts identified a need of \$44 million in additional funds to fully support self-help.

The Statewide Action Plan for Serving Self-Represented Litigants, which was approved by the Judicial Council in 2004, calls for self-help centers in all counties. California Rule of Court 10.960 provides that self-help services are a core function of courts and should be budgeted for accordingly. The Budget Act provides that “up to \$5,000,000 [from the Trial Court Modernization and Improvement Fund] shall be available for support of services for self-represented litigants.” Based upon recommendations by the TCBAC, the Judicial Council has

allocated an additional \$6,200,000 for self-help services from the Trial Court Trust Fund since 2007.

### Screening Equipment Replacement

In 2013–2014, the TCBAC recommended and the Judicial Council approved the program’s \$2.286 million annual allocation. Actual expenditures are estimated at that level at year end. The estimated 2014–2015 expenditures are \$2.286 million. The estimated cost for equipment replacement is \$1,780,800 and service agreement renewal is \$555,800.

The Screening Equipment Replacement Program is a reimbursement program that replaces and maintains x-ray machines and magnetometers in the trial courts. The equipment is replaced on an eight-year cycle and is the property of the court. Funds are allocated to courts for replacement based on the age and condition of the equipment.

Master Agreements which include pricing for the equipment, installation, training and maintenance, as well as removal of the old x-ray units are used for program purchases. The purchase price includes 5 years of service. Program funds are used to purchase service agreements to cover the remainder of the 8-year replacement cycle.

The estimated cost for equipment replacement and service agreement extensions for all courts due for them in 2014–2015 exceed the budget. The reasons for this fact include:

- The budget has remained at \$2.286 million since the program began in 2006, while the cost of equipment and service agreements has increased. This includes the added cost of removing decommissioned x-ray units.
- The initial replacement cycle was estimated at 5 years, but was increased to 8 as the cost of equipment increased and experience proved that the equipment had a longer lifecycle than initially anticipated, resulting in the need to cover the costs of service agreements for the balance of the life of the equipment.

To stay within budget, the Office of Security will take the following actions:

- Identify equipment with service agreements due to expire within 2 months of the end of 2014–2015 that is due for replacement in 2015–2016. Rather than extend those service agreements for 2014–2015, they will be allowed to expire and it will be recommended that the equipment be replaced early in 2015–2016.
- Develop a process that will allow funds to be advanced for a portion of the purchase. This is a solution to the potential cash flow issues for some courts resulting from the reduction in fund balances courts will be permitted to retain.

- Inform courts that we will not be able to replace equipment if they have newer equipment in storage due to facility closures.

Without this program, the courts will be responsible for the purchase and maintenance of the screening equipment. The cost of an x-ray unit with a five-year service agreement is approximately \$36,000. The cost of a magnetometer with a five-year service agreement is approximately \$5,600. Reimbursing the costs of screening equipment is particularly critical to the smaller courts, where equipment and service agreements can represent a significant expenditure relative to their overall operations budget. However, the need in large courts should not be minimized. The cost of a single year's equipment replacement and service agreement renewal costs in a large court can result in the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. For example, in 2010–2011, the Los Angeles Superior Court was reimbursed by the program for \$718,000 in equipment and service agreements and \$694,000 in 2011–2012.

The program also offers a service to the court staff responsible for the equipment. The Office of Security staff member who manages the program also acts as a liaison to the courts and assists in resolving issues with the vendors and the AOC Customer Service Center and acts as a subject matter expert on radiation and code compliance associated with the x-ray equipment. If a court chooses to purchase equipment or service that is not covered by the Master Agreements, the court is required to go out to bid. That process represents a direct cost to the court in staff time and in the overall cost of the purchase, as well as inconsistency in response to service calls at court expense.

#### Elder Abuse

For 2013–2014, the TCBCAC recommended and the council approved that the program's \$332,340 allocation be retained at the 2012–2013 level and that the courts be reimbursed quarterly, even though this allocation level would likely result in courts being reimbursed at about 45 percent of eligible reimbursements. Through the third quarter in 2013–2014, eligible reimbursements total \$482,480.

AB 59 (Stats. 1999, ch. 561) authorized elders and dependent adults to seek protective orders. As specified by this bill, the council approved form EA-100—Petition for Protective Orders (Elder or Dependent Adult Abuse)—effective April 2000. At its April 27, 2001 meeting, the council approved the allocation of these funds to the courts by the end of that fiscal year. The reimbursement rate for each filing was set at \$185. It appears the rate was set at the level of the lowest first paper filing fee in limited civil cases, and was not intended to cover the actual cost to a court of processing an order. Since 2001–2002, courts that seek reimbursement are required to report quarterly to the AOC the number of EA-100 forms filed.

**Table 1 -- Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Allocation Savings and Shortfalls, 2001–2002 to 2013–2014**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>EA-100 Filings Reported by Courts</b>	<b>Eligible Reimbursement Amount Based on Filings (\$185 per filing)</b>	<b>Available Funding</b>	<b>Reverted Savings*/ (Funding Shortfalls)</b>
2001–2002	1,073	\$ 198,505	\$ 1,175,000	\$ 976,495
2002–2003	1,110	205,350	1,175,000	969,650
2003–2004	1,198	221,630	1,175,000	953,370
2004–2005	1,515	280,275	1,175,000	894,725
2005–2006	1,704	315,240	300,000	(15,240)
2006–2007	1,813	335,405	350,000	14,595
2007–2008	1,761	325,785	368,340	42,555
2008–2009	1,832	338,920	368,340	29,420
2009–2010	2,033	376,105	368,340	(7,765)
2010–2011	2,511	464,535	356,340	(108,195)
2011–2012	2,751	508,935	332,465	(176,470)
2012–2013	3,128	578,680	332,340	(246,340)
2013-2014**	2,608	482,480	332,340	(150,140)

\* The savings from 2001–2002 to 2004–2005 were reverted back to the state General Fund.

\*\* As of third quarter of current fiscal year.

TCBAC-Recommended 2013-2014 TCTF Program 30.05 and 30.15 Allocations

5B

		2013-14 JC- Approved Allocation	2013-14 Reimbursed by Courts	2013-14 Approved Total Allocation	FY 2014-15 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Recommendations		
#	Project and Program Title				Total	Program 30.05 AOC Support	Program 30.15 Local Assistance
		Col. A	Col. B	Col. C (Col A + B)	Col D (Col. E + F)	Col. E	Col. F
1	Children in Dependency Case Training	113,000		113,000	113,000	-	113,000
2	Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot Program	10,000,000		10,000,000	8,238,000	500,000	7,738,000
3	Equal Access Fund	274,100		274,100	262,000	262,000	-
4	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections	260,000		260,000	260,000	260,000	-
5	Enhanced Collections	-	-	-	625,000	625,000	-
6	Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) CMS	4,789,000	804,863	5,593,863	805,000	-	805,000
7	Criminal and Traffic (V2) CMS	2,646,700	510,084	3,156,784	510,000	-	510,000
8	California Courts Technology Center	-	1,605,596	1,605,596	1,689,000	-	1,689,000
9	Interim Case Management System	-	1,033,957	1,033,957	1,028,000	-	1,028,000
10	Phoenix HR Services	7,000	1,300,000	1,307,000	1,349,000	1,349,000	-
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,089,800</b>	<b>5,254,500</b>	<b>23,344,300</b>	<b>14,879,000</b>	<b>2,996,000</b>	<b>11,883,000</b>
12	<b>Appropriation Authority</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>24,459,000</b>	<b>4,325,000</b>	<b>20,134,000</b>
13	<b>Appropriation Balance</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>9,580,000</b>	<b>1,329,000</b>	<b>8,251,000</b>

## Trial Court Trust Fund -- Fund Condition Statement

		FY 2013-14 (Estimated)	FY 2014-15 (Estimated)
#	Description	Col. A	Col. B
1	Beginning Balance	82,346,997	9,421,089
2	Prior-Year Adjustments	(5,905,715)	-
3	<b>Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance</b>	<b>76,441,282</b>	<b>9,421,089</b>
4	<b>Total Revenue and Transfers/Charges/Reimbursements</b>	<b>2,141,298,567</b>	<b>2,239,610,373</b>
5	<b>Total Resources</b>	<b>2,217,739,849</b>	<b>2,249,031,462</b>
6	<b>Total, Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocations</b>	<b>2,208,318,759</b>	<b>2,293,417,850</b>
7	<b>Ending Fund Balance</b>	<b>9,421,089</b>	<b>(44,386,387)</b>
8			
9	<b>Fund Balance Detail</b>		
10	Restricted Fund Balance	9,160,459	9,160,459
11	Unrestricted Fund Balance	260,630	(53,546,847)
12			
13	<b>Revenue and Transfers Annual Surplus/(Deficit)</b>	<b>(67,020,193)</b>	<b>(53,807,477)</b>
14			
15	<b>Governor's May Revise</b>		
16	Backfill for Revenue Shortfall		30,900,000
17	Ending Fund Balance		(13,486,387)
18	Restricted Fund Balance		9,160,459
19	Unrestricted Fund Balance		(22,646,847)

**FY 2013-14 and FY 2014-15 Trial Court Trust Fund Program 45.10: Appropriation  
vs. Estimated/Approved Allocations**

#	Description	Type	2013-14	Estimated 2014-15	For TCBC Consideration on June 3, 2014
1	<b>I. Prior-Year Ending Baseline Allocation</b>	Base	1,693,270,804	1,527,949,356	
3	<b>II. Adjustments</b>				
4	Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Positions and Screening	Base	-916,979	-702,811	
6	<b>III. FY 2013-2014 Allocations</b>				
7	\$261 Million Court Operations Reduction	Base	-261,000,000		
8	\$60 Million in New Funding	Base	60,000,000		
9	\$50 Million Adjustment for Funding to be Distributed from ICNA	Non-Base	-50,000,000	-50,000,000	
10	2.0% Holdback	Non-Base	-35,178,540	-37,082,840	
11	1.5% & 0.5% Emergency Funding & Unspent Funding Allocated Back to Courts	Non-Base	35,178,540	37,082,840	
12	Criminal Justice Realignment Funding	Base	9,223,000		
13	Reduction for FY 2013-14 Appointed Converted SJO Positions	Base	-2,033,219		
14	FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding	Base	29,405,750	-29,405,750	
15	2011-12 Benefits Cost Increases	Non-Base	4,740,092		
16	Fresno CMS Replacement	Non-Base	2,373,200		
17	Criminal Justice Realignment Funding (FY 2012-13 costs)	Non-Base	150,000		
18	Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Positions	Non-Base	-173,587		
20	<b>IV. FY 2014-2015 Allocations (May Revise)</b>				
21	\$42.8 Million in Benefits Cost Changes Funding	Base		42,800,000	
22	\$86.3 Million in New Funding	Base		86,300,000	
24	<b>V. Allocation for Reimbursements</b>				
25	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	Non-Base	103,725,445	103,725,445	103,725,445
26	Jury	Non-Base	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
27	Replacement Screening Stations	Non-Base	2,286,000	2,286,000	2,286,000
28	Self-Help Center	Non-Base	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
29	Elder Abuse	Non-Base	332,000	332,000	332,000
30	Audits (per Budget Act of 2013, Provision 14)	Non-Base	0	325,000	0
31	CAC Dependency Collections Reimbursement	Non-Base	2,315,000	1,005,361	0
33	<b>VI. Estimated Revenue Distributions</b>				
34	Civil Assessment	Non-Base	107,910,203	107,910,203	
35	Fees Returned to Courts	Non-Base	22,992,171	22,992,171	
36	Replacement of 2% automation allocation from TCIF	Non-Base	10,907,494	10,907,494	
37	Children's Waiting Room	Non-Base	3,450,448	3,450,448	
38	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics	Non-Base	2,707,282	2,707,282	
39	Telephonic Appearances Revenue Sharing	Non-Base	943,840	943,840	
41	<b>VII. Miscellaneous Charges</b>				
42	JCWCP and SAIC	Non-Base	-21,067,516	-21,116,127	
45	<b>Total</b>		1,740,041,427	1,830,909,912	124,843,445
47	<b>Program 45.10 Appropriation</b>		1,739,893,437	1,836,912,437	0
49	<b>Estimated Remaining Program 45.10 Appropriation</b>		-147,990	6,002,525	

**Item 6**  
**Children's Waiting Room Distribution Request Process**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

Two courts are requesting a children's waiting room (CWR) distribution effective July 1, 2014. GC section 70640(e) requires that after January 1, 2006 courts that wish to establish a CWR and do not yet have a distribution under the section may apply to the Judicial Council for a distribution effective January 1 or July 1 of a given year (see Attachment 6B). A policy and procedure for applying to the Judicial Council has not been established.

**Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee Meeting**

The subcommittee adopted their recommendations related to children's waiting rooms at a meeting held by conference call on May 27, 2014. The following members were present: Sherri R. Carter, Judge Rene Chouteau, Shawn Landry, Michael Planet, Brian Taylor, Judge Robert Trentacosta, Christina Volkers, Judge David Wesley, and David Yamasaki. The following members were absent: Judge Don Clay, Judge Lloyd Hicks, Judge Elizabeth Johnson, and Judge Thomas DeSantos.

**Background**

CWR distributions for a specific court come from that court's first paper fee collections, which would otherwise support all courts' Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) base allocations. Excluding those fees and distributions that are returned to courts in the amount that was collected (e.g., replacement of 2% automation funds), all civil fee and criminal assessment revenues deposited into the TCTF support only courts' TCTF base allocations. The only requirement related to operating a CWR adopted by the council appears to be Standard 10.24 of the Standards of Judicial Administration:

Each court should endeavor to provide a children's waiting room located in the courthouse for the use of minors under the age of 16 who are present on court premises as participants or who accompany persons who are participants in court proceedings. The waiting room should be supervised and open during normal court hours. If a court does not have sufficient space in the courthouse for a children's waiting room, the court should create the necessary space when court facilities are reorganized or remodeled or when new facilities are constructed.

Attachment 6C displays the 19 courts that receive a distribution, their distribution amount per paid filing fee, and total distributions for the past 3 fiscal years. Sixteen courts received distributions prior to January 1, 2006 and three courts received distributions after that date.

## **Recommendation**

The Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee is unanimously recommending that the TCBAC adopt the following recommendations for consideration by the Judicial Council at the council's June 27, 2014 business meeting.

### Recommendation 1 – Process for Requesting a CWR Distribution

- Court's Presiding Judge or Executive Officer must submit a request to the Director of the AOC Fiscal Services Office 45 days prior to the date of the council meeting that the court is requesting consideration.
- The request must include the following information:
  - Date of the council meeting that the court is requesting consideration.
  - Requested effective date of the distribution.
  - The scheduled opening date of the CWR(s).
  - Description of the CWR(s).
  - The date when the court intends to make expenditures related to operating its CWR.
  - The requested distribution amount between \$2 and \$5. Courts can request the AOC Fiscal Services Office to provide an estimate of annual distributions.
  - Amount of unspent distributions (for reapplications only).
- Require the TCBAC to make a recommendation to the council on a court's request since a CWR distribution reduces the funding that supports all courts' base allocation.

The subcommittee considered but did not adopt the following requirements:

- The planned annual budget for staffing and other expenditures to operate the CWR(s).
- A description of the supervision that the court intends to provide.
- Acknowledgement that the court will not spend distributions on capital outlays, which is prohibited by GC section 70640(c).

### Recommendation 2 – Requirement for Reapplying for a CWR Distribution

- Require courts that have received a distribution prior to July 1, 2014 but are not currently operating a children's waiting room to reapply for a distribution.
- Require courts that receive a distribution effective July 1, 2014 or after but have not operated a children's waiting room 6 months after their planned opening date of the children's waiting room to reapply for a distribution.
- If the council denies a request, it has the option to direct the court to return any unspent distributions to the Trial Court Trust Fund.

### Other Ideas that were Considered but not Acted On

The subcommittee also considered and discussed whether to recommend that the council request the appropriate advisory committee(s) provide recommendations on additional and/or more detailed operating standards related to children's waiting rooms.

**Government Code 70640**

(a) It is the policy of the state that each court shall endeavor to provide a children's waiting room in each courthouse for children whose parents or guardians are attending a court hearing as a litigant, witness, or for other court purposes as determined by the court. To defray that expense, monthly allocations for children's waiting rooms shall be added to the monthly apportionment under subdivision (a) of Section 68085 for each court where a children's waiting room has been established or where the court has elected to establish that service.

(b) The amount allocated to each court under this section shall be equal to the following: for each first paper filing fee as provided under Section 70611, 70612, 70613, 70614, or 70670, and each first paper or petition filing fee in a probate matter as provided under Section 70650, 70651, 70652, 70653, 70654, 70655, 70656, or 70658, the same amount as was required to be collected as of December 31, 2005, to the Children's Waiting Room Fund under former Section 26826.3 in the county in which the court is located when a fee was collected for the filing of a first paper in a civil action under former Section 26820.4.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may make expenditures from these allocations in payment of any cost, excluding capital outlay, related to the establishment and maintenance of the children's waiting room, including personnel, heat, light, telephone, security, rental of space, furnishings, toys, books, or any other item in connection with the operation of a children's waiting room.

(d) If, as of January 1, 2006, there is a Children's Waiting Room Fund in the county treasury established under former Section 26826.3, the county immediately shall transfer the moneys in that fund to the court's operations fund as a restricted fund. By February 15, 2006, the county shall provide an accounting of the fund to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

(e) After January 1, 2006, the court may apply to the Judicial Council for an adjustment of the amount distributed to the fund for each uniform filing fee. A court that wishes to establish a children's waiting room, and does not yet have a distribution under this section, may apply to the Judicial Council for a distribution. Applications under this subdivision shall be made according to trial court financial policies and procedures authorized by the Judicial Council under subdivision (a) of Section 77206. Adjustments and new distributions shall be effective January 1 or July 1 of any year beginning January 1, 2006.

(f) The distribution to a court under this section per each filing fee shall be not less than two dollars (\$2) and not more than five dollars (\$5).

(Amended by Stats. 2007, Ch. 130, Sec. 135. Effective January 1, 2008.)

## Children's Waiting Room

Court	Distribution Amount	FY 2010-11 Total Distribution	FY 2011-12 Total Distribution	FY 2012-13 Total Distribution
Alameda	\$5	\$ 238,529	\$ 212,564	\$ 192,017
Contra Costa	\$5	\$ 175,725	\$ 149,662	\$ 131,087
El Dorado	\$5	\$ 27,018	\$ 22,899	\$ 21,064
Fresno	\$5	\$ 134,377	\$ 118,142	\$ 112,844
Los Angeles	\$3	\$1,169,325	\$1,073,404	\$ 990,928
Merced	\$5	\$ -	\$ 27,611	\$ 24,586
Orange	\$5	\$ 563,200	\$ 501,912	\$ 457,064
Riverside	\$5	\$ 415,311	\$ 354,166	\$ 320,048
Sacramento	\$5	\$ 323,393	\$ 313,193	\$ 296,199
San Diego	\$5	\$ 510,996	\$ 446,264	\$ 414,159
San Francisco	\$4	\$ 137,941	\$ 127,670	\$ 119,899
San Luis Obispo	\$5	\$ 37,181	\$ 31,817	\$ 29,848
San Mateo	\$5	\$ 104,466	\$ 87,975	\$ 80,444
Santa Barbara	\$5	\$ 54,364	\$ 50,492	\$ 47,540
Santa Clara	\$5	\$ 240,746	\$ 207,667	\$ 188,961
Solano	\$5	\$ 76,494	\$ 63,005	\$ 58,051
Sonoma	\$5	\$ 75,399	\$ 61,897	\$ 61,364
Stanislaus	\$5	\$ 77,655	\$ 66,457	\$ 61,806
Ventura	\$5	\$ 123,711	\$ 111,002	\$ 102,279
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,485,831</b>	<b>4,027,799</b>	<b>3,710,187</b>

**Item 7**  
**Allocation of Criminal Justice Realignment Act Funding**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issues**

What methodology should be used to allocate the \$9.2 million in realignment funds for 2014–2015?

**Background**

In fiscal years 2011–2012 and 2012–2013, the funding provided in the Budget Act to address costs related to the Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 was allocated to the trial courts based on each court’s percentage of the total estimated petitions for revocation, as estimated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). In 2013–2014, the funding was split into two equal amounts with the first half being allocated in July 2013 based on the same methodology as previous allocations and the second half in February 2014 using a methodology that incorporated equally both population (each court’s percentage of the statewide population of individuals on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and parole) and workload (each court’s percentage of the statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole).

As part of the 2012–2013 allocation of realignment funding, \$150,000 was held in reserve to address unforeseen and unfunded court expenditures. No allocation from the reserve was made in 2012–2013. In 2013–2014, the Judicial Council allocated funding from the reserve to address realignment costs for two small courts that did not receive funding in 2012–2013. The remaining funding was to be held in reserve to address 2013–2014 costs. No additional allocations were made from the reserve in 2013–2014 and no recommendations are made at this time regarding the remaining reserve (\$130,450) for 2014–2015.

**Allocation Options**

The Realignment Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) met by conference call on April 4, April 28 and May 12, 2014 to discuss and develop recommendations to the TCBAC on the 2014–2015 allocation methodology. The subcommittee considered the following options.

*Option 1 – One allocation of \$9.2 Million*

This option would allocate the entire \$9.2 million at the July 2014 Judicial Council meeting based 50 percent on population (each court’s percentage of the statewide population of individuals on PRCS and parole) and 50 percent on the most current available workload data submitted to the Criminal Justice Court Services Office (CJCSO) pursuant to Penal Code section 13155 (each court’s percentage of the statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole).

Pro:

- Allocates all funding out to the courts early in the fiscal year.
- No need for the issue to come back to the TCBAC or council in January 2015.

Con:

- The allocation would not reflect the most recent changes in workload in the courts, e.g., some courts may experience increases— or decreases—in filings of petitions early in 2014–2015 as compared to the previous fiscal year, but this would not be reflected in the allocation of the funding.

*Option 2 – Two allocations of \$4.6 Million*

This option would:

- Allocate \$4.6 million at the July 2014 Judicial Council meeting based 50 percent on population (each court's percentage of the statewide population of individuals on PRCS and parole) and 50 percent on the most current available workload data submitted to the CJCSO pursuant to PC 13155 (each court's percentage of the statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole);
- Allocate the remaining \$4.6 million early in 2015 based solely on the most current available workload data submitted to the CJCSO pursuant to PC 13155 (each court's percentage of the statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole); and,
- Approve both allocation methodologies at the July 2014 meeting, therefore avoiding the need for consideration at a second TCBAC or council meeting for the second allocation.

Pro:

- Courts receive some funding early in the fiscal year.
- Allows for half of the allocation to be based on changes (increases or decreases) in the actual workload as experienced by the courts during a portion of 2014–2015.
- Approves the allocation methodology in advance and takes away the need for the item to be presented to the TCBAC and council at two separate meetings.

Con:

- Courts have to wait more than half way through the fiscal year to receive all of their realignment funding.

After lengthy discussion, the Realignment Subcommittee unanimously approved recommending the second option to the TCBAC.

**Table 1. Allocations based on Population (PRCS+Parole) + Workload (Petitions for PRCS+Parole)**

<b>Court<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>A. Population (PRCS<sup>2</sup>+Parole<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>B. % of Statewide PRCS+Parole Population</b>	<b>C. Workload (Petitions to revoke/modify PRCS+Petitions to revoke/modify Parole)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>D. % of Statewide PRCS+Parole Workload</b>	<b>E. 50% of Statewide Population (PRCS+Parole) + 50% of Workload (Petitions for PRCS+Parole)</b>	<b>F. Proposed Initial 2014-2015 Allocation</b>
Alameda	2,162	3.04%	1,311	3.52%	3.28%	\$ 151,377
Alpine*	3	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%	\$ 97
Amador	33	0.05%	15	0.04%	0.04%	\$ 2,000
Butte	654	0.92%	263	0.71%	0.81%	\$ 37,520
Calaveras	52	0.07%	16	0.04%	0.06%	\$ 2,679
Colusa	16	0.02%	14	0.04%	0.03%	\$ 1,386
Contra Costa	941	1.32%	271	0.73%	1.03%	\$ 47,333
Del Norte	74	0.10%	35	0.09%	0.10%	\$ 4,570
El Dorado	211	0.30%	140	0.38%	0.34%	\$ 15,520
Fresno	2,865	4.03%	996	2.67%	3.35%	\$ 154,695
Glenn	38	0.05%	21	0.06%	0.05%	\$ 2,534
Humboldt	330	0.46%	150	0.40%	0.43%	\$ 20,003
Imperial	186	0.26%	101	0.27%	0.27%	\$ 12,293
Inyo	9	0.01%	10	0.03%	0.02%	\$ 911
Kern	3,071	4.32%	1,433	3.85%	4.09%	\$ 188,444
Kings	574	0.81%	175	0.47%	0.64%	\$ 29,473
Lake	171	0.24%	41	0.11%	0.18%	\$ 8,091
Lassen	47	0.07%	36	0.10%	0.08%	\$ 3,755
Los Angeles	20,198	28.44%	15,832	42.52%	35.48%	\$ 1,636,166
Madera	380	0.54%	149	0.40%	0.47%	\$ 21,564
Marin	112	0.16%	41	0.11%	0.13%	\$ 6,175
Mariposa	14	0.02%	5	0.01%	0.02%	\$ 764
Mendocino*	194	0.27%	79	0.21%	0.24%	\$ 11,187
Merced	582	0.82%	298	0.80%	0.81%	\$ 37,349
Modoc*	12	0.02%	3	0.01%	0.01%	\$ 544
Mono	3	0.00%	5	0.01%	0.01%	\$ 407
Monterey	754	1.06%	178	0.48%	0.77%	\$ 35,503
Napa	131	0.18%	42	0.11%	0.15%	\$ 6,854
Nevada	67	0.09%	58	0.16%	0.13%	\$ 5,767
Orange	4,383	6.17%	1,775	4.77%	5.47%	\$ 252,219
Placer	319	0.45%	134	0.36%	0.40%	\$ 18,655
Plumas	21	0.03%	2	0.01%	0.02%	\$ 806
Riverside	4,404	6.20%	2,541	6.82%	6.51%	\$ 300,336
Sacramento	3,559	5.01%	967	2.60%	3.80%	\$ 175,431
San Benito*	71	0.10%	32	0.09%	0.09%	\$ 4,275
San Bernardino	5,635	7.93%	2,755	7.40%	7.67%	\$ 353,554
San Diego	4,690	6.60%	1,752	4.71%	5.65%	\$ 260,762
San Francisco	1,133	1.60%	562	1.51%	1.55%	\$ 71,587
San Joaquin	2,096	2.95%	661	1.78%	2.36%	\$ 108,983
San Luis Obispo	460	0.65%	205	0.55%	0.60%	\$ 27,629
San Mateo	702	0.99%	126	0.34%	0.66%	\$ 30,594
Santa Barbara	547	0.77%	185	0.50%	0.63%	\$ 29,215
Santa Clara	2,613	3.68%	1,000	2.69%	3.18%	\$ 146,761
Santa Cruz	230	0.32%	131	0.35%	0.34%	\$ 15,580
Shasta	557	0.78%	276	0.74%	0.76%	\$ 35,175
Sierra	4	0.01%	2	0.01%	0.01%	\$ 254
Siskiyou	98	0.14%	31	0.08%	0.11%	\$ 5,101
Solano	802	1.13%	475	1.28%	1.20%	\$ 55,453
Sonoma	579	0.82%	600	1.61%	1.21%	\$ 55,954
Stanislaus	1,411	1.99%	406	1.09%	1.54%	\$ 70,952
Sutter	172	0.24%	50	0.13%	0.19%	\$ 8,681
Tehama	230	0.32%	51	0.14%	0.23%	\$ 10,626
Trinity	21	0.03%	3	0.01%	0.02%	\$ 868
Tulare	1,044	1.47%	306	0.82%	1.15%	\$ 52,844
Tuolumne	62	0.09%	16	0.04%	0.07%	\$ 3,004
Ventura	747	1.05%	175	0.47%	0.76%	\$ 35,090
Yolo	281	0.40%	194	0.52%	0.46%	\$ 21,137
Yuba	264	0.37%	104	0.28%	0.33%	\$ 15,011
<b>Statewide (Total)</b>	<b>71,019</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37,234</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 4,611,500</b>

<sup>1</sup>Courts marked with an asterisk (\*) reported incomplete data. For these courts a proxy value was calculated using available data.

<sup>2</sup>PRCS population data from the Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) as of 12/31/2013

<sup>3</sup>Parole population data from CDCR data as of 4/30/2014. Does not include 1,973 parolees with indeterminate/unknown county.

<sup>4</sup>PRCS and parole filings collected by the AOC-Criminal Justice Court Services Office from July 1, 2013 - March 31 2014.

**Item 8**  
**Allocation of 2% Trial Court Trust Fund Reserve**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

Should the same methodology approved by the Judicial Council in 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 for allocating each court’s contribution towards the statutorily required 2% reserve in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) continue in 2014–2015? The TCBAC’s recommendation will be brought to the council’s July 2014 meeting for consideration.

**Background**

Based on the Governor’s May Revise to the proposed State Budget and actions by the budget subcommittees in the Legislature, the 2% reserve amount in 2014–2015 will range from \$37.1 million to \$39.5 million. For FY 2013–2014, the amount was \$35.2 million, which is 2% of the 2013–2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Budget Act appropriation of \$1,758,927,000. In 2012–2013 the Trial Court Budget Working Group, and in 2013–2014 the TCBAC, recommended and the council approved using each court’s share of the base allocations for court operations (both from the TCTF and the General Fund) less the 2011–2012 allocation for non-sheriff security to allocate each court’s contribution towards the required 2% reserve. The main rationale for excluding security allocations from the holdback computation is that it treats the 39 courts with non-sheriff security costs the same as the 19 courts where sheriffs provide 100 percent of court security and thus have zero security allocation in their base allocation.

Although Government Code section 68502.5 prescribes unambiguously how the total 2% reserve or set-aside amount is to be computed, it does not prescribe how each court’s share should be computed. As such, the council has discretion in how to allocate each court’s share of the holdback.

GC section 68502.5(c)(2)(B) reads as follows:

Upon preliminary determination of the allocations to trial courts pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Judicial Council shall set aside 2 percent of the total funds appropriated in Program 45.10 of Item 0250-101-0932 of the annual Budget Act and these funds shall remain in the Trial Court Trust Fund. These funds shall be administered by the Judicial Council and be allocated to trial courts for unforeseen emergencies, unanticipated expenses for existing programs, or unavoidable funding shortfalls. Unavoidable funding shortfall requests for up to 1.5 percent of these funds shall be submitted by the trial courts to the Judicial Council no later than October 1 of each year. The Judicial Council shall, by October 31 of each year, review and evaluate all requests submitted, select trial courts to receive funds, and notify those selected trial courts. By March 15 of each year, the Judicial Council shall distribute the remaining funds if there has been a request from a trial court for

unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses that has been reviewed, evaluated, and approved. Any unexpended funds shall be distributed to the trial courts on a prorated basis.

### **Options**

Option 1 – Adopt the methodology approved by the Judicial Council in 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 for allocating each court’s contribution in 2014–2015 (see Attachment 8B).

Option 2 – Adopt a different methodology. The TCBAC can refer to a subcommittee, identify options at the committee level, or request AOC staff to provide options for consideration at the TCBAC’s July meeting.

## Estimated FY 2014-2015 Allocation of 2% Holdback Based on Governor's May Revise Proposal

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Annualization of Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Position	Reduction for FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding From TCTF	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Estimated Net WAFM Adjustments <sup>2</sup>	TCTF Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14) <sup>2</sup>	Assumed Pro-Rata Allocation of TCTF Benefits Base Funding Shortfall <sup>2</sup>	Total	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Estimated Pro-Rata Share of 2% Holdback Based on Governor's May Revise
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	B	C (A8-B)	D	E
Alameda	71,494,038	-	(1,117,440)	3,102,046	1,300,527	2,481,342	(842,989)	76,417,523	3,177,924	73,239,599	4.5%	(1,650,468)
Alpine	536,863	-	(7,957)	20,340	192,425	9,333	(3,171)	747,833	-	747,833	0.0%	(16,853)
Amador	2,075,747	-	(1,611)	51,756	6,040	342,973	(116,519)	2,358,387	-	2,358,387	0.1%	(53,147)
Butte	8,170,991	-	(95,367)	124,076	473,630	236,868	(80,471)	8,829,727	467,145	8,362,582	0.5%	(188,452)
Calaveras	1,940,406	-	(59,318)	50,506	(9,950)	68,405	(23,239)	1,966,809	-	1,966,809	0.1%	(44,322)
Colusa	1,369,335	-	(11,356)	24,773	141,408	23,919	(8,126)	1,539,952	-	1,539,952	0.1%	(34,703)
Contra Costa	34,404,261	-	(887,134)	1,396,191	2,070,979	1,810,247	(614,997)	38,179,547	-	38,179,547	2.3%	(860,383)
Del Norte	2,300,564	-	(62,921)	94,129	12,054	68,299	(23,203)	2,388,923	-	2,388,923	0.1%	(53,835)
El Dorado	5,872,358	-	(21,412)	213,119	271,988	91,204	(30,985)	6,396,272	-	6,396,272	0.4%	(144,141)
Fresno	33,706,146	-	(876,146)	3,340,364	2,161,637	1,449,155	(492,323)	39,288,833	-	39,288,833	2.4%	(885,381)
Glenn	1,794,458	-	(31,067)	54,665	21,215	35,960	(12,217)	1,863,014	9,779	1,853,235	0.1%	(41,763)
Humboldt	5,241,609	-	(83,444)	73,084	231,518	205,112	(69,683)	5,598,196	167,800	5,430,396	0.3%	(122,375)
Imperial	7,028,750	-	(230,012)	125,538	515,159	319,254	(108,461)	7,650,228	420,479	7,229,749	0.4%	(162,924)
Inyo	1,894,107	-	(54,537)	75,586	124,598	48,932	(16,624)	2,072,062	186,658	1,885,404	0.1%	(42,488)
Kern	29,595,035	-	(629,057)	3,544,269	3,524,856	859,234	(291,909)	36,602,428	65,567	36,536,861	2.2%	(823,365)
Kings	5,519,658	-	(6,952)	45,117	369,020	33,089	(11,241)	5,948,691	421,918	5,526,773	0.3%	(124,547)
Lake	3,102,931	-	449	9,123	55,575	4,780	(1,624)	3,171,234	196,493	2,974,741	0.2%	(67,036)
Lassen	2,222,061	-	(6,630)	7,839	30,399	8,339	(2,833)	2,259,174	293,836	1,965,338	0.1%	(44,289)
Los Angeles	429,960,172	(318,326)	(7,790,986)	18,887,969	30,810,168	18,393,663	(6,248,899)	483,693,760	14,294,467	469,399,293	28.5%	(10,577,998)
Madera	6,089,746	-	(137,838)	384,825	314,813	216,673	(73,610)	6,794,609	381,406	6,413,203	0.4%	(144,523)
Marin	12,354,099	(6,453)	(324,291)	644,512	(51,959)	574,663	(195,231)	12,995,340	9,625	12,985,715	0.8%	(292,635)
Mariposa	954,124	-	(6,416)	22,300	95,023	4,803	(1,632)	1,068,203	-	1,068,203	0.1%	(24,072)
Mendocino	4,435,925	-	(239,862)	311,770	141,515	480,047	(163,087)	4,966,308	299,349	4,666,959	0.3%	(105,171)
Merced	9,208,327	-	(269,194)	774,827	904,436	603,414	(204,998)	11,016,811	-	11,016,811	0.7%	(248,266)
Modoc	932,838	-	(1,273)	31,967	(34,940)	5,296	(1,799)	932,090	789	931,301	0.1%	(20,987)
Mono	1,210,549	-	(32,349)	85,641	125,634	16,922	(5,749)	1,400,648	24,156	1,376,492	0.1%	(31,019)
Monterey	14,497,845	-	(227,572)	277,496	810,094	486,534	(165,291)	15,679,106	870,000	14,809,106	0.9%	(333,726)
Napa	6,372,800	-	(107,676)	309,796	175,387	284,175	(96,543)	6,937,939	295,552	6,642,387	0.4%	(149,687)
Nevada	4,479,222	-	(100,179)	95,494	172,818	179,790	(61,080)	4,766,065	433,431	4,332,634	0.3%	(97,637)
Orange	121,988,177	(209,171)	(3,671,441)	6,929,920	3,695,492	8,239,993	(2,799,382)	134,173,589	2,733,776	131,439,813	8.0%	(2,962,020)
Placer	12,066,757	-	(238,459)	634,796	832,056	509,629	(173,137)	13,631,642	-	13,631,642	0.8%	(307,192)
Plumas	1,448,318	-	(273)	14,929	(90,826)	7,045	(2,393)	1,376,799	-	1,376,799	0.1%	(31,026)
Riverside	65,277,653	(168,861)	(685,149)	923,657	5,858,259	3,164,529	(1,075,089)	73,294,999	1,931,520	71,363,479	4.3%	(1,608,189)
Sacramento	63,873,883	-	(1,673,778)	3,560,591	4,177,543	3,844,551	(1,306,114)	72,476,677	1,864,424	70,612,253	4.3%	(1,591,260)
San Benito	2,526,744	-	(8,678)	34,642	(62,744)	25,173	(8,552)	2,506,585	-	2,506,585	0.2%	(56,486)
San Bernardino	72,147,163	-	(1,011,776)	1,264,732	7,204,507	2,107,269	(715,905)	80,995,991	3,269,446	77,726,545	4.7%	(1,751,582)
San Diego	125,478,197	-	(3,506,215)	2,853,598	5,133,982	6,429,140	(2,184,179)	134,204,523	657,192	133,547,331	8.1%	(3,009,513)

## Estimated FY 2014-2015 Allocation of 2% Holdback Based on Governor's May Revise Proposal

	Ending 2013-2014 TCTF Program 45.10 Base Allocation	Annualization of Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Position	Reduction for FY 2012-13 Benefits Cost Changes Funding From TCTF	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (10-11 and 11-12)	Estimated Net WAFM Adjustments <sup>2</sup>	TCTF Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14) <sup>2</sup>	Assumed Pro-Rata Allocation of TCTF Benefits Base Funding Shortfall <sup>2</sup>	Total	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted Base	% of Total Adjusted Base	Estimated Pro-Rata Share of 2% Holdback Based on Governor's May Revise
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	B	C (A8-B)	D	E
San Francisco	49,195,369	-	-	5,487,134	655,751	2,356,210	(800,478)	56,893,986	-	56,893,986	3.5%	(1,282,116)
San Joaquin	24,914,639	-	(756,034)	1,245,356	1,680,991	823,453	(279,752)	27,628,652	287,747	27,340,905	1.7%	(616,132)
San Luis Obispo	11,449,303	-	(36,773)	298,958	652,147	187,030	(63,540)	12,487,125	241,676	12,245,449	0.7%	(275,953)
San Mateo	29,551,664	-	(211,070)	2,411,112	1,151,862	932,417	(316,771)	33,519,213	443,042	33,076,171	2.0%	(745,377)
Santa Barbara	18,243,443	-	21,451	1,597,662	557,951	192,823	(65,508)	20,547,822	1,055,112	19,492,710	1.2%	(439,272)
Santa Clara	73,257,781	-	(1,120,423)	2,309,467	1,096,994	1,271,482	(431,962)	76,383,339	-	76,383,339	4.6%	(1,721,312)
Santa Cruz	9,997,292	-	(174,422)	203,557	529,055	239,630	(81,410)	10,713,702	-	10,713,702	0.7%	(241,435)
Shasta	10,169,734	-	38,857	262,222	324,849	338,274	(114,922)	11,019,013	2,389,668	8,629,345	0.5%	(194,464)
Sierra	538,105	-	(9,268)	9,615	199,972	14,289	(4,854)	747,859	-	747,859	0.0%	(16,853)
Siskiyou	3,072,125	-	(60,127)	91,037	(25,042)	129,556	(44,014)	3,163,535	-	3,163,535	0.2%	(71,291)
Solano	17,240,736	-	(417,276)	353,779	1,095,269	885,638	(300,879)	18,857,267	435,400	18,421,867	1.1%	(415,140)
Sonoma	19,441,709	-	(584,741)	1,172,049	1,101,964	979,591	(332,798)	21,777,775	440,000	21,337,775	1.3%	(480,851)
Stanislaus	15,957,751	-	(1,003,375)	1,305,230	1,589,969	1,240,683	(421,499)	18,668,761	9,326	18,659,435	1.1%	(420,494)
Sutter	3,690,455	-	(24,759)	159,760	210,109	111,140	(37,758)	4,108,947	247,071	3,861,876	0.2%	(87,028)
Tehama	2,875,164	-	(17,294)	108,184	165,296	37,428	(12,715)	3,156,062	-	3,156,062	0.2%	(71,122)
Trinity	1,421,481	-	(16,561)	53,679	103,687	29,858	(10,144)	1,581,999	450,608	1,131,391	0.1%	(25,496)
Tulare	13,404,033	-	(127,031)	33,744	900,890	172,706	(58,674)	14,325,668	15,576	14,310,092	0.9%	(322,480)
Tuolumne	2,806,339	-	(2,616)	50,351	60,713	28,631	(9,727)	2,933,691	220,516	2,713,175	0.2%	(61,142)
Ventura	27,023,638	-	(416,492)	968,752	2,020,053	826,446	(280,769)	30,141,628	1,559,157	28,582,471	1.7%	(644,111)
Yolo	7,642,166	-	(206,373)	210,076	376,640	256,710	(87,212)	8,192,007	582,889	7,609,118	0.5%	(171,473)
Yuba	3,261,573	-	(66,104)	90,867	146,543	98,326	(33,404)	3,497,800	132,569	3,365,231	0.2%	(75,836)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,518,726,356</b>	<b>(702,811)</b>	<b>(29,405,750)</b>	<b>68,818,575</b>	<b>86,300,000</b>	<b>64,822,074</b>	<b>(22,022,074)</b>	<b>1,686,536,369</b>	<b>40,983,089</b>	<b>1,645,553,280</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>(37,082,840)</b>

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

2. Assumes the Governor's May Revise proposal for the FY 2014-15 State Budget.

**Item 9**  
**Budget Change Proposals for 2015-2016**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

What should the 2015–2016 statewide budget change proposal (BCP) priorities be for the trial courts?

In order to generate a discussion of potential 2015–2016 statewide BCPs, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) requested that a statewide survey be sent to all courts to generate input for additional priorities critical to trial courts. Courts were also requested to prioritize the Judicial Branch three-year blueprint priorities. Close to half of the courts (29) responded and the survey results are listed below by priority rankings.

The Judicial Branch three-year blueprint priorities were ranked by the 29 courts submitting surveys in this order:

1. Trial court reinvestment – closing the funding gap
2. Trial court employee benefit and salary increases
3. Technology
4. Judgeships – second set of 50 (AB 159)
5. Court facilities – modification projects, increased operating costs for new and renovated courthouses, and maintenance of trial court facilities
6. Court-appointed dependency counsel

Seven courts identified these eleven additional priorities which are listed in priority order:

1. Reasonable state coverage of court employee benefit cost increases
2. For every appointed judgeship sufficient funding for staff to support judgeship (courtroom clerk, court reporter, security, clerk's office and legal research staff).
3. Court Collections: collecting court-ordered financial obligations is an important priority for the Amador Court
4. Education and travel allowances from judicial officers to front line staff
5. Increased operating costs to the courts for new buildings. The need for increased staff for duties such as mail, IT, security, etc.
6. Judgeships – Third Set of 50
7. LAN/WAN statewide

8. Funding to backfill facility lease expense commitments made by the Courts when other funding was not available. This decision relied on the idea that reserves would be used to pay the lease if annual funding was inadequate
9. Public trust and accountability
10. Expansion of interpreting services to civil case types
11. Funding to cover the cost of transcripts prepared for appeals and psych evaluations. We are required to pay these items by legislation, and have no control over the costs.

### **Background**

Last fiscal year in order to receive input for a discussion of potential 2014–2015 statewide BCP priorities, the co-chairs of the TCBAC sent a survey to all 58 courts containing a list of programs. Courts were asked to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with pursuing a statewide BCP in each of the programs. They were also asked to provide their own top three statewide BCP priorities which could include programs other than those on the provided list. Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) staff reviewed the responses and sent them to the TCBAC. The TCBAC met on August 14, 2013, and discussed the results of the survey and other priorities suggested by the courts. The recommended priorities resulting from these discussions were submitted to the Judicial Council for consideration at its business meeting on August 23, 2013. The council approved the TCBAC priority recommendations to be developed into 2014–2015 BCPs and submitted on behalf of the trial courts to the Department of Finance. These budget priorities were also included in the Judicial Branch three-year blueprint for the trial courts (see Attachment 9B).

### **Options for Discussion**

#### *Option 1*

No additional priorities. The BCPs for the trial courts for 2015–2016 would be selected from those included in the Judicial Branch three-year blueprint.

#### Pro

These priorities areas were identified as being the greatest need for trial courts. If additional priorities are included, it may appear that these are no longer as critical.

#### Con

There may be other unfunded costs that are critical to a number of courts that are not being currently addressed in the blueprint priorities.

*Option 2*

The BCPs for the trial courts for 2015–2016 would be selected from those included in the Judicial Branch three-year blueprint and the TCBAC would consider which of the additional priorities identified in the survey to include.

**Pro**

Only additional priorities assessed to be the most critical to the trial court operations of a number of courts would be considered.

**Con**

Courts would only have a one week turnaround after the TCBAC's June meeting to provide information for the additional priorities in time for the Judicial Council's June business meeting.

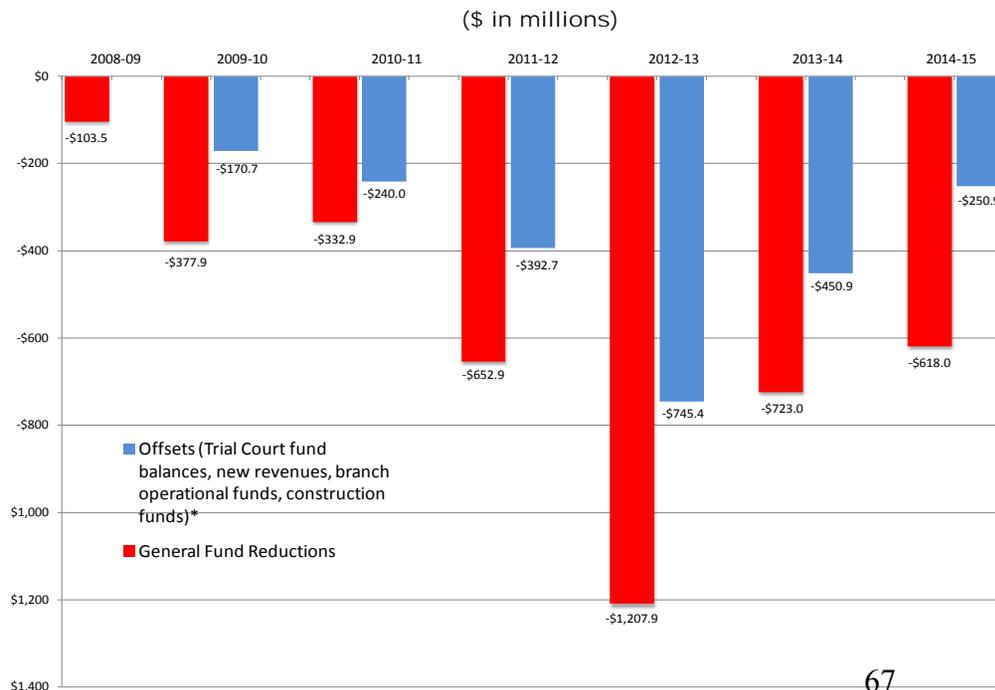
REINVESTING IN CALIFORNIA'S JUSTICE SYSTEM

A Three-Year Blueprint for a Fully Functioning Judicial Branch

California's state court system, the largest in the nation, serves 38 million people. Unprecedented budget cuts since 2008 hamper the people's access to justice. Only one penny of every General Fund dollar supports California's courts—not enough to sustain a fully functioning system. In 2013, courts struggled to maintain services while absorbing a cut of nearly a half billion dollars. One-time sources that softened past cuts are gone. We need a reinvestment in justice; this *Blueprint for a Fully Functioning Judicial Branch* outlines a three-year plan to restore and improve access to justice in California by focusing on four core elements:

1. Implement Access 3D: Physical, Remote, and Equal Access
2. Close the Trial Court Funding Gap
3. Provide Critically Needed Judgeships
4. Modernize Court Technology

General Fund Reductions to the Judicial Branch Since 2008



\*The amounts shown as Offsets for 2012-13 and 2013-14 include \$200 million from trial court fund balances.

Reinvestment Needed	
Just to Tread Water*	\$266 million
1st Year	\$612 million
Over 3 Years	\$1.2 billion

\*See attachment on Treading Water.

**Impacts of Cuts to the Public**

- 51** courthouses closed
- 205** courtrooms closed
- 30** courts with reduced public service hours
- 37** with reduced self-help/family law facilitator service

More on impacts at: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/partners/1494.htm>.

## 1. IMPLEMENT ACCESS 3D

The Chief Justice's vision for multi-dimensional access to justice requires a robust reinvestment in the court system. Access 3D provides for:

- **Physical Access:** Keeping courts open and operating at locations where and when the public needs them.
- **Remote Access:** Increasing the ability of court users to conduct branch business online rather than *in line*.
- **Equal Access:** Providing court services to people of all languages, abilities, needs, and socio-economic levels, reflecting California's diversity.

## 2. CLOSE THE TRIAL COURT FUNDING GAP

**Budget Gap:** Based on current workload and case filings, the trial courts need \$2.6 billion to enable a fully functioning court system. The current shortfall stands at \$874.9 million. Including the \$60 million budget increase that began in 2013–2014, trial courts currently receive \$1.5 billion in state funding. They receive another roughly \$200 million in other revenue sources, such as local revenues from fines and fees.

**Workload Allocation Funding Methodology:** The calculation of the trial court funding gap is based on the recently adopted Workload Allocation Funding Methodology (WAFM), that itself is based on case filings and weighted by case type using the Resource Allocation Study (RAS) Model. The WAFM represents a historic overhaul of how funds are allocated to California's trial courts. Because it is based on a three-year rolling average of filings, and takes into consideration variations in case types and court resources needed for those various case types, it provides an equitable basis for determining funding levels to support trial court functions and help the state's most under-resourced courts. (For more detail, see attachment on Workload-Based Funding for Trial Courts).

**1% Fund Balance:** Trial courts are unable to adequately maintain local fund balances (reserves) provided for by the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997. The 2012–2013 budget required trial courts to reduce any reserves by all but 1% of their previous year's expenditures by July 1, 2014. This requirement threatens to create cash-flow problems for local courts, and inhibits replacing failing equipment and performing long-term planning.

## 3. PROVIDE CRITICALLY NEEDED JUDGESHIPS

The state's fastest growing counties are facing a critical shortage of judges to hear the cases of our most vulnerable citizens. In 2007, the Legislature authorized 50 new trial court judges. However, the positions remain unfunded and unfilled. A 2012 study showed a statewide need for 314 judgeships. The lack of judges, coupled with ongoing funding cuts, has magnified the access-to-justice problems in historically under-resourced courts. Additionally, due to increased workload, two additional appellate court justices are needed in Division Two of the Fourth Appellate District. This addition will prevent cases from being transferred from one district to another, which poses a hardship for litigants who bear the expense and burden of traveling to a distant district. It will also allow local issues to be decided in the geographic area in which the dispute arose.

## 4. MODERNIZE COURT TECHNOLOGY

A predominantly paper-based court system in California is costly and inefficient. It inhibits access to justice and thwarts the public's growing expectations for online access for filings, payments, and other court services, expectations that can be mitigated by e-filing and a variety of solutions. The branch continues to support initiatives that address immediate needs (such as maintaining current operating systems and continuing deployment of technologies such as the California Courts Protective Order Registry), while developing a four-year technology plan for the courts. The strategic plan for judicial branch technology will be finalized in May 2014, and will provide a structure, roadmap, and process for managing technology initiatives for which additional funding will be sought.

## FUNDING THE BLUEPRINT: 2014–15 to 2016–17

State General Fund support for the judicial branch has been reduced from 56% of the total branch budget in 2008–2009, to just 25% in 2013–2014. Over this five-year period, to make up for lost revenue to the branch and prevent debilitating impacts on public access to justice, user fees and fines have been increased, local court fund balances were spent, and statewide project funds, including \$1.7 billion for courthouse construction were diverted to court operations or the state's General Fund.

The \$63 million reinvestment (\$60 million for trial courts; \$3 million for state level courts) in the judicial branch in the current year (2013–2014) was an important first step that enables the courts to begin to address service impacts from recent cuts. Still, achieving significant restoration of services and access to justice will require the mitigation of the remaining \$472 million in permanent ongoing reductions to the judicial branch since 2008–2009, specifically \$415 million for trial courts, and a combined \$57 million for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), Judicial Branch Facility Program, and Habeas Corpus Resource Center (HCRC).

Moreover, in its budget analysis, the Legislative Analyst indicated that these ongoing reductions will increase by more than \$200 million in 2014–2015, given that there will be fewer resources available to the courts (such as trial court reserves) to offset them. This shortfall must be addressed. The \$105 million baseline adjustment in the Governor's proposed 2014–2015 budget is a positive step; however, additional funding is needed simply to maintain current service levels.

### YEAR 1 FUNDING DETAILS (\$612 Million)

- **Closing the Funding Gap (\$353 million)** — An additional \$353 million is needed to provide the necessary baseline for adequate judicial branch operations (see p.5 for details).
- **Trial Court Employee Costs (\$96.3 million)** — To cover increased health benefit and retirement costs of trial court employees, \$64.8 million is needed in the budget year (and thereafter). Without this funding, the courts will be faced with reducing services and eliminating even greater numbers of court staff positions in order to absorb these costs into already over-extended budgets. Once the Administration completes collective bargaining with the 21 state executive branch employee bargaining units, a request to provide a mean increase for trial court employees will be submitted. A 2% cost-of-living adjustment requires \$31.5 million for the trial courts.
- **Trial Court Judgeships (\$82.6 million)** — In 2007, the Legislature authorized 50 new trial court judges (AB 159, Stats. 2007, ch. 722). However, the positions remain unfunded and unfilled. The Judicial Council seeks funding for the 50 positions—\$82.6 million for the first year, and \$45.5 million annually in ongoing costs.
- **Court Facilities (\$35.8 million)** — General Funds are needed for \$33.7 million in trial court facility modification projects including major repairs, system lifecycle replacements, and safety related renovations (\$12 million); facility operational costs (\$20 million); and the purchase of insurance to provide for effective risk management and damage and destruction event financing of trial court facilities (\$1.7 million).

In addition, a request of \$2.1 million has been made to address rent increases at state buildings that house the Supreme Court, the First, Second, and Third District Courts of Appeal, and the Judicial Council/AOC. Given the significant reductions already absorbed by the courts, if not funded, these additional rent increases will result in further erosion of branch operations and services.

- **Dependency Counsel (\$33.1 million)** — Parents and children involved in court dependency proceedings rely on court-appointed dependency counsel. The fund that serves this need is inadequate and the Judicial Council seeks to permanently increase the budget for court-appointed dependency counsel for parents and neglected children by \$33.1 million per year to reduce caseloads from the current rate of 250 clients per attorney to 188. The American Bar Association recommends 100 clients per attorney.
- **State Judicial Branch Employee Costs (\$6.3 million)** — To cover increased health benefit and retirement costs of judicial state branch employees in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, \$2.2 million is needed in the budget year (and thereafter). Once the Administration completes collective bargaining with the 21 state executive branch employee bargaining units, a request to provide a mean increase for all judicial branch employees will be submitted. A 2% cost-of-living adjustment requires an infusion of \$4.1 million for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Habeas Corpus Resource Center, and the Judicial Council/AOC.
- **Appellate Court Justices (\$2.3 million)** — Due to increased workload, two additional appellate court justices are needed in Division Two of the Fourth Appellate District. The Judicial Council seeks funding for the two new positions at an estimated cost of \$2.3 million for the first year, and \$2.1 million annually in ongoing costs.
- **Habeas Representation (\$2 million)** — A request of \$2 million for the Habeas Corpus Resource Center will add 26 positions to address the increased number of death penalty cases requiring capital habeas representation.
- **Supreme Court Workload (\$913,000)** — \$913,000 is needed to provide the Supreme Court with additional resources to address mandated workload.

## LOOKING AHEAD — BRANCH FISCAL MANAGEMENT

**Baseline Budget Adjustment** — Given the current level of and method for funding for the branch, neither the state level judicial branch entities nor local trial courts can adequately maintain operations or absorb annual increases in employee health benefits and pension costs. A mechanism to provide stable and reliable funding for the branch, which will include some level of annual adjustment, must be determined.

FUNDING THE BLUEPRINT: 2014-15 to 2016-17

Reinvestment

	\$150 m from 11-12	\$125 m from 12-13		WAFM Shortfall	\$18.5m Other Operational Considerations	Less \$3.025m already provided in 2013 Budget Act	Net Support Need	Net Construction Need	
Supreme Court	\$ 285,000	\$ 514,000			\$ 4,971,000	(\$500,000)	\$ 5,270,000		
Courts of Appeal	1,265,000	2,163,000			11,666,000	(2,375,000)	12,719,000		
Trial Courts <sup>1</sup>				\$ 874,881,000			874,881,000		
JC/AOC	3,672,000	1,063,000	\$ 5,000,000				9,735,000		
Facility Program	77,000	40,000	5,000,000	\$ 50,000,000			5,117,000	\$ 50,000,000	
HCRC	291,000	220,000			1,870,000	(150,000)	2,231,000		
<b>Total Reinvestment</b>	<b>\$ 5,590,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 10,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 874,881,000</b>	<b>\$ 18,507,000</b>	<b>(\$3,025,000)</b>	<b>\$ 909,953,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000,000</b>
								<b>\$ 959,953,000</b>	

Total Reinvestment <sup>2</sup>	3-year Implementation Plan		
	14-15	15-16	16-17
	<b>\$ 353,319,000</b>	<b>\$ 656,638,000</b>	<b>\$ 959,953,000</b>

Other Critical Funding Needs (General Fund Only)			
<b>Trial Court Employee Costs<sup>3,4</sup></b>	\$ 96,286,000	\$ 96,286,000	\$ 96,286,000
<b>Trial Court Judgeships</b>	82,643,000	45,479,000	45,479,000
<b>Court Facilities</b>	35,799,000	35,799,000	35,799,000
<b>Dependency Counsel</b>	33,100,000	33,100,000	33,100,000
<b>State Judicial Employee Costs<sup>4</sup></b>	6,292,000	6,292,000	6,292,000
<b>Appellate Court Justices</b>	2,327,000	2,125,000	2,125,000
<b>Habeas Representation</b>	1,989,000	1,989,000	1,989,000
<b>Supreme Court Workload</b>	913,000	913,000	913,000
<b>Total Critical Funding Needs</b>	<b>\$ 259,349,000</b>	<b>\$ 221,983,000</b>	<b>\$ 221,983,000</b>

Total Reinvestment and Other Critical Funding Needs - 3-year Implementation			
	<b>\$ 612,668,000</b>	<b>\$ 878,621,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,181,936,000</b>
Supreme Court	3,161,000	4,918,000	6,674,000
Courts of Appeal	9,020,000	13,058,000	17,297,000
Trial Courts	472,192,000	726,655,000	1,018,281,000
JC/AOC	4,342,000	7,587,000	10,832,000
Facility Program	85,592,000	87,298,000	89,003,000
HCRC	2,832,000	3,576,000	4,320,000
Judicial Branch Salaries	35,529,000	35,529,000	35,529,000

<sup>1</sup> The reductions for the trial courts are not identified separately because they are addressed in the WAFM shortfall amount of \$874.9 million.

<sup>2</sup> Included in these amounts is \$4.2 million General Fund (plus \$1 million other funds) needed to eliminate furloughs at the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/AOC, and HCRC.

<sup>3</sup> \$29.3 m of trial court benefit costs was funded from the Trial Court Trust Fund in 2013-14 on a one-time basis, as the TCTF does not have sufficient revenues to fund these costs on an ongoing basis

<sup>4</sup> These figures do not include any cost increases in future years.

# TREADING WATER

## A SNAPSHOT OF ADDITIONAL RESOURCES NECESSARY IN 2014–15 JUST TO MAINTAIN CURRENT JUDICIAL BRANCH FUNDING & SERVICE LEVELS

### Budget Year Shortfall

“While the Governor’s [14-15] budget provides an additional \$100 million in ongoing General Fund support for trial court operations, these funds may not result in a substantial restoration of access to court services. ... [A]pproximately \$200 million in one-time solutions previously used to offset ongoing reductions from prior years will no longer be available in 2014-15. Thus, trial courts will need to take actions to absorb this on an ongoing basis, which could include further operational reductions.

*—Legislative Analyst’s Office: The 2014-15 Budget: Overview of the Governor’s Budget*

Because the previous year’s budget supplemented state appropriations with \$200 million in trial court reserves (fund balances), the **2014–15 budget must be increased** by that amount in addition to amounts representing uncontrollable cost increase in order to preserve current, but less-than-adequate, service levels.

### Funding Necessary to Maintain Current-Year Service Levels

**\$197.3 million** to offset previously available reserves. In 2012–13, the trial courts spent-down \$207.2 million to offset budget reductions. In 2013–14, the spend-down is projected to equal \$187.4 million, producing a two-year average of \$197.3 million, representing the annual use by the trial courts of reserves to maintain service levels when allocations have been cut. Consistent with the assumption in the Governor’s 2013–14 Budget, reserves will be unavailable in 2014–15.

**\$67.1 million** in employee health benefits and retirement cost increases, consistent with baseline adjustments afforded executive branch agencies (\$64.8 million for trial courts, \$209,000 for the Supreme Court, \$1.0 million for the Courts of Appeal, \$747,000 for the Judicial Council/ Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), \$99,000 for the Habeas Corpus Resource Center (HCRC)).

**\$2.1 million** in Department of General Services rent increases for Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, and Judicial Council/AOC facilities.

**\$266.5 million**     *Total General Fund reinvestment required.*

**-\$105 million**     General Fund allocation in Governor’s 2014–15 Proposed Budget.

**\$161.5 million**     Amount by which the judicial branch budget will effectively be reduced in 2014–15, if the Proposed Budget is not augmented.

### Additional Key Considerations Regarding the Status Quo

**\$5.2 million** in additional funding (\$4.2 million General Fund and \$1 million other funds) is needed in order to eliminate furloughs that have been in place for five years at the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/AOC and HCRC.

**\$35.5 million** in additional funding is needed to provide a 2% cost-of-living adjustment to all judicial branch employees, consistent with potential increases to be provided to executive branch employees; this funding would be divided as follows: \$31.5 million for trial courts, and \$4.0 million for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/AOC, and HCRC.<sup>72</sup>

## WORKLOAD-BASED FUNDING FOR TRIAL COURTS

### The Resource Assessment Study Model (RAS) as a Foundation for the Trial Court Workload Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM)

The Workload Allocation Funding Methodology (WAFM) provides a budget development and allocation process for annual state trial court operations funds. The Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model is used as the basis for this process. Because court workload primarily consists of case processing, using a workload-based funding allocation model is the most equitable means of distributing resources. The annual estimates produced by the RAS model identify different funding needs across courts based on workload composition (e.g., workload-intensive felony cases are weighted more heavily than infractions cases) and filing patterns over time.

#### **What is the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Model?**

- A weighted caseload model used to estimate staff resource need in the trial courts.
- Considered the gold standard in trial court workload evaluation; version used by 14 other states.

#### **How Does It Work?**

- Caseweights (time required for processing 20 different case types) are multiplied by a three-year average of filings, then divided by an average staff year (amount of work time available).
- Result is an estimate of operations staff need for case processing work.
- Workload need for managers and supervisors and administration staff is assessed using ratios, then added to staff need to estimate total need.
- Staffing needs are converted to a funding need estimate for each court through the WAFM process.

*(Non filings-driven staff (e.g., enhanced collections, interpreters, or security), are not included in the RAS model, but are accounted for in the budget development and allocation process.)*

#### **What's Good About the Model?**

##### Solid methodology

- Developed with guidance and support from national experts.
- Time study conducted with 24 California trial courts from all geographic regions, over 5,000 case-processing staff, 20 individual case types.
- Data collection methodologies captured case-related and non-case-related workload.

##### Massive data collection and analysis between 2010 and 2012

- 100,000 + data points from 16 time-study courts; 1,000,000 + minutes of data from 8 other courts; aggregated to construct a composite of case processing.

##### Quality adjustment phase

- Survey to factor in contracted services or paid/unpaid noncourt staff performing some portion of case processing work.
- Court site visits and sessions with court groups to validate data and refine recommendations.
- Validation by National Center for State Courts (recognized leader in court workload analysis).

**For More Detail & Staff Need Projections Based on Most Recent Filing Data:** California Courts Website: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/12922.htm>

**Item 10**  
**Encumbrances Guidelines**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

The Judicial Council's Executive & Planning Committee directed the Director of the AOC Fiscal Services Office to work with the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee to develop a policy on encumbrances.

**Background**

Effective June 30, 2014, Government Code section 77203 allows courts to carry over unexpended funds in an amount not to exceed 1 percent of the court's operating budget from the prior fiscal year. In light of a legal opinion by the AOC that encumbered funds are not considered "unexpended", the Department of Finance will allow courts to exclude encumbrances of funds from the 1 percent cap on fund balance that can be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year without being subject to a reduction in allocation.

The co-chairs of the TCBAC asked members to volunteer to assist the Director in developing a policy. The following members were part of the informal working group: David Yamasaki, Mary Beth Todd, Hon. Thomas Borris, Hon. Lloyd Hicks, Mike Roddy, and Rebecca Fleming. In developing an encumbrance policy, the main goal of the group was to develop a policy that is consistent with policies and practices in the Executive Branch. The DOF was consulted during the development of the recommended guidelines.

**Recommendation**

The Director is recommending that the TCBAC adopt the recommended guidelines contained in Attachment 10B for the council's consideration at its June 27, 2014 meeting. Attachment 10C provides questions and answers that apply the guidelines to various situations. Attachment 10D is a draft template for courts to compute and report their 1 percent cap amount, excludable fund balance, and the amount of fund balance above the 1 percent cap that is subject to an allocation reduction.

## Trial Court Encumbrance Guidelines

These guidelines are specific to the year-end process of reviewing open encumbrances to decide whether the encumbrance is valid, and therefore, fund balance from the current year should be reserved in future years to cover the encumbrance. During a fiscal year, trial courts may encumber all types of contracts in Phoenix as an internal budget management tool for the fiscal year.

Managing encumbrances similar to how the state manages encumbrances will be a change for the trial courts. Currently, in the Phoenix Financial System, trial courts are only required to track encumbrances one year at a time because any unliquidated (unused) amount of an encumbrance just returns to the court's fund balance for reuse. Under the state model, any unliquidated amount left in an encumbrance is returned to the fund where the monies originated. For the trial courts, this means for the amount of a court's encumbrances of funds that would otherwise be subject to the cap in a given fiscal year, any unliquidated portion of that amount at the end of the encumbrance period would revert to the state Trial Court Trust Fund. The process for returning the unliquidated amount will be a reduction in future allocations, not a transfer of cash from the court to the state.

Only 3 fiscal years (current fiscal year plus the next two) of a legal contract or agreement can be encumbered in a given fiscal year. Similar to the state, trial courts will be allowed to encumber in the current fiscal year, and liquidate the amount anytime over the current and next two fiscal years, or a total of three fiscal years. (This is not calendar months but fiscal years so that an encumbrance in May of any year really only has a little over 2 fiscal years to liquidate.) This is another significant change for trial courts in that they may have open encumbrances for up to three fiscal years (includes originating fiscal year).

The AOC Trial Court Administrative Services Office (TCAS) is looking at the Phoenix Financial System to see how the system can be modified to accommodate this requirement. It is not expected the system can be modified as of July 1, 2014, so at least the initial tracking of encumbrances will have to be done manually. This will be done as part of the existing year-end process regarding open encumbrances and reserving fund balance.

### State Concepts/Rules to Utilize

1. To encumber current fiscal year money, courts have to have a valid contract or agreement by June 30 of the current year. Contracts may be encumbered as of the execution date, as long as, the contract does not state or imply a delay in delivery to the next fiscal year.

2. Courts have the current fiscal year plus 2 subsequent fiscal years to liquidate the encumbrance.
3. If encumbered funds are not liquidated (unliquidated encumbrances) by the end of the third fiscal year (current and two subsequent) then the portion of the unliquidated funds that was above the cap in the year it was encumbered will revert to the originating state fund (i.e. State Trial Court Trust Fund, Improvement and Modernization Fund) through allocation reductions. Any amount of the encumbrance that was not expensed when liquidated, regardless of when the liquidation occurs, will be reverted to the originating fund.
4. If work changes in subsequent years of the contract or agreement requiring an amendment, any new funding must come from the current fiscal year and has two subsequent years from the current fiscal year to be liquidated.
5. Fund balance should not be used for on-going expenses. On-going expenses should be part of a court's annual budget. However, if encumbering current year fund balance would allow the court time to make structural changes to its budget to include this expense, or provide the court greater budget flexibility in the following fiscal year, encumbering current year fund balance would be appropriate. All other rules, such as number 1 and number 6, must be complied with.  
Examples of on-going expenses are: rent or lease of space; maintenance charges for a case management system (CMS) after implementation; printer/copier maintenance; janitorial contracts, security screening services, etc.
6. Courts cannot encumber time and material contracts or agreements, or not to exceed contracts or agreements without defined deliverables, for multiple years. This includes contracts where specific goods or services are not assigned a value, and are not associated with specific delivery or start dates. For example, master agreements and Phoenix blanket purchase orders.
7. Encumbrances in a given fiscal year cannot be for more than 3 years regardless of the contractual terms. A contract or agreement, such as a facility lease may be longer but a fourth and fifth year would have their portion of the lease encumbered in subsequent years.

## Questions and Answers

(these answers assume a court has currently available resources)

1. Question:

- a. Can we encumber July 2014 payroll expenses in FY13/14?
- b. Can we encumber contingent liabilities, such as accrued vacation?
- c. Can we encumber one-time cash payments to employees negotiated as part of collective bargaining?

Answer: No. Payroll liabilities, such as accrued leave balances, retirement liabilities, future employee benefits, etc., are not covered by the Judicial Branch Contracting Manual and are not subject to encumbrance. A payroll that has a week in the current fiscal year and the second in the next must be accrued not encumbered.

2. Question: Can we encumber court reporter and court interpreter contracts?

Answer: If the contract is time and material, it cannot be encumbered. Any reimbursable contracts not completely paid at year end, should be accrued, not encumbered.

3. Question: Can we encumber for civil and family law mediators?

Answer: If the contract is time and material, it cannot be encumbered. Any reimbursable contracts not completely paid at year end, should be accrued, not encumbered.

4. Question: Would expenses for delayed reimbursement for dependency counsel, 1058, interpreter reimbursement, etc., be subject to encumbrance?

Answer: No. Delayed reimbursement for expenses must follow accrual rules and be recorded as accrued revenue at year-end, not encumbered.

5. Question:

- a. Can we encumber 5 years of a contract?
- b. Can we encumber a 2 year contract for 3 years?

Answer: No. Only 3 fiscal years (current fiscal year, plus the two subsequent to liquidate) of a contract can be encumbered in a particular fiscal year. The encumbrance can only last for the life of the contract. i.e. a 2 year contract can only be encumbered for 2 years.

6. Question: Can we sign an agreement for work to begin in a future fiscal year and encumber the amount?

Answer: Whether the encumbrance is valid at the time of execution, or when work starts, is waiting on input from the Department of Finance.

7. Question: Can we encumber a time and material contract?

Answer: No. A court cannot establish an encumbrance if there is no upper limit to the agreement and specific goods or services with an assigned total value are not identified. Under the contract, if a work order is issued for a specific scope of work for a specific value with a start or delivery date, the value of that work order can be encumbered to be liquidated that fiscal year and up to the two subsequent fiscal years.

8. Question:
- a. Can we encumber a not-to-exceed contract?
  - b. Do we have to encumber the full amount?

Answer: Maybe. A court may encumber a not-to-exceed contract if there are defined deliverables identified as payment milestones throughout the life of the contract. This differs from a time and material contract in that the vendor has committed to complete the entire project without exceeding a certain amount. Straight time and material contracts have no fixed upper limit, and generally do not rely on deliverables.

A court does not have to encumber the full amount. Subsequent year funds may be used for a portion of the contract.

9. Question: Can an encumbrance be established using FY13/14 budget if a contract for goods is:
- fully executed in FY13/14;
  - the product is in the vendors' ordering or manufacturing pipeline by June 30, 2013; and
  - the court has not specified anything but deliver in accordance with your production process timeline; but
  - the product may not be received and installed until after July 1,?

Answer: Yes, since the court has requested normal or ASAP delivery of vendor, and not purposely delayed.

10. Question: Can a court encumber on-going system maintenance fees, entrance security service costs, janitorial services, monthly leases, and other similar type contracts?

Answer: Whether on-going expenses can be encumbered is waiting on input from the Department of Finance.

11. Question: Can prepaid amounts be considered to be the equivalent of encumbrances for the 1% exclusion?

Answer: Yes. The rationale for this is that the prepaid is the equivalent of an encumbrance, as a contract has been entered into and the amount has been already paid committing the court and effectively releasing the funds. While the amount at year end is in fund balance and is part of the designation process, it is the equivalent of an encumbrance.

12. Question: Can costs associated with a contract to move into a new facility in the next fiscal year be encumbered this fiscal year?

Answer:

- a. Move consultant contract. Yes. Costs for a contract where a consultant plans the move for the court can be encumbered this fiscal year if the work is to start as soon as possible, rather than a specific date in the new fiscal year.
- b. Moving company contract. No. This is a one-time event in a subsequent year and cannot be encumbered this fiscal year as the work will not start until the next fiscal year.
- c. CFARF utilization. The Court may request to transfer monies from the court's fund balance to the Court Facilities Architectural Revolving Fund (CFARF) for court responsible costs associated with an approved facilities project, such as an approved capital project, to include moving costs, furniture, IT equipment, etc. If the project will be substantially completed within the next two fiscal years, and a court plans to use current fiscal year funds for part or all of the costs related to the move, the court should submit a request to transfer those funds to the CFARF. The request will be reviewed by the state Department of Finance on a case-by-case basis. Placing the funds with the CFARF will require the AOC to become responsible for monitoring and expending the funds on behalf of the court, including entering into contracts. Use of the funds will be restricted to items requested in the CFARF transfer. At the end of the project, any unused court funds will be subject to the 1% fund balance calculation in the year the funds were deposited.

Requests to move money to the CFARF should be sent to [Gisele.Corrie@jud.ca.gov](mailto:Gisele.Corrie@jud.ca.gov). The request should include an itemized list of expenditures (service/product, cost) and a timeline for the expenditures. Requests for fiscal year 13/14 must be to Gisele by 8:00

a.m. on Monday, May 19. We apologize for the short timeline, but reviews and approvals must occur in time to reduce the courts allocation for June 2014.

DRAFT

<b>Court A - 1% Calculation Form</b>	<b>FY13/14</b>	<b>FY14/15</b>	<b>FY15/16</b>
Operating Budget (closing year's actual expenditures)	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Percentage of operating budget allowable	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Fund Balance Cap</b>	100,000	100,000	100,000

Closing year's ending fund balance (reported from Phoenix)	99,000	70,000	120,000
Encumbered Funds (reported from fund balance reservation calculation)	50,000	30,000	25,000
Excluded Funds (from Statutorially excluded worksheet)	0	10,000	5,000
Prepayments			
Unliquidated encumbrances from prior year reverting		4,000	0
Unliquidated encumbrances from two years prior reverting			100
<b>Adjusted Fund Balance</b>	49,000	30,000	89,900

Fund balance greater than 1%	0	0	0
Unliquidated encumbrances from prior years reverting	0	4,000	100
<b>Allocation Reduction</b>	0	4,000	100

Encumbrance under the cap	1,000	20,000	0
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**Item 11**  
**Cash Advance**  
**(Action Item)**

**Issue**

The Director of the AOC Fiscal Services Office is proposing minor revisions to the Supplemental Funding application form and process only as it relates to cash advance requests.

**Background**

The current Supplemental Funding process allows courts to request funding for urgent needs and cash advances from current-year allocations subject to the availability of cash in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) (see Attachment 11B). Effective July 1, 2013, Government Code section 68502.6 authorizes an up-to-2-year loan to be made to the TCTF, not to exceed \$150 million, from three state funds, the State Court Facilities Construction Fund, Immediate and Critical Needs Account, and the Judicial Branch Worker's Compensation Fund, in order to address courts' cash flow issues (see Attachment 11C). GC section 68502.6 makes possible (1) a cash advance from the TCTF when the TCTF has insufficient cash absent a loan and (2) a cash advance from the TCTF from future-year allocations.

**Recommendation**

The Director of the AOC Fiscal Services Office is recommending the following revisions for the council's consideration at its June 27, 2014 meeting:

- Recommending that courts submit cash advance requests 30 days prior to the date when the cash is need (see Attachment 11D)
- Require courts to complete up to two request templates (see Attachments 11E and 11F). AOC Treasury unit staff will assist courts in completing the templates.
- Change the number of business days that the Director will render a decision to 10 days from 5 days.

**APPLICATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FORM**

Please check the type of funding that is being requested:

- CASH ADVANCE** (Complete Section I only.)
- URGENT NEEDS** (Complete Sections I through IV.)
  - ONE-TIME DISTRIBUTION**
  - LOAN**



**SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION**

<b>SUPERIOR COURT:</b> Click to enter County		<b>PERSON AUTHORIZING REQUEST</b> (Presiding Judge or Court Executive Officer):	
		<b>CONTACT PERSON AND CONTACT INFO:</b>	
<b>DATE OF SUBMISSION:</b> Click here to enter a date.	<b>DATE FUNDING IS NEEDED BY:</b> Click here to enter a date.	<b>REQUESTED AMOUNT:</b> \$	

**REASON FOR REQUEST**

(Please briefly summarize the reason for this funding request, including the factors that contributed to the need for funding. If your court is applying for a cash advance, please submit a cash flow statement when submitting this application. Please use attachments if additional space is needed.)

Section II through Section IV of this form is required to be completed if your court is applying for supplemental funding for urgent needs (unavoidable funding shortfall, unforeseen emergency or unanticipated expenses for existing programs). Please submit attachments to respond to Sections II through Section IV.

**SECTION II: TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE**

- A. What would be the consequence to the public and access to justice if your court did not receive the requested funding?**
- B. What would be the consequence to your court's operations if your court did not receive the requested funding?**
- C. What measures will your court take to mitigate the consequences to access to justice and court operations if funding is not approved by the Judicial Council?**
- D. Please provide five years of filing and termination numbers.**

**APPLICATION FOR SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FORM (Continued)**

**SECTION III: REVENUE ENHANCEMENT AND COST CONTROL MEASURES**

- A. If supplemental funding was received in prior year, please identify amount received and explain why additional funding is again needed in the current fiscal year.
  
- B. If the request for supplemental funding is not for a one-time concern, the court must include an expenditure/revenue enhancement plan that identifies how the court will resolve its ongoing funding issue.
  
- C. What has your court done in the past three fiscal years in terms of revenue enhancement and/or expenditure reductions, including layoffs, furloughs, reduced hours, and court closures?
  
- D. Please describe the employee compensation changes (e.g. cost of living adjustments and benefit employee contributions) and staffing levels for past five fiscal years for the court.

**SECTION IV: FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Please provide the following:

- A. Current detailed budget projections/estimates for the current fiscal year, budget year and budget year plus one (e.g., if current fiscal year is FY 2012-2013, then budget year would be FY 2013-2014 and budget year plus one would be FY 2014-2015).
  
- B. Current status of your court's fund balance.
  
- C. Three-year history of your court's year-end fund balances, revenues, and expenditures.
  
- D. If the trial courts' application is for one-time supplemental funding, please explain why a loan would not be appropriate.
  
- E. The most recent audit findings of fiscal issues and the remediation measures taken to address them.



**Government Code section 68502.6.**

(a) If the cash balance of the Trial Court Trust Fund is insufficient to support trial court operations during the fiscal year, the Administrative Office of the Courts may transfer funds from any fund identified in subdivision (c) as a loan to the Trial Court Trust Fund. The total amount of outstanding loans shall not exceed one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) at any time during the fiscal year. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall not authorize a loan pursuant to this section to provide cash resources to any court that has not first provided a balanced budget approved by the Judicial Council.

(b) The Administrative Office of the Courts may transfer funds from the Trial Court Trust Fund for the repayment of the loan described in subdivision (a). Interest shall not be charged or paid on any loan authorized pursuant to this section and all loans shall be repaid within two years from the date on which the loan originated. The authority to transfer funds provided by this section shall not interfere with the objectives for which the funds identified in subdivision (c) were created. This section shall not be construed to provide additional expenditure authority to the Trial Court Trust Fund.

(c) Moneys in the following funds shall be available for transfer to the Trial Court Trust Fund as a loan for cash flow purposes:

- (1) The State Court Facilities Construction Fund.
- (2) The Immediate and Critical Needs Account of the State Court Facilities Construction Fund.
- (3) The Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Fund.

(d) For each loan executed pursuant to this section, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall, no later than August 30 of each year, report the following information to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the Department of Finance:

- (1) The date of the loan.
- (2) The amount loaned to each court.
- (3) The funding source of the loan.
- (4) The repayment date or proposed repayment date of the loan.

*(Added by Stats. 2013, Ch. 31, Sec. 5. Effective June 27, 2013.)*

To apply for supplemental funding for a cash advance or urgent needs, courts must submit a completed *Application for Supplemental Funding* form. Please see the detailed instructions for applying for each type of supplemental funding below.

## Apply for a Cash Advance

Courts that are anticipating cash flow issues during the current fiscal year may apply for a cash advance. Whenever possible, the cash advance will be distributed from a court's remaining Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) allocation. It is recommended that cash advance applications be submitted at least 30 days prior to the date the advance is needed.

### Fill Out the Application Form

1. Check the Cash Advance box at the top of the form.
2. Complete only Section I: General Information.
  - a. **Superior Court:** Select your court by clicking in the cell and scrolling to the appropriate county.
  - b. **Person Authorizing Request:** Enter the name of your court's presiding judge or court executive officer. Only a presiding judge or court executive officer may request supplemental funding for a cash advance.
  - c. **Contact Person's Name and Information:** Enter the contact person's name, phone number, and e-mail address.
  - d. **Date of Submission:** Enter the date your court is submitting the request for a cash advance.
  - e. **Date Funding Is Needed By:** Enter the date by which the cash advance is needed.
  - f. **Requested Amount:** Enter the amount of the cash advance that is needed to address the cash flow issue.
  - g. **Reason for Request:** ~~Enter a summary of the cash flow issue facing your court (please use attachments if additional space is needed) and submit as an attachment a cash flow statement/analysis that includes cash on hand, cash inflow (revenue/reimbursement), and cash outflow (expense) data for the period the court is requesting the cash advance.~~

Complete the attached Cash Flow template demonstrating the timing and the amount of the cash deficit/shortfall to be bridged by the Cash Advance. Complete the attached Monthly Budget projection beginning with the Current Fiscal Year through full recovery of the Cash Advance. Include the receipt of the Cash Advance during the Current Fiscal Year and the monthly recovery amounts providing for full recovery in the shortest time possible, preferably within the current fiscal year. The Cash Advance must be fully recovered within two years of the date on which the Cash Advance was originally received (GC 68502.6). If recovery of the advance will cross fiscal years, please complete as necessary the Budget Year and Budget Year Plus One, in addition to the Current Fiscal Year (e.g., if current fiscal year is FY 2012-13, then budget year would be FY 2013-14 and budget year plus one would be FY 2014-15). Cash advance recovery will be made by netting the recovery amounts from the court's monthly State allocation.

AOC Treasury and Budget Units can assist in completing the application and supporting templates. Treasury Services will complete the beginning actual cash balances and actual month-to-date cash flow information in the Cash Flow template, and the year-to-date actual monthly revenues and expenses on the Monthly Budget template. The requesting court will need to complete the projection information in both templates, including the proposed level

monthly recovery of the Cash Advance. As a starting point for the Monthly Budget projection, the template will have the projected months populated with the 1/12 of the court's annual budget.

### **Submit the Application Form, Decision Time Frame, and Receipt of Cash Advance**

E-mail both the application form and the cash flow ~~statement/ and budget~~ analysis to the Administrative Office of the Court [Fiscal Services Office](#)'s ~~Finance~~ Director, who will render a decision within ~~five-ten~~ business days ~~upon-after~~ receipt of the application form and ~~cash flow statement/~~ analysis. Please note that if your court is requesting a cash advance to be received on a date different than the date of a TCTF monthly distribution, usually the 15th of each month, the cash advance will be sent by mail as a warrant from the State Controller's Office. [Receipt of a GC68502.6 advance is subject to the State Controller's Office customary disbursement practices.](#) ~~To ensure timely receipt of a cash advance~~ [As mentioned in the opening,](#) it is highly recommended that [the request is submitted 30 days prior to the date the cash is needed](#) ~~courts submit a request well in advance of when the monies are needed.~~

### **Apply for Urgent Needs Funding**

Courts may request urgent needs funding *only* if they are projecting a negative fund balance (i.e., forecasted expenditures exceed forecasted revenues and beginning reserves) in the current fiscal year due to an unavoidable budget shortfall, unforeseen emergency or an unanticipated expense for an existing program.

#### **Unavoidable Budget Shortfalls**

Court requests for supplemental funding for urgent needs due to *unavoidable budget shortfalls* must be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts, by no later than October 1. Courts are encouraged to submit supplemental funding requests for urgent needs before the October 1 deadline, but no earlier than 60 days after the Budget Act is enacted into law. The council will consider supplemental funding requests for unavoidable funding shortfalls at a scheduled business meeting which will occur by October 31 of each fiscal year. The Judicial Council shall allocate up to 75 percent of the 2 percent state-level reserve fund by October 31 of each year to courts requesting supplemental funding for urgent needs due to unavoidable funding shortfalls.

#### **Unforeseen Emergencies or Unanticipated Expenses for Existing Programs**

After October 31 and by March 15 of each fiscal year, the Judicial Council shall allocate the remaining funds if there has been an approved request from a trial court(s) requesting supplemental funding for urgent needs due to *unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses for existing programs*. In order for the request to be considered by the Judicial Council at a specific business meeting, it must be received by the Administrative Director of the Courts at least 25 business days before the date of that meeting.

### **Fill Out the Application Form**

1. Check the Urgent Needs box, and then check either the One-Time Distribution or Loan

box, located at the top of the form.

2. Complete Section I: General Information.
  - a. **Superior Court:** Select your court by clicking in the cell and scrolling to the appropriate county.
  - b. **Person Authorizing Request:** Enter the name of your court's presiding judge or court executive officer. Only a presiding judge or court executive officer may request supplemental funding for urgent needs.
  - c. **Contact Person's Name and Information:** Enter the contact person's name, phone number, and e-mail address.
  - d. **Date of Submission:** Enter the date your court is submitting the request for urgent needs funding.
  - e. **Date Funding Is Needed By:** Enter the date the by which supplemental funding is needed.
  - f. **Requested Amount:** Enter the amount of supplemental funding needed.
  - g. **Reason for Request:** Enter a summary of the reason(s) supplemental funding is needed, including a discussion of the factors that contributed to the need for supplemental funding. Please use attachments if additional space is needed.
3. Using a separate attachment, provide the required information requested in Section II (Trial Court Operations and Access to Justice), Section III (Revenue Enhancement and Cost Control Measures), and Section IV (Financial Information).
4. Before submitting, ensure that all the required information has been provided. If a request is missing information, the submission date will be revised to be the date that the court provided all the required information.

### **Submit the Application Form and the Judicial Council Report**

E-mail the application form and the attachments to the Administrative Director of the Courts. Before issuing a final report to the Judicial Council, AOC staff will:

- Review the request and, if necessary, ask the court to provide any missing or incomplete information;
- Draft a preliminary report;
- Share a preliminary report with and solicit comments from the court; and
- Provide the final report to the court before it is made publicly available.

### **Assistance or Questions Regarding the Form**

If you need assistance or have any questions, please contact Patrick Ballard, Supervising Budget Analyst at 818-558-3115 or [patrick.ballard@jud.ca.gov](mailto:patrick.ballard@jud.ca.gov)

### Deadlines for Submitting Applications for Supplemental Funding for Urgent Needs<sup>1</sup>

Fiscal Year	Scheduled Judicial Council Business Meeting	Application Deadline
2013-2014	October 25, 2012	October 1, 2013
2013-2014	December 13, 2013	November 5, 2013
2013-2014	January 23, 2014	December 16, 2013
2013-2014	February 20, 2014	January 17, 2014
2014-2015	October 25, 2014	October 1, 2014
2014-2015	December 12, 2014	November 4, 2014

1. Applications for urgent needs due to *unavoidable funding shortfalls* must be received by the Administrative Director of the Courts by no later than October 1 to be considered at the Judicial Council's October business meeting. Applications for urgent needs due to *unforeseen emergencies* or *unanticipated expenses for existing programs*, to be considered by the Judicial Council at a specific business meeting between November 1 and March 15, must be received by the Administrative Director of the Courts at least 25 business days before the date of that meeting.

## Estimated Cash Flow Worksheet Overview

The operations cash flow worksheet is separated into three sections: Pooled Cash & Cash Equivalents, Cash with County, and the Combined worksheet. These cash flow worksheets show the affects of the monthly activity on the court's cash position, and project if the court will need additional funds to cover operating expenses. The ending balances of the month are used to enter as the beginning balance for the following month template. It is encouraged to project out multiple months in order to identify cash flow issues ahead of time. If the Ending Cash & Cash Equivalents balance in the Combined section is negative at any point, the court may need to submit a request for advance funding. The cash flow workbook should be submitted with all other advance funding request documentation.

### **Pooled Cash & Cash Equivalents**

The Pooled Cash & Cash Equivalents section (Columns A:N) are accounts used for daily operations and that the AOC assists the courts in monitoring. These accounts include Bank of America bank accounts, Capital Shares Investments, and the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). Beginning balances are entered for each account and projected monthly activity is to be entered in the provided cells. The estimated ending balance and total change in cash and cash equivalents are calculated to show the affect of the month's activity in the AOC assisted accounts.

### **Cash with County/Other**

The Cash with County/Other (Columns P:W) accounts are held outside of the AOC Treasury. As with the Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents section, the beginning balance(s) are entered along with the projected activity for the month. The net change and ending balance for cash held outside of the AOC are then calculated.

Some courts transfer funds from the pooled accounts to the county accounts for payroll expenses, and vice versa, dependent on which account is debited for payroll. With the assumption the transfers are processed electronically, transfers between accounts should occur on corresponding days. Also, due to the reduction of the monthly allocation, it has been requested that funds are transferred from the courts' county/other accounts to the pooled accounts for any cash shortages.

### **Combined Pooled and Cash with County/Other**

The Combined section (Columns AB:AO) shows the court's projected operating cash position in aggregate. This schedule can be used to determine the total health of the court's operating fund. The Ending Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance (Column AN) will indicate a need for assistance if the court will not be able to meet its future obligations. A negative balance at any point in the month should be thoroughly reviewed and a request for advance funding submitted as soon as possible if needed.

## Estimated Cash Flow Worksheet Instructions

**Only enter information in cells shaded this color**

This Estimated Daily Cash Flow shows the daily cash flow during the calendar month in which the cash shortage occurs. The cash shortage amount shown should approximate the requested cash advance amount. If additional cash shortages are expected to occur in subsequent months, the template includes additional monthly schedules to demonstrate the timing and amount of multiple cash shortages.

### **Month One Spreadsheet (REQUIRED)**

- 1) Enter reporting month and year in cells B7 and B8 respectively
- 2) Enter the first day of the month in cell F3
- 3)
  - Run the prior actual closed month Balance Sheet in SAP, and select Operation Funds
  - A) Enter the balances under the Cash and Cash Equivalents section in the spreadsheet labeled "Cash.Equivalent Balance Sheet"
  - B) Balances to enter: Cash with County (120001), Cash Outside of AOC (120002), LAIF (120050), Capital Shares (120051), and the Total Cash & Cash Equivalents
- 4) Enter the days of the month in cells B21:51
- 5)
  - Enter projected operating pooled account inflows in cells D21:51, E21:51, and F21:51,
  - A) If the schedule is prepared in the middle of the month, the total actuals through the current month may be entered in one lump sum on the day before the schedule is prepared
- 6)
  - Enter projected operating pooled account outflows in cells H21:51, I21:51, and J21:51,
  - A) If the schedule is prepared in the middle of the month, the total actuals through the current month may be entered in one lump sum on the day before the schedule is prepared
  - B) Compare the prior day Ending Cash & Cash Equivalents (Column M) balance and operations balance of the corresponding DCR. The balances should be fairly close.
- 7)
  - Enter projected operating outside account inflows in cells S21:51
  - A) If the schedule is prepared in the middle of the month, the total actuals through the current month may be entered in one lump sum on the day before the schedule is prepared
- 8) Enter projected operating outside account outflows in cells T21:51

A) If the schedule is prepared in the middle of the month, the total actuals through the current month may be entered in one lump sum on the day before the schedule is prepared

9) Notes can be entered in cells N21:51, V21:51, AO21:51

**Subsequent Months Spreadsheet (ONLY IF NECESSARY)**

- 10) Begin with spreadsheet labeled "Month Two"
- 11) Enter reporting month and year in cells B7 and B8 respectively
- 12) In Cell H12, "Ending Pooled Balance Previous Month", copy and paste the Ending Cash & Cash Equivalents balance of the previous month's spreadsheet (cell M65).
- 13) In Cell M12, "End Cash w/ County/Other Previous Month", copy and paste the Ending Balance of the previous month's spreadsheet (cell U65).
- 14) Enter the days of the month in cells B21:51
- 15) Enter projected operating pooled account inflows in cells D21:51, E21:51, and F21:51,
- 16) Enter projected operating pooled account outflows in cells H21:51, I21:51, and J21:51,
- 17) Enter projected operating outside account inflows in cells S21:51
- 18) Enter projected operating outside account outflows in cells T21:51
- 19) Notes can be entered in cells N21:51, V21:51, AO21:51
- 20) If additional months are needed, use the templates up to "Month Five", and repeat steps 13-19

**Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance Sheet Accounts**

GL Account	Account Name	Balance
120001	Cash with County	
120002	Cash Outside AOC	
120050	ST Invest LAIF	
120051	ST Invest Cap. Shares	240,000.00
	Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	297,250.00

Sample Superior Court												
ESTIMATED CASH FLOWS												
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS POOLED (a)												
MONTH : <b>March</b>												
YEAR : <b>2014</b>												
FUND : <b>OPERATING (POOLED)</b>												

(a) CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS POOLED	
AS OF: <b>March 1, 2014</b>	
Beginning Balances	
CASH:	\$ 57,250
CASH EQUIVALENTS:	
Capital Shares Money Market Fund	240,000
LAIF	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>\$ 240,000</b>
<b>Total CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS POOLED</b>	<b>\$ 297,250</b>

(b) CASH with COUNTY/OTHER	
AS OF: <b>March 1, 2014</b>	
Beginning Balances	
CASH with COUNTY	\$ -
CASH OUTSIDE OF AOC	\$ -
<b>Total CASH with COUNTY/OTHER</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

TOTAL CASH RESOURCES	
	<b>\$ 297,250</b>

Day	Week-Day	Beginning Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance	INFLOWS:				OUTFLOWS:				NET CASH FLOW	Ending Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance	Notes
			State Financing Sources	Other Financing Sources	Grants	SUBTOTAL	Payroll	Staff Benefits	AP	SUBTOTAL			
		\$ 297,250				\$0					\$0	\$ 297,250	
1	Saturday	297,250				\$0					\$0	297,250	
2	Sunday	297,250				\$0					\$0	297,250	
3	Monday	297,250				\$0					\$0	297,250	
4	Tuesday	297,250		\$10,000		\$10,000			(\$1,700)		(\$1,700)	305,550	
5	Wednesday	305,550				\$0			(\$5,600)		(\$5,600)	219,950	
6	Thursday	219,950				\$0			(\$2,000)	(\$40,000)	(\$42,000)	177,950	
7	Friday	177,950		\$2		\$2			(\$25,000)		(\$25,000)	152,952	
8	Saturday	152,952				\$0					\$0	152,952	
9	Sunday	152,952				\$0					\$0	152,952	
10	Monday	152,952				\$0			(\$8,000)		(\$8,000)	144,952	
11	Tuesday	144,952		\$7,500		\$7,500			(\$20,000)		(\$20,000)	132,452	
12	Wednesday	132,452				\$0			(\$40,000)		(\$40,000)	92,452	
13	Thursday	92,452				\$0			(\$20,000)		(\$20,000)	72,452	
14	Friday	72,452	\$140,000			\$140,000			(\$306)		(\$306)	212,146	
15	Saturday	212,146				\$0					\$0	212,146	
16	Sunday	212,146				\$0					\$0	212,146	
17	Monday	212,146				\$0			(\$692)		(\$692)	211,454	
18	Tuesday	211,454				\$0			(\$2,000)		(\$2,000)	209,454	
19	Wednesday	209,454				\$0			(\$80,000)		(\$80,000)	127,454	
20	Thursday	127,454				\$0			(\$40,000)		(\$40,000)	87,454	
21	Friday	87,454				\$0			(\$4,500)		(\$4,500)	82,954	
22	Saturday	82,954				\$0					\$0	82,954	
23	Sunday	82,954				\$0					\$0	82,954	
24	Monday	82,954				\$0			(\$20,000)		(\$20,000)	62,954	
25	Tuesday	62,954				\$0			(\$3,500)		(\$3,500)	59,454	
26	Wednesday	59,454	\$1,100			\$1,100			(\$10,000)		(\$10,000)	49,454	
27	Thursday	49,454				\$0					\$0	49,454	
28	Friday	49,454				\$0					\$0	49,454	
29	Saturday	49,454				\$0					\$0	49,454	
30	Sunday	49,454				\$0					\$0	49,454	
31	Monday	49,454				\$0					\$0	49,454	
<b>MONTHLY TOTALS</b>		<b>\$ 297,250</b>	<b>\$ 141,100</b>	<b>\$ 17,502</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 158,602</b>	<b>\$ (160,000)</b>	<b>\$ (80,000)</b>	<b>\$ (205,298)</b>	<b>\$ (445,298)</b>	<b>\$ (286,696)</b>	<b>\$ 10,554</b>	

Sample Superior Court						
ESTIMATED CASH FLOWS						
<b>(b) CASH with COUNTY/OTHER</b>						
AS OF: March 1, 2014						
			Beginning Balances			
CASH with COUNTY			\$	-		
CASH OTHER			\$	-		
<b>Total CASH with COUNTY/OTHER</b>			<b>\$</b>	<b>-</b>		
Day	Week-Day	Beginning Balance	INFLOWS:	OUTFLOWS:	Ending Balance	Notes
			Payroll Replenishment	Payroll		
1	Saturday	-			-	
2	Sunday	-			-	
3	Monday	-			-	
4	Tuesday	-			-	
5	Wednesday	-			-	
6	Thursday	-			-	
7	Friday	-			-	
8	Saturday	-			-	
9	Sunday	-			-	
10	Monday	-			-	
11	Tuesday	-			-	
12	Wednesday	-			-	
13	Thursday	-			-	
14	Friday	-			-	
15	Saturday	-			-	
16	Sunday	-			-	
17	Monday	-			-	
18	Tuesday	-			-	
19	Wednesday	-			-	
20	Thursday	-			-	
21	Friday	-			-	
22	Saturday	-			-	
23	Sunday	-			-	
24	Monday	-			-	
25	Tuesday	-			-	
26	Wednesday	-			-	
27	Thursday	-			-	
28	Friday	-			-	
29	Saturday	-			-	
30	Sunday	-			-	
31	Monday	-			-	
<b>MONTHLY TOTALS</b>		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	

**Sample Superior Court**  
**ESTIMATED CASH FLOWS**

**COMBINED POOLED CASH & CASH EQUIV.**  
**and CASH WITH COUNTY**

MONTH : March  
YEAR : 2014  
  
FUND : OPERATING

(a) CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS POOLED	
AS OF: March 1, 2014	
	Beginning Balances
CASH:	\$ 57,250
CASH EQUIVALENTS:	
Capital Shares Money Market Fund	240,000
LAIF	-
Subtotal	\$ 297,250
OTHER	-
<b>Total CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS POOLED</b>	<b>\$ 297,250</b>

(b) CASH with COUNTY/OTHER	
AS OF: March 1, 2014	
	Beginning Balances
CASH with COUNTY	\$ -
CASH OTHER	\$ -
<b>Total CASH with COUNTY/OTHER</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

<b>TOTAL CASH RESOURCES</b>
<b>\$ 297,250</b>

Day	Week-Day	Beginning Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance	INFLOWS:				OUTFLOWS:				NET CASH FLOW	Ending Cash & Cash Equivalents Balance	Notes
			State Financing Sources	Other Financing Sources	Grants	SUBTOTAL	Payroll	Staff Benefits	AP	SUBTOTAL			
		\$ 297,250	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	\$ 297,250	
1	Saturday	297,250	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	297,250	
2	Sunday	297,250	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	297,250	
3	Monday	297,250	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	297,250	
4	Tuesday	297,250	0	10,000	0	\$10,000	0	0	(1,700)	(\$1,700)	8,300	305,550	
5	Wednesday	305,550	0	0	0	\$0	(80,000)	0	(5,600)	(\$85,600)	(85,600)	219,950	
6	Thursday	219,950	0	0	0	\$0	0	(40,000)	(2,000)	(\$42,000)	(42,000)	177,950	
7	Friday	177,950	0	2	0	\$2	0	0	(25,000)	(\$25,000)	(24,998)	152,952	
8	Saturday	152,952	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	152,952	
9	Sunday	152,952	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	152,952	
10	Monday	152,952	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(8,000)	(\$8,000)	(8,000)	144,952	
11	Tuesday	144,952	0	7,500	0	\$7,500	0	0	(20,000)	(\$20,000)	(12,500)	132,452	
12	Wednesday	132,452	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(40,000)	(\$40,000)	(40,000)	92,452	
13	Thursday	92,452	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(20,000)	(\$20,000)	(20,000)	72,452	
14	Friday	72,452	140,000	0	0	\$140,000	0	0	(306)	(\$306)	139,694	212,146	
15	Saturday	212,146	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	212,146	
16	Sunday	212,146	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	212,146	
17	Monday	212,146	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(692)	(\$692)	(692)	211,454	
18	Tuesday	211,454	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(2,000)	(\$2,000)	(2,000)	209,454	
19	Wednesday	209,454	0	0	0	\$0	(80,000)	0	(2,000)	(\$82,000)	(82,000)	127,454	
20	Thursday	127,454	0	0	0	\$0	0	(40,000)	(40,000)	(\$80,000)	(80,000)	47,454	
21	Friday	47,454	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(4,500)	(\$4,500)	(4,500)	42,954	
22	Saturday	42,954	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	42,954	
23	Sunday	42,954	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	42,954	
24	Monday	42,954	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(20,000)	(\$20,000)	(20,000)	22,954	
25	Tuesday	22,954	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	(3,500)	(\$3,500)	(3,500)	19,454	
26	Wednesday	19,454	1,100	0	0	\$1,100	0	0	(10,000)	(\$10,000)	(8,900)	10,554	
27	Thursday	10,554	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	10,554	
28	Friday	10,554	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	10,554	
29	Saturday	10,554	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	10,554	
30	Sunday	10,554	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	10,554	
31	Monday	10,554	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	\$0	0	10,554	
<b>MONTHLY TOTALS</b>		<b>\$ 297,250</b>	<b>\$ 141,100</b>	<b>\$ 17,502</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 158,602</b>	<b>\$ (160,000)</b>	<b>\$ (80,000)</b>	<b>\$ (205,298)</b>	<b>\$ (445,298)</b>	<b>\$ (286,696)</b>	<b>\$ 10,554</b>	

## Budget and Actual/Projections

**Only enter information in cells shaded this color**

The Budget and Actual/Projections template provides year-to-date actuals and projected fund balances from receipt of the Cash Advance through full recovery of the advance. An adequate fund balance should be displayed throughout the projected period, from receipt of the Cash Advance through its full recovery. Following receipt of the Cash Advance, the projected monthly recovery amounts will be deducted from the court's future monthly State allocations.

### Current FY

- 1) Enter Court Name in cell B1
- 2) Enter fiscal year in format YYYY-YYYY in cell B2
- 3) Run balance sheet for previous year end (Period 13)
  - A) Enter ending fund balance in cell B36 for "Fiscal Year Beginning Reserve"
- 5) Run actual to budget report from Phoenix in business warehouse application
  - A) Enter budget totals in cells B7:B9, B18:B24, B27:B28
  - B) Enter annual or projected amount revenues and expenses in each month's section shaded in yellow. Enter actuals through last closed month and then projections through the rest of the year
  - C) Advance proceeds should be entered in the month received on row 12 (Advance Received). Reductions to the court's allocation to recover the advance should be entered on row 13 (Advance Reduction) throughout the length of the recovery plan
- 6) Enter actual ending fund balance for each closed month in row 33
  - A) Compare the actual to the calculated ending fund balance in the columns labeled "Total Actual/Projection"
- 7) Repeat steps 1-6 for worksheets "Budget Year" and "Budget Year +1" if needed
  - A) The ending projected fund balance from the previous year can be entered in cell B36 "Fiscal Year Beginning Reserve" if the previous fiscal year is not closed

### Advance Recovery

- 1) Enter amount of advance in cell B4
- 2) Enter date advance received in cell C4
- 3) Enter the number of payments that will be made to recover the advance in cell B5
- 4) Enter the first of the month when reductions will begin (MM/01/YYYY)

A recovery schedule will be calculated. This information can be used to enter projected advance reduction amounts on row 13 (Advance Reduction) as mentioned above

BUDGET and ACTUAL/PROJECTIONS

	TOTALS				ANNUAL BUDGET VS TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION	JULY			
	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTION	TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION		STRAIGHT LINE MONTHLY BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTION	TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION
Trial Court Revenue	5,300,000	3,834,000	1,460,000	5,294,000	(6,000)	441,667	664,000	664,000	
Trial Court Reimbursement	1,300,000	677,300	196,000	873,300	(426,700)	108,333	(5,700)	(5,700)	
Prior Year Revenue		0	450,000	450,000	450,000	0		0	
<b>Total Court Revenue</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>	<b>4,511,300</b>	<b>2,106,000</b>	<b>6,617,300</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>658,300</b>	<b>658,300</b>	
Advance Received		0	50,000	50,000	50,000			0	
Advance Reduction		0	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)			0	
<b>Total Advance Activity</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL INFLOWS</b>	<b>6,600,000</b>	<b>4,511,300</b>	<b>2,106,000</b>	<b>6,617,300</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>550,000</b>	<b>658,300</b>	<b>658,300</b>	
Personnel Services	(5,400,000)	(3,710,000)	(1,815,000)	(5,525,000)	(125,000)	(450,000)	(493,000)	(493,000)	
Operating Expenses	(1,300,000)	(820,000)	(434,000)	(1,254,000)	46,000	(108,333)	(22,000)	(22,000)	
Special Items of Expense		(34,000)	(4,000)	(38,000)	(38,000)	0	(2,000)	(2,000)	
Capital Costs		0	0	0	0	0		0	
Internal Cost Recovery		0	0	0	0	0		0	
Prior Year Expense		0	0	0	0	0		0	
Repayment of Loan		0	0	0	0	0		0	
<b>TOTAL OUTFLOWS</b>	<b>(6,700,000)</b>	<b>(4,564,000)</b>	<b>(2,253,000)</b>	<b>(6,817,000)</b>	<b>(117,000)</b>	<b>(558,333)</b>	<b>(517,000)</b>	<b>(517,000)</b>	
OPERATION TRANSFERS IN	800,000	0	0	0	(800,000)	66,667		0	
OPERATION TRANSFERS OUT	(800,000)	0	0	0	800,000	(66,667)		0	
<b>TOTAL OTHER SOURCES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>NET CHANGE</b>	<b>(100,000)</b>	<b>(52,700)</b>	<b>(147,000)</b>	<b>(199,700)</b>	<b>(99,700)</b>	<b>(8,333)</b>	<b>141,300</b>	<b>141,300</b>	
<b>ENDING COURT RESERVES</b>	<b>125,035</b>			<b>25,335</b>	<b>(99,700)</b>			<b>366,335</b>	

FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING RESERVE 225,035

ADVANCE AMOUNT 50,000  
# OF REPAYMENTS 1  
REPAYMENT/MONTH 50,000

BUDGET and ACTUAL/PROJECTIONS

	TOTALS				ANNUAL BUDGET VS TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION	JULY			
	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTION	TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION		STRAIGHT LINE MONTHLY BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTION	TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION
Trial Court Revenue		0	0	0	0	0			0
Trial Court Reimbursement		0	0	0	0	0			0
Prior Year Revenue		0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Court Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advance Received		0	0	0	0				0
Advance Reduction		0	0	0	0				0
Total Advance Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL INFLOWS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel Services		0	0	0	0	0			0
Operating Expenses		0	0	0	0	0			0
Special Items of Expense		0	0	0	0	0			0
Capital Costs		0	0	0	0	0			0
Internal Cost Recovery		0	0	0	0	0			0
Prior Year Expense		0	0	0	0	0			0
Repayment of Loan		0	0	0	0	0			0
<b>TOTAL OUTFLOWS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATION TRANSFERS IN		0	0	0	0	0			0
OPERATION TRANSFERS OUT		0	0	0	0	0			0
<b>TOTAL OTHER SOURCES</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NET CHANGE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ENDING COURT RESERVES</b>	0			0	0				0

FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING RESERVE

ADVANCE AMOUNT	50,000
# OF REPAYMENTS	1
REPAYMENT/MONTH	50,000

BUDGET and ACTUAL/PROJECTIONS

	TOTALS				ANNUAL BUDGET VS TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION	JULY			
	ANNUAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTION	TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION		STRAIGHT LINE MONTHLY BUDGET	ACTUAL	PROJECTION	TOTAL ACTUAL/PROJECTION
Trial Court Revenue		0	0	0	0	0			0
Trial Court Reimbursement		0	0	0	0	0			0
Prior Year Revenue		0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Court Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Advance Received		0	0	0	0				0
Advance Reduction		0	0	0	0				0
Total Advance Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL INFLOWS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Personnel Services		0	0	0	0	0			0
Operating Expenses		0	0	0	0	0			0
Special Items of Expense		0	0	0	0	0			0
Capital Costs		0	0	0	0	0			0
Internal Cost Recovery		0	0	0	0	0			0
Prior Year Expense		0	0	0	0	0			0
Repayment of Loan		0	0	0	0	0			0
<b>TOTAL OUTFLOWS</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OPERATION TRANSFERS IN		0	0	0	0	0			0
OPERATION TRANSFERS OUT		0	0	0	0	0			0
<b>TOTAL OTHER SOURCES</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>NET CHANGE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ENDING COURT RESERVES</b>	0			0	0				0

FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING RESERVE

ADVANCE AMOUNT	50,000
# OF REPAYMENTS	1
REPAYMENT/MONTH	50,000

**Advance Recovery Schedule**

	Amount	Date Received
Advance	\$50,000.00	April 1, 2014
# of Reductions	1	
Reduction/Month	\$50,000.00	

Month Payments Begin **May-14**

Month	Advance Recovery
May-14	\$50,000.00
June-14	\$0.00
July-14	\$0.00
August-14	\$0.00
September-14	\$0.00
October-14	\$0.00
November-14	\$0.00
December-14	\$0.00
January-15	\$0.00
February-15	\$0.00
March-15	\$0.00
April-15	\$0.00
May-15	\$0.00
June-15	\$0.00
July-15	\$0.00
August-15	\$0.00
September-15	\$0.00
October-15	\$0.00
November-15	\$0.00
December-15	\$0.00
January-16	\$0.00
February-16	\$0.00
March-16	\$0.00
April-16	\$0.00
<b>Total Reduction</b>	<b>\$50,000.00</b>

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget  
Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels (in millions)

<b>Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint -- YEAR ONE</b>	<b>Governor's January 2014 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Governor's May 2014 Revision</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Assembly</b>
The Blueprint calls for \$1.2 billion over three years. Details for \$612 million in year one:				
<b>Closing the Funding Gap—\$353 million</b> An additional \$303 million is needed to provide the necessary baseline for adequate judicial branch operations.	\$100.0	\$86.3 with add'l 5% increase in FY15-16	\$186.3 with add'l 5% increase in FY15-16	\$196.3 with add'l 5% increase in FY15-16
<b>Immediate and Critical Needs Account (ICNA) Buyout</b> Reverses the previous permanent redirection of \$50 million from ICNA to trial court operations. <sup>1</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$10.0 Increasing in increments of ten million annually to \$50.0 by FY18-19	\$0
<b>Trial Court Employee Costs—\$96.3 million</b> Health benefit and retirement costs of trial court employees are on the rise. \$64.8 million is needed in the current budget year (and thereafter). Reduction of services and eliminating even greater numbers of court staff positions will result without this funding.	\$0	\$42.8	\$42.8	\$42.8
<b>Cost of Living Adjustment</b> —A 2% cost-of-living adjustment requires \$31.5 million for the trial courts. Once the Governor's administration completes collective bargaining with the 21 state executive branch employee bargaining units, a request to provide a mean increase for trial court employees will be submitted.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Trial Court Judgeships—\$82.6 million</b> In 2007, the Legislature authorized 50 new trial court judges (AB 159, Stats. 2007, ch. 722). However, the positions remain unfunded and unfilled. The Judicial Council seeks funding for the 50 positions—\$82.6 million for the first year, and \$45.5 million annually in ongoing costs.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<sup>1</sup> Because this amount buys out or backfills the ICNA redirection, this action does not increase the total amount of funding appropriated for trial court operations

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget  
Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels (in millions)

<b>Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint -- YEAR ONE</b>	<b>Governor's January 2014 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Governor's May 2014 Revision</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Assembly</b>
The Blueprint calls for \$1.2 billion over three years. Details for \$612 million in year one:				
<b>Dependency Counsel—\$33.1 million</b> Counsel appointed to assist youth and parents in dependency proceedings handle, on average, 250 clients at a time because the fund that serves this need is grossly inadequate. The Judicial Council seeks to permanently increase the budget by \$33.1 million per year to reduce the caseload to 188. (The American Bar Association recommends 100 clients per attorney.)	\$0	\$0	\$11.0 in FY14-15 \$22.0 in FY15-16 \$33.0 in FY16-17	\$11.0 in FY14-15 \$22.0 in FY15-16 \$33.0 in FY16-17
<b>Total Trial Court Operations</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>\$565 million</b></span>	\$100.0	<b>\$129.1</b>	<b>\$240.0<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>\$250.0</b>
<b>Trial Court Facilities — \$33.7 million</b> Funding for trial court facility modification projects including major repairs, system lifecycle replacements, and safety related renovations (\$12 million); facility operational costs (\$20 million); and the purchase of insurance to provide for effective risk management and damage and destruction event financing of trial court facilities (\$1.7 million).	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Rent Increases—\$2.1 million</b> A request of \$2.1 million has been made to cover rent increases at state buildings that house the Supreme Court; the First, Second, and Third District Courts of Appeal; and the Judicial Council/AOC.	\$0	\$2.24	\$2.24	\$2.24
<b>State Judicial Branch Employee Costs—\$6.3 million</b> <b>State Level Operations</b> —State level entities include: Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council/ AOC, Judicial Branch Facility Program, Habeas Corpus Resource Center.	\$5.0 State level entities	\$5.0 State level entities	\$5.0 State level entities	\$5.0 State level entities
<b>Cost of Living Adjustment</b> —A 2% cost-of-living adjustment requires an infusion of \$4.1 million for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Habeas Corpus Resource Center, and the Judicial Council/AOC. Once the Administration completes collective bargaining with the 21 state executive branch employee bargaining units, a request to provide a mean increase for all judicial branch employees will be submitted.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

<sup>2</sup> \$10 million ICNA buyout is not reflected in the total for trial court operations but is included in the total funding reinvestment for the judicial branch.

Fiscal Year 2014-15 Judicial Branch Budget  
Comparison of Proposed Reinvestment Levels (in millions)

<b>Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint -- YEAR ONE</b>	<b>Governor's January 2014 Proposed Budget</b>	<b>Governor's May 2014 Revision</b>	<b>Senate</b>	<b>Assembly</b>
The Blueprint calls for \$1.2 billion over three years. Details for \$612 million in year one:				
<b>Benefit Costs</b> —To cover increased health benefit costs of state level judicial branch employees in the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, \$2.2 million is needed in the budget year (and thereafter).	\$0	Employee Compensation (Item 9800) <sup>3</sup>	Employee Compensation (Item 9800)	Employee Compensation (Item 9800)
<b>Appellate Court Justices—\$2.3 million</b> Due to increased workload, two additional appellate court justices are needed in Division Two of the Fourth Appellate District. The Judicial Council seeks funding for the two new positions at an estimated cost of \$2.3 million for the first year, and \$2.1 million annually in ongoing costs.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Habeas Representation—\$2 million</b> To add 26 positions to address the increased number of death penalty cases requiring capital habeas representation.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Supreme Court Workload —\$913,000</b> To provide the Supreme Court with additional resources to address mandated workload.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total State Level Operations</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>\$47 million</b></span>	<b>\$5.0</b>	<b>\$7.24</b>	<b>\$7.24</b>	<b>\$7.24</b>
<b>Other (Non-Blueprint Items):</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Backfill of Trial Court Trust Fund Revenue Shortfall (judicial branch estimate totals approximately \$53.6 million.)<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>	\$0	Up to \$30.9	Up to \$30.9	Up to \$30.9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborative Courts: funded from the Recidivism Reduction Fund.</li> </ul>	\$0	\$0	\$20.0	\$20.0
<b>Total Judicial Branch, All Funding Sources</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>\$612 million</b></span>	<b>\$105.0</b>	<b>\$167.24</b>	<b>\$308.24</b>	<b>\$308.24</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Costs for New Facilities (opened after October 9, 2011) For display purposes only; funding directed to counties and not included in judicial branch budget.</li> </ul>	\$0	\$1.0	\$0	\$1.0

<sup>3</sup> Includes health benefit costs at \$1.126m for state level employees and \$1.453m for judges and justices.

<sup>4</sup> Because this amount backfills a corresponding loss in other revenue sources, this action does not increase the total amount of funding appropriated for trial court operations.