



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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*Updated May 14, 2015.



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

March 23, 2015

10:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Administrative Office of the Courts, 2860 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 400, Sacramento

-
- Advisory Body Members Present:** Judges: Laurie M. Earl (Chair), Thomas J. Borris, Jonathan B. Conklin, Mark A. Cope, Thomas DeSantos, Gregory S. Gaul, Dodie A. Harman, Lesley D. Holland, Elizabeth W. Johnson, Carolyn B. Kuhl, Cynthia Ming-mei Lee, Paul M. Marigonda, Marsha Slough, and Winifred Young Smith; Executive Officers: Alan Carlson, Sherri R. Carter, Jake Chatters, Richard D. Feldstein, Rebecca Fleming, Kimberly Flener, Jose Octavio Guillen, Shawn C. Landry, Stephen H. Nash, Deborah Norrie, Michael M. Roddy, Mary Beth Todd, Kim Turner, Christina M. Volkers, and David Yamasaki; Judicial Council staff advisory members: Curtis L. Child, Curt Soderlund, and Zlatko Theodorovic.
- Advisory Body Members Absent:** Judges: Barry P. Goode; CEOs: None; Judicial Council staff advisory members: Jody Patel.
- Others Present:** Patrick Ballard, Steven Chang, Bob Fleshman, Vicki Muzny, Colin Simpson, and Don Will.

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. and roll was taken.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the January 15, 2015, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) meeting.

Public Comment

Judge Earl announced that written comments were received for items on this meeting's agenda, by the following individuals and organizations:

Item 3 – Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Allocation

- Candi M. Mayes, Dependency Legal Group of San Diego*
- David M. Meyers, Dependency Legal Services*

- Roger Chan, East Bay Children’s Law Offices**
- Hon. Joyce Hinrichs and Kerri Kennan, Superior Court of California, County of Humboldt
- Jennifer Kelleher, Legal Advocates for Children & Youth*
- David Otsuka, The Bar Association of San Francisco
- Jill E. McInerney, San Francisco Counsel for Families & Children*
- AnnaLisa Chung, Dependency Advocacy Center*
- Hon. Cindee Mayfield, Superior Court of California, County of Mendocino
- Hon. Stephen O. Hedstrom and Krista LeVier, Superior Court of California, County of Lake
- Hon Winifred Y. Smith, Superior Court of California, County of Alameda
- Kenneth Krekorian, Los Angeles Dependency Lawyers
- Cheryl Hicks, Juvenile Dependency Counselors
- Leslie Starr Heimov, Children’s Law Center of California*

Item 2 – 2015–2016 Allocations for Various Programs from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund and the Trial Court Trust Fund:

- Sustain Justice Edition Consortium members: Deborah Norrie, Tammy Grimm, Rhonda Gysin, Kerri Keenan, Lee Kirby, Krista LeVier, Gil Solorio, Bonnie Thomas, and Cindy Van Schooten
- Hon. Brian McCabe and Linda Romero Soles, Superior Court of California, County of Merced
- Hon. F. Dana Walton and Cynthia J. Busse, Superior Court of California, County of Mariposa

* These individuals also appeared at the meeting in person.

** Joy Ricardo appeared in person on behalf of this organization.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1 – 6)

Item 2

2015–2016 Allocations for Various Programs from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund (IMF) and the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF)

Action: This item contained numerous recommendations that were taken up and voted on as indicated below.

- 1. TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that would require that any new proposal that would rely on TCTF or IMF funding or any proposal for increased costs of an existing program above the program’s fiscal year (FY) 2014–2015 allocation, shall include information on alternative funding options and shall be reviewed by the TCBAC prior to presentation to the Judicial Council for consideration.***

2. ***TCBAC approved with two no votes a recommendation to direct the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) to include in the Resource Assessment Study computation of workload need, the paid complex case fee filings, and assign to them the asbestos weighting of about 3,546 minutes, until such time as WAAC reviews the validity of the weighting.***

3. ***TCBAC approved unanimously (except with regard to the Complex Civil Litigation Program which had two no votes) a recommendation to allocate \$59.37 million from the IMF in 2015–2016, a net reduction of \$10.8 million, for various programs and projects, including the elimination of all IMF funding, totaling \$5.77 million starting in 2015–2016, for the following programs and projects:***
 - a. ***Human Resources – Court Investigation (\$94,500)***
 - b. ***Workers’ Compensation Reserve (\$1.23 million)***
 - c. ***Audit Contract (\$150,000)***
 - d. ***Justice Partner Outreach/e-Services (\$200,700)***
 - e. ***Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers (\$75,000)***
 - f. ***Complex Civil Litigation Program (\$4,001,000)***
 - g. ***Subscription Costs – Judicial Conduct Reporter (\$17,100)***

If the JC believes HR court investigations are a priority, the Judicial Council should consider whether JCC staff should look into whether this service can be provided under a JC master agreement where participating courts would pay for their costs from the TCTF.

4. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council reconsider its decision to not allocate any IMF funding for Jury Management Systems in 2015–2016 and allocate 2015–2016 jury royalties deposited into the IMF first for Jury System Improvement Projects and any remaining royalties for Jury Management Systems.***

5. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council eliminate the funding for the ongoing maintenance costs for the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems (CLETS)/Integration program. If the Judicial Council believes this program is a priority, it should consider granting an exception to its 2006 policy on statewide administrative infrastructure services that are to be paid from either the TCTF or IMF and provide the service to the courts on a fee-for-service basis.***

6. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council reduce the Center for Judicial Education and Research funding from the IMF by 15% and allow the CJER Governing Committee to decide how to assign the recommended total allocation of \$1.202 million for education programs among the five education program categories. (The information provided to TCBAC at the time of the meeting included the Governing Committee’s funding decisions.)***

7. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council reduce the funding for the Litigation Management Program from the IMF by \$500,000 and direct the staff of the program to bring before the Revenue and Expenditures Subcommittee of TCBAC for funding consideration any claims whose costs cannot be covered within the amount allocated for funding from the IMF.***
8. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council eliminate \$347,600 in IMF funding starting in 2016–2017 for the JusticeCorps program. If the Judicial Council believes this program is a priority, it should direct JCC staff to work with all interested courts for possible participation in the JusticeCorps program, and fund their share of the cost of the program.***
9. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council eliminate the funding of the Trial Court Security Grants program from the IMF. If the Judicial Council believes this program is a priority, it might consider funding it from one of the state construction funds starting in 2015–2016, if possible.***
10. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council eliminate the funding of one position from the Trial Court Procurement program from the IMF. If the Judicial Council believes this is a priority, it might consider funding the position from the state construction funds starting in 2015–2016, if possible.***
11. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council reduce funding for the Domestic Violence Family Law Interpreter Program by 15% (\$3,000) from the IMF in 2015–2016 and, beginning in 2016–2017, shifts the funding for the full amount of these costs (\$17,000) to the TCTF Program 45.45 Court Interpreter appropriation. TCBAC requests that the Judicial Council advise the TCBAC of this decision by the October 2015 Judicial Council meeting. This funding relates to translation of domestic violence forms.***
12. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council fund the costs for the following programs in 2015–2016 from the IMF and then, beginning in 2016–2017, shift these “core central office” costs to the council’s General Fund appropriation: Court Interpreter Program – Testing, Development, Recruitment and Education; Treasury Services – Cash Management; Audit Services; Uniform Civil Fees; and Regional Office Assistance Group.***
13. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council maintain funding from the IMF for CFCC Publications in 2015–2015 at the 2014–2015 funding level. Recommend that JCC staff determine whether they can develop a cost recovery model with justice partners for these costs beginning in 2016–2017, and direct that JCC staff advise the TCBAC of this determination by October 1, 2015.***

- 14. TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation to the Judicial Council to increase funding from the IMF for the California Courts Protective Orders Registry (CCPOR) Program in 2015–2016 by \$130,000 over the 2014–2015 level, and direct JCC staff to determine whether they can provide the service on a fee-for-service basis in 2016–2017. JCC staff are to advise the TCBAC of this determination by October 1, 2015.**
- 15. The original Recommendation 15 was not voted on by the TCBAC as it was addressed as part of Recommendation 3 involving the HR-Court Investigations. The TCBAC did address two additional allocation items that were not included in the Revenue and Expenditures Subcommittee issue paper and are addressed below.**

The TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council maintain funding for the Transactional Assistance Program in 2015–2016 at the 2014–2015 level. It further recommended that the JCC staff determine whether the staff can provide the service on a fee-for-service basis, with the courts reimbursing the Judicial Council for services used, and direct that JCC staff advise the TCBAC of this determination by October 1, 2015.

The TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council approve that in 2015–2016 the costs to prepare the Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Reports, which are estimated to be somewhat over \$600,000, not be funded from the IMF.

- 16. TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Judicial Council allocate \$139.37 million in 2015–2016, as indicated in Table 1 below, from the Trial Court Trust Fund Judicial Council (Program 30.05), Trial Court Operations (Program 30.15), and Support for Operation of the Trial Courts (Program 45.10) appropriations for various programs and projects as well as specific allocations that reimburse trial court costs. These programs are approved in amounts that the JCC staff has stated are required at this time, to maintain these programs.**
- 17. TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation to the Judicial Council that for jury reimbursement, JCC staff be directed to make, if eligible jury costs exceed the total allocation, a year-end allocation adjustment so that each court receives a share of the approved allocation based on their share of the statewide allowable jury expenditures.**

Table 1 -- Recommended 2015–2016 TCTF Allocations

Program or Project Title	2014–2015 Allocation	2015–2016 Estimated Restricted Revenue or Court Reimbursement	2015–2016 Recommended Maximum Allocation	Total Recommended 2015–2016 Allocation
Judicial Council (Program 30.05)				
Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot Program	\$500,000	\$500,000		\$500,000
Equal Access Fund	\$262,000	\$194,000		\$194,000
Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections	\$260,000	\$260,000		\$260,000
Statewide Support for Collections Programs	\$625,000		\$625,000	\$625,000
Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) CMS	\$1,478,521	\$0	\$0	\$0
Phoenix Financial Services	\$106,434	\$107,000		\$107,000
Phoenix Human Resources Services	\$1,349,000	\$1,360,000		\$1,360,000
CLETS Services/Integration	\$0	\$114,000		\$114,000
Trial Court Operations (Program 30.15)				
Children in Dependency Case Training	\$113,000		\$113,000	\$113,000
Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot Program	\$7,738,000	\$7,686,000		\$7,686,000
Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) CMS	\$4,179,616			
Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) CMS (reimbursed by courts)	\$804,863	\$625,000		\$625,000
California Courts Technology Center	\$1,602,750	\$1,606,000		\$1,606,000
Interim Case Management System	\$956,207	\$843,000		\$843,000
Human Resources – Court Investigation	\$0	\$94,500		\$94,500
CLETS Services/Integration	\$0	\$400,000		\$400,000
Other Post Employment Benefits Valuation	\$0	\$650,000		\$650,000
Support for Operation of the Trial Courts (Program 45.10)				
Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	\$103,725,445		\$103,725,000	\$103,725,000
Jury Reimbursements	\$16,000,000		\$14,500,000	\$14,500,000
Replacement Screening Stations Reimbursements	\$2,286,000		\$2,286,000	\$2,286,000
Self-Help Center Reimbursements	\$2,500,000		\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000

Program or Project Title	2014–2015 Allocation	2015–2016 Estimated Restricted Revenue or Court Reimbursement	2015–2016 Recommended Maximum Allocation	Total Recommended 2015–2016 Allocation
Elder Abuse Reimbursements	\$332,000		\$332,000	\$332,000
California State Auditor Reimbursement	\$325,000		\$325,000	\$325,000
CAC Dependency Counsel Collections Reimbursement	\$996,574	\$525,200		\$525,200
Total	\$146,140,410	\$14,964,700	\$124,406,000	\$139,370,700

Item 3

Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Allocation

Action: *This item contained many recommendations that were taken up and voted on as indicated below.*

8. **TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that a joint working group of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee and the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee be established to review the caseload funding model for court appointed dependency counsel and include in its review the following issues, and report back to the Judicial Council no later than April 2016:**
 - a. **Whether attorney salaries should continue to be based on an average salary by region, or whether another method should be used such as an individual county index of salaries;**
 - b. **Whether the attorney salaries used in the model should be updated;**
 - c. **Whether the calculation for benefits costs in the model is accurate or if it should be changed;**
 - d. **Whether the calculation for overhead costs in the model is accurate or if it should be changed;**
 - e. **Whether the state child welfare data reported through U.C. Berkeley accurately represents court-supervised juvenile dependency cases in each county, or whether court filings data or another source of data be used; and**
 - f. **Whether the ratio used to estimate parent clients in the model is accurate or if it should be changed.**

7. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that the Superior Court of California, Colusa County be provided with an allocation for court appointed dependency counsel equal to 75.7 percent of its calculated need.***

6. ***TCBAC approved by a vote of 15 to 14 a recommendation that the Judicial Council staff develop a process to reimburse courts for unexpected caseload increases that includes reserving up to \$100,000 of the court appointed dependency counsel budget for that purpose and implementing guidelines and an application and reimbursement procedure. This is an interim measure that is to come to the Judicial Council no later than April 2016. It is further recommended that the JC establish a policy that any remaining funds would rollover to the next year.***

5. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that any state funds designated for court appointed dependency counsel in addition to the current \$103.7 million budget be allocated to courts with an allocation of less than 75.7 percent of need (the statewide average level of funding) as calculated by the caseload funding model.***

4. ***This recommendation was not voted on as it is already a Judicial Council policy.***

3. ***TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that any court appointed dependency counsel funding that is estimated to remain unspent at the end of the year be reallocated by Judicial Council staff to courts with a funding need as early in the fiscal year as is possible, using the formula and method approved by the Judicial Council for this purpose on January 22, 2015.***

1. ***TCBAC approved with a vote of 21 to 8, a recommendation that the Judicial Council approve a process to allocate dependency court appointed counsel funds to the courts that is based on each court's funding need as calculated by the caseload funding model for juvenile dependency, and adjusted to available funding statewide.***

2. ***TCBAC approved with a vote of 15 to 13 a recommendation that the new allocations be phased with annual increases or decreases in FY 2015–2016, FY 2016–2017, and FY 2017–2018, and that in FY 2018–2019 all courts will receive an equivalent percentage of their calculated need. The allocations should be phased in by basing each court's annual allocation on a percentage of its base funding in FY 2014–2015, and a percentage of its***

calculated need in the current fiscal year; and the percentages should change annually as follows:

- a. FY 2015–2016: court receives 10% of need and 90% of base**
- b. FY 2016–2017: 40% of need and 60% of base**
- c. FY 2017–2018: 80% of need and 20% of base**
- d. FY 2018–2019: 100% of need.**

Item 4

Allocation of Proposed Restored Funding for Retirement Cost Changes

Action: TCBAC approved unanimously a recommendation that would allocate the non-interpreter related benefits funding provided in the Budget Act of 2014 as follows:

Allocate by prorating 50 percent of the \$10.4 million in restored benefits funding to all the trial courts. The additional 50 percent would be prorated:

- 1) To courts that do not subsidize the employee share of costs for retirement in 2015–2016; or**
- 2) To courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases; and**
- 3) For courts in which the subsidized portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced by at least 30% but less than 100% will receive 50 percent of what it would have received if it no longer subsidized the employee share.**

Due to a lack of time, Item 5 – Amendments to the Statute Requiring a 2 Percent Reserve Held in the TCTF – and Item 6 – Children’s Waiting Room Distributions – were deferred to the next TCBAC meeting.

Judge Earl announced that there would be another TCBAC meeting in May, the date to be announced at a later time. She also announced that there would be a TCBAC meeting on July 6, 2015.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on _____, 2015.

Item 2

Children's Waiting Room Distributions

(Action Item)

Issue

The Children's Waiting Room Working Group is recommending changes and additions to the Judicial Council's policy regarding children's waiting room distributions.

Background

Government Code section 70640 authorizes the Judicial Council to provide monthly children's waiting room (CWR) distributions to each court where a CWR has been established or where the court has elected to establish such a service. CWR distributions for individual courts are made from the respective court's first paper fee collections, which would otherwise support all courts' Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) base allocations. The distribution to a court must be no less than two dollars and no more than five dollars per paid first paper civil filing fee.

The council first adopted a policy and procedure on court requests for CWR distributions on June 27, 2014. On December 12, 2014, the council amended the process for courts to request CWR distributions to specify that courts applying for new CWR distributions can request that distributions begin no more than one year in advance of the planned opening date of the CWR, unless there are extenuating circumstances. In addition, it amended the process for courts to request CWR distributions to specify that once any court's request to decrease its existing CWR distribution is approved by the Judicial Council, the request can be implemented by Judicial Council staff, effective either January 1 or July 1. Attachment 2B displays the current policy.

On November 5, 2014, the TCBAC asked the work group to revisit the following recommended policy that was provided to the TCBAC for consideration on November 5, 2014:

If a court ceases to operate any CWRs, but has a plan to reopen at least one CWR within two years of the most recent cessation date, the court can retain any unspent CWR distributions. However, if the court does not have plans to reopen at least one CWR within two years, the court must return any unspent CWR distributions to the Trial Court Trust Fund within 90 days of the most recent cessation date.

On January 15, 2015, the working group provided proposed language to the TCBAC (see Attachment 2C). Due to questions about whether courts had the authority to return CWR fund balance to the TCTF, whether fund balance returned to the TCTF would in fact become unrestricted, and whether the proposed language regarding the return of CWR fund balance through an allocation reduction would result in courts' general fund being reduced instead of their CWR fund, the subcommittee chair agreed to have the subcommittee revisit the proposed language.

Recommendations

The working group met on February 6, 2015 and is proposing changes to the January 15, 2015 language (see Attachment 2D). The working group received a legal opinion from the Judicial Council's Legal Services Office (LSO). LSO did not see any legal issues with courts returning

CWR distributions since January 1, 2006 and advised that those CWR distributions returned to the TCTF become unrestricted monies in the TCTF. Distributions for children's waiting rooms do not come from fees dedicated solely to that specific purpose. Instead, the distributions are allocated from the total sum held in the TCTF. The restriction on use of the distribution for the operation and maintenance of children's waiting rooms is imposed on courts only once they receive it. In addition, the LSO also advised that, according to the language of GC section 70640, when a court ceases operating a CWR the court's CWR distribution can be stopped only on either January 1 or July 1, regardless of when a court ceased operating a CWR. As such, the January 15, 2015 language regarding having a court's CWR distribution stopped as soon as practicable was revised (see lines 36 and 37 on Attachment 2D).

With regards to whether the return of CWR fund balance through an allocation reduction would result in courts' general fund being reduced instead of their CWR fund, the JC's Audit Service office advised that courts could return CWR fund balance to the TCTF through the TCTF distribution process, and should reflect the return in their financials through appropriate accounting entries. The subcommittee considered allowing courts the option to return CWR fund balance by writing a check, but believes it is easier administratively for courts and JC staff to do so through the distribution process and, perhaps more importantly, the return through the distribution process would guarantee that CWR fund balance would be returned to the TCTF on a timely basis.

Recognizing that courts and JC staff could potentially have a difference of opinion on how much CWR fund balance should be returned to the TCTF, the subcommittee is recommending that any unresolved dispute regarding the amount of CWR that a court should return according to council policy be brought before the TCBAC and JC. The added language is on lines 43-46, 68-71, and 89-92 of Attachment 2D.

For courts that have received a distribution but never operated a CWR, Section E is revised to give them until September 26, 2015 to apply for a continued distribution (see line 83-86). This would give courts two months to apply if the council approves this recommendation at its June 26, 2015 business meeting.

Current Children's Waiting Room (CWR) Policy

A. Applying for a New CWR Distribution

- A court's presiding judge or executive officer must submit a request to the director of the Judicial Council Finance Office 45 days prior to the date of the council meeting at which the court is requesting consideration.
- The request must include the following information:
 - Date of the council meeting at which the court is requesting consideration.
 - Requested effective date of the distribution (July 1 or January 1). If a court wants to begin receiving distributions more than one year in advance of the planned opening date of a CWR, the request should include an explanation of the extenuating circumstance(s).
 - 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(s).
 - The requested distribution amount between \$2 and \$5. Courts can request the Judicial Council Finance Office to provide an estimate of annual distributions.
- The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) will make a recommendation to the council on each court's request.
- If the council approves that distributions begin prior to the operating of a CWR but the court does not operate a CWR six months after their planned opening date, the court must apply for a continued distribution.

B. Requesting a Decreased CWR Distribution Amount

- Any court's request to decrease its existing CWR distribution is approved by the Judicial Council and the request can be implemented by Judicial Council staff, effective either January 1 or July 1.

C. Applying to Continue Receiving a CWR Distribution While Not Operating a CWR

- Courts must apply to continue receiving a CWR distribution if they:
 - are currently receiving a distribution but have not operated a CWR since June 27, 2014.
 - received a distribution effective July 1, 2014 or after but have not operated a CWR six months after their planned opening date of the CWR.
- The request must follow the process for requesting a new distribution (see A above). In addition, a court must include in its request the amount of any unspent distributions.
- The TCBAC will make a recommendation to the council on each court's request.
- For courts that apply and whose application is denied by the council, the council reserves the option of directing courts to return any unspent CWR distributions to the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).

January 15, 2015 Proposed Children's Waiting Room (CWR) Distribution and Fund Balance Policy

A. Applying for a New CWR Distribution

- A court's presiding judge or executive officer must submit a request to the director of the Judicial Council Finance Office 45 days prior to the date of the council meeting at which the court is requesting consideration.
- The request must include the following information:
 - Date of the council meeting at which the court is requesting consideration.
 - Requested effective date of the distribution (July 1 or January 1). If a court wants to begin receiving distributions more than one year in advance of the planned opening date of a CWR, the request should include an explanation of the extenuating circumstance(s).
 - 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(s).
 - The requested distribution amount between \$2 and \$5. Courts can request the Judicial Council Finance Office to provide an estimate of annual distributions.
- The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) will make a recommendation to the council on each court's request.
- If the council approves that distributions begin prior to the operating of a CWR but the court does not operate a CWR six months after their planned opening date, the court must apply for a continued distribution.

B. Requesting a Decreased CWR Distribution Amount

- Any court's request to decrease its existing CWR distribution is approved by the Judicial Council and the request can be implemented by Judicial Council staff, effective either January 1 or July 1.

~~C. Applying to Continue Receiving a CWR Distribution While Not Operating a CWR~~

- ~~• Courts must apply to continue receiving a CWR distribution if they:

 - are currently receiving a distribution but have not operated a CWR since June 27, 2014.
 - received a distribution effective July 1, 2014 or after but have not operated a CWR six months after their planned opening date of the CWR.~~
- ~~• The request must follow the process for requesting a new distribution (see A above). In addition, a court must include in its request the amount of any unspent distributions.~~
- ~~• The TCBAC will make a recommendation to the council on each court's request.~~
- ~~• For courts that apply and whose application is denied by the council, the council reserves the option of directing courts to return any unspent CWR distributions to the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF).~~

C. Temporarily or Permanently Ceasing CWR Operations

- Courts that cease operating all CWRs must notify the director of the JC Finance Office within 60 days of the cessation date. Unless a court provides notification and submits an application to continue receiving distributions while not operating a CWR within 60 days of the cessation date, the court's CWR distributions will be stopped as soon as practicable and the court will be required to return any unspent funds to the TCTF through a reduction to the court's TCTF allocation.
- An application for a continued distribution must include all the information required of courts applying for a new distribution (see section An above) as well as the amount of any unspent distributions.
- The TCBAC will make a recommendation to the Judicial Council on each court's application.
- For courts that apply and whose application is denied by the Judicial Council, any unspent CWR distributions shall be returned to the TCTF.

D. Cap on CWR Fund Balance

- In general, courts should request a distribution amount that will not result in accumulating CWR fund balances.
- Effective July 1, 2015, there shall be a cap on the amount of CWR fund balance that courts can carry forward from one fiscal year to the next. The cap shall be the amount of the highest annual distribution within the three most recent fiscal years.
- Courts that have a CWR fund balance greater than the cap (as described above) at the end of the fiscal year will have their allocation reduced by the amount above the cap in the subsequent fiscal year.
- The cap applies only to courts that have received at least 12 months of distributions in a fiscal year while operating a CWR.
- If a court wants a cap adjustment, it must submit a request explaining the extenuating circumstance and including its CWR expenditure plan to the director of the JC Finance Office for consideration by the TCBAC and the Judicial Council. The request must be received by the Finance Director within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year for which the adjustment is being requested.
- JC staff will report any allocation reductions to the TCBAC and the Judicial Council.

E. Courts that have Received a Distribution but Never Operated a CWR

- Courts that received distributions between January 1, 2006 and June 30, 2014 but did not operate a CWR during that time period must either apply for a continued distribution by April 1, 2015 or have their distributions stopped as soon as practicable and return to the TCTF any unspent CWR distributions.

1 **Proposed Children’s Waiting Room (CWR) Distribution and Fund Balance**
2 **Policy -- Changes to Proposed January 15, 2015 Language**

3
4
5 A. Applying for a New CWR Distribution

- 6 • A court’s presiding judge or executive officer must submit a request to the director of
7 the Judicial Council Finance Office 45 days prior to the date of the council meeting at
8 which the court is requesting consideration.
9 • The request must include the following information:
10 ○ Date of the council meeting at which the court is requesting consideration.
11 ○ Requested effective date of the distribution (July 1 or January 1). If a court wants to
12 begin receiving distributions more than one year in advance of the planned opening
13 date of a CWR, the request should include an explanation of the extenuating
14 circumstance(s).
15 ○ The scheduled opening date of the CWR(s).
16 ○ Description of the CWR(s).
17 ○ The date when the court intends to make expenditures related to operating its
18 CWR(s).
19 ○ The requested distribution amount between \$2 and \$5. Courts can request the
20 Judicial Council Finance Office to provide an estimate of annual distributions.
21 • The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) will make a recommendation to
22 the council on each court’s request.
23 • If the council approves that distributions begin prior to the operating of a CWR but the
24 court does not operate a CWR six months after their planned opening date, the court
25 must apply for a continued distribution.
26

27 B. Requesting a Decreased CWR Distribution Amount

- 28 • Any court’s request to decrease its existing CWR distribution is approved by the
29 Judicial Council and the request can be implemented by Judicial Council staff, effective
30 either January 1 or July 1.
31

32 C. Temporarily or Permanently Ceasing CWR Operations

- 33 • Courts that cease operating all CWRs must notify the director of the JC Finance Office
34 within 60 days of the cessation date. Unless a court provides notification and submits
35 an application to continue receiving distributions while not operating a CWR within 60
36 days of the cessation date, the court’s CWR distributions will be stopped either January
37 1 or July 1, whichever is earlier, and the court will be required to return any CWR fund
38 balance to the TCTF.
39 • For courts that are required to return all of their remaining CWR fund balance to the
40 TCTF, the return of the CWR fund balance will occur on the February trial court
41 distribution for those courts that the CWR distribution stopped on July 1, and on the
42 August distribution for those courts that the CWR distributions stopped on July 1.
43 • If there is a dispute between a court and JC staff over the amount of CWR fund balance
44 that should be returned to the TCTF, the dispute will be brought before the TCBAC and
45 the Judicial Council if the two parties cannot come to a resolution within 90 days of the
46 cessation date.

- 47 • An application for a continued distribution must include all the information required of
- 48 courts applying for a new distribution (see section A above) as well as the amount of
- 49 any CWR fund balance.
- 50 • The TCBAC will make a recommendation to the Judicial Council on each court's
- 51 application.
- 52 • For courts that apply and whose application is denied by the Judicial Council, any
- 53 CWR fund balance shall be returned to the TCTF.

54 D. Cap on CWR Fund Balance

- 55 • Courts shall monitor the CWR distribution amount per filing to ensure it is adequate to
- 56 meet the CWR needs of the court without accumulating an amount in excess of the cap
- 57 described below.
- 58 • Effective July 1, 2015, there shall be a cap on the amount of CWR fund balance that
- 59 courts can carry forward from one fiscal year to the next. The cap shall be the amount
- 60 of the highest annual distribution within the three most recent fiscal years.
- 61 • Courts that have a CWR fund balance greater than the cap (as described above) at the
- 62 end of the fiscal year will be required to return to the TCTF the amount above the cap
- 63 in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 64 • For courts that are required to return the portion of their CWR fund balance above the
- 65 cap to the TCTF, the return of the CWR fund balance will occur on the August trial
- 66 court distribution.
- 67 • If there is a dispute between a court and JC staff over the amount of CWR fund balance
- 68 that should be returned to the TCTF, the dispute will be brought before the TCBAC and
- 69 the Judicial Council if the two parties cannot come to a resolution within 90 days of the
- 70 cessation date.
- 71 • The cap applies only to courts that have received at least 12 months of distributions in a
- 72 fiscal year while operating a CWR.
- 73 • If a court wants a cap adjustment, it must submit a request explaining the extenuating
- 74 circumstance and including its CWR expenditure plan to the director of the JC Finance
- 75 Office for consideration by the TCBAC and the Judicial Council. The request must be
- 76 received by the Finance Director within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year for which
- 77 the adjustment is being requested.
- 78 • JC staff will report any return of CWR fund balance through the trial court distribution
- 79 process to the TCBAC and the Judicial Council.

80 E. Courts that have Received a Distribution but Never Operated a CWR

- 81 • Courts that received distributions between January 1, 2006 and June 30, 2014 but did
- 82 not operate a CWR during that time period must either apply for a continued
- 83 distribution by September 26, 2015 or have their distributions stopped on January 1,
- 84 2016 and return to the TCTF any CWR fund balance.
- 85 • For courts that are required to return all of their remaining CWR fund balance to the
- 86 TCTF, the return will occur on the August trial court distribution.
- 87 • If there is a dispute between a court and JC staff over the amount of CWR fund balance
- 88 that should be returned to the TCTF, the dispute will be brought before the TCBAC and
- 89 the Judicial Council if the two parties cannot come to a resolution within 90 days of the
- 90 cessation date.
- 91
- 92

Item 3
Amendments to the Statute Requiring a 2 Percent Reserve Held in the TCTF
(Action Item)

Issue

Should Government Code section 68502.5, the statute that establishes the 2 percent reserve, be changed for 2015–2016? If so, what should the amendments be?

Background

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

At the June 3, 2014 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) meeting, Judge Earl appointed Michael Planet to head a 2 Percent Reserve Process Working Group with the goal of bringing options for possible changes back to the TCBAC. The other members of the working group are: Judge Laurie Earl, Presiding Judge Mark Cope, Presiding Judge Barry Goode, Mike Roddy, Sherri Carter, Mary Beth Todd, David Yamasaki, and Zlatko Theodorovic.

The TCBAC discussed options and recommendations at its July 7, 2014 meeting, brought forward by the 2 Percent Methodology Working Group to change the current Judicial Council–approved process for the allocation of the 2 percent state-level reserve in the TCTF. At the council’s business meeting on July 29, 2014, the committee recommended that the Judicial Council make changes to the 2 percent allocation process including the repeal of Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B), which establishes the state-level reserve. The Judicial Council deferred the TCBAC recommendations presented for changes to the process for the allocation of the 2 percent state-level reserve until their October meeting, and requested the TCBAC work with other advisory bodies to provide further input to the council on the issues and recommendations presented in those items.

At the TCBAC meeting on September 26, the committee discussed options and recommendations for changes to the supplemental funding process from the 2 percent reserve, all of which originated from its working group, to be presented at the Judicial Council’s October 28 business meeting. The TCBAC recommended changes to expedite the distribution of the unexpended reserve funds to trial courts earlier in the fiscal year, and to establish a process for courts to apply for funding for emergencies after these funds have

been distributed. For 2015–2016, the TCBAC recommended proposing amendments to the statute that establishes the 2 percent state-level. The Judicial Council approved the following recommendations at its October 28, 2014, business meeting¹:

- 1) Starting in 2014–2015, approved the distribution in January, after the Judicial Council’s December business meeting, of 75 percent of the remaining Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) 2 percent reserve funds. From January 1 through March 15, the remaining 25 percent of the 2 percent reserve are available for court requests due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses. These court requests are to be reviewed and recommended to the Judicial Council by a TCBAC working group. Any remaining funds are to be distributed back to the trial courts after March 15. The Judicial Council’s current approved supplemental funding process is to be updated by staff to reflect these changes.
- 2) Directed that court requests due to unforeseen emergencies or unanticipated expenses approved after March 15 and until June 30 be distributed to the court as a cash advance loan until the following fiscal year when the court, if necessary, could apply for supplemental funding from the TCTF 2 percent reserve at the Judicial Council’s October business meeting in order to repay the cash advance loan. These court requests are to be reviewed and recommended to the Judicial Council.
- 3) Directed the TCBAC, working with the Court Executive Advisory Committee, Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee, and the Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee, to recommend proposed amendments to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B), the statute that establishes the 2 percent reserve, to be included as trailer bill language to the 2015 Budget Act. These recommended amendments are to be presented at the Judicial Council’s business meeting in either January or February 2015.

The 2 Percent Methodology Working Group met on November 20 and December 17, 2014, to consider options for amendments to the statute that establishes the 2 percent reserve statute. Each option reviewed, along with a description of the option, is provided below.

Options for Amendments to the Statute that Establishes the 2 Percent Reserve

Option 1: Review the approved changes to the process for the allocation of the 2 percent state-level reserve by the Judicial Council at its October 28, 2014 meeting, in one year, prior to proposing any amendments to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B), which establishes the reserve.

¹ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20141028-itemM.pdf>

Option 2: The Judicial Council would set-aside one-half of one percent instead of the current two-percent, of the total funds appropriated in TCTF Program 45.10 of the annual Budget Act. This one-half of one percent is based on a historical percentage that was set aside for urgent needs in the Trial Court Improvement Fund. (Government Code section 77209 was repealed and replaced with the current statute.)

Option 2 Amendments to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B):

“Upon preliminary determination of the allocations to trial courts pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Judicial Council shall set aside ~~2~~ .5 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....”

Option 3: The Judicial Council would determine the amount of the emergency reserve to be set aside annually and the process for managing the funds. The council might consider a percentage or flat amount based on prior years experience, or historical trends based on requests made for prior emergency set asides process. It also gives the council the discretion to determine the process and timing for courts to apply for emergency funding, and for distributing any unexpended funds.

Option 3 Amendments to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B):

“Upon preliminary determination of the allocations to trial courts pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Judicial Council shall establish a percentage or amount to be 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...~~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.~~”

Option 4: The Judicial Council would establish a percentage and/or amount to be set aside for an emergency reserve from the total funds appropriated in TCTF Program 45.10 of the annual Budget Act. This emergency reserve fund would be allocated directly from the TCTF. For this reason, there would be no need to return the monies to the trial courts. If emergency monies were unspent during the fiscal year, the amount in the fund would roll over. The result would be to reduce any additional amount set aside for emergency funding in the subsequent fiscal year and therefore increase the funding available for allocations to the trial courts. This would replace the current model of allocating the funds, then reducing the allocation and then returning the allocation to the courts.

Option 4 Amendments to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B):

~~“Prior to Upon the preliminary determination of the allocations to trial courts pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Judicial Council shall establish a percentage or amount to be 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...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.”~~

Option 5: The Judicial Council would set-aside no more than one-half of one percent instead of the current two percent, of the total funds appropriated in TCTF Program 45.10 of Item 0250-101-0932 of the 2014 Budget Act. This option also would give the council discretion to determine the process and timing for courts to apply for emergency funding. The emergency reserve set-aside would be capped at no more than \$9.5 million and would remain in the TCTF. Any unspent funds by the end of each fiscal year would be rolled over to the next fiscal year.

Option 5 Amendments to Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(B):

~~“Prior to Upon preliminary determination of the allocations to trial courts pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Judicial Council shall set aside no more than .5 percent of the total funds appropriated in Program 45.10 of Item 0250-101-0932 of the ~~annual~~-2014 Budget Act and these funds shall remain in the Trial Court Trust Fund...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.”~~

Recommendation

The working group recommends Option 5. The working group chose this option because it applies the historical percentage that was set aside for urgent needs in the Trial Court Improvement Fund, caps the amount at the 2014–2015 TCTF appropriation level in order to eliminate annual allocation adjustments, and gives the Judicial Council discretion to determine the process and timing for courts to apply for emergency funding.

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

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

Item 7
2015–2016 Allocations for the V3 Case Management System and Intermediate Case Management Systems Programs from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund
(Action Item)

Issue

Consider the Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee’s revised recommendation regarding the 2015–2016 allocations from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund for the V3 case management system and Intermediate Case Management Systems programs.

Background

At its March 10-11, 2015 meeting, the Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee adopted a recommendation to allocate \$4,526,000 from the IMF in 2015–2016 for the V3 case management system (V3) and \$997,800 for the Intermediate Case Management Systems (ICMS) programs. The recommended allocations were 20 percent lower than the allocations approved by the Judicial Council for 2014–2015. The recommendations were provided to the TCBAC for consideration at its March 23, 2015 meeting, but action was not taken by the TCBAC as the chair deferred taking action on the recommendation to a future meeting. On April 2, 2015, the subcommittee met to reconsider its recommendation and adopted a revised recommendation, as discussed below.

On April 17, 2015, the Judicial Council adopted the following recommendation of the Judicial Council Technology Committee regarding 2015–2016 funding for the V3 program:

V3 will be funded the first fiscal year (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). A working group comprised of members of the Judicial Council Technology Committee (JCTC) and Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) will work together on the source of funding for the remaining three years.

See Attachment 5B for the JCTC’s report, which contained its V3 recommendation, to the Judicial Council.

Recommendation

By a 10-to-1 vote, the subcommittee recommends that the 2015–2016 IMF allocations for the V3 and ICMS programs be held at their 2014–2015 levels: \$5,658,100 for V3 and \$1,246,800 for ICMS. However, if the 2015–2016 IMF ending fund balance is projected to be below \$300,000, the allocations for both programs are to be reduced by 10 percent, a total of \$690,500, and the costs associated with the reduction are to be backfilled from the Judicial Council Information Technology office’s budget.

Assuming, as recommended by the subcommittees, that the 2015–2016 IMF allocation level is \$66.277 million, an increase of \$6.905 million from the level of \$59.372 million approved by the council on April 17, 2015, JC staff is currently projecting that the IMF’s fund balance will be about \$476,000 by the end of fiscal year 2015–2016. Attachment 5C provides the current fund condition statement for the IMF.



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: April 16, 2015

Title	Agenda Item Type
Technology: V3 Interim Case Management System Funding	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	July 1, 2015
Recommended by	Date of Report
Judicial Council Technology Committee	April 7, 2015
Hon. James E. Herman, Chair	Contact
Hon. David De Alba, Vice-Chair	Jessica Craven, 818-558-3103 jessica.craven@jud.ca.gov
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Executive Summary

In April 2014, the Judicial Council directed the Judicial Council Technology Committee (JCTC) to make a recommendation on a plan to eliminate funding from the Improvement and Modernization Fund (IMF) and Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) for the V3 Case Management System (V3). In February 2015, the council adopted the joint recommendation from the JCTC and the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) that the JCTC continue to work with the affected courts to align V3 and Sustain Justice Edition case management systems with JCTC strategy. The V3 courts consider taking on maintenance and operations costs for V3, as well as funding a replacement case management system for V3, to be a major challenge due to the judicial branch budget, the need to replace case management systems for other case types, the lack of control the V3 courts have over the cost of V3 operations and maintenance, and the

negative impact of the Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) on their budgets. The V3 courts also committed significant resources to the development and deployment of V3 as well as subject matter expertise to the development of the terminated CCMS case management system. The JCTC has collaborated with the V3 courts on a path forward that will allow the courts time to transition to another case management system or assume the costs for V3, previously allocated from the IMF or TCTF.

Recommendation

The Judicial Council Technology Committee recommends that the Judicial Council approve the following changes to the V3 interim case management system programs:

1. After a period of four years starting on July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2019, branch funding for the V3 case management system will stop; and
2. V3 will be funded the first fiscal year (July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016). A working group comprised of members of the Judicial Council Technology Committee (JCTC) and Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) will work together on the source of funding for the remaining three years.

Previous Council Action

In March 2012, the Judicial Council voted to terminate deployment of the California Court Case Management System (CCMS) as a statewide court technology solution. The council directed the CCMS Internal Committee to work in partnership with the trial courts to develop timelines and recommendations to the council for strategies to assist trial courts with existing critical case management system needs, to establish a judicial branch court technology governance structure that would best serve the implementation of technology solutions, and to provide technology solutions in the near term to improve efficiencies in court operations by maximizing the value of document management systems, e-filing capabilities, and e-delivery services for the benefit of litigants, attorneys, justice partners, and the public.

In June 2012, the Judicial Council updated the name and structure of the CCMS Internal Committee to the JCTC to be in alignment with the Judicial Council direction. The new committee charge was to oversee the council's policies concerning technology, with responsibility in partnership with the courts for coordinating with the Administrative Director and all internal committees, advisory committees, commissions, working groups, task forces, justice partners, and stakeholders—on technological issues relating to the branch and the courts.

In October 2012, the JCTC hosted a Judicial Branch Technology Summit where branch stakeholders assembled for a collaborative discussion on branch technology governance, vision, and planning. The discussions and feedback from the summit reinforced the need for a new governance and funding model and a long-term strategic plan for branch technology.

In February 2013, the Chief Justice authorized the creation of the Technology Planning Task Force (TPTF). The task force was charged with working collaboratively to define judicial branch technology governance in terms of statewide versus local decision-making, to develop a strategic plan for technology across all court levels that provides a vision and direction for technology within the branch, and to develop recommendations for a stable, long-term funding source for supporting branch technology, as well as a delineation of technology funding sources.

In January 2014, the Judicial Council approved the concept of the court technology governance and strategic plan, prepared by the Technology Planning Task Force, based on the information provided in the executive summary for the governance and funding model and plans.

At its April 24, 2014 business meeting, the council tasked the JCTC with developing a plan to eventually eliminate funding from the TCTF and State Trial Court IMF to courts for V3 (civil, small claims, probate, and mental health) case management system and Sustain Justice Edition costs.

In August 2014, the Judicial Council approved the Court Technology Governance and Strategic Plan. The chair of the JCTC stated that the plan would return to the council with updates related to language access.

In October 2014, the Judicial Council approved the update to the Court Technology Governance and Strategic Plan.

In February 2015, the Judicial Council approved recommendations that included input from court executive officers and court information officers on changes to a number of statewide technology programs to achieve approximately \$1 million in savings in the State Trial Court IMF; forming a working group or tasking an existing council committee to focus on technology-related efficiencies and cost-saving measures for small courts; and directing its Information Technology office to consider replacing its external contractors with employees, as well as adopting the joint recommendation from the JCTC and the TCBAC that the JCTC continue to work with the affected courts to align V3 and Sustain Justice Edition case management systems with JCTC strategy.

Rationale for Recommendation

This recommendation recognizes the investments the V3 courts made in a statewide CMS, as well as their lack of funds to deploy a new civil CMS. It takes into consideration that three of the courts (Orange, Sacramento, and San Diego) are donor courts under the WAFM and recognizes that overall, it is counterproductive to expect the courts to pick up operational and maintenance costs for V3, at the same time as they expend funds to transition to a new CMS. The same three courts also have major projects underway to replace other failing case management systems, projects that have consumed their resources and funds. This recommendation assists the V3 courts in bridging the gap to transition from V3 and the statewide CMS strategy to the new judicial branch technology strategy.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

Comments

The JCTC has thoroughly examined, with the participation and collaboration of the V3 courts, the Judicial Council directive to develop a plan to eventually eliminate the funding from TCTF and IMF to the V3 courts. Following the council's decision to stop CCMS as a statewide CMS in 2012, the Judicial Branch Information Technology Working Group reporting to the JCTC formed the V2 and V3 Workstream so the courts could make recommendations on their CMS. The courts were unable to reach a consensus on a path forward.

In July 2014, the JCTC sent a letter to the V3 courts requesting that they advise of their plans for V3. Representatives from the JCTC met with the V3 courts in August 2014 to get their input and ideas. The JCTC has reviewed possible costing models for the V3 courts. JCTC representatives met with each of the V3 courts in March 2015 to invite further feedback and to best understand their plans. In March, the JCTC also met with the V3 courts in a closed meeting, to allow for sharing of confidential information, and an open meeting to allow public discussion and to vote on a recommendation.

On March 11, 2015, the TCBAC's Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee voted to recommend to the TCBAC that the IMF support for V3 and Sustain Justice Edition (also known as the Intermediate Case Management System or ICMS) be reduced by 20% starting in FY 2015–2016 and the costs be passed on to the trial courts. The subcommittee reconvened on April 2, 2015 to reconsider this recommendation. The subcommittee revised the recommendation to freeze the 2015–2016 IMF allocations for V3 and ICMS to the FY 2014–2015 funding levels. In addition, they voted to reduce the IMF allocations for V3 and ICMS by 10% starting in FY 2015–2016 if the IMF FY 2015–2016 ending fund balance is projected to be below \$300,000. The costs would not be passed on to the V3 courts as previously recommended. Judicial Council staff were asked to identify ways the costs could be absorbed within the Judicial Council Information Technology budget or eliminated through reduction in services.

Judicial Council Information Technology staff are working on the potential impact of these recommendations. As of the time of this report, the analysis has not been completed. Suggested next steps for assisting the V3 courts include exploring potential sources of funding to deploy replacement CMSs and developing a business case for funding replacement CMSs.

Impacts and equity issues

WAFM “donor” courts. The funding issues are exacerbated in the case of WAFM “donor” courts (the Superior Courts of Orange, Sacramento, and San Diego Counties in FY 2014–2015), by their reduction in allocations. Reductions are at 15% in FY 2014–2015 and go to 30% in FY 2015–2016.

Limited staff resources. From the meetings with the V3 courts, the JCTC learned that each of the courts has had significant reductions in staff. Existing staff is committed to supporting judicial officers and also assisting with the current projects to replace failing case management systems. There are no available staff resources to also support the transition to a new civil CMS.

1% cap on reserves. With the 1% cap on reserves, the trial courts no longer have the ability to save for a new case management system.

Pending Gap analysis. Tyler has agreed to perform a Gap analysis for the Superior Court of Orange County comparing Tyler Odyssey to V3. This will identify areas that Tyler needs to modify in its case management system, so that the efficiencies and cost savings the court depends on in V3 will not be lost. Examples of these efficiencies are streamlined e-filing processing and the Electronic Legal File (which enables a paperless courtroom). These improvements in Tyler’s Odyssey will be available to and will benefit all courts moving to Odyssey and could be used even by courts working with other vendors to potentially identify areas for improvement and efficiency.

Feedback from courts. The courts have offered feedback regarding the directive of the Judicial Council in their April 2014 meeting:

Beginning in 2005, seven courts volunteered to assist the branch in developing a new case management system. The new system was intended to serve the entire branch, not just the seven courts, and the costs of developing and maintaining the CMS was assumed to be funded from trial court funding sources before allocation to the trial courts. During the development and testing of the branch-wide CMS these seven courts provided substantial additional resources, both operations and IT resources, to help develop and test the V2, V3, and V4 prototypes. Moreover, the people assisting were highly skilled “subject matter experts” whose efforts were dedicated to developing the best system for all courts, and not available to the volunteer courts to do their daily work. These resources were from each court’s base allocations, not from the trial court funding sources.

The courts also point out that in the audit of the CCMS development, the California State Auditor found that:

the seven superior courts that have implemented the criminal [V2] and civil [V3] systems reported to us [CSA] that they spent nearly \$44 million in staffing, equipment, and consulting costs to test, deploy and support the interim systems beyond the roughly \$49 million that they [the V3 courts] paid directly to the development vendor [to assist in the deployment of prototypes]. Even this \$44 million is likely understated because one superior court—the Superior Court of San Diego County (San Diego)—also reported that in fiscal years 2005–06 and 2006–07 between 120 and 130 of its staff worked part-time to full-time on

implementation of the civil system but it was unable to quantify the cost related to their efforts.

California State Auditor, Report No. 2010-102, Administrative Office of the Courts: The Statewide Case Management Project Faces Significant Challenges Due to Poor Project Management (Feb. 2011), pp. 45–46.

According to the V3 courts, although the Judicial Council provided administrative grants to assist the V3 courts with their costs to support CCMS development, it was quite nominal compared to the costs spent by the courts to support CCMS development as noted above. The V3 courts made significant investments in a CMS that was intended to benefit all courts.

Alternatives Considered

Two funding strategy alternatives were evaluated. These were:

1. Sunset of V3 in three to five years, which was refined to four years
2. Incremental transitioning of costs using a cost-sharing formula

Additionally, regardless of the alternative chosen, the V3 courts may seek funding for replacement CMSs with the idea that Judicial Council staff would assist if desired by the V3 courts.

Alternative 1: Sunset of V3 in four years. This alternative included:

- No change to the current source of V3 funding. Funding would continue to come from the TCTF or IMF for a set period, proposed between three and five years and refined to four years.
- At the end of that period, V3 courts will either have deployed a replacement civil CMS, taken on support for V3, or will assume the full costs for V3.

The rationale for this alternative was that it recognizes that the combination of the WAFM changes and an immediate start to a glide path or transition will increase the difficulty for the V3 courts to fund a replacement CMS. This gives the V3 courts time to deploy a replacement civil CMS or take on support for V3.

Alternative 2: Incremental transitioning of costs using a cost-sharing formula. This alternative included:

- The V3 courts will incrementally take on more of the V3 costs, with the funds from IMF or TCTF decreasing as court contributions increase, until 100% of the costs are allocated to the V3 courts.
- The progression, percentages, and length of time, need to be determined. A five-year glide path is consistent with the WAFM and with current models for economic planning.

Four cost-sharing models for this alternative were evaluated. These include:

- Allocation proportional to court budget does not take usage into account, but does take court fiscal realities into account. As the WAFM is implemented, the courts' budgets should become more representative of usage.
- Allocation by filings is an accepted cost model for service providers, but costs fall disproportionately on the smaller courts.
- Allocation by users is an accepted cost model for software vendors, but less so for service providers, and costs fall disproportionately on the smaller courts.
- Equal allocation distributes costs disproportionately to the smaller courts.

The rationale for this alternative was that it spreads out the impact on the V3 courts of absorbing the costs for V3; however, this alternative has an additional impact for three V3 courts (the Superior Courts of Orange, Sacramento, and San Diego Counties), which is the challenge of starting a project to deploy a replacement civil CMS while they have resources committed to completing projects already underway to replace other failing CMSs. This results in courts transitioning from V3 and no longer participating in cost sharing for V3 at significantly different times. Related to this alternative is the issue of how to minimize the fiscal impact to the remaining courts as one or more courts convert to another civil CMS and how those costs will be absorbed by the IMF or TCTF.

Option for either alternative: Seek funding for replacement case management systems

This option could be used for either alternative. The V3 courts may develop a business case for V3 CMS replacement using the Superior Court of Fresno County's V2 CMS replacement as a model, or develop another model. The courts may request funds from the Judicial Council (emergency funds or a loan) or from the state via a budget change proposal (BCP) in implementing replacement civil CMSs. When the V3 courts are fully transitioned, in four years or less, funding will no longer be needed from the TCTF or IMF.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

The implementation requirements, costs, and operational impacts are detailed in the recommendation section above.

Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives

This recommendation will address the strategic plan goals of Access, Fairness, and Diversity (Goal I), Modernization of Management and Administration (Goal III), and Quality of Justice and Service to the Public (Goal IV). The Judicial Council approved the Court Technology Governance and Strategic Plan, which includes the strategic and tactical plans for technology.

Attachment 7C: IMF -- Fund Condition Statement

(revised May 8, 2015)

#	Description	Estimated 2015-16				
		2012-2013 (Year-end Financial Statement)	2013-2014 (Year-end Financial Statement)	Estimated 2014-15 (May Revision Revenue Estimates)	Based on JC Action on 4/17/15 and May Revision Revenue Estimates*	JC Action and R/E Subcommittee Recommendation and May Revision Revenue Estimates**
		A	B	C	D	E
1	Beginning Balance	48,128,575	44,827,741	26,207,006	6,548,505	6,548,505
2	Prior-Year Adjustments	11,547,967	4,410,172	3,632,666		-
3	Adjusted Beginning Balance	59,676,542	49,237,913	29,839,672	6,548,505	6,548,505
4	<i>Revenues</i>					
5	50/50 Excess Fines Split Revenue	31,920,133	26,873,351	23,202,658	21,526,146	21,526,146
6	2% Automation Fund Revenue	15,753,200	15,242,700	14,730,023	14,143,701	14,143,701
7	Jury Instructions Royalties	518,617	445,365	484,063	484,063	484,063
8	Interest from SMIF	201,201	124,878	115,000	100,000	100,000
9	Other Revenues/SCO Adjustments	2,875	24,476	24,221	-	-
10	<i>Transfers</i>					
11	From State General Fund	38,709,000	38,709,000	38,709,000	38,709,000	38,709,000
12	To Trial Court Trust Fund (Budget Act)	(23,594,000)	(20,594,000)	(20,594,000)	(594,000)	(594,000)
13	To TCTF (GC 77209(k))	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)	(13,397,000)
14	Net Revenues and Transfers	50,114,026	47,428,770	43,273,965	60,971,910	60,971,910
15	Total Resources	109,790,568	96,666,683	73,113,637	67,520,415	67,520,415
16	<i>Expenditures</i>					
17	Allocation	71,923,000	73,961,680	71,466,600	59,372,100	59,372,100
18	R/E Subcommittee Recommended Allocation for V3 and ICMS Programs					6,904,900
19	Less: Unused Allocation	(7,123,067)	(4,082,985)	(5,199,049)	-	
20	Pro Rata and Other Adjustments	162,894	580,982	297,581	297,581	767,091
21	Total Expenditures	64,962,827	70,459,677	66,565,132	59,669,681	67,044,091
22	Fund Balance	44,827,741	26,207,006	6,548,505	7,850,734	476,324
23	Revenue/Transfers Over/(Under) Exp	(14,848,801)	(23,030,907)	(23,291,167)	1,302,229	(6,072,181)

*Council did not take any action on 2015-16 allocations for V3 CMS and Interim Case Management Systems programs, so assumes a zero allocation for both programs.

**The Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee adopted a recommendation on 2015-16 allocation levels for the V3 and ICMS programs on April 2, 2015.

Item 8
Allocation of Reductions Due to Revenue Shortfalls in the Trial Court Trust Fund
(Action Item)

Issue

How should the revenue shortfall of \$22.7 million to the Trial Court Trust Fund that supports trial courts' base allocation for operations, which the Governor's January budget proposal for 2015–2016 did not propose a backfill from the state General Fund, be allocated to trial courts in 2015–2016 and beyond?

Background

Despite a projected \$53.6 million revenue shortfall in the TCTF, the Budget Act of 2014 provided a General Fund offset of only up to \$30.9 million for any shortfall beyond \$22.7 million during fiscal year 2014–2015. The Judicial Council allocated a \$22.7 million reduction on a one-time basis using the same methodology used to allocate courts' 2014–2015 share of the 2 percent reserve (see Attachment 8B). The Governor's January budget proposal for 2015–2016 included a General Fund backfill of \$50.7 million to offset a projected further \$19.8 million decline of fine and fee revenue that supports courts' base allocations in 2015–2016. Judicial Council Finance staff is currently projecting fine and fee revenue that supports courts' base allocations to decline a further \$15.5 million in 2015–2016 and has communicated this to the Department of Finance.

During its April 9, 2015 meeting, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee considered the two options discussed below for allocating a reduction due to revenue shortfalls that are not backfilled from the General Fund, but did not take any action.

Options

There are at least two options for allocating the reduction among courts. One option would be to allocate the 2014–2015 reduction on an ongoing basis. Another option would be to net the \$22.7 million reduction against any new funding for general court operations and then allocate the net funding using Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM). Attachment 8C displays the estimated allocation of \$67.36 million, which assumes that the Budget Act of 2015 will provide \$90.6 million in new funding for general court operations and uses the 2014–2015 WAFM to compute the estimated allocation of \$67.36 million. Attachment 8C also displays the net allocation when using the 2014–2015 WAFM to compute the allocation of \$90.6 million and allocating the \$22.7 million reduction using the amounts approved by the council for 2014–2015, which was computed using the 2 percent reserve method.

Attachment 8B -- Computation of \$22.7 Million Reduction in 2014-15

	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)	Net WAFM Adjustments	Non-Interpreter Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14)	Total	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation ¹	Adjusted Base	Share of Reduction	Allocation of \$22.7 Million Reduction	Additional Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Net Allocation
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B	C (A7-B)	D	E	F	G (E+F)
Alameda	71,494,038	-	(1,117,440)	3,102,046	506,404	1,609,137	75,594,184	3,177,924	72,416,260	4.41%	(1,000,038)	(6,272)	(1,006,310)
Alpine	536,863	-	(7,957)	20,340	(73,967)	6,245	481,525	-	481,525	0.03%	(6,650)	6,650	0
Amador	2,075,747	-	(1,611)	51,756	(10,168)	23,828	2,139,551	-	2,139,551	0.13%	(29,546)	(191)	(29,737)
Butte	8,170,991	-	(95,367)	124,076	609,976	158,491	8,968,168	467,145	8,501,023	0.52%	(117,395)	(732)	(118,127)
Calaveras	1,940,406	-	(59,318)	50,506	18,308	45,771	1,995,672	-	1,995,672	0.12%	(27,559)	(179)	(27,738)
Colusa	1,369,335	-	(11,356)	24,773	13,188	16,004	1,411,944	-	1,411,944	0.09%	(19,498)	19,498	0
Contra Costa	34,404,261	-	(887,134)	1,396,191	1,841,330	1,020,012	37,774,660	-	37,774,660	2.30%	(521,652)	(3,206)	(524,858)
Del Norte	2,300,564	-	(62,921)	94,129	114,280	45,700	2,491,752	-	2,491,752	0.15%	(34,410)	(209)	(34,619)
El Dorado	5,872,358	-	(21,412)	213,119	263,889	18,950	6,346,904	-	6,346,904	0.39%	(87,648)	(563)	(88,211)
Fresno	33,706,146	-	(876,146)	3,340,364	2,789,941	923,246	39,883,552	-	39,883,552	2.43%	(550,775)	(3,455)	(554,229)
Glenn	1,794,458	-	(31,067)	54,665	(11,939)	24,061	1,830,179	9,779	1,820,400	0.11%	(25,139)	25,139	0
Humboldt	5,241,609	-	(83,444)	73,084	276,212	137,243	5,644,704	167,800	5,476,904	0.33%	(75,634)	(476)	(76,110)
Imperial	7,028,750	-	(230,012)	125,538	518,519	204,591	7,647,386	420,479	7,226,907	0.44%	(99,800)	(630)	(100,430)
Inyo	1,894,107	-	(54,537)	75,586	(62,695)	32,741	1,885,201	186,658	1,698,543	0.10%	(23,456)	23,456	0
Kern	29,595,035	-	(629,057)	3,544,269	4,252,465	551,636	37,314,348	65,567	37,248,781	2.27%	(514,390)	(3,158)	(517,548)
Kings	5,519,658	-	(6,952)	45,117	425,836	22,140	6,005,799	421,918	5,583,881	0.34%	(77,111)	(483)	(77,594)
Lake	3,102,931	-	449	9,123	95,557	3,199	3,211,258	196,493	3,014,765	0.18%	(41,633)	(264)	(41,896)
Lassen	2,222,061	-	(6,630)	7,839	40,363	5,580	2,269,212	293,836	1,975,376	0.12%	(27,279)	(177)	(27,456)
Los Angeles	429,960,172	(318,326)	(7,790,986)	18,887,969	35,639,382	12,101,803	488,480,015	14,294,467	474,185,548	28.85%	(6,548,299)	(39,737)	(6,588,036)
Madera	6,089,746	-	(137,838)	384,825	355,661	45,479	6,737,874	381,406	6,356,468	0.39%	(87,780)	(569)	(88,349)
Marin	12,354,099	(6,453)	(324,291)	644,512	(59,305)	358,566	12,967,129	9,625	12,957,504	0.79%	(178,938)	(1,122)	(180,059)
Mariposa	954,124	-	(6,416)	22,300	1,730	3,560	975,299	-	975,299	0.06%	(13,468)	13,468	0
Mendocino	4,435,925	-	(239,862)	311,770	129,330	235,205	4,872,369	299,349	4,573,020	0.28%	(63,151)	(409)	(63,560)
Merced	9,208,327	-	(269,194)	774,827	673,039	310,199	10,697,197	-	10,697,197	0.65%	(147,724)	(930)	(148,653)
Modoc	932,838	-	(1,273)	31,967	(69,362)	3,544	897,714	789	896,925	0.05%	(12,386)	12,386	0
Mono	1,210,549	-	(32,349)	85,641	59,610	11,323	1,334,774	24,156	1,310,618	0.08%	(18,099)	18,099	0
Monterey	14,497,845	-	(227,572)	277,496	747,923	264,491	15,560,183	870,000	14,690,183	0.89%	(202,865)	(1,289)	(204,155)
Napa	6,372,800	-	(107,676)	309,796	140,912	181,753	6,897,585	295,552	6,602,033	0.40%	(91,171)	(559)	(91,731)
Nevada	4,479,222	-	(100,179)	95,494	191,189	120,300	4,786,026	433,431	4,352,595	0.26%	(60,107)	(362)	(60,469)
Orange	121,988,177	(209,171)	(3,671,441)	6,929,920	3,496,207	5,785,430	134,319,122	2,733,776	131,585,346	8.01%	(1,817,137)	(11,444)	(1,828,581)
Placer	12,066,757	-	(238,459)	634,796	821,972	284,469	13,569,535	-	13,569,535	0.83%	(187,389)	(1,119)	(188,509)
Plumas	1,448,318	-	(273)	14,929	(95,320)	6,015	1,373,668	-	1,373,668	0.08%	(18,970)	(123)	(19,092)
Riverside	65,277,653	(168,861)	(685,149)	923,657	6,057,489	1,643,210	73,047,999	1,931,520	71,116,479	4.33%	(982,088)	(6,073)	(988,161)
Sacramento	63,873,883	-	(1,673,778)	3,560,591	2,846,831	2,297,449	70,904,977	1,864,424	69,040,553	4.20%	(953,420)	(5,984)	(959,404)
San Benito	2,526,744	-	(8,678)	34,642	(74,843)	16,844	2,494,709	-	2,494,709	0.15%	(34,451)	(223)	(34,673)
San Bernardino	72,147,163	-	(1,011,776)	1,264,732	6,917,080	1,333,588	80,650,788	3,269,446	77,381,342	4.71%	(1,068,603)	(6,619)	(1,075,223)
San Diego	125,478,197	-	(3,506,215)	2,853,598	3,042,330	4,121,481	131,989,392	657,192	131,332,200	7.99%	(1,813,641)	(11,255)	(1,824,897)
San Francisco	49,195,369	-	-	5,487,134	600,353	1,495,964	56,778,819	-	56,778,819	3.45%	(784,091)	(4,804)	(788,895)
San Joaquin	24,914,639	-	(756,034)	1,245,356	1,587,646	535,858	27,527,465	287,747	27,239,718	1.66%	(376,169)	(2,361)	(378,529)
San Luis Obispo	11,449,303	-	(36,773)	298,958	819,314	122,246	12,653,048	241,676	12,411,372	0.76%	(171,396)	(1,047)	(172,442)
San Mateo	29,551,664	-	(211,070)	2,411,112	1,034,520	603,175	33,389,400	443,042	32,946,358	2.00%	(454,975)	(2,805)	(457,780)
Santa Barbara	18,243,443	-	21,451	1,597,662	590,633	121,986	20,575,175	1,055,112	19,520,063	1.19%	(269,564)	(1,702)	(271,266)
Santa Clara	73,257,781	-	(1,120,423)	2,309,467	719,654	825,453	75,991,932	-	75,991,932	4.62%	(1,049,416)	(6,605)	(1,056,021)

Attachment 8B -- Computation of \$22.7 Million Reduction in 2014-15

	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)	Net WAFM Adjustments	Non-Interpreter Benefits Base Allocation (12-13 and 13-14)	Total	2011-2012 Non-Sheriff Security Allocation ¹	Adjusted Base	Share of Reduction	Allocation of \$22.7 Million Reduction	Additional Adjustment Related to Funding Floor	Net Allocation
Court	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	B	C (A7-B)	D	E	F	G (E+F)
Santa Cruz	9,997,292	-	(174,422)	203,557	549,799	154,317	10,730,542	-	10,730,542	0.65%	(148,184)	(921)	(149,105)
Shasta	10,169,734	-	38,857	262,222	457,766	184,003	11,112,580	2,389,668	8,722,912	0.53%	(120,460)	(745)	(121,205)
Sierra	538,105	-	(9,268)	9,615	(72,867)	8,941	474,526	-	474,526	0.03%	(6,553)	6,553	0
Siskiyou	3,072,125	-	(60,127)	91,037	(29,475)	59,428	3,132,988	-	3,132,988	0.19%	(43,265)	(271)	(43,536)
Solano	17,240,736	-	(417,276)	353,779	917,245	497,180	18,591,664	435,400	18,156,264	1.10%	(250,730)	(1,570)	(252,301)
Sonoma	19,441,709	-	(584,741)	1,172,049	1,060,419	616,911	21,706,347	440,000	21,266,347	1.29%	(293,679)	(1,852)	(295,531)
Stanislaus	15,957,751	-	(1,003,375)	1,305,230	1,492,323	818,944	18,570,873	9,326	18,561,547	1.13%	(256,327)	(1,615)	(257,942)
Sutter	3,690,455	-	(24,759)	159,760	277,618	72,212	4,175,286	247,071	3,928,215	0.24%	(54,247)	(352)	(54,599)
Tehama	2,875,164	-	(17,294)	108,184	197,864	24,866	3,188,783	-	3,188,783	0.19%	(44,036)	(285)	(44,321)
Trinity	1,421,481	-	(16,561)	53,679	13,969	19,978	1,492,546	450,608	1,041,938	0.06%	(14,389)	14,389	0
Tulare	13,404,033	-	(127,031)	33,744	960,816	103,341	14,374,902	15,576	14,359,326	0.87%	(198,296)	(1,228)	(199,524)
Tuolumne	2,806,339	-	(2,616)	50,351	58,705	19,249	2,932,028	220,516	2,711,512	0.16%	(37,445)	(239)	(37,684)
Ventura	27,023,638	-	(416,492)	968,752	2,053,031	542,126	30,171,054	1,559,157	28,611,897	1.74%	(395,118)	(2,489)	(397,607)
Yolo	7,642,166	-	(206,373)	210,076	384,237	168,486	8,198,593	582,889	7,615,704	0.46%	(105,170)	(635)	(105,804)
Yuba	3,261,573	-	(66,104)	90,867	197,074	66,221	3,549,630	132,569	3,417,061	0.21%	(47,188)	(304)	(47,493)
Total	1,518,726,356	(702,811)	(29,405,750)	68,818,575	86,300,000	41,034,166	1,684,770,536	40,983,089	1,643,787,447	100.00%	(22,700,000)	(0)	(22,699,999)

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

Attachment 8C -- WAFM at \$67M vs. WAFM at \$90.06M with \$22.7M Reduction

Court	A -- WAFM at \$90.6M and \$22.7M Reduction				Total A Minus Total B					
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$90.06M	Funding Floor Adjustment	\$22.7 Million Reduction		Total				
	A	B	C	D	E					
Alameda	(2,563,397)	2,213,740	(25,681)	(1,006,310)	(1,381,648)	(2,563,397)	1,655,758	(29,027)	(936,666)	(444,982)
Alpine	(52,170)	(8,969)	61,139	-	(0)	(52,170)	(6,709)	58,879	-	(0)
Amador	(68,008)	73,381	(784)	(29,737)	(25,148)	(68,008)	54,885	(885)	(14,009)	(11,139)
Butte	88,680	529,562	(3,237)	(118,127)	496,878	88,680	396,084	(3,632)	481,131	15,747
Calaveras	(49,658)	80,575	(744)	(27,738)	2,435	(49,658)	60,266	(839)	9,769	(7,334)
Colusa	(35,876)	55,641	135,295	-	155,060	(35,876)	41,616	149,320	155,060	-
Contra Costa	26,323	2,079,271	(13,989)	(524,858)	1,566,746	26,323	1,555,182	(15,721)	1,565,784	962
Del Norte	(12,865)	126,966	(905)	(34,619)	78,576	(12,865)	94,963	(1,018)	81,080	(2,504)
El Dorado	(48,927)	326,891	(2,410)	(88,211)	187,344	(48,927)	244,497	(2,711)	192,859	(5,515)
Fresno	492,612	2,564,864	(15,325)	(554,229)	2,487,922	492,612	1,918,379	(17,192)	2,393,800	94,122
Glenn	(62,278)	61,353	925	-	(0)	(62,278)	45,889	16,389	0	(0)
Humboldt	(74,712)	250,694	(2,021)	(76,110)	97,851	(74,712)	187,505	(2,276)	110,517	(12,666)
Imperial	96,907	474,304	(2,798)	(100,431)	467,983	96,907	354,754	(3,138)	448,523	19,460
Inyo	(79,617)	41,320	38,297	-	(0)	(79,617)	30,905	48,712	(0)	(0)
Kern	1,811,768	3,309,752	(14,887)	(517,548)	4,589,086	1,811,768	2,475,515	(16,615)	4,270,668	318,417
Kings	90,958	373,765	(2,157)	(77,594)	384,972	90,958	279,556	(2,419)	368,096	16,876
Lake	(92,616)	104,336	(1,087)	(41,896)	(31,263)	(92,616)	78,038	(1,228)	(15,806)	(15,457)
Lassen	(35,333)	88,752	(745)	(27,456)	25,218	(35,333)	66,381	(839)	30,209	(4,991)
Los Angeles	7,151,892	30,500,037	(177,834)	(6,588,036)	30,886,059	7,151,892	22,812,375	(199,418)	29,764,849	1,121,210
Madera	(18,573)	356,717	(2,454)	(88,349)	247,342	(18,573)	266,805	(2,758)	245,474	1,868
Marin	(770,602)	191,569	(4,405)	(180,059)	(763,497)	(770,602)	143,283	(4,999)	(632,317)	(131,180)
Mariposa	(25,008)	36,709	93,181	-	104,882	(25,008)	27,457	102,434	104,882	-
Mendocino	(86,816)	201,411	(1,717)	(63,560)	49,318	(86,816)	150,645	(1,935)	61,894	(12,575)
Merced	230,694	757,079	(4,182)	(148,653)	834,938	230,694	566,254	(4,686)	792,263	42,675
Modoc	(60,677)	5,104	55,572	-	(0)	(60,677)	3,818	56,859	-	(0)
Mono	(8,657)	69,830	79,354	-	140,527	(8,657)	52,229	96,955	140,527	-
Monterey	97,146	894,318	(5,657)	(204,155)	781,651	97,146	668,901	(6,352)	759,695	21,957
Napa	(179,916)	230,706	(2,326)	(91,731)	(43,267)	(179,916)	172,556	(2,626)	(9,987)	(33,280)
Nevada	(42,439)	203,278	(1,555)	(60,469)	98,814	(42,439)	152,041	(1,751)	107,851	(9,037)
Orange	(3,109,525)	5,096,867	(47,785)	(1,828,581)	110,975	(3,109,525)	3,812,180	(53,908)	648,747	(537,771)
Placer	201,516	862,847	(5,019)	(188,509)	870,836	201,516	645,363	(5,628)	841,251	29,585
Plumas	(88,532)	16,293	(476)	(19,092)	(91,808)	(88,532)	12,186	(541)	(76,887)	(14,921)

Court	A -- WAFM at \$90.6M and \$22.7M Reduction				Total	B -- WAFM at \$67.36M				Total A Minus Total B
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$90.06M	Funding Floor Adjustment	\$22.7 Million Reduction		WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$67.36M	Funding Floor Adjustment	Total	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Riverside	2,318,089	5,504,820	(27,873)	(988,161)	6,806,874	2,318,089	4,117,307	(31,181)	6,404,215	402,659
Sacramento	(258,869)	3,633,465	(25,845)	(959,404)	2,389,346	(258,869)	2,717,635	(29,066)	2,429,700	(40,354)
San Benito	(103,256)	69,978	(901)	(34,673)	(68,852)	(103,256)	52,340	(1,019)	(51,935)	(16,917)
San Bernardino	3,086,707	6,407,801	(30,726)	(1,075,223)	8,388,559	3,086,707	4,792,688	(34,336)	7,845,058	543,501
San Diego	(3,338,346)	4,890,687	(46,934)	(1,824,897)	(319,490)	(3,338,346)	3,657,969	(52,960)	266,662	(586,153)
San Francisco	(2,230,867)	1,453,180	(19,540)	(788,895)	(1,586,122)	(2,230,867)	1,086,900	(22,109)	(1,166,077)	(420,045)
San Joaquin	399,572	1,811,027	(10,515)	(378,529)	1,821,554	399,572	1,354,550	(11,791)	1,742,331	79,223
San Luis Obispo	58,129	711,482	(4,600)	(172,442)	592,568	58,129	532,150	(5,167)	585,112	7,456
San Mateo	(562,349)	1,392,461	(11,866)	(457,780)	360,466	(562,349)	1,041,485	(13,374)	465,763	(105,297)
Santa Barbara	(463,424)	761,896	(7,107)	(271,266)	20,099	(463,424)	569,857	(8,018)	98,416	(78,317)
Santa Clara	(2,830,533)	2,283,686	(26,967)	(1,056,021)	(1,629,836)	(2,830,533)	1,708,074	(30,485)	(1,152,945)	(476,891)
Santa Cruz	(106,452)	530,863	(3,948)	(149,105)	271,357	(106,452)	397,057	(4,442)	286,162	(14,805)
Shasta	31,203	489,231	(3,259)	(121,205)	395,971	31,203	365,918	(3,662)	393,460	2,511
Sierra	(51,110)	(8,706)	59,816	-	0	(51,110)	(6,512)	57,622	-	0
Siskiyou	(218,492)	21,345	(1,043)	(43,536)	(241,725)	(218,492)	15,965	(1,186)	(203,713)	(38,013)
Solano	181,524	1,133,153	(6,940)	(252,301)	1,055,436	181,524	847,537	(7,788)	1,021,272	34,164
Sonoma	77,454	1,242,820	(8,093)	(295,531)	1,016,651	77,454	929,562	(9,091)	997,926	18,725
Stanislaus	598,507	1,467,849	(7,391)	(257,942)	1,801,024	598,507	1,097,872	(8,267)	1,688,112	112,912
Sutter	75,589	275,771	(1,570)	(54,599)	295,191	75,589	206,262	(1,760)	280,091	15,100
Tehama	2,884	184,170	(1,236)	(44,321)	141,498	2,884	137,749	(1,389)	139,244	2,253
Trinity	(18,348)	46,623	84,637	-	112,912	(18,348)	34,871	96,389	112,912	-
Tulare	180,077	918,678	(5,459)	(199,524)	893,772	180,077	687,122	(6,124)	861,075	32,697
Tuolumne	(71,034)	102,701	(992)	(37,684)	(7,008)	(71,034)	76,815	(1,120)	4,662	(11,670)
Ventura	526,080	1,961,970	(11,140)	(397,607)	2,079,303	526,080	1,467,447	(12,487)	1,981,040	98,262
Yolo	43,119	442,587	(2,800)	(105,804)	377,102	43,119	331,031	(3,143)	371,007	6,095
Yuba	(48,147)	161,498	(1,290)	(47,493)	64,569	(48,147)	120,792	(1,452)	71,192	(6,624)
Total	0	90,060,000	0	(22,700,000)	67,360,000	0	67,360,000	(0)	67,360,000	(0)

Attachment 8C2 -- WAFM at \$67.9M vs. WAFM at \$90.6M with \$22.7M Reduction

Court	A -- WAFM at \$90.6M and \$22.7M Reduction				Total A Minus Total B	B -- WAFM at \$67.9M				
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$90.6M	Funding Floor Adjustment	\$22.7 Million Reduction		Total	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$67.9M	Funding Floor Adjustment	Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Alameda	(2,563,397)	2,227,014	(25,602)	(1,006,310)	(1,368,295)	(2,563,397)	1,669,031	(28,946)	(923,313)	(444,983)
Alpine	(52,170)	(9,023)	61,193	-	0	(52,170)	(6,762)	58,932	-	0
Amador	(68,008)	73,821	(781)	(29,737)	(24,706)	(68,008)	55,325	(883)	(13,566)	(11,139)
Butte	88,680	532,737	(3,227)	(118,127)	500,063	88,680	399,259	(3,623)	484,316	15,747
Calaveras	(49,658)	81,058	(742)	(27,738)	2,920	(49,658)	60,749	(837)	10,254	(7,334)
Colusa	(35,876)	55,974	134,962	-	155,060	(35,876)	41,950	148,986	155,060	-
Contra Costa	26,323	2,091,738	(13,948)	(524,858)	1,579,255	26,323	1,567,649	(15,680)	1,578,292	962
Del Norte	(12,865)	127,727	(902)	(34,619)	79,340	(12,865)	95,725	(1,015)	81,844	(2,504)
El Dorado	(48,927)	328,851	(2,402)	(88,211)	189,312	(48,927)	246,457	(2,704)	194,826	(5,515)
Fresno	492,612	2,580,243	(15,280)	(554,229)	2,503,345	492,612	1,933,758	(17,147)	2,409,223	94,122
Glenn	(62,278)	61,721	557	-	0	(62,278)	46,257	16,021	(0)	0
Humboldt	(74,712)	252,197	(2,015)	(76,110)	99,360	(74,712)	189,008	(2,270)	112,026	(12,666)
Imperial	96,907	477,148	(2,790)	(100,431)	470,835	96,907	357,598	(3,130)	451,375	19,460
Inyo	(79,617)	41,568	38,049	-	0	(79,617)	31,153	48,464	-	0
Kern	1,811,768	3,329,598	(14,846)	(517,548)	4,608,972	1,811,768	2,495,361	(16,575)	4,290,554	318,418
Kings	90,958	376,006	(2,151)	(77,594)	387,220	90,958	281,797	(2,412)	370,343	16,876
Lake	(92,616)	104,962	(1,084)	(41,896)	(30,634)	(92,616)	78,664	(1,225)	(15,177)	(15,457)
Lassen	(35,333)	89,284	(743)	(27,456)	25,752	(35,333)	66,914	(837)	30,744	(4,991)
Los Angeles	7,151,892	30,682,915	(177,319)	(6,588,036)	31,069,452	7,151,892	22,995,253	(198,906)	29,948,239	1,121,213
Madera	(18,573)	358,856	(2,447)	(88,349)	249,488	(18,573)	268,944	(2,751)	247,620	1,868
Marin	(770,602)	192,718	(4,391)	(180,059)	(762,335)	(770,602)	144,432	(4,984)	(631,155)	(131,180)
Mariposa	(25,008)	36,929	92,961	-	104,882	(25,008)	27,677	102,214	104,882	-
Mendocino	(86,816)	202,619	(1,711)	(63,560)	50,531	(86,816)	151,852	(1,929)	63,107	(12,575)
Merced	230,694	761,618	(4,170)	(148,653)	839,489	230,694	570,793	(4,674)	796,814	42,675
Modoc	(60,677)	5,135	55,542	-	(0)	(60,677)	3,848	56,828	-	(0)
Mono	(8,657)	70,249	78,935	-	140,527	(8,657)	52,648	96,536	140,527	-
Monterey	97,146	899,680	(5,641)	(204,155)	787,030	97,146	674,264	(6,335)	765,074	21,957
Napa	(179,916)	232,090	(2,319)	(91,731)	(41,877)	(179,916)	173,939	(2,619)	(8,596)	(33,280)
Nevada	(42,439)	204,496	(1,551)	(60,469)	100,038	(42,439)	153,260	(1,746)	109,075	(9,037)
Orange	(3,109,525)	5,127,427	(47,640)	(1,828,581)	141,681	(3,109,525)	3,842,741	(53,762)	679,454	(537,772)
Placer	201,516	868,021	(5,004)	(188,509)	876,024	201,516	650,536	(5,613)	846,440	29,585
Plumas	(88,532)	16,391	(475)	(19,092)	(91,708)	(88,532)	12,284	(539)	(76,787)	(14,921)

Court	A -- WAFM at \$90.6M and \$22.7M Reduction					B -- WAFM at \$67.9M				Total A Minus Total B
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$90.6M	Funding Floor Adjustment	\$22.7 Million Reduction	Total	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment in 2015-16	Allocation and Reallocation of \$67.9M	Funding Floor Adjustment	Total	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Riverside	2,318,089	5,537,827	(27,794)	(988,161)	6,839,960	2,318,089	4,150,314	(31,103)	6,437,300	402,660
Sacramento	(258,869)	3,655,251	(25,769)	(959,404)	2,411,209	(258,869)	2,739,421	(28,989)	2,451,563	(40,354)
San Benito	(103,256)	70,397	(898)	(34,673)	(68,430)	(103,256)	52,759	(1,016)	(51,513)	(16,917)
San Bernardino	3,086,707	6,446,222	(30,639)	(1,075,223)	8,427,067	3,086,707	4,831,109	(34,251)	7,883,565	543,502
San Diego	(3,338,346)	4,920,012	(46,791)	(1,824,897)	(290,023)	(3,338,346)	3,687,293	(52,816)	296,131	(586,154)
San Francisco	(2,230,867)	1,461,893	(19,479)	(788,895)	(1,577,348)	(2,230,867)	1,095,613	(22,048)	(1,157,302)	(420,046)
San Joaquin	399,572	1,821,886	(10,485)	(378,529)	1,832,444	399,572	1,365,409	(11,761)	1,753,220	79,223
San Luis Obispo	58,129	715,748	(4,587)	(172,442)	596,848	58,129	536,416	(5,153)	589,392	7,456
San Mateo	(562,349)	1,400,810	(11,831)	(457,780)	368,851	(562,349)	1,049,835	(13,338)	474,148	(105,297)
Santa Barbara	(463,424)	766,464	(7,086)	(271,266)	24,689	(463,424)	574,425	(7,996)	103,006	(78,317)
Santa Clara	(2,830,533)	2,297,379	(26,884)	(1,056,021)	(1,616,059)	(2,830,533)	1,721,767	(30,401)	(1,139,167)	(476,892)
Santa Cruz	(106,452)	534,046	(3,936)	(149,105)	274,552	(106,452)	400,240	(4,431)	289,357	(14,805)
Shasta	31,203	492,165	(3,250)	(121,205)	398,914	31,203	368,852	(3,652)	396,403	2,511
Sierra	(51,110)	(8,758)	59,868	-	(0)	(51,110)	(6,564)	57,674	-	(0)
Siskiyou	(218,492)	21,473	(1,039)	(43,536)	(241,594)	(218,492)	16,093	(1,182)	(203,581)	(38,013)
Solano	181,524	1,139,947	(6,920)	(252,301)	1,062,251	181,524	854,331	(7,768)	1,028,087	34,164
Sonoma	77,454	1,250,272	(8,069)	(295,531)	1,024,126	77,454	937,014	(9,067)	1,005,401	18,725
Stanislaus	598,507	1,476,651	(7,370)	(257,942)	1,809,846	598,507	1,106,673	(8,246)	1,696,934	112,912
Sutter	75,589	277,425	(1,566)	(54,599)	296,849	75,589	207,915	(1,755)	281,749	15,100
Tehama	2,884	185,274	(1,232)	(44,321)	142,605	2,884	138,853	(1,385)	140,352	2,253
Trinity	(18,348)	46,902	84,358	-	112,912	(18,348)	35,151	96,109	112,912	0
Tulare	180,077	924,187	(5,444)	(199,524)	899,296	180,077	692,630	(6,108)	866,599	32,697
Tuolumne	(71,034)	103,317	(989)	(37,684)	(6,390)	(71,034)	77,431	(1,117)	5,280	(11,670)
Ventura	526,080	1,973,734	(11,108)	(397,607)	2,091,099	526,080	1,479,211	(12,455)	1,992,836	98,262
Yolo	43,119	445,241	(2,791)	(105,804)	379,764	43,119	333,685	(3,135)	373,668	6,095
Yuba	(48,147)	162,466	(1,286)	(47,493)	65,541	(48,147)	121,760	(1,448)	72,165	(6,624)
Total	0	90,600,000	(0)	(22,700,000)	67,900,000	0	67,900,000	(0)	67,900,000	-



May 11, 2015

Funding Options for the Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program

Below is a summary of funding options for the Judicial Branch Workers' Compensation Program (JBWCP). The JBWCP is a self-funded program in which each entity pays a share of cost based on its workers' compensation claims experience and historical payroll. The total cost for this program is allocated to two groups: (1) Judiciary, which includes coverage for the Trial Court Judges, and Retired Judges in the Assigned Judges Program, the members of the Supreme Court (including Justices), Courts of Appeal (including Justices), Habeas Corpus Resource Center, California Judicial Center Library, Commission on Judicial Performance, and other Judicial Council employees (formerly AOC); (2) Trial Courts: Employees and volunteers of 57 out of the 58 California Trial Courts.

This memo describes the following:

- The two methods used by self-funded programs for determining program funding and allocating annual costs
- The current method used by the JBWCP
- The recommended alternative method for implementation by the JBWCP in FY 2015-16
- Program funding estimates for FY 2015-16 (both methods)
- Program financial status

Alternative Funding Methods

There are two basic methods for funding self-insurance programs such as the JBWCP:

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

The JBWCP has historically funded each program year using the cash flow funding method.

Current JBWCP Funding Methodology – Cash Flow Funding

Annual program costs are broken down into two main components: 1) loss premium, and 2) expense premium. An actuarial study is performed each year for the JBWCP to determine the total loss premium for the upcoming fiscal year. Loss premium covers medical benefits, indemnity benefits, and other allocated program costs such as legal

fees. Expense premium includes excess insurance costs, claims handling fees provided by the third party claims administrator (TPA), and brokerage/consulting fees.

For the JBWCP, the loss premium charged to members has been based upon the expected loss and allocated expenses to be paid during the upcoming fiscal year (the cash flow method). Similarly, expense premium is based upon budgeted costs to be paid during the upcoming fiscal year.

Recommended Funding Methodology for 2015-16

Because actuarial estimates of claims payments and ultimate costs are subject to uncertainty, we typically recommend self-funded programs charge premiums on an “ultimate cost basis,” as opposed to the “cash flow basis.” This provides self-funded programs with more accurate funding of the annual costs incurred during a given year and is less likely to result in program liabilities exceeding assets.

During the past five years it appears that the cash flow method has not significantly reduced the asset base of the JBWCP. However, our current actuarial projections indicate that the cash flow method will generate roughly \$2 million less than the ultimate costs incurred annually, which, if continued would eventually erode the JBWCP assets. The table below shows the breakdown.

In general, we recommend that the JBWCP fund each year’s ultimate claims costs in that year. When surpluses or deficiencies develop on outstanding liabilities and funding adjustments are necessary, they should be identified so that the policy of funding each year’s claims costs that year is maintained.

Funding Estimates for the Trial Court Program

The table below compares the two different methods of funding the JBWCP for the Trial Courts for the 2015-16 fiscal year.

Program Costs	Cash Flow Basis	Ultimate Basis	Difference
Loss and ALAE	\$ 14,368,384	\$ 16,433,000	\$ 2,064,616
Claims Administration	2,016,805	2,016,805	-
Excess Insurance	480,114	480,114	-
Consulting and Brokerage	417,336	417,336	-
Total	\$ 17,282,639	\$19,347,255	\$2,064,616

As shown in the table, expected ultimate costs for the 2015-16 fiscal year are \$16,433,000, while expected cash payments for 2015-16 are only \$14,368,384. If the goal is to work towards fully funding the program, this would indicate that annual program funding should increase by at least \$2,064,616.

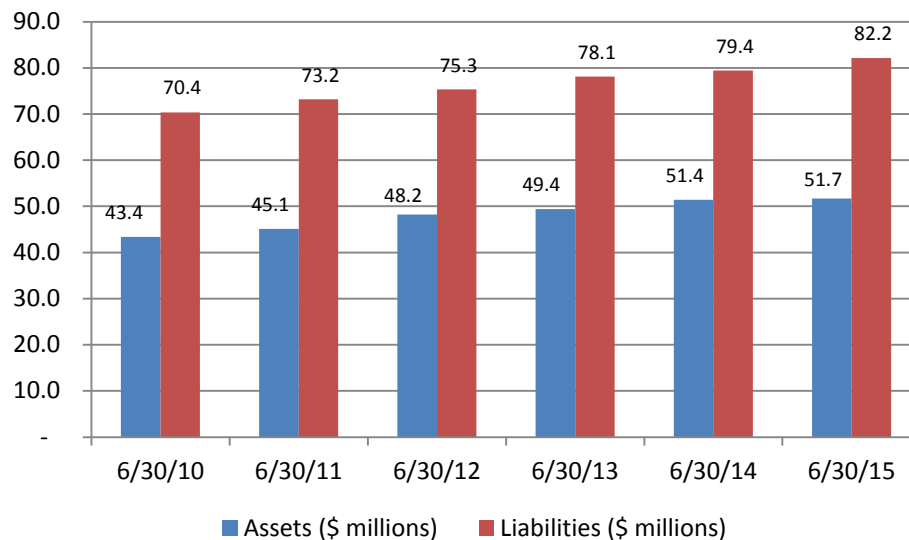
Furthermore, the table below shows that the gap between ultimate costs and cash flows will continue into the foreseeable future for the Trial Courts, so this is not a single year event, but rather an expected trend for the program.

Method	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Cash Flow	\$14,368,000	\$15,186,000	\$15,835,000
Ultimate Cost	16,433,000	17,193,000	17,892,000
Difference	\$2,065,000	\$2,007,000	\$2,057,000

Program Financial Status

As mentioned previously, during the past five years, it appears that the cash flow method has not significantly reduced the asset base of the JBWCP. However, given that our current actuarial projections indicate that the cash flow method will generate roughly \$2 million less in premium than the ultimate costs incurred annually, continuing with this funding method will eventually erode the JBWCP assets.

The graph below shows a five year history of assets and liabilities for the program, as well as a projection for June 30, 2015.



Note: Figures include Trial Courts and State Judiciary.

As shown in the graph, as of June 30, 2015 assets for the program are projected to be approximately \$51.7 million. The amount of these assets is approximately \$30.5 million less than the expected liability for the program of \$82.2 million, resulting in the program being not fully funded relative to the expected liability. It should be noted, however, that assets are sufficient to cover expected cash flow for the year with a substantial margin.

1 **Proposed Children’s Waiting Room (CWR) Distribution and Fund Balance**
 2 **Policy -- Changes to Proposed January 15, 2015 Language**

3
 4
 5 A. Applying for a New CWR Distribution

- 6 • A court’s presiding judge or executive officer must submit a request to the director of
 7 the Judicial Council Finance Office 45 days prior to the date of the council meeting at
 8 which the court is requesting consideration.
- 9 • The request must include the following information:
 - 10 o Date of the council meeting at which the court is requesting consideration.
 - 11 o Requested effective date of the distribution (July 1 or January 1). If a court wants to
 12 begin receiving distributions more than one year in advance of the planned opening
 13 date of a CWR, the request should include an explanation of the extenuating
 14 circumstance(s).
 - 15 o The scheduled opening date of the CWR(s).
 - 16 o Description of the CWR(s).
 - 17 o The date when the court intends to make expenditures related to operating its
 18 CWR(s).
 - 19 o The requested distribution amount between \$2 and \$5. Courts can request the
 20 Judicial Council Finance Office to provide an estimate of annual distributions.
- 21 • The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) will make a recommendation to
 22 the council on each court’s request.
- 23 • If the council approves that distributions begin prior to the operating of a CWR but the
 24 court does not operate a CWR six months after their planned opening date, the court
 25 must apply for a continued distribution.

26
 27 B. Requesting a Decreased CWR Distribution Amount

- 28 • Any court’s request to decrease its existing CWR distribution is approved by the
 29 Judicial Council and the request can be implemented by Judicial Council staff, effective
 30 either January 1 or July 1.

31
 32 C. Temporarily or Permanently Ceasing CWR Operations

- 33 • Courts that cease operating all CWRs must notify the director of the JC Finance Office
 34 within 60 days of the cessation date. Unless a court provides notification and submits
 35 an application to continue receiving distributions while not operating a CWR within 60
 36 days of the cessation date, the court’s CWR distributions will be stopped either January
 37 1 or July 1, whichever is earlier, and the court will be required to return any CWR fund
 38 balance to the TCTF.
- 39 • For courts that are required to return all of their remaining CWR fund balance to the
 40 TCTF, the return of the CWR fund balance will occur on the February trial court
 41 distribution for those courts that the CWR distribution stopped on ~~July~~ January 1, and
 42 on the August distribution for those courts that the CWR distributions stopped on July
 43 1.
- 44 • If there is a dispute between a court and JC staff over the amount of CWR fund balance
 45 that should be returned to the TCTF, the dispute will be brought before the TCBAC and

46 the Judicial Council if the two parties cannot come to a resolution within 90 days of the
47 cessation date.

- 48 • An application for a continued distribution must include all the information required of
49 courts applying for a new distribution (see section A above) as well as the amount of
50 any CWR fund balance.
- 51 • The TCBAC will make a recommendation to the Judicial Council on each court's
52 application.
- 53 • For courts that apply and whose application is denied by the Judicial Council, any
54 CWR fund balance shall be returned to the TCTF.

55

56 D. Cap on CWR Fund Balance

- 57 • Courts shall monitor the CWR distribution amount per filing to ensure it is adequate to
58 meet the CWR needs of the court without accumulating an amount in excess of the cap
59 described below.
- 60 • Effective July 1, 2015, there shall be a cap on the amount of CWR fund balance that
61 courts can carry forward from one fiscal year to the next. The cap shall be the amount
62 of the highest annual distribution within the three most recent fiscal years.
- 63 • Courts that have a CWR fund balance greater than the cap (as described above) at the
64 end of the fiscal year will be required to return to the TCTF the amount above the cap
65 in the subsequent fiscal year.
- 66 • For courts that are required to return the portion of their CWR fund balance above the
67 cap to the TCTF, the return of the CWR fund balance will occur on the August trial
68 court distribution.
- 69 • If there is a dispute between a court and JC staff over the amount of CWR fund balance
70 that should be returned to the TCTF, the dispute will be brought before the TCBAC and
71 the Judicial Council if the two parties cannot come to a resolution within 90 days of the
72 cessation date.
- 73 • The cap applies only to courts that have received at least 12 months of distributions in a
74 fiscal year while operating a CWR.
- 75 • If a court wants a cap adjustment, it must submit a request explaining the extenuating
76 circumstance and including its CWR expenditure plan to the director of the JC Finance
77 Office for consideration by the TCBAC and the Judicial Council. The request must be
78 received by the Finance Director within 60 days of the end of the fiscal year for which
79 the adjustment is being requested.
- 80 • JC staff will report any return of CWR fund balance through the trial court distribution
81 process to the TCBAC and the Judicial Council.

82

83 E. Courts that have Received a Distribution but Never Operated a CWR

- 84 • Courts that received distributions between January 1, 2006 and June 30, 2014 but did
85 not operate a CWR during that time period must either apply for a continued
86 distribution by September 26, 2015 or have their distributions stopped on January 1,
87 2016 and return to the TCTF any CWR fund balance.
- 88 • For courts that are required to return all of their remaining CWR fund balance to the
89 TCTF, the return will occur on the ~~August-October~~ trial court distribution.
- 90 • If there is a dispute between a court and JC staff over the amount of CWR fund balance
91 that should be returned to the TCTF, the dispute will be brought before the TCBAC and

92 the Judicial Council if the two parties cannot come to a resolution within 90 days of the
93 cessation date.

Item 6
Budget Change Proposals for FY 2016-2017
(Action Item)

Issue

What should the FY 2016-2017 statewide budget change proposal (BCP) priorities be for the trial courts?

In order to generate a discussion of potential FY 2016-17 statewide BCPs, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) surveyed its members to solicit input regarding priorities. The members were asked to rank seven identified BCP concepts and were provided with the option to add three additional concepts not already included. The seven concepts provided were Modernization of Case Management Systems, E-Filing Implementations, Document Management Systems, Increased Costs for New Facilities, New Judgeships (AB 159), Implementation of Language Access Plan, and Dependency Counsel. A total of 25 responses for alternatives were submitted. A summary of the survey results and comments provided are reflected in Attachment 6B.

The BCP concepts before the TCBAC for discussion and prioritization for submission to the Judicial Council are as follows:

1. Technology.
2. Dependency Counsel.
3. New Judgeships (AB 159).
4. Increased Costs for New Facilities.
5. Implementation of Language Access Plan.

Court Technology and Governance Strategic Plan

The Court Technology and Governance Strategic Plan was approved by the Judicial Council on October 27, 2014. The Tactical Plan for Technology includes the following initiatives listed in priority order within the strategic goals.

Strategic Goal	Initiative
Promote Digital Court	Case management system (CMS) assessment and prioritization
	Document management system (DMS) expansion
	Courthouse video connectivity
	California Courts Protective Order Registry (CCPOR)
	Implement a portal for self-represented litigants
	Jury management technology enhancements (trial courts)
	E-filing service provider (EFSP) selection/certification
	E-filing deployment
	Identify and encourage projects that provide innovative services
	Establish an "open source" application-sharing community
	Develop standard CMS interfaces and data exchanges
Optimize Branch Resources	Establish hardware and software master branch purchasing/licensing agreements

Optimize Infrastructure	Extend LAN/WAN initiative to remaining courts
	Transition to next-generation branch-wide hosting model
	Security policy framework for court information systems
	Court disaster recovery framework and pilot
Promote Rule and Legislative Changes	Identify new policy, rule, and legislation changes

New Judgeships (AB 159)

The Judicial Workload Assessment: 2014 Update of Judicial Needs Assessment and Proposed Revision to Methodology Used to Prioritize New Judgeships report to the Judicial Council dated November 7, 2014 is provided as Attachment 6D.

Implementation of Language Access Plan

This BCP concept was proposed by the Language Access Plan Implementation Task Force chaired by Justice.Mariano-Florentino Cuéllar. The task force approved the concept at an open meeting on April 29, 2015. The details of the concepts are provided in Attachment 6C.

Background

In order to generate a discussion of potential FY 2015–2016 statewide BCP priorities, the co-chairs of the TCBAC sent a survey to all 58 courts containing a list of the trial court priorities from the Chief Justice’s *Three-Year Blueprint for a Fully Functioning Judicial Branch*. Courts were asked to rank those priorities in order of importance and to provide any additional statewide priorities that they believe should be requested for FY 2015–2016. The TCBAC met on June 3, 2014 and reviewed the survey results. Ultimately, the committee recommended, and the Judicial Council approved, the following priorities to the Judicial Council at its June 27, 2014 meeting:

1. Trial court reinvestment—closing the funding gap;
2. Trial court employee benefit and salary increases;
3. Technology;
4. Judgeships;
5. Court facilities;
6. Court-appointed dependency counsel;
7. Changes to statutory language regarding the 2 percent Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) reserve if the reevaluation of process results in a need for changes;
8. Trial Court Trust Fund backfill, if not addressed in the 2014 budget; and
9. State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund negative fund balance, if not addressed in the 2014 budget.

The Governor’s budget provided for the following:

- \$90.1 million in new General Fund support baseline budget reinvestment for the trial courts;
- \$42.7 million in General Fund support for retirement and health benefit cost increases, \$10.8 million of which represents a partial return of \$22 million removed from benefit and retirement funding provided in the 2014 Budget Act;
- \$26.9 million for Proposition 47 implementation costs; and

- \$30.9 million in ongoing funding and an additional allocation of up to \$19.8 million for FY 2015-2016 to address the anticipated revenue shortfalls in the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) due to lower filing fee revenues.

Updated information will be provided during Item 1 Governor's May Revision (Discussion Item).

Options for Discussion

Option 1

The BCPs for the trial courts for 2016–2017 would be selected from the five BCP concepts identified above. No additional priorities should be included.

Option 2

The BCPs for the trial courts for 2017–2017 would be selected from the five BCP concepts identified above and the TCBAC would consider which of the additional priorities identified as alternatives in the survey to include.

Recommendation

It is recommended the TCBAC identify and prioritize which BCP concepts should be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval.

Ranking Summary

Please rank the following BCP concepts in order of priority (1 being the highest priority and 10 being the lowest).													
#	BCP Concept	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Rating Average	
1	Modernization of Case Management Systems	14	5	3	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	2.44	
2	Dependency Counsel	0	5	6	1	2	5	5	2	1	0	3.96	
3	New Judgeships (AB 159)	0	6	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	4.67	
4	E-Filing Implementations	1	0	3	3	6	8	4	1	0	1	4.89	
5	Document Management Systems	6	1	2	5	0	4	7	0	1	1	5.07	
6	Increased Costs for New Facilities	1	0	2	5	10	1	5	1	0	2	5.41	
7	Implementation of Language Access Plan	1	7	3	6	4	4	1	1	0	0	5.41	

The BCP concepts have been ranked in order of priority using the rating average that resulted from the survey responses. Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 ranked 8, 9, and 10 respectively.

Ranking Summary

1. Modernization of Case Management Systems
San Bernardino is currently in a contract to procure the Tyler Odyssey Case Management System for Criminal and Traffic. We are working on a contract to procure the Civil, Family Law, Probate, and Juvenile modules. There are statewide efficiencies that could be done by Tyler for the Tyler CMS courts and they would help all courts.
Any money for this solution should be one-time and would go to partially offset the transition of these courts off these systems.
All counties need to be able to have modern working case management systems developed for the individual county's needs.
This should be one-time money to partially offset the transition of these courts off these systems.
Funding should not only look at implementation costs, but the ongoing maintenance and upgrades (i.e. legislative changes)
Encourage (Require?) courts to utilize a return on investment (ROI) business model to set priorities for moderization of CMS.
A significant 'spend money to save money' payback;
New case management systems should be the first step to achieve efficiency branch wide.
This is an issue that affects every court of every size.
For courts that did not have an opportunity to use reserves to get in the queue for a new CMS, it is now nearly impossible for them to budget for this kind of expense.
As a Sustain court, we are hoping to get into a replacement system that will be compatible with the majority of other courts.
2. Dependency Counsel
Additional/new funding should be allocated under the new model as opposed to the historical allocation method.
San Bernardino is currently receiving 44.9% of the funding needed based on the 2014 Workload Model. Other courts receive over 100% of the funding based on their workload need. Statewide, trial courts are only receiving 75.7% of the funding required based on the 2014 Workload Model. At the April 17, 2015 Judicial Council meeting, the council approved a 4-year reallocation process to bring all courts to an equivalent percentage of workload met by available statewide funding. The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee is scheduled to report back to the council after completing a review of the dependency counsel workload methodology. Currently courts are forced to provide services up to the amount of funding they are provided or use other local funds to supplement these operations with little probability that additional funds will remain at the end of the year to be reallocated.
The recent decision to change the allocation of dependency counsel funding to a workload-based formula sets the stage for the Administration and legislature to provide the funding necessary to reduce dangerously high attorney caseloads.
We have seen how critical the funding of Dependency Counsel is in the courts.
If the 15-16 budget does not provide additional funds, this BCP should be a priority. Change of the funding allocation model for dependency counsel to a workload-based model sets the stage for seeking the funding necessary to reduce high attorney caseloads.
It may be prudent to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the impact/outcomes of DRAFT. Did the standards accomplish the outcomes envisioned, are there more efficiencies that can be achieved, are there different models to reduce costs and ensure quality legal representation, such as creation of public dependency and minor counsel offices.
This should be pursued strongly, especially given the JC's having developed a new allocation strategy.
Critical to provide adequate funding for children. Reallocating existing insufficient funding is irresponsible.
I believe the legislature will be funding this priority on its own.
This program has been underfunded for almost ten years. The most underfunded courts need fiscal relief.

Ranking Summary

3. New Judgeships (AB 159)
In October 2007, AB 159 authorized 50 additional new judgeships; these positions, however, remain unfunded and unfilled. It also authorized the conversion of 162 vacant SJOs at a rate of no more than 16 per year. AB 2763 authorized an additional 10 conversions per year if resulting in judges being assigned to family or juvenile law calendars previously presided over by SJOs □
At the December 11, 2014 Judicial Council meeting, the Council approved the proposed revision to the methodology used to prioritize new judgeships. □ San Bernardino currently is in greatest need with 57 of the total 269.8 Judicial Officers needed statewide. Funding for New Judgeships should include the funding for the support staff also and be a top priority.
The lingering inequities of historical funding allocations have crippled a number of courts who would benefit substantially from full funding behind their shares of 50 new judgeships.
Judges are buried in work with the vacancies. However, without funds for staffing having new Judgeships does little for the branch.
As WAFM addresses historical staff funding inequities, new judgeships are needed to equalized courts' ability to perform their adjudicative function.
I have ranked this lower on the priority list because we need to have a more refined and updated judgeship needs assessment (currently being done by WAAC). The approach should be expanded to look at impact of realignment, proposition 47, new laws, best practices/collaborative courts to truly represent judgeship need. Politically, we can't ask for more judges when there is insufficient number of support staff, so in essence we get more judges, but not sufficient support staff.
This is an important facet of the branches efforts to provide equal justice across the state. It should be a high priority.
4. E-Filing Implementations
San Bernardino has implemented E-filing options locally and continues to look for ways to improve this alternative and expand; state monies for this would be helpful.
While this is a priority for many courts, this solution is not yet ripe for a statewide BCP, as individual courts, and groups of courts, continue to work on how to pursue it. If any money were to be sought, it should be go directly to individual courts and should be one-time money.
eFiling is something that is already being adopted by most courts as a part of their case management systems and costs the courts little.
This BCP proposal is premature. Individual courts, and groups of courts, continue to work on e-filing. Any money from a BCP should go directly to individual courts and should be one-time money.
Look at statewide funding models for the various interfaces and ePayment and eFiling components (i.e Texas model). This approach would provide venue consistency and hopefully lower overall cost for users and courts.
This needs to be impeneted in stages with the goal of ultimately making e-filing mandatory. Look to the Federal e-filing system as an example.
E-filing should be the third step to achieve efficiency branch.
The costs associated with e-filing will be recouped over time, but the initial expense is prohibitive, particularly with caps on reserves.
5. Document Management Systems
The Tyler Odyssey Case Management System will provide functionality for document management to our court.
If any money were to be sought, it should be go directly to individual courts and should be one-time money.
Critical for all courts
Money should go to individual courts and should be one-time money
Explore cost-effective regional models for document imaging warehousing and operations (i.e. scanning centers, storage servers, security, etc.)
Document management systems should be the second step to achieve efficiency after a new CMS has been deployed.
For courts that did not have an opportunity to use reserves to get in the queue for a DMS, it is now nearly impossible for them to budget for this kind of expense.

Ranking Summary

6. Increased Costs for New Facilities
San Bernardino currently opened its new Justice System and consolidated many of its court functions within this new facility. While the initial costs of the facility were not funded locally, much of the maintenance and service warranties expire shortly after taking occupancy requiring the court to fund those ongoing costs from local funds, which has never been the practice and now is an unfunded mandate.
While the budget crisis has affected the funding for several aspects of the branch's facilities program, these problems are best addressed by re-prioritizing available funding, rather than using potential BCP funding.
In light of the lack of funding for full staffing, new facilities seem a low priority.
The budget crisis has affected the funding for the branch's facilities program overall. Costs of new facilities is only one problem. Any BCP should seek funding for facilities issues overall, and increased costs for new facilities should be taken care of by re-prioritizing funding within facilities' funds.
Develop a comprehensive funding allocation methodology that tracks the projected costs related to operating a new building (i.e. janitorial, security, utilities, maintenance, etc.,)
Unreasonable to ask courts to pay from base level for an old facility, especially since the total trial court funding is inadequate
Should include enough for ongoing maintenance and replacement costs on old facilities too
7. Implementation of Language Access Plan
In January 2015, an Executive Summary of the Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts was provided to the Judicial Council. Within that plan existed a 5-year, 3-phase plan to implement beginning in 2015. Current interpreter funding is limited to actual interpretation services of staff and contracted providers including travel costs and does not include costs associated with other services provided to LEP court users. The Language Access Plan (LAP) includes one-time and ongoing goals ranging from signage and equipment to modifications of information systems or expansion of staff and contracted labor.
BCP funding is premature. Many material achievements toward the goals of the Plan can be made without significant funding increases. Once we have better data on the costs of fully funding non-mandated areas, those funding needs should become the subject of a BCP.
Important for access to justice.
BCP funding is premature. Many material achievements toward the goals of the Plan can be made without significant funding increases. Once we have better data on the costs of fully funding non-mandated areas, those funding needs should become the subject of a BCP.
I wholeheartedly support language access, I just hope we look at increasing the use of cost-effective technology and innovation, instead of simply expanding status quo
This must go forward. It will be attractive and very supportable at the statewide level. In my view, it is not likely to take the place of other branch priorities from a funding standpoint.

Ranking Summary

Description	Number of Responses	Rankings
Salaries and Benefits for Trial Court Employees	7	Ranked 1, 2, 2, 4, 4, 5, 8.
Technology	4	Ranked 3, 6, 8, 8.
Trial Court Reinvestment	3	Ranked 1, 1, 1.
Self-Help	3	Ranked 3, 6, 7.
Security	2	Ranked 5, 8.
Facilities	2	Ranked 3, 3.
Psychiatric Evaluations and Transcripts	1	Ranked 8.
Stable Funding	1	Ranked 2.
New Judgeships (3rd 50)	1	Ranked 9.
Funding for Alienist and Minor Counsel	1	Ranked 5.

Other General Comments
<p>This ranking and these comments assume that requests for additional TCTF monies, for employee benefit cost increases and for backfill of shortfalls in the TCTF (and IMF) revenues will be sought in the normal budget process rather than through a BCP. If that assumption is not correct, these basic requests should take priority as BCPs.</p>
<p>For Court Appointed Counsel in Dependency, explore shifting this to county, similar to public defender costs.</p>
<p>Supplemental justification for any proposed or alternative BCP priorities may be provided next week, as necessary.</p>

Ranking Summary

Description	Additional Background
Alternative #1	
Funding for Psych Evaluations and transcripts	As previously suggested
Unfunded Benefit Cost Increases	Estimates are somewhere around \$9 - \$11 million unfunded from FY 2014-15 benefit cost increases. Those monies were all ready incurred as expenses and should be properly reimbursed.
Increased employee benefits cost backfill	
Continued reinvestment and restoration in core court funding.	
Self-Help Center Funding	Increase funding available in support of Self-Help Centers.
Employee Benefit Increases and Statewide COLAs	We should continue to push for parity with other state funded entities for automatic increases to cover full increase benefits, retirement and the average state COLAs
Trial court reinvestment - closing funding gap	
COLA for Staff	The mechanism to fund COLA's is to reduce staff. There is no ongoing remedy, as is the case for State employees, for this to be funded. Tie it to the mechanism used for adjust Judicial Salaries
Court Employee Compensation - Salary and Full Benefit Cost Funding	
Provide incentives for courts to increase access to justice through the use of technology/sharing of technology with other courts	Courts should benefit from the use of innovative technology to increase access to justice.
Court Security for existing courthouses and high security trials is becoming and increasing bigger issue for many courts.	
Other Technology Initiatives - an example would be for remote video arraignments. This technology will assist in improving access to justice and will create additional efficiencies with other law and justice partners throughout the judicial branch.	
Trial court reinvestment - closing the funding gap and fund balance restoration	Since this goal was not met last fiscal year, Trial Court Reinvestment - Closing the Funding Gap - to include Fund Balance Restoration should be a top priority.
Alternative #2	
Unfunded Security Costs and Increases for Locally Retained Services	Since the funding associated with Courtroom Security was redirected to the Sheriff, local courts retained only the portion of funding for services provided locally for Civil Courtroom Attendants and Perimeter Screening. This funding was based on FY 2010-11 allocations. Local courts are required to fund costs above this allocation and should be receiving equivalent increases to State Sheriff increases for local security costs retained.
Lan Wan Telecommunications Upgrade Projects	
Self represented litigant forms preparation and efilng	

Ranking Summary

Description	Additional Background
Alternative #2 cont'd	
Locally Funded Court Facility Leases	Out of necessity, local courts have invested in facility leases. Now that we have lost \$1 billion in funding, we are struggling to make payments without impacting other core operations. The revenue shortfall is making this situation worse.
Trial court employee benefit/salary increases	
Stable and Predictable Funding - Full Backfilling Reduced TCTF Revenues (or replacement of court reliance on high fines and fees)	
Trial court employee benefit and salary increases.	Since this goal was not met last fiscal year, Trial Court Employee Benefit and Salary Increase should continue to be a priority.
Alternative #3	
New Judgeships - Third set of 50	
IT security funding	
Funding for court use of alienist and minor counsel	These costs have increased, but there is no direct funding for it and not covered under WAFM
Self Help Funding	This is needed more each fiscal year. This is likely to find support in the Legislature.
Court facilities - modification projects, increased operating costs for new and renovated courthouses, and maintenance of trial court facilities.	Since this goal was not met last fiscal year, Court facilities - modification projects, increased operating costs for new and renovated courthouses, and maintenance of trial court facilities - should continue to be a priority.

Other Comments
This ranking and these comments assume that requests for additional TCTF monies, for employee benefit cost increases and for backfill of shortfalls in the TCTF (and IMF) revenues will be sought in the normal budget process rather than through a BCP. If that assumption is not correct, these basic requests should take priority as BCPs.
For Court Appointed Counsel in Dependency, explore shifting this to county, similar to public defender costs
Supplemental justification for any proposed or alternative BCP priorities may be provided next week, as necessary.

Priority	Description	Low Range	Medium Range	High Range
1	<p>Interpreter Services in Civil Matters: The Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts recommended expansion of court interpreters in civil proceedings (recommendation 8). Fiscal year 2014-2015 reimbursable expenditures are estimated to exceed the fiscal year 2014-2015 year appropriation, and begin to utilize part of the surplus. Because many courts only recently began providing interpreters in civil matters, expenditures within the last quarter of the 2014-2015 fiscal year will likely be larger than prior 2014-2015 quarters. As a result, current year-to-date estimates are likely an under-representation of expenditures that will be made by the end of June 2015. Additional courts are planning on expanding into civil, consistent with recently enacted Evidence Code section 756, which will also increase expenditures. Request General Fund augmentation to TCTF Program 45.45 to allow courts to maintain the level of services that is being provided in FY 2014-15 and to allow for minimal expansion. The final numbers may change slightly as we continue to review current year expenditures and projected expenditures for the coming two years, and as we incorporate information received from the courts to assist in a formula for assessing costs for civil</p>	5,000,000	10,000,000	16,000,000
2	<p>Training and Signage Grant Program for Trial Courts: The Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts recommended training for interpreters on civil cases and remote interpreting (recommendation 46) and appropriate signage and wayfinding throughout the courthouse (recommendations 39 and 42). The plan also recommends (recommendation 50) that judicial officers, including temporary judges, court administrators, and court staff will receive training regarding the judicial branch's language access policies and requirements in the Language Access Plan, as well as the policies and procedures of their individual courts. Recommendation 5 includes the provision of notices to those who utilize court services and to the general community regarding the availability of language access services in the courts. Request General Fund augmentation for training and to develop the notice in English and the state's top ten non-English languages, which would then be made available to all 58 trial courts to print and distribute.</p>	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000

Priority	Description	Low Range	Medium Range	High Range
3	On-Site Trial Court Support for Language Access: The Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts made 75 recommendations to improve and expand language access in California's courts. These recommendations include early identification of language needs, changes to case management systems to track the provision or denial of language services; training; the designation of language access office or representative in each court to serve as a language access resources for all court users, court staff and judicial officers, and a host of other recommendations to provide meaningful access to justice to limited English proficient court users. Request augmentation to TCTF Program 45.10 for three language access specialists for each interpreter bargaining region to serve all 58 courts, for a total of 12 language access specialists, to be hired and housed at one or more courts in each region to assist courts with language access issues, including assessment of a court's needs, implementation, training, etc. (Note: may be an ongoing cost depending on LAP implementation needs).	1,771,536	1,771,536	1,771,536
4	Video Remote Interpreting: The Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts made several recommendations regarding the use of Video Remote Interpreting in appropriate court proceedings where it will allow LEP court-users to fully and meaningfully participate in the proceedings. The plan recommended conducting a pilot project to collect data on due process issues, participant satisfaction, the effect on the use of certified and registered interpreters, the effectiveness of a variety of available technologies, and a cost benefit analysis. Request a General Fund augmentation to implement a pilot in up to 10 courts, using multiple technologies at each court to best evaluate the different technologies. (Note: will require separate JC funding for 1.0 FTE to cover personal services of \$133,000 and O&E \$22,500, for a total cost of \$575,700 in 2016-17; estimated total cost of \$193,700 for this item in 2017-2018).	420,200	420,200	420,200
Totals for Each Range		7,691,736	13,191,736	19,691,736



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: December 11, 2014

Title

Judicial Workload Assessment: 2014 Update of Judicial Needs Assessment and Proposed Revision to Methodology Used to Prioritize New Judgeships

Agenda Item Type

Action Required

Effective Date

December 11, 2014

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

None

Date of Report

November 7, 2014

Recommended by

Workload Assessment Advisory Committee
Hon. Lorna A. Alksne, Chair
Leah Rose-Goodwin, Manager, Court
Operations Services

Contact

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Executive Summary

The Workload Assessment Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council approve the *Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2014 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment* for transmission to the Legislature and the Governor. This report, which fulfills the requirements of Government Code section 69614(c)(1), shows that nearly 270 new judicial officers are needed to meet the workload-based need for new judgeships. This report also includes information about the conversion of additional subordinate judicial officers to fulfill the reporting requirement of Government Code section 69614(c)(3). The advisory committee further recommends that the Judicial Council adopt a revision to the current methodology that is used to prioritize any new judgeships that may be authorized and funded by the Legislature for the trial courts. The proposed revision to the Judicial Council's methodology will allow smaller courts whose workload need is substantial, but less than the one full-time equivalent threshold currently required, to be eligible for consideration for a new judgeship.

Recommendation

The Workload Assessment Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective October 27, 2014:

1. Approve the attached report, *The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2014 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment*, for transmission to the Legislature and the Governor; and
2. Approve a modification to the methodology used to prioritize any new judgeships that may be authorized and funded for the trial courts.

Previous Council Action

The methodology for determining the number of judgeships needed in the trial courts was approved by the Judicial Council in August 2001.¹ At that meeting, the Judicial Council also directed staff to assess statewide judicial needs using workload standards developed by the National Center for State Courts. That initial needs assessment and priority ranking was approved by the Judicial Council at its October 26, 2001, meeting.²

At its August 9, 2004, meeting, the council approved technical modifications to the judicial workload methodology and modified the priority ranking of the new judgeships.³ At its February 23, 2007, meeting, after the state Legislature created 50 new judgeships,⁴ the council approved a subsequent reranking of the remaining 100 top-priority judgeships to reflect changes in workload since the 2004 report. The council also approved the methodology for identifying the number and location of subordinate judicial officer positions that should be converted to judgeships.

In October 2007, Assembly Bill 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722) was enacted, authorizing 50 additional new judgeships; these positions, however, remain unfunded and unfilled. AB 159 also authorized the conversion of 162 vacant subordinate judicial officer positions, identified according to the council-approved methodology, at a rate of no more than 16 per year. Assembly Bill 2763 (Stats. 2010, ch. 690) authorized 10 additional conversions per year if the conversions were to result in judges being assigned to family or juvenile law calendars previously presided over by SJOs.

Updates of the assessed judicial need were approved by the Judicial Council, as directed by statute, in 2008, 2010, and 2012.⁵

¹ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/judneedsreview.pdf>

² <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/stateassess.pdf>

³ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/0804item6.pdf>

⁴ In September 2006, Senate Bill 56 was enacted (Stats. 2006, ch. 390), authorizing 50 new judgeships; funding in fiscal year 2006–2007 was provided for one month and ongoing thereafter.

⁵ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/100808item1.pdf> (2008);

<http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/20101029infojudge.pdf> (2010); and <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20121026-item2.pdf> (2012)

The council has made two recent revisions to the methodology used to calculate judicial need. In December 2011, the council approved updated caseweights that measure the amount of time that judicial officers need for case processing work.⁶ And, in December 2013, the council adopted a recommendation that any judgeships approved and funded be based on the most recent Judicial Needs Assessment approved by the council.⁷

Rationale for Recommendation

The ability to have a critical criminal, family law, domestic violence, or civil matter addressed by the court should not be based on the judicial resources in the county in which one happens to reside. Access to the courts is fundamentally compromised by judicial shortages, and securing adequate judicial resources for the courts is a top priority for the Judicial Council. Reports on the critical shortage of judicial officers have been submitted to the council since 2001 and, since that time, have formed the basis of council requests to the Legislature to create new judgeships.

Government Code section 69614(c)(1) requires that the Judicial Needs Assessment be updated biennially in even-numbered years. The 2014 Needs Assessment, which reports on the filings-based need for judicial officers in the trial courts, shows that 269.8 FTE judicial officers are needed in 35 courts.⁸ Without these needed resources, courts that have been determined to have a critical need for new judgeships will have to continue to try to process their caseloads with an insufficient number of judicial and support staff.

In addition to updating the Judicial Needs Assessment, the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) is charged with making periodic updates to the models used to assess the need for judicial officers and to allocate any new judgeships that may be authorized and funded for trial courts. The methodology for prioritizing judgeships has remained unchanged since its adoption. When the Judicial Workload Study was updated in 2009–2011, the SB 56 Working Group (the precursor to WAAC) discussed the need to review the methodology, but tabled it for review until after the workload study was updated. WAAC's approved 2014 Annual Agenda called for reviewing the prioritization methodology and determining if changes should be made.

Courts whose assessed judicial need, as measured in the biennial Judicial Needs Assessment, is greater than those courts' number of authorized judicial positions are each eligible for consideration for a new judgeship. Currently, courts must have a need for at least 1.0 FTE judicial officer to become eligible for a new judgeship.

Eligible courts are then ranked in priority order using a methodology based on the same process used to allocate congressional seats following the decennial census. The methodology applies a

⁶ <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-121211-item3.pdf>

⁷ Assembly Bill 2745 (Stats. 2014, ch. 311) amends Government Code section 69614.2 to reflect this change.

⁸ The 2014 Needs Assessment is based on a three-year average of filings from FY 2010–2011 through FY 2012–2013.

percentage factor to a court’s net need (difference between authorized positions and workload-based need). A subsequent adjustment is made to the list to evaluate the need for subsequent judgeships in the same court, based on the relative need in other courts. A ranking score is assigned to each judgeship needed in each court on the basis of these criteria and then a priority list is generated based on the ranking score assigned to each needed judgeship.

To illustrate, Table 1 shows the first 10 courts, in rank order of need, that appear on the ranking list that is based on the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment. The Superior Court of San Bernardino County has the highest rank score and is thus assigned the first judgeship to be allocated; the Superior Court of Riverside County has the second highest score and thus received the second judgeship. Courts can appear on the list multiple times; in the list shown below, the Superior Courts of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties each occupy three positions on the list because the judicial need in those courts is so acute.

Table 1: Portion of Priority Ranking for New Judgeships

County	2014 Judicial Need	Authorized and funded Judgeships and Authorized SJO Positions	Net need	Rank Score	Priority Ranking for New Judgeship
San Bernardino	143.0	86	57.0	1,242,691.5	1
Riverside	127.4	76	51.4	1,134,909.4	2
San Bernardino	143.0	86	57.0	352,438.0	3
Riverside	127.4	76	51.4	321,246.0	4
Kern	58.0	43	15.0	211,234.7	5
Los Angeles	629.5	585.3	44.2	169,732.4	6
San Bernardino	143.0	86	57.0	163,172.9	7
Riverside	127.4	76	51.4	148,432.0	8
Stanislaus	32.6	24	8.6	125,034.3	9
Fresno	60.7	49	11.7	124,270.1	10

The proposed modification would reduce the eligibility threshold from the current 1.0 FTE needed to get on the list for a new judgeship to 0.8 FTE. The lower threshold would benefit smaller courts with relatively low numbers of authorized judicial positions and workload need that falls just below the 1.0 FTE threshold. Those courts are disadvantaged by the current policy, even though their workload need, expressed as a percent of total available judicial resources, may exceed that of larger courts. To illustrate, a court with 2.3 FTE authorized judicial positions and a judicial workload need equivalent to 3.1 FTEs has a need for 0.8 FTE judicial officers (3.1 minus 2.3). That difference represents a 35 percent shortfall over the number of authorized positions (0.8 over 2.3); put another way, the court is operating with 35 percent fewer judicial resources than their workload-based need.

Lowering the threshold to qualify for a new judgeship to 0.8 FTE does not mean that the court would be authorized or funded for a partial judgeship. Judges are authorized in whole number

increments, and any court receiving a judgeship under this revised policy would receive a full-time judge.

The next few tables compare the current methodology to the proposed policy. Table 2 shows the list of courts that would be eligible for consideration for a judgeship using the results of the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment. The list is sorted by the number in the far right column—the number of judgeships needed based on the 2014 Judicial Workload Assessment. Under the current prioritization methodology, all of the courts in the non-shaded area of the chart (San Bernardino through Butte) would be eligible to get on the ranking list for a new judgeship because the net judicial need is greater than 1.0 FTE.

If the proposed 0.8 FTE threshold were approved, then three additional courts would qualify for consideration for a new judgeship: the Superior Courts of Del Norte, Lassen, and El Dorado Counties. Each of these courts needs at least 0.8 FTE of a judicial officer, but less than 1.0 FTE. And, in each of these courts, that judicial officer FTE need translates to a significant shortfall in judicial resources compared to authorized positions. For Del Norte, that need is 34 percent above authorized positions (0.9 divided by 2.8); for Lassen, 40 percent; and El Dorado, 10 percent.

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Table 2: Courts Eligible for Consideration for a New Judgeship Based on 2014 Assessed Judicial Need

	A	B	C	D
County	Authorized and funded Judgeships and Authorized SJO Positions	2014 Assessed Judicial Need	Funded AJN- AJP (B-A)	% need over AJP (C/B)
San Bernardino	86.0	143.0	57.0	66%
Riverside	76.0	127.4	51.4	68%
Los Angeles	585.3	629.5	44.2	8%
Kern	43.0	58.0	15.0	35%
Fresno	49.0	60.7	11.7	24%
Orange	144.0	155.6	11.6	8%
Sacramento	72.5	81.8	9.3	13%
San Joaquin	33.5	42.3	8.8	26%
Stanislaus	24.0	32.6	8.6	36%
Ventura	33.0	40.4	7.4	22%
Placer	14.5	19.4	4.9	34%
Merced	12.0	16.7	4.7	39%
Shasta	12.0	16.4	4.4	36%
Sonoma	23.0	26.1	3.1	14%
Tulare	23.0	25.9	2.9	13%
San Luis Obispo	15.0	17.9	2.9	19%
Kings	8.6	11.4	2.8	33%
Humboldt	8.0	10.6	2.6	33%
Imperial	11.3	13.8	2.5	22%
Solano	23.0	25.0	2.0	9%
Madera	9.3	10.9	1.6	17%
Tehama	4.3	5.8	1.5	34%
Sutter	5.3	6.7	1.4	27%
Butte	13.0	14.2	1.2	9%
Del Norte	2.8	3.7	0.9	34%
Lassen	2.3	3.2	0.9	40%
El Dorado	9.0	9.9	0.9	10%
Santa Cruz	13.5	14.2	0.7	5%
Monterey	21.2	21.8	0.6	3%
San Benito	2.3	2.8	0.5	23%
Calaveras	2.3	2.8	0.5	20%
Amador	2.3	2.7	0.4	19%
Lake	4.8	5.2	0.4	9%
Yuba	5.3	5.6	0.3	5%
Napa	8.0	8.2	0.2	3%
Total need:			269.8	

Though revising the threshold to a lower number increases the number of courts that qualify for a new judgeship, getting on the qualification list does not guarantee that a court will receive a judgeship if fewer than the full number of needed judicial positions were allocated to the courts. Previous requests for new judgeships have been based on only the first 150 new judgeships needed. If the new methodology were adopted, a court could qualify for a new judgeship, but have a lower position on the priority list and therefore not receive a new judgeship until enough new judgeships were authorized.

The following tables show how the proposed change in methodology would affect the prioritization of new judgeships. To evaluate the effect of the proposed policy change, the following two tables compare how new judgeships would be allocated based on the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment under both the current and proposed methodology.⁹

Table 3 shows the allocation using the current methodology and qualifying threshold, whereas Table 4 shows how the new judgeships would be allocated if the threshold were lowered to 0.8 FTE. Judges are allocated in whole-number increments (e.g. the Superior Court of Riverside County would be allocated 51 judgeships, even though their need is 51.4 FTE, and the Superior Court of Tulare County would be allocated 2 judgeships, even though their need is 2.9 FTE). Therefore, the total judgeships allocated in Table 3 is 250, which is the total number of whole-number judgeships needed for all courts who need at least 1.0 FTE judicial officer. Table 4 shows the allocation for all courts who need at least 0.8 FTE of a judicial officer. Three additional courts qualify using this threshold; therefore, Table 4 shows the allocation of 253 new judgeships.

As a means of illustrating the effect of the proposed policy, the shaded boxes in Tables 3 and 4 show changes in the allocation list over the first 100 judgeships. For example, if the new methodology were adopted, the Superior Court of Lassen County would receive one of the judgeships in the first group of 50 allocated, while San Bernardino would lose one. In the second set of 50 judgeships shown (judgeships 51-100), the Superior Courts of Kern and Tulare Counties would lose judgeships, and the Superior Courts of Del Norte and El Dorado Counties would each gain a judgeship.

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⁹ The first 50 judgeships shown would be those that were authorized but never funded under AB 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722). In 2013, the Judicial Council adopted a recommendation that any new judgeships authorized and *funded* by the Legislature would be allocated according to the most recent judicial needs assessment. The statute was updated as part of AB 2745 (Stats. 2014, ch. 311).

Table 3: Allocation of Judgeships Using 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment and Current Allocation Methodology (1.0 FTE threshold)

	1-50 (Also referred to as second set of 50, or AB 159 judgeships)	51-100 (third set of 50)	101-150	151-200	201-250	Total
San Bernardino	10	9	11	13	13	56
Riverside	9	8	11	12	11	51
Los Angeles	3	4	6	10	21	44
Kern	3	4	3	3	1	14
Fresno	2	3	3	2	1	11
Orange	1	2	3	3	2	11
Sacramento	2	1	3	2	1	9
San Joaquin	2	2	2	2	0	8
Stanislaus	2	3	2	1	0	8
Ventura	2	2	1	2	0	7
Merced	2	1	1	0	0	4
Placer	2	1	1	0	0	4
Shasta	2	1	1	0	0	4
Sonoma	1	1	1	0	0	3
Humboldt	1	1	0	0	0	2
Imperial	1	1	0	0	0	2
Kings	1	1	0	0	0	2
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	0	2
Solano	0	1	1	0	0	2
Tulare	1	1	0	0	0	2
Butte	0	1	0	0	0	1
Madera	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sutter	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	50	50	50	50	50	250

Table 4: Allocation of First 250 judgeships Using the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment and Proposed New Allocation Methodology (0.8 FTE threshold)

	1-50 (Also referred to as second set of 50, or AB 159 judgeships)	51-100 (third set of 50)	101-150	151-200	201-250	Total
San Bernardino	9	9	11	14	13	56
Riverside	9	8	10	12	12	51
Los Angeles	3	4	6	9	22	44
Kern	3	3	4	3	1	14
Fresno	2	3	3	2	1	11
Orange	1	2	3	2	3	11
Sacramento	2	1	2	3	1	9
San Joaquin	2	2	2	2	0	8
Stanislaus	2	3	2	1	0	8
Ventura	2	2	1	2	0	7
Merced	2	1	1	0	0	4
Placer	2	1	1	0	0	4
Shasta	2	1	1	0	0	4
Sonoma	1	1	1	0	0	3
Humboldt	1	1	0	0	0	2
Imperial	1	1	0	0	0	2
Kings	1	1	0	0	0	2
San Luis Obispo	1	1	0	0	0	2
Solano	0	1	1	0	0	2
Tulare	1	0	1	0	0	2
Butte	0	1	0	0	0	1
Del Norte	0	1	0	0	0	1
El Dorado	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lassen	1	0	0	0	0	1
Madera	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sutter	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	50	50	50	50	53	253

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

Comments

This proposal was discussed at the March 13, 2014 WAAC meeting. Since the methodology for allocating new judgeships is a function that is statutorily delegated to the Judicial Council, the proposal was not circulated for public comment. Smaller courts have spoken informally with the Trial Court Liaison office in support of such an adjustment.

Alternatives Considered

WAAC members discussed alternatives to the 0.8 FTE threshold, considering higher and lower options. After discussion, the committee reached a consensus that setting the threshold at 0.8 FTE struck the right balance between creating an opportunity for smaller courts with high workload need and allocating any new judicial resources as effectively as possible.

Policy Implications

The committee considered the timing of making this recommendation to the council, given that the branch has not received any new judgeships since 2007 when the second 50 judgeships were authorized (though not funded) with AB 159. While the lack of new authorized judgeships makes discussion of an allocation methodology somewhat abstract, the committee decided to move forward with its recommendation because it presented an opportunity to make a policy change at a more neutral time when new resources aren't at stake. Also, since the Chief Justice's Blueprint for a Fully Functioning Judicial Branch and the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee have prioritized funding of new judgeships, the committee felt it made sense to do this work now in preparation for a future funding request.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

There are no costs to the branch associated with these recommendations, other than the staff time needed to prepare said reports and analyses. The funding associated with any new judgeships that may be authorized for the judicial branch as a result of this analysis is incorporated into the budget change proposals and/or the legislation that is sponsored to request new judgeships.

Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives

The workload study update is consistent with Goal II, Independence and Accountability, of the strategic plan, and related operational plan Objective II.B.2.d, in that a statewide workload model creates "nonpartisan mechanisms for creating new judgeships" (Objective II.B.2.d).

Attachments

1. *The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2014 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment*

The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2014 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE UNDER
GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION
69614(C)(1)&(3)

NOVEMBER 2014



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

WORKLOAD ASSESSMENT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Access to Justice Requires Having Sufficient Judicial Resources

Government Code section 69614(c)(1) requires the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature and the Governor on or before November 1 of every even-numbered year on the need for new judgeships in each superior court, using the uniform criteria for the allocation of judgeships described in Government Code section 69614(b). Government Code section 69614(c)(3) requires the Judicial Council to report on the status of the conversion of additional subordinate judicial officer positions to family or juvenile assignments.

The public's right to timely access to justice is contingent on having adequate judicial resources in every jurisdiction. The number of judgeships authorized and funded by the Legislature has not kept pace with workload, leaving many courts with serious shortfalls—as high as nearly 70 percent—between the number of judgeships needed and the number that have been authorized and filled.

Securing new judgeships is one of the core elements of the Chief Justice's Three-Year Blueprint for a Fully Functioning Judicial Branch and has been a top priority for the Judicial Council for many years.¹

Quantifying the Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts

California is a pioneer in the measurement of judicial workload-based need, having been the first state to use a weighted caseload methodology to assess the need for judicial officers, beginning in 1963.² Since then, weighted caseload has become a nationally accepted methodology for measuring judicial workload. The current methodology used to assess the need for judicial officers in the superior courts is based on a time study conducted in 2010, in which over 500 judicial officers in 15 courts participated. The time study findings resulted in the development of a set of caseweights that quantify the amount of case processing time needed for different case types, taking into account the full range of possible case processing outcomes and their relative probability of occurrence. The caseweights that resulted from the 2010 time study were approved by the Judicial Council in December 2011.

The caseweights are used to estimate judicial officer need by multiplying each caseweight by a three-year rolling average of filings for that casetype and dividing by the available time in minutes that judicial officers have to hear cases. The result is expressed in full-time equivalent judicial positions (FTEs).

¹ See, for example, Judicial Council reports from August 24, 2001; October 26, 2001; August 27, 2004; February 23, 2007; October 24, 2008; October 29, 2010; and October 25, 2012.

² Henry O. Lawson and Barbara J. Glente, *Workload Measures in the Courts* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1980).

2014 Statewide Judicial Need Shows a Critical Need for New Judgeships

Consistent with reports submitted in previous years, the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment shows that there is a critical shortage of judges relative to the workload needs in California’s trial courts. Table 1 summarizes the statewide judicial need compared to available resources based on a three-year average of filings from fiscal years 2010–2011 through 2012–2013, showing that 2,171.3 FTE judicial officers are needed statewide, compared to 1,963.3 FTE authorized and funded positions. While Assembly Bill 159 (Stats. 2007, ch. 722) authorized 50 new judgeships for the superior courts, those positions have neither been funded nor filled.

Table 1 shows the total assessed statewide need for judicial officers has declined by 5 percent since the 2012 Judicial Needs Assessment. Lower overall filings counts in recent years account for the slight decline in statewide assessed judicial need.

Table 1: Statewide Need for Judicial Officers, 2012 and 2014 Judicial Needs Assessments

Year	Authorized Judicial Positions (AJP) ¹	Authorized and Funded Judgeships and Authorized Subordinate Judicial Officer Positions	Assessed Judicial Need (AJN)
2012	2,022	1,972	2,286.1
2014 ²	2,013.3	1,963.3	2,171.3
Change (2012 to 2014)	-8.7	-8.7	-114.8

¹ Includes the 50 judgeships that were authorized by AB 159 (Stats. 207, ch. 722) but never funded nor filled.

² AJP changed since the last assessment because the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino, was authorized to add two SJO positions in FY 2011–2012 based on workload need. Also, several courts requested that the Judicial Council’s Executive and Planning (E&P) Committee approve changes in the number of authorized commissioner FTEs following a refresh of that data in September 2014. These changes, which are reflected in the table, are mostly requests for reductions in FTEs and were confirmed by E&P at its October 9, 2014 meeting.

Nearly 270 Judicial Officers Needed Statewide to Meet Workload Demand

Judicial need is calculated by taking the difference between the assessed judicial need in each court and the number of authorized/funded positions in each court. The assessed judicial need in each court compared to the number of authorized and filled positions is shown in Appendix A. Calculating the *statewide* need for judgeships is not as simple as subtracting the number of authorized and funded positions from the assessed judicial need. That calculation would show a need of just over 200 judgeships; however, net statewide calculations of judicial need do not accurately identify the branch’s need for new judgeships because judgeships are not allocated at the statewide level but are allocated to individual trial courts.

By way of illustration, the branch’s smallest courts are statutorily provided with a minimum of two judgeships and are authorized to have at least 0.3 FTE of a federally funded child support commissioner, for a total of 2.3 FTE judicial officers, even though the workload need in those courts may translate to a much smaller number of judge FTEs. As Appendix A shows, under a pure workload analysis, one of California’s two-judge courts would need only 0.2 FTE judicial officers, but it has 2.3 FTE authorized positions. That court thus shows a negative number in the

need for new judicial officers. This negative number does not and should not offset the 57 judicial officers that San Bernardino needs to meet its workload-based need. In other words, the fact that some courts may have more authorized positions than assessed judicial need under a pure application of the weighted caseload methodology does not take away from the needs in other courts. As a result, a net calculation of need, adding these positives and negatives, provides an artificially low estimate of judicial need in California courts.

The actual statewide need for new judgeships is calculated by adding the judicial need among only the courts that have fewer judgeships than their workload demands. Based on the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment, 35 courts need new judgeships, for a total need of 269.8 FTEs (Table 2). This is nearly 14 percent higher than the 1,963.3 authorized and funded judicial positions. The need estimate does not include judicial vacancies, resulting from retirements, elevations, or other changes, that have not yet been filled.³

Table 2: Need for New Judgeships, by Court

	A	B	C	D
County	Authorized Judicial Positions ¹	2014 Assessed Judicial Need	Funded AJN-AJP (B-A)	% need over AJP (C/B)
Amador	2.3	2.7	0.4	19%
Butte	13.0	14.2	1.2	9%
Calaveras	2.3	2.8	0.5	20%
Del Norte	2.8	3.7	0.9	34%
El Dorado	9.0	9.9	0.9	10%
Fresno	49.0	60.7	11.7	24%
Humboldt	8.0	10.6	2.6	33%
Imperial	11.3	13.8	2.5	22%
Kern	43.0	58.0	15.0	35%
Kings	8.6	11.4	2.8	33%
Lake	4.8	5.2	0.4	9%
Lassen	2.3	3.2	0.9	40%
Los Angeles	585.3	629.5	44.2	8%
Madera	9.3	10.9	1.6	17%
Merced	12.0	16.7	4.7	39%
Monterey	21.2	21.8	0.6	3%
Napa	8.0	8.2	0.2	3%
Orange	144.0	155.6	11.6	8%
Placer	14.5	19.4	4.9	34%
Riverside	76.0	127.4	51.4	68%
Sacramento	72.5	81.8	9.3	13%
San Benito	2.3	2.8	0.5	23%
San Bernardino	86.0	143.0	57.0	66%
San Joaquin	33.5	42.3	8.8	26%
San Luis Obispo	15.0	17.9	2.9	19%
Santa Cruz	13.5	14.2	0.7	5%
Shasta	12.0	16.4	4.4	36%
Solano	23.0	25.0	2.0	9%
Sonoma	23.0	26.1	3.1	14%
Stanislaus	24.0	32.6	8.6	36%
Sutter	5.3	6.7	1.4	27%
Tehama	4.3	5.8	1.5	34%
Tulare	23.0	25.9	2.9	13%
Ventura	33.0	40.4	7.4	22%
Yuba	5.3	5.6	0.3	5%
Total need:			269.8	

¹ Includes authorized and funded judgeships, not including judgeships that were authorized under AB 159. Also includes authorized subordinate judicial officer positions.

³ Judicial vacancies are reported monthly here: <http://www.courts.ca.gov/15893.htm>

Status of Conversion of Additional SJO Positions to Family and Juvenile Assignments

As directed by Government Code section 69614(c)(3), this report also addresses the implementation of conversions of additional subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions (above the 16 authorized per year) that result in judges being assigned to family or juvenile assignments previously held by SJOs (as authorized by Gov. Code, § 69615(c)(1)(C)).

Conversions of additional positions were authorized for fiscal year 2011–2012 (Gov. Code, § 69616). Under this authority, four SJO positions were converted to judgeships—one each in the Superior Courts of Alameda (June 2012), Los Angeles (January 2012), Orange (January 2012), and Sacramento (March 2012) Counties. At the time of the 2012 Judicial Needs Assessment, the Governor had not yet appointed judges to fill those newly created judgeships; however, the courts in which the conversions took place committed to assigning judges (whether the newly appointed judges or other sitting judges) to either family or juvenile calendars that were previously presided over by subordinate judicial officers. The courts who converted those positions have confirmed that those family and juvenile calendars are now presided over by judges.

Conversions of 10 additional positions were authorized for fiscal year FY 2013–2014 (Gov. Code, § 69617). No SJO positions were converted under this authority.

Lack of Adequate Judicial Resources Is a Barrier to Access to Justice

The public's right to timely access to justice should not be contingent on the resource levels in the county in which they reside or bring their legal disputes. All Californians deserve to have the proper number of judicial officers for the workload in their jurisdiction. This report highlights the critical and ongoing need for new judgeships in the superior courts.

Appendix A: Assessed Judicial Need Compared to Authorized Positions

County	A	B	C	D
	Authorized Judicial Positions ¹	2014 Assessed Judicial Need	Funded AJN-AJP (B-A)	% need over AJP (C/B)
Alameda	85.0	70.1	-14.9	n/a
Alpine	2.3	0.2	-2.1	n/a
Amador	2.3	2.7	0.4	19%
Butte	13.0	14.2	1.2	9%
Calaveras	2.3	2.8	0.5	20%
Colusa	2.3	1.6	-0.7	n/a
Contra Costa	46.0	42.5	-3.5	n/a
Del Norte	2.8	3.7	0.9	34%
El Dorado	9.0	9.9	0.9	10%
Fresno	49.0	60.7	11.7	24%
Glenn	2.3	2.0	-0.3	n/a
Humboldt	8.0	10.6	2.6	33%
Imperial	11.3	13.8	2.5	22%
Inyo	2.3	1.6	-0.7	n/a
Kern	43.0	58.0	15.0	35%
Kings	8.6	11.4	2.8	33%
Lake	4.8	5.2	0.4	9%
Lassen	2.3	3.2	0.9	40%
Los Angeles	585.3	629.5	44.2	8%
Madera	9.3	10.9	1.6	17%
Marin	12.7	11.8	-0.9	n/a
Mariposa	2.3	1.3	-1.0	n/a
Mendocino	8.4	7.3	-1.1	n/a
Merced	12.0	16.7	4.7	39%
Modoc	2.3	0.8	-1.5	n/a
Mono	2.3	1.1	-1.2	n/a
Monterey	21.2	21.8	0.6	3%
Napa	8.0	8.2	0.2	3%
Nevada	7.6	5.4	-2.2	n/a
Orange	144.0	155.6	11.6	8%
Placer	14.5	19.4	4.9	34%
Plumas	2.3	1.4	-0.9	n/a
Riverside	76.0	127.4	51.4	68%
Sacramento	72.5	81.8	9.3	13%
San Benito	2.3	2.8	0.5	23%
San Bernardino	86.0	143.0	57.0	66%
San Diego	154.0	153.3	-0.7	n/a
San Francisco	55.9	53.8	-2.1	n/a
San Joaquin	33.5	42.3	8.8	26%
San Luis Obispo	15.0	17.9	2.9	19%
San Mateo	33.0	31.1	-1.9	n/a
Santa Barbara	24.0	23.4	-0.6	n/a
Santa Clara	89.0	69.6	-19.4	n/a
Santa Cruz	13.5	14.2	0.7	5%
Shasta	12.0	16.4	4.4	36%
Sierra	2.3	0.2	-2.1	n/a
Siskiyou	5.0	3.4	-1.6	n/a
Solano	23.0	25.0	2.0	9%
Sonoma	23.0	26.1	3.1	14%
Stanislaus	24.0	32.6	8.6	36%
Sutter	5.3	6.7	1.4	27%
Tehama	4.3	5.8	1.5	34%
Trinity	2.3	1.6	-0.7	n/a
Tulare	23.0	25.9	2.9	13%
Tuolumne	4.8	4.3	-0.5	n/a
Ventura	33.0	40.4	7.4	22%
Yolo	12.4	11.2	-1.2	n/a
Yuba	5.3	5.6	0.3	5%

¹ Authorized judicial positions include both judgeships and subordinate judicial officer positions. Authorized judgeships consist of those codified in Government Code sections 69580 through 69611 plus the 50 judgeships that were authorized and funded with SB 56 (stats. 2006, ch. 390) but not the 50 judgeships that were authorized with AB 159 but never funded. Since 2006, there have been a few changes to AJP resulting from changes in authorized subordinate judicial officers. In FY 11-12, the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino was authorized to add two SJO positions based on workload need. Also, in September 2014, Judicial Council staff refreshed the authorized commissioner FTE, and several courts have requested that the Executive and Planning Committee of the Judicial Council approve changes--mostly reductions--in the number of authorized commissioner FTE. The table has been updated to reflect those requested changes, which were approved by E&P at their October 9, 2014 meeting.

Item 9
Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM)
(Discussion Item)

WAFM Updates for Allocation in 2015–2016

The 2015–2016 WAFM has been updated to include salary and benefit information from courts' 2014–2015 Schedule 7A (as of 7/1/2014), RAS FTE need based on average filings for the period 2011–2012 to 2013–2014, and average BLS salary data for the calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013.

The updated WAFM has resulted in a \$55.3 million, or 2.3%, decline in the statewide funding need (see Attachment 9B, column H). The decrease in estimated need was driven primarily by a 3.9% drop in the RAS FTE need from 19,261 to 18,519, a decline partially offset by increases in costs related to the average RAS-related salary (0.7%) and average salary-driven and non-salary-driven benefits (3.6%). BLS salary adjustments had a minimal impact on the funding need, adding 0.1% to the total need.

The 2015–2016 WAFM information is still preliminary as the RAS FTE need is expected to be updated near the end of May 2015 to incorporate the interim complex civil caseweight which should impact the calculated FTE need and courts' overall need relative to other courts. The AB 1058 staff and family law facilitator cost information will also be updated in May 2015 but is not expected to have a significant impact on courts' need or courts' overall need relative to other courts.

Attached are the following:

Detail of 2015–2016 WAFM Computation of Funding Need

- 9B – Summary of changes from 2014–2015 in total funding need
- 9C – 2015–2016 WAFM computation of total funding need
- 9D – 2015–2016 RAS FTE need
- 9E – BLS Factor
- 9F – FTE Allotment Factor
- 9G – Historical Base Allocation
- 9H – 2014–2015 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

WAFM Allocation Adjustments (Assuming \$90.6 Million in New Funding for 2015–2016)

- 9I – Allocation of New Funding and Reallocation of Historical Funding (assumes \$90.6 million in new general funding)

Detail of Funding Floor Allocation Adjustments

- 9J – Estimated 2015–2016 WAFM-Related Base Allocation
- 9K – Determination of Funding Floor Amount (assumes \$90.6 million in new funding)
- 9L – Floor Allocation Adjustment (assumes \$90.6 million in new funding)

Change in WAFM-Related Allocations as a % of 2014–2015 WAFM Funding Need

Table 1 and Chart 1 (Attachments 9M and 9N, respectively) display each court's WAFM-related allocation as a percent of the court's 2014–2015 WAFM funding need using the actual 2014–2015 WAFM-related allocation and estimated WAFM-related allocations for 2015–2016 to 2017–2018. Tables 3A and 3B (Attachments 9P and 9Q, respectively) provide the underlying detail and assumptions behind each court's actual and estimated WAFM-related allocation. Table 2 (Attachment 9O) provides each court's reallocation ratio based on the 2014–2015 WAFM. The ratio represents the amount of funding returned for each dollar of historical funding that is reallocated. A ratio that is less than 1 indicates a court is subject to a reduction when funding is reallocated. For example, a ratio of 50 percent means a court is to receive 50 cents for every dollar of the court's historical funding that is subject to reallocation, and this is achieved by reducing the court's allocation by 50 cents. A ratio that is greater than 1 indicates a court is subject to an augmentation when funding is reallocated. For example, a ratio of 150 percent means a court is to receive one dollar and 50 cents for every dollar of the court's historical funding that is subject to reallocation, and this is achieved by increasing the court's allocation by 50 cents.

Summary of Changes from 2014–2015 Total WAFM Funding Need

Description	Change in Variable				Change in WAFM Estimated Need				
	2014-15 Amount	2015-16 Amount	Change in Amount	% Change	Change in Pre-Benefits Adjusted Base	Change in Estimated Benefit Need	Change in Estimated OE&E Needed	Total Change in Estimated Need	% Change in Total Estimated Need
	A	B	C (B - A)	D (C / A)	E	F	G	H Sum (E : G)	I (H / \$2.425B)
RAS FTE Need Decrease	19,261	18,519	(742)	-3.9%	(52,700,884)	(29,383,398)	(15,167,764)	(97,252,046)	-4.0%
Average Benefits Increase	\$ 725,464,578	\$ 751,653,423	\$ 26,188,845	3.6%		26,188,845		26,188,845	1.1%
Average RAS-Related Salary Increase	\$ 56,396	\$ 56,809	\$ 412	0.7%	9,450,107	3,294,360		12,744,466	0.5%
BLS Salary Adjustment			-	0.2%	2,367,778	571,363		2,939,141	0.1%
Total					(40,882,999)	671,170	(15,167,764)	(55,379,593)	-2.3%

2015-2016 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		RAS II Model FTE Need ⁽¹⁾			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 ⁽²⁾	CEO Cluster Average Salary (as of 7/1/2014)	RAS FTE Need plus CEO, multiplied by Allotment Factor	BLS Factor ⁽³⁾	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	513	83	596	\$33,801,059	222,872	34,023,931	1.42	48,367,525
1	Alpine	2	1	3	\$113,617	114,213	227,830	0.83	188,819
1	Amador	21	5	26	\$1,420,213	114,213	1,534,426	1.00	1,533,131
2	Butte	113	21	134	\$7,555,531	159,760	7,715,291	0.91	7,010,794
1	Calaveras	22	5	27	\$1,477,021	114,213	1,591,234	0.89	1,410,709
1	Colusa	15	3	18	\$965,745	114,213	1,079,958	0.71	829,854
3	Contra Costa	328	52	380	\$21,530,422	185,787	21,716,209	1.25	27,206,290
1	Del Norte	24	5	29	\$1,590,638	114,213	1,704,851	0.77	1,321,673
2	El Dorado	73	13	86	\$4,828,723	159,760	4,988,483	1.00	4,967,995
3	Fresno	461	72	533	\$30,222,123	185,787	30,407,910	0.99	30,065,099
1	Glenn	18	4	22	\$1,192,979	114,213	1,307,192	0.69	1,003,466
2	Humboldt	78	13	91	\$5,112,765	159,760	5,272,525	0.77	4,068,523
2	Imperial	117	21	138	\$7,782,765	159,760	7,942,525	0.78	6,216,829
1	Inyo	16	4	20	\$1,079,362	114,213	1,193,575	0.83	993,569
3	Kern	459	76	535	\$30,335,740	185,787	30,521,527	1.05	32,194,086
2	Kings	84	14	98	\$5,510,425	159,760	5,670,185	0.88	4,991,653
2	Lake	39	7	46	\$2,556,383	159,760	2,716,143	0.75	2,102,531
1	Lassen	23	5	28	\$1,533,830	114,213	1,648,043	0.80	1,324,306
4	Los Angeles	4,494	687	5,181	\$294,268,039	222,872	294,490,912	1.34	394,775,146
2	Madera	82	14	96	\$5,396,808	159,760	5,556,568	0.93	5,191,210
2	Marin	89	15	104	\$5,851,276	159,760	6,011,036	1.28	7,686,064
1	Mariposa	10	3	13	\$681,702	114,213	795,915	0.78	619,733
2	Mendocino	56	10	66	\$3,692,553	159,760	3,852,313	0.83	3,212,253
2	Merced	128	22	150	\$8,464,467	159,760	8,624,227	0.90	7,737,846
1	Modoc	8	2	10	\$511,277	114,213	625,490	0.60	465,052
1	Mono	10	3	13	\$681,702	114,213	795,915	1.15	914,571
3	Monterey	166	27	193	\$10,907,232	185,787	11,093,019	1.19	13,248,589
2	Napa	61	11	72	\$4,033,404	159,760	4,193,164	1.22	5,118,671
2	Nevada	45	9	54	\$3,010,851	159,760	3,170,611	0.97	3,072,074

2015-2016 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		RAS II Model FTE Need ⁽¹⁾			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 ⁽²⁾	CEO Cluster Average Salary (as of 7/1/2014)	RAS FTE Need plus CEO, multiplied by Allotment Factor	BLS Factor ⁽³⁾	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	1,120	180	1,300	\$73,794,244	222,872	74,017,116	1.30	96,286,030
2	Placer	143	24	167	\$9,430,211	159,760	9,589,972	1.17	11,236,718
1	Plumas	11	3	14	\$738,511	114,213	852,724	0.70	652,644
4	Riverside	949	148	1,097	\$62,262,118	222,872	62,484,990	1.08	67,451,023
4	Sacramento	631	96	727	\$41,242,972	222,872	41,465,845	1.28	53,151,690
1	San Benito	22	5	27	\$1,477,021	114,213	1,591,234	0.98	1,565,256
4	San Bernardino	1,045	155	1,200	\$68,113,394	222,872	68,336,266	1.06	72,250,122
4	San Diego	1,102	168	1,270	\$72,089,989	222,872	72,312,861	1.17	84,928,707
4	San Francisco	323	49	372	\$21,075,954	222,872	21,298,827	1.68	35,792,751
3	San Joaquin	319	49	368	\$20,848,720	185,787	21,034,507	1.10	23,196,561
2	San Luis Obispo	132	22	154	\$8,691,701	159,760	8,851,461	1.07	9,488,504
3	San Mateo	240	38	278	\$15,735,955	185,787	15,921,742	1.44	23,001,815
3	Santa Barbara	183	32	215	\$12,157,019	185,787	12,342,806	1.17	14,390,857
4	Santa Clara	500	76	576	\$32,664,889	222,872	32,887,761	1.44	47,373,648
2	Santa Cruz	111	21	132	\$7,441,914	159,760	7,601,674	1.15	8,766,421
2	Shasta	120	28	148	\$8,350,850	159,760	8,510,610	0.85	7,270,993
1	Sierra	2	1	3	\$113,617	114,213	227,830	0.73	171,624
2	Siskiyou	29	6	35	\$1,931,489	159,760	2,091,249	0.69	1,608,737
3	Solano	192	30	222	\$12,554,679	185,787	12,740,466	1.20	15,325,764
3	Sonoma	197	33	230	\$13,009,147	185,787	13,194,934	1.17	15,386,623
3	Stanislaus	249	38	287	\$16,247,232	185,787	16,433,018	1.02	16,702,622
2	Sutter	52	10	62	\$3,465,319	159,760	3,625,079	0.95	3,459,083
2	Tehama	46	8	54	\$3,010,851	159,760	3,170,611	0.80	2,530,526
1	Trinity	10	3	13	\$681,702	114,213	795,915	0.65	603,321
3	Tulare	209	35	244	\$13,804,466	185,787	13,990,253	0.83	11,542,164
2	Tuolumne	32	6	38	\$2,101,915	159,760	2,261,675	0.83	1,869,007
3	Ventura	310	57	367	\$20,791,912	185,787	20,977,699	1.21	25,486,773
2	Yolo	87	16	103	\$5,794,467	159,760	5,954,228	1.03	6,106,797
2	Yuba	46	8	54	\$3,010,851	159,760	3,170,611	0.93	2,944,345

Statewide 15,967 2,552 18,519 1,058,204,971 1,278,379,184

NOTES:

(1) Estimated need based on 3-year average filings data from **FY 2011-2012 through FY 2013-2014**.

\$56,809

(2) Unadjusted base funding per RAS FTE, based on **FY 2014-2015 Schedule 7A** ; does not include collections staff, SJOs, CEO, security, n

(3) Bureau of Labor Statistics Cost of Labor adjustment based on Quarterly Census of Wages & Employment, three year average from . 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.

2015-2016 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 2014-15 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%	\$14,096	35.6%	\$14,147	22,427,264	3,641,840	26,069,104	12,091,211	1,423,006	85,104,834	3.59%
1	Alpine	18.5%	\$23,750	18.5%	\$23,750	64,908	41,250	106,158	83,784	38,723	340,038	0.01%
1	Amador	25.7%	\$8,841	25.0%	\$10,239	492,191	136,595	628,786	726,129	127,617	2,760,430	0.12%
2	Butte	26.1%	\$12,252	26.1%	\$11,728	2,905,639	553,421	3,459,061	2,718,494	353,331	12,835,017	0.54%
1	Calaveras	21.6%	\$14,270	21.6%	\$17,439	553,183	152,558	705,742	754,057	113,042	2,757,467	0.12%
1	Colusa	39.8%	\$15,596	40.7%	\$16,353	497,014	117,800	614,814	502,705	74,587	1,872,786	0.08%
3	Contra Costa	54.2%	\$15,741	54.2%	\$18,402	17,810,868	3,048,657	20,859,525	7,709,161	1,266,996	54,507,980	2.30%
1	Del Norte	20.2%	\$24,226	20.2%	\$25,578	794,453	181,169	975,622	809,913	91,900	3,015,309	0.13%
2	El Dorado	21.5%	\$17,051	21.5%	\$16,480	2,133,888	394,661	2,528,549	1,744,705	90,353	9,150,896	0.39%
3	Fresno	68.6%	\$9,720	69.0%	\$9,193	22,256,321	3,541,638	25,797,958	10,813,113	1,953,433	64,722,737	2.73%
1	Glenn	30.6%	\$13,960	34.5%	\$16,761	494,177	139,752	633,929	614,417	260,080	1,991,732	0.08%
2	Humboldt	30.4%	\$9,188	30.4%	\$10,056	1,755,966	328,101	2,084,066	1,846,141	215,566	7,783,165	0.33%
2	Imperial	32.8%	\$4,926	34.2%	\$5,799	2,283,051	469,135	2,752,186	2,799,643	261,411	11,507,247	0.49%
1	Inyo	27.2%	\$13,930	22.8%	\$12,607	428,492	104,478	532,970	558,561	132,572	1,952,528	0.08%
3	Kern	55.9%	\$16,476	55.9%	\$16,476	22,951,158	3,876,250	26,827,408	10,853,688	1,239,606	68,635,576	2.90%
2	Kings	21.0%	\$8,921	24.6%	\$9,831	1,633,534	331,979	1,965,514	1,988,152	300,000	8,645,319	0.36%
2	Lake	20.7%	\$7,723	20.7%	\$7,804	657,569	134,377	791,946	933,214	135,588	3,692,103	0.16%
1	Lassen	20.0%	\$10,523	20.3%	\$11,354	452,222	112,546	564,768	781,985	191,413	2,479,647	0.10%
4	Los Angeles	25.7%	\$22,765	34.7%	\$19,875	190,089,211	31,874,710	221,963,921	105,108,330	6,875,174	714,972,223	30.18%
2	Madera	31.2%	\$12,584	31.2%	\$12,582	2,388,022	437,656	2,825,678	1,947,578	266,913	9,697,552	0.41%
2	Marin	28.2%	\$12,709	26.7%	\$12,709	2,952,465	517,256	3,469,721	2,109,876	202,794	13,062,867	0.55%
1	Mariposa	36.3%	\$10,026	37.1%	\$15,237	260,963	111,576	372,539	363,065	76,788	1,278,549	0.05%
2	Mendocino	44.9%	\$9,420	47.2%	\$9,480	1,718,014	359,167	2,077,181	1,338,960	219,800	6,408,594	0.27%
2	Merced	59.0%	\$14,835	60.0%	\$14,848	5,750,367	1,054,866	6,805,233	3,043,090	650,966	16,935,204	0.71%
1	Modoc	25.5%	\$12,586	25.5%	\$12,586	190,551	53,892	244,443	279,280	71,198	917,577	0.04%
1	Mono	34.5%	\$19,657	36.4%	\$21,622	421,497	160,179	581,676	363,065	52,152	1,807,159	0.08%
3	Monterey	19.3%	\$14,545	19.4%	\$16,507	4,591,016	830,268	5,421,284	3,915,443	415,302	22,170,013	0.94%
2	Napa	17.8%	\$19,706	18.4%	\$21,372	1,956,676	398,748	2,355,424	1,460,683	671,935	8,262,843	0.35%
2	Nevada	41.7%	\$12,154	43.5%	\$12,649	1,579,499	372,574	1,952,073	1,095,512	125,677	5,993,982	0.25%

2015-2016 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 2014-15 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	O	P	Q	
						Factor * I1 + (A * I2)			= (K + L)	= C * OE&E			= P / Statewide
4	Orange	38.1%	\$11,036	38.4%	\$12,150	43,908,049	7,378,630	51,286,679	26,373,447	2,335,502	171,610,654	7.24%	
2	Placer	29.1%	\$26,964	29.1%	\$26,964	6,626,808	1,147,393	7,774,201	3,387,974	363,353	22,035,539	0.93%	
1	Plumas	28.6%	\$13,693	28.2%	\$17,914	289,263	101,127	390,389	390,993	100,856	1,333,171	0.06%	
4	Riverside	32.5%	\$9,553	32.3%	\$10,577	28,005,984	4,558,087	32,564,072	22,255,132	1,401,236	120,868,990	5.10%	
4	Sacramento	40.3%	\$19,032	41.2%	\$18,924	30,517,273	4,784,263	35,301,536	14,748,843	1,470,734	101,731,335	4.29%	
1	San Benito	23.3%	\$12,269	23.3%	\$16,695	556,386	161,735	718,121	754,057	213,688	2,823,746	0.12%	
4	San Bernardino	37.9%	\$8,332	40.7%	\$9,879	32,515,174	5,387,930	37,903,104	24,344,720	2,088,309	132,409,638	5.59%	
4	San Diego	56.8%	\$9,016	56.9%	\$9,929	51,690,542	8,152,108	59,842,650	25,764,829	2,302,775	168,233,410	7.10%	
4	San Francisco	32.3%	\$27,582	31.9%	\$27,568	18,882,733	2,929,976	21,812,710	7,546,863	1,355,984	63,796,340	2.69%	
3	San Joaquin	42.6%	\$13,107	44.4%	\$8,836	12,690,732	1,859,534	14,550,266	7,465,714	618,427	44,594,114	1.88%	
2	San Luis Obispo	41.5%	\$10,221	50.9%	\$10,374	4,688,069	966,859	5,654,928	3,124,239	399,000	17,868,671	0.75%	
3	San Mateo	42.7%	\$17,464	42.8%	\$14,572	12,608,609	1,967,170	14,575,778	5,639,860	671,296	42,546,158	1.80%	
3	Santa Barbara	39.5%	\$6,744	42.2%	\$7,575	6,019,452	1,200,516	7,219,968	4,361,762	506,118	25,466,470	1.07%	
4	Santa Clara	30.9%	\$23,911	30.8%	\$25,168	24,610,769	3,900,730	28,511,499	11,685,466	1,679,649	85,890,963	3.63%	
2	Santa Cruz	22.7%	\$16,282	22.7%	\$17,588	3,458,276	708,770	4,167,046	2,677,919	194,782	15,416,604	0.65%	
2	Shasta	22.2%	\$9,970	23.9%	\$12,482	2,489,388	694,741	3,184,130	3,002,516	185,683	13,271,956	0.56%	
1	Sierra	37.5%	\$17,520	37.5%	\$17,520	68,084	48,844	116,927	83,784	125,677	246,658	0.01%	
2	Siskiyou	28.2%	\$19,216	28.2%	\$17,008	917,594	195,468	1,113,061	710,054	342,735	3,089,118	0.13%	
3	Solano	32.3%	\$12,824	34.4%	\$14,711	6,698,569	1,200,209	7,898,779	4,503,773	619,065	27,109,250	1.14%	
3	Sonoma	43.9%	\$19,989	43.8%	\$19,951	9,667,139	1,682,177	11,349,316	4,666,071	646,368	30,755,642	1.30%	
3	Stanislaus	28.9%	\$17,882	29.4%	\$18,898	8,602,791	1,401,190	10,003,982	5,822,446	804,613	31,724,437	1.34%	
2	Sutter	31.4%	\$14,487	32.0%	\$18,269	1,638,776	387,747	2,026,523	1,257,811	259,121	6,484,295	0.27%	
2	Tehama	22.9%	\$17,076	22.9%	\$16,571	1,263,420	234,514	1,497,934	1,095,512	84,151	5,039,821	0.21%	
1	Trinity	31.8%	\$13,849	36.1%	\$13,908	278,585	100,425	379,010	363,065	66,076	1,279,319	0.05%	
3	Tulare	22.0%	\$18,427	22.7%	\$19,889	6,001,534	1,091,766	7,093,300	4,950,093	465,001	23,120,556	0.98%	
2	Tuolumne	27.2%	\$13,781	28.2%	\$13,806	849,651	186,201	1,035,851	770,916	259,688	3,416,087	0.14%	
3	Ventura	37.5%	\$9,200	40.4%	\$11,251	10,875,333	2,292,283	13,167,615	7,445,427	751,311	45,348,504	1.91%	
2	Yolo	32.4%	\$12,077	39.9%	\$19,656	2,691,046	728,984	3,420,030	2,089,588	213,933	11,402,483	0.48%	
2	Yuba	17.4%	\$11,152	17.4%	\$12,656	935,391	191,346	1,126,737	1,095,512	209,223	4,957,371	0.21%	

Statewide 642,535,602 109,117,821 751,653,423 377,732,344 38,632,274 2,369,132,676 100%

NOTES:

\$56,809 for vacant positions; in January 2014 the TCBC approved a dollar factor adjustment for courts with fewer than 10 workers in total employment exceeds 50% in which case three-

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

FY 2015-16 RAS FTE Need

Court	Program 10 (Operations) Staff Need										Program 90 (Administration) Staff			Total RAS Need (J+M)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
Alameda	76.3	121.2	119.6	103.4	31.9	18.0	470.3	11.1	42.3	513	85.6	7.2	83	596
Alpine	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.9	0.2	2	0.4	5.7	1	3
Amador	2.1	7.0	2.6	3.9	1.2	0.8	17.6	6.9	2.5	21	2.3	5.7	5	26
Butte	10.1	34.4	12.1	24.8	12.4	7.3	101.0	8.6	11.7	113	16.5	6.4	21	134
Calaveras	1.5	5.3	3.4	4.8	1.9	1.9	18.7	6.9	2.7	22	2.5	5.7	5	27
Colusa	3.7	4.8	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	12.3	6.9	1.8	15	1.5	5.7	3	18
Contra Costa	30.3	64.4	70.5	81.9	25.6	20.5	293.2	8.6	34.0	328	18.9	6.8	52	380
Del Norte	2.1	6.0	3.2	4.8	2.6	1.9	20.7	6.9	3.0	24	3.0	5.7	5	29
El Dorado	7.9	17.5	12.6	15.7	4.7	7.0	65.4	8.6	7.6	73	4.9	6.4	13	86
Fresno	29.3	169.0	67.2	93.4	23.5	30.3	412.7	8.6	47.9	461	27.4	6.8	72	533
Glenn	4.0	4.0	1.1	3.6	1.4	1.2	15.3	6.9	2.2	18	4.5	5.7	4	22
Humboldt	7.5	28.6	9.3	13.4	7.2	3.1	69.2	8.6	8.0	78	2.0	6.4	13	91
Imperial	22.6	33.1	10.3	27.6	5.0	5.5	104.1	8.6	12.1	117	15.3	6.4	21	138
Inyo	4.3	3.9	1.1	2.4	0.8	0.8	13.3	6.9	1.9	16	3.2	5.7	4	20
Kern	42.6	170.8	44.3	99.1	28.6	25.1	410.4	8.6	47.6	459	51.0	6.8	76	535
Kings	10.1	34.1	6.4	16.3	4.0	4.3	75.2	8.6	8.7	84	4.6	6.4	14	98
Lake	2.2	13.9	5.9	7.7	3.2	1.7	34.5	8.6	4.0	39	1.6	6.4	7	46
Lassen	2.8	6.1	3.6	4.5	1.4	1.2	19.5	6.9	2.8	23	2.3	5.7	5	28
Los Angeles	436.6	1,210.6	1,012.4	826.2	248.8	388.1	4,122.7	11.1	370.7	4,494	471.0	7.2	687	5,181
Madera	5.7	26.6	11.6	18.9	4.2	5.7	72.8	8.6	8.4	82	6.1	6.4	14	96
Marin	17.2	17.8	18.7	16.3	7.0	2.8	79.7	8.6	9.3	89	6.7	6.4	15	104
Mariposa	0.8	3.6	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.6	8.1	6.9	1.2	10	3.4	5.7	3	13
Mendocino	5.5	18.1	7.7	10.1	3.7	4.9	49.9	8.6	5.8	56	3.7	6.4	10	66
Merced	17.3	37.1	14.8	27.6	7.8	9.5	114.1	8.6	13.2	128	11.7	6.4	22	150
Modoc	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.4	6.2	6.9	0.9	8	2.0	5.7	2	10
Mono	2.6	3.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	8.6	6.9	1.2	10	1.8	5.7	3	13
Monterey	20.2	58.3	22.0	31.0	8.0	8.9	148.4	8.6	17.2	166	13.4	6.8	27	193
Napa	6.2	17.9	9.4	12.6	4.9	3.4	54.4	8.6	6.3	61	7.3	6.4	11	72
Nevada	6.6	13.3	6.8	8.1	3.3	1.9	40.0	8.6	4.6	45	6.9	6.4	9	54
Orange	106.9	328.3	257.9	228.5	59.1	46.9	1,027.5	11.1	92.4	1,120	178.0	7.2	180	1,300
Placer	13.5	36.1	27.2	30.9	8.5	11.5	127.7	8.6	14.8	143	7.0	6.4	24	167
Plumas	1.0	2.9	1.4	2.3	0.9	0.6	9.2	6.9	1.3	11	1.1	5.7	3	14
Riverside	84.0	254.0	186.5	232.2	45.4	67.8	869.9	11.1	78.2	949	117.7	7.2	148	1,097
Sacramento	54.0	166.0	134.5	151.6	44.2	27.9	578.2	11.1	52.0	631	59.1	7.2	96	727
San Benito	1.9	6.9	3.3	4.8	1.1	1.3	19.2	6.9	2.8	22	1.3	5.7	5	27
San Bernardino	70.2	351.4	182.2	238.6	55.9	59.9	958.2	11.1	86.2	1,045	73.3	7.2	155	1,200
San Diego	123.6	278.3	252.2	257.5	55.3	43.5	1,010.4	11.1	90.9	1,102	110.1	7.2	168	1,270
San Francisco	51.5	52.7	93.0	49.0	31.8	17.8	295.9	11.1	26.6	323	25.8	7.2	49	372
San Joaquin	25.7	112.5	48.0	61.2	22.4	15.4	285.1	8.6	33.1	319	12.2	6.8	49	368
San Luis Obispo	14.7	51.0	15.9	18.7	10.9	6.5	117.7	8.6	13.7	132	7.5	6.4	22	154
San Mateo	37.3	59.3	34.8	47.1	13.3	22.4	214.3	8.6	24.9	240	17.8	6.8	38	278
Santa Barbara	28.8	59.7	26.3	28.7	10.3	10.0	163.7	8.6	19.0	183	28.3	6.8	32	215
Santa Clara	55.6	144.6	103.0	101.7	36.0	17.0	457.9	11.1	41.2	500	45.7	7.2	76	576
Santa Cruz	17.5	34.6	15.2	20.0	4.7	7.1	99.2	8.6	11.5	111	19.7	6.4	21	132
Shasta	10.7	46.3	13.3	21.4	7.6	7.6	106.9	8.6	12.4	120	55.4	6.4	28	148
Sierra	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	6.9	0.2	2	1.1	5.7	1	3
Siskiyou	5.9	8.1	2.8	5.3	1.9	1.6	25.6	8.6	3.0	29	4.6	6.4	6	35
Solano	18.5	52.6	31.9	46.4	14.6	7.2	171.2	8.6	19.9	192	6.0	6.8	30	222
Sonoma	26.5	58.3	30.2	37.1	16.5	7.9	176.5	8.6	20.5	197	21.5	6.8	33	230
Stanislaus	18.7	86.6	31.9	57.2	18.6	9.2	222.2	8.6	25.8	249	7.6	6.8	38	287
Sutter	5.1	16.7	6.7	10.9	4.6	2.2	46.2	8.6	5.4	52	9.7	6.4	10	62
Tehama	5.3	16.4	4.7	8.8	2.6	2.7	40.5	8.6	4.7	46	3.3	6.4	8	54
Trinity	0.7	3.6	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.9	8.7	6.9	1.3	10	4.0	5.7	3	13
Tulare	24.1	70.6	26.2	40.3	11.2	14.2	186.6	8.6	21.6	209	21.9	6.8	35	244
Tuolumne	2.5	10.7	3.5	5.9	2.3	2.9	27.9	8.6	3.2	32	2.0	6.4	6	38
Ventura	35.3	72.4	57.3	64.5	24.4	23.5	277.3	8.6	32.2	310	74.5	6.8	57	367
Yolo	10.4	29.9	10.4	16.5	5.1	5.2	77.5	8.6	9.0	87	13.0	6.4	16	103
Yuba	5.0	14.3	5.1	9.9	3.1	3.2	40.6	8.6	4.7	46	2.0	6.4	8	54
Statewide	1,634.4	4,558.7	3,086.8	3,262.8	958.4	1,002.1	14,503.2		1,432.3	15,967	1,711.9		2,552.0	18,519

*Reported on FY 14-15 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 (2011-2013) BLS Factor (50% Workforce Threshold)
4	Alameda	84%	16%	No	1.42	1.27	1.42
1	Alpine	100%	0%	No	0.83	0.83	0.83
1	Amador	34%	66%	Yes	0.95	1.00	1.00
2	Butte	89%	11%	No	0.91	0.89	0.91
1	Calaveras	90%	10%	No	0.89	0.93	0.89
1	Colusa	95%	5%	No	0.71	0.90	0.71
3	Contra Costa	96%	4%	No	1.25	1.12	1.25
1	Del Norte	32%	68%	Yes	0.62	0.77	0.77
2	El Dorado	96%	4%	No	1.00	1.07	1.00
3	Fresno	70%	30%	No	0.99	1.07	0.99
1	Glenn	96%	4%	No	0.69	0.81	0.69
2	Humboldt	83%	17%	No	0.77	0.93	0.77
2	Imperial	51%	49%	No	0.78	0.85	0.78
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	0.86	0.88	0.88
2	Lake	96%	4%	No	0.75	0.79	0.75
1	Lassen	20%	80%	Yes	0.68	0.80	0.80
4	Los Angeles	92%	8%	No	1.34	1.25	1.34
2	Madera	39%	61%	Yes	0.84	0.93	0.93
2	Marin	66%	34%	No	1.28	1.12	1.28
1	Mariposa	93%	7%	No	0.78	0.92	0.78
2	Mendocino	84%	16%	No	0.83	0.84	0.83
2	Merced	100%	0%	No	0.90	0.90	0.90
1	Modoc	85%	15%	No	0.60	0.82	0.60
1	Mono	92%	8%	No	1.15	0.98	1.15
3	Monterey	61%	39%	No	1.19	1.06	1.19
2	Napa	80%	20%	No	1.22	1.02	1.22
2	Nevada	91%	9%	No	0.97	0.90	0.97
4	Orange	91%	9%	No	1.30	1.20	1.30
2	Placer	95%	5%	No	1.17	1.01	1.17
1	Plumas	94%	6%	No	0.70	0.74	0.70
4	Riverside	100%	0%	No	1.08	1.08	1.08
4	Sacramento	15%	85%	Yes	1.21	1.28	1.28
1	San Benito	100%	0%	No	0.98	0.98	0.98
4	San Bernardino	83%	17%	No	1.06	1.09	1.06
4	San Diego	85%	15%	No	1.17	1.15	1.17
4	San Francisco	53%	47%	No	1.68	1.60	1.68
3	San Joaquin	69%	31%	No	1.10	1.09	1.10
2	San Luis Obispo	56%	44%	No	1.07	1.09	1.07
3	San Mateo	95%	5%	No	1.44	1.16	1.44
3	Santa Barbara	93%	7%	No	1.17	1.06	1.17
4	Santa Clara	94%	6%	No	1.44	1.19	1.44
2	Santa Cruz	88%	12%	No	1.15	0.96	1.15
2	Shasta	100%	0%	No	0.85	0.85	0.85
1	Sierra	100%	0%	No	0.73	0.73	0.73
2	Siskiyou	83%	17%	No	0.69	0.75	0.69
3	Solano	61%	39%	No	1.20	1.10	1.20
3	Sonoma	88%	12%	No	1.17	1.10	1.17
3	Stanislaus	96%	4%	No	1.02	0.97	1.02
2	Sutter	95%	5%	No	0.95	0.96	0.95
2	Tehama	95%	5%	No	0.80	0.89	0.80
1	Trinity	93%	7%	No	0.65	0.80	0.65
3	Tulare	91%	9%	No	0.83	0.87	0.83
2	Tuolumne	51%	49%	No	0.83	0.89	0.83
3	Ventura	90%	10%	No	1.21	1.11	1.21
2	Yolo	83%	17%	No	1.03	1.30	1.03
2	Yuba	100%	0%	No	0.93	0.93	0.93

FTE Allotment Factor

		BLS Factor	FTE Dollar Factor Applied (Current -- \$56,809*BLS)	FTE Need	Eligible for FTE Floor ?	Has FTE Need <50 AND FTE Dollar Factor is Less Than Median of \$44,052?	Final FTE Dollar Factor
Cluster	Court	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	Alameda	1.42	\$ 80,757	596			\$ 80,757
1	Alpine	0.83	\$ 47,081	3	Yes		\$ 47,081
1	Amador	1.00	\$ 56,761	26	Yes		\$ 56,761
2	Butte	0.91	\$ 51,621	134			\$ 51,621
1	Calaveras	0.89	\$ 50,364	27	Yes		\$ 50,364
1	Colusa	0.71	\$ 40,270	18	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
3	Contra Costa	1.25	\$ 71,170	380			\$ 71,170
1	Del Norte	0.77	\$ 43,871	29	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
2	El Dorado	1.00	\$ 56,575	86			\$ 56,575
3	Fresno	0.99	\$ 56,168	533			\$ 56,168
1	Glenn	0.69	\$ 38,977	22	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
2	Humboldt	0.77	\$ 43,836	91			\$ 43,836
2	Imperial	0.78	\$ 44,466	138			\$ 44,466
1	Inyo	0.83	\$ 47,289	20	Yes		\$ 47,289
3	Kern	1.05	\$ 59,922	535			\$ 59,922
2	Kings	0.88	\$ 50,010	98			\$ 50,010
2	Lake	0.75	\$ 42,731	46	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
1	Lassen	0.80	\$ 45,649	28	Yes		\$ 45,649
4	Los Angeles	1.34	\$ 76,154	5,181			\$ 76,154
2	Madera	0.93	\$ 53,073	96			\$ 53,073
2	Marin	1.28	\$ 72,639	104			\$ 72,639
1	Mariposa	0.78	\$ 44,234	13	Yes		\$ 44,234
2	Mendocino	0.83	\$ 47,370	66			\$ 47,370
2	Merced	0.90	\$ 50,970	150			\$ 50,970
1	Modoc	0.60	\$ 34,111	10	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
1	Mono	1.15	\$ 65,278	13	Yes		\$ 65,278
3	Monterey	1.19	\$ 67,847	193			\$ 67,847
2	Napa	1.22	\$ 69,347	72			\$ 69,347
2	Nevada	0.97	\$ 55,043	54			\$ 55,043
4	Orange	1.30	\$ 73,900	1,300			\$ 73,900
2	Placer	1.17	\$ 66,563	167			\$ 66,563
1	Plumas	0.70	\$ 39,772	14	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
4	Riverside	1.08	\$ 61,323	1,097			\$ 61,323
4	Sacramento	1.28	\$ 72,818	727			\$ 72,818
1	San Benito	0.98	\$ 55,881	27	Yes		\$ 55,881
4	San Bernardino	1.06	\$ 60,062	1,200			\$ 60,062
4	San Diego	1.17	\$ 66,719	1,270			\$ 66,719
4	San Francisco	1.68	\$ 95,467	372			\$ 95,467
3	San Joaquin	1.10	\$ 62,648	368			\$ 62,648
2	San Luis Obispo	1.07	\$ 60,897	154			\$ 60,897
3	San Mateo	1.44	\$ 82,070	278			\$ 82,070
3	Santa Barbara	1.17	\$ 66,235	215			\$ 66,235
4	Santa Clara	1.44	\$ 81,831	576			\$ 81,831
2	Santa Cruz	1.15	\$ 65,513	132			\$ 65,513
2	Shasta	0.85	\$ 48,534	148			\$ 48,534
1	Sierra	0.73	\$ 41,541	3	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
2	Siskiyou	0.69	\$ 39,453	35	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
3	Solano	1.20	\$ 68,336	222			\$ 68,336
3	Sonoma	1.17	\$ 66,244	230			\$ 66,244
3	Stanislaus	1.02	\$ 57,741	287			\$ 57,741
2	Sutter	0.95	\$ 54,207	62			\$ 54,207
2	Tehama	0.80	\$ 45,340	54			\$ 45,340
1	Trinity	0.65	\$ 37,151	13	Yes	Yes	\$ 44,052
3	Tulare	0.83	\$ 46,868	244			\$ 46,868
2	Tuolumne	0.83	\$ 46,946	38	Yes		\$ 46,946
3	Ventura	1.21	\$ 69,019	367			\$ 69,019
2	Yolo	1.03	\$ 58,264	103			\$ 58,264
2	Yuba	0.93	\$ 52,754	54			\$ 52,754

WAFM Post BLS FTE Allotment: Median
\$ 44,052

Historical Trial Court Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM

	2013-14 Beginning Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (11-12)	Total	% of Total
	TCTF and GF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)	TCTF (45.10)		
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alameda	74,069,725	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	101,575	424,792	127,523	69,586,867	4.83%
Alpine	549,977	-	-	83	2,034	47	552,142	0.04%
Amador	2,066,138	-	-	2,565	11,006	783	2,080,491	0.14%
Butte	7,956,105	(467,145)	(291,613)	14,608	59,332	16,523	7,287,810	0.51%
Calaveras	1,927,985	-	-	3,074	18,652	1,180	1,950,892	0.14%
Colusa	1,352,785	-	-	1,447	13,708	363	1,368,302	0.09%
Contra Costa	34,237,741	-	(1,705,774)	69,231	218,186	87,076	32,906,460	2.28%
Del Norte	2,315,586	-	(126,942)	1,964	11,208	505	2,202,321	0.15%
El Dorado	5,867,266	-	(57,081)	11,851	54,374	4,491	5,880,901	0.41%
Fresno	35,177,288	-	(1,032,025)	60,497	181,080	69,384	34,456,224	2.39%
Glenn	1,799,795	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	500	1,811,707	0.13%
Humboldt	5,258,372	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,913	48,160	8,302	5,005,941	0.35%
Imperial	6,805,406	(420,479)	(180,405)	11,204	67,678	10,882	6,294,286	0.44%
Inyo	1,919,492	(186,658)	(42,314)	1,245	30,402	294	1,722,461	0.12%
Kern	30,203,399	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	52,450	277,328	64,629	28,781,786	2.00%
Kings	5,292,481	(421,918)	(181,060)	9,935	57,026	9,045	4,765,510	0.33%
Lake	3,130,735	(196,493)	(56,758)	4,311	20,328	1,596	2,903,720	0.20%
Lassen	2,161,420	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	538	1,890,662	0.13%
Los Angeles	428,645,200	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	689,065	3,144,530	1,056,102	392,482,162	27.25%
Madera	6,269,329	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	3,108	5,953,244	0.41%
Marin	13,587,985	(9,625)	(391,957)	17,038	114,766	20,590	13,338,797	0.93%
Mariposa	943,529	-	(28,406)	1,225	3,904	341	920,593	0.06%
Mendocino	4,636,654	(299,349)	-	6,083	30,068	5,619	4,379,075	0.30%
Merced	9,195,644	-	(250,840)	16,595	55,652	16,318	9,033,368	0.63%
Modoc	947,828	(789)	(63,471)	662	6,134	304	890,668	0.06%
Mono	1,251,020	(24,156)	(8,201)	914	12,446	324	1,232,348	0.09%
Monterey	13,973,323	(870,000)	(333,656)	28,573	183,464	27,420	13,009,124	0.90%
Napa	6,628,648	(295,552)	(287,148)	9,042	30,550	3,438	6,088,978	0.42%
Nevada	4,478,125	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,730	49,946	7,900	3,817,225	0.26%
Orange	127,622,123	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	206,630	923,882	294,477	122,983,490	8.54%
Placer	11,920,337	-	(933,901)	21,287	77,378	29,042	11,114,142	0.77%
Plumas	1,429,991	-	-	1,442	9,206	398	1,441,037	0.10%
Riverside	61,221,794	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	131,371	532,226	69,297	57,140,417	3.97%
Sacramento	64,637,712	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	93,189	340,254	185,701	61,567,979	4.27%
San Benito	2,476,122	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,327	2,496,024	0.17%

Historical Trial Court Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM

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

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

2014-2015 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2013-14 Ending TCTF Base	GF Base for Benefits	2014-15 WAFM Allocation	2014-15 WAFM Funding Floor Adjustment	TCTF Reduction of 2012-13 Benefits Allocation	Revenue Shortfall Reduction (assumes will be ongoing)	FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 Benefits Cost Changes Funding	TCTF Reduction for SJO Conversions	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	2014-15 WAFM-Related Base Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N (Sum A:M)
Stanislaus	15,957,751	1,305,230	1,492,323	(13,714)	(1,003,375)	(257,942)	818,944	-	(9,326)	(427,578)	34,594	88,718	36,236	18,021,862
Sutter	3,690,455	159,760	277,618	(2,979)	(24,759)	(54,599)	72,212	-	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,077	3,916,247
Tehama	2,875,164	108,184	197,864	(2,412)	(17,294)	(44,321)	24,866	-	-	(5,472)	4,138	28,100	1,362	3,170,180
Trinity	1,421,481	53,679	13,969	85,985	(16,561)	-	19,978	-	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	573	1,137,087
Tulare	13,404,033	33,744	960,816	(10,451)	(127,031)	(199,524)	103,341	-	(15,576)	(679,043)	28,289	204,932	27,184	13,730,713
Tuolumne	2,806,339	50,351	58,705	(2,026)	(2,616)	(37,684)	19,249	-	(220,516)	(30,986)	3,916	16,642	1,043	2,662,418
Ventura	27,023,638	968,752	2,053,031	(21,141)	(416,492)	(397,607)	542,126	-	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	54,971	205,304	60,255	27,781,980
Yolo	7,642,166	210,076	384,237	(5,417)	(206,373)	(105,804)	168,486	-	(582,889)	(461,445)	12,802	48,556	11,098	7,115,493
Yuba	3,261,573	90,867	197,074	(2,578)	(66,104)	(47,493)	66,221	-	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,670	3,389,145
Total	1,518,726,356	68,818,575	86,300,000	(0)	(29,405,750)	(22,700,000)	41,034,166	(2,074,718)	(40,983,089)	(64,674,907)	2,500,000	10,907,494	2,925,771	1,571,373,898

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

Estimated FY 2015-2016 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2014-15 Ending Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (13-14)	Annualization TCTF Reduction for SJO Conversions	Estimated 2014-15 Benefits Funding (Full-Year)	2013-14 Benefits Subsidy Reduction Return Allocation (Pending)	Current-Year Adjusted Allocation	2015-16 WAFM Allocation	Total 2015-16 WAFM-Related Allocation (Prior to implementing funding floor)	2015-16 WAFM Funding Floor Adjustment	Total 2015-16 WAFM-Related Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J (Sum A:I)	K	L (Sum J:K)	M	N (Sum L:M)
Alameda	74,534,575	(3,177,924)	(1,887,560)	101,575	424,792	104,612	-	562,020	-	70,662,090	(809,220)	69,852,870	(25,956)	69,826,915
Alpine	747,833	-	-	83	2,034	20	-	5,289	-	755,260	(59,677)	695,583	54,417	750,000
Amador	2,108,200	-	-	2,565	11,006	669	-	15,693	-	2,138,132	38,079	2,176,211	(809)	2,175,402
Butte	8,843,820	(467,145)	(311,297)	14,608	59,332	14,315	-	68,952	-	8,222,584	574,235	8,796,819	(3,269)	8,793,550
Calaveras	1,966,421	-	-	3,074	18,652	860	-	30,138	-	2,019,145	67,102	2,086,247	(775)	2,085,472
Colusa	1,535,071	-	-	1,447	13,708	340	-	10,604	-	1,561,170	26,115	1,587,286	118,379	1,705,664
Contra Costa	37,222,491	-	(1,685,860)	69,231	218,186	73,580	-	590,873	-	36,488,501	2,155,908	38,644,409	(14,359)	38,630,050
Del Norte	2,455,350	-	(107,954)	1,964	11,208	479	-	73,071	-	2,434,118	(63,231)	2,370,887	(881)	2,370,006
El Dorado	6,253,925	-	(153,647)	11,851	54,374	3,814	-	90,455	-	6,260,772	285,733	6,546,504	(2,433)	6,544,072
Fresno	39,103,321	-	(968,568)	60,497	181,080	63,218	-	1,581,245	-	40,020,793	4,087,065	44,107,858	(16,389)	44,091,468
Glenn	1,863,014	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	585	-	31,311	-	1,906,322	(117,221)	1,789,101	85,899	1,874,999
Humboldt	5,564,552	(167,800)	(149,979)	8,913	48,160	7,416	-	46,895	-	5,358,158	318,666	5,676,825	(2,109)	5,674,715
Imperial	7,541,606	(420,479)	(181,551)	11,204	67,678	9,382	-	133,229	-	7,161,070	609,490	7,770,560	(2,887)	7,767,672
Inyo	2,072,062	(186,658)	-	1,245	30,402	262	-	(7,122)	-	1,910,192	(40,879)	1,869,313	5,686	1,874,999
Kern	36,769,897	(65,567)	(1,422,291)	52,450	277,328	56,950	-	(217,620)	-	35,451,147	5,689,651	41,140,798	(15,287)	41,125,511
Kings	5,924,098	(421,918)	(249,197)	9,935	57,026	8,643	-	29,342	-	5,357,929	394,424	5,752,353	(2,137)	5,750,216
Lake	3,167,125	(196,493)	(39,664)	4,311	20,328	1,378	-	33,201	-	2,990,187	(13,687)	2,976,499	(1,106)	2,975,393
Lassen	2,240,257	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	503	-	6,803	-	1,976,268	(38,769)	1,937,499	(720)	1,936,779
Los Angeles	480,661,779	(14,294,467)	(23,016,456)	689,065	3,144,530	928,908	(502,040)	7,896,395	-	455,507,714	34,412,468	489,920,182	(182,043)	489,738,139
Madera	6,644,712	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	2,614	-	223,020	-	6,551,153	382,366	6,933,519	(2,576)	6,930,943
Marin	12,777,537	(9,625)	(60,946)	17,038	114,766	16,496	-	(78,894)	-	12,776,373	(740,725)	12,035,648	(4,472)	12,031,176
Mariposa	1,071,772	-	-	1,225	3,904	278	-	4,769	-	1,081,949	26,709	1,108,658	45,048	1,153,706
Mendocino	4,805,349	(299,349)	(17,140)	6,083	30,068	5,075	-	56,174	-	4,586,260	176,352	4,762,612	(1,770)	4,760,842
Merced	10,540,648	-	(394,105)	16,595	55,652	13,556	-	161,921	-	10,394,267	819,781	11,214,047	(4,167)	11,209,880
Modoc	932,090	(789)	-	662	6,134	299	-	9,491	-	947,887	(10,415)	937,471	(348)	937,123
Mono	1,423,941	(24,156)	-	914	12,446	199	-	10,568	-	1,423,913	13,896	1,437,809	107,985	1,545,794
Monterey	15,345,088	(870,000)	(348,606)	28,573	183,464	23,029	-	205,587	-	14,567,134	885,586	15,452,720	(5,742)	15,446,978
Napa	6,801,088	(295,552)	(355,081)	9,042	30,550	2,855	-	(3,237)	-	6,189,665	136,742	6,326,407	(2,351)	6,324,056
Nevada	4,722,465	(433,431)	(311,388)	6,730	49,946	5,623	-	79,983	-	4,119,929	231,352	4,351,281	(1,617)	4,349,664
Orange	132,209,820	(2,733,776)	(4,120,954)	206,630	923,882	248,771	(216,241)	3,449,769	-	129,967,900	3,332,314	133,300,214	(49,531)	133,250,683
Placer	13,371,460	-	(919,283)	21,287	77,378	24,387	-	84,431	-	12,659,660	1,661,056	14,320,716	(5,321)	14,315,395
Plumas	1,353,538	-	-	1,442	9,206	356	-	2,474	-	1,367,016	(97,438)	1,269,578	(472)	1,269,106
Riverside	72,008,142	(1,931,520)	(2,343,035)	131,371	532,226	56,789	-	(650,572)	-	67,803,401	8,419,944	76,223,345	(28,323)	76,195,022
Sacramento	69,894,728	(1,864,424)	(1,962,507)	93,189	340,254	165,020	-	332,406	-	66,998,666	4,662,290	71,660,957	(26,628)	71,634,329
San Benito	2,458,150	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,124	-	21,556	-	2,499,407	(89,931)	2,409,475	(895)	2,408,580
San Bernardino	79,519,233	(3,269,446)	(2,998,333)	133,960	435,474	155,207	-	1,521,168	-	75,497,264	8,649,276	84,146,540	(31,267)	84,115,273
San Diego	129,968,175	(657,192)	(4,860,861)	206,259	718,422	228,431	(99,456)	2,061,274	-	127,565,051	2,719,273	130,284,324	(48,411)	130,235,913
San Francisco	55,948,987	-	(500,247)	53,715	272,528	81,035	-	631,291	-	56,487,309	(345,113)	56,142,196	(20,861)	56,121,335
San Joaquin	27,128,878	(287,747)	(806,249)	44,944	201,698	46,176	-	818,234	-	27,145,934	2,731,591	29,877,525	(11,102)	29,866,423
San Luis Obispo	12,471,682	(241,676)	(676,999)	17,704	130,020	15,941	-	972	-	11,717,645	693,441	12,411,085	(4,612)	12,406,474
San Mateo	32,907,736	(443,042)	(1,610,124)	48,700	329,518	14,649	-	363,484	-	31,610,921	742,859	32,353,780	(12,022)	32,341,758
Santa Barbara	20,289,455	(1,055,112)	(518,796)	28,356	162,858	25,320	-	227,423	-	19,159,504	434,090	19,593,595	(7,281)	19,586,314
Santa Clara	74,879,807	-	(1,922,146)	119,260	452,782	102,859	-	1,851,301	-	75,483,862	(2,529,035)	72,954,827	(27,108)	72,927,718
Santa Cruz	10,573,602	-	(485,144)	17,644	113,210	12,580	-	86,623	-	10,318,515	536,366	10,854,881	(4,033)	10,850,848
Shasta	10,985,036	(2,389,668)	(277,596)	12,206	44,394	3,990	-	135,012	-	8,513,372	807,981	9,321,354	(3,464)	9,317,890
Sierra	747,859	-	-	235	1,830	35	-	3,781	-	753,740	(92,263)	661,478	88,522	750,000
Siskiyou	3,087,150	-	(151,135)	3,104	37,000	876	-	40,262	-	3,017,257	(146,555)	2,870,702	(1,067)	2,869,635
Solano	18,326,017	(435,400)	(575,761)	28,439	119,364	33,592	-	95,975	-	17,592,226	1,050,227	18,642,453	(6,927)	18,635,526
Sonoma	21,395,093	(440,000)	(551,376)	32,278	119,004	31,686	-	825,673	-	21,412,357	911,323	22,323,680	(8,295)	22,315,385
Stanislaus	18,299,218	(9,326)	(447,115)	34,594	88,718	35,199	-	(289,912)	-	17,711,375	1,950,222	19,661,597	(7,306)	19,654,291

Estimated FY 2015-2016 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2014-15 Ending Base (TCTF and GF)	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (13-14)	Annualization TCTF Reduction for SJO Conversions	Estimated 2014-15 Benefits Funding (Full-Year)	2013-14 Benefits Subsidy Reduction Return Allocation (Pending)	Current-Year Adjusted Allocation	2015-16 WAFM Allocation	Total 2015-16 WAFM-Related Allocation (Prior to implementing funding floor)	2015-16 WAFM Funding Floor Adjustment	Total 2015-16 WAFM-Related Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J (Sum A:I)	K	L (Sum J:K)	M	N (Sum L:M)
Sutter	4,117,708	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,089	-	28,465	-	3,944,724	375,424	4,320,147	(1,605)	4,318,542
Tehama	3,142,051	-	(5,739)	4,138	28,100	1,378	-	72,996	-	3,242,925	274,825	3,517,750	(1,307)	3,516,443
Trinity	1,578,531	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	552	-	22,482	-	1,159,548	(28,164)	1,131,385	118,615	1,250,000
Tulare	14,164,927	(15,576)	(670,426)	28,289	204,932	27,186	-	353,922	-	14,093,253	1,459,170	15,552,423	(5,779)	15,546,644
Tuolumne	2,892,318	(220,516)	(86,731)	3,916	16,642	977	-	65,010	-	2,671,616	7,640	2,679,256	(996)	2,678,261
Ventura	29,752,307	(1,559,157)	(617,049)	54,971	205,304	54,112	-	288,505	-	28,178,992	2,310,460	30,489,452	(11,329)	30,478,123
Yolo	8,087,371	(582,889)	(24,224)	12,802	48,556	10,078	-	147,776	-	7,699,470	577,268	8,276,737	(3,075)	8,273,662
Yuba	3,499,560	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,586	-	9,769	-	3,398,830	183,563	3,582,393	(1,331)	3,581,062
Total	1,660,698,629	(40,983,089)	(58,793,118)	2,500,000	10,907,494	2,727,939	(817,737)	24,251,701	-	1,600,491,819	90,600,000	1,691,091,819	0	1,691,091,819

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

Determination of Funding Floor

Cluster	Court			Current adjusted allocation if no floor applied	Determine Adjusted Allocation if Floor Applies				Funding Floor (for the graduated floor, the lower of the floor or prior-year allocation plus 10%)
		WAFM Calculated Need	% of Statewide Need		Graduated Funding Floor That Would Apply	Apply Floor? Yes, if F>E	Prior Year Plus 10%	Adjusted allocation if no floor applied	
A	B	C	D	E	F	F1	F2	F3	G
4	Alameda	85,104,834	3.59%	69,852,870	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Alpine	340,038	0.01%	695,583	750,000	Y	825,000	695,583	750,000
1	Amador	2,760,430	0.12%	2,176,211	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Butte	12,835,017	0.54%	8,796,819	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Calaveras	2,757,467	0.12%	2,086,247	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Colusa	1,872,786	0.08%	1,587,286	1,874,999	Y	1,705,664	1,587,286	1,705,664
3	Contra Costa	54,507,980	2.30%	38,644,409	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Del Norte	3,015,309	0.13%	2,370,887	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	El Dorado	9,150,896	0.39%	6,546,504	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Fresno	64,722,737	2.73%	44,107,858	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Glenn	1,991,732	0.08%	1,789,101	1,874,999	Y	2,062,499	1,789,101	1,874,999
2	Humboldt	7,783,165	0.33%	5,676,825	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Imperial	11,507,247	0.49%	7,770,560	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Inyo	1,952,528	0.08%	1,869,313	1,874,999	Y	2,062,499	1,869,313	1,874,999
3	Kern	68,635,576	2.90%	41,140,798	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Kings	8,645,319	0.36%	5,752,353	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Lake	3,692,103	0.16%	2,976,499	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Lassen	2,479,647	0.10%	1,937,499	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Los Angeles	714,972,223	30.18%	489,920,182	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Madera	9,697,552	0.41%	6,933,519	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Marin	13,062,867	0.55%	12,035,648	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Mariposa	1,278,549	0.05%	1,108,658	1,250,000	Y	1,153,706	1,108,658	1,153,706
2	Mendocino	6,408,594	0.27%	4,762,612	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Merced	16,935,204	0.71%	11,214,047	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Modoc	917,577	0.04%	937,471	875,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Mono	1,807,159	0.08%	1,437,809	1,874,999	Y	1,545,794	1,437,809	1,545,794
3	Monterey	22,170,013	0.94%	15,452,720	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Napa	8,262,843	0.35%	6,326,407	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Nevada	5,993,982	0.25%	4,351,281	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Orange	171,610,654	7.24%	133,300,214	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Placer	22,035,539	0.93%	14,320,716	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Plumas	1,333,171	0.06%	1,269,578	1,250,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Riverside	120,868,990	5.10%	76,223,345	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Sacramento	101,731,335	4.29%	71,660,957	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	San Benito	2,823,746	0.12%	2,409,475	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Bernardino	132,409,638	5.59%	84,146,540	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Diego	168,233,410	7.10%	130,284,324	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Francisco	63,796,340	2.69%	56,142,196	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Joaquin	44,594,114	1.88%	29,877,525	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	San Luis Obispo	17,868,671	0.75%	12,411,085	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Mateo	42,546,158	1.80%	32,353,780	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Santa Barbara	25,466,470	1.07%	19,593,595	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Santa Clara	85,890,963	3.63%	72,954,827	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Santa Cruz	15,416,604	0.65%	10,854,881	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Shasta	13,271,956	0.56%	9,321,354	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Sierra	246,658	0.01%	661,478	750,000	Y	825,000	661,478	750,000
2	Siskiyou	3,089,118	0.13%	2,870,702	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Solano	27,109,250	1.14%	18,642,453	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Sonoma	30,755,642	1.30%	22,323,680	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Stanislaus	31,724,437	1.34%	19,661,597	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Sutter	6,484,295	0.27%	4,320,147	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tehama	5,039,821	0.21%	3,517,750	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Trinity	1,279,319	0.05%	1,131,385	1,250,000	Y	1,250,796	1,131,385	1,250,000
3	Tulare	23,120,556	0.98%	15,552,423	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tuolumne	3,416,087	0.14%	2,679,256	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Ventura	45,348,504	1.91%	30,489,452	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yolo	11,402,483	0.48%	8,276,737	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yuba	4,957,371	0.21%	3,582,393	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Statewide	2,369,132,676	100.00%	1,691,091,819					10,905,162

FY 2015-2016 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor

Court	Total WAFM- Related Allocation for 2015-16 (Prior to implementing funding floor)	Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
	A				
Alameda	69,852,870	N/A	-	4.16%	(25,956)
Alpine	695,583	750,000	54,417	0.00%	-
Amador	2,176,211	N/A	-	0.13%	(809)
Butte	8,796,819	N/A	-	0.52%	(3,269)
Calaveras	2,086,247	N/A	-	0.12%	(775)
Colusa	1,587,286	1,705,664	118,379	0.00%	-
Contra Costa	38,644,409	N/A	-	2.30%	(14,359)
Del Norte	2,370,887	N/A	-	0.14%	(881)
El Dorado	6,546,504	N/A	-	0.39%	(2,433)
Fresno	44,107,858	N/A	-	2.62%	(16,389)
Glenn	1,789,101	1,874,999	85,899	0.00%	-
Humboldt	5,676,825	N/A	-	0.34%	(2,109)
Imperial	7,770,560	N/A	-	0.46%	(2,887)
Inyo	1,869,313	1,874,999	5,686	0.00%	-
Kern	41,140,798	N/A	-	2.45%	(15,287)
Kings	5,752,353	N/A	-	0.34%	(2,137)
Lake	2,976,499	N/A	-	0.18%	(1,106)
Lassen	1,937,499	N/A	-	0.12%	(720)
Los Angeles	489,920,182	N/A	-	29.15%	(182,043)
Madera	6,933,519	N/A	-	0.41%	(2,576)
Marin	12,035,648	N/A	-	0.72%	(4,472)
Mariposa	1,108,658	1,153,706	45,048	0.00%	-
Mendocino	4,762,612	N/A	-	0.28%	(1,770)
Merced	11,214,047	N/A	-	0.67%	(4,167)
Modoc	937,471	N/A	-	0.06%	(348)
Mono	1,437,809	1,545,794	107,985	0.00%	-
Monterey	15,452,720	N/A	-	0.92%	(5,742)
Napa	6,326,407	N/A	-	0.38%	(2,351)
Nevada	4,351,281	N/A	-	0.26%	(1,617)
Orange	133,300,214	N/A	-	7.93%	(49,531)
Placer	14,320,716	N/A	-	0.85%	(5,321)
Plumas	1,269,578	N/A	-	0.08%	(472)
Riverside	76,223,345	N/A	-	4.53%	(28,323)
Sacramento	71,660,957	N/A	-	4.26%	(26,628)
San Benito	2,409,475	N/A	-	0.14%	(895)
San Bernardino	84,146,540	N/A	-	5.01%	(31,267)
San Diego	130,284,324	N/A	-	7.75%	(48,411)
San Francisco	56,142,196	N/A	-	3.34%	(20,861)
San Joaquin	29,877,525	N/A	-	1.78%	(11,102)
San Luis Obispo	12,411,085	N/A	-	0.74%	(4,612)
San Mateo	32,353,780	N/A	-	1.92%	(12,022)
Santa Barbara	19,593,595	N/A	-	1.17%	(7,281)
Santa Clara	72,954,827	N/A	-	4.34%	(27,108)
Santa Cruz	10,854,881	N/A	-	0.65%	(4,033)
Shasta	9,321,354	N/A	-	0.55%	(3,464)
Sierra	661,478	750,000	88,522	0.00%	-
Siskiyou	2,870,702	N/A	-	0.17%	(1,067)
Solano	18,642,453	N/A	-	1.11%	(6,927)
Sonoma	22,323,680	N/A	-	1.33%	(8,295)
Stanislaus	19,661,597	N/A	-	1.17%	(7,306)
Sutter	4,320,147	N/A	-	0.26%	(1,605)
Tehama	3,517,750	N/A	-	0.21%	(1,307)
Trinity	1,131,385	1,250,000	118,615	0.00%	-
Tulare	15,552,423	N/A	-	0.93%	(5,779)
Tuolumne	2,679,256	N/A	-	0.16%	(996)
Ventura	30,489,452	N/A	-	1.81%	(11,329)
Yolo	8,276,737	N/A	-	0.49%	(3,075)
Yuba	3,582,393	N/A	-	0.21%	(1,331)
Total	1,691,091,819	10,905,162	624,551	100.00%	(624,551)

Table 1: WAFM-Related Allocation as % of 2014-2015 WAFM Need: Actual 2014-15 and Estimated 2015-16 through 2017-18*
Sorted using column I (lowest to highest)

Court	2014-15			Estimated 2015-16		Estimated 2016-17		Estimated 2017-18		Re-allocation Ratio
	WAFM Funding Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	
	A	B	C (B/A)	D	E (D/A)	F	G (F/A)	H	I (H/A)	J
Kern	68,772,633	35,343,529	51.39%	40,372,145	58.70%	43,403,982	63.11%	46,440,467	67.53%	141.97%
Stanislaus	32,800,366	18,021,862	54.94%	19,998,166	60.97%	21,205,472	64.65%	22,415,091	68.34%	125.75%
Riverside	122,184,895	67,920,171	55.59%	75,480,482	61.78%	80,057,069	65.52%	84,642,376	69.27%	127.05%
San Bernardino	137,869,624	74,013,657	53.68%	85,336,099	61.90%	90,923,694	65.95%	96,520,892	70.01%	133.55%
Kings	9,041,542	5,395,989	59.68%	5,893,501	65.18%	6,159,741	68.13%	6,426,658	71.08%	112.72%
Ventura	46,915,300	27,781,980	59.22%	30,684,591	65.40%	32,114,699	68.45%	33,548,300	71.51%	114.39%
Placer	20,967,595	12,563,076	59.92%	13,778,842	65.71%	14,387,792	68.62%	14,998,315	71.53%	112.09%
Merced	17,792,806	10,376,582	58.32%	11,600,596	65.20%	12,170,996	68.40%	12,742,707	71.62%	117.03%
Sutter	6,575,894	3,916,247	59.55%	4,312,776	65.58%	4,514,881	68.66%	4,717,479	71.74%	114.81%
Solano	28,468,850	17,537,817	61.60%	19,067,350	66.98%	19,811,373	69.59%	20,557,575	72.21%	107.71%
Imperial	11,681,402	7,030,126	60.18%	7,783,544	66.63%	8,109,007	69.42%	8,435,349	72.21%	110.26%
San Luis Obispo	18,501,624	11,721,801	63.36%	12,518,720	67.66%	12,948,452	69.99%	13,379,628	72.32%	103.65%
Los Angeles	740,843,971	444,420,112	59.99%	492,853,208	66.53%	514,397,167	69.43%	535,996,905	72.35%	112.15%
San Joaquin	44,271,294	26,358,070	59.54%	29,511,998	66.66%	30,774,546	69.51%	32,040,395	72.37%	111.27%
Butte	13,261,312	8,174,196	61.64%	8,898,262	67.10%	9,248,539	69.74%	9,599,833	72.39%	108.11%
Tulare	22,711,203	13,730,713	60.46%	15,204,082	66.95%	15,829,357	69.70%	16,456,346	72.46%	109.77%
Santa Cruz	15,485,876	10,294,444	66.48%	10,840,583	70.00%	11,060,933	71.43%	11,282,527	72.86%	92.84%
Monterey	22,985,951	14,378,373	62.55%	15,636,700	68.03%	16,193,017	70.45%	16,751,111	72.88%	104.98%
Yolo	11,431,084	7,115,493	62.25%	7,788,814	68.14%	8,060,825	70.52%	8,333,715	72.90%	104.42%
Fresno	63,521,412	38,379,162	60.42%	43,236,204	68.07%	44,975,081	70.80%	46,718,768	73.55%	109.53%
Contra Costa	55,680,843	35,880,382	64.44%	38,820,994	69.72%	39,980,726	71.80%	41,144,857	73.89%	100.53%
Tehama	4,925,688	3,170,180	64.36%	3,435,287	69.74%	3,538,380	71.84%	3,641,862	73.94%	100.66%
Madera	9,811,615	6,328,412	64.50%	6,898,633	70.31%	7,082,162	72.18%	7,266,463	74.06%	97.92%
El Dorado	9,349,259	6,267,128	67.03%	6,637,933	71.00%	6,784,716	72.57%	6,932,258	74.15%	94.45%
Sacramento	100,721,502	66,814,374	66.34%	71,076,946	70.57%	72,899,179	72.38%	74,729,542	74.19%	97.20%
Yuba	4,887,940	3,389,145	69.34%	3,527,734	72.17%	3,584,189	73.33%	3,641,050	74.49%	90.05%
Lassen	2,785,749	1,969,483	70.70%	2,030,372	72.88%	2,055,453	73.78%	2,080,768	74.69%	87.54%
Del Norte	3,562,408	2,342,115	65.75%	2,539,946	71.30%	2,601,074	73.01%	2,662,487	74.74%	96.11%
Shasta	12,820,506	8,330,271	64.98%	9,029,024	70.43%	9,318,592	72.69%	9,609,185	74.95%	102.81%
Sonoma	32,588,957	20,663,669	63.41%	22,957,645	70.45%	23,692,201	72.70%	24,429,300	74.96%	102.74%
Nevada	5,948,648	4,060,228	68.25%	4,329,940	72.79%	4,413,162	74.19%	4,496,874	75.59%	92.59%
Humboldt	7,587,268	5,311,860	70.01%	5,567,447	73.38%	5,655,083	74.53%	5,743,356	75.70%	90.05%
Mendocino	6,396,356	4,547,361	71.09%	4,775,936	74.67%	4,828,410	75.49%	4,881,426	76.32%	86.78%
Calaveras	2,726,378	1,989,114	72.96%	2,061,009	75.60%	2,072,005	76.00%	2,083,235	76.41%	83.03%
San Mateo	43,796,548	31,378,672	71.65%	32,713,048	74.69%	33,101,061	75.58%	33,492,815	76.47%	87.41%

Table 1: WAFM-Related Allocation as % of 2014-2015 WAFM Need: Actual 2014-15 and Estimated 2015-16 through 2017-18*
Sorted using column I (lowest to highest)

Court	2014-15			Estimated 2015-16		Estimated 2016-17		Estimated 2017-18		Re-allocation Ratio
	WAFM Funding Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	WAFM-Related Allocation	as % of WAFM Need	
	A	B	C (B/A)	D	E (D/A)	F	G (F/A)	H	I (H/A)	J
Santa Barbara	25,711,043	18,995,679	73.88%	19,545,338	76.02%	19,653,334	76.44%	19,763,574	76.87%	83.18%
Lake	3,848,078	2,940,035	76.40%	2,984,679	77.56%	2,979,942	77.44%	2,975,549	77.33%	78.74%
Napa	8,229,667	6,261,124	76.08%	6,352,347	77.19%	6,358,517	77.26%	6,365,422	77.35%	80.30%
San Diego	169,121,455	125,725,224	74.34%	130,334,928	77.07%	130,784,743	77.33%	131,249,382	77.61%	81.87%
Tuolumne	3,561,890	2,662,418	74.75%	2,762,974	77.57%	2,771,794	77.82%	2,780,927	78.07%	81.71%
Amador	2,738,605	2,122,503	77.50%	2,148,815	78.46%	2,143,555	78.27%	2,138,542	78.09%	78.21%
Alameda	88,359,612	70,039,389	79.27%	70,633,295	79.94%	70,131,821	79.37%	69,638,471	78.81%	75.44%
Orange	172,104,479	127,545,367	74.11%	134,398,812	78.09%	135,114,841	78.51%	135,845,952	78.93%	83.14%
San Benito	3,042,492	2,477,959	81.45%	2,469,599	81.17%	2,438,860	80.16%	2,408,406	79.16%	72.42%
Santa Clara	93,240,124	73,728,403	79.07%	75,214,786	80.67%	74,573,010	79.98%	73,939,769	79.30%	74.59%
Marin	13,804,014	12,525,915	90.74%	11,954,325	86.60%	11,543,346	83.62%	11,133,767	80.66%	61.49%
Glenn	2,350,509	1,874,999	79.77%	1,912,399	81.36%	1,912,399	81.36%	1,912,399	81.36%	77.08%
San Francisco	64,153,264	53,778,469	83.83%	53,991,116	84.16%	53,294,335	83.07%	52,603,736	82.00%	71.93%
Siskiyou	3,026,276	3,024,297	99.93%	2,881,408	95.21%	2,746,757	90.76%	2,612,437	86.33%	55.24%
Plumas	1,432,034	1,364,542	95.29%	1,295,823	90.49%	1,245,459	86.97%	1,243,972	86.87%	59.04%
Trinity	1,461,014	1,137,087	77.83%	1,277,537	87.44%	1,290,801	88.35%	1,304,205	89.27%	87.65%
Inyo	2,005,742	1,874,999	93.48%	1,876,163	93.54%	1,876,163	93.54%	1,876,163	93.54%	69.18%
Mono	1,977,044	1,405,267	71.08%	1,559,228	78.87%	1,713,807	86.69%	1,883,845	95.29%	95.32%
Mariposa	1,268,860	1,048,824	82.66%	1,159,376	91.37%	1,255,670	98.96%	1,259,132	99.23%	81.89%
Colusa	1,900,461	1,550,604	81.59%	1,720,318	90.52%	1,889,654	99.43%	1,896,257	99.78%	82.52%
Modoc	818,258	875,000	106.93%	885,388	108.20%	885,388	108.20%	885,388	108.20%	54.58%
Alpine	343,929	750,000	218.07%	756,869	220.07%	756,869	220.07%	756,869	220.07%	37.01%
Sierra	339,119	750,000	221.16%	756,044	222.94%	756,044	222.94%	756,044	222.94%	37.16%
Statewide	2,424,512,269	1,571,373,898	64.81%	1,696,070,123	69.96%	1,746,070,123	72.02%	1,796,070,123	74.08%	0.00%

*Includes funding floor.

Chart 1 -- Court WAFM-Related Allocation as a % of Court WAFM Total Funding Need (excluding Alpine and Sierra)

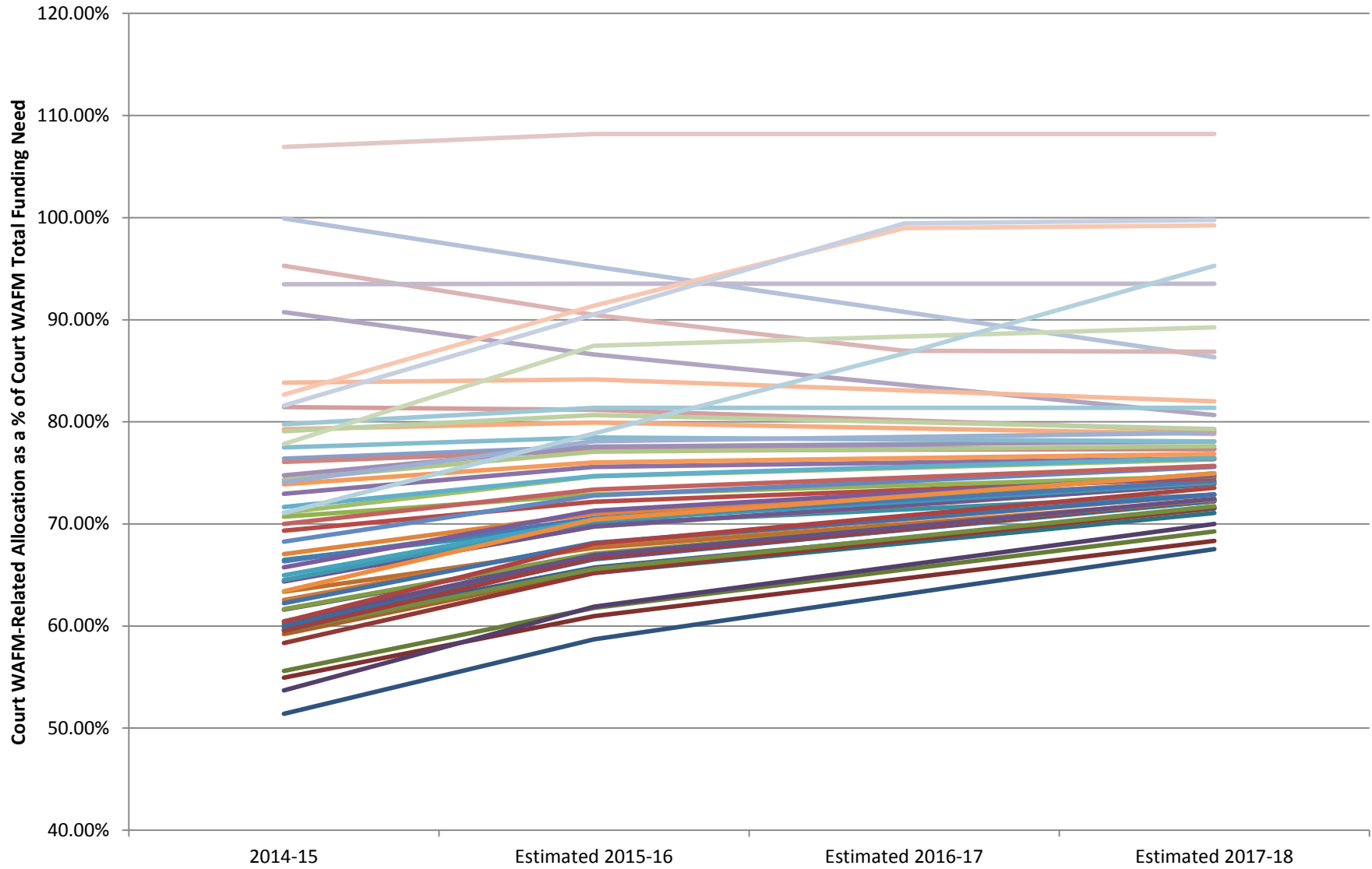


Table 2: Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments at 30%, 40%, and 50% (excluding funding floor adjustment)

sorted by Column E (lowest to highest)

Court	Historical WAFM Base (Beginning 2013-14)	2014-15 WAFM Need	Historical > WAFM Need	% of Statewide Historical	% of Statewide WAFM	Re-allocation Ratio	Subject to Reduction from Re-allocation (Y if E<100%)	Estimated Cumulative Adjustment		
								Reallocation of 30% and \$90.6M New Funding in 15-16	Reallocation of 40% and \$50M New Funding in 16-17	Reallocation of 50% and \$50M New Funding in 17-18
A	B	B2	C	D	E (D/E)	E2	F	G	H	
Alpine	552,142	343,929	Y	0.04%	0.01%	37%	Y	(127,934)	(167,693)	(207,453)
Sierra	542,215	339,119	Y	0.04%	0.01%	37%	Y	(125,121)	(164,027)	(202,934)
Modoc	890,668	818,258	Y	0.06%	0.03%	55%	Y	(107,926)	(145,544)	(183,161)
Siskiyou	3,254,627	3,026,276	Y	0.23%	0.12%	55%	Y	(380,836)	(514,647)	(648,457)
Plumas	1,441,037	1,432,034	Y	0.10%	0.06%	59%	Y	(134,205)	(184,181)	(234,157)
Marin	13,338,797	13,804,014	N	0.93%	0.57%	61%	Y	(1,037,288)	(1,444,666)	(1,852,044)
Inyo	1,722,461	2,005,742	N	0.12%	0.08%	69%	Y	(50,543)	(80,681)	(110,818)
San Francisco	52,988,157	64,153,264	N	3.68%	2.65%	72%	Y	(639,190)	(1,319,651)	(2,000,111)
San Benito	2,496,024	3,042,492	N	0.17%	0.13%	72%	Y	(22,437)	(52,424)	(82,410)
Santa Clara	74,267,457	93,240,124	N	5.16%	3.85%	75%	Y	346,099	(273,054)	(892,207)
Alameda	69,586,867	88,359,612	N	4.83%	3.64%	75%	Y	696,379	216,483	(263,412)
Glenn	1,811,707	2,350,509	N	0.13%	0.10%	77%	Y	36,832	29,376	21,920
Amador	2,080,491	2,738,605	N	0.14%	0.11%	78%	Y	57,010	52,411	47,812
Lake	2,903,720	3,848,078	N	0.20%	0.16%	79%	Y	89,221	85,403	81,585
Napa	6,088,978	8,229,667	N	0.42%	0.34%	80%	Y	247,033	255,173	263,314
Tuolumne	2,589,803	3,561,890	N	0.18%	0.15%	82%	Y	128,085	137,748	147,410
San Diego	122,736,644	169,121,455	N	8.52%	6.98%	82%	Y	6,188,106	6,677,780	7,167,453
Mariposa	920,593	1,268,860	N	0.06%	0.05%	82%	Y	46,547	50,256	53,964
Colusa	1,368,302	1,900,461	N	0.09%	0.08%	83%	Y	74,610	81,583	88,557
Calaveras	1,950,892	2,726,378	N	0.14%	0.11%	83%	Y	112,634	124,263	135,892
Orange	122,983,490	172,104,479	N	8.54%	7.10%	83%	Y	7,188,097	7,944,786	8,701,475
Santa Barbara	18,365,326	25,711,043	N	1.27%	1.06%	83%	Y	1,077,296	1,191,341	1,305,385
Mendocino	4,379,075	6,396,356	N	0.30%	0.26%	87%	Y	356,173	410,116	464,060
San Mateo	29,770,060	43,796,548	N	2.07%	1.81%	87%	Y	2,538,127	2,936,302	3,334,477
Lassen	1,890,662	2,785,749	N	0.13%	0.11%	88%	Y	162,793	188,511	214,230
Trinity	990,359	1,461,014	N	0.07%	0.06%	88%	Y	85,944	99,597	113,249
Yuba	3,225,076	4,887,940	N	0.22%	0.20%	90%	Y	328,521	386,084	443,648
Humboldt	5,005,941	7,587,268	N	0.35%	0.31%	90%	Y	510,018	599,392	688,765
Nevada	3,817,225	5,948,648	N	0.26%	0.25%	93%	Y	449,838	534,403	618,967
Santa Cruz	9,910,386	15,485,876	N	0.69%	0.64%	93%	Y	1,183,513	1,407,272	1,631,031
El Dorado	5,880,901	9,349,259	N	0.41%	0.39%	94%	Y	762,024	910,891	1,059,759
Mono	1,232,348	1,977,044	N	0.09%	0.08%	95%	Y	166,371	199,368	232,365
Del Norte	2,202,321	3,562,408	N	0.15%	0.15%	96%	Y	308,248	370,161	432,073
Sacramento	61,567,979	100,721,502	N	4.27%	4.15%	97%	Y	9,039,976	10,884,644	12,729,311
Madera	5,953,244	9,811,615	N	0.41%	0.40%	98%	Y	901,188	1,086,851	1,272,513
Contra Costa	32,906,460	55,680,843	N	2.28%	2.30%	101%	N	5,522,102	6,694,031	7,865,961
Tehama	2,907,298	4,925,688	N	0.20%	0.20%	101%	N	490,221	594,392	698,563
Sonoma	18,845,883	32,588,957	N	1.31%	1.34%	103%	N	3,424,108	4,165,740	4,907,372

Table 2: Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments at 30%, 40%, and 50% (excluding funding floor adjustment)

sorted by Column E (lowest to highest)

Court	Historical WAFM Base (Beginning 2013-14)	2014-15 WAFM Need	Historical > WAFM Need	% of Statewide Historical	% of Statewide WAFM	Re-allocation Ratio	Subject to Reduction from Re-allocation (Y if E<100%)	Estimated Cumulative Adjustment		
								Reallocation of 30% and \$90.6M New Funding in 15-16	Reallocation of 40% and \$50M New Funding in 16-17	Reallocation of 50% and \$50M New Funding in 17-18
A	B	B2	C	D	E (D/E)	E2	F	G	H	
Shasta	7,409,092	12,820,506	N	0.51%	0.53%	103%	N	1,349,314	1,641,730	1,934,146
San Luis Obispo	10,604,942	18,501,624	N	0.74%	0.76%	104%	N	1,987,789	2,421,546	2,855,303
Yolo	6,504,149	11,431,084	N	0.45%	0.47%	104%	N	1,250,449	1,524,912	1,799,376
Monterey	13,009,124	22,985,951	N	0.90%	0.95%	105%	N	2,546,766	3,108,042	3,669,318
Solano	15,704,185	28,468,850	N	1.09%	1.17%	108%	N	3,343,770	4,093,896	4,844,022
Butte	7,287,810	13,261,312	N	0.51%	0.55%	108%	N	1,570,356	1,923,481	2,276,606
Fresno	34,456,224	63,521,412	N	2.39%	2.62%	110%	N	7,732,019	9,484,402	11,236,785
Tulare	12,293,011	22,711,203	N	0.85%	0.94%	110%	N	2,776,708	3,406,796	4,036,884
Imperial	6,294,286	11,681,402	N	0.44%	0.48%	110%	N	1,441,455	1,769,387	2,097,318
San Joaquin	23,639,320	44,271,294	N	1.64%	1.83%	111%	N	5,562,994	6,834,831	8,106,668
Placer	11,114,142	20,967,595	N	0.77%	0.86%	112%	N	2,672,725	3,286,109	3,899,493
Los Angeles	392,482,162	740,843,971	N	27.25%	30.56%	112%	N	94,533,173	116,234,278	137,935,382
Kings	4,765,510	9,041,542	N	0.33%	0.37%	113%	N	1,165,094	1,433,242	1,701,390
Ventura	24,366,827	46,915,300	N	1.69%	1.94%	114%	N	6,213,060	7,653,038	9,093,015
Sutter	3,403,045	6,575,894	N	0.24%	0.27%	115%	N	876,585	1,080,082	1,283,578
Merced	9,033,368	17,792,806	N	0.63%	0.73%	117%	N	2,452,861	3,026,977	3,601,092
Stanislaus	15,497,803	32,800,366	N	1.08%	1.35%	126%	N	5,058,146	6,272,079	7,486,013
Riverside	57,140,417	122,184,895	N	3.97%	5.04%	127%	N	19,116,433	23,718,021	28,319,610
San Bernardino	61,335,147	137,869,624	N	4.26%	5.69%	134%	N	23,028,933	28,644,255	34,259,577
Kern	28,781,786	68,772,633	N	2.00%	2.84%	142%	N	12,329,736	15,375,107	18,420,479
Statewide	1,440,487,965	2,424,512,269		100%	100%			236,900,000	286,900,000	336,900,000

Total Reallocation
as % of Historical Base

669,046,390 863,095,186 1,057,143,983
46% 60% 73%

Table 3A: WAFM-Related Base Allocation: 2014-15

	Current 2014-15 TCTF and GF Base*	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Revenue Shortfall Reduction (assumes will be ongoing)	2014-15 WAFM- Related Base Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H Sum of A-G)
Alameda	75,540,885	(3,177,924)	(1,958,825)	115,195	101,575	424,792	(1,006,310)	70,039,389
Alpine	747,833	-	-	49	83	2,034	-	750,000
Amador	2,137,937	-	-	733	2,565	11,006	(29,737)	2,122,503
Butte	8,961,947	(467,145)	(291,613)	15,194	14,608	59,332	(118,127)	8,174,196
Calaveras	1,994,159	-	-	967	3,074	18,652	(27,738)	1,989,114
Colusa	1,535,071	-	-	378	1,447	13,708	-	1,550,604
Contra Costa	37,747,349	-	(1,705,774)	76,248	69,231	218,186	(524,858)	35,880,382
Del Norte	2,489,969	-	(126,942)	535	1,964	11,208	(34,619)	2,342,115
El Dorado	6,342,136	-	(57,081)	4,059	11,851	54,374	(88,211)	6,267,128
Fresno	39,657,551	-	(1,032,025)	66,289	60,497	181,080	(554,229)	38,379,162
Glenn	1,863,014	(9,779)	-	573	1,927	19,264	-	1,874,999
Humboldt	5,640,662	(167,800)	(150,006)	8,040	8,913	48,160	(76,110)	5,311,860
Imperial	7,642,037	(420,479)	(180,405)	10,523	11,204	67,678	(100,431)	7,030,126
Inyo	2,072,062	(186,658)	(42,314)	262	1,245	30,402	-	1,874,999
Kern	37,287,444	(65,567)	(1,750,452)	59,874	52,450	277,328	(517,548)	35,343,529
Kings	6,001,692	(421,918)	(181,060)	7,908	9,935	57,026	(77,594)	5,395,989
Lake	3,209,021	(196,493)	(56,758)	1,522	4,311	20,328	(41,896)	2,940,035
Lassen	2,267,714	(293,836)	-	522	2,384	20,156	(27,456)	1,969,483
Los Angeles	487,249,816	(14,294,467)	(26,758,268)	977,472	689,065	3,144,530	(6,588,036)	444,420,112
Madera	6,733,060	(381,406)	-	2,893	9,711	52,502	(88,349)	6,328,412
Marin	12,957,597	(9,625)	(391,957)	18,155	17,038	114,766	(180,059)	12,525,915
Mariposa	1,071,772	-	(28,406)	329	1,225	3,904	-	1,048,824
Mendocino	4,868,909	(299,349)	-	5,209	6,083	30,068	(63,560)	4,547,361
Merced	10,689,301	-	(250,840)	14,527	16,595	55,652	(148,653)	10,376,582
Modoc	932,090	(789)	(63,471)	375	662	6,134	-	875,000
Mono	1,423,941	(24,156)	(8,201)	323	914	12,446	-	1,405,267
Monterey	15,549,243	(870,000)	(333,656)	24,904	28,573	183,464	(204,155)	14,378,373
Napa	6,892,819	(295,552)	(287,148)	3,144	9,042	30,550	(91,731)	6,261,124
Nevada	4,782,934	(433,431)	(292,045)	6,564	6,730	49,946	(60,469)	4,060,228
Orange	134,038,401	(2,733,776)	(3,329,845)	268,656	206,630	923,882	(1,828,581)	127,545,367
Placer	13,559,968	-	(933,901)	26,853	21,287	77,378	(188,509)	12,563,076
Plumas	1,372,630	-	-	356	1,442	9,206	(19,092)	1,364,542

	Current 2014-15 TCTF and GF Base*	Security Base (FY 10-11) Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (12-13)	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Revenue Shortfall Reduction (assumes will be ongoing)	2014-15 WAFM- Related Base Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H Sum of A-G)
Riverside	72,996,304	(1,931,520)	(2,882,751)	62,703	131,371	532,226	(988,161)	67,920,171
Sacramento	70,854,133	(1,864,424)	(1,824,452)	175,080	93,189	340,254	(959,404)	66,814,374
San Benito	2,492,824	-	-	1,233	3,876	14,700	(34,673)	2,477,959
San Bernardino	80,594,456	(3,269,446)	(2,986,710)	181,146	133,960	435,474	(1,075,223)	74,013,657
San Diego	131,793,072	(657,192)	(4,757,300)	246,860	206,259	718,422	(1,824,897)	125,725,224
San Francisco	56,737,883	-	(2,582,976)	86,214	53,715	272,528	(788,895)	53,778,469
San Joaquin	27,507,407	(287,747)	(779,859)	50,156	44,944	201,698	(378,529)	26,358,070
San Luis Obispo	12,644,124	(241,676)	(673,831)	17,902	17,704	130,020	(172,442)	11,721,801
San Mateo	33,365,516	(443,042)	(1,479,478)	15,239	48,700	329,518	(457,780)	31,378,672
Santa Barbara	20,560,721	(1,055,112)	(457,408)	27,529	28,356	162,858	(271,266)	18,995,679
Santa Clara	75,935,828	-	(1,833,360)	109,914	119,260	452,782	(1,056,021)	73,728,403
Santa Cruz	10,722,708	-	(424,668)	14,656	17,644	113,210	(149,105)	10,294,444
Shasta	11,106,240	(2,389,668)	(326,131)	4,435	12,206	44,394	(121,205)	8,330,271
Sierra	747,859	-	-	76	235	1,830	-	750,000
Siskiyou	3,130,686	-	(103,923)	966	3,104	37,000	(43,536)	3,024,297
Solano	18,578,317	(435,400)	(535,433)	34,831	28,439	119,364	(252,301)	17,537,817
Sonoma	21,690,624	(440,000)	(479,410)	36,705	32,278	119,004	(295,531)	20,663,669
Stanislaus	18,557,159	(9,326)	(427,578)	36,236	34,594	88,718	(257,942)	18,021,862
Sutter	4,172,307	(247,071)	-	2,077	6,150	37,382	(54,599)	3,916,247
Tehama	3,186,372	-	(5,472)	1,362	4,138	28,100	(44,321)	3,170,180
Trinity	1,578,531	(450,608)	-	573	943	7,648	-	1,137,087
Tulare	14,364,451	(15,576)	(679,043)	27,184	28,289	204,932	(199,524)	13,730,713
Tuolumne	2,930,002	(220,516)	(30,986)	1,043	3,916	16,642	(37,684)	2,662,418
Ventura	30,149,914	(1,559,157)	(731,699)	60,255	54,971	205,304	(397,607)	27,781,980
Yolo	8,193,175	(582,889)	(461,445)	11,098	12,802	48,556	(105,804)	7,115,493
Yuba	3,547,052	(132,569)	-	1,670	4,696	15,788	(47,493)	3,389,145
Total	1,683,398,629	(40,983,089)	(64,674,907)	2,925,771	2,500,000	10,907,494	(22,700,000)	1,571,373,898

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

Table 3B: WAFM-Related Base Allocation: Estimated 2015-16, 2016-17, and 2017-18

Court	Estimated 2015-2016						Estimated 2016-2017				Estimated 2017-2018			
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment	Allocation and Reallocation of \$90.6M	2015-16 Funding Floor Adjustment	2014-15 Benefits Funding (Full- Year)	Restoration of 2013-14 Retirement Benefits Subsidy Reduction	Total	WAFM (@40%) Adjustment	Funding Floor	Allocation and Reallocation of \$50M	Total	WAFM (@50%) Adjustment	Funding Floor	Allocation and Reallocation of \$50M	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
Alameda	(2,563,397)	2,213,740	(25,681)	562,020	407,224	70,633,295	(1,708,932)	(21,579)	1,229,036	70,131,821	(1,708,932)	(13,455)	1,229,036	69,638,471
Alpine	(52,170)	(8,969)	61,139	5,289	1,581	756,869	(34,780)	39,760	(4,980)	756,869	(34,780)	39,760	(4,980)	756,869
Amador	(68,008)	73,381	(784)	15,693	6,030	2,148,815	(45,339)	(662)	40,740	2,143,555	(45,339)	(414)	40,740	2,138,542
Butte	88,680	529,562	(3,237)	68,952	40,109	8,898,262	59,120	(2,847)	294,005	9,248,539	59,120	(1,831)	294,005	9,599,833
Calaveras	(49,658)	80,575	(744)	30,138	11,583	2,061,009	(33,105)	(633)	44,734	2,072,005	(33,105)	(398)	44,734	2,083,235
Colusa	(35,876)	55,641	135,295	10,604	4,050	1,720,318	(23,917)	162,361	30,891	1,889,654	(23,917)	(370)	30,891	1,896,257
Contra Costa	26,323	2,079,271	(13,989)	590,873	258,135	38,820,994	17,549	(12,197)	1,154,381	39,980,726	17,549	(7,798)	1,154,381	41,144,857
Del Norte	(12,865)	126,966	(905)	73,071	11,565	2,539,946	(8,577)	(785)	70,489	2,601,074	(8,577)	(500)	70,489	2,662,487
El Dorado	(48,927)	326,891	(2,410)	90,455	4,796	6,637,933	(32,618)	(2,085)	181,485	6,784,716	(32,618)	(1,326)	181,485	6,932,258
Fresno	492,612	2,564,864	(15,325)	1,581,245	233,646	43,236,204	328,408	(13,506)	1,423,975	44,975,081	328,408	(8,696)	1,423,975	46,718,768
Glenn	(62,278)	61,353	925	31,311	6,089	1,912,399	(41,519)	7,456	34,063	1,912,399	(41,519)	7,456	34,063	1,912,399
Humboldt	(74,712)	250,694	(2,021)	46,895	34,732	5,567,447	(49,808)	(1,738)	139,181	5,655,083	(49,808)	(1,101)	139,181	5,743,356
Imperial	96,907	474,304	(2,798)	133,229	51,776	7,783,544	64,605	(2,468)	263,327	8,109,007	64,605	(1,590)	263,327	8,435,349
Inyo	(79,617)	41,320	38,297	(7,122)	8,286	1,876,163	(53,078)	30,138	22,940	1,876,163	(53,078)	30,138	22,940	1,876,163
Kern	1,811,768	3,309,752	(14,887)	(217,620)	139,603	40,372,145	1,207,845	(13,534)	1,837,526	43,403,982	1,207,845	(8,887)	1,837,526	46,440,467
Kings	90,958	373,765	(2,157)	29,342	5,603	5,893,501	60,639	(1,908)	207,509	6,159,741	60,639	(1,231)	207,509	6,426,658
Lake	(92,616)	104,336	(1,087)	33,201	809	2,984,679	(61,744)	(919)	57,926	2,979,942	(61,744)	(575)	57,926	2,975,549
Lassen	(35,333)	88,752	(745)	6,803	1,412	2,030,372	(23,555)	(638)	49,274	2,055,453	(23,555)	(403)	49,274	2,080,768
Los Angeles	7,151,892	30,500,037	(177,834)	7,896,395	3,062,605	492,853,208	4,767,928	(157,146)	16,933,176	514,397,167	4,767,928	(101,367)	16,933,176	535,996,905
Madera	(18,573)	356,717	(2,454)	223,020	11,509	6,898,633	(12,382)	(2,133)	198,044	7,082,162	(12,382)	(1,361)	198,044	7,266,463
Marin	(770,602)	191,569	(4,405)	(78,894)	90,742	11,954,325	(513,735)	(3,601)	106,356	11,543,346	(513,735)	(2,201)	106,356	11,133,767
Mariposa	(25,008)	36,709	93,181	4,769	901	1,159,376	(16,672)	92,585	20,380	1,255,670	(16,672)	(246)	20,380	1,259,132
Mendocino	(86,816)	201,411	(1,717)	56,174	59,523	4,775,936	(57,878)	(1,469)	111,821	4,828,410	(57,878)	(927)	111,821	4,881,426
Merced	230,694	757,079	(4,182)	161,921	78,502	11,600,596	153,796	(3,715)	420,319	12,170,996	153,796	(2,405)	420,319	12,742,707
Modoc	(60,677)	5,104	55,572	9,491	897	885,388	(40,451)	37,617	2,834	885,388	(40,451)	37,617	2,834	885,388
Mono	(8,657)	69,830	79,354	10,568	2,865	1,559,228	(5,772)	121,582	38,769	1,713,807	(5,772)	137,040	38,769	1,883,845
Monterey	97,146	894,318	(5,657)	205,587	66,935	15,636,700	64,764	(4,959)	496,512	16,193,017	64,764	(3,182)	496,512	16,751,111
Napa	(179,916)	230,706	(2,326)	(3,237)	45,996	6,352,347	(119,944)	(1,971)	128,085	6,358,517	(119,944)	(1,236)	128,085	6,365,422
Nevada	(42,439)	203,278	(1,555)	79,983	30,444	4,329,940	(28,292)	(1,342)	112,857	4,413,162	(28,292)	(852)	112,857	4,496,874
Orange	(3,109,525)	5,096,867	(47,785)	3,449,769	1,464,120	134,398,812	(2,073,017)	(40,660)	2,829,706	135,114,841	(2,073,017)	(25,578)	2,829,706	135,845,952
Placer	201,516	862,847	(5,019)	84,431	71,991	13,778,842	134,344	(4,435)	479,040	14,387,792	134,344	(2,861)	479,040	14,998,315
Plumas	(88,532)	16,293	(476)	2,474	1,522	1,295,823	(59,021)	(388)	9,046	1,245,459	(59,021)	48,489	9,046	1,243,972
Riverside	2,318,089	5,504,820	(27,873)	(650,572)	415,848	75,480,482	1,545,392	(25,001)	3,056,196	80,057,069	1,545,392	(16,281)	3,056,196	84,642,376
Sacramento	(258,869)	3,633,465	(25,845)	332,406	581,416	71,076,946	(172,579)	(22,435)	2,017,247	72,899,179	(172,579)	(14,304)	2,017,247	74,729,542
San Benito	(103,256)	69,978	(901)	21,556	4,263	2,469,599	(68,837)	(753)	38,851	2,438,860	(68,837)	(468)	38,851	2,408,406
San Bernardino	3,086,707	6,407,801	(30,726)	1,521,168	337,491	85,336,099	2,057,804	(27,727)	3,557,518	90,923,694	2,057,804	(18,124)	3,557,518	96,520,892
San Diego	(3,338,346)	4,890,687	(46,934)	2,061,274	1,043,024	130,334,928	(2,225,564)	(39,858)	2,715,238	130,784,743	(2,225,564)	(25,035)	2,715,238	131,249,382
San Francisco	(2,230,867)	1,453,180	(19,540)	631,291	378,584	53,991,116	(1,487,245)	(16,321)	806,784	53,294,335	(1,487,245)	(10,138)	806,784	52,603,736
San Joaquin	399,572	1,811,027	(10,515)	818,234	135,610	29,511,998	266,381	(9,289)	1,005,456	30,774,546	266,381	(5,989)	1,005,456	32,040,395
San Luis Obispo	58,129	711,482	(4,600)	972	30,937	12,518,720	38,752	(4,026)	395,005	12,948,452	38,752	(2,580)	395,005	13,379,628
San Mateo	(562,349)	1,392,461	(11,866)	363,484	152,646	32,713,048	(374,899)	(10,162)	773,074	33,101,061	(374,899)	(6,421)	773,074	33,492,815
Santa Barbara	(463,424)	761,896	(7,107)	227,423	30,871	19,545,338	(308,949)	(6,048)	422,994	19,653,334	(308,949)	(3,805)	422,994	19,763,574
Santa Clara	(2,830,533)	2,283,686	(26,967)	1,851,301	208,898	75,214,786	(1,887,022)	(22,624)	1,267,869	74,573,010	(1,887,022)	(14,088)	1,267,869	73,939,769

Court	Estimated 2015-2016						Estimated 2016-2017				Estimated 2017-2018			
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment	Allocation and Reallocation of \$90.6M	2015-16 Funding Floor Adjustment	2014-15 Benefits Funding (Full- Year)	Restoration of 2013-14 Retirement Benefits Subsidy Reduction	Total	WAFM (@40%) Adjustment	Funding Floor	Allocation and Reallocation of \$50M	Total	WAFM (@50%) Adjustment	Funding Floor	Allocation and Reallocation of \$50M	Total
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	
Santa Cruz	(106,452)	530,863	(3,948)	86,623	39,053	10,840,583	(70,968)	(3,409)	294,727	11,060,933	(70,968)	(2,165)	294,727	11,282,527
Shasta	31,203	489,231	(3,259)	135,012	46,566	9,029,024	20,802	(2,847)	271,614	9,318,592	20,802	(1,824)	271,614	9,609,185
Sierra	(51,110)	(8,706)	59,816	3,781	2,263	756,044	(34,073)	38,907	(4,833)	756,044	(34,073)	38,907	(4,833)	756,044
Siskiyou	(218,492)	21,345	(1,043)	40,262	15,039	2,881,408	(145,661)	(841)	11,850	2,746,757	(145,661)	(509)	11,850	2,612,437
Solano	181,524	1,133,153	(6,940)	95,975	125,821	19,067,350	121,016	(6,103)	629,110	19,811,373	121,016	(3,924)	629,110	20,557,575
Sonoma	77,454	1,242,820	(8,093)	825,673	156,122	22,957,645	51,636	(7,076)	689,996	23,692,201	51,636	(4,532)	689,996	24,429,300
Stanislaus	598,507	1,467,849	(7,391)	(289,912)	207,250	19,998,166	399,005	(6,627)	814,929	21,205,472	399,005	(4,314)	814,929	22,415,091
Sutter	75,589	275,771	(1,570)	28,465	18,275	4,312,776	50,392	(1,391)	153,104	4,514,881	50,392	(899)	153,104	4,717,479
Tehama	2,884	184,170	(1,236)	72,996	6,293	3,435,287	1,923	(1,078)	102,248	3,538,380	1,923	(689)	102,248	3,641,862
Trinity	(18,348)	46,623	84,637	22,482	5,056	1,277,537	(12,232)	(388)	25,884	1,290,801	(12,232)	(248)	25,884	1,304,205
Tulare	180,077	918,678	(5,459)	353,922	26,152	15,204,082	120,051	(4,813)	510,037	15,829,357	120,051	(3,100)	510,037	16,456,346
Tuolumne	(71,034)	102,701	(992)	65,010	4,871	2,762,974	(47,356)	(843)	57,018	2,771,794	(47,356)	(529)	57,018	2,780,927
Ventura	526,080	1,961,970	(11,140)	288,505	137,196	30,684,591	350,720	(9,869)	1,089,257	32,114,699	350,720	(6,376)	1,089,257	33,548,300
Yolo	43,119	442,587	(2,800)	147,776	42,639	7,788,814	28,746	(2,453)	245,718	8,060,825	28,746	(1,573)	245,718	8,333,715
Yuba	(48,147)	161,498	(1,290)	9,769	16,758	3,527,734	(32,098)	(1,109)	89,661	3,584,189	(32,098)	(702)	89,661	3,641,050
Total	0	90,060,000	0	24,251,701	10,384,524	1,696,070,123	0	0	50,000,000	1,746,070,123	0	0	50,000,000	1,796,070,123

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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INVITATION TO COMMENT

SP15-03

Title	Action Requested
Judicial Administration: Rule for Advisory Committee on Financial Accountability and Efficiency for the Judicial Branch	Review and submit comments by June 5, 2015
Proposed Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes	Proposed Effective Date
Amend Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.63	July 1, 2015
Proposed by	Contact
Executive and Planning Committee	Douglas P. Miller
Hon. Douglas P. Miller, Chair	douglasp.miller@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary and Origin

The Executive and Planning Committee (E&P) recommends that rule 10.63 of the California Rules of Court, which concerns the Advisory Committee on Financial Accountability and Efficiency for the Judicial Branch, be amended to expand the committee's charge by modifying the description of its duties, to provide more specificity to the membership criteria, to add a membership category, and to make technical changes.

Background

Rule 10.63 was adopted by the Judicial Council, effective February 21, 2014, to establish by rule the Advisory Committee on Financial Accountability and Efficiency for the Judicial Branch (A&E).

The Proposal

Subdivision (b)(1) of rule 1063 addresses A&E's role in making recommendations to the council on proposed budget change proposals. Although the Administrative Director is responsible for overseeing the expenditures of the council, this provision ensures that there is oversight by appropriate advisory bodies. Subdivision (b)(1) would be amended to add "planned" and "other budget concepts" to more accurately describe the work of A&E in recommending funding of the Judicial Council. The amendment would also delete "annually" because the recommendations are made at two different times each year. The same subdivision would also be amended to specify that the additional duty of making recommendations to the council concerning planned budget change proposals and other budget concepts concerns those that are outside the purview of any other advisory body. Other advisory bodies, such as the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, the Judicial Council Technology Committee (JCTC), and E&P, are responsible for

The proposals have not been approved by the Judicial Council and are not intended to represent the views of the council, its Rules and Projects Committee, or its Policy Coordination and Liaison Committee. These proposals are circulated for comment purposes only.

recommending certain budget concepts. For example, the JCTC recommends budget concepts related to technology, such as trial court telecommunications for local area network/wide area network architecture.

The rule would be amended to remove the additional duty of recommending any proposed changes to the annual compensation plan for council staff (formerly the AOC). The Judicial Council already is involved in review of Judicial Council staff compensation. In addition, salaries of council staff are subject to the approval of the Chair of the Judicial Council (Gov. Code, § 19825(b)). Maintaining this review as a responsibility of A&E would result in a duplication of efforts. Thus, E&P recommends removing it from the rule.

Subdivision (b)(2) would be amended to add that every odd year, A&E will review and report to the council on council expenditures for local assistance (benefitting one or more trial courts) and state operations. It would specify that for such expenditures for trial courts, the committee would determine whether the expenditures comply with allocations approved by the council and spending guidelines developed by the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC), and approved by the council, on the appropriate uses of Trial Court Trust Fund and State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Funds.

The review of such expenditures is consistent with the recommendation of the California State Auditor (CSA) (formerly, Bureau of State Audits) that this responsibility be given to an advisory body. Specifically, the CSA recommended, “The Judicial Council should create a separate advisory body, or amend a current committee’s responsibilities and composition, to review the AOC’s state operations and local assistance expenditures in detail to ensure that they are justified and prudent.” Though the TCBAC currently has a role in making recommendations to the council on trial court budgets and the allocation of trial court funding (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.64), E&P has determined that A&E should serve a different role in this process: it has the appropriate expertise to review expenditures—under guidelines developed by the TCBAC and approved by the council—after funds designated for state operations and local assistance have been used.

Subdivision (b)(3) would be amended to narrow the audit reports that A&E must review. The word “all” would be removed to reflect that A&E is not responsible for reviewing audit reports of the judicial branch conducted by outside entities such as the CSA. To expedite action relating to outside audits, the review and response will be done by either the council, council internal committees, or particular council members identified to assist with this duty. This will ensure timely action on audit reports from outside entities. A&E would retain responsibility for reviewing audits of the judicial branch performed by the council’s Audit Services.

Subdivision (b)(4) would be amended slightly to parallel new subdivision (b)(2) by adding “review and” before “report” and to provide that this duty occurs in even years. Other minor changes would be made to reflect the name change from “Administrative Office of the Courts” and “AOC” to “Judicial Council” and “Judicial Council staff,” as appropriate.

E&P also recommends that the membership provision in rule 10.63 be amended, consistent with the CSA recommendation, to specifically require that members have expertise in public and judicial branch finance. Thus, subdivision (c) would be amended to provide that members from all membership categories must have “experience in public or judicial branch finance.” In addition, it would be amended to provide for membership by the chair and two members of the TCBAAC. These members would serve only when the committee fulfills its duties to review and report to the council on council expenditures for local assistance and state operations under subdivision (b)(2). The amendment of this subdivision would also eliminate the provision that states, “The California Judges Association will recommend three nominees for a superior court judge position and submit its recommendations to the Executive and Planning Committee of the Judicial Council.” The California Judges Association may continue to submit recommendations for membership, but to so specify in the rule is unnecessary.

The comment period for this proposal is shorter than usual so that the council may consider it at the June 26, 2015 council meeting, for an effective date of July 1, 2015. This will allow E&P to solicit for nominations beginning in July for all positions on A&E under the new membership criteria that the CSA recommended. Members will be appointed effective September 15, 2015.

Alternatives Considered

The rule could remain unchanged, but E&P believes that the proposed amendments are necessary to align A&E’s additional duties and membership criteria to the needs of the council and to respond to the CSA recommendations that the council (1) charge a new or existing advisory committee with responsibility for reviewing state operations and local assistance expenditures in detail to ensure they are justified and prudent, and (2) provide that the advisory committee is composed of subject-matter experts with experience in public and judicial branch finance.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

On amendment of the rule, E&P will solicit nominations for all positions on A&E under the new membership criteria. This effort will require a special solicitation apart from the general spring solicitation for advisory committee membership nominations. Current members of A&E will be asked to reapply for appointment to the committee.

Request for Specific Comments

In addition to comments on the proposal as a whole, E&P is interested in comments on the following:

- Does the proposal appropriately address the stated purpose?

Attachments and Links

1. Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.63, at pages 4–5

Rule 10.63 of the California Rules of Court would be amended, effective July 1, 2015, to read:

1 **Rule 10.63. Advisory Committee on Financial Accountability and Efficiency for the**
 2 **Judicial Branch**

3
 4 **(a) Area of focus**

5
 6 The committee makes recommendations to the council on practices that will promote
 7 financial accountability and efficiency in the judicial branch.

8
 9 **(b) Additional duties**

10
 11 In addition to the duties specified in rule 10.34, the committee must:

12
 13 (1) Make recommendations ~~annually~~ to the council concerning any planned budget
 14 change proposals and other budget concepts for funding of the ~~Administrative Office~~
 15 ~~of the Courts (AOC) Judicial Council~~ that have not already been approved by a
 16 Judicial Council advisory body ~~and any proposed changes to the annual~~
 17 ~~compensation plan for the AOC Judicial Council staff;~~

18
 19 (2) In every odd year, review and report to the council on council expenditures for local
 20 assistance (benefiting one or more trial courts) and state operations. For local
 21 assistance expenditures and state operations expenditures for trial courts only, the
 22 committee must determine whether those expenditures comply with:

23
 24 (A) Allocations approved by the council; and

25
 26 (B) Spending guidelines approved by the council and developed by the Trial
 27 Court Budget Advisory Committee for the Trial Court Trust Fund and State
 28 Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund;

29
 30 ~~(2)~~(3) Review all audit reports of the judicial branch, recommend council acceptance of
 31 audit reports reviewed, and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the
 32 council on individual or systemic issues;

33
 34 ~~(3)~~(4) In every even year, review and report to the council on AOC Judicial Council
 35 contracts that meet established criteria to ensure that the contracts are in support of
 36 judicial branch policy; and

37
 38 ~~(4)~~(5) Review proposed updates and revisions to the *Judicial Branch Contracting Manual*.

39
 40 **(c) Membership**

41
 42 The committee must include members ~~in~~ with experience in public or judicial branch
 43 finance from the following categories:

44
 45 (1) Appellate court justices;

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- (2) Superior court judges; ~~and~~
- (3) Court executive officers; and
- (4) For purposes of the review in (b)(2), the current chair and two other current members of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee.

~~The California Judges Association will recommend three nominees for a superior court judge position and submit its recommendations to the Executive and Planning Committee of the Judicial Council.~~

Advisory Committee Comment

The purpose of the Advisory Committee on Financial Accountability and Efficiency for the Judicial Branch is to promote transparency, accountability, efficiency, and understanding of the AOE Judicial Council and the judicial branch. The advisory committee fosters the best use of the work, information, and recommendations provided by ~~the AOC Judicial Council staff~~, and it promotes increased understanding of the AOE's mission, responsibilities, accomplishments, and challenges of Judicial Council staff.

Item 4
Allocation of Benefits Funding for 2015-2016
(Action Item)

Issue

How should the \$13.4 million in restored benefit funding requested in 2015-2016 for trial courts that have now made progress towards meeting the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 standard (PEPRA) be allocated?

Background

The 2015–2016 trial court benefits request for inclusion in the May Revise totals \$38.8 million. The \$3.9 million decrease from the 2015 Governor's Budget amount of \$42.7 million is attributed to employee health and retiree health premiums coming in lower than was estimated by courts at the time of the submission of the October 2014 request. Included in the request is an adjustment for any courts' reported negotiated changes in **employer paid share (EPS)** of employee retirement contribution that occurred in the months since the submission in early October 2014, and is estimated to be \$2.6 million in addition to the previous adjustment of \$10.8 million for a total of \$13.4 million (\$13.3 million non-interpreters and \$100,000 for interpreters).

Allocation options considered at the March 23, 2015, TCBAC meeting

At the March 23, 2015, TCBAC meeting the Benefits Working Group members presented six options for allocating the restored benefits augmentation among the courts for consideration by the TCBAC. Two options –3a and 4a– were added during the meeting to address concerns expressed by some members that their original recommended option 3 would unfairly penalize courts that had only a minute portion of the employee share of costs for retirement remaining and leave out courts that had made progress on reducing the EPS. The TCBAC reviewed the options presented by the benefits working group and voted unanimously to recommend the approval of Option 3a to the Judicial Council at their next business meeting on April 17, 2015.

The following six options for allocating the restored benefits augmentation among the courts were considered by the TCBAC. All options refer to 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases and exclude interpreters. The total amount to be allocated for non-interpreters at the time was \$10.4 million which reflected the 2015 Governor's Budget.

1. Allocate 100 percent pro rata to all courts.
2. Allocate 100 percent pro rata to courts that provide no employee retirement EPS.
3. Allocate 50 percent to all courts and an additional 50 percent to courts that provide no EPS of the employee retirement contribution in 2015–2016. This 50/50 methodology would be done on a one-time basis for 2015–2016. Beginning in 2016–2017, courts that continue to provide EPS of the employee retirement contribution would not share in an

Item 4
Allocation of Benefits Funding for 2015-2016
(Action Item)

allocation for any funding provided from trial courts that made progress towards meeting the PEPRA standard.

- 3a. Allocate by prorating 50 percent of the \$10.4 million in restored benefits funding to all the trial courts. The additional 50 percent would be prorated (1) to courts that do not pay toward the employee share of costs for retirement in 2015–2016, (2) to courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases, and (3) for courts in which the EPS portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced in FY 2014–2015 by at least 30 percent, they would receive half of the additional 50 percent allocation. Any court that does not fall into one of the above categories would not share in the additional 50 percent allocation. This 50/50 methodology would be done on a one-time basis for 2015–2016. Beginning in 2016–2017, courts that continue to provide employee retirement EPS would not share in an allocation for any funding provided from trial courts that made progress towards meeting the PEPRA standard.
4. In 2015–2016, allocate 75 percent to all courts and an additional 25 percent to courts that provide no employee retirement EPS. In 2016–2017, any funding for trial courts that made progress toward meeting the PEPRA standard would be allocated 50 percent to all courts and 50 percent to those courts that do not provide an EPS. Beginning in 2017–2018, courts that continue to provide employee retirement EPS would not share in an allocation for any funding for trial courts that made progress toward meeting the PEPRA standard.
- 4a. Allocate by prorating 75 percent of the \$10.4 million in restored benefits funding to all the trial courts. The additional 25 percent would be prorated (1) to courts that do not pay toward the employee share of costs for retirement in 2015–2016, (2) to courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases, and (3) for courts in which the EPS portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced in FY 2014–2015 by at least 30 percent, they would receive half of the additional 50 percent allocation. Any court that does not fall into one of the above categories would not share in the additional 25 percent allocation. In 2016–2017, any funding for trial courts that made progress towards meeting the PEPRA standard would be allocated 50 percent to all courts and 50 percent—using the same methodology as in prior years—to those courts that do not provide an EPS; or to courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases; or to courts in which the EPS portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced by at least 30 percent.

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Judge Earl and Chris Volkers, chairs of the Benefits Working Group did not believe that the presentation made on Option 3a at the March 23 TCBAC meeting accurately described the allocation methodology and more clarification would be needed from the members to confirm if they had voted for Option 3a based on the discussion or on the materials passed out during the meeting. Judge Earl sent out an email on April 10, 2015 to confirm all members vote. There were 14 responses received and the results were split on what members believed they had voted for. Judge Earl decided that it was best to pull the item off the Judicial Council's April 17 meeting agenda based on the responses and have this go back to the TCBAC for reconsideration.

Reconsideration of Allocation Methodology Options

The Benefits Working Group met on May 14, 2015 to reconsider the methodology options for the allocation of the \$13.3 million for non-interpreters of restored benefit funding requested in 2015-2016 for trial courts that have now made progress towards meeting the Administration's PEPRA goals. The members reviewed Option 3a below which was based on the materials passed out during the March 23, 2015, TCBAC meeting and Option 3b which was based on the discussion at that meeting. The members recommended Option 3b, with clarification regarding 2016-2017. The group also recommended adding a timeline for courts that negotiate a 30 percent or more employee retirement EPS reduction in the months after the Department of Finance (DOF) cutoff date (February 18, 2015) since they would not be included in the \$13.3 million funding restoration for negotiated changes in employee retirement EPS in the 2015 May Revise. Each option reviewed, along with a description of the option, is provided in the Allocation Methodology Options section below.

Allocation Methodology Options

Option 3a below is based on the materials passed out during the March 23, 2015, TCBAC meeting and Option 3b is based on the discussion at that meeting. Option 3c has been added to reflect the nuanced differences discussed by the Benefits Working Group on May 14 to make clear the working group's recommended changes to the original version. The total amount to be allocated is \$13.3 million for non-interpreter employees in the 2015 May Revision.

Please note, the tables of draft allocations provided in Attachments 1 and 2 are only for illustrative purposes to assist in the determination of the methodology. The methodology approved would be applied to the final 2015 Budget Act restored funding.

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3a. Allocate 50% to all courts; allocate an additional 50% to courts with no retirement EPS and courts with 10% EPS of cost increases; and half of the additional 50% for courts with EPS reduction of 30% or more.

- Allocate by prorating 50 percent in restored benefits funding to all the trial courts (\$6.637 million).
- The additional 50 percent (\$6.637 million) would be prorated (1) to courts that do not pay towards the employee share of costs for retirement in 2015–2016, (2) to courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases, and (3) for courts in which the EPS portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced in FY 2014–2015 by at least 30 percent, they would receive half of the additional 50 percent allocation. (See Attachment 1)
- Any court that does not fall into one of the above categories would not share in the additional 50 percent allocation.
- This 50/50 methodology would be done on a one-time basis for 2015–2016.
- Beginning in 2016–2017, courts that continue to provide employee retirement EPS would not share in an allocation for any funding provided from trial courts that made progress towards meeting the PEPRA standard.
- Courts that do not pay towards the employee share of costs for retirement or courts with EPS amounts of 10 percent or less than cost increases would receive 91 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases. Courts that have reduced the employee share of costs for retirement by 30 percent would receive 84 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases. Courts that do pay towards the employee share of costs for retirement and do not fall into the other categories would receive 78 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases.

3b. Allocate 50% to all courts; allocate an additional 50% to courts with no retirement EPS and courts with 10% EPS of cost increases; and to courts with EPS reduction of 30% or more.

- Allocate by prorating 50 percent in restored benefits funding to all the trial courts (\$6.637 million).
- The additional 50 percent (\$6.637 million) would be prorated (1) to courts that do not subsidize the employee share of costs for retirement in 2015–2016, (2) to courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases, and (3) to courts in which the EPS portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced in FY 2014–2015, by at least 30 percent. (See Attachment 2)
- Courts that do not subsidize the employee share of costs for retirement or courts with EPS amounts of 10 percent or less than cost increases and courts that have reduced

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the employee share of costs for retirement by 30 percent would receive 90 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases. Courts that do pay towards the employee share of costs for retirement and do not fall into the other categories would receive 78 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases.

- This 50/50 methodology would be done on a one-time basis for 2015–2016.
- Beginning in 2016–2017, courts that continue to provide EPS of the employee retirement contribution would not share in an allocation for any funding provided from trial courts that made progress towards meeting the PEPRA standard.

3c. Allocate 50% to all courts; allocate an additional 50% to courts with no retirement EPS and courts with 10% EPS of cost increases; and to courts with EPS reduction of 30% or more.

- Allocate by prorating 50 percent in restored benefits funding to all the trial courts (\$6.637 million).
- The additional 50 percent (\$6.637 million) would be prorated (1) to courts that do not subsidize the employee share of costs for retirement in 2015–2016, (2) to courts where only 10 percent or less is paid towards the employee share of retirement of total costs increases, and (3) to courts in which the EPS portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced in FY 2014-2015, by at least 30 percent. (See Attachment 2)
- *Courts will be included in the “additional 50%” proration if they meet the defined criteria as of May 14, 2015.*
- Courts that do not pay towards the employee share of costs for retirement or courts with EPS amounts of 10 percent or less than cost increases and courts that have reduced the employee share of costs for retirement by 30 percent would receive 90 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases. Courts that do pay towards the employee share of costs for retirement and do not fall into the other categories would receive 78 percent of their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases.
- This 50/50 methodology would be done on a one-time basis for 2015–2016.
- *Beginning in 2016–2017, courts that continue to provide EPS of the employee retirement contribution would not share in an allocation for any funding provided from trial courts that made progress towards meeting the PEPRA standard be reduced by the actual outstanding funding not restored by the DOF that is attributed to their court. This funding will then be distributed to those courts that do not make EPS of employee retirement payments in order to make their benefit cost funding whole.*

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Recommendation

The Benefits Working Group recommends that the TCBAC make a recommendation to the Judicial Council at its June 26, 2015 meeting that the trial courts employee benefits funding contained in the Budget Act of 2014 be allocated using Option 3c. The working group decided to include courts that negotiated a 30 percent or more employee retirement EPS reduction in the months after the DOF cutoff date (February 18, 2015) that were not included in the \$13.3 million funding restoration for negotiated changes in employee retirement EPS in the 2015 May Revise if those changes were in effect as of May 14, 2015. The group also wanted to clarify language regarding 2016–2017 to ensure courts are fully aware of out-year funding considerations.

Option 3a - Allocate 50% to all Courts and Allocate Additional 50% to Courts with No EPS and Courts with 10% EPS of Cost Increases; & half of the additional 50% for Courts with Reduction of EPS of 30% or More of \$13.3 Million. (Excludes Interpreters)

	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Benefit Cost Increases	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Cost Increases (10% EPS of Increases or 30% EPS Reduction or No EPS)	DOF 2013- 2014 Estimate of Employee EPS	May Revise Request Million - Return Employee EPS	\$8.15 DOF Remaining Estimate of Employee Retirement EPS	Allocate 50% All Courts Pro- Rata	Allocate Additional 50% Pro-Rata to Courts (10% EPS of Increases or No EPS and half of addl. 50% for 30% EPS Reduction)	Allocation Approved by Judicial Council July 29, 2014	Total Allocation with \$13.3 Million	Percentage Funded of 2012-13 and 2013-14 Benefit Cost Increases
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Alameda	2,404,882	2,404,882			-	260,283	310,723	1,609,137	2,180,142	91%
Alpine	9,334	9,334			-	1,010	1,206	6,245	8,462	91%
Amador	35,611	35,611	112,195	112,195	-	3,854	4,601	23,828	32,283	91%
Butte	236,868	-	159,578	708	158,870	25,636	-	158,491	184,128	78%
Calaveras	68,405	34,202	115,529	61,698	53,831	7,404	4,419	45,771	57,593	84%
Colusa	23,919	11,959	51,247	46,009	5,238	2,589	1,545	16,004	20,138	84%
Contra Costa	1,524,425	762,213	605,358	415,479	189,880	164,990	98,482	1,020,012	1,283,484	84%
Del Norte	68,299	68,299	114,094	114,094	-	7,392	8,825	45,700	61,917	91%
El Dorado	28,321	28,321			-	3,065	3,659	18,950	25,674	91%
Fresno	1,379,806	1,379,806			-	149,338	178,278	923,246	1,250,861	91%
Glenn	35,960	17,980	74,491	43,198	31,293	3,892	2,323	24,061	30,276	84%
Humboldt	205,112	205,112			-	22,199	26,502	137,243	185,944	91%
Imperial	305,765	305,765			-	33,093	39,506	204,591	277,191	91%
Inyo	48,932	24,466	69,346	29,720	39,626	5,296	3,161	32,741	41,198	84%
Kern	824,430	412,215	579,495	463,449	116,046	89,229	53,260	551,636	694,125	84%
Kings	33,089	33,089	-	-	-	3,581	4,275	22,140	29,997	91%
Lake	4,780	4,780	102,976	102,976	-	517	618	3,199	4,334	91%
Lassen	8,339	8,339	51,826	51,826	-	903	1,077	5,580	7,560	91%
Los Angeles	18,086,349	18,086,349			-	1,957,503	2,336,848	12,101,803	16,396,153	91%
Madera	67,969	67,969			-	7,356	8,782	45,479	61,617	91%
Marin	535,883	267,942	314,528	113,299	201,229	57,999	34,619	358,566	451,185	84%
Mariposa	5,321	-	39,738	(398)	40,136	576	-	3,560	4,136	78%
Mendocino	351,518	351,518	-	-	-	38,045	45,418	235,205	318,668	91%
Merced	463,597	463,597			-	50,176	59,899	310,199	420,273	91%
Modoc	5,296	5,296	38,111	38,111	-	573	684	3,544	4,801	91%
Mono	16,922	16,922			-	1,831	2,186	11,323	15,341	91%
Monterey	395,286	395,286	-	-	-	42,782	51,073	264,491	358,346	91%
Napa	271,633	271,633	8,425	-	8,425	29,399	35,096	181,753	246,248	91%
Nevada	179,790	179,790	210,404	194,617	15,787	19,459	23,230	120,300	162,988	91%
Orange	8,646,423	8,646,423	-	(37,077)	37,077	935,811	1,117,161	5,785,430	7,838,402	91%
Placer	425,144	425,144			-	46,014	54,931	284,469	385,413	91%
Plumas	8,989	-	-	(8,664)	8,664	973	-	6,015	6,988	78%
Riverside	2,455,806	2,455,806	3,598,767	3,431,222	167,545	265,794	317,303	1,643,210	2,226,307	91%
Sacramento	3,433,576	3,433,576			-	371,619	443,635	2,297,449	3,112,704	91%
San Benito	25,173	25,173	44,351	44,351	-	2,725	3,253	16,844	22,821	91%
San Bernardino	1,993,070	1,993,070	3,412,861	3,243,661	169,200	215,712	257,515	1,333,588	1,806,815	91%
San Diego	6,159,623	-	6,898,465	2,317,736	4,580,729	666,662	-	4,121,481	4,788,143	78%
San Francisco	2,235,743	2,235,743			-	241,977	288,869	1,495,964	2,026,810	91%
San Joaquin	800,849	800,849			-	86,677	103,474	535,858	726,008	91%
San Luis Obispo	182,698	-	776,915	(93,422)	870,337	19,774	-	122,246	142,019	78%
San Mateo	901,455	-	409,182	-	409,182	97,565	-	603,175	700,740	78%
Santa Barbara	182,310	182,310			-	19,732	23,555	121,986	165,273	91%
Santa Clara	1,233,654	616,827	2,746,214	1,962,799	783,415	133,520	79,697	825,453	1,038,670	84%
Santa Cruz	230,629	230,629	10,638	-	10,638	24,961	29,798	154,317	209,076	91%
Shasta	274,996	274,996	32,504	6,174	26,330	29,763	35,531	184,003	249,297	91%
Sierra	13,363	6,681	17,744	8,872	8,872	1,446	863	8,941	11,251	84%
Siskiyou	88,816	88,816	2,660	2,660	-	9,613	11,475	59,428	80,516	91%
Solano	743,044	743,044	508,096	508,096	-	80,420	96,005	497,180	673,605	91%
Sonoma	921,983	921,983			-	99,787	119,125	616,911	835,823	91%
Stamislus	1,223,925	1,223,925			-	132,467	158,137	818,944	1,109,548	91%
Sutter	107,922	53,961	135,520	80,739	54,781	11,681	6,972	72,212	90,865	84%
Tehama	37,162	37,162			-	4,022	4,802	24,866	33,689	91%
Trinity	29,858	29,858			-	3,232	3,858	19,978	27,068	91%
Tulare	154,445	154,445			-	16,716	19,955	103,341	140,012	91%
Tuolumne	28,768	28,768			-	3,114	3,717	19,249	26,079	91%
Ventura	810,216	810,216			-	87,690	104,684	542,126	734,500	91%
Yolo	251,806	-	184,712	20,671	164,041	27,253	-	168,486	195,739	78%
Yuba	98,968	98,968			-	10,711	12,787	66,221	89,719	91%
Total	61,326,254	51,371,048	21,425,970	13,274,798	8,151,173	6,637,399	6,637,399	41,034,166	54,308,964	89%

Option 3b and 3c - Allocate 50% All Courts of \$13.3 million. Additional 50% to Courts with No EPS, and Courts with 10% EPS of Cost Increases, and to Courts with EPS Reduction of 30% or more. (Excludes Interpreters)

Court	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Benefit Cost Increases	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Cost Increases (10% EPS of Increases or 30% EPS Reduction or No EPS)	DOF 2013-2014 Estimate of Employee EPS	May Revise Request Million - Return Employee EPS	\$8.15 DOF Remaining Estimate of Employee Retirement EPS	Allocate 50% All Courts Pro-Rata	Allocate Additional 50% Pro-Rata to Courts (10% EPS of Increases or 30% EPS Reduction or No EPS)	Allocation Approved by Judicial Council July 29, 2014	Total Allocation with \$13.3 Million	Percentage Funded of 2012-13 and 2013-14 Benefit Cost Increases
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Alameda	2,404,882	2,404,882			-	260,283	297,915	1,609,137	2,167,335	90%
Alpine	9,334	9,334			-	1,010	1,156	6,245	8,412	90%
Amador	35,611	35,611	112,195	112,195	-	3,854	4,411	23,828	32,094	90%
Butte	236,868	-	159,578	708	158,870	25,636	-	158,491	184,128	78%
Calaveras	68,405	-	115,529	61,698	53,831	7,404	8,474	45,771	61,648	90%
Colusa	23,919	-	51,247	46,009	5,238	2,589	2,963	16,004	21,556	90%
Contra Costa	1,524,425	-	605,358	415,479	189,880	164,990	188,845	1,020,012	1,373,847	90%
Del Norte	68,299	68,299	114,094	114,094	-	7,392	8,461	45,700	61,553	90%
El Dorado	28,321	28,321			-	3,065	3,508	18,950	25,523	90%
Fresno	1,379,806	1,379,806			-	149,338	170,930	923,246	1,243,513	90%
Glenn	35,960	-	74,491	43,198	31,293	3,892	4,455	24,061	32,408	90%
Humboldt	205,112	205,112			-	22,199	25,409	137,243	184,852	90%
Imperial	305,765	305,765			-	33,093	37,878	204,591	275,562	90%
Inyo	48,932	-	69,346	29,720	39,626	5,296	6,062	32,741	44,099	90%
Kern	824,430	-	579,495	463,449	116,046	89,229	102,130	551,636	742,995	90%
Kings	33,089	33,089	-	-	-	3,581	4,099	22,140	29,821	90%
Lake	4,780	4,780	102,976	102,976	-	517	592	3,199	4,308	90%
Lassen	8,339	8,339	51,826	51,826	-	903	1,033	5,580	7,515	90%
Los Angeles	18,086,349	18,086,349			-	1,957,503	2,240,527	12,101,803	16,299,833	90%
Madera	67,969	67,969			-	7,356	8,420	45,479	61,255	90%
Marin	535,883	-	314,528	113,299	201,229	57,999	66,385	358,566	482,950	90%
Mariposa	5,321	-	39,738	(398)	40,136	576	-	3,560	4,136	78%
Mendocino	351,518	351,518	-	-	-	38,045	43,546	235,205	316,796	90%
Merced	463,597	463,597			-	50,176	57,430	310,199	417,804	90%
Modoc	5,296	5,296	38,111	38,111	-	573	656	3,544	4,773	90%
Mono	16,922	16,922			-	1,831	2,096	11,323	15,251	90%
Monterey	395,286	395,286	-	-	-	42,782	48,968	264,491	356,241	90%
Napa	271,633	-	8,425	-	8,425	29,399	33,650	181,753	244,802	90%
Nevada	179,790	-	210,404	194,617	15,787	19,459	22,272	120,300	162,031	90%
Orange	8,646,423	-	-	(37,077)	37,077	935,811	1,071,114	5,785,430	7,792,355	90%
Placer	425,144	425,144			-	46,014	52,667	284,469	383,149	90%
Plumas	8,989	-	-	(8,664)	8,664	973	-	6,015	6,988	78%
Riverside	2,455,806	-	3,598,767	3,431,222	167,545	265,794	304,224	1,643,210	2,213,229	90%
Sacramento	3,433,576	3,433,576			-	371,619	425,350	2,297,449	3,094,418	90%
San Benito	25,173	25,173	44,351	44,351	-	2,725	3,118	16,844	22,687	90%
San Bernardino	1,993,070	-	3,412,861	3,243,661	169,200	215,712	246,900	1,333,588	1,796,200	90%
San Diego	6,159,623	-	6,898,465	2,317,736	4,580,729	666,662	-	4,121,481	4,788,143	78%
San Francisco	2,235,743	2,235,743			-	241,977	276,963	1,495,964	2,014,903	90%
San Joaquin	800,849	800,849			-	86,677	99,209	535,858	721,743	90%
San Luis Obispo	182,698	-	776,915	(93,422)	870,337	19,774	-	122,246	142,019	78%
San Mateo	901,455	-	409,182	-	409,182	97,565	-	603,175	700,740	78%
Santa Barbara	182,310	182,310			-	19,732	22,585	121,986	164,302	90%
Santa Clara	1,233,654	-	2,746,214	1,962,799	783,415	133,520	152,824	825,453	1,111,797	90%
Santa Cruz	230,629	-	10,638	-	10,638	24,961	28,570	154,317	207,848	90%
Shasta	274,996	-	32,504	6,174	26,330	29,763	34,066	184,003	247,832	90%
Sierra	13,363	-	17,744	8,872	8,872	1,446	1,655	8,941	12,043	90%
Siskiyou	88,816	88,816	2,660	2,660	-	9,613	11,002	59,428	80,043	90%
Solano	743,044	743,044	508,096	508,096	-	80,420	92,048	497,180	669,648	90%
Sonoma	921,983	921,983			-	99,787	114,215	616,911	830,913	90%
Stanislaus	1,223,925	1,223,925			-	132,467	151,619	818,944	1,103,030	90%
Sutter	107,922	-	135,520	80,739	54,781	11,681	13,369	72,212	97,262	90%
Tehama	37,162	37,162			-	4,022	4,604	24,866	33,491	90%
Trinity	29,858	29,858			-	3,232	3,699	19,978	26,909	90%
Tulare	154,445	154,445			-	16,716	19,133	103,341	139,189	90%
Tuolumne	28,768	28,768			-	3,114	3,564	19,249	25,926	90%
Ventura	810,216	810,216			-	87,690	100,369	542,126	730,185	90%
Yolo	251,806	-	184,712	20,671	164,041	27,253	-	168,486	195,739	78%
Yuba	98,968	98,968			-	10,711	12,260	66,221	89,192	90%
Total	61,326,254	35,110,256	21,425,970	13,274,798	8,151,173	6,637,399	6,637,399	41,034,166	54,308,964	89%