



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**Materials for July 7, 2016 Meeting
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tcbac@jud.ca.gov

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

May 19, 2016

10:02 a.m. - 11:33 a.m.

Teleconference

Advisory Body Members Present: Judges: Jonathan B. Conklin (Chair), Hon. Jeffrey B. Barton, Hon. Mark Ashton Cope, Hon. Laurie M. Earl, Hon. Barry P. Goode, Hon. James E. Herman, Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Hon. Lesley D. Holland; Hon. Ira R. Kaufman, Hon. Carolyn B. Kuhl, Hon. Paul M. Marigonda, Hon. Brian L. McCabe, Hon. Glenda Sanders, and Hon. Winifred Younge Smith.

Executive Officers: Ms. Sherri R. Carter, Mr. Richard D. Feldstein, Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Ms. Tammy L. Grimm, Mr. José O. Guillén, Mr. W. Samuel Hamrick, Jr., Mr. Kevin Harrigan, Mr. Jeffrey E. Lewis, Mr. Michael D. Planet, Mr. Michael M. Roddy, Ms. Linda Romero-Soles, Mr. Brian Taylor, Ms. Tania Ugrin-Capobianco, and Mr. David Yamasaki.

Judicial Council advisory members: Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic

Advisory Body Members Absent: Judges: Hon. Cynthia Ming-mei Lee

Executive Officers: Ms. Christina M. Volkers

Judicial Council advisory members: Mr. Mark Dusman, Ms. Jody Patel, and Ms. Millicent Tidwell

Others Present: Ms. Lucy Fogarty, Mr. Colin Simpson, Mr. Patrick Ballard, Mr. Catrayel Wood, and Mr. Steven Chang.

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 10:02 a.m. Members introduced themselves.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved the minutes of the March 10, 2016 TCBAC meeting.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS

Item 1 – Governor’s May Revision Budget Proposal for 2016–2017 (Discussion Item)

Zlatko Theodorovic, JCC Director of Finance, presented on the Governor's May Revision budget proposal for 2016–2017, which was released on May 13, as it pertains to the Judicial Branch.

Item 2 – Recommendations of the Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee (Action Item)

TCBAC members unanimously voted to approve the following six recommendations presented by the Revenue and Expenditure Subcommittee and JCC staff recommended amendments to recommendation #3.

1. Allocate the following in 2016–2017 from the TCTF:
 - a. \$13.819 million from the TCTF Judicial Council and Trial Court Operations appropriations,
 - b. \$144.068 million from the Support for Operation of the Trial Courts appropriation, and
 - c. For the jury reimbursement program, which is allocated from the Support for Operation of the Trial Courts appropriation, direct JCC Finance staff to make, if eligible jury costs exceed the total allocation, a year-end allocation adjustment so that each court receives the same share of the approved allocation based on their share of the statewide allowable jury expenditures.
2. Augment the 2015–2016 allocation of the Trial Court Transactional Assistance Program by \$200,000 and decrease the 2015–2016 allocation of the Regional Office Assistance Group by \$200,000.
3. Allocate \$64.459 million (\$6.953 million state operations and \$57.506 million local assistance) in 2016–2017 from the IMF.
4. Given current revenue estimates, set aside a \$2 million fund balance in the IMF by the end of 2016–2017 as a reserve against possible further declines in revenues.
5. Based on actual 2015–2016 IMF revenue receipts by September 1, 2016, allocate all unrestricted 2015–2016 revenues that exceed the current estimates to the Telecommunications Program.
6. Consistent with actions taken by the Judicial Council Technology Committee on April 14, 2016:
 - a. Endorse the position that all Sustain hosted courts move away from the current IMF subsidized funding structure to an IT administrative program that is funded in a manner consistent with other trial courts throughout the state.
 - b. Endorse “scenario 3: Elimination of the Interim Case Management System and Managed Court Program use of the California Court Technology Center (CCTC), if any use remains at the start of FY 19/20, any such costs are paid by the participating courts.”
 - c. Via the Judicial Council Technology Committee and the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, find one-time funding for the support of this effort, as early as the current year.
 - d. Continue to support the Sustain hosted courts in their efforts to acquire a replacement of the outdated Interim Case Management System as a longer term goal, which would further reduce the IMF expenditures.

JCC staff recommended that as part of recommendation #3 the Court Interpreter Testing allocation be increased by \$143,000 to \$143,000, the Case Management Systems, Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) allocation be increased by \$317,295 to \$5,173,97, and the Telecommunications Program allocation be decreased by \$460,295 to \$17,558,736, for a net zero change. JCC staff's opinion is that the Trial Court Trust Fund Court Interpreter appropriation cannot be used for costs other than reimbursing courts for the costs of interpreter services and interpreter coordinators. When the subcommittee adopted its V3 case management program allocation recommendation, the projected 2016–2017 need for the program was understated by \$317,295 due an error. Table A displays the recommended allocations as amended.

Deborah Brown, Director of the JCC Legal Services office, informed the committee that JCC staff would ask the Judicial Council to approve recommendation #2 via circulating order, instead of at the council's June 23-24 meeting, due to the need to make contract amendments prior to the June meeting.

Item 3 – Children's Waiting Room Distribution Increase Request (Action Item)

TCBAC members unanimously voted to recommend that the Judicial Council approve the request of the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles for a \$1.75 increase in its children's waiting room distribution, from \$3 to \$4.75.

Item 4 – 2016–2017 WAFM Computation (Discussion Item)

Colin Simpson, Senior Fiscal Analyst, JCC Finance, presented on the results of the 2016–2017 WAFM computation, which incorporated changes to the methodology approved by the Judicial Council in April 2016.

Item 5 – Proposition 47 Funding (Discussion Item)

Judge Kuhl and David Yamasaki discussed options for allocating Proposition 47 funding in 2016–2017. The Criminal Justice Realignment Subcommittee intends to submit its recommendations to the TCBAC at the TCBAC's next meeting.

Item 6 – Current Estimate of Benefit Cost Changes for 2016–2017 (Discussion Item)

Patrick Ballard, Supervising Fiscal Analyst, presented on the benefit cost changes for 2015–2016 and the allocation of funding for 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefit cost changes based on the policy adopted by the Judicial Council in July 2015. Both are being proposed to be funded by the Governor in 2016–2017, as part of the policy (not the Budget Change Proposal) process.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:33 a.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF ACTION BY EMAIL BETWEEN MEETINGS
June 9, 2016

Email Proposal

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) considered two recommendations of the Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee to the Judicial Council for consideration by the council at its June 23–24, 2016 meeting.

Recommendation #1 – Approve all or any of the following alternative options related to the Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology in small courts:

- a. That base funding be established for small courts that ensures funding of a minimum required service of providing qualified attorneys in the small courts.
- b. That the attorney workload model be modified to reflect additional costs incurred in small courts: lack of access to qualified attorneys, attorneys travelling long distances from out of county, large numbers of conflicts, lack of economies of scale for attorneys in employing support staff or investigators, lack of access to expert witnesses.
- c. That the funding reallocation process be suspended for small courts until a more accurate model for calculating workload is developed.
- d. That a program be established for providing emergency funding to small courts experiencing unexpected short-term caseload increases.

Recommendation #2 – That small courts pursue pilot projects to decrease attorney costs, including: coordinating calendars in courts that share attorneys, developing conflict attorney panels that could serve several courts, developing expert witness panels that could serve several courts, expanding remote appearances by attorneys.

In order to provide recommendations to the council by June 23–24, 2016, as requested by the council at its April 2016 meeting, the Chair concluded that an action by email between meetings was necessary.

Notice

On May 27, 2016, a notice was posted advising that the TCBAC was proposing to act by email between meetings under California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(o)(1)(A).

Public Comment

The public comment period ended at noon Monday, June 6, 2016. No comments were received.

Action Taken

TCBAC members were asked to vote between 12:40 p.m. June 6, 2016 and 5 p.m. June 9, 2016. The committee voted against submitting the alternative options in Recommendation #1 to the Judicial Council. Fourteen members voted “no” and nine “yes”. The committee voted in favor of submitting Recommendation #2 to the Judicial Council. Twenty-three members voted “yes.” To the extent that the council considers the options in Recommendation #1, the committee voted to recommend only option 1d. Twenty-three members recommended option 1d, four option 1a, five option 1b, and four option 1c.

DRAFT



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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MEMORANDUM

Date	Action Requested
June 28, 2016	For Your Information
To	Deadline
Judicial Officers and Employees of the Judicial Branch	N/A
From	Contact
Martin Hoshino, Administrative Director	Zlatko Theodorovic, Director, Finance 916-263-1397, phone zlatko.theodorovic@jud.ca.gov
Subject	
2016–2017 Judicial Branch Budget	Cory Jasperson, Director, Governmental Affairs 916-323-3121, phone cory.jasperson@jud.ca.gov

The Budget Act of 2016, signed into law by Governor Brown yesterday, provides a total state operational budget of \$3.6 billion for the judicial branch, and includes \$135.1 million in new funding. The judicial branch budget represents 2.1 percent of the total State Budget and 1.4 percent of the General Fund. Approximately 77.3 percent of the branch budget goes to support trial court operations. This memo details fiscal year (FY) 2016–2017 funding for court operations as well as several new programs to improve statewide access to justice.

The continued augmentation of the branch’s overall budget in the face of significant competing demands for state resources is welcome support from the Governor and the Legislature. New funding for baseline operations, Proposition 47 workload, technology, security, and a new state-level trial court reserve formula will help courts meet ongoing obligations. Additionally, funding for the expansion of language access in civil proceedings, legal aid for low-income Californians and indigent defendants, and local and statewide court innovations will provide greater access to court services for the public.

Judicial Branch Funding for 2016–2017

Supreme Court	\$46.4 m
Courts of Appeal	\$224.8 m
Trial Courts	\$2,817.6 m
Judicial Council	\$133.2 m
Judicial Branch Facility Program	\$409.9 m
Habeas Corpus Resource Center	\$15.0 m
Subtotal, Operational Budget	\$3,646.9 m
Offset from Local Property Tax Revenue	-\$34.5 m
Adjusted Operational Budget	\$3,612.4 m
Less Non-state Funds ¹	-\$95.3 m
Adjusted Operational Budget, State Funds	\$3,517.1 m
Court Construction Projects (<i>Separate budget line item</i>)	\$451.7 m
Total Funding ²	\$4,064.1 m

¹ Non-state funds include federal funds and reimbursements.

² Includes General Fund, special, bond, federal, and nongovernmental costs funds, and reimbursements.

Note: Some totals will not be exact due to rounding.

Throughout this budget advocacy process led by the Chief Justice and the Judicial Council, our branch benefitted greatly from the strong support of local court leadership and justice system partners including the Bench-Bar Coalition, the Open Courts Coalition, and the California Judges Association. We appreciate their collaboration in advocating for branch priorities to make the courts more responsive and accessible to the public.

2016–2017 Budget Highlights

New funding totaling \$135.1 million is included in the 2016–2017 budget for the following components:

Trial Court Operations: \$20 million in new funding to support baseline court operations, which will be allocated according to the Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology developed by the courts.

Proposition 47 Implementation Costs: \$21.4 million to address increased trial court workload associated with voter approval of Proposition 47 (the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act), which reduced many possessory drug offenses and low-value property thefts to misdemeanors. This second year of new funding will allow trial courts to manage this significant workload without impacting other mandated court operations.

Statewide Emergency Funding: \$10 million to be administered by the Judicial Council to fund trial court emergencies in the fiscal year. To the extent funds are utilized for this purpose, trial courts' base allocations will be offset annually to replenish the fund. Importantly, this action, along with associated statutory changes contained in the public safety budget trailer bill, eliminates the requirement that 2 percent of the trial courts' annual operating budget be withheld in the Trial Court Trust Fund for trial court emergencies during the fiscal year, returning approximately \$38 million for direct allocation to trial courts in their initial budget allocations for FY 2016–2017.

Court Innovations Grant Program: \$25 million, one-time, to assist trial and appellate courts in implementing operational and service innovations to benefit court users. The competitive grant program will focus on high-priority innovations, modernizations, and efficiencies in the courts. The program will be administered by the Judicial Council, and grants will be made over two or three years.

Language Access: \$7 million for the Judicial Council-approved Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts to expand interpreter access into all civil proceedings. This brings total funding for language access to \$103.5 million. The budget also includes language indicating that trial courts are expected to use in-person translators “to the extent possible.” This language reflects trial courts' discretion in deciding whether the use of in-person interpreters is feasible, and it does not preclude reimbursement for the use of alternative methods of providing language access, including video.

Equal Access Fund: \$5 million for the Equal Access Fund, which provides grants to legal service agencies and programs that offer legal assistance in civil matters to low-income Californians. This brings total funding for the Equal Access Fund to \$20.9 million (\$15.4 million General Fund and \$5.5 million Trial Court Trust Fund).

Centralized Support of the Statewide Phoenix Financial System: \$8.7 million to support state-level operations costs of core services to all 58 superior courts previously funded from the State Trial Court Improvement and Modernization Fund.

Information System Control Enhancements: \$3.2 million to strengthen judicial branch information technology and cyber security controls and enhance data reliability.

Civil Case Management System (V3) Replacement: \$24.8 million over three fiscal years (\$12.4 million in 2016–2017) for the replacement of V3 Court Case Management Systems in the Superior Courts of Orange, Sacramento, San Diego, and Ventura Counties, supporting the transition to modern, off-the-shelf case management systems.

Courts of Appeal Court-Appointed Counsel Program: \$4.3 million to increase by \$10 the hourly rate for the statewide Court of Appeal panel attorney program for indigent defendants.

Deferred Maintenance: \$45 million, one-time, for deferred maintenance in the courts as prioritized by the Judicial Council. These funds are contained in a separate budget item and not reflected in the expenditures for the branch in the table above.

Sheriff-Provided Court Security for New or Renovated Courthouses: \$7 million from the General Fund (a \$5 million increase over the 2015 Budget Act) for ongoing trial court security that specifically addresses urgent security needs for newly constructed or renovated court projects. *Note: This is a direct appropriation to the counties to be earmarked and used exclusively for court security on designated projects.*

Marshal-Provided Court Security: \$343,000 for cost increases related to court security services provided by marshals in the Superior Courts of Shasta and Trinity Counties.

Trial Court Employee-Related Benefit Cost Changes: \$16.1 million for trial court employee health care and retirement cost increases.

State-Level Judicial Entities: The budget includes amendments to align the benefit structure of state judicial branch employees with other state employees. Employees will receive a 5 percent general salary increase this fiscal year and 5 percent next fiscal year, contribute more to their pensions to comply with the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act, and participate in the Administration's strategies to address the retiree health care unfunded liability. The budget also provides funding for increases in employee health care and retirement costs, and includes \$1.6 million for projected rent increases in buildings occupied by the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, and Habeas Corpus Resource Center.

Subordinate Judicial Officer Conversions: The budget authorizes the conversion of 16 subordinate judicial officer (SJO) positions to judgeships in FY 2016–2017 in accordance with Government Code section 69615(c)(1)(B). SJO conversions are assigned to courts based on the current Judicial Needs Assessment, and take into account the number of SJO positions a court has coupled with workload considerations. The courts eligible for conversions are divided into groups by court size and need¹; the 16 annual SJO conversions are distributed across these groups in numbers that are proportional to the total number of conversions for which the groups are eligible. SJO positions may only be converted when there is a judicial vacancy; courts apply to the Judicial Council's Executive and Planning Committee to convert SJO positions to judgeships.

¹ Group 1: Los Angeles; Group 2: Orange; Group 3: Alameda, Contra Costa, Riverside, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco; Group 4: El Dorado, Fresno, Imperial, Kern, Marin, Merced, Napa, Placer, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare, Yolo.

Judicial Officer Salary Increases: Judicial salaries are set by the Governor and Legislature in statute (Gov. Code, § 68200 et seq.), and are directly tied to state employee salaries. Any adjustment to salaries reflects the net average salary increase for the current fiscal year for California state employees as explained in Government Code section 68203(a). The Administration continues to finalize contracts with various bargaining units and to the extent the negotiations result in a net increase to state employee salaries, judicial officer salaries will be adjusted accordingly.

The table below identifies the \$135.1 million in new funding provided to the branch for 2016–2017 by program area:

<i>Judicial Branch Programs:</i>	
Supreme Court	\$0.2 m
Courts of Appeal	\$4.7 m
Trial Courts	\$87.3 m
Judicial Council	\$12.4 m
Judicial Branch Facility Program	\$0.1 m
Habeas Corpus Resource Center	\$0.4 m
Subtotal, Judicial Branch Funding	\$105.1 m
<i>Funding available for various programs/grantees:</i>	
Court Innovations Grants	\$25.0 m
Equal Access Fund Grants	\$5.0 m
Total New Funding to Judicial Branch	\$135.1 m
Deferred Maintenance Funding ¹	\$45.0 m
Total Funding to Support Branch	\$180.1 m

¹ These funds are contained in a separate budget item and not reflected in the expenditures for the branch.

2016–2017 Trailer Bill Provisions

There are several trailer bills that include provisions relevant to the judicial branch. Trailer bills are utilized to enact statutory changes necessary to implement the budget.

Public Safety Trailer Bill (SB 843)

Peremptory Challenges: Includes a reduction to the number of peremptory challenges in misdemeanor jury trials from 10 to 6. This effort is intended to reduce the number of jurors being called to service statewide and streamline courtroom operations. This provision will sunset on January 1, 2021, and requires the Judicial Council to report on the effectiveness of the reduction in peremptory challenges by January 1, 2020.

Statewide Emergency Funding: Includes statutory changes necessary to eliminate the requirement that 2 percent of the trial courts' operating budget each year be withheld by the Judicial Council in the Trial Court Trust Fund for trial court emergencies during the fiscal year. Additional changes include offsetting trial courts' base allocations annually to replenish the fund to maintain the \$10 million balance.

Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act: The budget includes the elimination of the sunset date for the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Act, which established pilot projects that provide legal representation for unrepresented, low-income parties in civil matters involving critical livelihood issues such as housing (eviction), guardianship and conservatorship, and child custody.

State Employment Trailer Bill (SB 848)

Judicial Officer Salary Increases: Clarifies existing law related to judicial officer salary increases. Current law provides that judicial officer salaries shall increase based on the average salary increase for California state employees. The amendments provide provisions to reduce the total salary increase by decreases related to furloughs or enrollment into a personal leave program. If the reduction results in a percentage change that is equal to or less than zero, no salary increase will be provided in that fiscal year. Additionally, to the extent there is any outstanding litigation that has yet to be determined by the time of enactment, interest paid on salary or judicial retiree benefits cannot exceed the rate of interest for the Pooled Money Investment Account.

State Employees of the Judicial Branch: In addition to the general salary increase provided to the state employees of the judicial branch, the budget includes various statutory changes related to retirement contributions for current employees, payments of retiree health care costs for current employees, and retiree health care coverage for employees (and dependents) hired after July 1, 2017.

Social Services Trailer Bill (AB 1603)

Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS): Includes amendments to existing law related to determinations regarding the custody and care of children as defined by the federal Immigration and Nationality Act. State law provides that courts have jurisdiction to make SIJS findings for immigrant children, and federal law requires individuals under the age of 21 to present a state court order with the SIJS findings in order to apply for immigration relief. Further, immigrant youth ages 18 to 20 have the ability to obtain guardianship orders and then may seek a SIJS finding, providing the same protections to this age group that youth under the age of 18 receive. These statutory changes included in this trailer bill clarify existing law related to the Unaccompanied Undocumented Minors program, which provides legal services funding for unaccompanied minors. Specifically, the changes provide that SIJS findings can be made at any point in the proceedings, prerequisites for findings are the same across superior court divisions,

perceived motivations of the child/juvenile in seeking classification as a special immigrant juvenile shall not be included or referred to in the findings, and that it is in the best interest of the child for a superior court to issue the SIJS factual findings if requested and supported by evidence.

State Government Trailer Bill (SB 836)

Capitol Building Annex Project: Requires the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to streamline the process for review of the environmental impact report related specifically to the capitol building annex project, and further requires any California Environmental Quality Act-related actions or proceedings be resolved within 270 days.

Judicial Branch Facility Program

The 2016 Budget Act includes funding from a variety of branch construction funds for various court construction projects (see below).

1.	Imperial County: New El Centro Courthouse	\$39,277,000	Construction
2.	Los Angeles County: New Hollywood Courthouse	\$56,832,000	Design Build
3.	Mendocino County: New Ukiah Courthouse	\$6,068,000	Working Drawings
4.	Riverside County: New Indio Juvenile and Family Courthouse	\$44,074,000	Construction
5.	Riverside County: New Mid-County Civil Courthouse	\$5,666,000	Working Drawings
6.	Sacramento County: New Sacramento Courthouse	\$16,000,000	Working Drawings
7.	Shasta County: New Redding Courthouse	\$135,378,000	Construction
8.	Stanislaus County: New Modesto Courthouse	\$2,066,000	Construction
9.	Tuolumne County: New Sonora Courthouse	\$55,445,000	Construction
10.	El Dorado County (Reappropriation): New Placerville Courthouse	\$3,696,000	Preliminary Plans
11.	Glenn County (Reappropriation): Renovation and Addition to Willows Courthouse	\$33,182,000	Construction

12. Inyo County (Reappropriation): New Inyo County Courthouse	\$1,930,000	Acquisition/Preliminary Plans
13. Los Angeles County (Reappropriation): New Eastlake Juvenile Courthouse	\$18,891,000	Acquisition
14. Santa Barbara County (Reappropriation): New Santa Barbara Criminal Courthouse	\$6,294,000	Working Drawings/Construction
15. Sonoma County (Reappropriation): New Santa Rosa Criminal Courthouse	\$11,252,000	Working Drawings
16. Stanislaus County (Reappropriation): New Modesto Courthouse	\$15,252,000	Working Drawings
17. Tehama County (Reappropriation): New Red Bluff Courthouse	\$387,000	Construction

Next Steps

At its July 29, 2016, meeting, the Judicial Council will consider and vote on trial court funding allocation recommendations submitted by its Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee for FY 2016–2017.

With the welcome appropriation of \$25 million for a competitive grant program to help replicate or develop innovations that benefit court users and the public, an ad hoc judicial branch working group will be appointed to develop the grant program criteria and evaluation structure for consideration by the Judicial Council.

Final recommendations to the council on innovation grant awards will fall within the charge of the new Judicial Branch Budget Committee. In April 2016, the Chief Justice called for the creation of this internal committee with the goal of further improving the council’s ability to carry out its fiduciary responsibilities. In addition to its review of innovation grant proposals from the trial and appellate courts, the committee will review and make recommendations on the use of the new, ongoing funding of \$10 million for statewide emergency reserves, and will review all Budget Change Proposals for alignment with the council’s goals for the judicial branch.

For the new fiscal year, our efforts remain focused on addressing systemic challenges confronting the judicial branch: increased funding, budget stability, the need to find solutions to declining filing fee and penalty assessment revenues that support critical court operations, unmet dependency counsel needs, additional judgeships, availability of funds for courthouse construction, and unfunded costs outside of the courts’ control.

The Judicial Council will continue to work closely with court leadership, justice system stakeholders, and our sister branches of government to address these challenges for the judiciary, improve branchwide operations, and enhance consistent and timely access to justice.

For Reference

Below are links to the budget and trailer bills and the Department of Finance's budget website:

- [SB 826 Budget Act of 2016](#) (judicial branch budget on pp. 5–23)
- [SB 843](#) public safety trailer bills (§§ 1 and 2: misdemeanor preemptory reform; § 8: \$10 million trial court emergency reserve; §§ 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Shriver Act sunset elimination)
- [SB 848](#) state employment trailer bills (§ 22: judicial salary changes; §§ 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21: pension and other postemployment benefits changes for state-level judicial branch employees)
- [AB 1603](#) social services trailer bills (§ 1: court findings regarding special immigrant juvenile status)
- [SB 836](#) state government trailer bills (§ 271: requires Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court for expedited judicial review of State Capitol Building Annex environmental impact)
- www.ebudget.ca.gov

Item 3
Allocation of Proposition 47 Funding for 2016-2017
(Action Item)

Issue

How should the \$21.4 million included in the 2016 Budget Act for trial courts to address the increased workload associated with Proposition 47 be allocated?

Background

The 2015 Budget included a General Fund augmentation of \$26.9 million for 2015–2016 to address increased workload associated with *Proposition 47, The Safe Neighborhoods and School Funding Act*. The 2015 Governor’s Budget proposed an additional \$7.6 million in 2016–2017 for Proposition 47 workload; however, the Legislature did not take action on this portion of the proposal. The initiative, which was approved by California voters in November 2014, reduces most possessory drug offenses and thefts of property valued under \$950 to straight misdemeanors; creates a process for individuals currently serving sentences for these offenses to petition the courts for resentencing; and, creates a process for individuals who have completed sentences for these offenses to apply to the courts to have these crimes reclassified as misdemeanors.

On July 28, 2015, the Judicial Council approved the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee’s recommendation for the allocation of this \$26.9 million in new funding¹:

- a. Allocate \$6.73 million based on each court’s share of the 10-year average of statewide felony filings;
- b. Allocate \$6.73 million based on each court’s share of statewide petitions for resentencing and reclassification from November 5, 2014 to May 31, 2015; and,
- c. Allocate \$13.45 million based on each court’s share of statewide petitions for resentencing and reclassification from June 1, 2015 to November 30, 2015 with funding to be distributed in January 2016.

The Judicial Council approved allocation methodology for the \$26.9 million in 2015–2016 was based on monthly data time periods; however, in an effort to decrease the data collection workload on the courts, Judicial Council staff incorporated the Proposition 47 data elements into the courts’ regular quarterly criminal justice data collection requirements beginning in July 2015. Because the quarterly data collection deadlines did not allow enough time for the second quarter of 2015–2016 to be incorporated into the allocation methodology, Judicial Council staff

¹ Judicial Council of Cal., mins. (July, 2015), p. 5; see www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20150728-minutes.pdf

collected data monthly for October and November. Staff also collected the entire second quarter of 2015–2016 as part of the quarterly criminal justice data collection process. Distribution requests must be submitted to the state controller in the first few days of the month; therefore, December data was not included in the 2015–2016 allocation.

2016–2017 Funding

The California Department of Finance (DOF) requested information from Judicial Council regarding the impact of Proposition 47 on the courts in 2016–2017. In response to this request in December 2015, Judicial Council staff submitted a Budget Change Proposal on December 31, 2015 requesting \$21.4 million. The trial courts needed \$13.8 million more than the original 2016-17 allocation of \$7.6 million, for a total of \$21.4 million in 2016–2017. This was based on updated information which reflects that as of June 30, 2015, the courts received over 165,000 petitions for Proposition 47 relief.² Courts redirected resources in order to process these cases. The 2015–2016 augmentation assisted the courts by mitigating many of the workload effects of the proposition implementation, but additional help is needed for 2016–2017.

Judicial Council staff estimated prior to Proposition 47 implementation that courts would conduct approximately 120,000 resentencing hearings, which translates to approximately 1.8 million minutes of court time at a cost of \$34.5 million statewide. Subsequently, Judicial Council staff collected data on the actual number of proposition 47 relief petitions received that indicate that the original estimate is low. The revised estimate of court time needed to process Proposition 47 cases is approximately 2.49 million minutes at a total cost of \$48.4 million statewide.

2016–2017 Allocation Options for \$21.4 million

The Criminal Justice Realignment Subcommittee met on June 22 to consider options for the allocation of the \$21.4 million. The subcommittee considered the data collection timeframes to include for the allocations with the understanding that the data is now collected on a quarterly basis, and whether the funding should be distributed in one allocation or two. Each option reviewed by the Working Group, along with a description of the options, is provided below.

Please note, the charts of draft allocations provided in Attachments 1 and 2 on pages 4–5 are for illustrative purposes for Options 1 and 2, to assist in the determination of the methodology.

Option 1: One distribution based on each court’s proportion of past Proposition 47 petitions for relief.

- Allocate \$21.4 million based on each court’s share of statewide petitions for resentencing and reclassification from November 5, 2014–March 31, 2016.

² As of March 31, 2016, the courts have received over 235,000 Proposition 47 petitions for relief. See http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/for-publication_prop-47.pdf

Option 2: Two distributions based on each court's proportion of most recent Proposition 47 petitions for relief.

First Distribution July 2016: \$10.7 million

- Allocate \$10.7 million based on each court's share of statewide petitions for resentencing and reclassification from October 1, 2015–March 31, 2016.

Second Distribution January 2017: \$10.7 million

- Allocate \$10.7 million based on each court's share of statewide petitions for resentencing and reclassification from most recent 6 months of data available in January 2017 (April 1, 2016–September 30, 2016).

Recommendation

The Criminal Justice Realignment Subcommittee recommends allocating the funds using the methodology set forth in Option 2. The members recommend the funding should be allocated in two distributions to ensure that the most accurate and timely data is used in the distribution. This will ensure that newer workload associated with processing juvenile Proposition 47 relief cases are included³ and correct for fluctuations in data related to early Proposition 47 implementation and data collection challenges.

³ *Alejandro N. v. Superior Court of San Diego County* (2015) 238 Cal.App.4th 1209, (review denied Oct. 14, 2015), found that both the sentence reduction provisions and offense reclassification provisions of the Proposition 47 apply to juvenile offenders. Prior to that decision, Proposition 47 jurisdiction over juveniles was uncertain.

**Option 1: One Distribution of \$21.4 Million based on Proportion of Past Proposition 47 Petitions and Applications
(November 4, 2014 - March 31, 2016)**

Court	Total Prop 47 Filings (Petitions + Applications)	Percent of Statewide Prop 47 Filings	Current allocation (Column B*\$21.4 Million)
	Column A	Column B	Column C
Alameda	3,017	1.28%	273,922
Alpine	-	0.00%	-
Amador	285	0.12%	25,876
Butte	1,911	0.81%	173,505
Calaveras	270	0.11%	24,514
Colusa	52	0.02%	4,721
Contra Costa	1,411	0.60%	128,109
Del Norte	113	0.05%	10,260
El Dorado	918	0.39%	83,348
Fresno	8,845	3.75%	803,064
Glenn	198	0.08%	17,977
Humboldt	912	0.39%	82,803
Imperial	506	0.21%	45,941
Inyo	39	0.02%	3,541
Kern	10,922	4.63%	991,641
Kings	1,791	0.76%	162,610
Lake	450	0.19%	40,857
Lassen	171	0.07%	15,526
Los Angeles	42,055	17.84%	3,818,299
Madera	1,009	0.43%	91,610
Marin	377	0.16%	34,229
Mariposa	33	0.01%	2,996
Mendocino	187	0.08%	16,978
Merced	747	0.32%	67,822
Modoc	23	0.01%	2,088
Mono	133	0.06%	12,075
Monterey	1,058	0.45%	96,059
Napa	126	0.05%	11,440
Nevada	178	0.08%	16,161
Orange	27,356	11.61%	2,483,733
Placer	1,306	0.55%	118,576
Plumas	59	0.03%	5,357
Riverside	11,580	4.91%	1,051,383
Sacramento	10,275	4.36%	932,898
San Benito	331	0.14%	30,052
San Bernardino	9,354	3.97%	849,278
San Diego	49,901	21.17%	4,530,661
San Francisco	1,195	0.51%	108,498
San Joaquin	5,942	2.52%	539,492
San Luis Obispo	1,395	0.59%	126,656
San Mateo	6,002	2.55%	544,940
Santa Barbara	1,815	0.77%	164,789
Santa Clara	3,684	1.56%	334,481
Santa Cruz	2,230	0.95%	202,468
Shasta	2,634	1.12%	239,149
Sierra	3	0.00%	272
Siskiyou	156	0.07%	14,164
Solano	1,638	0.69%	148,719
Sonoma	1,916	0.81%	173,959
Stanislaus	3,995	1.69%	362,718
Sutter	547	0.23%	49,664
Tehama	693	0.29%	62,920
Trinity	1,243	0.53%	112,856
Tulare	2,767	1.17%	251,224
Tuolumne	588	0.25%	53,386
Ventura	6,391	2.71%	580,258
Yolo	2,577	1.09%	233,974
Yuba	391	0.17%	35,500
Total (statewide)	235,701	100%	21,400,000

**Option 2: Two Distributions of \$10.7 Million based on Most Recent Proposition 47 Petitions and Applications
(October 1, 2015 - March 31, 2016)**

Court	Total Prop 47 Filings (Petitions + Applications)	Percent of Statewide Prop 47 Filings	Current allocation (Column B*10.7 Million)
	Column A	Column B	Column C
Alameda	1,281	3.16%	\$338,212
Alpine	-	0.00%	\$0
Amador	33	0.08%	\$8,713
Butte	219	0.54%	\$57,821
Calaveras	23	0.06%	\$6,072
Colusa	2	0.00%	\$528
Contra Costa	427	1.05%	\$112,737
Del Norte	34	0.08%	\$8,977
El Dorado	117	0.29%	\$30,891
Fresno	1,289	3.18%	\$340,324
Glenn	20	0.05%	\$5,280
Humboldt	66	0.16%	\$17,425
Imperial	82	0.20%	\$21,650
Inyo	2	0.00%	\$528
Kern	4,352	10.74%	\$1,149,022
Kings	265	0.65%	\$69,966
Lake	48	0.12%	\$12,673
Lassen	30	0.07%	\$7,921
Los Angeles	9,902	24.43%	\$2,614,341
Madera	81	0.20%	\$21,386
Marin	140	0.35%	\$36,963
Mariposa	10	0.02%	\$2,640
Mendocino	-	0.00%	\$0
Merced	119	0.29%	\$31,419
Modoc	-	0.00%	\$0
Mono	9	0.02%	\$2,376
Monterey	139	0.34%	\$36,699
Napa	-	0.00%	\$0
Nevada	17	0.04%	\$4,488
Orange	2,810	6.93%	\$741,900
Placer	113	0.28%	\$29,834
Plumas	1	0.00%	\$264
Riverside	1,318	3.25%	\$347,980
Sacramento	408	1.01%	\$107,721
San Benito	22	0.05%	\$5,808
San Bernardino	2,521	6.22%	\$665,598
San Diego	1,871	4.62%	\$493,984
San Francisco	270	0.67%	\$71,286
San Joaquin	1,993	4.92%	\$526,195
San Luis Obispo	188	0.46%	\$49,636
San Mateo	2,636	6.50%	\$695,961
Santa Barbara	184	0.45%	\$48,580
Santa Clara	1,115	2.75%	\$294,384
Santa Cruz	790	1.95%	\$208,577
Shasta	318	0.78%	\$83,959
Sierra	-	0.00%	\$0
Siskiyou	11	0.03%	\$2,904
Solano	468	1.15%	\$123,562
Sonoma	208	0.51%	\$54,916
Stanislaus	919	2.27%	\$242,636
Sutter	-	0.00%	\$0
Tehama	48	0.12%	\$12,673
Trinity	11	0.03%	\$2,904
Tulare	516	1.27%	\$136,235
Tuolumne	79	0.19%	\$20,858
Ventura	2,005	4.95%	\$529,363
Yolo	964	2.38%	\$254,517
Yuba	33	0.08%	\$8,713
Total (statewide)	40,527	100%	\$10,700,000

Item 4
2016–2017 Trial Court Allocations for General Court Operations and Specific Costs
(Action Item)

Issue

The Judicial Council is required by statute to set preliminary allocations for trial courts in July of each fiscal year. Although the council, based on input from the TCBAC, has already set 2016–2017 allocation levels for various programs funded from the Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF), the council still needs to take action at its July 29, 2016 meeting on several allocations.

Background

Fiscal Status of the Trial Court Trust Fund

In the 2016 Budget Act, up to a \$75.0 million General Fund backfill for the continued decline in fee and assessment revenues that support courts' base allocation is provided. Given current revenue projections and estimated savings from appropriations, the 2016–2017 allocations already approved under the appropriations for Programs 0140010 – Judicial Council (formerly 30.05), 0150010 – Support for Operation of Trial Courts (formerly 45.10), and 0150095 – Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts (formerly 30.15), the recommended allocations related to Item 3, and the seven recommendations discussed in this report, the TCTF will end the fiscal year 2016–2017 with a fund balance of \$25.3 million (see Attachment 4C, column E, row 35). Excluding about \$20.6 million in fund balance that is either statutorily restricted or restricted by the council (mainly the emergency needs reserve and savings related to the Program 45.45 court interpreter appropriation), the unrestricted fund balance is projected to be \$4.7 million (see Attachment 4C, column C, row 45). Assuming \$3.2 million in judges' compensation savings in 2016–2017, the TCTF would have a revenue shortfall of \$8.9 million (see Attachment 4C, column C, row 47 – amount includes one-time \$10 million General Fund transfer to establish emergency needs reserve). Excluding the pending allocation of the \$25 million Innovations Grant funding, there is estimated to be \$36.0 million in excess Program 0150010 expenditure authority based on the allocation amounts provided in Attachment 4E (see row 61). This is primarily due to estimated reduced FY 2016–2017 trial court distributions related to civil assessment revenue resulting from the amnesty program (see Attachment 4E, row 40).

Recommendations

The following recommendations are presented for the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee's consideration for recommendation to the Judicial Council at its July 29, 2016 business meeting:

1. Approve the 2016–2017 beginning base allocation for court operations of \$1.773 billion (see Attachment 4F, column 9), which carries forward the ending 2015–2016 Trial Court Trust Fund base allocation (column 6), and adds the General Fund benefits base allocation (column 7) and adjustments to annualize partial-year allocations made in 2015–2016 (column 8) (see Attachment 4B, column 1).

2. Allocate each court's share of \$28.7 million in new and FY 2015–2016 funding for non-interpreter employee benefits cost changes from the Trial Court Trust Fund (The remaining \$603,000 provided for 2015–2016 court interpreter benefits cost changes in the Budget Act of 2016 was added to the TCTF Program 0150037 – Court Interpreters appropriation (formerly Program 45.45)) as follows:
 - a. \$8.4 million for each court's share 2015–2016 cost changes (See Attachment 4B, column 2); and
 - b. \$7.0 million for courts unfunded 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases in addition to the \$13.3 million provided in the 2015 Budget Act totaling \$20.3 million (See Attachment 4B, column 3)
3. Allocate a total of \$754,000 for court-provided security costs from the TCTF as follows:
 - a. Allocate the amount of \$412,000 based on the Judicial Council-approved methodology¹ that beginning in 2016-2017 and beyond, if any new General Fund (GF) augmentation is received, courts with court-provided (non-sheriff) security since 2010–2011 would be provided funding based on either the same growth funding percentage that the county sheriff receives or the percentage of the GF increase to the trial courts—whichever is lower (See Attachment 4B, column 4); and
 - b. Allocate the amount of \$343,000 included in the 2016 Budget Act to address the increased costs for marshals in two courts (See Attachment 4B, column 5).
4. Allocate each court's share of a net allocation increase of \$19.6 million from the Trial Court Trust Fund using the 2016–2017 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) consisting of a reallocation of 40 percent (\$576.2 million) and an additional \$233.8 million of courts' historical WAFM-related base allocation of \$1.44 billion, reallocation of \$214.2 million in new funding provided from 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 for general court operations, and allocation of \$19.6 million in new funding provided in 2016–2017 for general court operations (see Attachment 4B, column 6).
5. Allocate each court's share of the 2016–2017 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology funding-floor allocation adjustment, which includes funding-floor allocations for six courts receive a total of \$400,562 in floor adjustments and all other courts are allocated a reduction totaling \$400,562, for a net zero total allocation (see Attachment 4B, column 7).
6. Approve a one-time allocation of \$9.2 million for criminal justice realignment costs from the Trial Court Trust Fund based on the most current available postrelease community supervision (PRCS) and parole workload data submitted to the Judicial Council's Criminal Justice Services office pursuant to Penal Code section 13155 (each court's percentage of the

¹ Judicial Council of Cal., mins. (July 28, 2015), p. 11; see www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20150728-minutes.pdf

statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole) (see Attachment 4B, column 8).

7. Regarding 2016–2017 allocations already approved by the Judicial Council on June 24, 2016 under the appropriations for Programs 0140010 – Judicial Council (formerly 30.05), 0150010 – Support for Operation of Trial Courts (formerly 45.10), and 0150095 – Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts (formerly 30.15), the TCBAC may recommend either:
 - a. Adjustments to the allocation amounts previously approved by the Judicial Council; or
 - b. No adjustments to the allocation amounts previously approved by the Judicial Council.

A summary of the allocations by court related to Items 3 and 4 for the July 7, 2016 TCBAC meeting is displayed in Attachment 4B.

Recommendation Rationales

Recommendation 1 – Trial Courts’ 2016–2017 Beginning Base Allocations

The 2016–2017 beginning base allocation for court operations is \$1.773 billion (see Attachment 4F, column 9), which carries forward the ending 2015–2016 base allocation (column 6), and adds the General Fund benefits base allocation (column 7) and adjustments to annualize partial-year allocations made in 2015–2016 (column 8). Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) requires the council to make a preliminary allocation in July of each fiscal year and a final allocation before February of each fiscal year.

Recommendation 2 – 2015-2016 and Previously Unfunded 2012–2013 and 2013-2014 Benefits Costs Funding

In the fall of 2015, a budget augmentation in the amount of \$15.6 million was submitted to the Department of Finance (DOF) to address the full-year impact to the trial courts in 2016–2017 of changes in costs for retirement, retiree health, and employee health that were anticipated to occur in 2015–2016. Many of the health-related costs were unconfirmed at that time. The understanding was that a revised request would be submitted in mid-March 2016 that would have updated, confirmed amounts. The Governor’s Proposed Budget included the entire \$15.6 million. Of this amount, \$7.4 million was to restore the remaining needed portion of the \$22 million reduction included in the Budget Act of 2014 (Stats. 2014, ch. 25), which had been based on the DOF estimate of what the trial courts were currently spending to cover the employee share of costs for retirement. Additional courts had negotiated with employee unions to either eliminate or reduce the amount they were contributing to the employee share of retirement (EPMC). The \$7.4 million was an acknowledgement that courts were continuing to make progress towards meeting the Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act of 2013 standard (PEPRA).

The \$16.1 million in the 2016 May Revise submission reflects an increase in the augmentation of \$0.5 million from the Governor’s initial proposal, which is attributed to employee and retiree

health premiums and/or employer share amounts coming in lower than estimated by courts at the time of original submission. The amount provided for retirement reduction restoration increased from \$7.4 million to \$7.5 million (\$7.1 million non-interpreters and \$446,000 for interpreters).

\$8.6 million for 2015-2016 Benefit Cost Changes

A total of \$8.6 million of the \$16.1 million May Revise request is specifically to address increase cost changes for retirement, health, and retiree health benefits. Of this amount, \$8.4 million is to augment TCTF Program 0150010 - Support for Operation of Trial Courts and \$157,000 is to augment the Program 0150037 - Court Interpreter appropriation, which is allocated by region and not by individual trial court. (See Attachment 4G, Columns D and E)

There were seven courts that had unconfirmed employee or retiree health premiums or employer share amounts as of the date the updated cost changes were given to the DOF in March 2016. Of these seven, all are now confirmed. For four of the courts, the costs remain unchanged, while the cost changes for three courts have increased by \$69,000 for employee health and retiree health.

\$7.5 million in Restored Benefits Funding

In the fall of 2013, a budget change proposal in the amount of \$64.8 million was submitted to the DOF to address the ongoing cost to the trial courts in 2014–2015 of the retirement, employee health, and retiree health cost changes that occurred in 2012–2013 and were anticipated to occur in 2013–2014. The 2014 Budget Act included an augmentation of \$42.8 million specifically for the benefit cost changes in 2012–2013 and 2013–2014, which took into account a reduction in the amount of \$22 million, based on the DOF estimate of what the trial courts were currently spending to cover the employee share of costs for retirement. The Judicial Council at its July 29, 2014, meeting approved the TCBAC recommendation allocating the new benefits funding by prorating \$41.0 million (non-interpreters) to the trial courts based on each court's percentage of the total 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost change of \$61.3 million (non-interpreters). (The remaining \$1.8 million in new benefits funding was for court interpreter benefits, and staff coordinated with the Department of Finance to augment the TCTF Program 0150037 - Court Interpreters appropriation.)

The 2015 Budget Act included a total of \$38.8 million for benefits, \$25.4 million in funding for retirement, retiree health, and employee health cost increases, and \$13.4 million (\$13.3 million non-interpreters and \$100,000 for interpreters)² for trial courts that had made progress towards meeting the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 standard (PEPRA). The Judicial Council at its June 26, 2015, meeting approved the TCBAC recommendation for allocating the \$13.3 million for 2015–2016, and for the allocation of funding in 2016–2017:

² The remaining \$128,000 in restored benefits funding is for court interpreter benefits, and was appropriated to TCTF Program 0150037 - Court Interpreters.

2015–2016

- Allocate 50 percent to all courts; allocate an additional 50 percent to courts with no retirement EPS and courts with 10 percent EPS of cost increases; and to courts with EPS reduction of 30 percent 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) to courts in which the employer-paid portion of the employee share of costs for retirement has been reduced in FY 2014–2015 by at least 30 percent.
- Courts will be included in the additional 50 percent 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 employer-paid share (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 allocation methodology would be done on a one-time basis for 2015–2016.

2016–2017

- Beginning in 2016–2017, courts that continue to provide EPS of the employee retirement contribution would 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.

With the \$7.1 million (non-interpreter) funding included in the 2016 Budget Act, a total amount of \$20.3 million (non-interpreters) will have been restored and the trial courts will be made whole for their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases. There is sufficient funding available for courts that no longer pay any portion of the employee’s share of retirement costs to now be fully funded for their 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases. There also is enough to fund the \$1.1 million needed to restore the courts that still contribute at least some portion of the employee’s share of costs for retirement to be fully funded. (See Attachment 4H, columns F, G and H).

Recommendation 3 – 2016–2017 Non-Sheriff’s Security Funding

When criminal justice realignment occurred in 2011, funding for sheriff-provided security was transferred to the counties. As a result, in July of 2011, trial court base budgets were reduced by the total amount for sheriff-provided security – \$484.6 million – while a total of \$41.0 million remained in court base budgets for those with court-provided security costs (private security contracts, court attendants, marshals, and other costs such as alarm systems).

Currently, county-provided sheriff security receives growth funding from the Trial Court Security Growth Special Account; however, courts have not received any funding for increased costs for private security contracts since 2010–2011. Courts do, however, receive funding for benefit adjustments for marshal and court security staff through the benefit funding process.

BCP Spring 2015 submission

At its January 22, 2015 business meeting, the Judicial Council approved the TCBAC's recommendation for the preparation and submission of a FY 2015–2016 spring budget change proposal (BCP) to the DOF for trial court–provided security.

In February 2015, a spring BCP for 2015–2016 was submitted to the DOF. The BCP request by the Judicial Council was for a GF augmentation of \$3.7 million to address increased costs for court-provided (non-sheriff) security for the maintenance of funding at 2010–2011 security levels. The DOF did not approve the GF augmentation requested in the BCP and, subsequently, it was not included in the Governor's 2015 May Revise. The DOF's reasoning was that the trial courts should prioritize security expenses against other costs and utilize their GF augmentation (i.e. \$60 million in 2013–2014, \$86.3 million in 2014–2015, and \$90.6 million in 2015–2016).

BCP Fall 2016 submission

At the Judicial Council meeting on July 28, 2015, the council approved the TCBAC recommendation to submit a BCP to address increased costs for court-provided (non-sheriff) security for the maintenance of funding at FY 2010–2011 security levels. In addition, beginning in FY 2016–2017 and beyond, if any new General Fund augmentation for general trial court operations is received, courts with court-provided (non-sheriff) security since 2010–2011 would be provided funding based on the lesser of the growth funding percentage that the county sheriff received or the General Fund augmentation percentage increase. The growth funding would cease if a court discontinued its court-provided security services.

2016-2017

In September 2015, a BCP for 2016–2017 was submitted to the DOF. The BCP request by the Judicial Council was for a GF augmentation of \$3.97 million to address increased costs for court-provided (non-sheriff) security for the maintenance of funding at 2010–2011 security levels. The \$3.97 million was for increased costs for marshals, court attendants, and private security contracts for entrance screening since the 2011 Public Safety Realignment. The 2016 Governor's budget included a GF augmentation of \$343,000 to address *only* the increased costs for marshals and, subsequently, this amount was included in 2016 Budget Act. There was no explanation given as to why the other court provided security costs were not funded. However, in prior years, the DOF's reasoning was that the trial courts should prioritize security expenses against other costs and utilize the GF augmentations received in 2013–2014, 2014–2015 and 2015–2016.

For 2016–2017, the county sheriff increase is estimated to be 2.21% in the 2016 May Revise, based on estimated growth of 2.42% in 2015–2016. The \$20 million GF augmentation included in the 2016 Budget Act is a 1.08% increase to the 2016–2017 Governor's Proposed Budget 45.10 (0150010) appropriation, excluding one-time and the \$20 million in funding. As a result, based on the council-approved methodology, the 1.08% GF increase would be used for calculating the 2016–2017 non-sheriff's security allocation adjustment, as it is lower than the 2.21% sheriff estimated growth. This equates to a \$412,000 increase for those courts with non-sheriff's security allocations who did not receive an increase through the BCP. (see column D, in attachment 4I)

Recommendation 4 – 2016–2017 WAFM Allocation Adjustments

As noted in the narrative for Recommendation 3, at its July 28, 2015, business meeting, the Judicial Council directed that beginning in FY 2016–2017 and beyond, if any new General Fund augmentation for general trial court operations is received, courts with court-provided (non-sheriff) security since 2010–2011 would be provided funding based on the lesser of the growth funding percentage that the county sheriff received or the General Fund augmentation percentage increase. As a result, those courts that did not receive a funding increase through the 2016–2017 BCP, will receive a 1.08% increase, the General Fund augmentation percentage increase, to their security allocations equaling \$411,942 from the \$20 million General Fund increase provided in the 2016 Budget Act. An allocation of each court's share of a net allocation increase of \$19.6 million (\$20.0 million less \$0.4 million for security) is provided by using the 2016–2017 WAFM to reallocate 40 percent (\$576.2 million) and an additional \$233.8 million of courts' historical WAFM-related base allocation of \$1.44 billion, reallocate \$214.2 million in new funding provided from 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 for general court operations, and allocate \$19.6 million in new funding provided in 2016–2017 for general court operations.

On April 26, 2013, the council adopted a policy to phase in the use of WAFM for reallocating courts' historical WAFM base funding, as of the end of 2012–2013, over a five-year period starting in 2013–2014, in which 50 percent of historical funding would be reallocated according to WAFM by 2017–2018. For 2016–2017, 40 percent of courts' historical base funding would be subject to reallocation based on WAFM. The council adopted an exception to the phase-in of reallocation of historical funding in years when new funding for general court operations was provided. In such years, additional historical funding, above and beyond the phase-in level and up to the level of the new funding amount, would be reallocated. The 2016–2017 WAFM computation reflects the modifications to the calculation of the WAFM operating expenses and equipment (OE&E) per full-time equivalent (FTE) amounts that were approved by the council on April 15, 2016. It also reflects an update to the Resource Assessment Study model (RAS) FTE need parameters as approved by the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee (WAAC) on April 28, 2016. In addition, the 2016–2017 WAFM is updated to include 2015–2016 Schedule 7A salary and benefit budgets (as of July 1, 2015), average filings from 2012–2013 to 2014–2015, three-year average salary data from 2012 to 2014 from the BLS, three-year average OE&E

data from 2012–2013 to 2014–2015 from courts’ fourth quarter Quarterly Financial Statements, and 2014–2015 AB 1058 child support grant reimbursement data (see Attachment 4J).

Attachment 4L displays the various WAFM allocation adjustments by court, which net to a total of \$19.6 million, as displayed in column R. Column G displays the net reallocation of 40 percent (\$576.2 million) of courts’ historical base funding using the current WAFM. Column P displays the reversal of the reallocation of 30 percent of courts’ historical base funding that was allocated on an ongoing basis in 2015–2016. The sum of columns G and P provides the net change that is being reallocated in 2016–2017 due to the phase-in of WAFM. Columns J and N display the updated net reallocation of \$214.2 million in historical base funding using the current WAFM and the updated allocation of \$214.2 million in new 2013–2014 through 2015–2016 funding, respectively. Column Q displays the reversal of the ongoing allocations made in 2015–2016 related to the \$214.2 million. The sum of columns J, N, and Q provides the net change in the \$214.2 million that is being allocated in 2016–2017. Column M displays the net reallocation of \$19.6 million in historical base funding. Column O displays the allocation of \$19.6 million in new funding for general court operations provided in 2016–2017.

Other attachments provide detail underlying the information displayed in Attachments 4J and 4L. Attachments 4K1, 4K2, and 4K3 provide detail related to the RAS workload/FTE need, BLS factor, and FTE allotment factor, respectively, displayed in Attachment 4J. Attachment 4L1 provides the detail of courts’ historical WAFM-related base allocation of the \$1.44 billion that is used in Attachment 4L. Attachments 4M and 4N provide a summary and detailed comparison of changes in WAFM need and its components by court and cluster from FY 2015–2016 to FY 2016–2017.

Recommendation 5 – 2016–2017 WAFM Funding Floor Allocation Adjustment

JCC staff, based on Judicial Council policy adopted on February 20, 2014, has computed each court’s share of the 2016–2017 WAFM funding-floor allocation adjustment: six courts receive a total of \$400,562 in floor adjustments and all other courts are allocated a reduction totaling \$400,562, for a net zero total allocation. For allocating trial court base funding for court operations, the council established an absolute funding floor (\$750,000 in fiscal year 2016–2017) and a graduated funding floor that is based on a court’s WAFM funding need (\$875,000, \$1,250,000, and \$1,875,000 in fiscal year 2016–2017); funded the funding-floor allocation by reducing, pro rata, the allocations of courts that do not qualify for an absolute or graduated funding floor.

The allocation adjustment for each court is displayed in Attachment 4B (summary table) and Attachment 4O (columns C and E). The funding-floor allocations that six courts received are displayed in column C of Attachment 4O. As displayed in Attachment 4P1, two courts were eligible for the absolute funding-floor level of \$750,000, one court for the graduated level of \$1,250,000, and three courts for the graduated level of \$1,874,999. The funding-floor adjustment for courts that did not receive a funding-floor allocation is displayed in column E of Attachment

4O. Attachment 4P1 displays whether or not a court is eligible for a funding-floor adjustment and, if a court is eligible, what the maximum funding-floor amount is for the court. Attachment 4P2 displays each court's 2015–2016 WAFM-related base allocation. Attachment 4P3 displays each court's 2016–2017 WAFM-related base allocation before and after any funding-floor adjustment.

Recommendation 6 – Criminal Justice Realignment Allocation

Allocate a one-time amount of \$9.2 million for criminal justice realignment costs based on the Judicial Council's approved methodology as indicated in column C of Attachment 4Q.

In fiscal years 2011–2012 and 2012–2013, the funding provided in the Budget Act to address costs related to the Criminal Justice Realignment Act of 2011 was allocated to the trial courts based on each court's percentage of the total estimated petitions for revocation, as estimated by the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). Based on the recommendation of the TCBAC, the funding was split in FY 2013–2014 into two equal amounts with the first half being allocated in July 2013 based on the same methodology as previous allocations, and the second half in February 2014 using a methodology that incorporated equally both population (each court's percentage of the statewide population of individuals on post release community supervision (PRCS) and parole) and workload (each court's percentage of the statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole). The Judicial Council approved the TCBAC's recommendation for the FY 2014–2015 criminal realignment allocation that it should be split into two equal amounts with the first half being allocated in July 2014 using the same population and workload methodology, but that the second half in January 2015 be allocated based solely on workload related to PRCS and parole.

At the Judicial Council's July 28, 2015 business meeting, the council approved the TCBAC recommendation of a one-time FY 2015–2016 allocation of \$9.2 million for criminal justice realignment costs based on the most current available PRCS and parole workload data submitted to the Judicial Council's Criminal Justice Services office pursuant to Penal Code section 13155 (each court's percentage of the statewide number of petitions filed and court motions made to revoke/modify PRCS and parole).

Recommendation 7 – Other Judicial Council, Support for Operation of Trial Courts, and Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts

The TCBAC could recommend changes to allocations already approved by the council previously. Program and project allocations related to Programs 0140010 and 0150095 are displayed in Attachment 4D. Program allocations related to Program 0150010 are displayed in Attachment 4E.

At its June 24, 2016, meetings, the Judicial Council adopted the TCBAC recommendations regarding allocating \$13.8 million from the TCTF Programs 0140010 – Judicial Council and 0150095 – Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts expenditure authority in FY 2016–2017 for 10

projects and programs (see Attachment 4D, column F) as well as allocating \$144.3 million from the TCTF Program 0150010 – Support for Operation of Trial Courts and 0150011 – Court Appointed Dependency Counsel expenditure authorities for costs related to court-appointed dependency counsel, jurors, self-help centers, replacement screening stations, elder abuse, and court-appointed counsel dependency collections (see Attachment 4E, column B).

Pending and Other Allocations

Two items that will be allocated from the Program 0150010 appropriation are pending (see Attachment 4E, rows 24 and 36). Because the courts have until July 15 to provide their preliminary FY 2015–2016 ending fund balances, the preliminary reduction amounts related to trial court reserves above the 1% cap referenced in Government Code section 68502.5(c)(2)(A) will not be available for TCBAC consideration prior to recommendation to the council on July 29, 2016. However, the TCBAC will consider the final allocation reductions for fund balance above the 1% cap prior to their recommendation to the Judicial Council prior to February 2017. The allocation of monies, using the council-approved formula, collected through the dependency counsel collections program will be brought to the TCBAC and council once final 2015–2016 collections are known.

A number of allocations are required by the Budget Act (a \$50 million distribution from the Immediate & Critical Needs Account for court operations [see Attachment 4E, row 25]); have already been acted on by the council (court-appointed dependency counsel collection reimbursement allocation rollover [see row 36]; various revenue distributions [see rows 40, 43, and 44]); are required by statute (various revenue distributions [see rows 41, 42, and 45]); or are authorized charges for the cost of programs or cash advances (see rows 49, 50, and 51).

Attachments

1. Attachment 4B: Summary of Court-Specific Allocations and Net Reallocations
2. Attachment 4C: Trial Court Trust Fund—Fund Condition Statement
3. Attachment 4D: TCTF FY 2016-17 Judicial Council and Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts Appropriations Allocations Approved by the Judicial Council
4. Attachment 4E: FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 Trial Court Trust Fund Support for Operation of the Trial Courts: Appropriation vs. Estimated/Approved Allocations
5. Attachment 4F: 2016-2017 Beginning Base Allocation: 2015-2016 Beginning Base, 2015-2016 Base Allocations, and Annualization
6. Attachment 4G: Proposed Allocation of New Funding for 2015-2016 Benefit Cost Changes
7. Attachment 4H: Allocation of \$7.1 Million Requested for Inclusion in the 2016 Budget Act for Restored Funding for Cost Changes
8. Attachment 4I: FY 2016-2017 Non-Sheriff's Security Allocations
9. Attachment 4J: Computation of Funding Need Using the 2016–2017 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology
10. Attachment 4K1: 2016–2017 RAS FTE Need
11. Attachment 4K2: BLS Factor
12. Attachment 4K3: FTE Allotment Factor

13. Attachment 4L: 2016–2017 Allocation of New Funding and Reallocation of Historical Funding
14. Attachment 4L1: Historical Trial Court Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM
15. Attachment 4M: Summary of Changes from 2015–2016 Total WAFM Funding Need
16. Attachment 4N: Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster
17. Attachment 4O: FY 2016–2017 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor
18. Attachment 4P1: Determination of Funding Floor
19. Attachment 4P2: 2015–2016 WAFM-Related Base Allocation
20. Attachment 4P3: Estimated 2016–2017 WAFM-Related Base Allocation
21. Attachment 4Q: Allocation of \$9.2 Million of Criminal Justice Realignment Funding

Summary of Court-Specific Allocations and Net Reallocations

Court	Recommendation 1	Recommendation 2a	Recommendation 2b	Recommendation 3a	Recommendation 3b	Recommendation 4	Recommendation 5	Recommendation 6	Item 3	Pending	Pending	Total
	Preliminary 2016-2017 Base Allocation (TCTF and GF)	Estimated 2015-16 Benefits Funding (Full-Year)	2012-13 & 2013-14 Previously Unfunded Benefits Costs Allocation	Non-Sheriff's Security Non-BCP Funding	Non-Sheriff's Security BCP Funding	2016-17 WAFM Allocation Adjustments	2016-17 Funding Floor Allocation Adjustment	Criminal Justice Realignment	Proposition 47 Funding (1st Half)	Proposition 47 Funding (2nd Half)	Preliminary Reduction for Fund Balance Above the 1% Cap	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alameda	74,815,021	645,929	795,745	34,322	-	(436,743)	(16,517)	237,286	338,212	pending	pending	76,413,254
Alpine	745,696	(17,093)	3,088	-	-	(19,759)	35,931	-	-	pending	pending	747,863
Amador	2,171,075	41,319	11,783	-	-	59,048	(532)	6,114	8,713	pending	pending	2,297,520
Butte	9,446,395	211,906	78,377	5,045	-	375,299	(2,180)	71,071	57,821	pending	pending	10,243,733
Calaveras	2,049,274	74,133	22,634	-	-	22,043	(507)	3,821	6,072	pending	pending	2,177,471
Colusa	1,684,618	24,213	7,914	-	-	(17,236)	160,044	3,821	528	pending	pending	1,863,903
Contra Costa	39,984,640	(783,109)	504,413	-	-	(807,633)	(8,738)	83,872	112,737	pending	pending	39,086,182
Del Norte	2,469,730	59,258	22,599	-	-	82,386	(587)	7,833	8,977	pending	pending	2,650,196
El Dorado	6,570,654	98,371	9,371	-	-	(34,774)	(1,520)	35,536	30,891	pending	pending	6,708,528
Fresno	44,631,873	252,326	456,561	-	-	2,960,295	(11,030)	371,404	340,324	pending	pending	49,001,752
Glenn	1,854,657	27,501	11,899	106	-	(94,502)	63,519	2,802	5,280	pending	pending	1,871,261
Humboldt	5,949,966	56,493	67,869	1,812	-	173,992	(1,388)	39,166	17,425	pending	pending	6,305,335
Imperial	8,220,423	120,442	101,174	4,541	-	174,720	(1,872)	32,670	21,650	pending	pending	8,673,747
Inyo	2,018,391	38,621	16,191	2,016	-	(36,939)	(436)	1,719	528	pending	pending	2,040,092
Kern	41,796,192	988,357	272,793	708	-	3,029,898	(10,404)	308,166	1,149,022	pending	pending	47,534,731
Kings	6,360,982	48,872	10,949	4,557	-	349,995	(1,427)	58,080	69,966	pending	pending	6,901,973
Lake	3,190,914	35,981	1,582	2,122	-	95,340	(721)	12,609	12,673	pending	pending	3,350,501
Lassen	2,254,864	16,783	2,759	3,173	-	(24,851)	(458)	4,967	7,921	pending	pending	2,265,158
Los Angeles	519,922,911	(1,336,025)	5,984,546	154,380	-	6,939,407	(115,500)	3,471,211	2,614,341	pending	pending	537,635,271
Madera	7,221,663	241,857	22,490	4,119	-	219,947	(1,711)	41,840	21,386	pending	pending	7,771,592
Marin	12,159,405	221,932	177,317	104	-	(519,030)	(2,806)	15,284	36,963	pending	pending	12,089,169
Mariposa	1,147,064	2,134	1,761	-	-	(25,442)	(262)	2,484	2,640	pending	pending	1,130,378
Mendocino	5,050,187	188,392	116,313	3,233	-	137,568	(1,208)	29,422	-	pending	pending	5,523,907
Merced	11,438,096	154,519	153,398	-	-	227,209	(2,697)	99,729	31,419	pending	pending	12,101,672
Modoc	925,607	10,777	1,753	9	-	(55,866)	(206)	764	-	pending	pending	882,838
Mono	1,552,463	11,291	5,599	261	-	33,841	107,760	382	2,376	pending	pending	1,713,974
Monterey	16,380,107	361,192	130,795	9,396	-	564,039	(3,808)	42,222	36,699	pending	pending	17,520,642
Napa	7,112,089	106,421	89,880	3,192	-	164,861	(1,587)	14,010	-	pending	pending	7,488,867
Nevada	4,853,867	99,540	59,490	4,681	-	(87,424)	(980)	6,496	4,488	pending	pending	4,940,159
Orange	139,551,260	66,411	2,860,993	29,525	-	(1,851,991)	(31,299)	386,688	741,900	pending	pending	141,753,487
Placer	14,614,478	253,075	140,675	-	-	547,583	(3,419)	30,759	29,834	pending	pending	15,612,985
Plumas	1,259,920	12,766	2,974	-	-	(41,600)	4,938	1,911	264	pending	pending	1,241,173
Riverside	79,176,844	1,454,359	812,595	20,860	-	2,225,921	(18,537)	813,878	347,980	pending	pending	84,833,901
Sacramento	74,820,341	(1,032,400)	1,136,127	20,136	-	(69,047)	(16,579)	160,101	107,721	pending	pending	75,126,400
San Benito	2,422,410	32,176	8,330	-	-	(104,676)	(551)	9,170	5,808	pending	pending	2,372,668
San Bernardino	88,845,149	2,087,322	659,482	35,310	-	2,446,434	(20,474)	804,899	665,598	pending	pending	95,523,720
San Diego	135,183,257	1,021,966	2,038,142	7,098	-	(2,953,490)	(30,342)	492,530	493,984	pending	pending	136,253,146
San Francisco	57,691,927	(1,316,245)	739,779	-	-	(350,192)	(13,130)	54,641	71,286	pending	pending	56,878,066
San Joaquin	30,540,492	424,617	264,991	3,108	-	1,772,837	(7,450)	166,979	526,195	pending	pending	33,691,768
San Luis Obispo	13,138,220	60,624	60,453	2,610	-	(4,685)	(2,902)	62,474	49,636	pending	pending	13,366,430
San Mateo	34,195,508	54,150	298,280	4,785	-	(174,732)	(7,682)	30,568	695,961	pending	pending	35,096,838
Santa Barbara	20,991,085	50,020	60,324	11,395	-	427,936	(4,669)	77,185	48,580	pending	pending	21,661,856
Santa Clara	74,878,764	606,490	408,201	-	-	(165,418)	(17,232)	125,903	294,384	pending	pending	76,131,090
Santa Cruz	11,177,032	238,885	76,312	-	-	166,897	(2,614)	30,568	208,577	pending	pending	11,895,659

Summary of Court-Specific Allocations and Net Reallocations

Court	Recommendation 1	Recommendation 2a	Recommendation 2b	Recommendation 3a	Recommendation 3b	Recommendation 4	Recommendation 5	Recommendation 6	Item 3	Pending	Pending	Total
	Preliminary 2016-2017 Base Allocation (TCTF and GF)	Estimated 2015-16 Benefits Funding (Full-Year)	2012-13 & 2013-14 Previously Unfunded Benefits Costs Allocation	Non-Sheriff's Security Non-BCP Funding	Non-Sheriff's Security BCP Funding	2016-17 WAFM Allocation Adjustments	2016-17 Funding Floor Allocation Adjustment	Criminal Justice Realignment	Proposition 47 Funding (1st Half)	Proposition 47 Funding (2nd Half)	Preliminary Reduction for Fund Balance Above the 1% Cap	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shasta	11,770,943	235,389	90,993	-	272,635	348,727	(2,276)	85,209	83,959	pending	pending	12,885,579
Sierra	744,799	9,323	4,422	-	-	(39,021)	28,370	764	-	pending	pending	748,656
Siskiyou	3,015,299	137,750	29,388	-	-	(162,978)	(672)	11,654	2,904	pending	pending	3,033,346
Solano	19,418,119	597,865	245,864	4,702	-	(10,465)	(4,488)	112,338	123,562	pending	pending	20,487,498
Sonoma	23,118,451	63,956	305,073	4,752	-	(409,145)	(5,158)	104,696	54,916	pending	pending	23,237,542
Stanislaus	19,725,272	95,213	404,982	101	-	752,566	(4,784)	88,839	242,636	pending	pending	21,304,825
Sutter	4,502,072	34,036	35,710	2,668	-	276,084	(1,076)	17,577	-	pending	pending	4,867,072
Tehama	3,468,896	54,682	12,296	-	-	174,873	(866)	17,959	12,673	pending	pending	3,740,513
Trinity	1,684,534	10,086	9,880	-	69,871	65,685	(308)	2,675	2,904	pending	pending	1,845,328
Tulare	15,626,610	410,850	51,104	168	-	1,112,551	(3,937)	78,140	136,235	pending	pending	17,411,722
Tuolumne	2,980,842	91,053	9,519	2,382	-	72,658	(664)	5,349	20,858	pending	pending	3,181,996
Ventura	32,147,570	450,232	268,090	16,839	-	1,092,944	(7,430)	362,615	529,363	pending	pending	34,860,223
Yolo	8,577,273	123,356	83,319	6,295	-	405,133	(1,944)	41,649	254,517	pending	pending	9,489,598
Yuba	3,688,250	122,050	32,747	1,432	-	586,977	(1,000)	40,503	8,713	pending	pending	4,479,671
Total	1,772,934,442	8,452,388	20,292,088	411,942	342,506	19,588,058	(0)	9,223,000	10,700,000	-	-	1,841,944,425

Trial Court Trust Fund -- Fund Condition Statement

#	Description	FY 2014-15 (Year End Financial Statement)	FY 2015-16 (Estimated)	FY 2016-17 (Estimated)	FY 2017-18 (Estimated)
		Col. A	Col. B	Col. C	Col. D
1	Beginning Balance	21,218,232	6,614,017	24,170,507	25,308,871
2	Prior-Year Adjustments	5,624,798	6,965,354	-	-
3	Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance	26,843,030	13,579,371	24,170,507	25,308,871
4	Revenue	1,341,324,951	1,286,787,373	1,279,239,688	1,330,399,506
5	<i>Maintenance of Effort Obligation Revenue</i>	<i>659,050,502</i>	<i>659,050,502</i>	<i>659,050,502</i>	<i>659,050,502</i>
6	<i>Civil Fee Revenue</i>	<i>355,952,541</i>	<i>360,155,277</i>	<i>355,903,523</i>	<i>347,426,760</i>
7	<i>Court Operations Assessment Revenue</i>	<i>139,931,778</i>	<i>114,747,955</i>	<i>107,352,371</i>	<i>131,519,771</i>
8	<i>Civil Assessment Revenue</i>	<i>159,372,012</i>	<i>125,982,647</i>	<i>130,260,171</i>	<i>165,473,655</i>
9	<i>Parking Penalty Assessment Revenue</i>	<i>24,994,594</i>	<i>24,685,754</i>	<i>24,578,702</i>	<i>24,472,115</i>
10	<i>Interest from SMIF</i>	<i>151,376</i>	<i>272,747</i>	<i>272,747</i>	<i>272,747</i>
11	<i>Sanctions and Contempt Fines</i>	<i>1,586,715</i>	<i>1,402,426</i>	<i>1,402,426</i>	<i>1,402,426</i>
12	<i>Miscellaneous Revenue</i>	<i>285,431</i>	<i>490,065</i>	<i>419,246</i>	<i>781,530</i>
13	General Fund Transfer	922,648,255	943,724,000	1,016,691,000	960,291,000
14	General Fund Transfer - Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	-	114,700,000	114,700,000	114,700,000
15	General Fund Transfer - Revenue Backfill	30,900,000	58,900,000	70,500,000	47,000,000
16	Reduction Offset Transfers	26,080,000	6,080,000	6,080,000	6,080,000
17	Net Other Transfers/Charges/Reimbursements	12,678,778	13,217,422	13,217,422	13,217,422
18	Total Revenue and Transfers/Charges/Reimbursements	2,333,631,984	2,423,408,794	2,500,428,109	2,471,687,927
19	Total Resources	2,360,475,014	2,436,988,166	2,524,598,616	2,496,996,798
20	Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocations				
21	Program 30 (0140) - Expenditures/Allocations	19,718,918	16,040,772	3,145,000	2,785,399
22	Program 30.05 (0140010) - Judicial Council (Staff)	4,095,938	3,577,143	3,145,000	2,785,399
23	Program 30.15 (0140019) - Trial Court Operations	15,622,980	12,463,629	-	-
24					
25	Program 45 (0150) - Expenditures/Allocations	2,333,437,799	2,396,485,718	2,496,144,745	2,476,628,505
26	Program 45.10 (0150010) - Support for Trial Court Operations	1,883,174,214	1,813,848,884	1,896,754,798	1,886,039,197
27	Program 0150011 - Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	-	114,700,000	114,700,000	114,700,000
28	Program 45.25 (0150019) - Comp. of Superior Court Judges	319,803,869	333,156,000	333,449,000	333,449,000
29	Program 45.35 (0150028) - Assigned Judges	24,792,538	26,646,000	26,646,000	26,646,000
30	Program 45.45 (0150037) - Court Interpreters	96,802,928	99,599,020	103,458,000	103,559,000
31	Program 45.55 (0150046) - Grants	8,864,250	8,535,814	8,559,493	8,622,308
32	Program 0150095 - Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts	-	-	12,577,453	3,613,000
33	Item 601 - Redevelopment Agency Writ Case Reimbursements	704,280	291,169	-	-
34	Total, Expenditures/Encumbrances/Allocations	2,353,860,997	2,412,817,659	2,499,289,745	2,479,413,904
35	Ending Fund Balance	6,614,017	24,170,507	25,308,871	17,582,894
36					
37	Fund Balance Detail				
38	Restricted Fund Balance	16,294,708	12,106,481	20,611,115	20,870,773
39	<i>Emergency Needs Reserve</i>	-	-	<i>10,000,000</i>	<i>10,000,000</i>
40	<i>Court Interpreter Program</i>	<i>10,917,600</i>	<i>9,043,209</i>	<i>9,043,209</i>	<i>9,043,209</i>
41	<i>Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections</i>	<i>1,574,692</i>	<i>751,218</i>	<i>931,238</i>	<i>1,190,897</i>
42	<i>Redevelopment Agency Writ Case Reimbursements</i>	<i>927,837</i>	<i>636,668</i>	<i>636,668</i>	<i>636,668</i>
43	<i>Refund to courts of overcharges for JCC services</i>	<i>380,151</i>	-	-	-
44	<i>Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel</i>	<i>2,494,429</i>	<i>1,675,387</i>	-	-
45	Unrestricted Fund Balance	(9,680,691)	12,064,026	4,697,756	(3,287,879)
46					
47	Revenue and Transfers Annual Surplus/(Deficit)	(20,229,013)	10,591,135	1,138,364	(7,725,977)

TCTF Judicial Council and Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts Appropriations Allocations

#	Project and Program Title	2015-16 JC- Approved Allocation	2015-16 Funded from Courts' Program 45.10 TCTF Allocations	2015-16 Approved Total Allocation	2016-17 Judicial Council-approved Allocations		
		Col. A	Col. B	Col. C (Col A + B)	Judicial Council (Staff) ¹	Expenses on Behalf of the Trial Courts	Total
					Col. D	Col. E	Col F (Col. D + E)
1	Children in Dependency Case Training	113,000		113,000	-	113,000	113,000
2	Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot Program	8,293,000		8,293,000	500,000	7,793,000	8,293,000
3	Equal Access Fund	163,000		163,000	194,000	-	194,000
4	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections	260,000		260,000	260,000	-	260,000
5	Revenue and Collections Program	625,000		625,000	625,000	-	625,000
6	Programs Funded from Courts' TCTF Allocations						
7	Civil, Small Claims, Probate and Mental Health (V3) CMS		644,320	644,320	-	564,000	564,000
8	California Courts Technology Center		1,472,029	1,472,029	-	1,472,000	1,472,000
9	Interim Case Management System		842,232	842,232	-	842,000	842,000
10	Phoenix Financial Services		106,434	106,434	107,000	-	107,000
11	Phoenix HR Services		1,349,000	1,349,000	1,349,000	-	1,349,000
12	Other Post Employment Benefits Valuations		524,750	524,750	-	-	-
13	Total, Program/Project Allocations	9,454,000	4,938,765	14,392,765	3,035,000	10,784,000	13,819,000
14	Department of Motor Vehicles Amnesty Program service charges	250,000		250,000	-	-	-
15	Estimated State Controller's Office services charges	219,399		219,399	83,000	-	83,000
17	Estimated Budget Act Appropriation and Changes Using Provisional Language Authority¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,490,100	13,025,000	16,515,100
18	Appropriation Balance	N/A	N/A	N/A	372,100	2,241,000	2,613,100

1. Provisional language in the State Budget Act for 2016 allows the Judicial Council appropriation authority to be increased for support to the Sargent Shriver Civil Counsel Pilot, Equal Access Fund, and Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Collections. Provisional language also allows up to \$11.274 million to be transferred to the Judicial Council appropriation authority for the recovery of costs for administrative services provided to the trial courts.

**FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 Trial Court Trust Fund Support for Operation of the Trial Courts:
Appropriation vs. Estimated/Approved Allocations**

#	Description	Type	2015-16	2016-17	Allocations for TCBAC Consideration	Explanation for Items Not Considered
			May Revise Estimate	Budget Act		
			Col. A	Col. B		
1	I. Prior-Year Ending Baseline Allocation	Base	1,614,580,055	1,704,515,909	1,717,790,706	
3	II. Adjustments					
4	Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Positions	Base	-817,737	-400,067	-400,067	JC policy
6	III. FY 2015-2016 Allocations					
7	\$25.4 Million in FY 2014-15 Benefits Cost Changes Funding	Base	24,229,808			prior year
8	\$13.4 Million in FY 2013-14 Restored Benefits Funding	Non-Base	13,274,798			prior year
9	\$90.6 Million in New Funding Offset by \$22.7 Million Revenue Shortfall	Base	67,900,000			prior year
10	\$26.9 Million Proposition 47 Workload Funding	Non-Base	26,900,000			prior year
12	IV. FY 2016-2017 Allocations (Governor's Budget)					
13	\$8.6 Million in Benefits Cost Changes Funding	Base		8,452,388	8,452,388	Item 4, B
14	\$7.5 Million in FY 2013-14 Restored Benefits Funding	Base		20,292,088	20,292,088	Item 4, B
15	\$412,000 in New Security Funding	Base		411,942	411,942	Item 4, C
16	Non-Sheriff's Security BCP Funding	Base		342,506	342,506	Item 4, C
17	\$19.6 Million in New Funding	Base		19,588,058	19,588,058	Item 4, D & E
18	\$25.0 Million in Court Innovations Grants (Total Funding for Both Trial and Appellate Courts)	Base		pending		JC Budget Committee
19	\$21.4 Million in Proposition 47 Workload Funding	Non-Base		21,400,000	21,400,000	Item 3
21	V. Statutory Allocation Adjustments					
22	2.0% Holdback	Non-Base	-37,677,580			N/A
23	1.5% & 0.5% Emergency Funding & Unspent Funding Allocated Back to	Non-Base	37,677,580			N/A
24	1% Fund Balance Cap Reduction	Non-Base	-392,853	pending		pending - July 15
25	Adjustment for Funding to be Distributed from ICNA	Non-Base	-50,000,000	-50,000,000		Budget Act
26	Criminal Justice Realignment Funding	Non-Base	9,223,000	9,223,000	9,223,000	Item 4, F
27	Reduction for Appointed Converted SJO Positions	Base	-1,376,217	pending		JC policy
29	VI. Allocation for Reimbursements					
30	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	Non-Base	114,700,000	114,700,000		
31	Jury	Non-Base	14,500,000	14,500,000		JC approved
32	Replacement Screening Stations	Non-Base	2,286,000	2,286,000		JC approved
33	Self-Help Center	Non-Base	2,500,000	2,500,000		JC approved
34	Elder Abuse	Non-Base	332,000	332,000		JC approved
35	CSA Audits ¹	Non-Base	325,000	0		JC approved
36	CAC Dependency Collections Reimbursement Rollover	Non-Base	782,231	pending		JC approved
37	CAC Dependency Collections Reimbursement	Non-Base	872,692	751,217		JC approved

**FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17 Trial Court Trust Fund Support for Operation of the Trial Courts:
Appropriation vs. Estimated/Approved Allocations**

#	Description	Type	2015-16	2016-17	Allocations for TCBAC Consideration	Explanation for Items Not Considered
			May Revise Estimate	Budget Act		
			Col. A	Col. B		
39	VII. Estimated Revenue Distributions					
40	Civil Assessment	Non-Base	77,679,917	81,957,442		JC policy
41	Fees Returned to Courts	Non-Base	22,191,753	22,151,825		statutory
42	Replacement of 2% automation allocation from TCIF	Non-Base	10,907,494	10,907,494		statutory
43	Children's Waiting Room	Non-Base	3,358,433	3,348,619		JC policy/statute
44	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics	Non-Base	2,564,426	2,556,538		JC policy
45	Telephonic Appearances Revenue Sharing	Non-Base	943,840	943,840		JC policy/statute
46	Prior Year Revenues	Non-Base	15,983	0		JC policy/statute
48	VIII. Miscellaneous Charges					
49	Repayment of Prior Year Cash Advance	Non-Base	-24,670,650			Non-allocation
50	State Admin Infrastructure Charges Prior Year Adjustment	Non-Base	482,279			JC policy
51	Statewide Administrative Infrastructure Charges	Non-Base	-4,909,732	-4,306,000		JC policy
52	Prior Year Facility Payments Charge Adjustments	Non-Base	166,364			JC policy
53	Total		1,928,548,884	1,986,454,798	1,797,100,621	
55	Support for Operation of the Trial Courts Appropriation Budget Act ²		1,998,579,000	2,047,487,000		
56	Transfer to Compensation of Superior Court Judges appropriation due to conversion of subordinate judicial officer positions to judgeships		-4,949,000			
57	Transfer to Court Interpreters appropriation due to court interpreter portion of \$42.8 million for new benefits funding		-1,766,000			
59	Adjusted Appropriation		1,991,864,000	2,047,487,000		
61	Estimated Remaining Appropriation		63,315,116	61,032,202		

1 Provision 12 of the 2015 Budget Act requires that \$325,000 be allocated by the Judicial Council in order to reimburse the California State Auditor for the costs of trial court audits.

2 Includes the Budget Act Appropriation of \$114,700,000 for Item 0250-102-0932 - Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel.

2016-2017 Beginning Base Allocation: 2015-2016 Beginning Base, 2015-2016 Base Allocations, and Annualization

	Beginning 2015-2016 TCTF Program 45.10 (0150010) Base Allocation	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Funding Floor Adjustment	2014-15 Benefits Funding	TCTF Reduction for SJO Position Converted to Judgeship	Ending 2015-2016 TCTF Program 45.10 (0150010) Base Allocation	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (2010- 11 and 2011-12)	Annualization of Reduction for SJO Position Converted to Judgeship	Preliminary Beginning Base in 2016-2017
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6 = Sum of 1 to 5	7	8	9 = Sum of 6 to 8
Alameda	72,438,839	(1,264,416)	(23,470)	562,020	-	71,712,974	3,102,047	-	74,815,021
Alpine	727,493	(44,027)	36,601	5,289	-	725,356	20,340	-	745,696
Amador	2,086,181	18,171	(726)	15,693	-	2,119,319	51,756	-	2,171,075
Butte	8,837,870	418,401	(2,905)	68,952	-	9,322,318	124,077	-	9,446,395
Calaveras	1,943,653	25,667	(691)	30,138	-	1,998,768	50,506	-	2,049,274
Colusa	1,510,299	11,496	127,447	10,604	-	1,659,845	24,773	-	1,684,618
Contra Costa	36,351,158	1,659,325	(12,908)	590,873	-	38,588,448	1,396,192	-	39,984,640
Del Norte	2,395,840	(92,520)	(791)	73,071	-	2,375,600	94,130	-	2,469,730
El Dorado	6,129,016	140,211	(2,148)	90,455	-	6,357,534	213,120	-	6,570,654
Fresno	36,317,187	3,407,730	(14,653)	1,581,245	-	41,291,509	3,340,364	-	44,631,873
Glenn	1,808,349	(109,604)	69,935	31,311	-	1,799,992	54,665	-	1,854,657
Humboldt	5,567,578	264,310	(1,900)	46,895	-	5,876,882	73,084	-	5,949,966
Imperial	7,516,498	485,034	(2,573)	95,925	-	8,094,884	125,539	-	8,220,423
Inyo	1,996,477	(50,400)	3,850	(7,122)	-	1,942,805	75,586	-	2,018,391
Kern	33,743,176	4,739,894	(13,527)	(217,620)	-	38,251,923	3,544,269	-	41,796,192
Kings	5,956,575	331,857	(1,910)	29,342	-	6,315,864	45,118	-	6,360,982
Lake	3,199,899	(50,322)	(987)	33,201	-	3,181,791	9,123	-	3,190,914
Lassen	2,259,875	(18,996)	(657)	6,803	-	2,247,025	7,839	-	2,254,864
Los Angeles	467,859,807	26,818,347	(163,090)	7,896,395	(1,128,690)	501,282,769	18,887,969	(247,827)	519,922,911
Madera	6,348,235	267,872	(2,290)	223,020	-	6,836,837	384,826	-	7,221,663
Marin	12,313,085	(715,208)	(4,090)	(78,894)	-	11,514,893	644,512	-	12,159,405
Mariposa	1,049,471	15,835	54,687	4,769	-	1,124,763	22,301	-	1,147,064
Mendocino	4,557,139	126,710	(1,607)	56,174	-	4,738,416	311,771	-	5,050,187
Merced	9,914,474	590,591	(3,718)	161,921	-	10,663,269	774,827	-	11,438,096
Modoc	900,123	(15,665)	(309)	9,491	-	893,640	31,967	-	925,607
Mono	1,338,300	(8,570)	126,524	10,568	-	1,466,822	85,641	-	1,552,463
Monterey	15,271,747	630,401	(5,124)	205,587	-	16,102,611	277,496	-	16,380,107
Napa	6,583,023	224,679	(2,173)	(3,237)	-	6,802,293	309,796	-	7,112,089
Nevada	4,687,440	(7,657)	(1,394)	79,983	-	4,758,372	95,495	-	4,853,867
Orange	126,892,239	2,324,353	(45,022)	3,449,769	-	132,621,339	6,929,921	-	139,551,260
Placer	12,925,172	974,682	(4,604)	84,431	-	13,979,681	634,797	-	14,614,478
Plumas	1,357,701	(114,763)	(421)	2,474	-	1,244,991	14,929	-	1,259,920
Riverside	72,072,647	6,856,320	(25,208)	(650,572)	-	78,253,187	923,657	-	79,176,844
Sacramento	67,293,541	3,657,752	(23,950)	332,406	-	71,259,749	3,560,592	-	74,820,341

2016-2017 Beginning Base Allocation: 2015-2016 Beginning Base, 2015-2016 Base Allocations, and Annualization

	Beginning 2015-2016 TCTF Program 45.10 (0150010) Base Allocation	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Funding Floor Adjustment	2014-15 Benefits Funding	TCTF Reduction for SJO Position Converted to Judgeship	Ending 2015-2016 TCTF Program 45.10 (0150010) Base Allocation	General Fund Benefits Base Allocation (2010- 11 and 2011-12)	Annualization of Reduction for SJO Position Converted to Judgeship	Preliminary Beginning Base in 2016-2017
Court	1	2	3	4	5	6 = Sum of 1 to 5	7	8	9 = Sum of 6 to 8
San Benito	2,458,182	(91,160)	(810)	21,556	-	2,387,768	34,642	-	2,422,410
San Bernardino	79,329,723	6,757,237	(27,713)	1,521,168	-	87,580,416	1,264,733	-	88,845,149
San Diego	128,840,017	1,471,869	(43,501)	2,061,274	-	132,329,658	2,853,599	-	135,183,257
San Francisco	51,250,749	341,981	(19,228)	631,291	-	52,204,792	5,487,135	-	57,691,927
San Joaquin	26,262,051	2,224,751	(9,901)	818,234	-	29,295,135	1,245,357	-	30,540,492
San Luis Obispo	12,345,167	497,227	(4,103)	972	-	12,839,262	298,958	-	13,138,220
San Mateo	30,954,404	477,303	(10,796)	363,484	-	31,784,395	2,411,113	-	34,195,508
Santa Barbara	18,963,060	209,451	(6,510)	227,423	-	19,393,423	1,597,662	-	20,991,085
Santa Clara	73,626,361	(2,883,909)	(24,455)	1,851,301	-	72,569,297	2,309,467	-	74,878,764
Santa Cruz	10,519,150	371,304	(3,603)	86,623	-	10,973,474	203,558	-	11,177,032
Shasta	10,844,018	532,744	(3,053)	135,012	-	11,508,721	262,222	-	11,770,943
Sierra	738,243	(44,895)	38,053	3,781	-	735,183	9,616	-	744,799
Siskiyou	3,039,649	(154,682)	(968)	40,262	-	2,924,261	91,038	-	3,015,299
Solano	18,224,539	750,033	(6,207)	95,975	-	19,064,340	353,779	-	19,418,119
Sonoma	20,518,574	609,606	(7,452)	825,673	-	21,946,401	1,172,050	-	23,118,451
Stanislaus	17,251,929	1,464,546	(6,521)	(289,912)	-	18,420,042	1,305,230	-	19,725,272
Sutter	4,012,547	302,731	(1,431)	28,465	-	4,342,311	159,761	-	4,502,072
Tehama	3,078,188	210,687	(1,160)	72,996	-	3,360,712	108,184	-	3,468,896
Trinity	1,524,852	(35,061)	103,171	37,893	-	1,630,855	53,679	-	1,684,534
Tulare	14,330,707	1,113,228	(5,107)	353,922	(92,549)	15,700,201	33,744	(107,335)	15,626,610
Tuolumne	2,879,651	(13,277)	(894)	65,010	-	2,930,490	50,352	-	2,980,842
Ventura	29,181,161	1,719,233	(10,082)	288,505	-	31,178,817	968,753	-	32,147,570
Yolo	7,983,099	438,940	(2,736)	147,776	(154,978)	8,412,102	210,077	(44,906)	8,577,273
Yuba	3,456,186	132,620	(1,191)	9,769	-	3,597,383	90,867	-	3,688,250
Total	1,613,762,317	67,900,000	0	24,229,808	(1,376,217)	1,704,515,908	68,818,601	(400,067)	1,772,934,442

Proposed Allocation of New Funding for 2015-2016 Benefit Cost Changes

Court	2015-2016 Total Benefit Cost Changes 2016 Spring DOF Submission ¹			2015-2016 Total Benefit Cost Changes 2016 Spring Submission for Inclusion in 2016 Budget Act ¹		
	Total Non-Interpreter Cost Changes	Total Interpreter Cost Changes	Total Cost Changes as of 2016 Spring Request	Total Confirmed Non-Interpreter Cost Changes	Total Confirmed Interpreter Cost Changes	Proposed Allocation of Total Confirmed Cost Changes (D + E)
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Alameda	645,929	13,513	659,443	645,929	13,513	659,443
Alpine	(17,093)	-	(17,093)	(17,093)	-	(17,093)
Amador	41,319	-	41,319	41,319	-	41,319
Butte	211,906	-	211,906	211,906	-	211,906
Calaveras	74,133	-	74,133	74,133	-	74,133
Colusa	24,213	-	24,213	24,213	-	24,213
Contra Costa	(783,109)	(32,585)	(815,694)	(783,109)	(32,585)	(815,694)
Del Norte	59,258	-	59,258	59,258	-	59,258
El Dorado	98,371	2,193	100,564	98,371	2,193	100,564
Fresno	252,326	11,253	263,580	252,326	11,253	263,580
Glenn	27,501	-	27,501	27,501	-	27,501
Humboldt	56,493	-	56,493	56,493	-	56,493
Imperial ²	120,442	3,350	123,792	120,442	3,350	123,792
Inyo	38,621	-	38,621	38,621	-	38,621
Kern	988,357	51,279	1,039,636	988,357	51,279	1,039,636
Kings	48,872	2,010	50,882	48,872	2,010	50,882
Lake	35,981	-	35,981	35,981	-	35,981
Lassen	16,783	-	16,783	16,783	-	16,783
Los Angeles	(1,336,025)	(169,325)	(1,505,350)	(1,336,025)	(169,325)	(1,505,350)
Madera	241,857	10,845	252,703	241,857	10,845	252,703
Marin	221,932	5,597	227,529	221,932	5,597	227,529
Mariposa ²	2,134	-	2,134	2,134	-	2,134
Mendocino	188,392	(1,151)	187,241	188,392	(1,151)	187,241
Merced	154,519	6,081	160,600	154,519	6,081	160,600
Modoc	10,777	-	10,777	10,777	-	10,777
Mono	11,291	-	11,291	11,291	-	11,291
Monterey	361,192	16,576	377,768	361,192	16,576	377,768
Napa	106,421	4,950	111,371	106,421	4,950	111,371
Nevada	99,540	-	99,540	99,540	-	99,540
Orange	66,411	(3,280)	63,131	66,411	(3,280)	63,131
Placer	253,075	1,417	254,493	253,075	1,417	254,493
Plumas	12,766	-	12,766	12,766	-	12,766
Riverside	1,454,359	35,495	1,489,853	1,454,359	35,495	1,489,853
Sacramento	(1,032,400)	(36,736)	(1,069,136)	(1,032,400)	(36,736)	(1,069,136)
San Benito	32,176	-	32,176	32,176	-	32,176
San Bernardino ²	2,087,322	100,137	2,187,459	2,087,322	100,137	2,187,459
San Diego	1,021,966	37,916	1,059,882	1,021,966	37,916	1,059,882
San Francisco	(1,316,245)	4,118	(1,312,127)	(1,316,245)	4,118	(1,312,127)
San Joaquin	424,617	9,681	434,297	424,617	9,681	434,297
San Luis Obispo	60,624	1,901	62,524	60,624	1,901	62,524
San Mateo	54,150	(4,299)	49,851	54,150	(4,299)	49,851
Santa Barbara	50,020	1,126	51,146	50,020	1,126	51,146
Santa Clara	606,490	22,193	628,683	606,490	22,193	628,683
Santa Cruz	238,885	13,057	251,942	238,885	13,057	251,942
Shasta	235,389	-	235,389	235,389	-	235,389
Sierra	9,323	-	9,323	9,323	-	9,323
Siskiyou	137,750	-	137,750	137,750	-	137,750
Solano	597,865	15,036	612,901	597,865	15,036	612,901
Sonoma	63,956	(1,422)	62,534	63,956	(1,422)	62,534
Stanislaus	95,213	1,321	96,535	95,213	1,321	96,535
Sutter	34,036	924	34,960	34,036	924	34,960
Tehama	54,682	860	55,542	54,682	860	55,542
Trinity	10,086	-	10,086	10,086	-	10,086
Tulare	410,850	10,326	421,176	410,850	10,326	421,176
Tuolumne	91,053	-	91,053	91,053	-	91,053
Ventura	450,232	20,180	470,411	450,232	20,180	470,411
Yolo	123,356	2,066	125,421	123,356	2,066	125,421
Yuba	122,050	-	122,050	122,050	-	122,050
Total:	8,452,388	156,604	8,608,992	8,452,388	156,604	8,608,992

1) Totals include 2014-15 true-up adjustments for several courts.

2) Employer share changed for health and/or retiree health after spring submission. A 2015-16 adjustment will be made in the 2016-17 submission to DOF.

Allocation of \$7.1 Million Requested for Inclusion in the 2016 Budget Act for Restored Funding for Cost Changes

	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Benefit Cost Increases (non-interpreters)	Allocation Approved by Judicial Council July 29, 2014	Total Allocation of \$13.3 Million of Previously Unfunded Cost Increases	Allocation with \$13.3 Million Approved by Judicial Council June, 26, 2015	DOF Remaining Estimate of EPMC ^c	100% Funding of Benefit Cost Increases to Courts no EPMC ^c	100% Funded of Benefit Cost Increases to Courts with EPMC ^c	All Courts Funded 100% for 2012-13 and 2013- 14 Benefit Cost Increases (Col. D + F + G)	Proposed Allocation of \$7.02 Million for 100% Funding All Courts (Col. F + G)	Total Allocation of \$20.3 Million of Previously Unfunded Cost Increases (Col. C + I)
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Alameda	2,404,882	1,609,137	558,169	2,167,305	-	237,577		2,404,882	237,577	795,745
Alpine	9,334	6,245	2,166	8,412	-	922		9,334	922	3,088
Amador	35,611	23,828	8,265	32,093	-	3,518		35,611	3,518	11,783
Butte	236,868	158,491	25,636	184,128	-	52,740		236,868	52,740	78,377
Calaveras	68,405	45,771	15,877	61,647	7,558		6,758	68,405	6,758	22,634
Colusa	23,919	16,004	5,551	21,556	-	2,363		23,919	2,363	7,914
Contra Costa	1,524,425	1,020,012	353,816	1,373,828	9,731		150,597	1,524,425	150,597	504,413
Del Norte	68,299	45,700	15,852	61,552	-	6,747		68,299	6,747	22,599
El Dorado	28,321	18,950	6,573	25,523	-	2,798		28,321	2,798	9,371
Fresno	1,379,806	923,246	320,250	1,243,496	-	136,310		1,379,806	136,310	456,561
Glenn	35,960	24,061	8,346	32,408	-	3,552		35,960	3,552	11,899
Humboldt	205,112	137,243	47,606	184,849	-	20,263		205,112	20,263	67,869
Imperial	305,765	204,591	70,967	275,559	-	30,206		305,765	30,206	101,174
Inyo	48,932	32,741	11,357	44,098	-	4,834		48,932	4,834	16,191
Kern	824,430	551,636	191,349	742,985	81,129		81,445	824,430	81,445	272,793
Kings	33,089	22,140	7,680	29,820	-	3,269		33,089	3,269	10,949
Lake	4,780	3,199	1,110	4,308	-	472		4,780	472	1,582
Lassen	8,339	5,580	1,935	7,515	-	824		8,339	824	2,759
Los Angeles	18,086,349	12,101,803	4,197,807	16,299,610	-	1,786,739		18,086,349	1,786,739	5,984,546
Madera	67,969	45,479	15,775	61,254	-	6,715		67,969	6,715	22,490
Marin	535,883	358,566	124,378	482,944	-	52,940		535,883	52,940	177,317
Mariposa	5,321	3,560	1,235	4,795	-	526		5,321	526	1,761
Mendocino	351,518	235,205	81,587	316,792	-	34,726		351,518	34,726	116,313
Merced	463,597	310,199	107,600	417,799	-	45,798		463,597	45,798	153,398
Modoc	5,296	3,544	1,229	4,773	-	523		5,296	523	1,753
Mono	16,922	11,323	3,928	15,250	-	1,672		16,922	1,672	5,599
Monterey	395,286	264,491	91,745	356,236	-	39,050		395,286	39,050	130,795
Napa	271,633	181,753	63,045	244,798	-	26,834		271,633	26,834	89,880
Nevada	179,790	120,300	41,729	162,029	15,787		17,761	179,790	17,761	59,490
Orange	8,646,423	5,785,430	2,006,818	7,792,248	-	854,174		8,646,423	854,174	2,860,993
Placer	425,144	284,469	98,675	383,144	-	42,000		425,144	42,000	140,675
Plumas	8,989	6,015	973	6,988	-	2,001		8,989	2,001	2,974
Riverside	2,455,806	1,643,210	569,988	2,213,198	167,545		242,607	2,455,806	242,607	812,595
Sacramento	3,433,576	2,297,449	796,927	3,094,376	-	339,201		3,433,576	339,201	1,136,127
San Benito	25,173	16,844	5,843	22,687	-	2,487		25,173	2,487	8,330
San Bernardino	1,993,070	1,333,588	462,588	1,796,176	10,424		196,894	1,993,070	196,894	659,482
San Diego	6,159,623	4,121,481	666,662	4,788,143	-	1,371,480		6,159,623	1,371,480	2,038,142
San Francisco	2,235,743	1,495,964	518,912	2,014,875	-	220,868		2,235,743	220,868	739,779
San Joaquin	800,849	535,858	185,876	721,734	-	79,115		800,849	79,115	264,991
San Luis Obispo	182,698	122,246	19,774	142,019	39,402		40,679	182,698	40,679	60,453
San Mateo	901,455	603,175	97,565	700,740	183,757		200,715	901,455	200,715	298,280
Santa Barbara	182,310	121,986	42,314	164,300	-	18,010		182,310	18,010	60,324
Santa Clara	1,233,654	825,453	286,329	1,111,782	533,980		121,872	1,233,654	121,872	408,201
Santa Cruz	230,629	154,317	53,529	207,845	10,638		22,784	230,629	22,784	76,312
Shasta	274,996	184,003	63,826	247,829	-	27,167		274,996	27,167	90,993
Sierra	13,363	8,941	3,101	12,043	-	1,320		13,363	1,320	4,422
Siskiyou	88,816	59,428	20,614	80,042	-	8,774		88,816	8,774	29,388
Solano	743,044	497,180	172,459	669,639	-	73,405		743,044	73,405	245,864
Sonoma	921,983	616,911	213,991	830,901	-	91,082		921,983	91,082	305,073
Stanislaus	1,223,925	818,944	284,071	1,103,015	-	120,911		1,223,925	120,911	404,982
Sutter	107,922.07	72,212.01	25,048.51	97,260.52	-	10,662		107,922	10,662	35,710
Tehama	37,162	24,866	8,625	33,491	-	3,671		37,162	3,671	12,296
Trinity	29,858	19,978	6,930	26,908	-	2,950		29,858	2,950	9,880
Tulare	154,445	103,341	35,846	139,187	-	15,257		154,445	15,257	51,104
Tuolumne	28,768	19,249	6,677	25,926	-	2,842		28,768	2,842	9,519
Ventura	810,216	542,126	188,050	730,175	-	80,041		810,216	80,041	268,090

Allocation of \$7.1 Million Requested for Inclusion in the 2016 Budget Act for Restored Funding for Cost Changes

	2012-2013 and 2013-2014 Benefit Cost Increases (non-interpreters)	Allocation Approved by Judicial Council July 29, 2014	Total Allocation of \$13.3 Million of Previously Unfunded Cost Increases	Allocation with \$13.3 Million Approved by Judicial Council June, 26, 2015	DOF Remaining Estimate of EPMC*	100% Funding of Benefit Cost Increases to Courts no EPMC*	100% Funded of Benefit Cost Increases to Courts with EPMC*	All Courts Funded 100% for 2012-13 and 2013-14 Benefit Cost Increases (Col. D + F + G)	Proposed Allocation of \$7.02 Million for 100% Funding All Courts (Col. F + G)	Total Allocation of \$20.3 Million of Previously Unfunded Cost Increases (Col. C + I)
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Yolo	251,806	168,486	27,253	195,739	22,341		56,066	251,806	56,066	83,319
Yuba	98,968	66,221	22,970	89,191	-	9,777		98,968	9,777	32,747
Total	61,326,254	41,034,166	13,274,798	54,308,964	1,082,293	5,879,113	1,138,178	61,326,254	7,017,290	20,292,088

*Employer Paid Member (Employee) Share.

Funding Summary 2014-15 to 2016-17:

Total Unfunded 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increa:	\$ (61,326,254)
Allocation Approved by Judicial Council July 29, 2014:	41,034,166
Unfunded 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 benefits cost increases:	(20,292,088)
2015 Budget Act \$13.3 million Restored Funding:	13,274,798
2016 May Revise Request \$7.1 million Restored Funding:	7,068,880
Funding for 2016-2017 benefit cost increases:	\$ 51,589

FY 2016-2017 Non-Sheriff's Security Allocations

	Security Base (FY 10-11) Allocation	Received 2016- 17 BCP Funding for Security?	Non-BCP Adjusted Security Base Allocations	1.08% Increase for Non-BCP Adjusted Security Base Allocations	2016-17 BCP Funding for Security	Subtotal, 2016-17 Security Base Allocation Adjustments	Total, 2016-17 Security Base Allocations
Court	A	B	C	D (C * 1.08%)	E	F (D + E)	G (A + F)
Alameda	3,177,924	N	3,177,924	34,322	-	34,322	3,212,246
Alpine	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Amador	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Butte	467,145	N	467,145	5,045	-	5,045	472,190
Calaveras	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Colusa	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Contra Costa	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Del Norte	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
El Dorado	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Fresno	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	9,779	N	9,779	106	-	106	9,885
Humboldt	167,800	N	167,800	1,812	-	1,812	169,612
Imperial	420,479	N	420,479	4,541	-	4,541	425,020
Inyo	186,658	N	186,658	2,016	-	2,016	188,674
Kern	65,567	N	65,567	708	-	708	66,275
Kings	421,918	N	421,918	4,557	-	4,557	426,475
Lake	196,493	N	196,493	2,122	-	2,122	198,615
Lassen	293,836	N	293,836	3,173	-	3,173	297,009
Los Angeles	14,294,467	N	14,294,467	154,380	-	154,380	14,448,847
Madera	381,406	N	381,406	4,119	-	4,119	385,525
Marin	9,625	N	9,625	104	-	104	9,729
Mariposa	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Mendocino	299,349	N	299,349	3,233	-	3,233	302,582
Merced	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Modoc	789	N	789	9	-	9	798
Mono	24,156	N	24,156	261	-	261	24,417
Monterey	870,000	N	870,000	9,396	-	9,396	879,396
Napa	295,552	N	295,552	3,192	-	3,192	298,744
Nevada	433,431	N	433,431	4,681	-	4,681	438,112
Orange	2,733,776	N	2,733,776	29,525	-	29,525	2,763,301
Placer	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Plumas	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Riverside	1,931,520	N	1,931,520	20,860	-	20,860	1,952,380
Sacramento	1,864,424	N	1,864,424	20,136	-	20,136	1,884,560
San Benito	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
San Bernardino	3,269,446	N	3,269,446	35,310	-	35,310	3,304,756
San Diego	657,192	N	657,192	7,098	-	7,098	664,290
San Francisco	-	N	-	-	-	-	-

FY 2016-2017 Non-Sheriff's Security Allocations

	Security Base (FY 10-11) Allocation	Received 2016- 17 BCP Funding for Security?	Non-BCP Adjusted Security Base Allocations	1.08% Increase for Non-BCP Adjusted Security Base Allocations	2016-17 BCP Funding for Security	Subtotal, 2016-17 Security Base Allocation Adjustments	Total, 2016-17 Security Base Allocations
Court	A	B	C	D (C * 1.08%)	E	F (D + E)	G (A + F)
San Joaquin	287,747	N	287,747	3,108	-	3,108	290,855
San Luis Obispo	241,676	N	241,676	2,610	-	2,610	244,286
San Mateo	443,042	N	443,042	4,785	-	4,785	447,827
Santa Barbara	1,055,112	N	1,055,112	11,395	-	11,395	1,066,507
Santa Clara	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Santa Cruz	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Shasta	2,389,668	Y	-	-	272,635	272,635	2,662,303
Sierra	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Siskiyou	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Solano	435,400	N	435,400	4,702	-	4,702	440,102
Sonoma	440,000	N	440,000	4,752	-	4,752	444,752
Stanislaus	9,326	N	9,326	101	-	101	9,427
Sutter	247,071	N	247,071	2,668	-	2,668	249,739
Tehama	-	N	-	-	-	-	-
Trinity	450,608	Y	-	-	69,871	69,871	520,479
Tulare	15,576	N	15,576	168	-	168	15,744
Tuolumne	220,516	N	220,516	2,382	-	2,382	222,898
Ventura	1,559,157	N	1,559,157	16,839	-	16,839	1,575,996
Yolo	582,889	N	582,889	6,295	-	6,295	589,184
Yuba	132,569	N	132,569	1,432	-	1,432	134,001
Total	40,983,089		38,142,813	411,942	342,506	754,448	41,737,537

20,000,000 2016-17 General Court Operations Funding
2016-17 Governor's Proposed Budget 45.10 (0150010)
1,855,755,000 Appropriation, excluding one-time and \$20M funding
1.08% 2016-17 % Increase in General Court Operations Funding
411,942 1.08% of Non-BCP Adjusted Security Base Allocations

2016-2017 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 7/1/2015)	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	507	82	589	\$34,301,500	223,392	34,524,892	1.42	49,186,640
1	Alpine	2	1	3	\$116,672	117,915	234,587	0.86	201,883
1	Amador	21	5	26	\$1,458,397	117,915	1,576,312	1.00	1,576,918
2	Butte	114	21	135	\$7,817,009	158,808	7,975,817	0.91	7,231,596
1	Calaveras	21	5	26	\$1,458,397	117,915	1,576,312	0.90	1,411,421
1	Colusa	14	3	17	\$933,374	117,915	1,051,289	0.72	815,763
3	Contra Costa	322	51	373	\$21,700,949	191,473	21,892,422	1.25	27,378,952
1	Del Norte	23	5	28	\$1,575,069	117,915	1,692,984	0.77	1,323,149
2	El Dorado	70	12	82	\$4,725,207	158,808	4,884,015	1.01	4,932,482
3	Fresno	471	74	545	\$31,734,721	191,473	31,926,195	0.97	31,113,088
1	Glenn	16	4	20	\$1,108,382	117,915	1,226,297	0.68	947,699
2	Humboldt	77	13	90	\$5,191,894	158,808	5,350,702	0.78	4,159,298
2	Imperial	114	22	136	\$7,875,344	158,808	8,034,152	0.79	6,367,714
1	Inyo	15	4	19	\$1,050,046	117,915	1,167,961	0.84	978,616
3	Kern	451	74	525	\$30,568,003	191,473	30,759,477	1.05	32,423,394
2	Kings	86	15	101	\$5,833,588	158,808	5,992,396	0.88	5,303,177
2	Lake	40	7	47	\$2,683,451	158,808	2,842,259	0.75	2,219,434
1	Lassen	21	5	26	\$1,458,397	117,915	1,576,312	0.80	1,257,958
4	Los Angeles	4,265	656	4,921	\$287,012,551	223,392	287,235,943	1.36	390,673,143
2	Madera	79	14	93	\$5,366,901	158,808	5,525,709	0.94	5,188,283
2	Marin	85	14	99	\$5,716,917	158,808	5,875,725	1.29	7,553,267
1	Mariposa	9	3	12	\$641,695	117,915	759,610	0.81	611,557
2	Mendocino	57	10	67	\$3,850,168	158,808	4,008,976	0.82	3,271,867
2	Merced	121	21	142	\$8,225,360	158,808	8,384,168	0.89	7,489,922
1	Modoc	7	2	9	\$466,687	117,915	584,602	0.57	432,635
1	Mono	10	3	13	\$700,031	117,915	817,946	1.10	895,694
3	Monterey	164	27	191	\$11,083,818	191,473	11,275,291	1.19	13,426,025
2	Napa	61	11	72	\$4,141,848	158,808	4,300,656	1.22	5,230,276
2	Nevada	42	8	50	\$2,858,458	158,808	3,017,266	0.98	2,955,581

2016-2017 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 7/1/2015)	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	1,070	172	1,242	\$72,394,833	223,392	72,618,225	1.30	94,134,681
2	Placer	140	23	163	\$9,450,413	158,808	9,609,221	1.19	11,449,813
1	Plumas	11	3	14	\$758,366	117,915	876,282	0.70	675,775
4	Riverside	923	146	1,069	\$62,302,725	223,392	62,526,117	1.10	68,476,932
4	Sacramento	618	94	712	\$41,476,814	223,392	41,700,206	1.28	53,401,230
1	San Benito	21	4	25	\$1,400,061	117,915	1,517,976	0.97	1,469,309
4	San Bernardino	1,007	151	1,158	\$67,494,618	223,392	67,718,010	1.06	71,954,216
4	San Diego	1,063	163	1,226	\$71,461,458	223,392	71,684,850	1.18	84,387,946
4	San Francisco	333	53	386	\$22,459,316	223,392	22,682,708	1.70	38,651,783
3	San Joaquin	320	49	369	\$21,467,605	191,473	21,659,079	1.09	23,669,350
2	San Luis Obispo	126	21	147	\$8,517,039	158,808	8,675,847	1.06	9,236,139
3	San Mateo	237	38	275	\$15,984,032	191,473	16,175,506	1.44	23,246,104
3	Santa Barbara	181	31	212	\$12,308,872	191,473	12,500,345	1.19	14,886,316
4	Santa Clara	501	75	576	\$33,543,134	223,392	33,766,526	1.44	48,518,418
2	Santa Cruz	108	21	129	\$7,466,993	158,808	7,625,801	1.14	8,707,674
2	Shasta	118	27	145	\$8,400,367	158,808	8,559,175	0.87	7,445,260
1	Sierra	2	1	3	\$116,672	117,915	234,587	0.62	164,648
2	Siskiyou	28	5	33	\$1,866,748	158,808	2,025,556	0.70	1,572,091
3	Solano	182	28	210	\$12,192,200	191,473	12,383,673	1.18	14,614,473
3	Sonoma	187	31	218	\$12,658,887	191,473	12,850,360	1.13	14,492,849
3	Stanislaus	240	38	278	\$16,159,040	191,473	16,350,513	1.01	16,547,143
2	Sutter	53	10	63	\$3,616,825	158,808	3,775,633	0.96	3,616,622
2	Tehama	46	8	54	\$3,091,802	158,808	3,250,610	0.79	2,574,634
1	Trinity	11	3	14	\$758,366	117,915	876,282	0.65	670,627
3	Tulare	212	35	247	\$14,350,628	191,473	14,542,101	0.84	12,259,665
2	Tuolumne	33	6	39	\$2,216,764	158,808	2,375,572	0.81	1,930,811
3	Ventura	302	56	358	\$20,825,911	191,473	21,017,384	1.22	25,588,584
2	Yolo	86	16	102	\$5,891,924	158,808	6,050,732	1.04	6,320,894
2	Yuba	46	8	54	\$3,091,802	158,808	3,250,610	1.17	3,793,016
Statewide		15,490	2,488	17,978			1,054,949,762		1,281,014,437

NOTES:

(1) Estimated need based on 3-year average filings data from **FY 2012-2013 through FY 2014-2015**.

\$58,336

(2) Unadjusted base funding per RAS FTE, based on **FY 2015-2016 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.

2016-2017 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 2015-16 Schedule 7A)				Projected Benefits Expenses (Salary-driven benefits based on Adjusted Base)			OE&E (Based on Cluster Average OE&E / FTE) (Cluster 1: \$29,621; Clusters 2-4 \$20,941)	Remove AB 1058 staff/FLF costs (Using FY 2014-15 data)	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) (Using FY 2012-13 to 2014-15 data)			
		I1	I2	J1	J2	$L = (((B-1) * FTE \text{ Dollar Factor}) + E * G) * J1 + (B * J2)$			N = C * OE&E	O	P = (H + M + N) - O	Q = P / Statewide
4	Alameda	37.7%	\$13,709	38.1%	\$13,774	22,818,655	3,814,957	26,633,612	12,334,326	1,558,998	86,595,580	3.68%
1	Alpine	19.8%	\$23,503	23.6%	\$23,503	66,920	47,484	114,403	88,863	-	405,149	0.02%
1	Amador	26.2%	\$10,466	26.2%	\$10,066	541,427	142,554	683,981	770,150	107,903	2,923,146	0.12%
2	Butte	26.7%	\$11,194	26.6%	\$11,187	2,889,086	554,699	3,443,785	2,827,053	352,027	13,150,407	0.56%
1	Calaveras	21.4%	\$16,073	21.9%	\$19,884	572,613	168,290	740,903	770,150	162,217	2,760,256	0.12%
1	Colusa	38.8%	\$15,976	39.6%	\$16,706	471,712	119,977	591,688	503,559	68,859	1,842,151	0.08%
3	Contra Costa	42.1%	\$15,193	42.1%	\$16,690	14,772,851	2,487,115	17,259,966	7,811,041	1,206,638	51,243,320	2.18%
1	Del Norte	23.5%	\$29,601	23.5%	\$30,787	927,541	218,096	1,145,637	829,392	97,322	3,200,856	0.14%
2	El Dorado	23.2%	\$16,189	23.2%	\$14,883	2,088,991	365,955	2,454,945	1,717,173	336,202	8,768,398	0.37%
3	Fresno	68.8%	\$11,217	69.6%	\$10,872	23,714,429	3,824,725	27,539,153	11,412,916	1,613,374	68,451,784	2.91%
1	Glenn	28.6%	\$12,924	32.3%	\$21,730	416,001	157,123	573,123	592,423	194,907	1,918,339	0.08%
2	Humboldt	31.3%	\$9,598	31.3%	\$10,419	1,831,087	344,245	2,175,332	1,884,702	145,969	8,073,363	0.34%
2	Imperial	28.0%	\$4,359	28.9%	\$5,927	1,973,169	447,549	2,420,718	2,847,994	229,050	11,407,375	0.49%
1	Inyo	25.8%	\$15,115	22.1%	\$16,006	415,984	118,381	534,365	562,802	119,838	1,955,945	0.08%
3	Kern	59.9%	\$16,118	59.9%	\$16,118	23,889,392	4,001,848	27,891,240	10,994,093	1,190,224	70,118,504	2.98%
2	Kings	20.8%	\$9,188	20.8%	\$10,637	1,713,967	339,188	2,053,155	2,115,054	330,887	9,140,499	0.39%
2	Lake	22.1%	\$8,593	22.1%	\$10,383	747,817	159,691	907,508	984,233	160,465	3,950,710	0.17%
1	Lassen	22.3%	\$11,181	22.3%	\$11,354	452,638	119,226	571,864	770,150	59,956	2,540,016	0.11%
4	Los Angeles	23.9%	\$23,878	34.0%	\$20,883	182,717,950	31,454,409	214,172,359	103,051,301	7,326,422	700,570,381	29.81%
2	Madera	30.7%	\$15,511	30.7%	\$15,504	2,555,096	481,691	3,036,786	1,947,525	274,213	9,898,382	0.42%
2	Marin	31.2%	\$13,632	29.2%	\$13,632	3,145,608	534,716	3,680,323	2,073,172	232,511	13,074,251	0.56%
1	Mariposa	31.9%	\$10,309	29.8%	\$15,416	227,719	102,490	330,208	355,454	75,371	1,221,848	0.05%
2	Mendocino	47.6%	\$9,589	46.4%	\$10,446	1,837,680	363,386	2,201,067	1,403,056	195,607	6,680,383	0.28%
2	Merced	59.8%	\$14,059	63.4%	\$15,029	5,474,107	1,066,578	6,540,685	2,973,640	437,688	16,566,558	0.70%
1	Modoc	25.2%	\$12,649	25.2%	\$12,649	169,014	53,764	222,778	266,590	73,377	848,627	0.04%
1	Mono	37.5%	\$24,532	37.5%	\$23,785	484,827	167,668	652,495	385,075	80,231	1,853,033	0.08%
3	Monterey	20.6%	\$15,383	20.4%	\$17,602	4,869,795	889,682	5,759,477	3,999,756	535,888	22,649,370	0.96%
2	Napa	19.0%	\$20,876	19.1%	\$22,496	2,095,460	420,285	2,515,744	1,507,761	229,011	9,024,771	0.38%
2	Nevada	36.8%	\$12,525	38.3%	\$11,200	1,410,320	302,217	1,712,536	1,047,057	448,497	5,266,676	0.22%

2016-2017 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology

		Average Salary-Driven Benefits as % of Salary and Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits Per FTE (From FY 2015-16 Schedule 7A)				Projected Benefits Expenses (Salary-driven benefits based on Adjusted Base)			OE&E (Based on Cluster Average OE&E / FTE) (Cluster 1: \$29,621; Clusters 2-4 \$20,941)	Remove AB 1058 staff/FLF costs (Using FY 2014-15 data)	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) (Using FY 2012-13 to 2014-15 data)			
		I1	I2	J1	J2	$L = (((B-1) * FTE \text{ Dollar Factor}) + E * G) * J1 + (B * J2)$ $K = \text{Dollar}$ $M = (K + L)$ $N = C * OE\&E$			O	P	Q	
		I1	I2	J1	J2	Factor * I1 + (A * I2)	+ (B * J2)	= (K + L)	= C * OE&E	O	= (H + M + N) - O	= P / Statewide
4	Orange	37.6%	\$11,870	37.3%	\$13,209	43,111,259	7,204,233	50,315,492	26,008,883	2,051,102	168,407,955	7.17%
2	Placer	30.6%	\$19,323	30.6%	\$19,323	5,683,703	970,513	6,654,216	3,413,404	409,199	21,108,235	0.90%
1	Plumas	25.9%	\$14,139	25.9%	\$19,320	285,548	102,896	388,443	414,696	146,291	1,332,623	0.06%
4	Riverside	26.3%	\$10,013	26.4%	\$11,294	24,750,120	4,162,845	28,912,965	22,386,068	1,630,212	118,145,753	5.03%
4	Sacramento	37.0%	\$16,888	38.0%	\$17,181	27,518,245	4,362,757	31,881,002	14,910,085	1,456,982	98,735,335	4.20%
1	San Benito	25.7%	\$12,321	25.7%	\$16,948	563,221	140,596	703,817	740,529	171,036	2,742,618	0.12%
4	San Bernardino	33.0%	\$9,364	36.8%	\$11,201	30,011,769	5,195,817	35,207,586	24,249,829	2,648,382	128,763,249	5.48%
4	San Diego	50.3%	\$10,112	48.6%	\$11,054	47,498,593	7,337,022	54,835,615	25,673,825	2,470,806	162,426,582	6.91%
4	San Francisco	28.4%	\$28,568	27.8%	\$28,552	18,906,524	3,057,201	21,963,725	8,083,276	1,339,350	67,359,435	2.87%
3	San Joaquin	45.5%	\$13,763	47.4%	\$9,437	13,693,970	2,012,047	15,706,016	7,727,277	649,535	46,453,108	1.98%
2	San Luis Obispo	40.3%	\$10,554	45.0%	\$10,697	4,481,429	859,049	5,340,478	3,078,346	386,372	17,268,592	0.73%
3	San Mateo	39.4%	\$17,127	40.9%	\$14,301	11,882,898	1,924,796	13,807,694	5,758,811	614,025	42,198,583	1.80%
3	Santa Barbara	40.2%	\$7,270	42.1%	\$7,755	6,373,112	1,213,452	7,586,564	4,439,520	482,556	26,429,843	1.12%
4	Santa Clara	32.0%	\$26,098	31.5%	\$27,572	26,504,376	4,120,777	30,625,153	12,062,091	2,065,347	89,140,315	3.79%
2	Santa Cruz	24.7%	\$16,073	24.7%	\$16,880	3,512,171	727,601	4,239,772	2,701,406	188,001	15,460,851	0.66%
2	Shasta	23.4%	\$9,789	25.4%	\$12,360	2,555,828	703,420	3,259,249	3,036,464	516,322	13,224,651	0.56%
1	Sierra	32.0%	\$16,500	32.0%	\$16,500	62,227	39,975	102,202	88,863	5,105	350,609	0.01%
2	Siskiyou	29.9%	\$18,295	29.9%	\$16,782	894,501	171,746	1,066,247	691,057	337,980	2,991,415	0.13%
3	Solano	32.6%	\$13,339	32.6%	\$17,537	6,510,007	1,170,515	7,680,522	4,397,637	591,804	26,100,828	1.11%
3	Sonoma	43.6%	\$19,772	43.6%	\$20,097	9,055,853	1,578,749	10,634,601	4,565,166	661,274	29,031,343	1.24%
3	Stanislaus	29.0%	\$18,521	28.8%	\$19,430	8,560,109	1,424,380	9,984,489	5,821,634	1,023,886	31,329,380	1.33%
2	Sutter	32.5%	\$14,094	33.5%	\$17,246	1,709,008	391,693	2,100,701	1,319,291	246,089	6,790,525	0.29%
2	Tehama	24.0%	\$18,556	24.0%	\$18,680	1,362,948	257,094	1,620,043	1,130,821	96,481	5,229,016	0.22%
1	Trinity	33.4%	\$13,614	38.0%	\$13,462	317,380	104,445	421,825	414,696	55,135	1,452,014	0.06%
3	Tulare	20.6%	\$20,182	20.9%	\$20,743	6,431,233	1,109,091	7,540,324	5,172,459	631,759	24,340,690	1.04%
2	Tuolumne	29.1%	\$13,812	30.1%	\$13,849	910,414	193,356	1,103,770	816,704	223,059	3,628,227	0.15%
3	Ventura	38.2%	\$9,290	40.6%	\$11,636	10,998,309	2,331,204	13,329,513	7,496,925	872,953	45,542,069	1.94%
2	Yolo	31.7%	\$14,013	33.9%	\$24,492	2,868,264	758,060	3,626,324	2,135,995	232,248	11,850,964	0.50%
2	Yuba	19.1%	\$13,804	19.1%	\$14,916	1,231,596	245,425	1,477,021	1,130,821	215,238	6,185,620	0.26%

Statewide 623,536,466 107,138,743 730,675,209 378,693,038 40,262,178 2,350,120,506 100%

NOTES:

\$58,336 for vacant positions; in January 2014 the TCBAC approved a dollar factor adjustment for courts with fewer 2012 through 2014. Salaries of Local Government used for workers in total employment exceeds 50% in which case three-

Weighted Mean	OE&E \$ / FTE	Cluster 1
	\$29,621	Clusters 2-4
	\$20,941	

FY 2016-17 RAS FTE Need

	Program 10 (Operations) Staff Need											Program 90 (Administration) Staff Need			Total RAS Need
	Infractions	Criminal	Civil	Family Law	Pr/MH	Juvenile	Total Program 10 Need (A thru F)	Court interpreter FTEs	Manager/Supervisor Ratio (by cluster)	Manager/Supervisor Need	Total Program 10 Need (rounded up)	Non-RAS FTE (for Program 90 Need Calculation)*	Program 90 ratio (by cluster)	Program 90 Need (rounded up)	
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
							(A thru F)			((G+H)/I)	(H + J)			((K+L)/M)	(K+N)
Alameda	69.3	122.2	116.3	103.4	33.5	18.0	462.7	34.5	11.3	44.0	507	80.6	7.2	82	589
Alpine	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	-	7.1	0.2	2	0.6	5.7	1	3
Amador	2.1	7.1	2.5	3.6	1.3	1.0	17.7	-	7.1	2.5	21	2.3	5.7	5	26
Butte	9.3	33.6	14.9	23.9	12.8	6.6	101.2	-	8.2	12.3	114	15.5	6.4	21	135
Calaveras	1.6	5.3	3.0	4.4	2.0	1.8	18.1	0.4	7.1	2.6	21	2.5	5.7	5	26
Colusa	3.2	4.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.9	11.7	0.3	7.1	1.7	14	1.6	5.7	3	17
Contra Costa	29.4	63.9	65.5	80.5	26.2	19.8	285.3	13.2	8.2	36.4	322	21.2	6.8	51	373
Del Norte	2.3	5.7	2.4	4.6	2.6	1.8	19.3	0.1	7.1	2.7	23	3.0	5.7	5	28
El Dorado	6.9	16.6	11.5	15.5	4.7	6.3	61.5	1.2	8.2	7.6	70	5.1	6.4	12	82
Fresno	37.8	167.9	64.2	92.9	27.9	26.6	417.3	16.2	8.2	52.9	471	27.5	6.8	74	545
Glenn	3.8	3.3	1.1	3.2	1.4	1.1	13.7	0.2	7.1	2.0	16	1.2	5.7	4	20
Humboldt	7.2	27.6	9.0	13.4	7.0	3.7	67.9	-	8.2	8.3	77	2.0	6.4	13	90
Imperial	22.4	32.1	9.5	25.8	5.3	5.1	100.3	4.0	8.2	12.7	114	21.3	6.4	22	136
Inyo	3.8	3.9	1.1	2.4	0.8	0.6	12.6	-	7.1	1.8	15	3.0	5.7	4	19
Kern	39.1	172.8	42.7	92.6	29.2	23.2	399.6	15.0	8.2	50.6	451	49.5	6.8	74	525
Kings	9.9	34.7	6.3	15.9	4.2	5.2	76.2	2.0	8.2	9.5	86	4.6	6.4	15	101
Lake	2.2	14.1	5.5	8.0	3.3	1.7	34.9	-	8.2	4.3	40	1.7	6.4	7	47
Lassen	2.6	6.2	2.5	4.2	1.2	1.0	17.6	-	7.1	2.5	21	2.0	5.7	5	26
Los Angeles	391.4	1,102.9	978.1	803.5	256.7	364.0	3,896.7	259.0	11.3	367.8	4,265	471.0	7.2	656	4,921
Madera	5.3	26.7	8.9	18.5	4.2	5.5	69.2	4.0	8.2	8.9	79	5.6	6.4	14	93
Marin	15.5	16.7	17.3	15.8	7.2	2.8	75.4	3.0	8.2	9.6	85	4.7	6.4	14	99
Mariposa	0.9	3.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	7.6	-	7.1	1.1	9	3.6	5.7	3	12
Mendocino	5.2	19.2	7.3	9.9	4.0	4.4	50.1	1.0	8.2	6.2	57	3.4	6.4	10	67
Merced	16.1	34.6	13.5	26.6	7.3	8.0	106.2	8.0	8.2	13.9	121	13.3	6.4	21	142
Modoc	0.6	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.4	6.0	-	7.1	0.8	7	2.0	5.7	2	9
Mono	2.4	3.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	8.5	0.5	7.1	1.3	10	1.8	5.7	3	13
Monterey	18.4	57.1	21.1	31.1	8.4	8.5	144.6	8.0	8.2	18.6	164	13.3	6.8	27	191
Napa	6.3	18.6	8.5	11.8	4.7	3.3	53.2	3.0	8.2	6.9	61	6.3	6.4	11	72
Nevada	7.0	11.9	6.0	7.7	3.2	1.5	37.3	0.3	8.2	4.6	42	8.4	6.4	8	50
Orange	99.2	304.5	244.8	226.8	60.1	41.5	976.8	65.8	11.3	92.3	1,070	170.3	7.2	172	1,242
Placer	12.4	36.6	25.1	29.8	8.8	11.2	123.9	1.0	8.2	15.2	140	7.0	6.4	23	163
Plumas	1.0	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.0	0.6	8.8	0.1	7.1	1.2	11	1.1	5.7	3	14
Riverside	79.0	251.1	170.3	229.7	47.2	67.6	844.8	33.5	11.3	77.7	923	127.2	7.2	146	1,069
Sacramento	49.2	168.2	128.5	143.8	47.4	28.4	565.4	26.5	11.3	52.4	618	59.6	7.2	94	712
San Benito	1.8	6.8	3.5	4.2	1.1	1.1	18.4	-	7.1	2.6	21	1.3	5.7	4	25
San Bernardino	62.9	339.4	174.5	227.1	54.7	62.9	921.4	39.6	11.3	85.0	1,007	81.6	7.2	151	1,158
San Diego	117.5	269.0	240.9	252.0	55.3	38.4	973.1	42.3	11.3	89.9	1,063	109.6	7.2	163	1,226
San Francisco	52.9	49.4	98.9	52.5	32.5	17.0	303.2	25.3	11.3	29.1	333	46.3	7.2	53	386
San Joaquin	24.7	112.7	46.4	61.0	23.0	15.9	283.7	6.9	8.2	35.4	320	11.8	6.8	49	369
San Luis Obispo	13.5	49.6	14.5	18.2	9.9	6.0	111.8	4.5	8.2	14.2	126	8.5	6.4	21	147
San Mateo	36.7	62.5	31.7	44.0	13.2	21.5	209.6	13.3	8.2	27.2	237	19.3	6.8	38	275
Santa Barbara	28.8	59.1	24.8	27.5	10.6	9.4	160.2	8.9	8.2	20.6	181	27.7	6.8	31	212
Santa Clara	48.4	150.7	98.3	107.7	36.7	16.2	458.0	26.4	11.3	42.9	501	37.4	7.2	75	576
Santa Cruz	16.7	34.2	14.0	19.4	4.8	6.1	95.2	7.3	8.2	12.5	108	21.6	6.4	21	129
Shasta	11.3	45.9	12.5	20.6	7.8	7.0	105.0	-	8.2	12.8	118	51.9	6.4	27	145
Sierra	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.5	-	7.1	0.2	2	1.1	5.7	1	3
Siskiyou	5.7	7.5	2.8	5.3	1.9	1.5	24.6	0.2	8.2	3.0	28	4.1	6.4	5	33
Solano	17.4	47.4	30.2	44.5	14.8	6.8	161.2	2.5	8.2	20.0	182	7.5	6.8	28	210
Sonoma	22.6	55.4	28.5	35.3	17.0	6.9	165.6	8.5	8.2	21.2	187	22.5	6.8	31	218
Stanislaus	16.9	83.0	29.5	54.8	19.4	9.1	212.7	4.0	8.2	26.4	240	11.6	6.8	38	278
Sutter	5.2	16.9	6.6	10.9	4.5	2.2	46.4	1.5	8.2	5.8	53	8.7	6.4	10	63
Tehama	5.3	16.7	4.8	8.4	2.6	2.7	40.5	1.3	8.2	5.1	46	3.3	6.4	8	54
Trinity	0.7	3.5	1.1	2.1	0.8	0.9	9.1	-	7.1	1.3	11	5.0	5.7	3	14
Tulare	22.6	73.3	25.2	39.8	11.5	15.5	187.8	6.0	8.2	23.6	212	22.9	6.8	35	247
Tuolumne	2.5	11.3	3.5	6.2	2.3	2.9	28.8	0.3	8.2	3.5	33	2.0	6.4	6	39
Ventura	33.5	71.8	52.1	64.4	25.3	21.1	268.3	6.8	8.2	33.5	302	76.1	6.8	56	358
Yolo	9.9	30.6	9.8	15.5	5.0	5.3	76.1	1.0	8.2	9.4	86	12.0	6.4	16	102
Yuba	4.3	14.8	4.8	9.1	3.0	4.1	40.2	-	8.2	4.9	46	3.8	6.4	8	54
Statewide	1,525.3	4,394.3	2,951.0	3,187.7	983.5	953.5	13,995.4	707.0		1,463.2	15,490	1,740.8		2,488.0	17,978

*Reported on FY 14-15 Schedule 7A; non-RAS staff include categories such as SJOs, Enhanced Collections Staff, and Interpreters

2016-17 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	1.28	1.42
1	Alpine	100%	0%	No	0.86	0.86	0.86
1	Amador	34%	66%	Yes	0.96	1.00	1.00
2	Butte	88%	12%	No	0.91	0.89	0.91
1	Calaveras	92%	8%	No	0.90	0.92	0.90
1	Colusa	96%	4%	No	0.72	0.90	0.72
3	Contra Costa	96%	4%	No	1.25	1.12	1.25
1	Del Norte	33%	68%	Yes	0.61	0.77	0.77
2	El Dorado	96%	4%	No	1.01	1.06	1.01
3	Fresno	70%	30%	No	0.97	1.04	0.97
1	Glenn	96%	4%	No	0.68	0.80	0.68
2	Humboldt	83%	17%	No	0.78	0.92	0.78
2	Imperial	50%	50%	No	0.79	0.86	0.79
1	Inyo	72%	28%	No	0.84	0.89	0.84
3	Kern	61%	39%	No	1.05	1.00	1.05
2	Kings	33%	67%	Yes	0.86	0.88	0.88
2	Lake	96%	4%	No	0.75	0.82	0.75
1	Lassen	20%	80%	Yes	0.67	0.80	0.80
4	Los Angeles	92%	8%	No	1.36	1.26	1.36
2	Madera	40%	60%	Yes	0.83	0.94	0.94
2	Marin	67%	33%	No	1.29	1.14	1.29
1	Mariposa	93%	7%	No	0.81	0.93	0.81
2	Mendocino	84%	16%	No	0.82	0.84	0.82
2	Merced	100%	0%	No	0.89	0.89	0.89
1	Modoc	88%	12%	No	0.57	0.84	0.57
1	Mono	93%	7%	No	1.10	1.00	1.10
3	Monterey	62%	38%	No	1.19	1.06	1.19
2	Napa	80%	20%	No	1.22	1.02	1.22
2	Nevada	91%	9%	No	0.98	0.92	0.98
4	Orange	91%	9%	No	1.30	1.19	1.30
2	Placer	95%	5%	No	1.19	1.03	1.19
1	Plumas	94%	6%	No	0.70	0.75	0.70
4	Riverside	80%	20%	No	1.10	0.98	1.10
4	Sacramento	15%	85%	Yes	1.21	1.28	1.28
1	San Benito	100%	0%	No	0.97	0.97	0.97
4	San Bernardino	82%	18%	No	1.06	1.09	1.06
4	San Diego	85%	15%	No	1.18	1.15	1.18
4	San Francisco	53%	47%	No	1.70	1.60	1.70
3	San Joaquin	69%	31%	No	1.09	1.07	1.09
2	San Luis Obispo	57%	43%	No	1.06	1.09	1.06
3	San Mateo	95%	5%	No	1.44	1.16	1.44
3	Santa Barbara	93%	7%	No	1.19	1.08	1.19
4	Santa Clara	94%	6%	No	1.44	1.19	1.44
2	Santa Cruz	90%	10%	No	1.14	0.93	1.14
2	Shasta	63%	37%	No	0.87	0.94	0.87
1	Sierra	100%	0%	No	0.62	0.62	0.62
2	Siskiyou	84%	16%	No	0.70	0.74	0.70
3	Solano	61%	39%	No	1.18	1.08	1.18
3	Sonoma	89%	11%	No	1.13	1.08	1.13
3	Stanislaus	96%	4%	No	1.01	0.96	1.01
2	Sutter	95%	5%	No	0.96	0.95	0.96
2	Tehama	95%	5%	No	0.79	0.88	0.79
1	Trinity	93%	7%	No	0.65	0.79	0.65
3	Tulare	93%	7%	No	0.84	0.89	0.84
2	Tuolumne	52%	48%	No	0.81	0.88	0.81
3	Ventura	91%	9%	No	1.22	1.10	1.22
2	Yolo	82%	18%	No	1.04	1.29	1.04
2	Yuba	46%	54%	Yes	0.94	1.17	1.17

FY 2016-17 FTE Allotment Factor

Cluster	Court	BLS Factor	FTE Dollar Factor Applied (Current -- \$58,336*BLS)	FTE Need	Eligible for FTE Floor ?	Has FTE Need <50 AND FTE Dollar Factor is Less Than Median of \$45,655?	Final FTE Dollar Factor
		A	B	C	D	E	F
4	Alameda	1.42	\$ 83,109	589			\$ 83,109
1	Alpine	0.86	\$ 50,203	3	Yes		\$ 50,203
1	Amador	1.00	\$ 58,358	26	Yes		\$ 58,358
2	Butte	0.91	\$ 52,893	135			\$ 52,893
1	Calaveras	0.90	\$ 52,234	26	Yes		\$ 52,234
1	Colusa	0.72	\$ 42,192	17	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
3	Contra Costa	1.25	\$ 72,956	373			\$ 72,956
1	Del Norte	0.77	\$ 44,756	28	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
2	El Dorado	1.01	\$ 58,915	82			\$ 58,915
3	Fresno	0.97	\$ 56,850	545			\$ 56,850
1	Glenn	0.68	\$ 39,704	20	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
2	Humboldt	0.78	\$ 45,347	90			\$ 45,347
2	Imperial	0.79	\$ 46,236	136			\$ 46,236
1	Inyo	0.84	\$ 48,879	19	Yes		\$ 48,879
3	Kern	1.05	\$ 61,492	525			\$ 61,492
2	Kings	0.88	\$ 51,626	101			\$ 51,626
2	Lake	0.75	\$ 43,825	47	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
1	Lassen	0.80	\$ 46,554	26	Yes		\$ 46,554
4	Los Angeles	1.36	\$ 79,343	4,921			\$ 79,343
2	Madera	0.94	\$ 54,774	93			\$ 54,774
2	Marin	1.29	\$ 74,991	99			\$ 74,991
1	Mariposa	0.81	\$ 46,966	12	Yes		\$ 46,966
2	Mendocino	0.82	\$ 47,610	67			\$ 47,610
2	Merced	0.89	\$ 52,114	142			\$ 52,114
1	Modoc	0.57	\$ 33,342	9	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
1	Mono	1.10	\$ 63,881	13	Yes		\$ 63,881
3	Monterey	1.19	\$ 69,463	191			\$ 69,463
2	Napa	1.22	\$ 70,946	72			\$ 70,946
2	Nevada	0.98	\$ 57,143	50			\$ 57,143
4	Orange	1.30	\$ 75,621	1,242			\$ 75,621
2	Placer	1.19	\$ 69,510	163			\$ 69,510
1	Plumas	0.70	\$ 40,697	14	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
4	Riverside	1.10	\$ 63,888	1,069			\$ 63,888
4	Sacramento	1.28	\$ 74,705	712			\$ 74,705
1	San Benito	0.97	\$ 56,466	25	Yes		\$ 56,466
4	San Bernardino	1.06	\$ 61,985	1,158			\$ 61,985
4	San Diego	1.18	\$ 68,673	1,226			\$ 68,673
4	San Francisco	1.70	\$ 99,406	386			\$ 99,406
3	San Joaquin	1.09	\$ 63,750	369			\$ 63,750
2	San Luis Obispo	1.06	\$ 62,103	147			\$ 62,103
3	San Mateo	1.44	\$ 83,836	275			\$ 83,836
3	Santa Barbara	1.19	\$ 69,471	212			\$ 69,471
4	Santa Clara	1.44	\$ 83,822	576			\$ 83,822
2	Santa Cruz	1.14	\$ 66,612	129			\$ 66,612
2	Shasta	0.87	\$ 50,744	145			\$ 50,744
1	Sierra	0.62	\$ 36,283	3	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
2	Siskiyou	0.70	\$ 40,823	33	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
3	Solano	1.18	\$ 68,845	210			\$ 68,845
3	Sonoma	1.13	\$ 65,792	218			\$ 65,792
3	Stanislaus	1.01	\$ 59,037	278			\$ 59,037
2	Sutter	0.96	\$ 55,879	63			\$ 55,879
2	Tehama	0.79	\$ 46,205	54			\$ 46,205
1	Trinity	0.65	\$ 38,150	14	Yes	Yes	\$ 45,655
3	Tulare	0.84	\$ 49,180	247			\$ 49,180
2	Tuolumne	0.81	\$ 47,414	39	Yes		\$ 47,414
3	Ventura	1.22	\$ 71,024	358			\$ 71,024
2	Yolo	1.04	\$ 60,941	102			\$ 60,941
2	Yuba	1.17	\$ 68,070	54			\$ 68,070

WAFM Post BLS FTE Allotment: Median
\$ 45,655

Cluster	Court	(Historical) Funding Subject to Reallocation A	Court's Share of Current Historical Funding vs. FY 16-17 WAFM Funding Need		Re-allocation Ratio D = C / B	Reallocation of 40%			New Reallocation of \$214.2M		
			Share of Historical Funding Subject to Reallocation Using WAFM B	Share of Total WAFM Funding Need (FY 16-17) C		40 Percent of Funding Subject to Reallocation E = 40% * Col. A	Reallocation Using WAFM Proportion F = \$576.2M * Col. C	Net G = E + F	Allocation of \$214.2 Million Using 16-17 WAFM H = \$214.2M*C	Original Share of \$214.2 Million of Historical Allocation To Be Reallocated I = -\$214.2M*B	Net J = H + I
4	Alameda	69,586,867	4.83%	3.68%	76.3%	(27,834,747)	21,231,233	(6,603,514)	7,892,690	(10,347,540)	(2,454,850)
1	Alpine	552,142	0.04%	0.02%	45.0%	(220,857)	99,333	(121,523)	36,927	(82,103)	(45,176)
1	Amador	2,080,491	0.14%	0.12%	86.1%	(832,197)	716,688	(115,509)	266,428	(309,368)	(42,940)
2	Butte	7,287,810	0.51%	0.56%	110.6%	(2,915,124)	3,224,176	309,051	1,198,584	(1,083,695)	114,890
1	Calaveras	1,950,892	0.14%	0.12%	86.7%	(780,357)	676,751	(103,606)	251,582	(290,097)	(38,515)
1	Colusa	1,368,302	0.09%	0.08%	82.5%	(547,321)	451,653	(95,668)	167,902	(203,466)	(35,564)
3	Contra Costa	32,906,460	2.28%	2.18%	95.4%	(13,162,584)	12,563,677	(598,907)	4,670,535	(4,893,178)	(222,643)
1	Del Norte	2,202,321	0.15%	0.14%	89.1%	(880,928)	784,776	(96,152)	291,740	(327,484)	(35,745)
2	El Dorado	5,880,901	0.41%	0.37%	91.4%	(2,352,360)	2,149,808	(202,552)	799,189	(874,488)	(75,299)
3	Fresno	34,456,224	2.39%	2.91%	121.8%	(13,782,490)	16,782,794	3,000,304	6,238,987	(5,123,627)	1,115,360
1	Glenn	1,811,707	0.13%	0.08%	64.9%	(724,683)	470,332	(254,350)	174,846	(269,400)	(94,555)
2	Humboldt	5,005,941	0.35%	0.34%	98.9%	(2,002,376)	1,979,402	(22,975)	735,841	(744,381)	(8,541)
2	Imperial	6,294,286	0.44%	0.49%	111.1%	(2,517,714)	2,796,825	279,110	1,039,717	(935,958)	103,759
1	Inyo	1,722,461	0.12%	0.08%	69.6%	(688,984)	479,552	(209,432)	178,273	(256,129)	(77,856)
3	Kern	28,781,786	2.00%	2.98%	149.3%	(11,512,714)	17,191,435	5,678,721	6,390,899	(4,279,840)	2,111,059
2	Kings	4,765,510	0.33%	0.39%	117.6%	(1,906,204)	2,241,039	334,835	833,104	(708,629)	124,475
2	Lake	2,903,720	0.20%	0.17%	83.4%	(1,161,488)	968,623	(192,865)	360,085	(431,782)	(71,698)
1	Lassen	1,890,662	0.13%	0.11%	82.3%	(756,265)	622,753	(133,512)	231,508	(281,141)	(49,633)
4	Los Angeles	392,482,162	27.25%	29.81%	109.4%	(156,992,865)	171,763,652	14,770,787	63,852,971	(58,361,945)	5,491,026
2	Madera	5,953,244	0.41%	0.42%	101.9%	(2,381,297)	2,426,854	45,557	902,181	(885,245)	16,936
2	Marin	13,338,797	0.93%	0.56%	60.1%	(5,335,519)	3,205,504	(2,130,015)	1,191,643	(1,983,474)	(791,831)
1	Mariposa	920,593	0.06%	0.05%	81.4%	(368,237)	299,569	(68,668)	111,364	(136,892)	(25,527)
2	Mendocino	4,379,075	0.30%	0.28%	93.5%	(1,751,630)	1,637,875	(113,755)	608,879	(651,167)	(42,288)
2	Merced	9,033,368	0.63%	0.70%	112.4%	(3,613,347)	4,061,737	448,390	1,509,947	(1,343,258)	166,688
1	Modoc	890,668	0.06%	0.04%	58.4%	(356,267)	208,064	(148,203)	77,347	(132,442)	(55,094)
1	Mono	1,232,348	0.09%	0.08%	92.2%	(492,939)	454,321	(38,618)	168,893	(183,250)	(14,356)
3	Monterey	13,009,124	0.90%	0.96%	106.7%	(5,203,650)	5,553,102	349,452	2,064,360	(1,934,452)	129,908
2	Napa	6,088,978	0.42%	0.38%	90.8%	(2,435,591)	2,212,665	(222,926)	822,556	(905,429)	(82,872)
2	Nevada	3,817,225	0.26%	0.22%	84.6%	(1,526,890)	1,291,267	(235,623)	480,027	(567,620)	(87,593)
4	Orange	122,983,490	8.54%	7.17%	83.9%	(49,193,396)	41,289,735	(7,903,661)	15,349,419	(18,287,597)	(2,938,178)
2	Placer	11,114,142	0.77%	0.90%	116.4%	(4,445,657)	5,175,251	729,594	1,923,894	(1,652,669)	271,226
1	Plumas	1,441,037	0.10%	0.06%	56.7%	(576,415)	326,728	(249,686)	121,461	(214,282)	(92,821)
4	Riverside	57,140,417	3.97%	5.03%	126.7%	(22,856,167)	28,966,606	6,110,439	10,768,307	(8,496,758)	2,271,550
4	Sacramento	61,567,979	4.27%	4.20%	98.3%	(24,627,192)	24,207,620	(419,572)	8,999,159	(9,155,135)	(155,975)
1	San Benito	2,496,024	0.17%	0.12%	67.3%	(998,410)	672,427	(325,983)	249,974	(371,158)	(121,184)
4	San Bernardino	61,335,147	4.26%	5.48%	128.7%	(24,534,059)	31,569,770	7,035,711	11,736,031	(9,120,512)	2,615,519
4	San Diego	122,736,644	8.52%	6.91%	81.1%	(49,094,658)	39,823,241	(9,271,417)	14,804,251	(18,250,891)	(3,446,640)
4	San Francisco	52,988,157	3.68%	2.87%	77.9%	(21,195,263)	16,514,975	(4,680,288)	6,139,426	(7,879,318)	(1,739,892)
3	San Joaquin	23,639,320	1.64%	1.98%	120.4%	(9,455,728)	11,389,228	1,933,500	4,233,934	(3,515,158)	718,777
2	San Luis Obispo	10,604,942	0.74%	0.73%	99.8%	(4,241,977)	4,233,859	(8,117)	1,573,933	(1,576,951)	(3,018)
3	San Mateo	29,770,060	2.07%	1.80%	86.9%	(11,908,024)	10,346,116	(1,561,908)	3,846,159	(4,426,796)	(580,638)
3	Santa Barbara	18,365,326	1.27%	1.12%	88.2%	(7,346,130)	6,479,986	(866,144)	2,408,929	(2,730,917)	(321,988)
4	Santa Clara	74,267,457	5.16%	3.79%	73.6%	(29,706,983)	21,855,143	(7,851,840)	8,124,628	(11,043,542)	(2,918,914)
2	Santa Cruz	9,910,386	0.69%	0.66%	95.6%	(3,964,154)	3,790,643	(173,511)	1,409,168	(1,473,671)	(64,503)
2	Shasta	7,409,092	0.51%	0.56%	109.4%	(2,963,637)	3,242,379	278,742	1,205,351	(1,101,729)	103,622
1	Sierra	542,215	0.04%	0.01%	39.6%	(216,886)	85,961	(130,925)	31,956	(80,627)	(48,671)
2	Siskiyou	3,254,627	0.23%	0.13%	56.3%	(1,301,851)	733,426	(568,425)	272,650	(483,962)	(211,311)
3	Solano	15,704,185	1.09%	1.11%	101.9%	(6,281,674)	6,399,319	117,645	2,378,941	(2,335,206)	43,734
3	Sonoma	18,845,883	1.31%	1.24%	94.4%	(7,538,353)	7,117,814	(420,539)	2,646,040	(2,802,375)	(156,335)
3	Stanislaus	15,497,803	1.08%	1.33%	123.9%	(6,199,121)	7,681,239	1,482,118	2,855,493	(2,304,517)	550,976
2	Sutter	3,403,045	0.24%	0.29%	122.3%	(1,361,218)	1,664,880	303,662	618,917	(506,031)	112,886
2	Tehama	2,907,298	0.20%	0.22%	110.2%	(1,162,919)	1,282,034	119,115	476,595	(432,314)	44,281
1	Trinity	990,359	0.07%	0.06%	89.9%	(396,143)	356,000	(40,143)	132,343	(147,266)	(14,923)
3	Tulare	12,293,011	0.85%	1.04%	121.4%	(4,917,205)	5,967,774	1,050,570	2,218,514	(1,827,966)	390,548
2	Tuolumne	2,589,803	0.18%	0.15%	85.9%	(1,035,921)	889,557	(146,364)	330,692	(385,103)	(54,411)
3	Ventura	24,366,827	1.69%	1.94%	114.6%	(9,746,731)	11,165,862	1,419,131	4,150,898	(3,623,338)	527,561
2	Yolo	6,504,149	0.45%	0.50%	111.7%	(2,601,659)	2,905,582	303,923	1,080,147	(967,164)	112,983
2	Yuba	3,225,076	0.22%	0.26%	117.6%	(1,290,030)	1,516,571	226,541	563,784	(479,568)	84,216
	Statewide	1,440,487,965	100%	100%	100%	(576,195,186)	576,195,186	0	214,200,000	(214,200,000)	0

Cluster	Court	Reallocation of \$19.6M			Allocation of New Money		Reversal of 2015-16 WAFM Allocation		Estimated 2016-17 Net Total Adjustments to Allocation	Estimated 2016-17 Funding Floor Adjustment
		Allocation of \$19.6 Million Using 16-17 WAFM	Original Share of \$19.6 Million of Historical Allocation To Be Reallocated	Net	Allocation of \$214.2 Million Using 16-17 WAFM	Allocation of \$19.6 Million Using 16-17 WAFM	30% Reallocation	\$214.2M Reallocation		
		K = \$19.6M * C	L = -\$19.6M * B	M = K + L	N = \$214.2M * C	O = \$20.0M * C	P	Q		
4	Alameda	721,767	(946,257)	(224,490)	7,892,690	721,767	5,312,625	(5,080,972)	(436,743)	(16,517)
1	Alpine	3,377	(7,508)	(4,131)	36,927	3,377	96,855	13,913	(19,759)	35,931
1	Amador	24,364	(28,291)	(3,927)	266,428	24,364	120,523	(189,891)	59,048	(532)
2	Butte	109,608	(99,101)	10,506	1,198,584	109,608	(142,440)	(1,224,900)	375,299	(2,180)
1	Calaveras	23,007	(26,529)	(3,522)	251,582	23,007	91,996	(198,898)	22,043	(507)
1	Colusa	15,354	(18,606)	(3,252)	167,902	15,354	69,029	(135,036)	(17,236)	160,044
3	Contra Costa	427,109	(447,469)	(20,360)	4,670,535	427,109	(85,464)	(4,977,901)	(807,633)	(8,738)
1	Del Norte	26,679	(29,948)	(3,269)	291,740	26,679	113,802	(214,669)	82,386	(587)
2	El Dorado	73,084	(79,970)	(6,886)	799,189	73,084	126,637	(748,948)	(34,774)	(1,520)
3	Fresno	570,540	(468,543)	101,997	6,238,987	570,540	(1,478,040)	(6,588,854)	2,960,295	(11,030)
1	Glenn	15,989	(24,636)	(8,647)	174,846	15,989	171,551	(99,336)	(94,502)	63,519
2	Humboldt	67,291	(68,072)	(781)	735,841	67,291	74,090	(670,933)	173,992	(1,388)
2	Imperial	95,080	(85,591)	9,488	1,039,717	95,080	(209,145)	(1,143,290)	174,720	(1,872)
1	Inyo	16,303	(23,422)	(7,120)	178,273	16,303	160,206	(97,312)	(36,939)	(436)
3	Kern	584,432	(391,381)	193,051	6,390,899	584,432	(3,840,861)	(8,087,404)	3,029,898	(10,404)
2	Kings	76,185	(64,802)	11,383	833,104	76,185	(161,378)	(868,609)	349,995	(1,427)
2	Lake	32,929	(39,485)	(6,557)	360,085	32,929	203,496	(230,050)	95,340	(721)
1	Lassen	21,171	(25,710)	(4,539)	231,508	21,171	96,064	(185,910)	(24,851)	(458)
4	Los Angeles	5,839,196	(5,337,055)	502,141	63,852,971	5,839,196	(12,632,140)	(70,884,573)	6,939,407	(115,500)
2	Madera	82,502	(80,953)	1,549	902,181	82,502	28,357	(857,134)	219,947	(1,711)
2	Marin	108,973	(181,384)	(72,411)	1,191,643	108,973	1,585,917	(411,306)	(519,030)	(2,806)
1	Mariposa	10,184	(12,518)	(2,334)	111,364	10,184	43,404	(93,864)	(25,442)	(262)
2	Mendocino	55,680	(59,548)	(3,867)	608,879	55,680	142,662	(509,742)	137,568	(1,208)
2	Merced	138,081	(122,838)	15,243	1,509,947	138,081	(355,481)	(1,695,658)	227,209	(2,697)
1	Modoc	7,073	(12,111)	(5,038)	77,347	7,073	100,682	(32,632)	(55,866)	(206)
1	Mono	15,445	(16,758)	(1,313)	168,893	15,445	43,710	(139,919)	33,841	107,760
3	Monterey	188,781	(176,901)	11,880	2,064,360	188,781	(123,480)	(2,056,862)	564,039	(3,808)
2	Napa	75,221	(82,799)	(7,578)	822,556	75,221	244,003	(663,541)	164,861	(1,587)
2	Nevada	43,897	(51,907)	(8,010)	480,027	43,897	144,374	(424,497)	(87,424)	(980)
4	Orange	1,403,666	(1,672,355)	(268,689)	15,349,419	1,403,666	5,420,018	(12,914,566)	(1,851,991)	(31,299)
2	Placer	175,935	(151,132)	24,803	1,923,894	175,935	(464,614)	(2,113,255)	547,583	(3,419)
1	Plumas	11,107	(19,596)	(8,488)	121,461	11,107	196,406	(19,579)	(41,600)	4,938
4	Riverside	984,735	(777,007)	207,728	10,768,307	984,735	(4,830,980)	(13,285,857)	2,225,921	(18,537)
4	Sacramento	822,951	(837,214)	(14,264)	8,999,159	822,951	(73,424)	(9,227,922)	(69,047)	(16,579)
1	San Benito	22,859	(33,941)	(11,082)	249,974	22,859	226,932	(146,193)	(104,676)	(551)
4	San Bernardino	1,073,231	(834,048)	239,183	11,736,031	1,073,231	(5,590,597)	(14,662,644)	2,446,434	(20,474)
4	San Diego	1,353,812	(1,668,999)	(315,187)	14,804,251	1,353,812	6,112,788	(12,191,097)	(2,953,490)	(30,342)
4	San Francisco	561,435	(720,544)	(159,109)	6,139,426	561,435	3,719,901	(4,191,666)	(350,192)	(13,130)
3	San Joaquin	387,183	(321,452)	65,730	4,233,934	387,183	(1,030,029)	(4,536,258)	1,772,837	(7,450)
2	San Luis Obispo	143,932	(144,208)	(276)	1,573,933	143,932	(67,386)	(1,643,753)	(4,685)	(2,902)
3	San Mateo	351,722	(404,820)	(53,098)	3,846,159	351,722	1,129,811	(3,306,780)	(174,732)	(7,682)
3	Santa Barbara	220,291	(249,736)	(29,445)	2,408,929	220,291	877,409	(1,861,115)	427,936	(4,669)
4	Santa Clara	742,977	(1,009,904)	(266,927)	8,124,628	742,977	6,552,502	(4,547,845)	(165,418)	(17,232)
2	Santa Cruz	128,865	(134,764)	(5,899)	1,409,168	128,865	173,978	(1,301,201)	166,897	(2,614)
2	Shasta	110,226	(100,750)	9,476	1,205,351	110,226	(129,040)	(1,229,650)	348,727	(2,276)
1	Sierra	2,922	(7,373)	(4,451)	31,956	2,922	95,802	14,345	(39,021)	28,370
2	Siskiyou	24,933	(44,257)	(19,324)	272,650	24,933	413,021	(74,522)	(162,978)	(672)
3	Solano	217,548	(213,549)	3,999	2,378,941	217,548	(219,515)	(2,552,818)	(10,465)	(4,488)
3	Sonoma	241,974	(256,270)	(14,296)	2,646,040	241,974	48,404	(2,754,391)	(409,145)	(5,158)
3	Stanislaus	261,128	(210,742)	50,385	2,855,493	261,128	(1,076,173)	(3,371,361)	752,566	(4,784)
2	Sutter	56,598	(46,275)	10,323	618,917	56,598	(160,832)	(665,470)	276,084	(1,076)
2	Tehama	43,583	(39,534)	4,049	476,595	43,583	(40,393)	(472,357)	174,873	(866)
1	Trinity	12,102	(13,467)	(1,365)	132,343	12,102	62,740	(85,069)	65,685	(308)
3	Tulare	202,878	(167,163)	35,715	2,218,514	202,878	(480,938)	(2,304,735)	1,112,551	(3,937)
2	Tuolumne	30,241	(35,217)	(4,976)	330,692	30,241	151,947	(234,473)	72,658	(664)
3	Ventura	379,589	(331,345)	48,244	4,150,898	379,589	(908,509)	(4,523,970)	1,092,944	(7,430)
2	Yolo	98,777	(88,445)	10,332	1,080,147	98,777	(117,442)	(1,083,588)	405,133	(1,944)
2	Yuba	51,557	(43,855)	7,701	563,784	51,557	66,662	(413,484)	586,977	(1,000)
	Statewide	19,588,058	(19,588,058)	0	214,200,000	19,588,058	(0)	(214,200,000)	19,588,058	(0)

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.

Summary of Changes from 2015–2016 to 2016-2017 Total WAFM Funding Need

Description	Change in Variable				Change in WAFM Estimated Need				
	2015-16 Amount	2016-17 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 / \$2.380B)
Total Funding Need	\$ 2,380,284,755	\$ 2,350,120,506	\$ (30,164,249)	-1.3%	(5,324,808)	(23,963,127)	(743,437)	(30,164,249)	-1.3%
RAS FTE Need Adjustment	18,603	17,978	(625)	-3.4%	(44,569,827)	(25,512,196)	(12,763,590)	(82,845,614)	-3.5%
RAS-Related Salary Adjustment	\$ 56,871	\$ 58,336	\$ 1,465	2.6%	31,847,912	11,377,481		43,225,393	1.8%
OE&E per FTE Adjustment	\$27,928 / \$20,287	\$29,621 / \$20,941	\$1,693 / \$654	6.1% / 3.2%			12,020,154	12,020,154	0.5%
Benefits Adjustment	\$ 742,216,937	\$ 730,675,209	\$ (11,541,729)	-1.6%		(11,541,729)		(11,541,729)	-0.5%
BLS Salary Adjustment	\$ 1,273,617,330	\$ 1,281,014,437	7,397,107	0.6%	7,397,107	1,713,318		9,110,425	0.4%
AB 1058 Funding Adjustment	40,129,299	40,262,178	132,878	0.3%				(132,878)	0.0%

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Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	(Historical) WAFM Funding Subject to Reallocation	% of Statewide Historical WAFM Funding	WAFM Funding Need								
				15-16 Total WAFM Funding Need	% of 15-16 Statewide WAFM Funding Need	15-16 Re-allocation Ratio	WAFM Funding Need	% of Statewide WAFM Funding Need	Re-allocation Ratio	Change in WAFM Funding Need	% Change in WAFM Funding Need	Change in % of Statewide WAFM Funding Need
				Update	Update Label	Update Label						
A	B	C	D	E = (D / B)	F	G	H = (G / B)	I = (F - C)	J = (I / C)	K = (G / D) -100%		
4	Alameda	69,586,867	4.8%	85,724,209	3.6%	74.6%	86,595,580	3.7%	76.3%	871,371	1.0%	2.3%
1	Alpine	552,142	0.0%	378,883	0.0%	41.5%	405,149	0.0%	45.0%	26,267	6.9%	8.3%
1	Amador	2,080,491	0.1%	2,773,992	0.1%	80.7%	2,923,146	0.1%	86.1%	149,154	5.4%	6.7%
2	Butte	7,287,810	0.5%	12,827,059	0.5%	106.5%	13,150,407	0.6%	110.6%	323,348	2.5%	3.8%
1	Calaveras	1,950,892	0.1%	2,716,963	0.1%	84.3%	2,760,256	0.1%	86.7%	43,294	1.6%	2.9%
1	Colusa	1,368,302	0.1%	1,880,790	0.1%	83.2%	1,842,151	0.1%	82.5%	(38,638)	-2.1%	-0.8%
3	Contra Costa	32,906,460	2.3%	54,845,890	2.3%	100.9%	51,243,320	2.2%	95.4%	(3,602,569)	-6.6%	-5.4%
1	Del Norte	2,202,321	0.2%	3,012,322	0.1%	82.8%	3,200,856	0.1%	89.1%	188,534	6.3%	7.6%
2	El Dorado	5,880,901	0.4%	9,020,166	0.4%	92.8%	8,768,398	0.4%	91.4%	(251,768)	-2.8%	-1.5%
3	Fresno	34,456,224	2.4%	65,077,123	2.7%	114.3%	68,451,784	2.9%	121.8%	3,374,661	5.2%	6.5%
1	Glenn	1,811,707	0.1%	2,048,781	0.1%	68.4%	1,918,339	0.1%	64.9%	(130,442)	-6.4%	-5.2%
2	Humboldt	5,005,941	0.3%	7,863,801	0.3%	95.1%	8,073,363	0.3%	98.9%	209,561	2.7%	4.0%
2	Imperial	6,294,286	0.4%	11,552,757	0.5%	111.1%	11,407,375	0.5%	111.1%	(145,381)	-1.3%	0.0%
1	Inyo	1,722,461	0.1%	1,963,799	0.1%	69.0%	1,955,945	0.1%	69.6%	(7,855)	-0.4%	0.9%
3	Kern	28,781,786	2.0%	68,715,131	2.9%	144.5%	70,118,504	3.0%	149.3%	1,403,372	2.0%	3.4%
2	Kings	4,765,510	0.3%	8,763,482	0.4%	111.3%	9,140,499	0.4%	117.6%	377,017	4.3%	5.6%
2	Lake	2,903,720	0.2%	3,677,284	0.2%	76.6%	3,950,710	0.2%	83.4%	273,426	7.4%	8.8%
1	Lassen	1,890,662	0.1%	2,595,035	0.1%	83.1%	2,540,016	0.1%	82.3%	(55,019)	-2.1%	-0.9%
4	Los Angeles	392,482,162	27.2%	718,122,121	30.2%	110.7%	700,570,381	29.8%	109.4%	(17,551,740)	-2.4%	-1.2%
2	Madera	5,953,244	0.4%	9,681,041	0.4%	98.4%	9,898,382	0.4%	101.9%	217,341	2.2%	3.6%
2	Marin	13,338,797	0.9%	13,305,924	0.6%	60.4%	13,074,251	0.6%	60.1%	(231,673)	-1.7%	-0.5%
1	Mariposa	920,593	0.1%	1,282,132	0.1%	84.3%	1,221,848	0.1%	81.4%	(60,284)	-4.7%	-3.5%
2	Mendocino	4,379,075	0.3%	6,450,265	0.3%	89.1%	6,680,383	0.3%	93.5%	230,118	3.6%	4.9%
2	Merced	9,033,368	0.6%	16,884,889	0.7%	113.1%	16,566,558	0.7%	112.4%	(318,331)	-1.9%	-0.6%
1	Modoc	890,668	0.1%	917,190	0.0%	62.3%	848,627	0.0%	58.4%	(68,563)	-7.5%	-6.3%
1	Mono	1,232,348	0.1%	1,795,596	0.1%	88.2%	1,853,033	0.1%	92.2%	57,437	3.2%	4.5%
3	Monterey	13,009,124	0.9%	22,176,616	0.9%	103.2%	22,649,370	1.0%	106.7%	472,754	2.1%	3.4%
2	Napa	6,088,978	0.4%	8,717,542	0.4%	86.6%	9,024,771	0.4%	90.8%	307,229	3.5%	4.9%
2	Nevada	3,817,225	0.3%	5,512,421	0.2%	87.4%	5,266,676	0.2%	84.6%	(245,745)	-4.5%	-3.2%
4	Orange	122,983,490	8.5%	173,366,093	7.3%	85.3%	168,407,955	7.2%	83.9%	(4,958,138)	-2.9%	-1.6%
2	Placer	11,114,142	0.8%	20,924,301	0.9%	113.9%	21,108,235	0.9%	116.4%	183,934	0.9%	2.2%
1	Plumas	1,441,037	0.1%	1,299,380	0.1%	54.6%	1,332,623	0.1%	56.7%	33,244	2.6%	3.9%
4	Riverside	57,140,417	4.0%	121,029,006	5.1%	128.2%	118,145,753	5.0%	126.7%	(2,883,253)	-2.4%	-1.1%
4	Sacramento	61,567,979	4.3%	102,140,312	4.3%	100.4%	98,735,335	4.2%	98.3%	(3,404,977)	-3.3%	-2.1%
1	San Benito	2,496,024	0.2%	2,874,516	0.1%	69.7%	2,742,618	0.1%	67.3%	(131,897)	-4.6%	-3.4%
4	San Bernardino	61,335,147	4.3%	132,144,453	5.6%	130.4%	128,763,249	5.5%	128.7%	(3,381,204)	-2.6%	-1.3%
4	San Diego	122,736,644	8.5%	169,142,391	7.1%	83.4%	162,426,582	6.9%	81.1%	(6,715,809)	-4.0%	-2.7%
4	San Francisco	52,988,157	3.7%	67,069,047	2.8%	76.6%	67,359,435	2.9%	77.9%	290,388	0.4%	1.7%
3	San Joaquin	23,639,320	1.6%	44,735,436	1.9%	114.5%	46,453,108	2.0%	120.4%	1,717,673	3.8%	5.2%
2	San Luis Obispo	10,604,942	0.7%	17,894,938	0.8%	102.1%	17,268,592	0.7%	99.8%	(626,347)	-3.5%	-2.3%
3	San Mateo	29,770,060	2.1%	42,969,454	1.8%	87.3%	42,198,583	1.8%	86.9%	(770,871)	-1.8%	-0.5%
3	Santa Barbara	18,365,326	1.3%	25,514,338	1.1%	84.1%	26,429,843	1.1%	88.2%	915,505	3.6%	4.9%
4	Santa Clara	74,267,457	5.2%	86,629,182	3.6%	70.6%	89,140,315	3.8%	73.6%	2,511,134	2.9%	4.2%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	(Historical) WAFM Funding Subject to Reallocation	% of Statewide Historical WAFM Funding	WAFM Funding Need								
				15-16 Total WAFM Funding Need	% of 15-16 Statewide WAFM Funding Need	15-16 Re-allocation Ratio	WAFM Funding Need	% of Statewide WAFM Funding Need	Re-allocation Ratio	Change in WAFM Funding Need	% Change in WAFM Funding Need	Change in % of Statewide WAFM Funding Need
				Update	Update Label	Update Label						
A	B	C	D	E = (D / B)	F	G	H = (G / B)	I = (F - C)	J = (I / C)	K = (G / D) -100%		
2	Santa Cruz	9,910,386	0.7%	15,417,797	0.6%	94.1%	15,460,851	0.7%	95.6%	43,054	0.3%	1.6%
2	Shasta	7,409,092	0.5%	12,953,657	0.5%	105.8%	13,224,651	0.6%	109.4%	270,994	2.1%	3.4%
1	Sierra	542,215	0.0%	368,280	0.0%	41.1%	350,609	0.0%	39.6%	(17,671)	-4.8%	-3.6%
2	Siskiyou	3,254,627	0.2%	3,103,058	0.1%	57.7%	2,991,415	0.1%	56.3%	(111,642)	-3.6%	-2.4%
3	Solano	15,704,185	1.1%	27,158,939	1.1%	104.7%	26,100,828	1.1%	101.9%	(1,058,111)	-3.9%	-2.7%
3	Sonoma	18,845,883	1.3%	30,874,621	1.3%	99.1%	29,031,343	1.2%	94.4%	(1,843,278)	-6.0%	-4.8%
3	Stanislaus	15,497,803	1.1%	31,536,429	1.3%	123.1%	31,329,380	1.3%	123.9%	(207,050)	-0.7%	0.6%
2	Sutter	3,403,045	0.2%	6,509,119	0.3%	115.8%	6,790,525	0.3%	122.3%	281,407	4.3%	5.7%
2	Tehama	2,907,298	0.2%	5,026,551	0.2%	104.6%	5,229,016	0.2%	110.2%	202,466	4.0%	5.4%
1	Trinity	990,359	0.1%	1,290,907	0.1%	78.9%	1,452,014	0.1%	89.9%	161,107	12.5%	13.9%
3	Tulare	12,293,011	0.9%	22,962,196	1.0%	113.0%	24,340,690	1.0%	121.4%	1,378,494	6.0%	7.4%
2	Tuolumne	2,589,803	0.2%	3,442,496	0.1%	80.4%	3,628,227	0.2%	85.9%	185,730	5.4%	6.7%
3	Ventura	24,366,827	1.7%	45,268,238	1.9%	112.4%	45,542,069	1.9%	114.6%	273,831	0.6%	1.9%
2	Yolo	6,504,149	0.5%	11,394,431	0.5%	106.0%	11,850,964	0.5%	111.7%	456,533	4.0%	5.3%
2	Yuba	3,225,076	0.2%	4,961,988	0.2%	93.1%	6,185,620	0.3%	117.6%	1,223,632	24.7%	26.3%
	Statewide	1,440,487,965	100.0%	2,380,284,755	100.0%		2,350,120,506	100.0%		(30,164,249)	-1.3%	

Court % Changes in Relative WAFM Funding Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Relative decrease of <-5%	13% (2)	0% (0)	8% (1)	0% (0)	5% (3)
Relative change within +/- 5%	60% (9)	68% (15)	67% (8)	100% (9)	71% (41)
Relative increase of >5%	27% (4)	32% (7)	25% (3)	0% (0)	24% (14)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in Relative WAFM Funding Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	13.9%	26.3%	7.4%	4.2%	26.3%
Median	0.9%	3.7%	2.6%	-1.2%	2.0%
Low	-6.3%	-3.2%	-5.4%	-2.7%	-6.3%

Court % Changes in WAFM Funding Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Decrease in Need of <-5%	13% (2)	0% (0)	17% (2)	0% (0)	7% (4)
Need change within +/-5%	60% (9)	86% (19)	67% (8)	100% (9)	78% (45)
Increase in Need of >5%	27% (4)	14% (3)	17% (2)	0% (0)	16% (9)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in WAFM Funding Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	12.5%	24.7%	6.0%	2.9%	24.7%
Median	-0.4%	2.4%	1.3%	-2.4%	0.7%
Low	-7.5%	-4.5%	-6.6%	-4.0%	-7.5%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	RAS FTE Need							Average WAFM Related Salary (7A)
		15-16 RAS FTE Need	% of 15-16 Statewide RAS FTE Need	RAS FTE Need	% of Statewide RAS FTE Need	Change in RAS FTE Need	% Change in RAS FTE Need	% Change in % of Statewide RAS FTE Need	
		Update	Update Label						
		L	M	N	O	P = (N - L)	Q = (P / L)	R = (O/M) -100%	
4	Alameda	601	3.2%	589	3.3%	(12)	-2.0%	1.4%	72,581
1	Alpine	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	3.5%	53,871
1	Amador	26	0.1%	26	0.1%	-	0.0%	3.5%	49,700
2	Butte	134	0.7%	135	0.8%	1	0.7%	4.2%	47,163
1	Calaveras	27	0.1%	26	0.1%	(1)	-3.7%	-0.4%	54,346
1	Colusa	18	0.1%	17	0.1%	(1)	-5.6%	-2.3%	44,146
3	Contra Costa	381	2.0%	373	2.1%	(8)	-2.1%	1.3%	70,018
1	Del Norte	29	0.2%	28	0.2%	(1)	-3.4%	-0.1%	64,434
2	El Dorado	87	0.5%	82	0.5%	(5)	-5.7%	-2.5%	59,477
3	Fresno	533	2.9%	545	3.0%	12	2.3%	5.8%	55,100
1	Glenn	22	0.1%	20	0.1%	(2)	-9.1%	-5.9%	55,844
2	Humboldt	91	0.5%	90	0.5%	(1)	-1.1%	2.3%	44,742
2	Imperial	138	0.7%	136	0.8%	(2)	-1.4%	2.0%	45,733
1	Inyo	20	0.1%	19	0.1%	(1)	-5.0%	-1.7%	53,086
3	Kern	535	2.9%	525	2.9%	(10)	-1.9%	1.5%	56,163
2	Kings	99	0.5%	101	0.6%	2	2.0%	5.6%	49,552
2	Lake	46	0.2%	47	0.3%	1	2.2%	5.7%	51,234
1	Lassen	28	0.2%	26	0.1%	(2)	-7.1%	-3.9%	52,172
4	Los Angeles	5,202	28.0%	4,921	27.4%	(281)	-5.4%	-2.1%	64,836
2	Madera	96	0.5%	93	0.5%	(3)	-3.1%	0.2%	49,526
2	Marin	106	0.6%	99	0.6%	(7)	-6.6%	-3.4%	68,012
1	Mariposa	13	0.1%	12	0.1%	(1)	-7.7%	-4.5%	47,970
2	Mendocino	66	0.4%	67	0.4%	1	1.5%	5.0%	51,652
2	Merced	150	0.8%	142	0.8%	(8)	-5.3%	-2.0%	47,333
1	Modoc	10	0.1%	9	0.1%	(1)	-10.0%	-6.9%	58,001
1	Mono	13	0.1%	13	0.1%	-	0.0%	3.5%	55,706
3	Monterey	193	1.0%	191	1.1%	(2)	-1.0%	2.4%	60,462
2	Napa	72	0.4%	72	0.4%	-	0.0%	3.5%	70,361
2	Nevada	54	0.3%	50	0.3%	(4)	-7.4%	-4.2%	60,847
4	Orange	1,311	7.0%	1,242	6.9%	(69)	-5.3%	-2.0%	69,363
2	Placer	168	0.9%	163	0.9%	(5)	-3.0%	0.4%	65,251
1	Plumas	14	0.1%	14	0.1%	-	0.0%	3.5%	58,157
4	Riverside	1,100	5.9%	1,069	5.9%	(31)	-2.8%	0.6%	66,214
4	Sacramento	729	3.9%	712	4.0%	(17)	-2.3%	1.1%	68,653
1	San Benito	27	0.1%	25	0.1%	(2)	-7.4%	-4.2%	55,761
4	San Bernardino	1,201	6.5%	1,158	6.4%	(43)	-3.6%	-0.2%	59,555
4	San Diego	1,277	6.9%	1,226	6.8%	(51)	-4.0%	-0.7%	67,512
4	San Francisco	390	2.1%	386	2.1%	(4)	-1.0%	2.4%	90,802
3	San Joaquin	369	2.0%	369	2.1%	-	0.0%	3.5%	60,670
2	San Luis Obispo	154	0.8%	147	0.8%	(7)	-4.5%	-1.2%	60,550
3	San Mateo	280	1.5%	275	1.5%	(5)	-1.8%	1.6%	73,803
3	Santa Barbara	215	1.2%	212	1.2%	(3)	-1.4%	2.0%	64,969
4	Santa Clara	582	3.1%	576	3.2%	(6)	-1.0%	2.4%	77,860

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	RAS FTE Need							Average WAFM Related Salary (7A)
		15-16 RAS FTE Need	% of 15-16 Statewide RAS FTE Need	RAS FTE Need	% of Statewide RAS FTE Need	Change in RAS FTE Need	% Change in RAS FTE Need	% Change in % of Statewide RAS FTE Need	
		L	M	N	O	P = (N - L)	Q = (P / L)	R =(O/M) -100%	
		Update	Update Label						
2	Santa Cruz	132	0.7%	129	0.7%	(3)	-2.3%	1.1%	65,517
2	Shasta	148	0.8%	145	0.8%	(3)	-2.0%	1.4%	53,637
1	Sierra	3	0.0%	3	0.0%	-	0.0%	3.5%	41,792
2	Siskiyou	35	0.2%	33	0.2%	(2)	-5.7%	-2.4%	52,825
3	Solano	222	1.2%	210	1.2%	(12)	-5.4%	-2.1%	62,280
3	Sonoma	231	1.2%	218	1.2%	(13)	-5.6%	-2.3%	69,240
3	Stanislaus	287	1.5%	278	1.5%	(9)	-3.1%	0.2%	54,062
2	Sutter	62	0.3%	63	0.4%	1	1.6%	5.1%	49,498
2	Tehama	54	0.3%	54	0.3%	-	0.0%	3.5%	52,561
1	Trinity	13	0.1%	14	0.1%	1	7.7%	11.4%	56,130
3	Tulare	244	1.3%	247	1.4%	3	1.2%	4.7%	49,082
2	Tuolumne	38	0.2%	39	0.2%	1	2.6%	6.2%	50,780
3	Ventura	367	2.0%	358	2.0%	(9)	-2.5%	0.9%	65,352
2	Yolo	103	0.6%	102	0.6%	(1)	-1.0%	2.5%	47,773
2	Yuba	54	0.3%	54	0.3%	-	0.0%	3.5%	59,767
	Statewide	18,603	100.0%	17,978	100.0%	(625)	-3.4%		58,336
									64,995

Court % Changes in Relative RAS FTE Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Relative decrease of <-5%	13% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	3% (2)
Relative change within +/- 5%	80% (12)	77% (17)	92% (11)	100% (9)	84% (49)
Relative increase of >5%	7% (1)	23% (5)	8% (1)	0% (0)	12% (7)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in Relative RAS FTE Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	11.4%	6.2%	5.8%	2.4%	11.4%
Median	-0.4%	2.2%	1.6%	0.6%	1.3%
Low	-6.9%	-4.2%	-2.3%	-2.1%	-6.9%

Court % Changes in RAS FTE Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Decrease in Need of <-5%	40% (6)	23% (5)	17% (2)	22% (2)	26% (15)
Need change within +/-5%	53% (8)	77% (17)	83% (10)	78% (7)	72% (42)
Increase in Need of >5%	7% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (1)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in RAS FTE Need by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	7.7%	2.6%	2.3%	-1.0%	7.7%
Median	-3.7%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-2.8%	-2.1%
Low	-10.0%	-7.4%	-5.6%	-5.4%	-10.0%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	FTE Allotment Factor										
		15-16 FTE Allotment Factor (Floor at bottom)	Eligible for FTE Floor?	Qualifies for FTE Floor Adjustment?	% of 15-16 Statewide FTE Allotment Factor	FTE Allotment Factor (Floor at bottom)	Eligible for FTE Floor?	Qualifies for FTE Floor Adjustment?	% of Statewide FTE Allotment Factor	Change in FTE Allotment Factor	% Change in FTE Allotment Factor	% Change in % of Statewide FTE Allotment Factor
		Update	Update	Update	Update Label				Z	AA = (W - S)	AB = (AA / S)	AC = (Z/V) - 100%
		S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA = (W - S)	AB = (AA / S)	AC = (Z/V) - 100%
4	Alameda	80,846			142.2%	83,109			142.5%	2,264	2.8%	0.2%
1	Alpine	47,133	Yes		82.9%	50,203	Yes		86.1%	3,071	6.5%	3.8%
1	Amador	56,823	Yes		99.9%	58,358	Yes		100.0%	1,536	2.7%	0.1%
2	Butte	51,678			90.9%	52,893			90.7%	1,215	2.4%	-0.2%
1	Calaveras	50,419	Yes		88.7%	52,234	Yes		89.5%	1,815	3.6%	1.0%
1	Colusa	40,314	Yes	Yes	70.9%	42,192	Yes	Yes	72.3%	1,878	4.7%	2.0%
3	Contra Costa	71,248			125.3%	72,956			125.1%	1,707	2.4%	-0.2%
1	Del Norte	43,919	Yes	Yes	77.2%	44,756	Yes	Yes	76.7%	836	1.9%	-0.7%
2	El Dorado	56,637			99.6%	58,915			101.0%	2,278	4.0%	1.4%
3	Fresno	56,230			98.9%	56,850			97.5%	621	1.1%	-1.4%
1	Glenn	39,020	Yes	Yes	68.6%	39,704	Yes	Yes	68.1%	684	1.8%	-0.8%
2	Humboldt	43,884			77.2%	45,347			77.7%	1,463	3.3%	0.7%
2	Imperial	44,514			78.3%	46,236			79.3%	1,722	3.9%	1.3%
1	Inyo	47,341	Yes		83.2%	48,879	Yes		83.8%	1,538	3.2%	0.7%
3	Kern	59,987			105.5%	61,492			105.4%	1,504	2.5%	-0.1%
2	Kings	50,065			88.0%	51,626			88.5%	1,561	3.1%	0.5%
2	Lake	42,777	Yes	Yes	75.2%	43,825	Yes	Yes	75.1%	1,048	2.4%	-0.1%
1	Lassen	45,699	Yes		80.4%	46,554	Yes		79.8%	855	1.9%	-0.7%
4	Los Angeles	76,237			134.1%	79,343			136.0%	3,106	4.1%	1.5%
2	Madera	53,131			93.4%	54,774			93.9%	1,642	3.1%	0.5%
2	Marin	72,718			127.9%	74,991			128.6%	2,273	3.1%	0.5%
1	Mariposa	44,282	Yes		77.9%	46,966	Yes		80.5%	2,684	6.1%	3.4%
2	Mendocino	47,422			83.4%	47,610			81.6%	188	0.4%	-2.1%
2	Merced	51,026			89.7%	52,114			89.3%	1,088	2.1%	-0.4%
1	Modoc	34,148	Yes	Yes	60.0%	33,342	Yes	Yes	57.2%	(806)	-2.4%	-4.8%
1	Mono	65,349	Yes		114.9%	63,881	Yes		109.5%	(1,468)	-2.2%	-4.7%
3	Monterey	67,922			119.4%	69,463			119.1%	1,542	2.3%	-0.3%
2	Napa	69,423			122.1%	70,946			121.6%	1,523	2.2%	-0.4%
2	Nevada	55,103			96.9%	57,143			98.0%	2,040	3.7%	1.1%
4	Orange	73,981			130.1%	75,621			129.6%	1,640	2.2%	-0.4%
2	Placer	66,636			117.2%	69,510			119.2%	2,874	4.3%	1.7%
1	Plumas	39,816	Yes	Yes	70.0%	40,697	Yes	Yes	69.8%	881	2.2%	-0.4%
4	Riverside	61,391			107.9%	63,888			109.5%	2,497	4.1%	1.5%
4	Sacramento	72,898			128.2%	74,705			128.1%	1,807	2.5%	-0.1%
1	San Benito	55,942	Yes		98.4%	56,466	Yes		96.8%	523	0.9%	-1.6%
4	San Bernardino	60,128			105.7%	61,985			106.3%	1,857	3.1%	0.5%
4	San Diego	66,792			117.4%	68,673			117.7%	1,881	2.8%	0.2%
4	San Francisco	95,571			168.1%	99,406			170.4%	3,834	4.0%	1.4%
3	San Joaquin	62,716			110.3%	63,750			109.3%	1,034	1.6%	-0.9%
2	San Luis Obispo	60,964			107.2%	62,103			106.5%	1,140	1.9%	-0.7%
3	San Mateo	82,160			144.5%	83,836			143.7%	1,676	2.0%	-0.5%
3	Santa Barbara	66,307			116.6%	69,471			119.1%	3,163	4.8%	2.1%
4	Santa Clara	81,920			144.0%	83,822			143.7%	1,901	2.3%	-0.2%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

		FTE Allotment Factor										
Cluster	County	15-16 FTE Allotment Factor (Floor at bottom)	Eligible for FTE Floor?	Qualifies for FTE Floor Adjustment?	% of 15-16 Statewide FTE Allotment Factor	FTE Allotment Factor (Floor at bottom)	Eligible for FTE Floor?	Qualifies for FTE Floor Adjustment?	% of Statewide FTE Allotment Factor	Change in FTE Allotment Factor	% Change in FTE Allotment Factor	% Change in % of Statewide FTE Allotment Factor
		Update	Update	Update	Update Label							
		S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA = (W - S)	AB = (AA / S)	AC = (Z/V) - 100%
2	Santa Cruz	65,585			115.3%	66,612			114.2%	1,027	1.6%	-1.0%
2	Shasta	48,587			85.4%	50,744			87.0%	2,157	4.4%	1.8%
1	Sierra	41,587	Yes	Yes	73.1%	36,283	Yes	Yes	62.2%	(5,304)	-12.8%	-14.9%
2	Siskiyou	39,497	Yes	Yes	69.4%	40,823	Yes	Yes	70.0%	1,326	3.4%	0.8%
3	Solano	68,411			120.3%	68,845			118.0%	434	0.6%	-1.9%
3	Sonoma	66,317			116.6%	65,792			112.8%	(525)	-0.8%	-3.3%
3	Stanislaus	57,804			101.6%	59,037			101.2%	1,234	2.1%	-0.4%
2	Sutter	54,267			95.4%	55,879			95.8%	1,613	3.0%	0.4%
2	Tehama	45,390			79.8%	46,205			79.2%	815	1.8%	-0.8%
1	Trinity	37,191	Yes	Yes	65.4%	38,150	Yes	Yes	65.4%	958	2.6%	0.0%
3	Tulare	46,919			82.5%	49,180			84.3%	2,261	4.8%	2.2%
2	Tuolumne	46,997	Yes		82.6%	47,414	Yes		81.3%	417	0.9%	-1.6%
3	Ventura	69,095			121.5%	71,024			121.7%	1,929	2.8%	0.2%
2	Yolo	58,328			102.6%	60,941			104.5%	2,613	4.5%	1.9%
2	Yuba	52,812			92.9%	68,070			116.7%	15,258	28.9%	25.7%
	Statewide	56,871	18	9	100.0%	58,336	18	9	100.0%	1,465	2.6%	
		44,101	15	7	77.5%	45,655	15	7	78.3%	1,554	3.5%	

Court % Changes in % of Statewide FTE Allotment Factor by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Decrease in % of statewide of <-5%	7% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (1)
% of statewide change within +/-5%	93% (14)	95% (21)	100% (12)	100% (9)	97% (56)
Increase in % of statewide of >5%	0% (0)	5% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	2% (1)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in % of Statewide FTE Allotment Factor by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	6.5%	28.9%	4.8%	4.1%	25.7%
Median	-0.4%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.0%
Low	-12.8%	0.4%	-0.8%	2.2%	-14.9%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

		Average % and \$ per FTE for Salary-Driven and Non-Salary-Driven Benefits											
Cluster	County	15-16 Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 10)	15-16 Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 10)	15-16 Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 90)	15-16 Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 90)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 10)	Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 10)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 90)	Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 90)	Change in Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Program 10)	Change in Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 10)	Change in Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 90)	Change in Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 90)
		Update	Update	Update	Update								
		AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL =(AH/AD) -100%	AM =(AI/AE) -100%	AN =(AJ/AF) -100%	AO =(AK/AG) -100%
4	Alameda	36.68%	14,096	35.56%	14,147	37.66%	13,709	38.09%	13,774	2.67%	-2.74%	7.11%	-2.64%
1	Alpine	18.49%	23,750	18.49%	23,750	19.83%	23,503	23.63%	23,503	7.27%	-1.04%	27.82%	-1.04%
1	Amador	25.72%	8,841	25.03%	10,239	26.25%	10,466	26.25%	10,066	2.05%	18.38%	4.84%	-1.68%
2	Butte	26.08%	12,252	26.08%	11,728	26.75%	11,194	26.61%	11,187	2.57%	-8.63%	2.02%	-4.61%
1	Calaveras	21.59%	14,270	21.59%	17,439	21.43%	16,073	21.90%	19,884	-0.75%	12.63%	1.41%	14.02%
1	Colusa	39.81%	15,596	40.66%	16,353	38.81%	15,976	39.56%	16,706	-2.53%	2.44%	-2.71%	2.16%
3	Contra Costa	54.18%	15,741	54.16%	18,402	42.06%	15,193	42.08%	16,690	-22.37%	-3.49%	-22.29%	-9.30%
1	Del Norte	20.15%	24,226	20.15%	25,578	23.49%	29,601	23.50%	30,787	16.60%	22.19%	16.60%	20.37%
2	El Dorado	21.53%	17,051	21.53%	16,480	23.18%	16,189	23.17%	14,883	7.65%	-5.06%	7.65%	-9.69%
3	Fresno	68.65%	9,720	69.03%	9,193	68.83%	11,217	69.64%	10,872	0.27%	15.40%	0.89%	18.26%
1	Glenn	30.63%	13,960	34.54%	16,761	28.64%	12,924	32.32%	21,730	-6.50%	-7.42%	-6.42%	29.65%
2	Humboldt	30.40%	9,188	30.40%	10,056	31.27%	9,598	31.28%	10,419	2.89%	4.47%	2.89%	3.61%
2	Imperial	32.80%	4,926	34.24%	5,799	28.01%	4,359	28.92%	5,927	-14.62%	-11.52%	-15.56%	2.21%
1	Inyo	27.18%	13,930	22.81%	12,607	25.81%	15,115	22.15%	16,006	-5.01%	8.51%	-2.91%	26.96%
3	Kern	55.95%	16,476	55.95%	16,476	59.93%	16,118	59.89%	16,118	7.11%	-2.18%	7.04%	-2.18%
2	Kings	21.05%	8,921	24.58%	9,831	20.81%	9,188	20.81%	10,637	-1.14%	2.99%	-15.34%	8.20%
2	Lake	20.74%	7,723	20.74%	7,804	22.13%	8,593	22.13%	10,383	6.68%	11.26%	6.68%	33.05%
1	Lassen	20.02%	10,523	20.33%	11,354	22.28%	11,181	22.28%	11,354	11.30%	6.25%	9.60%	0.00%
4	Los Angeles	25.65%	22,765	34.68%	19,875	23.90%	23,878	33.97%	20,883	-6.82%	4.89%	-2.06%	5.07%
2	Madera	31.16%	12,584	31.16%	12,582	30.73%	15,511	30.73%	15,504	-1.38%	23.26%	-1.38%	23.22%
2	Marin	28.17%	12,709	26.75%	12,709	31.17%	13,632	29.17%	13,632	10.64%	7.26%	9.05%	7.26%
1	Mariposa	36.33%	10,026	37.13%	15,237	31.92%	10,309	29.78%	15,416	-12.13%	2.83%	-19.79%	1.17%
2	Mendocino	44.88%	9,420	47.25%	9,480	47.58%	9,589	46.39%	10,446	6.01%	1.79%	-1.80%	10.19%
2	Merced	59.03%	14,835	60.00%	14,848	59.83%	14,059	63.42%	15,029	1.35%	-5.23%	5.70%	1.22%
1	Modoc	25.50%	12,586	25.50%	12,586	25.18%	12,649	25.18%	12,649	-1.25%	0.50%	-1.25%	0.50%
1	Mono	34.46%	19,657	36.41%	21,622	37.49%	24,532	37.49%	23,785	8.81%	24.81%	2.98%	10.00%
3	Monterey	19.33%	14,545	19.37%	16,507	20.60%	15,383	20.37%	17,602	6.60%	5.76%	5.21%	6.64%
2	Napa	17.84%	19,706	18.42%	21,372	19.00%	20,876	19.15%	22,496	6.48%	5.94%	3.96%	5.26%
2	Nevada	36.20%	12,328	37.54%	12,649	36.84%	12,525	38.27%	11,200	1.77%	1.60%	1.95%	-11.45%
4	Orange	38.12%	11,036	38.41%	12,150	37.58%	11,870	37.31%	13,209	-1.40%	7.57%	-2.86%	8.72%
2	Placer	29.11%	19,829	29.12%	19,829	30.61%	19,323	30.61%	19,323	5.14%	-2.55%	5.14%	-2.55%
1	Plumas	28.61%	13,693	28.19%	17,914	25.89%	14,139	25.89%	19,320	-9.51%	3.26%	-8.17%	7.85%
4	Riverside	32.54%	9,553	32.34%	10,577	26.30%	10,013	26.44%	11,294	-19.19%	4.81%	-18.24%	6.79%
4	Sacramento	40.28%	19,032	41.20%	18,924	37.00%	16,888	37.99%	17,181	-8.15%	-11.27%	-7.79%	-9.21%
1	San Benito	23.30%	12,269	23.30%	16,695	25.68%	12,321	25.68%	16,948	10.20%	0.42%	10.20%	1.52%
4	San Bernardino	37.93%	8,332	40.66%	9,879	32.97%	9,364	36.75%	11,201	-13.07%	12.38%	-9.61%	13.39%
4	San Diego	56.79%	9,016	56.86%	9,929	50.34%	10,112	48.61%	11,054	-11.36%	12.16%	-14.51%	11.33%
4	San Francisco	32.34%	27,582	31.86%	27,568	28.38%	28,568	27.82%	28,552	-12.27%	3.57%	-12.67%	3.57%
3	San Joaquin	42.58%	13,107	44.41%	8,836	45.54%	13,763	47.40%	9,437	6.94%	5.01%	6.72%	6.80%
2	San Luis Obispo	41.54%	10,221	50.94%	10,374	40.28%	10,554	44.96%	10,697	-3.03%	3.26%	-11.74%	3.11%
3	San Mateo	42.73%	17,464	42.77%	14,572	39.38%	17,127	40.90%	14,301	-7.85%	-1.93%	-4.35%	-1.86%
3	Santa Barbara	39.48%	6,744	42.21%	7,575	40.22%	7,270	42.08%	7,755	1.88%	7.79%	-0.30%	2.38%
4	Santa Clara	30.93%	23,911	30.78%	25,168	31.98%	26,098	31.47%	27,572	3.39%	9.15%	2.23%	9.55%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Average % and \$ per FTE for Salary-Driven and Non-Salary-Driven Benefits													
Cluster	County	15-16 Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 10)	15-16 Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 10)	15-16 Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 90)	15-16 Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 90)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 10)	Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 10)	Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 90)	Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 90)	Change in Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Program 10)	Change in Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 10)	Change in Average % of Salary-Driven Benefits (Prog. 90)	Change in Average Non-Salary-Driven Benefits per FTE (Prog. 90)
		Update	Update	Update	Update								
		AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL =(AH/AD) -100%	AM =(AI/AE) -100%	AN =(AJ/AF) -100%	AO =(AK/AG) -100%
2	Santa Cruz	22.70%	16,282	22.71%	17,588	24.69%	16,073	24.65%	16,880	8.76%	-1.29%	8.54%	-4.02%
2	Shasta	22.20%	9,970	23.86%	12,482	23.39%	9,789	25.37%	12,360	5.37%	-1.81%	6.31%	-0.98%
1	Sierra	37.51%	17,520	37.50%	17,520	32.01%	16,500	32.01%	16,500	-14.65%	-5.82%	-14.65%	-5.82%
2	Siskiyou	28.21%	19,216	28.21%	17,008	29.90%	18,295	29.90%	16,782	6.01%	-4.79%	6.01%	-1.33%
3	Solano	32.29%	12,824	34.41%	14,711	32.58%	13,339	32.59%	17,537	0.90%	4.02%	-5.29%	19.21%
3	Sonoma	43.90%	19,989	43.82%	19,951	43.55%	19,772	43.65%	20,097	-0.79%	-1.09%	-0.39%	0.73%
3	Stanislaus	28.87%	17,882	29.38%	18,898	29.04%	18,521	28.85%	19,430	0.62%	3.57%	-1.80%	2.82%
2	Sutter	31.41%	14,487	32.02%	18,269	32.48%	14,094	33.47%	17,246	3.41%	-2.71%	4.51%	-5.60%
2	Tehama	22.92%	17,076	22.92%	16,571	23.97%	18,556	23.97%	18,680	4.58%	8.67%	4.58%	12.73%
1	Trinity	31.80%	13,849	36.06%	13,908	33.38%	13,614	38.04%	13,462	4.95%	-1.70%	5.48%	-3.21%
3	Tulare	21.95%	18,427	22.65%	19,889	20.65%	20,182	20.89%	20,743	-5.95%	9.52%	-7.76%	4.30%
2	Tuolumne	27.20%	13,781	28.18%	13,806	29.06%	13,812	30.11%	13,849	6.81%	0.23%	6.85%	0.31%
3	Ventura	37.50%	9,200	40.36%	11,251	38.20%	9,290	40.58%	11,636	1.86%	0.98%	0.54%	3.42%
2	Yolo	32.36%	12,077	39.94%	19,656	31.73%	14,013	33.91%	24,492	-1.94%	16.03%	-15.11%	24.61%
2	Yuba	17.41%	11,152	17.41%	12,656	19.05%	13,804	19.05%	14,916	9.47%	23.78%	9.47%	17.86%
	Statewide												

Court % Changes in Program 10 Salary-Driven Benefits by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Decrease in Benefits of <-10%	13% (2)	5% (1)	8% (1)	44% (4)	14% (8)
Benefits change within +/-10%	67% (10)	91% (20)	92% (11)	56% (5)	79% (46)
Increase in Benefits of >10%	20% (3)	5% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	7% (4)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in Program 10 Salary-Driven Benefits by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	3078700.0%	2449247.1%	2074341.0%	2855193.3%	16.6%
Median	-0.7%	4.9%	0.8%	-8.1%	1.8%
Low	1006620.0%	592683.3%	775491.7%	1105405.9%	-22.4%

Court % Changes in Program 10 Non-Salary-Driven Benefits by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
Decrease in Benefits of <-10%	0% (0)	5% (1)	0% (0)	11% (1)	3% (2)
Benefits change within +/-10%	73% (11)	77% (17)	92% (11)	67% (6)	78% (45)
Increase in Benefits of >10%	27% (4)	18% (4)	8% (1)	22% (2)	19% (11)
Total	15	22	12	9	58

Range of % Changes in Program 10 Non-Salary-Driven Benefits by Cluster

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Statewide
High	16.6%	10.6%	7.1%	3.4%	24.8%
Median	2.8%	1.7%	3.8%	4.9%	3.3%
Low	-14.7%	-14.6%	-22.4%	-19.2%	-11.5%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	Funding Floor Adjustment					
		15-16 Floor Eligible?	15-16 Floor Allocation Adjustment	% of 15-16 Statewide Floor Allocation Adjustment	Floor Eligible?	Floor Allocation Adjustment	% of Statewide RAS FTE Need
		Update	Update	Update Label			
		AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
4	Alameda		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Alpine	Yes	36,601	6.5%	Yes	36,601	7.2%
1	Amador		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Butte		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Calaveras		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Colusa	Yes	127,447	22.7%	Yes	127,447	25.2%
3	Contra Costa		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Del Norte		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	El Dorado		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	Fresno		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Glenn	Yes	69,935	12.5%	Yes	69,935	13.8%
2	Humboldt		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Imperial		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Inyo	Yes	3,850	0.7%	Yes	3,850	0.8%
3	Kern		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Kings		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Lake		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Lassen		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	Los Angeles		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Madera		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Marin		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Mariposa	Yes	54,687	9.8%		-	0.0%
2	Mendocino		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Merced		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Modoc		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Mono	Yes	126,524	22.6%	Yes	126,524	25.0%
3	Monterey		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Napa		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Nevada		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	Orange		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Placer		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Plumas		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	Riverside		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	Sacramento		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	San Benito		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	San Bernardino		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	San Diego		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	San Francisco		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	San Joaquin		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	San Luis Obispo		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	San Mateo		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	Santa Barbara		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
4	Santa Clara		-	0.0%		-	0.0%

Detail and Comparison of Changes in WAFM Need and Components by Court and Cluster

Cluster	County	Funding Floor Adjustment					
		15-16 Floor Eligible?	15-16 Floor Allocation Adjustment	% of 15-16 Statewide Floor Allocation Adjustment	Floor Eligible?	Floor Allocation Adjustment	% of Statewide RAS FTE Need
		Update	Update	Update Label			
		AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
2	Santa Cruz		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Shasta		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Sierra	Yes	38,053	6.8%	Yes	38,053	7.5%
2	Siskiyou		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	Solano		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	Sonoma		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	Stanislaus		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Sutter		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Tehama		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
1	Trinity	Yes	103,171	18.4%	Yes	103,171	20.4%
3	Tulare		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Tuolumne		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
3	Ventura		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Yolo		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
2	Yuba		-	0.0%		-	0.0%
	Statewide	8	560,269	100.0%	7	505,582	100.0%

FY 2016-2017 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor

	Total WAFM- Related Allocation for 2016-17 (Prior to implementing funding floor)	Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E
Alameda	71,312,691	N/A	-	4.12%	(16,517)
Alpine	714,069	750,000	35,931	0.00%	-
Amador	2,297,402	N/A	-	0.13%	(532)
Butte	9,411,313	N/A	-	0.54%	(2,180)
Calaveras	2,190,617	N/A	-	0.13%	(507)
Colusa	1,714,955	1,874,999	160,044	0.00%	-
Contra Costa	37,729,834	N/A	-	2.18%	(8,738)
Del Norte	2,534,040	N/A	-	0.15%	(587)
El Dorado	6,562,099	N/A	-	0.38%	(1,520)
Fresno	47,622,818	N/A	-	2.75%	(11,030)
Glenn	1,811,480	1,874,999	63,519	0.00%	-
Humboldt	5,994,093	N/A	-	0.35%	(1,388)
Imperial	8,083,871	N/A	-	0.47%	(1,872)
Inyo	1,881,511	N/A	-	0.11%	(436)
Kern	44,919,229	N/A	-	2.60%	(10,404)
Kings	6,161,824	N/A	-	0.36%	(1,427)
Lake	3,112,190	N/A	-	0.18%	(721)
Lassen	1,978,689	N/A	-	0.11%	(458)
Los Angeles	498,687,659	N/A	-	28.83%	(115,500)
Madera	7,389,203	N/A	-	0.43%	(1,711)
Marin	12,114,358	N/A	-	0.70%	(2,806)
Mariposa	1,130,914	N/A	-	0.07%	(262)
Mendocino	5,215,881	N/A	-	0.30%	(1,208)
Merced	11,646,113	N/A	-	0.67%	(2,697)
Modoc	888,539	N/A	-	0.05%	(206)
Mono	1,592,614	1,700,374	107,760	0.00%	-
Monterey	16,440,293	N/A	-	0.95%	(3,808)
Napa	6,851,268	N/A	-	0.40%	(1,587)
Nevada	4,229,557	N/A	-	0.24%	(980)
Orange	135,137,660	N/A	-	7.81%	(31,299)
Placer	14,763,447	N/A	-	0.85%	(3,419)
Plumas	1,245,061	1,250,000	4,938	0.00%	-
Riverside	80,034,287	N/A	-	4.63%	(18,537)
Sacramento	71,582,912	N/A	-	4.14%	(16,579)
San Benito	2,377,876	N/A	-	0.14%	(551)
San Bernardino	88,400,894	N/A	-	5.11%	(20,474)
San Diego	131,004,322	N/A	-	7.57%	(30,342)
San Francisco	56,689,451	N/A	-	3.28%	(13,130)
San Joaquin	32,167,556	N/A	-	1.86%	(7,450)
San Luis Obispo	12,529,229	N/A	-	0.72%	(2,902)
San Mateo	33,168,509	N/A	-	1.92%	(7,682)
Santa Barbara	20,159,350	N/A	-	1.17%	(4,669)
Santa Clara	74,402,032	N/A	-	4.30%	(17,232)
Santa Cruz	11,285,953	N/A	-	0.65%	(2,614)
Shasta	9,824,910	N/A	-	0.57%	(2,276)
Sierra	721,630	750,000	28,370	0.00%	-
Siskiyou	2,901,426	N/A	-	0.17%	(672)
Solano	19,376,109	N/A	-	1.12%	(4,488)
Sonoma	22,269,968	N/A	-	1.29%	(5,158)
Stanislaus	20,654,345	N/A	-	1.19%	(4,784)
Sutter	4,646,162	N/A	-	0.27%	(1,076)
Tehama	3,738,288	N/A	-	0.22%	(866)
Trinity	1,328,834	N/A	-	0.08%	(308)
Tulare	17,000,073	N/A	-	0.98%	(3,937)
Tuolumne	2,867,046	N/A	-	0.17%	(664)
Ventura	32,081,745	N/A	-	1.85%	(7,430)
Yolo	8,393,537	N/A	-	0.49%	(1,944)
Yuba	4,319,393	N/A	-	0.25%	(1,000)
Total	1,737,291,129	8,200,372	400,562	100.00%	(400,562)

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	86,595,580	3.68%	71,312,691	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Alpine	405,149	0.02%	714,069	750,000	Y	825,000	714,069	750,000
1	Amador	2,923,146	0.12%	2,297,402	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Butte	13,150,407	0.56%	9,411,313	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Calaveras	2,760,256	0.12%	2,190,617	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Colusa	1,842,151	0.08%	1,714,955	1,874,999	Y	1,876,231	1,714,955	1,874,999
3	Contra Costa	51,243,320	2.18%	37,729,834	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Del Norte	3,200,856	0.14%	2,534,040	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	El Dorado	8,768,398	0.37%	6,562,099	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Fresno	68,451,784	2.91%	47,622,818	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Glenn	1,918,339	0.08%	1,811,480	1,874,999	Y	2,062,499	1,811,480	1,874,999
2	Humboldt	8,073,363	0.34%	5,994,093	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Imperial	11,407,375	0.49%	8,083,871	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Inyo	1,955,945	0.08%	1,881,511	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Kern	70,118,504	2.98%	44,919,229	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Kings	9,140,499	0.39%	6,161,824	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Lake	3,950,710	0.17%	3,112,190	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Lassen	2,540,016	0.11%	1,978,689	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Los Angeles	700,570,381	29.81%	498,687,659	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Madera	9,898,382	0.42%	7,389,203	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Marin	13,074,251	0.56%	12,114,358	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Mariposa	1,221,848	0.05%	1,130,914	875,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Mendocino	6,680,383	0.28%	5,215,881	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Merced	16,566,558	0.70%	11,646,113	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Modoc	848,627	0.04%	888,539	875,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Mono	1,853,033	0.08%	1,592,614	1,874,999	Y	1,700,374	1,592,614	1,700,374
3	Monterey	22,649,370	0.96%	16,440,293	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Napa	9,024,771	0.38%	6,851,268	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Nevada	5,266,676	0.22%	4,229,557	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Orange	168,407,955	7.17%	135,137,660	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Placer	21,108,235	0.90%	14,763,447	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Plumas	1,332,623	0.06%	1,245,061	1,250,000	Y	1,399,087	1,245,061	1,250,000
4	Riverside	118,145,753	5.03%	80,034,287	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Sacramento	98,735,335	4.20%	71,582,912	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	San Benito	2,742,618	0.12%	2,377,876	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Bernardino	128,763,249	5.48%	88,400,894	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Diego	162,426,582	6.91%	131,004,322	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Francisco	67,359,435	2.87%	56,689,451	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Joaquin	46,453,108	1.98%	32,167,556	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	San Luis Obispo	17,268,592	0.73%	12,529,229	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Mateo	42,198,583	1.80%	33,168,509	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Santa Barbara	26,429,843	1.12%	20,159,350	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Santa Clara	89,140,315	3.79%	74,402,032	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Santa Cruz	15,460,851	0.66%	11,285,953	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Shasta	13,224,651	0.56%	9,824,910	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Sierra	350,609	0.01%	721,630	750,000	Y	825,000	721,630	750,000
2	Siskiyou	2,991,415	0.13%	2,901,426	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Solano	26,100,828	1.11%	19,376,109	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Sonoma	29,031,343	1.24%	22,269,968	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Stanislaus	31,329,380	1.33%	20,654,345	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Sutter	6,790,525	0.29%	4,646,162	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tehama	5,229,016	0.22%	3,738,288	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Trinity	1,452,014	0.06%	1,328,834	1,250,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Tulare	24,340,690	1.04%	17,000,073	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tuolumne	3,628,227	0.15%	2,867,046	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Ventura	45,542,069	1.94%	32,081,745	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yolo	11,850,964	0.50%	8,393,537	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yuba	6,185,620	0.26%	4,319,393	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Statewide	2,350,120,506	100.00%	1,737,291,129					8,200,372

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	75,540,885	(3,177,924)	(1,887,560)	101,575	424,792	104,612	-	562,020	558,169	72,226,569	(1,264,416)	70,962,153	(23,470)	70,938,683
Alpine	747,833	-	-	83	2,034	20	-	5,289	2,166	757,426	(44,027)	713,399	36,601	750,000
Amador	2,137,937	-	-	2,565	11,006	669	-	15,693	8,265	2,176,134	18,171	2,194,305	(726)	2,193,580
Butte	8,961,947	(467,145)	(311,297)	14,608	59,332	14,315	-	68,952	25,636	8,366,348	418,401	8,784,749	(2,905)	8,781,843
Calaveras	1,994,159	-	-	3,074	18,652	860	-	30,138	15,877	2,062,759	25,667	2,088,427	(691)	2,087,736
Colusa	1,535,071	-	-	1,447	13,708	340	-	10,604	5,551	1,566,722	11,496	1,578,218	127,447	1,705,664
Contra Costa	37,747,349	-	(1,685,860)	69,231	218,186	73,580	-	590,873	353,816	37,367,175	1,659,325	39,026,500	(12,908)	39,013,593
Del Norte	2,489,969	-	(107,954)	1,964	11,208	479	-	73,071	15,852	2,484,589	(92,520)	2,392,069	(791)	2,391,278
El Dorado	6,342,136	-	(153,647)	11,851	54,374	3,814	-	90,455	6,573	6,355,555	140,211	6,495,767	(2,148)	6,493,618
Fresno	39,657,551	-	(968,568)	60,497	181,080	63,218	-	1,581,245	320,250	40,895,273	3,407,730	44,303,003	(14,653)	44,288,350
Glenn	1,863,014	(9,779)	-	1,927	19,264	585	-	31,311	8,346	1,914,668	(109,604)	1,805,064	69,935	1,874,999
Humboldt	5,640,662	(167,800)	(149,979)	8,913	48,160	7,416	-	46,895	47,606	5,481,874	264,310	5,746,184	(1,900)	5,744,283
Imperial	7,642,037	(420,479)	(181,551)	11,204	67,678	9,382	-	95,925	70,967	7,295,164	485,034	7,780,197	(2,573)	7,777,624
Inyo	2,072,062	(186,658)	-	1,245	30,402	262	-	(7,122)	11,357	1,921,549	(50,400)	1,871,149	3,850	1,874,999
Kern	37,287,444	(65,567)	(1,422,291)	52,450	277,328	56,950	-	(217,620)	191,349	36,160,043	4,739,894	40,899,938	(13,527)	40,886,410
Kings	6,001,692	(421,918)	(249,197)	9,935	57,026	8,643	-	29,342	7,680	5,443,203	331,857	5,775,061	(1,910)	5,773,151
Lake	3,209,021	(196,493)	(39,664)	4,311	20,328	1,378	-	33,201	1,110	3,033,193	(50,322)	2,982,871	(987)	2,981,884
Lassen	2,267,714	(293,836)	-	2,384	20,156	503	-	6,803	1,935	2,005,659	(18,996)	1,986,663	(657)	1,986,006
Los Angeles	487,249,816	(14,294,467)	(23,016,456)	689,065	3,144,530	928,908	(502,040)	7,896,395	4,197,807	466,293,558	26,818,347	493,111,905	(163,090)	492,948,814
Madera	6,733,060	(381,406)	-	9,711	52,502	2,614	-	223,020	15,775	6,655,277	267,872	6,923,150	(2,290)	6,920,860
Marin	12,957,597	(9,625)	(60,946)	17,038	114,766	16,496	-	(78,894)	124,378	13,080,809	(715,208)	12,365,601	(4,090)	12,361,512
Mariposa	1,071,772	-	-	1,225	3,904	278	-	4,769	1,235	1,083,184	15,835	1,099,019	54,687	1,153,706
Mendocino	4,868,909	(299,349)	(17,140)	6,083	30,068	5,075	-	56,174	81,587	4,731,407	126,710	4,858,116	(1,607)	4,856,510
Merced	10,689,301	-	(394,105)	16,595	55,652	13,556	-	161,921	107,600	10,650,520	590,591	11,241,111	(3,718)	11,237,393
Modoc	932,090	(789)	-	662	6,134	299	-	9,491	1,229	949,116	(15,665)	933,451	(309)	933,142
Mono	1,423,941	(24,156)	-	914	12,446	199	-	10,568	3,928	1,427,840	(8,570)	1,419,270	126,524	1,545,794
Monterey	15,549,243	(870,000)	(348,606)	28,573	183,464	23,029	-	205,587	91,745	14,863,034	630,401	15,493,436	(5,124)	15,488,311
Napa	6,892,819	(295,552)	(355,081)	9,042	30,550	2,855	-	(3,237)	63,045	6,344,442	224,679	6,569,121	(2,173)	6,566,948
Nevada	4,782,934	(433,431)	(311,388)	6,730	49,946	5,623	-	79,983	41,729	4,222,127	(7,657)	4,214,470	(1,394)	4,213,076
Orange	134,038,401	(2,733,776)	(4,120,954)	206,630	923,882	248,771	(216,241)	3,449,769	2,006,818	133,803,300	2,324,353	136,127,653	(45,022)	136,082,631
Placer	13,559,968	-	(919,283)	21,287	77,378	24,387	-	84,431	98,675	12,946,843	974,682	13,921,525	(4,604)	13,916,921
Plumas	1,372,630	-	-	1,442	9,206	356	-	2,474	973	1,387,081	(114,763)	1,272,318	(421)	1,271,898
Riverside	72,996,304	(1,931,520)	(2,343,035)	131,371	532,226	56,789	-	(650,572)	569,988	69,361,550	6,856,320	76,217,870	(25,208)	76,192,662
Sacramento	70,854,133	(1,864,424)	(1,962,507)	93,189	340,254	165,020	-	332,406	796,927	68,754,997	3,657,752	72,412,749	(23,950)	72,388,799
San Benito	2,492,824	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,124	-	21,556	5,843	2,539,923	(91,160)	2,448,763	(810)	2,447,953
San Bernardino	80,594,456	(3,269,446)	(2,998,333)	133,960	435,474	155,207	-	1,521,168	462,588	77,035,074	6,757,237	83,792,311	(27,713)	83,764,598
San Diego	131,793,072	(657,192)	(4,860,861)	206,259	718,422	228,431	(99,456)	2,061,274	666,662	130,056,609	1,471,869	131,528,478	(43,501)	131,484,977
San Francisco	56,737,883	-	(500,247)	53,715	272,528	81,035	-	631,291	518,912	57,795,116	341,981	58,137,096	(19,228)	58,117,868
San Joaquin	27,507,407	(287,747)	(806,249)	44,944	201,698	46,176	-	818,234	185,876	27,710,338	2,224,751	29,935,089	(9,901)	29,925,189
San Luis Obispo	12,644,124	(241,676)	(676,999)	17,704	130,020	15,941	-	972	19,774	11,909,861	497,227	12,407,088	(4,103)	12,402,984
San Mateo	33,365,516	(443,042)	(1,610,124)	48,700	329,518	14,649	-	363,484	97,565	32,166,267	477,303	32,643,570	(10,796)	32,632,773
Santa Barbara	20,560,721	(1,055,112)	(518,796)	28,356	162,858	25,320	-	227,423	42,314	19,473,084	209,451	19,682,535	(6,510)	19,676,025
Santa Clara	75,935,828	-	(1,922,146)	119,260	452,782	102,859	-	1,851,301	286,329	76,826,212	(2,883,909)	73,942,303	(24,455)	73,917,847
Santa Cruz	10,722,708	-	(485,144)	17,644	113,210	12,580	-	86,623	53,529	10,521,149	371,304	10,892,453	(3,603)	10,888,850
Shasta	11,106,240	(2,389,668)	(277,596)	12,206	44,394	3,990	-	135,012	63,826	8,698,403	532,744	9,231,147	(3,053)	9,228,094
Sierra	747,859	-	-	235	1,830	35	-	3,781	3,101	756,842	(44,895)	711,947	38,053	750,000
Siskiyou	3,130,686	-	(151,135)	3,104	37,000	876	-	40,262	20,614	3,081,407	(154,682)	2,926,725	(968)	2,925,757
Solano	18,578,317	(435,400)	(575,761)	28,439	119,364	33,592	-	95,975	172,459	18,016,985	750,033	18,767,019	(6,207)	18,760,812
Sonoma	21,690,624	(440,000)	(551,376)	32,278	119,004	31,686	-	825,673	213,991	21,921,878	609,606	22,531,485	(7,452)	22,524,033
Stanislaus	18,557,159	(9,326)	(447,115)	34,594	88,718	35,199	-	(289,912)	284,071	18,253,387	1,464,546	19,717,933	(6,521)	19,711,412

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	4,172,307	(247,071)	-	6,150	37,382	2,089	-	28,465	25,049	4,024,371	302,731	4,327,102	(1,431)	4,325,670
Tehama	3,186,372	-	(5,739)	4,138	28,100	1,378	-	72,996	8,625	3,295,871	210,687	3,506,558	(1,160)	3,505,398
Trinity	1,578,531	(450,608)	-	943	7,648	552	-	37,893	6,930	1,181,889	(35,061)	1,146,829	103,171	1,250,000
Tulare	14,364,451	(15,576)	(670,426)	28,289	204,932	27,186	-	353,922	35,846	14,328,624	1,113,228	15,441,852	(5,107)	15,436,745
Tuolumne	2,930,002	(220,516)	(86,731)	3,916	16,642	977	-	65,010	6,677	2,715,976	(13,277)	2,702,700	(894)	2,701,806
Ventura	30,149,914	(1,559,157)	(617,049)	54,971	205,304	54,112	-	288,505	188,050	28,764,649	1,719,233	30,483,882	(10,082)	30,473,800
Yolo	8,193,175	(582,889)	(24,224)	12,802	48,556	10,078	-	147,776	27,253	7,832,527	438,940	8,271,468	(2,736)	8,268,732
Yuba	3,547,052	(132,569)	-	4,696	15,788	1,586	-	9,769	22,970	3,469,293	132,620	3,601,913	(1,191)	3,600,722
Total	1,683,398,629	(40,983,089)	(58,793,118)	2,500,000	10,907,494	2,727,939	(817,737)	24,229,808	13,274,798	1,636,444,724	67,900,000	1,704,344,724	0	1,704,344,724

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

Estimated FY 2016-2017 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2015-16 Ending TCTF and GF Base	TCTF Reduction and Annualization for SJO Conversions	Non-Sheriff's Security Non- BCP Funding	Non-Sheriff's Security BCP Funding	Security Base Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (14-15)	Estimated 2015- 16 Benefits Funding (Full- Year) (Pending Approval)	Subsidy Reduction Return Allocation (Pending Recommendation and Approval)	WAFM 16-17 Adjustment	Total 2016-17 WAFM-Related Allocation (Prior to implementing funding floor)	WAFM 16-17 Funding Floor Adjustment	Total 2016-17 WAFM-Related Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M (Sum A:L)	N	O (Sum M:N)
Alameda	74,815,020	-	34,322	-	(3,212,246)	(1,954,952)	101,575	424,792	99,248	645,929	795,745	(436,743)	71,312,691	(16,517)	71,296,174
Alpine	745,696	-	-	-	-	-	83	2,034	20	(17,093)	3,088	(19,759)	714,069	35,931	750,000
Amador	2,171,075	-	-	-	-	-	2,565	11,006	606	41,319	11,783	59,048	2,297,402	(532)	2,296,870
Butte	9,446,394	-	5,045	-	(472,190)	(319,942)	14,608	59,332	12,484	211,906	78,377	375,299	9,411,313	(2,180)	9,409,133
Calaveras	2,049,273	-	-	-	-	-	3,074	18,652	806	74,133	22,634	22,043	2,190,617	(507)	2,190,109
Colusa	1,684,618	-	-	-	-	-	1,447	13,708	291	24,213	7,914	(17,236)	1,714,955	160,044	1,874,999
Contra Costa	39,984,639	-	-	-	-	(1,517,512)	69,231	218,186	61,618	(783,109)	504,413	(807,633)	37,729,834	(8,738)	37,721,095
Del Norte	2,469,729	-	-	-	-	(113,551)	1,964	11,208	447	59,258	22,599	82,386	2,534,040	(587)	2,533,453
El Dorado	6,570,654	-	-	-	-	(151,060)	11,851	54,374	3,313	98,371	9,371	(34,774)	6,562,099	(1,520)	6,560,579
Fresno	44,631,873	-	-	-	-	(977,528)	60,497	181,080	57,714	252,326	456,561	2,960,295	47,622,818	(11,030)	47,611,788
Glenn	1,854,656	-	106	-	(9,885)	-	1,927	19,264	514	27,501	11,899	(94,502)	1,811,480	63,519	1,874,999
Humboldt	5,949,966	-	1,812	-	(169,612)	(151,123)	8,913	48,160	7,622	56,493	67,869	173,992	5,994,093	(1,388)	5,992,704
Imperial	8,220,422	-	4,541	-	(425,020)	(198,987)	11,204	67,678	7,697	120,442	101,174	174,720	8,083,871	(1,872)	8,081,998
Inyo	2,018,391	-	2,016	-	(188,674)	-	1,245	30,402	258	38,621	16,191	(36,939)	1,881,511	(436)	1,881,075
Kern	41,796,192	-	708	-	(66,275)	(1,483,487)	52,450	277,328	51,265	988,357	272,793	3,029,898	44,919,229	(10,404)	44,908,825
Kings	6,360,982	-	4,557	-	(426,475)	(261,635)	9,935	57,026	7,618	48,872	10,949	349,995	6,161,824	(1,427)	6,160,397
Lake	3,190,914	-	2,122	-	(198,615)	(41,076)	4,311	20,328	1,303	35,981	1,582	95,340	3,112,190	(721)	3,111,469
Lassen	2,254,863	-	3,173	-	(297,009)	-	2,384	20,156	430	16,783	2,759	(24,851)	1,978,689	(458)	1,978,231
Los Angeles	521,299,428	(1,376,517)	154,380	-	(14,448,847)	(23,187,085)	689,065	3,144,530	824,777	(1,336,025)	5,984,546	6,939,407	498,687,659	(115,500)	498,572,160
Madera	7,221,663	-	4,119	-	(385,525)	-	9,711	52,502	2,438	241,857	22,490	219,947	7,389,203	(1,711)	7,387,491
Marin	12,159,405	-	104	-	(9,729)	(62,717)	17,038	114,766	15,271	221,932	177,317	(519,030)	12,114,358	(2,806)	12,111,552
Mariposa	1,147,063	-	-	-	-	-	1,225	3,904	269	2,134	1,761	(25,442)	1,130,914	(262)	1,130,652
Mendocino	5,050,186	-	3,233	-	(302,582)	(18,252)	6,083	30,068	4,871	188,392	116,313	137,568	5,215,881	(1,208)	5,214,673
Merced	11,438,095	-	-	-	-	(411,756)	16,595	55,652	12,400	154,519	153,398	227,209	11,646,113	(2,697)	11,643,415
Modoc	925,607	-	9	-	(798)	-	662	6,134	262	10,777	1,753	(55,866)	888,539	(206)	888,333
Mono	1,552,463	-	261	-	(24,417)	-	914	12,446	215	11,291	5,599	33,841	1,592,614	107,760	1,700,374
Monterey	16,380,107	-	9,396	-	(879,396)	(358,944)	28,573	183,464	21,068	361,192	130,795	564,039	16,440,293	(3,808)	16,436,486
Napa	7,112,088	-	3,192	-	(298,744)	(368,350)	9,042	30,550	2,327	106,421	89,880	164,861	6,851,268	(1,587)	6,849,681
Nevada	4,853,866	-	4,681	-	(438,112)	(323,526)	6,730	49,946	4,365	99,540	59,490	(87,424)	4,229,557	(980)	4,228,577
Orange	139,551,260	-	29,525	-	(2,763,301)	(4,106,886)	206,630	923,882	221,138	66,411	2,860,993	(1,851,991)	135,137,660	(31,299)	135,106,361
Placer	14,614,477	-	-	-	-	(912,316)	21,287	77,378	21,288	253,075	140,675	547,583	14,763,447	(3,419)	14,760,028
Plumas	1,259,920	-	-	-	-	-	1,442	9,206	353	12,766	2,974	(41,600)	1,245,061	4,938	1,250,000
Riverside	79,176,843	-	20,860	-	(1,952,380)	(2,417,142)	131,371	532,226	49,633	1,454,359	812,595	2,225,921	80,034,287	(18,537)	80,015,750
Sacramento	74,820,340	-	20,136	-	(1,884,560)	(1,983,656)	93,189	340,254	142,528	(1,032,400)	1,136,127	(69,047)	71,582,912	(16,579)	71,566,333
San Benito	2,422,410	-	-	-	-	-	3,876	14,700	1,061	32,176	8,330	(104,676)	2,377,876	(551)	2,377,326
San Bernardino	88,845,148	-	35,310	-	(3,304,756)	(3,076,341)	133,960	435,474	138,861	2,087,322	659,482	2,446,434	88,400,894	(20,474)	88,380,420
San Diego	135,183,257	-	7,098	-	(664,290)	(4,761,892)	206,259	718,422	208,851	1,021,966	2,038,142	(2,953,490)	131,004,322	(30,342)	130,973,981
San Francisco	57,691,926	-	-	-	-	(470,236)	53,715	272,528	68,176	(1,316,245)	739,779	(350,192)	56,689,451	(13,130)	56,676,321
San Joaquin	30,540,491	-	3,108	-	(290,855)	(837,310)	44,944	201,698	43,036	424,617	264,991	1,772,837	32,167,556	(7,450)	32,160,106
San Luis Obispo	13,138,220	-	2,610	-	(244,286)	(646,028)	17,704	130,020	14,598	60,624	60,453	(4,685)	12,529,229	(2,902)	12,526,327
San Mateo	34,195,507	-	4,785	-	(447,827)	(1,152,416)	48,700	329,518	12,544	54,150	298,280	(174,732)	33,168,509	(7,682)	33,160,827
Santa Barbara	20,991,085	-	11,395	-	(1,066,507)	(528,988)	28,356	162,858	22,871	50,020	60,324	427,936	20,159,350	(4,669)	20,154,681
Santa Clara	74,878,763	-	-	-	-	(1,987,445)	119,260	452,782	89,400	606,490	408,201	(165,418)	74,402,032	(17,232)	74,384,800
Santa Cruz	11,177,032	-	-	-	-	(515,613)	17,644	113,210	11,584	238,885	76,312	166,897	11,285,953	(2,614)	11,283,339
Shasta	11,770,943	-	-	272,635	(2,662,303)	(291,576)	12,206	44,394	3,502	235,389	90,993	348,727	9,824,910	(2,276)	9,822,634
Sierra	744,798	-	-	-	-	-	235	1,830	43	9,323	4,422	(39,021)	721,630	28,370	750,000
Siskiyou	3,015,298	-	-	-	-	(158,972)	3,104	37,000	835	137,750	29,388	(162,978)	2,901,426	(672)	2,900,754
Solano	19,418,119	-	4,702	-	(440,102)	(616,330)	28,439	119,364	28,654	597,865	245,864	(10,465)	19,376,109	(4,488)	19,371,622
Sonoma	23,118,451	-	4,752	-	(444,752)	(548,765)	32,278	119,004	29,116	63,956	305,073	(409,145)	22,269,968	(5,158)	22,264,811
Stanislaus	19,725,272	-	101	-	(9,427)	(468,861)	34,594	88,718	31,187	95,213	404,982	752,566	20,654,345	(4,784)	20,649,561
Sutter	4,502,072	-	2,668	-	(249,739)	-	6,150	37,382	1,799	34,036	35,710	276,084	4,646,162	(1,076)	4,645,086
Tehama	3,468,895	-	-	-	-	(5,934)	4,138	28,100	1,237	54,682	12,296	174,873	3,738,288	(866)	3,737,422

Estimated FY 2016-2017 WAFM-Related Base Allocation

	2015-16 Ending TCTF and GF Base	TCTF Reduction and Annualization for SJO Conversions	Non-Sheriff's Security Non- BCP Funding	Non-Sheriff's Security BCP Funding	Security Base Adjustment	SJO Adjustment ¹	Self-Help	Replacement of 2% Automation	Automated Recordkeeping and Micrographics Distribution (14-15)	Estimated 2015- 16 Benefits Funding (Full- Year) (Pending Approval)	Subsidy Reduction Return Allocation (Pending Recommendation and Approval)	WAFM 16-17 Adjustment	Total 2016-17 WAFM-Related Allocation (Prior to implementing funding floor)	WAFM 16-17 Funding Floor Adjustment	Total 2016-17 WAFM-Related Allocation
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M (Sum A:L)	N	O (Sum M:N)
Trinity	1,684,534	-	-	69,871	(520,479)	-	943	7,648	666	10,086	9,880	65,685	1,328,834	(308)	1,328,527
Tulare	15,826,494	(199,884)	168	-	(15,744)	(442,427)	28,289	204,932	23,739	410,850	51,104	1,112,551	17,000,073	(3,937)	16,996,136
Tuolumne	2,980,841	-	2,382	-	(222,898)	(88,005)	3,916	16,642	938	91,053	9,519	72,658	2,867,046	(664)	2,866,382
Ventura	32,147,570	-	16,839	-	(1,575,996)	(627,467)	54,971	205,304	49,258	450,232	268,090	1,092,944	32,081,745	(7,430)	32,074,314
Yolo	8,777,156	(199,884)	6,295	-	(589,184)	(282,563)	12,802	48,556	8,551	123,356	83,319	405,133	8,393,537	(1,944)	8,391,593
Yuba	3,688,250	-	1,432	-	(134,001)	-	4,696	15,788	1,454	122,050	32,747	586,977	4,319,393	(1,000)	4,318,393
Total	1,774,710,700	(1,776,284)	411,942	342,506	(41,737,537)	(58,828,647)	2,500,000	10,907,494	2,428,420	8,452,388	20,292,088	19,588,058	1,737,291,129	(0)	1,737,291,129

1. Does not include compensation for AB 1058 commissioners.

**Allocation of \$9.2 Million of Criminal Justice Realignment Funding
Using Percentage of Petitions to Revoke/Modify Post Release Community Supervision and Parole
(January 1, 2015-December 31, 2015)**

Court	Total PRCS and Parole only	Percent Statewide (PRCS/Parole)	Current allocation methodology (PRCS+ Parole only)
	Column A	Column B	Column C
Alameda	1,242	2.57%	\$237,286
Alpine ^{1,2}	-	0.00%	\$0
Amador	32	0.07%	\$6,114
Butte	372	0.77%	\$71,071
Calaveras	20	0.04%	\$3,821
Colusa	20	0.04%	\$3,821
Contra Costa	439	0.91%	\$83,872
Del Norte	41	0.08%	\$7,833
El Dorado	186	0.39%	\$35,536
Fresno	1,944	4.03%	\$371,404
Glenn	15	0.03%	\$2,802
Humboldt	205	0.42%	\$39,166
Imperial	171	0.35%	\$32,670
Inyo	9	0.02%	\$1,719
Kern	1,613	3.34%	\$308,166
Kings	304	0.63%	\$58,080
Lake	66	0.14%	\$12,609
Lassen	26	0.05%	\$4,967
Los Angeles	18,169	37.64%	\$3,471,211
Madera	219	0.45%	\$41,840
Marin	80	0.17%	\$15,284
Mariposa	13	0.03%	\$2,484
Mendocino ^{1,2}	154	0.32%	\$29,422
Merced ^{1,2}	522	1.08%	\$99,729
Modoc	4	0.01%	\$764
Mono	2	0.00%	\$382
Monterey	221	0.46%	\$42,222
Napa	73	0.15%	\$14,010
Nevada	34	0.07%	\$6,496
Orange	2,024	4.19%	\$386,688
Placer	161	0.33%	\$30,759
Plumas	10	0.02%	\$1,911
Riverside	4,260	8.82%	\$813,878
Sacramento	838	1.74%	\$160,101
San Benito	48	0.10%	\$9,170
San Bernardino	4,213	8.73%	\$804,899
San Diego	2,578	5.34%	\$492,530
San Francisco	286	0.59%	\$54,641
San Joaquin	874	1.81%	\$166,979
San Luis Obispo	327	0.68%	\$62,474
San Mateo	160	0.33%	\$30,568
Santa Barbara	404	0.84%	\$77,185
Santa Clara	659	1.37%	\$125,903
Santa Cruz	160	0.33%	\$30,568
Shasta	446	0.92%	\$85,209
Sierra	4	0.01%	\$764
Siskiyou	61	0.13%	\$11,654
Solano	588	1.22%	\$112,338
Sonoma	548	1.14%	\$104,696
Stanislaus	465	0.96%	\$88,839
Sutter	92	0.19%	\$17,577
Tehama	94	0.19%	\$17,959
Trinity	14	0.03%	\$2,675
Tulare	409	0.85%	\$78,140
Tuolumne	28	0.06%	\$5,349
Ventura	1,898	3.93%	\$362,615
Yolo	218	0.45%	\$41,649
Yuba	212	0.44%	\$40,503
Total (statewide)	48,275	100%	\$9,223,000

Item 6
Proposed Schedule for WAFM-based Reallocation of Remaining Historical-based
Allocation beginning 2018–2019
(Action Item)

Issue

For the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee’s (TCBAC) consideration, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee recommends that beginning in FY 2018–2019, until fully reallocated, each fiscal year reallocate an additional 10 percent, or the remaining amount if less than 10 percent, of the courts’ FY 2013–2014 historical Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) base allocation pursuant to the WAFM. The Judicial Council would continue to allocate any new money appropriated for general trial court operations entirely pursuant to the WAFM; and reallocate applicable base funding pursuant to the WAFM on a dollar-for-dollar basis for any new money appropriated for general trial court operations. Assuming no new money is appropriated for general trial court operations after FY 2016–2017, under this recommendation the courts’ FY 2013–2014 historical WAFM base allocation would be fully reallocated pursuant to WAFM in FY 2021–2022.

Background

At its business meeting on April 26, 2013, the Judicial Council approved the WAFM and the use of WAFM to reallocate, by the end of fiscal year 2017–2018, 50 percent of courts’ pre-WAFM base funding and to allocate all new funding for general court operations. In addition, over and above the scheduled reallocation of historical funding (10 percent in 2013–2014, 15 percent in 2014–2015, 30 percent in 2015–2016, 40 percent in 2016–2017, and 50 percent in 2017–2018), additional historical funding would be reallocated up to the amount of any new funding for general court operations received after 2012–2013.

In February 2014, among a few other adjustments to the WAFM computation of funding need, the council approved allocation funding floors for trial courts—absolute and graduated. The absolute funding floor is set at \$750,000. No court’s WAFM-related allocation is permitted to be less than the floor amount. The graduated funding floors are set at \$870,000, \$1,250,000, and \$1,870,000, with a cap on the amount of the allocation adjustment that courts eligible for funding at the graduated-floor level can receive in a given fiscal year.

As of 2016–2017, \$810 million, or 56.2 percent of the \$1.44 billion in historical statewide allocation for court operations, will have been reallocated based on WAFM: 40 percent related to the fourth year of the five-year WAFM phase-in and 16.2 percent related to new funding (see Attachment 6B, bottom of column K). Given the continued phase-in of WAFM and assuming no new funding in 2017–2018, \$954 million, or 66.2 percent of the \$1.44 billion in historical statewide allocation for court operations, will have been reallocated based on WAFM (see 6B,

column O). The reallocation of courts' historical base funding using WAFM has begun the intended process of equalizing court funding based on workload, specifically as a percentage of each court's WAFM total funding need, bringing some courts away from their funding need level but most courts closer to their funding need level, though at different rates. If 100 percent of courts' historical base funding were allocated by WAFM, excluding funding floor courts, all courts' funding as a percentage of their total funding need would be almost exactly the same—and would be less than 100 percent unless and until the shortfall between the total WAFM need and courts' actual WAFM-related allocation is funded (see Attachment 6C).

In 2015–2016, excluding the eight courts that were eligible for funding-floor allocation adjustments, courts' funding as a percentage of their WAFM total funding need range from 58.3 percent to 97.8 percent (see Attachment 6D, column F). For 2016–2017, the range will narrow to from 64.1 percent to 97.0 percent (see 6D, column H). In 2017–2018, assuming no new funding, the range could further narrow to from 66.1 percent to 92.2 percent (see 6D, column J). For the six courts that are eligible for funding-floor allocation adjustments in 2016–2017 (see 6D, column B), these courts' funding as a percentage of their WAFM total funding need range from 83.4 percent to 213.9 percent in 2015–2016 to range from 93.8 percent to 213.9 percent in 2017–2018.

Based on the 2016–2017 WAFM, 36 courts are subject to an allocation reduction and 22 to an allocation increase when their historical base allocation is reallocated under WAFM (see 6B, column E2). However, because the allocation of new funding can totally offset the reallocation of historical funding, only 11 courts are projected to have a cumulative reduction through 2016–2017 when excluding funding-floor allocations and benefit cost funding (see 6B, column L). When including estimated funding floor allocations and benefit cost funding in 2016–2017, only 5 courts are projected to have a cumulative reduction through 2016–2017. Assuming no new funding in 2017–2018, 12 courts are projected to have a cumulative reduction through 2017–2018 when excluding funding-floor allocations and benefit cost funding (see 6B, column P). Of the 12, the number of courts that will have a cumulative reduction in 2017–2018 when factoring in benefits funding will depend on the level of benefits funding received by those courts.

The magnitude of reduction or increase from reallocation depends on each court's reallocation ratio, which ranges from 40 percent to 149 percent (see 6B, column E). The ratio represents the amount of funding returned for each dollar of historical funding that is reallocated. A ratio that is less than 100 percent indicates that a court is subject to a reduction when funding is reallocated. For example, a ratio of 50 percent means that a court is to receive 50 cents for every dollar of the court's historical funding that is subject to reallocation, implemented by reducing the court's allocation by 50 cents. A ratio that is greater than 100 percent indicates that a court is subject to an augmentation when funding is reallocated. For example, a ratio of 150 percent means that a

court is to receive \$1.50 for every dollar of the court's historical funding that is subject to reallocation, implemented by increasing the court's allocation by 50 cents.

Currently, as of fiscal year 2016–2017, 54 courts' WAFM-related allocation (i.e., courts' allocation related to workload measured by the Resource Assessment Study) is less than their funding need computed by the 2016–2017 WAFM, ranging from 64.1 percent to 97.7 percent of those courts' WAFM funding need (see 6D, column H). Of the other 4 courts, two of those courts receive the absolute funding floor of \$750,000, a third court is eligible for funding up to the graduated floor of \$875,000, and the fourth is eligible for funding up to the graduated floor of \$1,874,999. By 2017–2018, 53 courts' WAFM-related allocation will still be less than their funding need computed by the 2016–2017 WAFM; however, their funding levels will range from 66.1 percent to 97.7 percent of those courts' WAFM funding need (see 6D, column J). Nevertheless, 30 courts' funding levels will have declined from 2016–2017 because of the phase in of the WAFM reallocation at 50 percent and insufficient cumulative new funding to offset the reallocation. The estimate for 2017–2018 assumes that the WAFM funding need in 2017–2018 will be the same as the need in 2016–2017. Because it assumes zero funding for benefit cost increases, the estimate for 2017–2018 likely understates the level of funding that will be allocated. Attachments 6E and 6F provide further information regarding cumulative WAFM adjustments and cumulative base adjustments from 2013–2014 through 2021–2022.

Recommendation Rationale

Approving this recommendation would support the fulfillment of the Judicial Council's vision of remedying funding inequities by way of a trial court budget development and allocation process in which funding needs for each trial court based upon workload as derived from filings through a specified formula which would be used to determine how the equivalent, available funding is allocated to the trial courts.

WAFM demonstrates that the trial courts are currently funded below necessary levels. Because there is no certainty about new money available for equalization, any additional funding for some courts likely must be offset by funding reductions to others. Given the extreme financial hardship under which all courts currently operate, the subcommittee recommends against immediate full equalization of allocations based on WAFM. Instead, the working group recommends a phased-in approach described in detail below, phasing in greater equalization over four years and providing for more rapid equalization to the extent that new state funding is made available for trial court operations.

The subcommittee continues to recognize that this approach does not remedy the funding shortfall currently affecting the courts and that increased state funding will be necessary to restore the capacity of the California trial courts to provide equal—and adequate—access to justice across the state.

Assuming no new money is appropriated for general trial court operations after FY 2016–2017, under this recommendation the courts’ FY 2013–2014 historical WAFM base allocation would see additional reallocations beginning in FY 2018–2019 as follows:

- FY 2018–2019: an additional 10% reallocation, or scheduled 60% reallocation, of the historical base;
- FY 2019–2020: an additional 10% reallocation, or scheduled 70% reallocation, of the historical base;
- FY 2020–2021: an additional 10% reallocation, or scheduled 80% reallocation, of the historical base;
- FY 2021–2022: an additional 3.8% reallocation, or scheduled 83.8% reallocation, of the historical base; and
- The other 16.2% of the historical base will have been reallocated based on the new funding received through FY 2016–2017.

Attachments 6B through 6F provide estimates, based on the courts’ funding need computed by the 2016–2017 WAFM, of the cumulative impact by fiscal year and court of the recommended reallocation schedule as it relates to courts’ WAFM allocation, the WAFM allocation as a percent of the courts’ 2016–2017 WAFM funding need, and base allocation through FY 2021–2022.

Attachments

1. Attachment 6B: Table 1 -- Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments through FY 2021-22 (excluding funding floor adjustment)
2. Attachment 6C: Chart 1 -- Court WAFM-Related Allocation as a % of Court WAFM Total Funding Need (excluding funding floor courts)
3. Attachment 6D: Table 2 -- WAFM-Related Allocation (% of WAFM Need): Actual 2014-15 and 2015-16 and Estimated 2016-17 through 2021-22
4. Attachment 6E: Table 3 -- WAFM Adjustments (including funding floor adjustments)
5. Attachment 6F: Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

Table 1 -- Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments through FY 2021-22 (excluding funding floor adjustment)

sorted by Column E (lowest to highest)

Court	Historical WAFM Base	2016-17 WAFM Need	Historical > WAFM Need	Historical %	WAFM %	Re-allocation Ratio	Subject to Reduction from Re-allocation (Y if E<100%)	Reallocation of 30% and \$67.9M in New Funding in 15-16			
								Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M)	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need
A	B	B2	C	D	E (D/C)	E2	F	G	H (F+G)	I	
Sierra	542,215	350,609	Y	0.04%	0.01%	40%	Y	(95,802)	(14,345)	(110,147)	floor
Alpine	552,142	405,149	Y	0.04%	0.02%	45%	Y	(96,855)	(13,913)	(110,768)	floor
Siskiyou	3,254,627	2,991,415	Y	0.23%	0.13%	56%	Y	(413,021)	74,522	(338,499)	262,907,412
Plumas	1,441,037	1,332,623	Y	0.10%	0.06%	57%	Y	(196,406)	19,579	(176,827)	511,661,899
Modoc	890,668	848,627	Y	0.06%	0.04%	58%	Y	(100,682)	32,632	(68,050)	250,354,814
Marin	13,338,797	13,074,251	Y	0.93%	0.56%	60%	Y	(1,585,917)	411,306	(1,174,611)	487,568,846
Glenn	1,811,707	1,918,339	N	0.13%	0.08%	65%	Y	(171,551)	99,336	(72,215)	floor
San Benito	2,496,024	2,742,618	N	0.17%	0.12%	67%	Y	(226,932)	146,193	(80,739)	134,282,563
Inyo	1,722,461	1,955,945	N	0.12%	0.08%	70%	Y	(160,206)	97,312	(62,894)	floor
Santa Clara	74,267,457	89,140,315	N	5.16%	3.79%	74%	Y	(6,552,502)	4,547,845	(2,004,657)	82,485,794
Alameda	69,586,867	86,595,580	N	4.83%	3.68%	76%	Y	(5,312,625)	5,080,972	(231,653)	9,124,975
San Francisco	52,988,157	67,359,435	N	3.68%	2.87%	78%	Y	(3,719,901)	4,191,666	471,765	n/a
San Diego	122,736,644	162,426,582	N	8.52%	6.91%	81%	Y	(6,112,788)	12,191,097	6,078,309	n/a
Mariposa	920,593	1,221,848	N	0.06%	0.05%	81%	Y	(43,404)	93,864	50,461	n/a
Lassen	1,890,662	2,540,016	N	0.13%	0.11%	82%	Y	(96,064)	185,910	89,846	n/a
Colusa	1,368,302	1,842,151	N	0.09%	0.08%	83%	Y	(69,029)	135,036	66,007	n/a
Lake	2,903,720	3,950,710	N	0.20%	0.17%	83%	Y	(203,496)	230,050	26,554	n/a
Orange	122,983,490	168,407,955	N	8.54%	7.17%	84%	Y	(5,420,018)	12,914,566	7,494,548	n/a
Nevada	3,817,225	5,266,676	N	0.26%	0.22%	85%	Y	(144,374)	424,497	280,123	n/a
Tuolumne	2,589,803	3,628,227	N	0.18%	0.15%	86%	Y	(151,947)	234,473	82,525	n/a
Amador	2,080,491	2,923,146	N	0.14%	0.12%	86%	Y	(120,523)	189,891	69,368	n/a
Calaveras	1,950,892	2,760,256	N	0.14%	0.12%	87%	Y	(91,996)	198,898	106,902	n/a
San Mateo	29,770,060	42,198,583	N	2.07%	1.80%	87%	Y	(1,129,811)	3,306,780	2,176,969	n/a
Santa Barbara	18,365,326	26,429,843	N	1.27%	1.12%	88%	Y	(877,409)	1,861,115	983,706	n/a
Del Norte	2,202,321	3,200,856	N	0.15%	0.14%	89%	Y	(113,802)	214,669	100,867	n/a
Trinity	990,359	1,452,014	N	0.07%	0.06%	90%	Y	(62,740)	85,069	22,329	n/a
Napa	6,088,978	9,024,771	N	0.42%	0.38%	91%	Y	(244,003)	663,541	419,539	n/a
El Dorado	5,880,901	8,768,398	N	0.41%	0.37%	91%	Y	(126,637)	748,948	622,311	n/a
Mono	1,232,348	1,853,033	N	0.09%	0.08%	92%	Y	(43,710)	139,919	96,209	n/a
Mendocino	4,379,075	6,680,383	N	0.30%	0.28%	94%	Y	(142,662)	509,742	367,080	n/a
Sonoma	18,845,883	29,031,343	N	1.31%	1.24%	94%	Y	(48,404)	2,754,391	2,705,988	n/a
Contra Costa	32,906,460	51,243,320	N	2.28%	2.18%	95%	Y	85,464	4,977,901	5,063,366	n/a
Santa Cruz	9,910,386	15,460,851	N	0.69%	0.66%	96%	Y	(173,978)	1,301,201	1,127,223	n/a
Sacramento	61,567,979	98,735,335	N	4.27%	4.20%	98%	Y	73,424	9,227,922	9,301,346	n/a
Humboldt	5,005,941	8,073,363	N	0.35%	0.34%	99%	Y	(74,090)	670,933	596,843	n/a
San Luis Obispo	10,604,942	17,268,592	N	0.74%	0.73%	100%	Y	67,386	1,643,753	1,711,139	n/a
Solano	15,704,185	26,100,828	N	1.09%	1.11%	102%	N	219,515	2,552,818	2,772,333	n/a
Madera	5,953,244	9,898,382	N	0.41%	0.42%	102%	N	(28,357)	857,134	828,777	n/a
Monterey	13,009,124	22,649,370	N	0.90%	0.96%	107%	N	123,480	2,056,862	2,180,342	n/a
Shasta	7,409,092	13,224,651	N	0.51%	0.56%	109%	N	129,040	1,229,650	1,358,690	n/a
Los Angeles	392,482,162	700,570,381	N	27.25%	29.81%	109%	N	12,632,140	70,884,573	83,516,713	n/a
Tehama	2,907,298	5,229,016	N	0.20%	0.22%	110%	N	40,393	472,357	512,750	n/a
Butte	7,287,810	13,150,407	N	0.51%	0.56%	111%	N	142,440	1,224,900	1,367,340	n/a
Imperial	6,294,286	11,407,375	N	0.44%	0.49%	111%	N	209,145	1,143,290	1,352,434	n/a
Yolo	6,504,149	11,850,964	N	0.45%	0.50%	112%	N	117,442	1,083,588	1,201,030	n/a
Merced	9,033,368	16,566,558	N	0.63%	0.70%	112%	N	355,481	1,695,658	2,051,139	n/a
Ventura	24,366,827	45,542,069	N	1.69%	1.94%	115%	N	908,509	4,523,970	5,432,479	n/a
Placer	11,114,142	21,108,235	N	0.77%	0.90%	116%	N	464,614	2,113,255	2,577,869	n/a
Yuba	3,225,076	6,185,620	N	0.22%	0.26%	118%	N	(66,662)	413,484	346,822	n/a
Kings	4,765,510	9,140,499	N	0.33%	0.39%	118%	N	161,378	868,609	1,029,987	n/a
San Joaquin	23,639,320	46,453,108	N	1.64%	1.98%	120%	N	1,030,029	4,536,258	5,566,287	n/a
Tulare	12,293,011	24,340,690	N	0.85%	1.04%	121%	N	480,938	2,304,735	2,785,673	n/a
Fresno	34,456,224	68,451,784	N	2.39%	2.91%	122%	N	1,478,040	6,588,854	8,066,894	n/a
Sutter	3,403,045	6,790,525	N	0.24%	0.29%	122%	N	160,832	665,470	826,302	n/a
Stanislaus	15,497,803	31,329,380	N	1.33%	1.24%	124%	N	1,076,173	3,371,361	4,447,534	n/a
Riverside	57,140,417	118,145,753	N	3.97%	5.03%	127%	N	4,830,980	13,285,857	18,116,838	n/a
San Bernardino	61,335,147	128,763,249	N	4.26%	5.48%	129%	N	5,590,597	14,662,644	20,253,241	n/a
Kern	28,781,786	70,118,504	N	2.00%	2.98%	149%	N	3,840,861	8,087,404	11,928,264	n/a
Statewide	1,440,487,965	2,350,120,506		100%	100%			0	214,200,000	214,200,000	214,200,000

Total Reallocation
as % of Base

646,346,390
44.9%

Table 1 -- Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments through FY 2021-22 (excluding funding floor adjustment)

sorted by Column E (lowest to highest)

Court	Reallocation of 40% and \$19.6M in New Funding in 16-17				Reallocation of 50% and No New Funding in 17-18				Reallocation of 60.0% and	
	Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M + \$19.6M)	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need	Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M + \$19.6M)	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need	Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M + \$19.6M)
J	K	L (J+K)	M	N	O	P (N+O)	Q	R	S	
Sierra	(130,925)	(18,244)	(149,168)	floor	(163,656)	(18,244)	(181,900)	floor	(196,387)	(18,244)
Alpine	(121,523)	(9,004)	(130,527)	floor	(151,904)	(9,004)	(160,908)	floor	(182,285)	(9,004)
Siskiyou	(568,425)	66,948	(501,477)	675,844,482	(710,531)	66,948	(643,583)	675,844,482	(852,638)	66,948
Plumas	(249,686)	31,259	(218,427)	floor	(312,108)	31,259	(280,848)	floor	(374,529)	31,259
Modoc	(148,203)	24,288	(123,915)	675,844,482	(185,254)	24,288	(160,966)	floor	(222,305)	24,288
Marin	(2,130,015)	436,374	(1,693,641)	675,844,482	(2,662,519)	436,374	(2,226,145)	675,844,482	(3,195,023)	436,374
Glenn	(254,350)	87,633	(166,717)	floor	(317,938)	87,633	(230,305)	floor	(381,526)	87,633
San Benito	(325,983)	140,568	(185,415)	308,377,424	(407,479)	140,568	(266,911)	443,918,795	(488,974)	140,568
Inyo	(209,432)	109,600	(99,832)	212,952,813	(261,790)	109,600	(152,190)	floor	(314,148)	109,600
Santa Clara	(7,851,840)	5,681,764	(2,170,075)	89,292,279	(9,814,799)	5,681,764	(4,133,035)	170,062,364	(11,777,759)	5,681,764
Alameda	(6,603,514)	5,935,117	(668,396)	26,328,559	(8,254,392)	5,935,117	(2,319,275)	91,357,714	(9,905,271)	5,935,117
San Francisco	(4,680,288)	4,801,860	121,572	n/a	(5,850,360)	4,801,860	(1,048,500)	51,048,277	(7,020,432)	4,801,860
San Diego	(9,271,417)	12,396,236	3,124,819	n/a	(11,589,271)	12,396,236	806,965	n/a	(13,907,126)	12,396,236
Mariposa	(68,668)	93,687	25,019	n/a	(85,835)	93,687	7,852	n/a	(103,002)	93,687
Lassen	(133,512)	198,507	64,995	n/a	(166,890)	198,507	31,617	n/a	(200,268)	198,507
Colusa	(95,668)	144,439	48,771	n/a	(119,585)	144,439	24,854	n/a	(143,502)	144,439
Lake	(192,865)	314,759	121,894	n/a	(241,082)	314,759	73,677	n/a	(289,298)	314,759
Orange	(7,903,661)	13,546,218	5,642,557	n/a	(9,879,576)	13,546,218	3,666,641	n/a	(11,855,492)	13,546,218
Nevada	(235,623)	428,322	192,699	n/a	(294,528)	428,322	133,793	n/a	(353,434)	428,322
Tuolumne	(146,364)	301,547	155,183	n/a	(182,955)	301,547	118,592	n/a	(219,546)	301,547
Amador	(115,509)	243,925	128,416	n/a	(144,386)	243,925	99,539	n/a	(173,263)	243,925
Calaveras	(103,606)	232,551	128,945	n/a	(129,507)	232,551	103,044	n/a	(155,408)	232,551
San Mateo	(1,561,908)	3,564,145	2,002,237	n/a	(1,952,385)	3,564,145	1,611,760	n/a	(2,342,862)	3,564,145
Santa Barbara	(866,144)	2,277,786	1,411,642	n/a	(1,082,680)	2,277,786	1,195,106	n/a	(1,299,216)	2,277,786
Del Norte	(96,152)	279,405	183,253	n/a	(120,190)	279,405	159,215	n/a	(144,229)	279,405
Trinity	(40,143)	128,157	88,014	n/a	(50,179)	128,157	77,978	n/a	(60,215)	128,157
Napa	(222,926)	807,326	584,400	n/a	(278,657)	807,326	528,669	n/a	(334,389)	807,326
El Dorado	(202,552)	790,089	587,537	n/a	(253,190)	790,089	536,899	n/a	(303,828)	790,089
Mono	(38,618)	168,669	130,050	n/a	(48,273)	168,669	120,396	n/a	(57,928)	168,669
Mendocino	(113,755)	618,404	504,649	n/a	(142,193)	618,404	476,210	n/a	(170,632)	618,404
Sonoma	(420,539)	2,717,383	2,296,843	n/a	(525,674)	2,717,383	2,191,708	n/a	(630,809)	2,717,383
Contra Costa	(598,907)	4,854,640	4,255,733	n/a	(748,634)	4,854,640	4,106,006	n/a	(898,361)	4,854,640
Santa Cruz	(173,511)	1,467,632	1,294,120	n/a	(216,889)	1,467,632	1,250,743	n/a	(260,267)	1,467,632
Sacramento	(419,572)	9,651,871	9,232,300	n/a	(524,464)	9,651,871	9,127,407	n/a	(629,357)	9,651,871
Humboldt	(22,975)	793,810	770,835	n/a	(28,718)	793,810	765,091	n/a	(34,462)	793,810
San Luis Obispo	(8,117)	1,714,572	1,706,454	n/a	(10,147)	1,714,572	1,704,425	n/a	(12,176)	1,714,572
Solano	117,645	2,644,223	2,761,868	n/a	147,057	2,644,223	2,791,279	n/a	176,468	2,644,223
Madera	45,557	1,003,167	1,048,724	n/a	56,946	1,003,167	1,060,113	n/a	68,335	1,003,167
Monterey	349,452	2,394,929	2,744,381	n/a	436,815	2,394,929	2,831,744	n/a	524,178	2,394,929
Shasta	278,742	1,428,675	1,707,417	n/a	348,427	1,428,675	1,777,103	n/a	418,113	1,428,675
Los Angeles	14,770,787	75,685,333	90,456,120	n/a	18,463,484	75,685,333	94,148,817	n/a	22,156,181	75,685,333
Tehama	119,115	568,508	687,623	n/a	148,894	568,508	717,402	n/a	178,672	568,508
Butte	309,051	1,433,588	1,742,639	n/a	386,314	1,433,588	1,819,902	n/a	463,577	1,433,588
Imperial	279,110	1,248,044	1,527,154	n/a	348,888	1,248,044	1,596,932	n/a	418,665	1,248,044
Yolo	303,923	1,302,239	1,606,162	n/a	379,904	1,302,239	1,682,143	n/a	455,884	1,302,239
Merced	448,390	1,829,959	2,278,349	n/a	560,487	1,829,959	2,390,446	n/a	672,584	1,829,959
Ventura	1,419,131	5,106,292	6,525,424	n/a	1,773,914	5,106,292	6,880,206	n/a	2,128,697	5,106,292
Placer	729,594	2,395,859	3,125,453	n/a	911,992	2,395,859	3,307,851	n/a	1,094,391	2,395,859
Yuba	226,541	707,258	933,799	n/a	283,176	707,258	990,434	n/a	339,811	707,258
Kings	334,835	1,045,147	1,379,982	n/a	418,544	1,045,147	1,463,691	n/a	502,253	1,045,147
San Joaquin	1,933,500	5,405,624	7,339,124	n/a	2,416,875	5,405,624	7,822,499	n/a	2,900,250	5,405,624
Tulare	1,050,570	2,847,655	3,898,224	n/a	1,313,212	2,847,655	4,160,867	n/a	1,575,854	2,847,655
Fresno	3,000,304	8,026,884	11,027,189	n/a	3,750,380	8,026,884	11,777,265	n/a	4,500,456	8,026,884
Sutter	303,662	798,725	1,102,387	n/a	379,577	798,725	1,178,302	n/a	455,492	798,725
Stanislaus	1,482,118	3,717,982	5,200,100	n/a	1,852,647	3,717,982	5,570,630	n/a	2,223,177	3,717,982
Riverside	6,110,439	14,232,320	20,342,759	n/a	7,638,049	14,232,320	21,870,369	n/a	9,165,659	14,232,320
San Bernardino	7,035,711	15,663,964	22,699,675	n/a	8,794,639	15,663,964	24,458,603	n/a	10,553,567	15,663,964
Kern	5,678,721	9,279,441	14,958,162	n/a	7,098,401	9,279,441	16,377,842	n/a	8,518,081	9,279,441
Statewide	0	233,788,058	233,788,058		0	233,788,058	233,788,058		0	233,788,058

Total Reallocation
as % of Base

809,983,244
56.2%

954,032,041
66.2%

1,098,080,837
76.2%

Table 1 -- Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments through FY 2021-22 (excluding funding floor adjustment)

sorted by Column E (lowest to highest)

Court	No New Funding in 18-19		Reallocation of 70.0% and No New Funding in 19-20				Reallocation of 80.0% and No New Funding in 20-21			
	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need	Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M + \$19.6M)	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need	Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M + \$19.6M)	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need
T (R+S)	U	V	W	X (V+W)	Y	Z	AA	AB (Z+AA)	AC	
Sierra	(214,631)	floor	(229,118)	(18,244)	(247,362)	floor	(261,850)	(18,244)	(280,093)	floor
Alpine	(191,289)	floor	(212,666)	(9,004)	(221,670)	floor	(243,047)	(9,004)	(252,050)	floor
Siskiyou	(785,690)	675,844,482	(994,744)	66,948	(927,796)	675,844,482	(1,136,850)	66,948	(1,069,902)	675,844,482
Plumas	(343,270)	floor	(436,951)	31,259	(405,691)	floor	(499,373)	31,259	(468,113)	floor
Modoc	(198,017)	floor	(259,356)	24,288	(235,068)	floor	(296,407)	24,288	(272,119)	floor
Marin	(2,758,649)	675,844,482	(3,727,526)	436,374	(3,291,153)	675,844,482	(4,260,030)	436,374	(3,823,657)	675,844,482
Glenn	(293,892)	floor	(445,113)	87,633	(357,480)	floor	(508,701)	87,633	(421,068)	floor
San Benito	(348,407)	464,540,196	(570,470)	140,568	(429,903)	464,540,196	(651,966)	140,568	(511,398)	464,540,196
Inyo	(204,548)	floor	(366,506)	109,600	(256,906)	floor	(418,864)	109,600	(309,264)	floor
Santa Clara	(6,095,995)	250,832,448	(13,740,719)	5,681,764	(8,058,955)	283,732,241	(15,703,679)	5,681,764	(10,021,915)	283,732,241
Alameda	(3,970,153)	156,386,868	(11,556,149)	5,935,117	(5,621,032)	214,244,429	(13,207,028)	5,935,117	(7,271,910)	214,244,429
San Francisco	(2,218,572)	108,015,545	(8,190,503)	4,801,860	(3,388,643)	164,982,812	(9,360,575)	4,801,860	(4,558,715)	174,441,320
San Diego	(1,510,890)	28,494,773	(16,224,980)	12,396,236	(3,828,744)	72,208,579	(18,542,834)	12,396,236	(6,146,598)	101,578,036
Mariposa	(9,316)	23,246,167	(120,169)	93,687	(26,483)	66,085,204	(137,336)	93,687	(43,650)	96,405,281
Lassen	(1,761)	2,073,796	(233,646)	198,507	(35,139)	41,384,106	(267,024)	198,507	(68,517)	floor
Colusa	937	n/a	(167,419)	144,439	(22,980)	floor	(191,336)	144,439	(46,897)	floor
Lake	25,461	n/a	(337,515)	314,759	(22,755)	16,901,529	(385,731)	314,759	(70,972)	52,714,327
Orange	1,690,726	n/a	(13,831,407)	13,546,218	(285,189)	4,921,953	(15,807,322)	13,546,218	(2,261,105)	39,023,383
Nevada	74,888	n/a	(412,340)	428,322	15,982	n/a	(471,246)	428,322	(42,924)	23,428,700
Tuolumne	82,001	n/a	(256,137)	301,547	45,410	n/a	(292,727)	301,547	8,819	n/a
Amador	70,662	n/a	(202,141)	243,925	41,784	n/a	(231,018)	243,925	12,907	n/a
Calaveras	77,142	n/a	(181,310)	232,551	51,241	n/a	(207,211)	232,551	25,339	n/a
San Mateo	1,221,283	n/a	(2,733,339)	3,564,145	830,806	n/a	(3,123,816)	3,564,145	440,329	n/a
Santa Barbara	978,570	n/a	(1,515,752)	2,277,786	762,033	n/a	(1,732,288)	2,277,786	545,497	n/a
Del Norte	135,177	n/a	(168,267)	279,405	111,139	n/a	(192,305)	279,405	87,101	n/a
Trinity	67,942	n/a	(70,251)	128,157	57,907	n/a	(80,287)	128,157	47,871	n/a
Napa	472,937	n/a	(390,120)	807,326	417,206	n/a	(445,852)	807,326	361,474	n/a
El Dorado	486,261	n/a	(354,466)	790,089	435,623	n/a	(405,104)	790,089	384,985	n/a
Mono	110,741	n/a	(67,582)	168,669	101,087	n/a	(77,237)	168,669	91,432	n/a
Mendocino	447,772	n/a	(199,071)	618,404	419,333	n/a	(227,509)	618,404	390,894	n/a
Sonoma	2,086,574	n/a	(735,944)	2,717,383	1,981,439	n/a	(841,079)	2,717,383	1,876,304	n/a
Contra Costa	3,956,280	n/a	(1,048,087)	4,854,640	3,806,553	n/a	(1,197,814)	4,854,640	3,656,826	n/a
Santa Cruz	1,207,365	n/a	(303,645)	1,467,632	1,163,987	n/a	(347,022)	1,467,632	1,120,609	n/a
Sacramento	9,022,514	n/a	(734,250)	9,651,871	8,917,621	n/a	(839,143)	9,651,871	8,812,728	n/a
Humboldt	759,348	n/a	(40,206)	793,810	753,604	n/a	(45,949)	793,810	747,861	n/a
San Luis Obispo	1,702,395	n/a	(14,206)	1,714,572	1,700,366	n/a	(16,235)	1,714,572	1,698,337	n/a
Solano	2,820,691	n/a	205,879	2,644,223	2,850,102	n/a	235,290	2,644,223	2,879,513	n/a
Madera	1,071,503	n/a	79,725	1,003,167	1,082,892	n/a	91,114	1,003,167	1,094,281	n/a
Monterey	2,919,107	n/a	611,541	2,394,929	3,006,470	n/a	698,904	2,394,929	3,093,832	n/a
Shasta	1,846,788	n/a	487,798	1,428,675	1,916,474	n/a	557,484	1,428,675	1,986,159	n/a
Los Angeles	97,841,514	n/a	25,848,878	75,685,333	101,534,210	n/a	29,541,575	75,685,333	105,226,907	n/a
Tehama	747,181	n/a	208,451	568,508	776,959	n/a	238,230	568,508	806,738	n/a
Butte	1,897,165	n/a	540,840	1,433,588	1,974,427	n/a	618,103	1,433,588	2,051,690	n/a
Imperial	1,666,709	n/a	488,443	1,248,044	1,736,487	n/a	558,220	1,248,044	1,806,264	n/a
Yolo	1,758,123	n/a	531,865	1,302,239	1,834,104	n/a	607,846	1,302,239	1,910,085	n/a
Merced	2,502,544	n/a	784,682	1,829,959	2,614,641	n/a	896,779	1,829,959	2,726,738	n/a
Ventura	7,234,989	n/a	2,483,480	5,106,292	7,589,772	n/a	2,838,262	5,106,292	7,944,555	n/a
Placer	3,490,250	n/a	1,276,789	2,395,859	3,672,648	n/a	1,459,188	2,395,859	3,855,047	n/a
Yuba	1,047,069	n/a	396,446	707,258	1,103,704	n/a	453,081	707,258	1,160,339	n/a
Kings	1,547,399	n/a	585,961	1,045,147	1,631,108	n/a	669,670	1,045,147	1,714,817	n/a
San Joaquin	8,305,874	n/a	3,383,625	5,405,624	8,789,249	n/a	3,867,000	5,405,624	9,272,624	n/a
Tulare	4,423,509	n/a	1,838,497	2,847,655	4,686,151	n/a	2,101,139	2,847,655	4,948,794	n/a
Fresno	12,527,341	n/a	5,250,533	8,026,884	13,277,417	n/a	6,000,609	8,026,884	14,027,493	n/a
Sutter	1,254,217	n/a	531,408	798,725	1,330,133	n/a	607,323	798,725	1,406,048	n/a
Stanislaus	5,941,159	n/a	2,593,706	3,717,982	6,311,689	n/a	2,964,236	3,717,982	6,682,218	n/a
Riverside	23,397,978	n/a	10,693,268	14,232,320	24,925,588	n/a	12,220,878	14,232,320	26,453,198	n/a
San Bernardino	26,217,531	n/a	12,312,495	15,663,964	27,976,459	n/a	14,071,423	15,663,964	29,735,387	n/a
Kern	17,797,522	n/a	9,937,761	9,279,441	19,217,203	n/a	11,357,442	9,279,441	20,636,883	n/a
Statewide	233,788,058		0	233,788,058	233,788,058		0	233,788,058	233,788,058	

Total Reallocation
as % of Base

1,242,129,634
86.2%

1,386,178,430
96.2%

Table 1 -- Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustments through FY 2021-22 (excluding funding floor adjustment)

sorted by Column E (lowest to highest)

Court	Reallocation of 83.8% and No New Funding in 21-22			
	Cumulative Reallocation	Cumulative Reallocation of New Funding (\$60M + \$86.3M + \$67.9M + \$19.6M)	Cumulative Adjustment	Additional New Funding Need For Net Zero Adjustment or 100% WAFM Need
	AD	AE	AF (AD+AE)	AG
Sierra	(274,190)	(18,244)	(292,434)	floor
Alpine	(254,501)	(9,004)	(263,505)	floor
Siskiyou	(1,190,427)	66,948	(1,123,479)	675,844,482
Plumas	(522,907)	31,259	(491,647)	floor
Modoc	(310,376)	24,288	(286,088)	floor
Marin	(4,460,796)	436,374	(4,024,422)	675,844,482
Glenn	(532,675)	87,633	(445,041)	floor
San Benito	(682,692)	140,568	(542,124)	464,540,196
Inyo	(438,604)	109,600	(329,004)	floor
Santa Clara	(16,443,758)	5,681,764	(10,761,993)	283,732,241
Alameda	(13,829,445)	5,935,117	(7,894,327)	214,244,429
San Francisco	(9,801,718)	4,801,860	(4,999,858)	174,441,320
San Diego	(19,416,716)	12,396,236	(7,020,480)	101,578,036
Mariposa	(143,809)	93,687	(50,122)	96,405,281
Lassen	(279,608)	198,507	(81,101)	floor
Colusa	(200,353)	144,439	(55,914)	floor
Lake	(403,910)	314,759	(89,150)	53,031,954
Orange	(16,552,285)	13,546,218	(3,006,068)	41,949,451
Nevada	(493,454)	428,322	(65,132)	29,063,652
Tuolumne	(306,523)	301,547	(4,976)	3,223,329
Amador	(241,905)	243,925	2,020	n/a
Calaveras	(216,977)	232,551	15,574	n/a
San Mateo	(3,271,034)	3,564,145	293,111	n/a
Santa Barbara	(1,813,927)	2,277,786	463,859	n/a
Del Norte	(201,368)	279,405	78,038	n/a
Trinity	(84,070)	128,157	44,087	n/a
Napa	(466,864)	807,326	340,462	n/a
El Dorado	(424,196)	790,089	365,893	n/a
Mono	(80,877)	168,669	87,792	n/a
Mendocino	(238,231)	618,404	380,172	n/a
Sonoma	(880,717)	2,717,383	1,836,666	n/a
Contra Costa	(1,254,264)	4,854,640	3,600,376	n/a
Santa Cruz	(363,377)	1,467,632	1,104,255	n/a
Sacramento	(878,690)	9,651,871	8,773,181	n/a
Humboldt	(48,115)	793,810	745,695	n/a
San Luis Obispo	(17,000)	1,714,572	1,697,572	n/a
Solano	246,379	2,644,223	2,890,602	n/a
Madera	95,408	1,003,167	1,098,575	n/a
Monterey	731,841	2,394,929	3,126,770	n/a
Shasta	583,756	1,428,675	2,012,432	n/a
Los Angeles	30,933,802	75,685,333	106,619,134	n/a
Tehama	249,457	568,508	817,965	n/a
Butte	647,233	1,433,588	2,080,820	n/a
Imperial	584,528	1,248,044	1,832,572	n/a
Yolo	636,492	1,302,239	1,938,731	n/a
Merced	939,042	1,829,959	2,769,001	n/a
Ventura	2,972,023	5,106,292	8,078,316	n/a
Placer	1,527,956	2,395,859	3,923,815	n/a
Yuba	474,434	707,258	1,181,692	n/a
Kings	701,230	1,045,147	1,746,377	n/a
San Joaquin	4,049,243	5,405,624	9,454,867	n/a
Tulare	2,200,161	2,847,655	5,047,816	n/a
Fresno	6,283,404	8,026,884	14,310,288	n/a
Sutter	635,945	798,725	1,434,670	n/a
Stanislaus	3,103,934	3,717,982	6,821,916	n/a
Riverside	12,796,820	14,232,320	27,029,140	n/a
San Bernardino	14,734,577	15,663,964	30,398,541	n/a
Kern	11,892,692	9,279,441	21,172,133	n/a
Statewide	0	233,788,058	233,788,058	

Total Reallocation 1,440,487,965
as % of Base 100.0%

Table 2 -- WAFM-Related Allocation (% of WAFM Need): Actual 2014-15 and 2015-16 and Estimated 2016-17 through 2021-22*

Sorted using column K (highest to lowest)

Court	2016-17 WAFM Funding Need	2016-17 Funding Floor	Estimated 2021-22		Re-allocation Ratio
			WAFM-Related Allocation (assumes no new funding)	as % of WAFM Need	
A	B	Q	R (Q/A)	S	
Kern	70,118,504	N/A	51,078,809	72.85%	149.33%
San Bernardino	128,763,249	N/A	95,995,103	74.55%	128.68%
Riverside	118,145,753	N/A	86,626,066	73.32%	126.73%
Stanislaus	31,329,380	N/A	22,251,801	71.03%	123.91%
Sutter	6,790,525	N/A	4,972,983	73.23%	122.31%
Fresno	68,451,784	N/A	50,849,992	74.29%	121.77%
Tulare	24,340,690	N/A	18,129,713	74.48%	121.37%
San Joaquin	46,453,108	N/A	34,245,577	73.72%	120.45%
Kings	9,140,499	N/A	6,521,013	71.34%	117.57%
Yuba	6,185,620	N/A	4,562,240	73.76%	117.56%
Placer	21,108,235	N/A	15,544,588	73.64%	116.41%
Ventura	45,542,069	N/A	33,597,309	73.77%	114.56%
Merced	16,566,558	N/A	12,123,253	73.18%	112.41%
Yolo	11,850,964	N/A	8,716,379	73.55%	111.68%
Imperial	11,407,375	N/A	8,379,937	73.46%	111.09%
Butte	13,150,407	N/A	9,738,606	74.06%	110.60%
Tehama	5,229,016	N/A	3,864,307	73.90%	110.24%
Los Angeles	700,570,381	N/A	514,274,637	73.41%	109.41%
Shasta	13,224,651	N/A	10,118,583	76.51%	109.41%
Monterey	22,649,370	N/A	16,803,772	74.19%	106.72%
Madera	9,898,382	N/A	7,430,618	75.07%	101.91%
Solano	26,100,828	N/A	19,482,724	74.64%	101.87%
San Luis Obispo	17,268,592	N/A	12,506,092	72.42%	99.81%
Humboldt	8,073,363	N/A	5,962,144	73.85%	98.85%
Sacramento	98,735,335	N/A	71,042,571	71.95%	98.30%
Santa Cruz	15,460,851	N/A	11,083,343	71.69%	95.62%
Contra Costa	51,243,320	N/A	37,031,883	72.27%	95.45%
Sonoma	29,031,343	N/A	21,784,689	75.04%	94.42%
Mendocino	6,680,383	N/A	5,085,534	76.13%	93.51%
Mono	1,853,033	1,700,374	1,874,999	101.19%	92.17%
El Dorado	8,768,398	N/A	6,333,104	72.23%	91.39%
Napa	9,024,771	N/A	6,599,662	73.13%	90.85%
Trinity	1,452,014	N/A	1,283,418	88.39%	89.87%
Del Norte	3,200,856	N/A	2,425,996	75.79%	89.09%
Santa Barbara	26,429,843	N/A	19,189,124	72.60%	88.21%
San Mateo	42,198,583	N/A	31,422,535	74.46%	86.88%
Calaveras	2,760,256	N/A	2,074,813	75.17%	86.72%
Amador	2,923,146	N/A	2,168,458	74.18%	86.12%
Tuolumne	3,628,227	N/A	2,703,708	74.52%	85.87%
Nevada	5,266,676	N/A	3,967,048	75.32%	84.57%
Orange	168,407,955	N/A	126,339,796	75.02%	83.93%
Lake	3,950,710	N/A	2,897,715	73.35%	83.39%
Colusa	1,842,151	1,874,999	1,874,999	101.78%	82.52%
Lassen	2,540,016	N/A	1,874,999	73.82%	82.35%
Mariposa	1,221,848	N/A	1,054,526	86.31%	81.35%
San Diego	162,426,582	N/A	120,715,276	74.32%	81.12%
San Francisco	67,359,435	N/A	51,506,202	76.46%	77.92%
Alameda	86,595,580	N/A	64,009,407	73.92%	76.28%
Santa Clara	89,140,315	N/A	65,729,964	73.74%	73.57%
Inyo	1,955,945	N/A	1,874,999	95.86%	69.60%
San Benito	2,742,618	N/A	2,018,649	73.60%	67.35%
Glenn	1,918,339	1,874,999	1,874,999	97.74%	64.90%
Marin	13,074,251	N/A	9,771,018	74.73%	60.08%
Modoc	848,627	N/A	875,000	103.11%	58.40%
Plumas	1,332,623	1,250,000	1,250,000	93.80%	56.68%
Siskiyou	2,991,415	N/A	2,276,449	76.10%	56.34%
Alpine	405,149	750,000	750,000	185.12%	44.98%
Sierra	350,609	750,000	750,000	213.91%	39.63%
Statewide	2,350,120,506	8,200,372	1,737,291,129	73.92%	

*Includes funding floor.

Table 3 -- WAFM Adjustments (including funding floor adjustments)

	2013-14		2014-15			Cumulative Adjustment through FY 2014-15	2015-16 Adjustment				Cumulative WAFM Adjustment through FY 2015-16
	WAFM @ 10%	\$60M Allocation and Reallocation	WAFM @ 15%	\$86.3M Allocation and Reallocation	Funding Floor Adjustment		WAFM @ 30%	\$67.9M Allocation and Reallocation	2015-16 Funding Floor Adjustment	Total	
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F (A thru E)	G	H	I	J (G thru I)	K (F+J)
Alameda	(1,294,630)	1,820,989	(1,268,767)	1,775,171	(53,299)	979,463	(2,749,228)	1,484,812	(23,470)	(1,287,886)	(308,422)
Alpine	-	7,226	(52,170)	(21,796)	266,308	199,568	(44,685)	658	36,601	(7,426)	192,142
Amador	-	61,365	(68,008)	57,840	(1,615)	49,582	(52,514)	70,685	(726)	17,445	67,028
Butte	18,573	320,390	70,108	539,869	(6,221)	942,718	53,760	364,641	(2,905)	415,496	1,358,214
Calaveras	-	62,926	(49,658)	67,966	(1,513)	79,721	(42,338)	68,006	(691)	24,977	104,698
Colusa	-	41,323	(35,876)	49,064	123,127	177,638	(33,153)	44,649	127,447	138,942	316,581
Contra Costa	101,350	1,461,361	(75,027)	1,916,357	(27,312)	3,376,729	59,142	1,600,183	(12,908)	1,646,417	5,023,147
Del Norte	-	79,107	(12,865)	127,145	(1,783)	191,604	(100,937)	8,417	(791)	(93,311)	98,293
El Dorado	(15,056)	233,266	(33,871)	297,759	(4,768)	477,331	(77,711)	217,922	(2,148)	138,063	615,394
Fresno	232,624	1,636,598	259,988	2,529,954	(29,356)	4,629,808	985,428	2,422,302	(14,653)	3,393,078	8,022,885
Glenn	-	49,328	(62,278)	50,339	32,836	70,225	(109,273)	(331)	69,935	(39,669)	30,556
Humboldt	(83,109)	139,430	8,397	267,815	(4,042)	328,491	621	263,688	(1,900)	262,409	590,900
Imperial	46,526	302,356	50,381	468,138	(5,349)	862,051	112,238	372,796	(2,573)	482,460	1,344,512
Inyo	-	50,201	(79,617)	16,922	186,861	174,367	(80,589)	30,189	3,850	(46,549)	127,818
Kern	940,847	1,995,057	870,920	3,381,545	(26,903)	7,161,467	2,029,093	2,710,802	(13,527)	4,726,367	11,887,834
Kings	39,652	232,642	51,307	374,529	(4,106)	694,023	70,420	261,437	(1,910)	329,947	1,023,971
Lake	(76,098)	57,416	(16,518)	112,076	(2,237)	74,638	(110,880)	60,558	(987)	(51,309)	23,330
Lassen	-	68,479	(35,333)	75,695	(1,498)	107,344	(60,731)	41,735	(657)	(19,653)	87,691
Los Angeles	2,523,297	18,535,686	4,628,595	31,010,787	(339,019)	56,359,347	5,480,247	21,338,100	(163,090)	26,655,257	83,014,604
Madera	(23,742)	228,985	5,169	350,492	(4,814)	556,091	(9,784)	277,656	(2,290)	265,582	821,673
Marin	(520,264)	120,165	(250,338)	191,034	(9,532)	(468,935)	(815,315)	100,107	(4,090)	(719,298)	(1,188,233)
Mariposa	-	32,895	(25,008)	26,738	96,473	131,098	(18,396)	34,231	54,687	70,522	201,621
Mendocino	(39,152)	150,192	(47,664)	176,995	(3,459)	236,912	(55,845)	182,555	(1,607)	125,103	362,015
Merced	222,543	564,967	8,151	664,887	(7,896)	1,452,652	124,787	465,804	(3,718)	586,873	2,039,526
Modoc	-	16,977	(60,677)	(8,685)	34,375	(18,009)	(40,006)	24,340	(309)	(15,974)	(33,983)
Mono	-	45,169	(8,657)	68,268	89,167	193,947	(35,052)	26,482	126,524	117,954	311,901
Monterey	140,122	661,895	(42,977)	790,900	(10,940)	1,539,000	26,335	604,067	(5,124)	625,277	2,164,278
Napa	(108,997)	162,945	(70,919)	211,831	(4,766)	190,094	(64,086)	288,765	(2,173)	222,507	412,600
Nevada	(34,238)	130,830	(8,200)	199,389	(3,091)	284,689	(101,936)	94,278	(1,394)	(9,051)	275,638
Orange	(1,884,108)	3,558,096	(1,225,417)	4,721,624	(97,195)	5,072,999	(2,310,493)	4,634,846	(45,022)	2,279,331	7,352,330
Placer	171,865	609,351	29,652	792,320	(9,566)	1,593,621	263,098	711,584	(4,604)	970,077	2,563,698
Plumas	-	33,256	(88,532)	(6,788)	(1,038)	(63,102)	(107,873)	(6,889)	(421)	(115,183)	(178,286)
Riverside	1,528,075	3,674,954	790,014	5,267,475	(51,696)	11,208,822	2,512,892	4,343,428	(25,208)	6,831,112	18,039,934
Sacramento	120,612	2,676,151	(379,481)	3,226,313	(50,844)	5,592,750	332,293	3,325,458	(23,950)	3,633,802	9,226,552
San Benito	-	85,264	(103,256)	28,413	(1,885)	8,536	(123,676)	32,516	(810)	(91,970)	(83,434)
San Bernardino	2,180,083	4,398,841	906,624	6,010,456	(56,332)	13,439,671	2,503,891	4,253,346	(27,713)	6,729,524	20,169,195
San Diego	(1,938,179)	3,502,289	(1,400,168)	4,442,498	(95,765)	4,510,676	(2,774,441)	4,246,310	(43,501)	1,428,367	5,939,043
San Francisco	(1,459,083)	988,514	(771,784)	1,372,137	(40,937)	88,847	(1,489,034)	1,831,015	(19,228)	322,753	411,600
San Joaquin	415,666	1,338,224	(16,094)	1,603,741	(20,058)	3,321,478	630,458	1,594,293	(9,901)	2,214,850	5,536,328
San Luis Obispo	(26,551)	421,150	84,680	734,634	(8,923)	1,204,989	9,258	487,969	(4,103)	493,124	1,698,113
San Mateo	(314,903)	980,049	(247,446)	1,281,966	(23,884)	1,675,782	(567,462)	1,044,765	(10,796)	466,507	2,142,289
Santa Barbara	(317,397)	501,019	(146,026)	736,660	(14,454)	759,801	(413,985)	623,435	(6,510)	202,941	962,742
Santa Clara	(1,600,135)	1,759,734	(1,230,398)	1,950,052	(56,104)	823,149	(3,721,969)	838,059	(24,455)	(2,908,365)	(2,085,216)
Santa Cruz	(113,143)	319,264	6,690	543,108	(7,835)	748,085	(67,525)	438,829	(3,603)	367,701	1,115,786
Shasta	31,687	336,493	(484)	458,249	(6,340)	819,605	97,837	434,908	(3,053)	529,691	1,349,297
Sierra	-	7,615	(51,110)	(21,757)	273,332	208,080	(44,693)	(202)	38,053	(6,842)	201,238
Siskiyou	(157,748)	3,406	(60,743)	31,268	(2,302)	(186,119)	(194,529)	39,848	(968)	(155,650)	(341,768)
Solano	243,496	861,558	(61,973)	979,218	(13,346)	2,008,953	37,991	712,043	(6,207)	743,826	2,752,779
Sonoma	134,615	901,348	(57,160)	1,117,579	(15,724)	2,080,658	(125,858)	735,464	(7,452)	602,154	2,682,812
Stanislaus	457,619	1,033,047	140,888	1,351,434	(13,714)	2,969,275	477,666	986,880	(6,521)	1,458,024	4,427,299
Sutter	56,291	189,663	19,298	258,320	(2,979)	520,593	85,244	217,487	(1,431)	301,299	821,892
Tehama	(9,440)	113,639	12,324	185,540	(2,412)	299,651	37,509	173,178	(1,160)	209,528	509,179
Trinity	-	43,420	(18,348)	32,317	85,985	143,375	(44,393)	9,332	103,171	68,110	211,485
Tulare	107,295	604,334	72,782	888,034	(10,451)	1,661,994	300,861	812,367	(5,107)	1,108,121	2,770,115
Tuolumne	(38,673)	75,770	(32,361)	91,065	(2,026)	93,776	(80,914)	67,637	(894)	(14,171)	79,606
Ventura	348,266	1,311,950	177,815	1,875,216	(21,141)	3,692,106	382,429	1,336,805	(10,082)	1,709,151	5,401,257
Yolo	57,493	320,358	(14,374)	398,612	(5,417)	756,672	74,323	364,618	(2,736)	436,205	1,192,876
Yuba	(63,948)	81,076	15,801	181,273	(2,578)	211,624	(18,515)	151,135	(1,191)	131,428	343,052
Total	0	60,000,000	0	86,300,000	(0)	146,300,000	(0)	67,900,000	0	67,900,000	214,200,000

Table 3 -- WAFM Adjustments (including funding floor adjustments)

Court	Estimated 2016-17			Estimated 2017-18		Total (L thru P)	Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustment through 17-18 (K+Q)	Estimated 2018-19		Estimated 2019-20	
	WAFM @ 40%	\$19.6M Allocation and Reallocation M	Estimated 2016-17 Funding Floor Adjustment N	WAFM @ 50%	Estimated 2017-18 Funding Floor Adjustment P			WAFM @ 60%	Estimated 2018-19 Funding Floor Adjustment T	WAFM @ 70%	Estimated 2019-20 Funding Floor Adjustment V
	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Alameda	(1,290,889)	854,146	(16,517)	(1,650,878)	(18,665)	(2,122,803)	(2,431,225)	(1,650,878)	(12,469)	(1,650,878)	(11,988)
Alpine	(24,668)	4,909	35,931	(30,381)	30,381	16,172	208,313	(30,381)	30,381	(30,381)	30,381
Amador	5,014	54,034	(532)	(28,877)	(608)	29,031	96,059	(28,877)	(411)	(28,877)	(399)
Butte	166,611	208,688	(2,180)	77,263	(2,542)	447,840	1,806,053	77,263	(1,754)	77,263	(1,742)
Calaveras	(11,609)	33,653	(507)	(25,901)	(580)	(4,945)	99,752	(25,901)	(392)	(25,901)	(382)
Colusa	(26,639)	9,403	160,044	(23,917)	23,917	142,809	459,389	(23,917)	23,917	(23,917)	23,917
Contra Costa	(684,372)	(123,261)	(8,739)	(149,727)	(10,069)	(976,167)	4,046,980	(149,727)	(6,862)	(149,727)	(6,735)
Del Norte	17,650	64,736	(587)	(24,038)	(673)	57,088	155,381	(24,038)	(456)	(24,038)	(445)
El Dorado	(75,915)	41,141	(1,520)	(50,638)	(1,745)	(88,676)	526,718	(50,638)	(1,185)	(50,638)	(1,158)
Fresno	1,522,264	1,438,031	(11,030)	750,076	(12,961)	3,686,380	11,709,266	750,076	(9,006)	750,076	(9,010)
Glenn	(82,799)	(11,703)	63,519	(63,588)	63,588	(30,983)	(427)	(63,588)	63,588	(63,588)	63,588
Humboldt	51,116	122,876	(1,388)	(5,744)	(1,604)	165,256	756,156	(5,744)	(1,097)	(5,744)	(1,080)
Imperial	69,965	104,754	(1,863)	69,778	(2,185)	240,449	1,584,961	69,778	(1,508)	69,778	(1,498)
Inyo	(49,226)	12,288	(436)	(52,358)	46,282	(43,450)	84,367	(52,358)	52,358	(52,358)	52,358
Kern	1,837,860	1,192,038	(10,404)	1,419,680	(12,416)	4,426,758	16,314,592	1,419,680	(8,756)	1,419,680	(8,884)
Kings	173,457	176,538	(1,427)	83,709	(1,673)	430,603	1,454,574	83,709	(1,160)	83,709	(1,159)
Lake	10,631	84,709	(721)	(48,216)	(821)	45,582	68,912	(48,216)	(553)	(48,216)	(536)
Lassen	(37,448)	12,597	(458)	(33,378)	(521)	(59,208)	28,482	(33,378)	(351)	(33,378)	(339)
Los Angeles	2,138,648	4,800,759	(115,502)	3,692,697	(134,605)	10,381,997	93,396,601	3,692,697	(92,783)	3,692,697	(92,090)
Madera	73,914	146,034	(1,711)	11,389	(1,983)	227,642	1,049,316	11,389	(1,359)	11,389	(1,341)
Marin	(544,098)	25,068	(2,806)	(532,504)	(3,103)	(1,057,443)	(2,245,676)	(532,504)	(2,026)	(532,504)	(1,900)
Mariposa	(25,265)	(178)	(262)	(17,167)	(298)	(43,170)	158,451	(17,167)	(201)	(17,167)	(195)
Mendocino	28,907	108,662	(1,208)	(28,439)	(1,390)	106,532	468,546	(28,439)	(946)	(28,439)	(927)
Merced	92,908	134,301	(2,697)	112,097	(3,150)	333,459	2,372,984	112,097	(2,176)	112,097	(2,165)
Modoc	(47,521)	(8,344)	(206)	(37,051)	23,717	(69,405)	(103,388)	(37,051)	37,051	(37,051)	37,051
Mono	5,091	28,750	107,760	(9,655)	179,692	311,639	623,539	(9,655)	14,243	(9,655)	9,655
Monterey	225,972	338,067	(3,808)	87,363	(4,428)	643,166	2,807,443	87,363	(3,046)	87,363	(3,017)
Napa	21,077	143,785	(1,587)	(55,731)	(1,821)	105,722	518,322	(55,731)	(1,236)	(55,731)	(1,207)
Nevada	(91,248)	3,825	(980)	(58,906)	(1,117)	(148,426)	127,211	(58,906)	(754)	(58,906)	(732)
Orange	(2,483,643)	631,651	(31,300)	(1,975,915)	(35,678)	(3,894,885)	3,457,446	(1,975,915)	(24,051)	(1,975,915)	(23,341)
Placer	264,980	282,604	(3,419)	182,398	(4,004)	722,558	3,286,256	182,398	(2,774)	182,398	(2,766)
Plumas	(53,281)	11,681	4,938	(62,422)	62,422	(36,662)	(214,947)	(62,422)	62,422	(62,422)	62,422
Riverside	1,279,459	946,463	(18,537)	1,527,610	(21,853)	3,713,141	21,753,075	1,527,610	(15,234)	1,527,610	(15,286)
Sacramento	(492,996)	423,949	(16,579)	(104,893)	(19,151)	(209,670)	9,016,882	(104,893)	(13,085)	(104,893)	(12,875)
San Benito	(99,051)	(5,625)	(551)	(81,496)	(615)	(187,338)	(270,772)	(81,496)	(406)	(81,496)	(385)
San Bernardino	1,445,114	1,001,320	(20,475)	1,758,928	(24,157)	4,160,731	24,329,926	1,758,928	(16,853)	1,758,928	(16,923)
San Diego	(3,158,629)	205,139	(30,342)	(2,317,854)	(34,479)	(5,336,166)	602,877	(2,317,854)	(23,168)	(2,317,854)	(22,409)
San Francisco	(960,386)	610,194	(13,130)	(1,170,072)	(14,875)	(1,548,269)	(1,136,670)	(1,170,072)	(9,964)	(1,170,072)	(9,607)
San Joaquin	903,470	869,367	(7,450)	483,375	(8,748)	2,240,013	7,776,342	483,375	(6,075)	483,375	(6,073)
San Luis Obispo	(75,504)	70,819	(2,902)	(2,029)	(3,356)	(12,973)	1,685,140	(2,029)	(2,296)	(2,029)	(2,262)
San Mateo	(432,097)	257,365	(7,682)	(390,477)	(8,782)	(581,674)	1,560,615	(390,477)	(5,938)	(390,477)	(5,780)
Santa Barbara	11,264	416,671	(4,669)	(216,536)	(5,343)	201,387	1,164,129	(216,536)	(3,617)	(216,536)	(3,524)
Santa Clara	(1,299,337)	1,133,919	(17,232)	(1,962,960)	(19,409)	(2,165,019)	(4,250,236)	(1,962,960)	(12,921)	(1,962,960)	(12,376)
Santa Cruz	467	166,431	(2,614)	(43,378)	(3,012)	117,893	1,233,679	(43,378)	(2,053)	(43,378)	(2,015)
Shasta	149,702	199,025	(2,276)	69,685	(2,651)	413,486	1,762,782	69,685	(1,827)	69,685	(1,813)
Sierra	(35,122)	(3,899)	28,370	(32,731)	32,731	(10,651)	190,587	(32,731)	32,731	(32,731)	32,731
Siskiyou	(155,404)	(7,574)	(672)	(142,106)	(739)	(306,496)	(648,264)	(142,106)	(480)	(142,106)	(447)
Solano	(101,870)	91,405	(4,488)	29,411	(5,199)	9,260	2,762,039	29,411	(3,563)	29,411	(3,516)
Sonoma	(372,136)	(37,009)	(5,158)	(105,135)	(5,939)	(525,376)	2,157,436	(105,135)	(4,044)	(105,135)	(3,966)
Stanislaus	405,945	346,621	(4,784)	370,529	(5,633)	1,112,678	5,539,977	370,529	(3,923)	370,529	(3,932)
Sutter	142,829	133,255	(1,076)	75,915	(1,265)	349,658	1,171,551	75,915	(880)	75,915	(880)
Tehama	78,722	96,152	(866)	29,779	(1,010)	202,777	711,955	29,779	(696)	29,779	(691)
Trinity	22,597	43,088	(308)	(10,036)	(353)	54,988	266,473	(10,036)	(240)	(10,036)	(235)
Tulare	569,631	542,920	(3,937)	262,642	(4,625)	1,366,631	4,136,746	262,642	(3,213)	262,642	(3,213)
Tuolumne	5,584	67,074	(664)	(36,591)	(758)	34,644	114,250	(36,591)	(512)	(36,591)	(498)
Ventura	510,622	582,322	(7,431)	354,783	(8,691)	1,431,606	6,832,862	354,783	(6,012)	354,783	(5,988)
Yolo	186,481	218,651	(1,944)	75,981	(2,269)	476,900	1,669,776	75,981	(1,567)	75,981	(1,557)
Yuba	293,203	293,775	(1,000)	56,635	(1,172)	641,439	984,491	56,635	(813)	56,635	(811)
Total	0	19,588,058	0	0	0	19,588,058	233,788,058	0	0	0	0

Table 3 -- WAFM Adjustments (including funding floor adjustments)

Court	Estimated 2020-21		Estimated 2021-22		Total (\$ thru Z)	Estimated Cumulative WAFM Adjustment through 21-22 AB (R+AA)	FY 2013-14 Beginning Base (TCTF, ICNA, and GF) [See Table 3, col. 8] AC	Cumulative WAFM Adjustment as % of 13-14 Beg. Base AD (AB/AC)	Historical WAFM Base AE	Cumulative WAFM Adjustment as % of 13-14 Beg. WAFM Base AF (AB/AE)
	WAFM @ 80%	Estimated 2020-21 Funding Floor Adjustment X	WAFM @ 83.8%	Estimated 2021-22 Funding Floor Adjustment Z						
Alameda	(1,650,878)	(12,880)	(622,417)	(4,835)	(5,617,224)	(8,048,449)	72,952,285	-11.0%	69,586,867	-11.6%
Alpine	(30,381)	30,381	(11,454)	11,454	(0)	208,313	542,020	38.4%	552,142	37.7%
Amador	(28,877)	(434)	(10,887)	(164)	(98,927)	(2,868)	2,064,526	-0.1%	2,080,491	-0.1%
Butte	77,263	(1,935)	29,130	(736)	254,752	2,060,805	7,860,738	26.2%	7,287,810	28.3%
Calaveras	(25,901)	(415)	(9,765)	(157)	(88,816)	10,937	1,868,667	0.6%	1,950,892	0.6%
Colusa	(23,917)	23,917	(9,017)	9,017	(0)	459,389	1,341,429	34.2%	1,368,302	33.6%
Contra Costa	(149,727)	(7,391)	(56,450)	(2,797)	(529,416)	3,517,563	33,350,608	10.5%	32,906,460	10.7%
Del Norte	(24,038)	(485)	(9,063)	(183)	(82,746)	72,635	2,252,666	3.2%	2,202,321	3.3%
El Dorado	(50,638)	(1,266)	(19,092)	(478)	(175,092)	351,626	5,845,855	6.0%	5,880,901	6.0%
Fresno	750,076	(10,077)	282,795	(3,841)	2,501,089	14,210,354	34,301,142	41.4%	34,456,224	41.2%
Glenn	(63,588)	63,588	(23,974)	23,974	0	(427)	1,768,728	0.0%	1,811,707	0.0%
Humboldt	(5,744)	(1,189)	(2,165)	(450)	(23,212)	732,944	5,174,928	14.2%	5,005,941	14.6%
Imperial	69,778	(1,665)	26,308	(633)	230,337	1,815,298	6,575,394	27.6%	6,294,286	28.8%
Inyo	(52,358)	52,358	(19,740)	19,740	0	84,367	1,864,954	4.5%	1,722,461	4.9%
Kern	1,419,680	(10,072)	535,250	(3,859)	4,762,719	21,077,312	29,574,342	71.3%	28,781,786	73.2%
Kings	83,709	(1,293)	31,560	(493)	278,582	1,733,155	5,285,529	32.8%	4,765,510	36.4%
Lake	(48,216)	(581)	(18,179)	(219)	(164,717)	(95,805)	3,131,184	-3.1%	2,903,720	-3.3%
Lassen	(33,378)	31,491	(12,584)	12,584	(69,333)	(40,850)	2,154,790	-1.9%	1,890,662	-2.2%
Los Angeles	3,692,697	(102,208)	1,392,227	(38,848)	12,144,388	105,540,988	420,854,214	25.1%	392,482,162	26.9%
Madera	11,389	(1,480)	4,294	(561)	33,720	1,083,036	6,131,491	17.7%	5,953,244	18.2%
Marin	(532,504)	(1,987)	(200,766)	(738)	(1,804,928)	(4,050,604)	13,263,694	-30.5%	13,338,797	-30.4%
Mariposa	(17,167)	(211)	(6,472)	(80)	(58,661)	99,790	937,113	10.6%	920,593	10.8%
Mendocino	(28,439)	(1,016)	(10,722)	(384)	(99,310)	369,236	4,396,792	8.4%	4,379,075	8.4%
Merced	112,097	(2,408)	42,263	(916)	370,891	2,743,875	8,926,450	30.7%	9,033,368	30.4%
Modoc	(37,051)	37,051	(13,969)	13,969	0	(103,388)	946,555	-10.9%	890,668	-11.6%
Mono	(9,655)	9,655	(3,640)	3,640	4,588	628,128	1,218,672	51.5%	1,232,348	51.0%
Monterey	87,363	(3,342)	32,938	(1,269)	284,352	3,091,795	13,745,752	22.5%	13,009,124	23.8%
Napa	(55,731)	(1,319)	(21,012)	(499)	(192,467)	325,855	6,520,972	5.0%	6,088,978	5.4%
Nevada	(58,906)	(795)	(22,209)	(300)	(201,506)	(74,295)	4,377,946	-1.7%	3,817,225	-1.9%
Orange	(1,975,915)	(25,326)	(744,963)	(9,544)	(6,754,971)	(3,297,525)	123,950,682	-2.7%	122,983,490	-2.7%
Placer	182,398	(3,084)	68,768	(1,174)	606,166	3,892,422	11,681,878	33.3%	11,114,142	35.0%
Plumas	(62,422)	62,422	(23,534)	23,534	0	(214,947)	1,429,717	-15.0%	1,441,037	-14.9%
Riverside	1,527,610	(17,148)	575,942	(6,544)	5,104,559	26,857,634	60,536,645	44.4%	57,140,417	47.0%
Sacramento	(104,893)	(14,165)	(39,547)	(5,367)	(399,718)	8,617,164	62,963,934	13.7%	61,567,979	14.0%
San Benito	(81,496)	(408)	(30,726)	(152)	(276,565)	(547,337)	2,467,444	-22.2%	2,496,024	-21.9%
San Bernardino	1,758,928	(18,998)	663,154	(7,251)	5,879,912	30,209,838	65,821,196	45.9%	61,335,147	49.3%
San Diego	(2,317,854)	(24,230)	(873,882)	(9,119)	(7,906,371)	(7,303,494)	123,454,659	-5.9%	122,736,644	-6.0%
San Francisco	(1,170,072)	(10,352)	(441,143)	(3,891)	(3,985,172)	(5,121,842)	55,153,072	-9.3%	52,988,157	-9.7%
San Joaquin	483,375	(6,788)	182,243	(2,587)	1,610,845	9,387,186	23,650,071	39.7%	23,639,320	39.7%
San Luis Obispo	(2,029)	(2,492)	(765)	(945)	(14,849)	1,670,291	11,316,890	14.8%	10,604,942	15.8%
San Mateo	(390,477)	(6,291)	(147,218)	(2,374)	(1,339,032)	221,583	31,086,559	0.7%	29,770,060	0.7%
Santa Barbara	(216,536)	(3,840)	(81,639)	(1,450)	(743,678)	420,451	19,678,934	2.1%	18,365,326	2.3%
Santa Clara	(1,962,960)	(13,246)	(740,079)	(4,965)	(6,672,467)	(10,922,703)	74,287,226	-14.7%	74,267,457	-14.7%
Santa Cruz	(43,378)	(2,212)	(16,354)	(837)	(153,605)	1,080,074	10,013,495	10.8%	9,910,386	10.9%
Shasta	69,685	(2,011)	26,273	(764)	228,914	1,991,697	10,102,632	19.7%	7,409,092	26.9%
Sierra	(32,731)	32,731	(12,340)	12,340	0	190,587	530,838	35.9%	542,215	35.1%
Siskiyou	(142,106)	(464)	(53,577)	(172)	(481,459)	(1,129,723)	3,257,377	-34.7%	3,254,627	-34.7%
Solano	29,411	(3,880)	11,089	(1,472)	86,891	2,848,930	16,072,185	17.7%	15,704,185	18.1%
Sonoma	(105,135)	(4,349)	(39,638)	(1,646)	(369,048)	1,788,388	18,993,055	9.4%	18,845,883	9.5%
Stanislaus	370,529	(4,407)	139,698	(1,681)	1,237,344	6,777,321	14,768,941	45.9%	15,497,803	43.7%
Sutter	75,915	(985)	28,622	(376)	253,247	1,424,797	3,579,503	39.8%	3,403,045	41.9%
Tehama	29,779	(768)	11,227	(292)	98,116	810,071	2,861,855	28.3%	2,907,298	27.9%
Trinity	(10,036)	(257)	(3,784)	(97)	(34,719)	231,754	1,415,178	16.4%	990,359	23.4%
Tulare	262,642	(3,593)	99,022	(1,370)	875,560	5,012,306	12,599,117	39.8%	12,293,011	40.8%
Tuolumne	(36,591)	(542)	(13,796)	(204)	(125,324)	(11,074)	2,816,977	-0.4%	2,589,803	-0.4%
Ventura	354,783	(6,669)	133,761	(2,538)	1,176,903	8,009,765	25,915,683	30.9%	24,366,827	32.9%
Yolo	75,981	(1,731)	28,646	(658)	251,075	1,920,851	7,268,017	26.4%	6,504,149	29.5%
Yuba	56,635	(905)	21,353	(345)	188,385	1,172,876	3,269,208	35.9%	3,225,076	36.4%
Total	0	(0)	0	0	0	233,788,058	1,500,172,400	15.6%	1,440,487,965	16.2%

Max	71.3%
Min	-34.7%
Avg	15.0%

73.2%
-34.7%
15.7%

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

Court	FY 2013-14 Beginning Base (TCTF, ICNA, and GF)	2013-14 Adjustments			2014-15 Adjustments							Current Total Base
		WAFM @ 10% and \$60M	Unfunded 2012-13 Benefits	SJO Conversion	WAFM @ 15% and \$86.3M	Funding Floor Adjustment	Unfunded 2012-13 Benefits	2012-13 and 2013-14 Benefits	Revenue Shortfall Reduction	SJO Conversion		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
Alameda	72,952,285	526,359	1,117,440	-	506,404	(53,299)	(1,117,440)	1,609,137	(1,006,310)	-	74,534,575	
Alpine	542,020	7,226	7,957	-	(73,967)	266,308	(7,957)	6,245	-	-	747,833	
Amador	2,064,526	61,365	1,611	-	(10,168)	(1,615)	(1,611)	23,828	(29,737)	-	2,108,200	
Butte	7,860,738	338,963	95,367	-	609,976	(6,221)	(95,367)	158,491	(118,127)	-	8,843,820	
Calaveras	1,868,667	62,926	59,318	-	18,308	(1,513)	(59,318)	45,771	(27,738)	-	1,966,421	
Colusa	1,341,429	41,323	11,356	-	13,188	123,127	(11,356)	16,004	-	-	1,535,071	
Contra Costa	33,350,608	1,562,711	887,134	-	1,841,330	(27,312)	(887,134)	1,020,012	(524,858)	-	37,222,491	
Del Norte	2,252,666	79,107	62,921	-	114,280	(1,783)	(62,921)	45,700	(34,619)	-	2,455,350	
El Dorado	5,845,855	218,211	21,412	-	263,889	(4,768)	(21,412)	18,950	(88,211)	-	6,253,925	
Fresno	34,301,142	1,869,222	876,146	-	2,789,941	(29,356)	(876,146)	923,246	(554,229)	(196,645)	39,103,321	
Glenn	1,768,728	49,328	31,067	-	(11,939)	32,836	(31,067)	24,061	-	-	1,863,014	
Humboldt	5,174,928	56,321	83,444	-	276,212	(4,042)	(83,444)	137,243	(76,110)	-	5,564,552	
Imperial	6,575,394	348,882	230,012	-	518,519	(5,349)	(230,012)	204,591	(100,431)	-	7,541,606	
Inyo	1,864,954	50,201	54,537	-	(62,695)	186,861	(54,537)	32,741	-	-	2,072,062	
Kern	29,574,342	2,935,905	629,057	-	4,252,465	(26,903)	(629,057)	551,636	(517,548)	-	36,769,897	
Kings	5,285,529	272,294	6,952	-	425,836	(4,106)	(6,952)	22,140	(77,594)	-	5,924,098	
Lake	3,131,184	(18,682)	(449)	-	95,557	(2,237)	449	3,199	(41,896)	-	3,167,125	
Lassen	2,154,790	68,479	6,630	-	40,363	(1,498)	(6,630)	5,580	(27,456)	-	2,240,257	
Los Angeles	420,854,214	21,058,983	7,790,986	(856,042)	35,639,382	(339,019)	(7,790,986)	12,101,803	(6,588,036)	(1,209,506)	480,661,779	
Madera	6,131,491	205,243	137,838	-	355,661	(4,814)	(137,838)	45,479	(88,349)	-	6,644,712	
Marin	13,263,694	(400,098)	324,291	(189,275)	(59,305)	(9,532)	(324,291)	358,566	(180,059)	(6,453)	12,777,537	
Mariposa	937,113	32,895	6,416	-	1,730	96,473	(6,416)	3,560	-	-	1,071,772	
Mendocino	4,396,792	111,040	239,862	-	129,330	(3,459)	(239,862)	235,205	(63,560)	-	4,805,349	
Merced	8,926,450	787,510	269,194	-	673,039	(7,896)	(269,194)	310,199	(148,653)	-	10,540,648	
Modoc	946,555	16,977	1,273	-	(69,362)	34,375	(1,273)	3,544	-	-	932,090	
Mono	1,218,672	45,169	32,349	-	59,610	89,167	(32,349)	11,323	-	-	1,423,941	
Monterey	13,745,752	802,017	227,572	-	747,923	(10,940)	(227,572)	264,491	(204,155)	-	15,345,088	
Napa	6,520,972	53,947	107,676	-	140,912	(4,766)	(107,676)	181,753	(91,731)	-	6,801,088	
Nevada	4,377,946	96,592	100,179	-	191,189	(3,091)	(100,179)	120,300	(60,469)	-	4,722,465	
Orange	123,950,682	1,673,988	3,671,441	(378,013)	3,496,207	(97,195)	(3,671,441)	5,785,430	(1,828,581)	(392,697)	132,209,820	
Placer	11,681,878	781,216	238,459	-	821,972	(9,566)	(238,459)	284,469	(188,509)	-	13,371,460	
Plumas	1,429,717	33,256	273	-	(95,320)	(1,038)	(273)	6,015	(19,092)	-	1,353,538	
Riverside	60,536,645	5,203,028	685,149	(223,512)	6,057,489	(51,696)	(685,149)	1,643,210	(988,161)	(168,861)	72,008,142	
Sacramento	62,963,934	2,796,763	1,673,778	-	2,846,831	(50,844)	(1,673,778)	2,297,449	(959,404)	-	69,894,728	
San Benito	2,467,444	85,264	8,678	-	(74,843)	(1,885)	(8,678)	16,844	(34,673)	-	2,458,150	
San Bernardino	65,821,196	6,578,924	1,011,776	-	6,917,080	(56,332)	(1,011,776)	1,333,588	(1,075,223)	-	79,519,233	
San Diego	123,454,659	1,564,111	3,506,215	(193,188)	3,042,330	(95,765)	(3,506,215)	4,121,481	(1,824,897)	(100,555)	129,968,175	
San Francisco	55,153,072	(470,569)	-	-	600,353	(40,937)	-	1,495,964	(788,895)	-	55,948,987	
San Joaquin	23,650,071	1,753,890	756,034	-	1,587,646	(20,058)	(756,034)	535,858	(378,529)	-	27,128,878	
San Luis Obispo	11,316,890	394,598	36,773	-	819,314	(8,923)	(36,773)	122,246	(172,442)	-	12,471,682	

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

	2013-14 Adjustments				2014-15 Adjustments						
	FY 2013-14 Beginning Base (TCTF, ICNA, and GF)	WAFM @ 10% and \$60M	Unfunded 2012-13 Benefits	SJO Conversion	WAFM @ 15% and \$86.3M	Funding Floor Adjustment	Unfunded 2012- 13 Benefits	2012-13 and 2013-14 Benefits	Revenue Shortfall Reduction	SJO Conversion	Current Total Base
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K (Sum A:J)
San Mateo	31,086,559	665,146	211,070	-	1,034,520	(23,884)	(211,070)	603,175	(457,780)	-	32,907,736
Santa Barbara	19,678,934	183,622	(21,451)	-	590,633	(14,454)	21,451	121,986	(271,266)	-	20,289,455
Santa Clara	74,287,226	159,598	1,120,423	-	719,654	(56,104)	(1,120,423)	825,453	(1,056,021)	-	74,879,807
Santa Cruz	10,013,495	206,121	174,422	(193,188)	549,799	(7,835)	(174,422)	154,317	(149,105)	-	10,573,602
Shasta	10,102,632	368,180	(38,857)	-	457,766	(6,340)	38,857	184,003	(121,205)	-	10,985,036
Sierra	530,838	7,615	9,268	-	(72,867)	273,332	(9,268)	8,941	-	-	747,859
Siskiyou	3,257,377	(154,342)	60,127	-	(29,475)	(2,302)	(60,127)	59,428	(43,536)	-	3,087,150
Solano	16,072,185	1,105,054	417,276	-	917,245	(13,346)	(417,276)	497,180	(252,301)	-	18,326,017
Sonoma	18,993,055	1,035,962	584,741	-	1,060,419	(15,724)	(584,741)	616,911	(295,531)	-	21,395,093
Stanislaus	14,768,941	1,490,666	1,003,375	-	1,492,323	(13,714)	(1,003,375)	818,944	(257,942)	-	18,299,218
Sutter	3,579,503	245,954	24,759	-	277,618	(2,979)	(24,759)	72,212	(54,599)	-	4,117,708
Tehama	2,861,855	104,199	17,294	-	197,864	(2,412)	(17,294)	24,866	(44,321)	-	3,142,051
Trinity	1,415,178	43,420	16,561	-	13,969	85,985	(16,561)	19,978	-	-	1,578,531
Tulare	12,599,117	711,629	127,031	-	960,816	(10,451)	(127,031)	103,341	(199,524)	-	14,164,927
Tuolumne	2,816,977	37,097	2,616	-	58,705	(2,026)	(2,616)	19,249	(37,684)	-	2,892,318
Ventura	25,915,683	1,660,216	416,492	-	2,053,031	(21,141)	(416,492)	542,126	(397,607)	-	29,752,307
Yolo	7,268,017	377,852	206,373	-	384,237	(5,417)	(206,373)	168,486	(105,804)	-	8,087,371
Yuba	3,269,208	17,128	66,104	-	197,074	(2,578)	(66,104)	66,221	(47,493)	-	3,499,560
Total	1,500,172,400	60,000,000	29,405,750	(2,033,219)	86,300,000	(0)	(29,405,750)	41,034,166	(22,700,000)	(2,074,718)	1,660,698,629

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

	2015-16 Adjustments								Total Base (K+S)
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment	Allocation and Reallocation of \$67.9M	2015-16 Funding Floor Adjustment	2014-15 Benefits Funding (Full- Year)	2013-14 Benefits Reduction Return	Reversal of Revenue Shortfall Reduction	SJO Conversion	Total Adjustment	
Court	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S (Sum L:R)	T
Alameda	(2,749,228)	1,484,812	(23,470)	562,020	558,169	1,006,310	-	838,613	75,373,188
Alpine	(44,685)	658	36,601	5,289	2,166	-	-	29	747,862
Amador	(52,514)	70,685	(726)	15,693	8,265	29,737	-	71,141	2,179,340
Butte	53,760	364,641	(2,905)	68,952	25,636	118,127	-	628,211	9,472,030
Calaveras	(42,338)	68,006	(691)	30,138	15,877	27,738	-	98,729	2,065,150
Colusa	(33,153)	44,649	127,447	10,604	5,551	-	-	155,098	1,690,169
Contra Costa	59,142	1,600,183	(12,908)	590,873	353,816	524,858	-	3,115,965	40,338,455
Del Norte	(100,937)	8,417	(791)	73,071	15,852	34,619	-	30,231	2,485,581
El Dorado	(77,711)	217,922	(2,148)	90,455	6,573	88,211	-	323,302	6,577,227
Fresno	985,428	2,422,302	(14,653)	1,581,245	320,250	554,229	-	5,848,802	44,952,123
Glenn	(109,273)	(331)	69,935	31,311	8,346	-	-	(12)	1,863,003
Humboldt	621	263,688	(1,900)	46,895	47,606	76,110	-	433,020	5,997,572
Imperial	112,238	372,796	(2,573)	95,925	70,967	100,431	-	749,783	8,291,390
Inyo	(80,589)	30,189	3,850	(7,122)	11,357	-	-	(42,315)	2,029,748
Kern	2,029,093	2,710,802	(13,527)	(217,620)	191,349	517,548	-	5,217,643	41,987,540
Kings	70,420	261,437	(1,910)	29,342	7,680	77,594	-	444,563	6,368,662
Lake	(110,880)	60,558	(987)	33,201	1,110	41,896	-	24,898	3,192,023
Lassen	(60,731)	41,735	(657)	6,803	1,935	27,456	-	16,541	2,256,799
Los Angeles	5,480,247	21,338,100	(163,090)	7,896,395	4,197,807	6,588,036	(502,040)	44,835,456	525,497,235
Madera	(9,784)	277,656	(2,290)	223,020	15,775	88,349	-	592,727	7,237,438
Marin	(815,315)	100,107	(4,090)	(78,894)	124,378	180,059	-	(493,755)	12,283,783
Mariposa	(18,396)	34,231	54,687	4,769	1,235	-	-	76,527	1,148,298
Mendocino	(55,845)	182,555	(1,607)	56,174	81,587	63,560	-	326,423	5,131,773
Merced	124,787	465,804	(3,718)	161,921	107,600	148,653	-	1,005,047	11,545,695
Modoc	(40,006)	24,340	(309)	9,491	1,229	-	-	(5,253)	926,836
Mono	(35,052)	26,482	126,524	10,568	3,928	-	-	132,450	1,556,391
Monterey	26,335	604,067	(5,124)	205,587	91,745	204,155	-	1,126,764	16,471,852
Napa	(64,086)	288,765	(2,173)	(3,237)	63,045	91,731	-	374,046	7,175,134
Nevada	(101,936)	94,278	(1,394)	79,983	41,729	60,469	-	173,130	4,895,595
Orange	(2,310,493)	4,634,846	(45,022)	3,449,769	2,006,818	1,828,581	(216,241)	9,348,258	141,558,078
Placer	263,098	711,584	(4,604)	84,431	98,675	188,509	-	1,341,692	14,713,152
Plumas	(107,873)	(6,889)	(421)	2,474	973	19,092	-	(92,645)	1,260,893
Riverside	2,512,892	4,343,428	(25,208)	(650,572)	569,988	988,161	-	7,738,689	79,746,831
Sacramento	332,293	3,325,458	(23,950)	332,406	796,927	959,404	-	5,722,539	75,617,267
San Benito	(123,676)	32,516	(810)	21,556	5,843	34,673	-	(29,898)	2,428,253
San Bernardino	2,503,891	4,253,346	(27,713)	1,521,168	462,588	1,075,223	-	9,788,503	89,307,736
San Diego	(2,774,441)	4,246,310	(43,501)	2,061,274	666,662	1,824,897	(99,456)	5,881,743	135,849,919
San Francisco	(1,489,034)	1,831,015	(19,228)	631,291	518,912	788,895	-	2,261,850	58,210,838
San Joaquin	630,458	1,594,293	(9,901)	818,234	185,876	378,529	-	3,597,489	30,726,367
San Luis Obispo	9,258	487,969	(4,103)	972	19,774	172,442	-	686,312	13,157,994

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

	2015-16 Adjustments								
	WAFM (@30%) Adjustment	Allocation and Reallocation of \$67.9M	2015-16 Funding Floor Adjustment	2014-15 Benefits Funding (Full- Year)	2013-14 Benefits Reduction Return	Reversal of Revenue Shortfall Reduction	SJO Conversion	Total Adjustment	Total Base
Court	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S (Sum L:R)	T (K+S)
San Mateo	(567,462)	1,044,765	(10,796)	363,484	97,565	457,780	-	1,385,336	34,293,072
Santa Barbara	(413,985)	623,435	(6,510)	227,423	42,314	271,266	-	743,944	21,033,399
Santa Clara	(3,721,969)	838,059	(24,455)	1,851,301	286,329	1,056,021	-	285,285	75,165,092
Santa Cruz	(67,525)	438,829	(3,603)	86,623	53,529	149,105	-	656,958	11,230,560
Shasta	97,837	434,908	(3,053)	135,012	63,826	121,205	-	849,733	11,834,769
Sierra	(44,693)	(202)	38,053	3,781	3,101	-	-	41	747,900
Siskiyou	(194,529)	39,848	(968)	40,262	20,614	43,536	-	(51,238)	3,035,912
Solano	37,991	712,043	(6,207)	95,975	172,459	252,301	-	1,264,561	19,590,578
Sonoma	(125,858)	735,464	(7,452)	825,673	213,991	295,531	-	1,937,348	23,332,441
Stanislaus	477,666	986,880	(6,521)	(289,912)	284,071	257,942	-	1,710,125	20,009,343
Sutter	85,244	217,487	(1,431)	28,465	25,049	54,599	-	409,412	4,527,120
Tehama	37,509	173,178	(1,160)	72,996	8,625	44,321	-	335,469	3,477,521
Trinity	(44,393)	9,332	103,171	37,893	6,930	-	-	112,933	1,691,464
Tulare	300,861	812,367	(5,107)	353,922	35,846	199,524	-	1,697,413	15,862,340
Tuolumne	(80,914)	67,637	(894)	65,010	6,677	37,684	-	95,200	2,987,518
Ventura	382,429	1,336,805	(10,082)	288,505	188,050	397,607	-	2,583,313	32,335,619
Yolo	74,323	364,618	(2,736)	147,776	27,253	105,804	-	717,038	8,804,409
Yuba	(18,515)	151,135	(1,191)	9,769	22,970	47,493	-	211,661	3,711,220
Total	(0)	67,900,000	0	24,229,808	13,274,798	22,700,000	(817,737)	127,286,869	1,787,985,498

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

Court	Estimated 2016-17 Adjustments									WAFM (@50%) Adjustment	2017-18 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@60%) Adjustment
	WAFM (@40%) Adjustment	Allocation and Reallocation of \$19.6M	2016-17 Funding Floor Adjustment	Reverse 2013- 14 Benefits Reduction Return	2015-16 Benefits Funding (Full- Year)	2013-14 Benefits Subsidy Reduction Return	SJO Conversion	Total Adjustment	Total Base			
	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB (Sum U:AA)	AC (T+AB)			
Alameda	(1,290,889)	854,146	(16,517)	(558,169)	645,929	795,745	-	430,246	75,803,434	(1,650,878)	(18,665)	(1,650,878)
Alpine	(24,668)	4,909	35,931	(2,166)	(17,093)	3,088	-	0	747,863	(30,381)	30,381	(30,381)
Amador	5,014	54,034	(532)	(8,265)	41,319	11,783	-	103,353	2,282,693	(28,877)	(608)	(28,877)
Butte	166,611	208,688	(2,180)	(25,636)	211,906	78,377	-	637,765	10,109,795	77,263	(2,542)	77,263
Calaveras	(11,609)	33,653	(507)	(15,877)	74,133	22,634	-	102,427	2,167,577	(25,901)	(580)	(25,901)
Colusa	(26,639)	9,403	160,044	(5,551)	24,213	7,914	-	169,384	1,859,554	(23,917)	23,917	(23,917)
Contra Costa	(684,372)	(123,261)	(8,739)	(353,816)	(783,109)	504,413	-	(1,448,884)	38,889,572	(149,727)	(10,069)	(149,727)
Del Norte	17,650	64,736	(587)	(15,852)	59,258	22,599	-	147,804	2,633,385	(24,038)	(673)	(24,038)
El Dorado	(75,915)	41,141	(1,520)	(6,573)	98,371	9,371	-	64,875	6,642,102	(50,638)	(1,745)	(50,638)
Fresno	1,522,264	1,438,031	(11,030)	(320,250)	252,326	456,561	-	3,337,901	48,290,024	750,076	(12,961)	750,076
Glenn	(82,799)	(11,703)	63,519	(8,346)	27,501	11,899	-	70	1,863,073	(63,588)	63,588	(63,588)
Humboldt	51,116	122,876	(1,388)	(47,606)	56,493	67,869	-	249,359	6,246,932	(5,744)	(1,604)	(5,744)
Imperial	69,965	104,754	(1,863)	(70,967)	120,442	101,174	-	323,505	8,614,895	69,778	(2,185)	69,778
Inyo	(49,226)	12,288	(436)	(11,357)	38,621	16,191	-	6,080	2,035,828	(52,358)	46,282	(52,358)
Kern	1,837,860	1,192,038	(10,404)	(191,349)	988,357	272,793	-	4,089,295	46,076,835	1,419,680	(12,416)	1,419,680
Kings	173,457	176,538	(1,427)	(7,680)	48,872	10,949	-	400,708	6,769,370	83,709	(1,673)	83,709
Lake	10,631	84,709	(721)	(1,110)	35,981	1,582	-	131,073	3,323,096	(48,216)	(821)	(48,216)
Lassen	(37,448)	12,597	(458)	(1,935)	16,783	2,759	-	(7,703)	2,249,096	(33,378)	(521)	(33,378)
Los Angeles	2,138,648	4,800,759	(115,502)	(4,197,807)	(1,336,025)	5,984,546	(1,376,517)	5,898,101	531,395,337	3,692,697	(134,605)	3,692,697
Madera	73,914	146,034	(1,711)	(15,775)	241,857	22,490	-	466,808	7,704,246	11,389	(1,983)	11,389
Marin	(544,098)	25,068	(2,806)	(124,378)	221,932	177,317	-	(246,965)	12,036,818	(532,504)	(3,103)	(532,504)
Mariposa	(25,265)	(178)	(262)	(1,235)	2,134	1,761	-	(23,045)	1,125,254	(17,167)	(298)	(17,167)
Mendocino	28,907	108,662	(1,208)	(81,587)	188,392	116,313	-	359,479	5,491,251	(28,439)	(1,390)	(28,439)
Merced	92,908	134,301	(2,697)	(107,600)	154,519	153,398	-	424,829	11,970,524	112,097	(3,150)	112,097
Modoc	(47,521)	(8,344)	(206)	(1,229)	10,777	1,753	-	(44,771)	882,065	(37,051)	23,717	(37,051)
Mono	5,091	28,750	107,760	(3,928)	11,291	5,599	-	154,564	1,710,955	(9,655)	179,692	(9,655)
Monterey	225,972	338,067	(3,808)	(91,745)	361,192	130,795	-	960,473	17,432,325	87,363	(4,428)	87,363
Napa	21,077	143,785	(1,587)	(63,045)	106,421	89,880	-	296,530	7,471,664	(55,731)	(1,821)	(55,731)
Nevada	(91,248)	3,825	(980)	(41,729)	99,540	59,490	-	28,898	4,924,493	(58,906)	(1,117)	(58,906)
Orange	(2,483,643)	631,651	(31,300)	(2,006,818)	66,411	2,860,993	-	(962,705)	140,595,373	(1,975,915)	(35,678)	(1,975,915)
Placer	264,980	282,604	(3,419)	(98,675)	253,075	140,675	-	839,239	15,552,391	182,398	(4,004)	182,398
Plumas	(53,281)	11,681	4,938	(973)	12,766	2,974	-	(21,894)	1,238,999	(62,422)	62,422	(62,422)
Riverside	1,279,459	946,463	(18,537)	(569,988)	1,454,359	812,595	-	3,904,350	83,651,181	1,527,610	(21,853)	1,527,610
Sacramento	(492,996)	423,949	(16,579)	(796,927)	(1,032,400)	1,136,127	-	(778,826)	74,838,441	(104,893)	(19,151)	(104,893)
San Benito	(99,051)	(5,625)	(551)	(5,843)	32,176	8,330	-	(70,564)	2,357,689	(81,496)	(615)	(81,496)
San Bernardino	1,445,114	1,001,320	(20,475)	(462,588)	2,087,322	659,482	-	4,710,176	94,017,911	1,758,928	(24,157)	1,758,928
San Diego	(3,158,629)	205,139	(30,342)	(666,662)	1,021,966	2,038,142	-	(590,386)	135,259,532	(2,317,854)	(34,479)	(2,317,854)
San Francisco	(960,386)	610,194	(13,130)	(518,912)	(1,316,245)	739,779	-	(1,458,700)	56,752,138	(1,170,072)	(14,875)	(1,170,072)
San Joaquin	903,470	869,367	(7,450)	(185,876)	424,617	264,991	-	2,269,118	32,995,485	483,375	(8,748)	483,375
San Luis Obispo	(75,504)	70,819	(2,902)	(19,774)	60,624	60,453	-	93,716	13,251,709	(2,029)	(3,356)	(2,029)

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

Court	Estimated 2016-17 Adjustments									WAFM (@50%) Adjustment	2017-18 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@60%) Adjustment
	WAFM (@40%) Adjustment	Allocation and Reallocation of \$19.6M	2016-17 Funding Floor Adjustment	Reverse 2013-14 Benefits Reduction Return	2015-16 Benefits Funding (Full-Year)	2013-14 Benefits Subsidy Reduction Return	SJO Conversion	Total Adjustment	Total Base			
	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB (Sum U:AA)	AC (T+AB)	AD	AE	AF
San Mateo	(432,097)	257,365	(7,682)	(97,565)	54,150	298,280	-	72,451	34,365,523	(390,477)	(8,782)	(390,477)
Santa Barbara	11,264	416,671	(4,669)	(42,314)	50,020	60,324	-	491,297	21,524,696	(216,536)	(5,343)	(216,536)
Santa Clara	(1,299,337)	1,133,919	(17,232)	(286,329)	606,490	408,201	-	545,711	75,710,803	(1,962,960)	(19,409)	(1,962,960)
Santa Cruz	467	166,431	(2,614)	(53,529)	238,885	76,312	-	425,952	11,656,512	(43,378)	(3,012)	(43,378)
Shasta	149,702	199,025	(2,276)	(63,826)	235,389	90,993	-	609,007	12,443,776	69,685	(2,651)	69,685
Sierra	(35,122)	(3,899)	28,370	(3,101)	9,323	4,422	-	(8)	747,892	(32,731)	32,731	(32,731)
Siskiyou	(155,404)	(7,574)	(672)	(20,614)	137,750	29,388	-	(17,126)	3,018,786	(142,106)	(739)	(142,106)
Solano	(101,870)	91,405	(4,488)	(172,459)	597,865	245,864	-	656,317	20,246,895	29,411	(5,199)	29,411
Sonoma	(372,136)	(37,009)	(5,158)	(213,991)	63,956	305,073	-	(259,264)	23,073,177	(105,135)	(5,939)	(105,135)
Stanislaus	405,945	346,621	(4,784)	(284,071)	95,213	404,982	-	963,906	20,973,249	370,529	(5,633)	370,529
Sutter	142,829	133,255	(1,076)	(25,049)	34,036	35,710	-	319,706	4,846,826	75,915	(1,265)	75,915
Tehama	78,722	96,152	(866)	(8,625)	54,682	12,296	-	232,360	3,709,881	29,779	(1,010)	29,779
Trinity	22,597	43,088	(308)	(6,930)	10,086	9,880	-	78,413	1,769,878	(10,036)	(353)	(10,036)
Tulare	569,631	542,920	(3,937)	(35,846)	410,850	51,104	(199,884)	1,334,838	17,197,179	262,642	(4,625)	262,642
Tuolumne	5,584	67,074	(664)	(6,677)	91,053	9,519	-	165,889	3,153,407	(36,591)	(758)	(36,591)
Ventura	510,622	582,322	(7,431)	(188,050)	450,232	268,090	-	1,615,786	33,951,405	354,783	(8,691)	354,783
Yolo	186,481	218,651	(1,944)	(27,253)	123,356	83,319	(199,884)	382,727	9,187,136	75,981	(2,269)	75,981
Yuba	293,203	293,775	(1,000)	(22,970)	122,050	32,747	-	717,803	4,429,024	56,635	(1,172)	56,635
Total	0	19,588,058	0	(13,274,798)	8,452,388	20,292,088	(1,776,284)	33,281,452	1,821,266,950	0	0	0

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

Estimated 2017-18 through 2021-22 Adjustments											Cumulative Adjustments (excluding SJO conversions) through 21-22	Cumulative WAFM Adjustment through 21-22
2018-19 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@70%) Adjustment	2019-20 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@80%) Adjustment	2020-21 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@83.8%) Adjustment	2021-22 Funding Floor Adjustment	Total Adjustment	Total Base				
Court	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN (Sum AD:AM)	AO (AC+AN)	AP	AQ	
Alameda	(12,469)	(1,650,878)	(11,988)	(1,650,878)	(12,880)	(622,417)	(4,835)	(7,286,767)	68,516,667	(4,435,618)	(8,048,449)	
Alpine	30,381	(30,381)	30,381	(30,381)	30,381	(11,454)	11,454	(0)	747,863	205,842	208,313	
Amador	(411)	(28,877)	(399)	(28,877)	(434)	(10,887)	(164)	(128,412)	2,154,281	89,755	(2,868)	
Butte	(1,754)	77,263	(1,742)	77,263	(1,935)	29,130	(736)	329,472	10,439,268	2,578,530	2,060,805	
Calaveras	(392)	(25,901)	(382)	(25,901)	(415)	(9,765)	(157)	(115,297)	2,052,280	183,613	10,937	
Colusa	23,917	(23,917)	23,917	(23,917)	23,917	(9,017)	9,017	(0)	1,859,554	518,125	459,389	
Contra Costa	(6,862)	(149,727)	(6,735)	(149,727)	(7,391)	(56,450)	(2,797)	(689,212)	38,200,360	4,849,752	3,517,563	
Del Norte	(456)	(24,038)	(445)	(24,038)	(485)	(9,063)	(183)	(107,457)	2,525,929	273,263	72,635	
El Dorado	(1,185)	(50,638)	(1,158)	(50,638)	(1,266)	(19,092)	(478)	(227,475)	6,414,627	568,772	351,626	
Fresno	(9,006)	750,076	(9,010)	750,076	(10,077)	282,795	(3,841)	3,238,204	51,528,229	17,423,731	14,210,354	
Glenn	63,588	(63,588)	63,588	(63,588)	63,588	(23,974)	23,974	0	1,863,073	94,345	(427)	
Humboldt	(1,097)	(5,744)	(1,080)	(5,744)	(1,189)	(2,165)	(450)	(30,560)	6,216,372	1,041,444	732,944	
Imperial	(1,508)	69,778	(1,498)	69,778	(1,665)	26,308	(633)	297,930	8,912,825	2,337,430	1,815,298	
Inyo	52,358	(52,358)	52,358	(52,358)	52,358	(19,740)	19,740	(6,076)	2,029,752	164,797	84,367	
Kern	(8,756)	1,419,680	(8,884)	1,419,680	(10,072)	535,250	(3,859)	6,169,984	52,246,819	22,672,478	21,077,312	
Kings	(1,160)	83,709	(1,159)	83,709	(1,293)	31,560	(493)	360,617	7,129,987	1,844,458	1,733,155	
Lake	(553)	(48,216)	(536)	(48,216)	(581)	(18,179)	(219)	(213,754)	3,109,342	(21,842)	(95,805)	
Lassen	(351)	(33,378)	(339)	(33,378)	31,491	(12,584)	12,584	(103,232)	2,145,865	(8,925)	(40,850)	
Los Angeles	(92,783)	3,692,697	(92,090)	3,692,697	(102,208)	1,392,227	(38,848)	15,702,480	547,097,817	130,187,708	105,540,988	
Madera	(1,359)	11,389	(1,341)	11,389	(1,480)	4,294	(561)	43,127	7,747,373	1,615,882	1,083,036	
Marin	(2,026)	(532,504)	(1,900)	(532,504)	(1,987)	(200,766)	(738)	(2,340,535)	9,696,283	(3,371,682)	(4,050,604)	
Mariposa	(201)	(17,167)	(195)	(17,167)	(211)	(6,472)	(80)	(76,126)	1,049,128	112,015	99,790	
Mendocino	(946)	(28,439)	(927)	(28,439)	(1,016)	(10,722)	(384)	(129,139)	5,362,112	965,320	369,236	
Merced	(2,176)	112,097	(2,165)	112,097	(2,408)	42,263	(916)	479,838	12,450,362	3,523,912	2,743,875	
Modoc	37,051	(37,051)	37,051	(37,051)	37,051	(13,969)	13,969	(13,334)	868,731	(77,824)	(103,388)	
Mono	14,243	(9,655)	9,655	(9,655)	9,655	(3,640)	3,640	174,626	1,885,580	666,909	628,128	
Monterey	(3,046)	87,363	(3,017)	87,363	(3,342)	32,938	(1,269)	367,286	17,799,611	4,053,859	3,091,795	
Napa	(1,236)	(55,731)	(1,207)	(55,731)	(1,319)	(21,012)	(499)	(250,020)	7,221,644	700,672	325,855	
Nevada	(754)	(58,906)	(732)	(58,906)	(795)	(22,209)	(300)	(261,530)	4,662,963	285,018	(74,295)	
Orange	(24,051)	(1,975,915)	(23,341)	(1,975,915)	(25,326)	(744,963)	(9,544)	(8,766,564)	131,828,808	8,865,078	(3,297,525)	
Placer	(2,774)	182,398	(2,766)	182,398	(3,084)	68,768	(1,174)	784,560	16,336,951	4,655,072	3,892,422	
Plumas	62,422	(62,422)	62,422	(62,422)	62,422	(23,534)	23,534	0	1,238,999	(190,719)	(214,947)	
Riverside	(15,234)	1,527,610	(15,286)	1,527,610	(17,148)	575,942	(6,544)	6,610,316	90,261,497	30,117,226	26,857,634	
Sacramento	(13,085)	(104,893)	(12,875)	(104,893)	(14,165)	(39,547)	(5,367)	(523,762)	74,314,680	11,350,746	8,617,164	
San Benito	(406)	(81,496)	(385)	(81,496)	(408)	(30,726)	(152)	(358,676)	1,999,012	(468,431)	(547,337)	
San Bernardino	(16,853)	1,758,928	(16,923)	1,758,928	(18,998)	663,154	(7,251)	7,614,683	101,632,595	35,811,399	30,209,838	
San Diego	(23,168)	(2,317,854)	(22,409)	(2,317,854)	(24,230)	(873,882)	(9,119)	(10,258,704)	125,000,828	1,939,369	(7,303,494)	
San Francisco	(9,964)	(1,170,072)	(9,607)	(1,170,072)	(10,352)	(441,143)	(3,891)	(5,170,119)	51,582,019	(3,571,054)	(5,121,842)	
San Joaquin	(6,075)	483,375	(6,073)	483,375	(6,788)	182,243	(2,587)	2,085,471	35,080,957	11,430,885	9,387,186	
San Luis Obispo	(2,296)	(2,029)	(2,262)	(2,029)	(2,492)	(765)	(945)	(20,235)	13,231,474	1,914,585	1,670,291	

Table 4 -- 2013-14 Base Allocation for Court Operations, Adjustments in 2013-14 through 2021-22

Estimated 2017-18 through 2021-22 Adjustments										Cumulative Adjustments (excluding SJO conversions) through 21-22	Cumulative WAFM Adjustment through 21-22
2018-19 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@70%) Adjustment	2019-20 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@80%) Adjustment	2020-21 Funding Floor Adjustment	WAFM (@83.8%) Adjustment	2021-22 Funding Floor Adjustment	Total Adjustment	Total Base			
Court	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN (Sum AD:AM)	AO (AC+AN)	AP	AQ
San Mateo	(5,938)	(390,477)	(5,780)	(390,477)	(6,291)	(147,218)	(2,374)	(1,738,291)	32,627,232	1,540,672	221,583
Santa Barbara	(3,617)	(216,536)	(3,524)	(216,536)	(3,840)	(81,639)	(1,450)	(965,557)	20,559,138	880,205	420,451
Santa Clara	(12,921)	(1,962,960)	(12,376)	(1,962,960)	(13,246)	(740,079)	(4,965)	(8,654,836)	67,055,967	(7,231,259)	(10,922,703)
Santa Cruz	(2,053)	(43,378)	(2,015)	(43,378)	(2,212)	(16,354)	(837)	(199,996)	11,456,517	1,636,211	1,080,074
Shasta	(1,827)	69,685	(1,813)	69,685	(2,011)	26,273	(764)	295,949	12,739,725	2,637,093	1,991,697
Sierra	32,731	(32,731)	32,731	(32,731)	32,731	(12,340)	12,340	0	747,892	217,054	190,587
Siskiyou	(480)	(142,106)	(447)	(142,106)	(464)	(53,577)	(172)	(624,305)	2,394,482	(862,896)	(1,129,723)
Solano	(3,563)	29,411	(3,516)	29,411	(3,880)	11,089	(1,472)	111,103	20,357,998	4,285,814	2,848,930
Sonoma	(4,044)	(105,135)	(3,966)	(105,135)	(4,349)	(39,638)	(1,646)	(480,121)	22,593,056	3,600,000	1,788,388
Stanislaus	(3,923)	370,529	(3,932)	370,529	(4,407)	139,698	(1,681)	1,602,240	22,575,489	7,806,548	6,777,321
Sutter	(880)	75,915	(880)	75,915	(985)	28,622	(376)	327,897	5,174,723	1,595,220	1,424,797
Tehama	(696)	29,779	(691)	29,779	(768)	11,227	(292)	126,885	3,836,766	974,911	810,071
Trinity	(240)	(10,036)	(235)	(10,036)	(257)	(3,784)	(97)	(45,108)	1,724,769	309,591	231,754
Tulare	(3,213)	262,642	(3,213)	262,642	(3,593)	99,022	(1,370)	1,133,577	18,330,756	5,931,523	5,012,306
Tuolumne	(512)	(36,591)	(498)	(36,591)	(542)	(13,796)	(204)	(162,674)	2,990,733	173,756	(11,074)
Ventura	(6,012)	354,783	(5,988)	354,783	(6,669)	133,761	(2,538)	1,522,995	35,474,400	9,558,718	8,009,765
Yolo	(1,567)	75,981	(1,557)	75,981	(1,731)	28,646	(658)	324,786	9,511,922	2,443,788	1,920,851
Yuba	(813)	56,635	(811)	56,635	(905)	21,353	(345)	243,848	4,672,871	1,403,663	1,172,876
Total	0	0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	1,821,266,950	327,796,509	233,788,058

Item 7
Budget Change Proposals for 2017-2018
(Action Item)

Issue

What should the 2017-2018 statewide budget change proposal (BCP) priorities be for the trial courts?

In order to generate a discussion of potential 2017-18 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 up to three additional concepts not already included. The seven concepts provided were Language Access Plan Implementation, New Judgeships (AB 159), Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel, Self-Help Services, Trial Court Employee Compensation, Trial Court Operations Discretionary Funding, and Increased Costs for New Facilities. A total of nine responses for alternatives were submitted.

The seven BCP concepts were ranked by the 26 members that responded as identified in Table 1 and the nine alternatives submitted are summarized in Table 2. Additional comments provided in the survey responses are summarized in Attachment 7A.

Table 1

#	BCP Concept	Ranking Average 1 - 10 (1 being the highest)
1	Trial Court Operations Discretionary Funding	2.46
2	Trial Court Employee Compensation	3.35
3	Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel	4.00
4	New Judgeships (AB 159)	4.16
5	Self-Help Services	4.16
6	Language Access Plan Implementation	5.58
7	Increased Cost for New Court Facilities	5.88

Table 2

Alternative Provided	# of Responses	Rankings
Technology	3	Ranked 3, 3, 5
Court Reporters	2 ¹	Ranked 3, 3
Court Security	1	Ranked 3
Maintenance of Existing Facilities	1	Ranked 6
Family Law	1	Ranked 6
Build Back Reserves	1	Ranked 8

¹ Two responses from a single court.

1. **Trial Court Operations Discretionary Funding.** Based on the 2016-2017 Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) funding need estimate, total equivalent, available funding is only 74.3% to 83.8% of the funding need. A five percent increase would result in an augmentation of \$118 million.
2. **Trial Court Employee Compensation.** Executive branch agencies have received funding to provide for a 2.5 percent increase for the current fiscal year. A 2.5 percent cost of living adjustment for trial court employees would be result in an augmentation of approximately \$39.5 million.
3. **Dependency Counsel.** In 2016-2017, the base budget for court-appointed dependency counsel is \$114.7 million. The estimated need based upon the new funding methodology is \$202.7 million – an ongoing need of \$88 million in new funding.
4. **New Judgeships (AB 159).** The Legislature in 2007-08 authorized 50 trial court judgeships (AB 159). While the latest Judicial Needs Assessment (2014) shows that the branch needs just over 269 judgeships based on workload metrics, in the absence of funding, no judges can be appointed to those positions. The estimated ongoing cost per judgeship is \$1.6 million and includes accompanying staff, and security.
5. **Self-Help Services.** In 2007, trial courts identified a need for \$44 million of on-going funds in 2007 to fully fund their self-help services. In response, the Judicial Council approved allocations of \$11.2 million for those services. Since that time, no additional state funds have been available for the courts despite increasing numbers of self-represented litigants and increased expenses. A request for additional state funds could allow for expansion of self-help services, allowing for full-coverage of family law issues. In addition, self-help services could be expanded to other case types in which self-represented litigants appear including guardianship, small claims, limited civil, and traffic.
6. **Language Access Plan Implementation.** At its January 22, 2015 meeting, the Judicial Council adopted the *Strategic Plan for Language Access in the California Courts*. The Language Access Plan Implementation Task Force proposal totals \$8.3 million (of which \$6.1 million is ongoing). The request includes funding for the establishment of 6.9 FTEs to assist with the implementation and administration of eight projects designed to advance language access expansion efforts in the courts. The requested funding would support, in order of priority: (1) a statewide recruitment initiative for qualified bilingual staff and court interpreters; (2) infrastructure support and non-video remote interpreting (VRI) equipment reimbursement program to help support language access expansion; (3) a court training and signage grant program; (4) standards and training for bilingual staff and court interpreters; (5) advancement of the pilot program for VRI; (6) form translation and multilingual videos; (7) development and maintenance of a living toolkit; and (8) the work of the Task Force to conduct both business and community meetings, including the provision of interpreters and translated materials for limited English proficiency (LEP) individuals attending said meetings, and consultant services to create work products. The requested funding will support language access plan implementation efforts by providing additional tools and resources and services for the direct benefit of California’s 7 million LEP individuals and the courts that serve them.

7. **Increased Costs for New Court Facilities.** This proposal would address increased operating costs for new facilities opening in 2017-2018 (operations and maintenance, utilities, and insurance).

Background

In order to generate a discussion of potential 2016-17 statewide BCPs, the TCBAC surveyed its members to solicit input regarding priorities. The committee met on May 18, 2015 and on August 5, 2015 to develop the following prioritized list for recommendation to the Judicial Council:

1. Funding for trial courts equal to 10 percent of the Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology and cost-of-living adjustment for trial court employees consistent with increases provided to Executive Branch employees;
2. Court-appointed dependency counsel;
3. New Judgeships (AB 159);
4. Implementation of Language Access Plan;
5. V3 Court Case Management System Replacement;
6. Funding for Court-Provided Security; and
7. Courthouse Operations Costs.

On August 21, 2015, the Judicial Council prioritized branch BCPs as follows:

1. *Support for Trial Court Operations*
2. New Appellate Court Justices
3. *Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel*
4. *New Judgeships (Assembly Bill 159)*
5. Appellate Court-Appointed Counsel Cost Increases
6. *Implementation of Language Access Plan*
7. *Court Case Management System V3 Replacement*
8. *Funding for Court-Provided Security*
9. Sustainability of the Immediate and Critical Needs Account
10. *Courthouse Operations Costs*
11. Supreme Court Workload
12. Increased Operations Costs for Existing and New/Renovated Courthouses
13. Judicial Branch Information Systems Control Enhancements
14. Judicial Branch Risk Management Program—Trial Courts
15. Print and Online Subscriptions
16. Case Staffing Teams
17. Transfer of Funding for East County Hall of Justice, Alameda Courthouse Project

The Budget Act of 2016 provides for the following:

- \$20 million in new General Fund support for trial court operations;
- \$7 million for language access;
- \$5 million for equal access;
- \$343,000 for court provided security;
- \$8.7 million for the statewide Phoenix Financial System;

- \$10 million for a state-level trial court emergency reserve;
- \$25 million for a Court Innovations Grant Program;
- \$45 million for facility deferred maintenance;
- \$24.8 million over three years for Court Case Management System V3 replacement;
- \$16.1 million in General Fund support for retirement and health benefit cost increases;
- \$21.4 million for Proposition 47 implementation costs; and
- \$66.2 million in 2015-2016 and \$75 million in 2016-2017 to backfill the shortfall in the Trial Court Trust Fund due to lower filing fee and criminal assessment revenues.

Options for Discussion

Option 1

The BCPs for the trial courts for 2017–2018 would be selected from the seven BCP concepts identified in Table 1 and ranked consistent with Table 1. No additional priorities would be included.

Option 2

The BCPs for the trial courts for 2017–2018 would be selected from the seven BCP concepts identified in Table 1 and ranked consistent with Table 1. TCBAC would consider identifying a single additional priority from the alternatives in Table 2 to include as priority number eight (or lowest ranked priority).

Recommendation

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

Attachment 7A – Survey Comments Summary

1	Language Access Plan Implementation
1.1	Less than funding, what is needed is reengineering the way we provide Language access through technology and revamping of our burdensome labor relations rules (and tremendous lobbying)
1.2	LAP is something that we "must do." It is disheartening that we cannot manage full funding, even it is earmarked & must be used for LAP or returned with information as to whether or not there is compliance with LAP.
1.3	This is high on the list but given the ranking system could not rank it as high as it should be.
1.4	With our growing population of increasing diversity, many more interpreters are needed to process cases efficiently and fairly.
1.5	I see this as fundamental to insuring access to justice.
1.6	The funding for Language Access Plan Implementation needs to deal not only with interpreter compensation, but also the infrastructure the court needs to identify and fill the language access need.
2	New Judgeships (AB 159)
2.1	Given the direction, there is no need for additional judges, just continue to move them from over resourced to under resources, until reaching a 85% equity.
2.2	New Judgeships are so disheartening. I fully understand the Governors concerns, but don't understand what he really wants the Judicial Branch to do. I think (and will repeat it a number of times) there needs to be a joint working committee with members from each of the three branches to work out a realistic solution. The committee needs to have judges & legislators from various size counties.
2.3	Critical for central valley and inland empire courts.
2.4	The courts are in need of new judgeship positions due to the pending backlog of cases and new filings.
2.5	This is the other major reason we are not providing full access throughout the state. We have not matched the growth of the judiciary to the explosive growth of some of our counties. People in
3	Dependency Counsel
3.1	The JC should use all its might and persuasive power to make this a general fund non-discretionary funding. We will always not have enough and it is hard to calibrate statewide
3.2	This is a statewide crisis. We are simply unable to adequately serve the needs of our most vulnerable court users.
3.3	The current plans, all of them, will be sheer disaster for Humboldt. I understand it will be problematic for most counties, but we just won't have attorneys. I think Trial Court should not be in the business of hiring counsel appearing in their courtrooms. I have concerns with the Judicial Branch doing it at all, but that's another issue. I believe dependency counsel should be paid salaries & benefits comparable to County Counsel (and DA & PD's in the area), which a structure, oversight & training similar to those offices. I think the Executive Branch is better able to manage the issue through perhaps Department of Health & Human Services. My understanding the issue of the Judicial Branch continue to be responsible for dependency counsel has been discussed in various committees, but have not submitted to the Judicial Council, because the issue is classified as a policy issue.
3.4	Recent funding legislation makes this less critical
3.5	Additional funding is necessary to retain qualified attorneys in this very sensitive case type.

Attachment 7A – Survey Comments Summary

3	Dependency Counsel cont'd
3.6	Our court rec'd sufficient funding for this year and next for dependency Counsel however there are some courts where their costs are still greater than the funds rec'd for this purpose.
3.7	I see this as fundamental to insuring access to justice.
4	Self-Help Services
4.1	Need adequate funding to provide administration of pro bono services, partnership with law schools for provision of services, provide civil Gideon attorneys. self-help services are no substitute for legal representation for the poor
4.2	Self Help Services is complex. Smaller counties may only have resources from the Trial Courts and to not recognize that issue highlights the unfairness of always distributing moneys based on workload or size.
4.3	Always needed especially funding for family law facilitators and mediators
4.4	This is the most cost-effective program that the court system offers to the public.
4.5	Funding for Self Help Services needs to be increased in order to assist the public that comes to the court for assistance. Courts have had to fund this item out of Trial Court Trust Funds.
4.6	I see this as fundamental to insuring access to justice.
5	Trial Court Employee Compensation
5.1	The challenge of negotiating for PEPPRA compliance requires courts to negotiate and until this time has required us to rely on vacancies to cover concessions. With staffing levels declining to mitigate budgetary reductions, we cannot sustain our responsibilities and effectively negotiate without funding for cost of living adjustments
5.2	The courts are losing pace with their local labor centers and therefore are seeing an exodus of qualified tenured employees. Additional funding similar to SAL would be beneficial to compete and expand or reinstate services
5.3	We need to keep our best employees and we are not able to compete with comparable employers at present.
5.4	I cannot address this issue adequately here. Our employees need to be fairly compensated. The discussion of being State employees & State Court employees needs to be readdressed; especially in light of \$15 minimum wage. I also think that using BLS figures to depress the salaries of Trial Court employees in the WAFM calculation erodes the quality of our employees and will lead to a two-tier local court system--impacting access to justice in rural counties.
5.5	critical
5.6	This should be addressed through each court's allocation, as appropriate for the local court in its local labor market.
5.7	This should be addressed through each court's allocation, as appropriate for the local court in its local labor market.
5.8	The court has not been in a position to provide adequate compensation to its employees since the budget cuts of 2007. We have been losing employees to other county departments and private sector due to salary levels in our court.
5.9	I consider this a subset of Trial Court Operations Discretionary Funding. If we were properly funded, we could increase our employee's compensation appropriately.

Attachment 7A – Survey Comments Summary

6	Trial Court Operations Discretionary Funding
6.1	This is a reality for all courts. We need to create fiscal responsibility and localized incentives to invest for value-added, but it must with discretion to address local priorities.
6.2	I think the term "discretionary" is wrong. A meaningful case management system is not discretionary. Ergonomically correct furniture is not discretionary. I believe all courts need funding for those things the "rich" courts can afford.
6.3	critical
6.4	To allow expansion of services critical to access to justice, such as reopening courtrooms, and to recognize the need for adequate employee compensation.
6.5	Greatly needed to allow expansion of access to justice, such as reopened courtrooms, and to recognize the need for adequate employee compensation.
6.6	Restoring as much access to justice is my top priority. RAS, WAFM and other studies tell us how much is needed to fund the judicial branch. We cannot provide 100% access with only 75% of the necessary funding.
6.7	This gives us the greatest flexibility to deal with issues most important to each court provided it does not come with strings attached.
6.8	The basic operations of the court have not recovered from the funding cut backs of the Great Recession. Without the ability to run basic operations all the special services and programs separately funded are compromised.
7	Increased Costs for New Court Facilities
7.1	Yes, courts expanding their square footage and introducing new technology, will need ongoing additional funding and one-time funding to optimize the new facility
7.2	I'm not sure will need to increased costs. Something needs to be done to address inadequate facilities. Creative approaches to funding should be addressed more aggressively.
7.3	top of the list
7.4	New facilities create new and different needs which cannot be funded with a reduced and compromised operational budget.
8	Alternative #1
8.1	Local Technological initiatives aimed at automating manual processes and long-term cost effective. Provide funding to defray alienist costs associated with mental health, juvenile, adult, probate. Most courts are experiencing 40-50% increase in their population with mental health issues and court rely on these experts to make the right decisions
8.2	Court Security continues to be underfunded and yet caseload becomes more and more demanding and dangerous.
8.3	Funding for court reporters (to include courts that are currently providing reporter services, so they can address other priorities.)
8.4	Funding for court reporters -- to include courts that are currently providing reporter services, so those courts can address other pressing needs.
8.5	Technology. Technology costs are eating up substantial parts of our central funds as well as our local budgets. We need to have both well funded. (Sufficient funding of the trial courts addresses only the latter.)
8.6	Maintenance of existing facilities

Attachment 7A – Survey Comments Summary

8	Alternative #1 cont'd
8.7	Technology Funding. I like the concept of the \$30 million for innovation projects for this fiscal year. We intend to apply for funding to continue with our DMS system. Once we're fully on DMS, we will next look at implementation of e-filing and integration with our justice partners and integration between DMS and CMS. The funding need for technology projects will continue and I'm supportive of this same concept for future budget years.
9	Alternative #2
9.1	JC should revisit the DCSS funding agreements. Seek funding for family law at the current DCSS level and develop standards and incentives for cost-effectiveness and innovation. The benefit is a unified funding model for family law and avoid compromising the impartiality inherent in the current system.
9.2	Build back reserves. By this I do not mean local reserves - although that should be done. (See, btw, Cal.Const. Art XIII B, Sec. 5 "Each entity of government may establish such...reserve...funds as it shall deem reasonable and proper.") But when our reserves were swept, DOF said its concept was that the branch's reserves would be held at the JC level. Yet the administration has not allowed us to develop proper reserves, even centrally. We will need to have a reserve going into the next economic downturn.
10	Additional Comments
10.1	I think the discussions at the TCBAC meetings are more valuable to the Judicial Council than the final recommendation, so if there was some way to make it easy for Council members to hear those comments. Also, there needs to be clearer rules about Joint Committees. I feel like their recommendations should come to the Council directly & the "parent" committee can comment on the recommendation, but the committee shouldn't be able to change it.
10.2	As each of these seven proposed BCP candidates have been considered in prior years, there is likely little additional info that would be relevant to the Committee's priorities review.
10.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All of these BCP concepts are worthy of submission. 2. Adequate employee compensation and discretionary funding will provide trial courts flexibility to address self-help and dependency counsel locally if the other BCPs don't succeed.

Item 2
Allocation for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel
(Action Item)

Issue

At its June 24, 2016 meeting, the Judicial Council tabled taking any action on the two recommendations provided by the Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) and Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee (FJLAC) as well as a recommendation of the TCBAC related to one of the subcommittee recommendations and directed the TCBAC to further advise the council on the recommendations provided by the subcommittee at the council's July 29, 2016 meeting, including when allocations for fiscal year 2016–2017 should be adopted by the council.

Background

The June 15, 2016 report to the Judicial Council from the Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee provided two recommendations, including one that identified four allocation options related to funding small courts, for the council to consider at its June 24, 2016 business meeting (see Attachment A). In a separate report, the TCBAC recommended that the council adopt only one of the four allocation options, Option 1d (see Attachment B). The Budget Act of 2016 does not provide any new funding for court-appointed dependency counsel, and the appropriation for 2016–2017 remains at the 2015–2016 level, \$114.7 million. After incorporating the most current full-year filing and child welfare data available into the recently approved new allocation methodology, the total statewide funding need is \$202.9 million (see Attachment C).

Options

Summary of Options

This report provides three options, described in detail below. Option 1 is not related to 2016–2017 allocations. Options 2 and 3 are related to 2016–2017 allocations. Option 3 is provided as an alternative to Option 2. A summary of the allocations related to Options 2 and 3 are provided in Attachment D.

- Option 1 – Joint Subcommittee Recommendation on Small Court Pilot Projects
- Option 2 – Joint Subcommittee Option and TCBAC Recommendation to Set Aside \$150,000 for Small Courts
- Option 3 – New Allocation Approach: One-Time Suspension of the Reallocation of \$406,000 and Set Aside \$200,000 for Eligible Courts

Option 1 – Joint Subcommittee Recommendation on Small Court Pilot Projects

This option is to recommend that the Judicial Council adopt the following recommendation that was submitted by the TCBAC and FJLAC for the council’s June 24, 2016 meeting, but was tabled by the council:

- That small courts pursue pilot projects to decrease attorney costs, including: coordinating calendars in courts that share attorneys, developing conflict attorney panels that could serve several courts, developing expert witness panels that could serve several courts, and expanding remote appearances by attorneys.

Option 2 – Joint Subcommittee Option and TCBAC Recommendation to Set Aside \$150,000 for Small Courts

This option is to provide for the council’s July 29, 2016 meeting 2016–2017 allocation amounts related to the subcommittee’s Options 1c and 1d based on the eligibility criteria and reduction allocation method described below and recommend that the council adopt the subcommittee’s Option 1d. The joint subcommittee provided the council four options related to allocation levels (see Attachment A). Attachments F and G provide the detail behind the computations of Options 1c and 1d, respectively. Under Option 1c, 29 courts whose most recent three-year average child welfare caseload was below 360 cases are eligible for a suspension of their reallocation in 2016–2017 (see column G of Attachment E). The funding to maintain the eligible courts at their 2015–2016 allocation level at a minimum comes only from the twenty courts that receive an increase to their 2015–2016 allocation level under the council’s reallocation policy. From the \$114.7 million appropriation, \$100,000 would be set aside as a reserve for small courts. Under Option 1d, a \$150,000 reserve is set aside from the total funding level of \$114.7 million, \$114.6 million is allocated according to the current reallocation method, and a program would be established for funding “small courts experiencing unexpected short-term caseload increases.” The eligibility criteria and process for requesting funding is as follows:

- That short-term caseload increase be defined as an increase of greater than 10 percent in current child caseload as measured against the child caseload average of the preceding two years.
- That funding be defined as the average funding per case in the court, calculated by this workload model and available funding, applied to the number of cases that have increased over 10 percent of the court’s average.
- That “program” in the recommendation be defined as a program administered by Judicial Council staff that consists of a process for a court to demonstrate its increased caseload, the staff to verify that the increase meets the 10 percent guideline above, and provision to the court of the annual average cost per case for the cases meeting the guidelines.

Option 3 – New Allocation Approach: One-Time Suspension of the Reallocation of \$406,000 and Set Aside \$200,000 for Eligible Courts

This option is an alternative to Option 2 and includes the following:

- Provide the two allocation options discussed in Option 2 to the council, but, instead of Option 1d under Option 2, recommend that the allocation approach described below be approved by the council at its July 29, 2016 meeting.
- Recommend that, for possible implementation in 2017–2018, the council direct the TCBAC to reassess the eligibility criteria for small courts to receive additional funding beyond what is computed by the reallocation policy, the amount that would be made available, and, if needed, other factors, and to report back to the council during fiscal year 2016–2017.
- To the extent that the council wants to consider making changes to the CAC funding methodology, specifically as it relates to small courts, recommend that the council consider forming a group of small courts to provide input to either the TCBAC or the FJLAC, which was tasked by the council in April 2016 to consider a comprehensive update of the attorney workload data and time standards in the current workload model, or both.

To allow small courts to transition to the council’s reallocation policy, which is 40% in 2016–2017, by 2017–2018, allow the 21 courts whose average child welfare caseload over the past three years is equal to or less than the RAS/WAFM cluster 1 court with the highest average caseload be suspended on a one-time basis from having their 2015–2016 allocation be reallocated, to the extent that the reallocation results in a lower allocation (see column H of Attachment E). Of the 21 eligible courts for a suspension from reallocation, 16 have an allocation decrease under the reallocation policy, totaling about \$406,000. Similar to Option 2’s Option 1c, the courts receiving an increase in 2016–2017 would be allocated a pro-rata reduction. However, unlike Option 1c, instead of 20 courts, only 16 courts with an increase above \$10,000, would be subject to a reduction. Attachment H provides the detail behind the computations.

Compared to both options under Option 2, Option 3 would provide a higher reserve, \$200,000. Those eligible for additional funding from the reserve are the 30 courts whose average child welfare caseload over the past three years is less than 400 (see column I of Attachment E).

Finally, the \$100,000 reserve set aside in 2015–2016 has not been distributed and can be used in 2016–2017 to the extent that the Department of Finance and the Legislature approve a request to augment by \$100,000 the Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel appropriation (expenditure authority) of \$114.7 million in the TCTF. A possible alternative is to utilize available Support for Operation of the Trial Courts appropriation. The \$100,000 would be used to fund half of the reserve of \$200,000, such that only \$100,000 of the reserve would come from the \$114.7 million appropriation in 2016–2017.

Attachments

- A. June 15, 2016 Report to the Judicial Council from the Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee
- B. June 15, 2016 Report to the Judicial Council from the TCBAC
- C. Total Funding Need for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Based on the New Workload Methodology Adopted by the Judicial Council on April 15, 2016
- D. 2016–2017 Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Allocations: Option 2 vs. Option 3

- E. Eligibility for One-Time Suspension of Reallocation in 2016-2017 Based on Child Welfare Caseload
- F. Allocation Under Option 2 – 1C
- G. Allocation Under Option 2 – 1D
- H. Allocation Under Option 3



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on June 23–24, 2016

Title	Agenda Item Type
Juvenile Dependency: Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology Small Courts Recommendations	Action Required
	Effective Date
	June 24, 2016
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Date of Report
None	June 15, 2016
Recommended by	Contact
Court-Appointed-Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget and Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committees	Don Will, 415-865-7557 don.will@jud.ca.gov
Hon. Jerilyn L. Borack, Cochair Hon. Mark Ashton Cope, Cochair	

Executive Summary

In April 2016, the Judicial Council approved 9 of the 10 recommendations in the report of the Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget and Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committees. The Council requested the subcommittee to review recommendation 7, related to allocation methodology for small counties, and report to the Council in June 2016 whether there are additional alternatives that the Council might consider. After further investigation and consideration, the subcommittee developed a list of options that the Council could consider, and recommends that all options be provided to the Council for consideration and adoption of any or all of the options. The subcommittee further recommends that the Council encourage and support small courts to pursue pilot projects to decrease attorney costs.

In the course of advisory committee voting on the recommendations, the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee voted unanimously to forward the subcommittee recommendations to the Judicial Council. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee voted in favor only of the original recommendation 7 made in April, 2016 (option d of recommendation 1 in this report), against presenting other options in recommendation 1 to the Council, and in favor of recommendation 2 regarding pilot projects.

Recommendation

The Court-Appointed-Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget and Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committees reviewed its original recommendation related to small court funding in the Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology and recommends that the Judicial Council, effective June 24, 2016, consider all of the alternative options listed in recommendation 1, and adopt all or some of those options to modify the Workload and Funding Methodology for small courts. In addition, the subcommittee recommends that the Council consider adopting recommendation 2, which does not modify the methodology but will provide additional data on funding issues in small courts.

1. Approve all or any of the following alternative options related to the Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology in small courts:
 - a. That base funding be established for small courts that ensures funding of a minimum required service of providing qualified attorneys in the small courts.
 - b. That the attorney workload model be modified to reflect additional costs incurred in small courts: lack of access to qualified attorneys, attorneys travelling long distances from out of county, large numbers of conflicts, lack of economies of scale for attorneys in employing support staff or investigators, lack of access to expert witnesses.
 - c. That the funding reallocation process be suspended for small courts until a more accurate model for calculating workload is developed.
 - d. That a program be established for providing emergency funding to small courts experiencing unexpected short-term caseload increases (original recommendation 7).

2. That small courts pursue pilot projects to decrease attorney costs, including: coordinating calendars in courts that share attorneys, developing conflict attorney panels that could serve several courts, developing expert witness panels that could serve several courts, expanding remote appearances by attorneys.

Previous Council Action

The Court-Appointed-Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee was charged by the Judicial Council on April 17, 2015, with reviewing the workload model for court-appointed dependency counsel. On April 15, 2016, the Judicial Council approved 9 of the 10 recommendations made by the subcommittee (see Attachment A). The council directed the subcommittee to review recommendation 7, related to allocation methodology for small counties, and report to the council in June 2016 about any additional alternatives the Council might consider.

Rationale for Recommendation

The joint subcommittee reviewed caseload data from smaller courts in California and then conducted four focus groups by telephone: two for judges and court executives from small courts and two for attorneys from small courts. The conference calls were well attended and included judge or court executive participation from the Superior Courts of Amador, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Lake, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Siskiyou, Tehama, Tuolumne, and Yuba Counties. In addition, a session at the Cow County Judges Institute (on June 2, 2016) to review and comment on the subcommittee recommendations included judges from the Superior Courts of Calaveras, Del Norte, El Dorado, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Nevada, Placer, Siskiyou and Tehama Counties. This information gathering was in addition to the surveys, focus groups, data analysis, and public comments reviewed in the April 15, 2016, report to the Judicial Council.

Based on review of the caseload data and commentary from the focus groups, the joint subcommittee defined small courts for the purposes of these recommendations as courts with fewer than 400 child welfare cases annually. Currently, eleven courts have two judgeships and a caseload of under 100 children. This report calls these courts the “very small courts.” Nine other courts have caseloads between 100 and 150 children. Judgeships in these courts range from two to six, with one larger court in this group. Four courts compose a third group, with 150 to 300 cases. One of these is a two-judge court. Finally, five courts have 300 to 400 cases (see Attachment B).

Recommendation 1 options

The first recommendation asks the council to consider four alternative options related to the Dependency Council Workload and Funding Methodology in small courts and adopt all or some of them.

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee voted 28 in favor of forwarding recommendation 1, 0 opposed, 1 abstention and 5 members not voting. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee voted 9 in favor of forwarding recommendation 1, 14 opposed, and 7 members not voting.

Option a. Adopting this option would establish base funding for small courts sufficient to provide the minimum required service by qualified attorneys in those courts.

Judges and attorneys from the 11 very small courts frequently pointed out that attorneys are required to be present in court on a weekly or twice-weekly basis. These courts will commonly have a dependency calendar one-half day per week and then hear contested matters one-half day per week. A detention calendar requires the presence of three attorneys in the courtroom: for minors, the primary parent, and the secondary parent.

A very general estimate of the cost to the court of having three attorneys in court for two calendar days per week ranges from 0.2 to 0.4 FTE per attorney or 0.6 to 1.2 FTE overall. The total budgeted cost for the very small courts (excluding Alpine and Sierra) in 2015–2016 is \$648,876. The total workload model cost is \$682,874. The total cost of implementing the estimated cost of staffing calendars in very small courts, as described above, is approximately \$694,179 to \$1,388,277.

Option b. Adopting this option would modify the attorney workload model to reflect additional costs incurred in small courts: lack of access to qualified attorneys, attorneys travelling long distances from out of county, large numbers of conflicts, lack of economies of scale for attorneys in employing support staff or investigators, and lack of access to expert witnesses.

The subcommittee conducted discussions with attorneys, judges, and court executive officers representing 21 of the very small and small courts. Discussion participants raised several issues about the application of the new workload model to small courts:

- Small courts are required to have attorneys available for calendars every week, regardless of whether cases are on the calendar.
- The pool of available qualified attorneys in most small courts is very small, often no more than three to four attorneys. Courts are required to use contracts or retainers to ensure that enough attorneys are available to staff the courtroom.
- Because the county population is small and almost all attorneys work in other case types as well as dependency, qualified attorneys often have conflicts on cases, requiring the court to seek additional counsel.
- There are few qualified attorneys and they charge rates higher than those calculated in the workload model for small counties. Use of the Bureau of Labor Statistics index significantly underestimates salary costs.
- Counties are geographically large, and attorneys frequently travel long distances to appear on cases. This travel expense is part of the attorney's overhead and often a court cost.
- Mandatory detention hearings, which must take place within 24 hours of the petition being filed, frequently require that attorneys travel long distances to court to appear in one hearing.

- Attorneys do not have a dependency caseload that justifies hiring support staff or investigators, so the overhead costs of office support, travel, and meeting with clients are higher than estimated in the workload model.

This recommendation calls for an in-depth study of dependency court practice and representation in the small courts. The goal of this study would be to identify the core set of tasks and costs required to support a basic level of dependency counsel in small courts. It is related to recommendation 10 of the Judicial Council report on workload methodology, which asks the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to “consider a comprehensive update of the attorney workload data and time standards in the current workload model.” A study of small-court needs could also seek to identify efficiencies in use and recognized in the discussions for this report, such as coordinating calendars across county lines, allowing video appearances by attorneys in certain circumstances, creating panels of conflict attorneys who could be used by several courts, and creating similar panels of expert witnesses.

Option c. Adopting this option would suspend the funding reallocation process for small courts until a more accurate model for calculating workload is developed.

This recommendation was raised in every discussion, including the Judicial Council’s discussion of the workload methodology report on April 15, 2016. Attachment C shows the net cost of freezing the reallocation in 2016–2017 and of funding small courts at the full workload standard.

Net Cost of Freezing Reallocation in 2016–2017	
Groups 1–2	\$107,269
Group 3	\$278,660
Group 4	\$0
Group 5	\$496,280
Total	\$882,209

Option d. Adopting this option would establish a program for providing emergency funding to small courts experiencing unexpected short-term caseload increases. This was the original recommendation 7 from the April 15, 2016, report to the Judicial Council.

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee voted to forward this recommendation separately from the other options in recommendation 1 to the Judicial Council: 23 in favor, 0 opposed and 7 not voting.

For an understanding of the rationale for this option, see the rationale section in the report to the Judicial Council, Attachment A.

Recommendation 2

The Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee voted 28 in favor of forwarding recommendation 2, with 1 abstention and 5 members not voting. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee voted 23 in favor of forwarding recommendation 2, 0 opposed, and 7 members not voting.

The second recommendation in this report is that small courts pursue pilot projects to decrease attorney costs, including coordinating calendars in courts that share attorneys, developing conflict attorney panels that could serve several courts, developing expert witness panels that could serve several courts, and expanding remote appearances by attorneys.

Discussion participants raised possibilities for easing the court and attorney workload in small courts. Piloting and evaluating these projects could identify savings that could assist the small courts and be used in modifying the workload model.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

The joint subcommittee heard comments from judges, court executives, and attorneys through the process described in the Rationale for Recommendation section above. Additional comment was received by letter from two superior courts and two dependency attorney firms. Comments were in support of adopting all four of the options proposed in recommendation 1. The only addition to the options raised in comments is that the subcommittee explicitly consider verifying caseload numbers in small courts during its process of reviewing the workload model.

The alternatives discussed by the subcommittee are presented under the alternative options to recommendation 1.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impact

All the options included in recommendation 1 have cost implications. Very general estimates for options a and c are included in the Rationale for Recommendation section above. The cost implications for option d are discussed in the original Council report in Attachment A. Finally, option b would involve a study of small county workload and cost issues which could have the impact of modifying the Workload and Funding Methodology.

Attachments

1. Attachment A: *Juvenile Dependency: Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology*, April 2016 Judicial Council report
2. Attachment B: Small Courts: Filings and Caseloads
3. Attachment C: Budget Projections for Small Courts



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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on April 14–15, 2016

Title	Agenda Item Type
Juvenile Dependency: Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology	Action Required
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Effective Date
None	April 15, 2016
Recommended by	Date of Report
Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget and Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committees Hon. Jerilyn L. Borack, Cochair Hon. Mark Ashton Cope, Cochair	April 1, 2016
	Contact
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Executive Summary

The joint working group of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee and the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee reviewed a workload model approved by the Judicial Council in the *DRAFT Pilot Program and Court-Appointed Counsel* report of 2007 for possible updates and revisions. After extensive review and public comment, the subcommittee recommends several adjustments to the workload model.

Recommendation

The Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget and the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committees was charged by the Judicial Council on April 17, 2015 with reviewing the workload model for court-appointed dependency counsel and including eight specific issues in its review. The subcommittee

recommends that the council, effective April 15, 2016, approve its recommendations regarding those eight issues, along with two additional issues, as follows:

Issues in Judicial Council Charge

1. *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 (7.a. in Judicial Council report of April 17, 2015).*

Recommendation:

That attorney salaries used in workload model estimates be based on two factors: (1) the median salary for the first-tier range for county counsel in all counties; and (2) the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Category 92 index that is used in the Workload Allocation Funding Model (WAFM).

2. *Whether the attorney salaries used in the model should be updated (7.b.).*

Recommendation:

That attorney salaries used in the model be updated for each county using the statewide median county counsel salary and the BLS Category 92 index.

3. *Whether the calculation for benefits costs in the model is accurate or if it should be changed (7.c.).*

Recommendation:

That benefits costs not be calculated directly by any formula, but that the costs be estimated as 15 percent of total costs or 33 percent of salary costs.

4. *Whether the calculation for overhead costs in the model is accurate or if it should be changed (7.d.).*

Recommendation:

That the calculation for overhead costs be revised as follows:

- a. Salaries for line attorneys are calculated using the sources described in recommendations 1 and 2 and constitute 45 percent of the total cost.
 - b. All nonsalary costs (benefits and overhead) constitute 55 percent of the total cost and are estimated on a statewide level as follows:
 - i. Social worker/investigator/paralegal staff, 10%
 - ii. Other salaried workers, 15%
 - iii. Benefits, 15%
 - iv. Operating costs, 15%
5. *Whether the state child welfare data reported through the University of California, Berkeley, accurately represent court-supervised juvenile dependency cases in each county, or whether court filings data or another source of data be used (7.e.).*

Recommendation:

That annual child caseload will be determined for each court using a weighted metric derived from a court's percentage of total original dependency filings and the court's percentage total

of child welfare caseload; that the child caseload metric be weighted by 30 percent of court filings and 70 percent of child welfare caseload; and that the caseload metric use a rolling average composed of the previous three years.

6. *Whether the ratio used to estimate parent clients in the model is accurate or should be changed (7.f.).*

Recommendation:

That the ratio used to estimate parent clients continue to be estimated using the multiplier of 0.8 parent case per 1.0 child case.

7. *Whether a modified methodology be used for funding small courts (7.g.).*

Recommendation:

That a program be established for providing emergency funding to small courts experiencing unexpected short-term caseload increases.

8. *Whether dependency counsel funding should be a court or a county obligation (7.h.).*

Recommendation:

That dependency counsel funding be established in statute as a court function.

Additional Workload Model Issues

9. *The subcommittee determined that to review and update the workload model, it needed to consider the caseload standard of 188 cases per attorney when the attorney is supported by a 0.5 full-time equivalent investigator or social worker.*

Recommendation:

That the caseload standard be set at the alternate standard that is included in the 2007 workload model: 141 cases per attorney without considering investigator or social worker support.

10. *The subcommittee determined that the current workload model is based on data on attorney workload from 2002 and that many of its assumptions are outdated and not supported by current data.*

Recommendation:

That the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee consider a comprehensive update of the attorney workload data and time standards in the current workload model. Because any updates to the workload data and time standards will uniformly affect all trial courts, this pending work should not slow or delay the remaining three-year phase-in period previously approved by the Judicial Council for implementing the new dependency counsel funding methodology. Rather this recommendation recognizes that a comprehensive update could not be completed within the time frame set by the Judicial Council for final report from the joint committees.

Previous Council Action

Court-appointed dependency counsel became a state fiscal responsibility in 1989 through the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act (Sen. Bill 612 & Assem. Bill 1197; Stats. 1988, chs. 945 & 944), which added section 77003 to the Government Code, defined “court operations” in that section as including court-appointed dependency counsel, and made an appropriation to fund trial court operations.

On April 27, 2001, the Judicial Council incorporated caseload standards, training requirements, and guidelines for appointment of counsel for children into California Rules of Court, rule 5.660, and directed Judicial Council staff to undertake a study to identify caseload standards for attorneys representing both parents and children. (Judicial Council of Cal., mins. p. 8; *Counsel for Children (amend Cal. Rules of Court, rule 1438)*.) As a result, in 2002, the Judicial Council contracted with the American Humane Association to conduct a quantitative caseload study of court-appointed dependency counsel based on an assessment of the duties required as part of representation and the amount of time needed to perform those tasks. The study was overseen by the Judicial Council court-appointed counsel Caseload Study Working Group.

In 2007, based on analysis conducted through the caseload study and through the Dependency Representation, Administration, Funding, and Training (DRAFT) pilot program, implemented by the Judicial Council in 2004 (Judicial Council of Cal., mins. (June 15, 2004), p. 6; *Court-Appointed Counsel: Caseload Standards, Service Delivery Models, and Contract Administration*), the Judicial Council adopted a court-appointed counsel caseload standard of 188 clients per attorney, with 0.5 investigator complement. Based on that caseload standard, the council adopted a caseload funding model that calculates funding requirements for each trial court. The council also requested the Trial Court Budget Working Group to develop an allocation methodology to allocate any state appropriations limit funding or other new funding to courts by need. (Judicial Council of Cal., mins. (October 26, 2007); *DRAFT Pilot Program and Court-Appointed Counsel*.)

In 2008, the Judicial Council submitted a report to the California Legislature entitled *Dependency Counsel Caseload Standards*. The report acknowledged the need to reduce attorney caseloads to improve the quality of representation for children and parents, thereby enhancing the likelihood of improved permanency and well-being outcomes for children and families. In addition, it highlighted the need for significant additional funding to implement the standards.

In 2010, the council adopted the Trial Court Budget Working Group recommendation to establish a court-appointed counsel funding baseline of \$103.7 million through a two-year phased reduction. In 2015, the Judicial Council approved recommendations of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee to reallocate funding for court-appointed dependency counsel among the trial courts based on the caseload funding model. The purpose was to provide a more equitable allocation of funding among the courts. Rather than using historical funding levels dating back to the adoption of state trial court funding, the new funding methodology is based on

the caseload-based calculation of funding for each court provided by the workload model approved by the Judicial Council through the *DRAFT Pilot Program and Court-Appointed Counsel* report.

Another recommendation approved by the Judicial Council at this time was that a joint working group of the Trial Court Budget and the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committees be formed to review that workload model for possible updates and revisions. (Judicial Council of Cal., mins. (April 17, 2015); *Juvenile Dependency: Court-Appointed–Counsel Funding Reallocation.*)

Rationale for Recommendation

The Judicial Council adopted a caseload funding model for court-appointed dependency counsel in 2007. The model includes the following components:

- A caseload standard of 188 clients per attorney with a 0.5 investigator/social worker/paralegal complement;
- Attorney salary ranges by economic regions; and
- A method for calculating overhead costs for attorney representation.

This model has been used since 2008 to estimate the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) dependency attorneys required to meet the statewide needs of parents and children in dependency and to calculate the total statewide funding need for court-appointed counsel.

In fiscal year 2014–2015, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee appointed a working group to examine the allocation of dependency counsel funding among the courts. Although the caseload funding model calculates a funding need for each court, the actual budgets for each court have been based almost entirely on historical funding levels since the implementation of trial court funding. Based on the work of the working group, the committee recommended to the Judicial Council that court budgets for dependency counsel be based on funding need as calculated by the existing caseload funding model and recommended a four-year, phased in reallocation of funding to meet that goal. The Judicial Council approved these recommendations in April 2015.

During this process, many working group and, later, committee members pointed out in discussion that the existing caseload funding model was outdated, using data collected between 2002 and 2007, and included many assumptions about attorney workload, pay ranges, and overhead calculations that needed to be revisited. These points were echoed in considerable public comment. As a result, the committee recommended that a joint subcommittee of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee and the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee be appointed to review and recommend changes to the existing workload model by April 2016. The Judicial Council agreed and directed that the subcommittee include these items in their review:

- 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
- Whether the attorney salaries used in the model should be updated
- Whether the calculation for benefits costs in the model is accurate or if it should be changed
- Whether the calculation for overhead costs in the model is accurate or if it should be changed
- Whether the state child welfare data reported through UC Berkeley accurately represents court-supervised juvenile dependency cases in each county, or whether court filings data or another source of data should be used
- Whether the ratio used to estimate parent clients in the model is accurate or if it should be changed
- Whether a modified methodology should be used for funding small courts
- Whether dependency counsel funding should be a court or county obligation

The joint subcommittee held seven meetings, two in person, between July 2015 and February 2016. To support the discussions of the workload model, Judicial Council staff conducted two statewide surveys of attorney providers, four focus groups of dependency line attorneys inquiring into their workload and concerns, a web-based survey of county counsel salary ranges, and data analysis of attorney workload data derived from the case management system used by the attorneys in the DRAFT program. Extensive public comment was provided at the subcommittee meetings and also at a stakeholders meeting held at a statewide conference and attended by attorneys and subcommittee members.

The subcommittee noted at the outset that the existing caseload funding model was based on very extensive original research, much of it conducted by research contractors, and it had neither time nor resources to conduct similar studies. The subcommittee also noted that much of the data it had access to were administrative data on attorney practice, which reflect current practice in the state but not necessarily best or efficient practice. The subcommittee made an effort to remedy this deficiency by reviewing best-practice standards from the American Bar Association and conducting the qualitative research described above. The subcommittee also recommends that the research and analysis required to create a workload model that is rooted in good practice continue as part of the work of the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee.

Public comment was provided by letter before every subcommittee meeting and directly at the meetings held in person in San Francisco. Comment was also provided at a stakeholder meeting at the Beyond the Bench multidisciplinary dependency conference on December 1, 2015, which was attended by several subcommittee members. Public comments are summarized below under the discussion of each recommendation. The majority of public comment was provided by working dependency attorneys or managers of dependency attorney firms; but juvenile court judges not on the subcommittee also provided comment either through letters or at meetings.

The great majority of comments, both written and at meetings, acknowledged the work of the subcommittee and the Judicial Council, noted that the revised methodology is much more representative of attorney workload and costs, and asked that the Judicial Council approve the recommendations.

Recommendations 1–2: Attorney Salaries

1. That attorney salaries used in workload model estimates be based on two factors: (1) the median salary for the first-tier range for county counsel in all counties; and (2) the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Category 92 index that is used in the Workload Allocation Funding Model (WAFM).
2. That attorney salaries used in the model be updated for each county using the statewide median county counsel salary and the BLS Category 92 index.

Rationale for recommendations 1–2

In the existing workload model, attorney salaries are the key cost variable. The caseload estimate for a court (recommendations 5–6) in conjunction with the caseload standard (recommendation 9) yields the number of FTE attorneys required to represent the parents and children in that court. The attorney salary for the court is then used to calculate the total cost of the representation, and additional costs (other staff, benefits, operating costs) are calculated as a percentage of the total attorney cost.

The subcommittee reviewed the Judicial Council and legislative reports establishing the workload model, and current data on attorney salaries and allocation of other costs. The original survey of entry-to-midlevel county counsel salaries in all counties was updated using county salary listings and job announcements posted on the internet (Appendix A). Staff also conducted a survey of court-appointed dependency provider organizations and solo practitioners to obtain current information on salaries and overhead costs. The subcommittee also reviewed the Bureau of Labor Statistics governmental salary index for California that is used in the WAFM process.

The subcommittee reviewed salary averages from the county counsel and current provider surveys and compared them to the regional salaries now used in the workload model. The committee also reviewed the impact of indexing salaries to the BLS index or to a consolidated form of the economic regions used by the Employment Development Department.

The subcommittee compared information reported on salary, benefits, and operating costs to the original caseload funding model and also reviewed how those allocations differ by organizational model and size.

Recommendation 1 addresses the sources of data used to calculate attorney salaries. The existing workload model used several sources to estimate the cost of attorney compensation. These sources included a survey of county counsel salaries, a survey of DRAFT provider salaries and costs, and a consultant study that grouped courts by cost-of-living factors into economic regions. Courts were grouped into four economic regions, and salary ranges were set in lower, midrange,

and upper-level tiers. These economic regions are not used in any other Judicial Council budget or workload process. The salaries set through this process have not changed since 2007.

Since the time the dependency workload model was finalized in 2007, the Judicial Council has adopted the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Model that established a standardized methodology for indexing the cost of living throughout the state.¹ Courts now use the Bureau of Labor Statistics current index for local and state government personnel costs for California counties.

The subcommittee determined that two data sources should be used: current county counsel salaries at the median of the first two salary ranges reported by counties, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics current index. County counsel represent the child welfare department in dependency proceedings and are roughly parallel in skills and experience to court-appointed dependency counsel. County counsel salary information is publically available and can be used to update the workload model on a regular basis.

Using the BLS index used in the WAFM model provides a way to adjust the median salary to each county's governmental salary market consistent with full-time equivalent court personnel adjustments in WAFM. The BLS index is also updated each year and publically available, so the workload model can be updated regularly.

Comments from interested parties

Almost all commentators spoke to the same issue in setting attorney salaries for the methodology. Commentators agreed that the county counsel salary across counties was the appropriate benchmark because county counsel in dependency court requires a similar standard of experience, training, and practice. Commentators urged that the salary midpoint for each county be calculated by using all ranges of county counsel salaries in each county, or in one case all nonsupervisory ranges of salaries, rather than the midpoint of the first two tiers of salaries.

The ability to retain and develop experienced attorneys in each county was the main rationale given for setting salaries at a higher point. Commentators provided examples of attorneys who began in court-appointed dependency counsel and then moved to the county counsel's office or to another area of law in order to make an adequate salary. The juvenile court judges who commented also spoke to the difficulty of managing courtrooms and cases when attorneys are experiencing high turnover and are inexperienced.

The subcommittee concluded that more research into the actual salary and benefits being provided to those county counsel assigned to juvenile dependency would be useful but that time did not allow for this study before the final recommendations were due. Recommendation 10 contemplates continued research and refinement of the recommended methodology.

¹ Judicial Council of Cal., Workgroup Rep., *Report of the Trial Court Funding Workgroup* (April 26, 2013), www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20130426-itemO.pdf.

Alternatives considered and policy implications

The subcommittee considered a number of alternatives to these recommendations.

Update the salaries in the existing workload model. The existing workload model sets salary ranges in four economic regions. The economic regions were derived from a consultant study that categorizes the courts into regions that are no longer used for Judicial Council planning and budgeting, and that was conducted for a different purpose than dependency counsel workload. The subcommittee determined that metrics ought to be whenever possible consistent with those used in WAFM.

Set salaries within county counsel salaries above the midpoint of the first two ranges. Each county's salary, for the purposes of calculating a statewide median, was set at the midpoint between the entry-level range and the top of the second-level range. Some subcommittee members and public commentators strongly recommended setting the salary at the upper level of the second range or within the third range. Discussion centered around two points: that court-appointed dependency counsel should have experience and qualifications equal to county counsel in the third salary range, and that court-appointed dependency counsel salaries must remain competitive with county counsel salaries.

Conduct a more thorough survey of county counsel salaries and benefits. Posted salary ranges are broad and may not be indicative of the actual salaries and experience levels of county counsel in dependency court. At its November meeting, the subcommittee asked staff to conduct a survey of actual salaries and benefits of county counsel in dependency court. After some outreach to counties, staff concluded that the information the subcommittee wanted could not be gathered in time to review and use in developing recommendations. The subcommittee notes that this survey should be carried out by Judicial Council staff when possible and the results used by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to examine recommendations 1 and 2 in the course of further study of the workload model.

Recommendations 3–4: Benefits and Overhead Calculations

3. That benefits costs not be calculated directly by any formula, but that the costs be estimated as 15 percent of total costs or 33 percent of salary costs.
4. That the calculation for overhead costs be revised as follows:
 - a. Salaries for line attorneys are calculated using the sources described in recommendations 1 and 2 and constitute 45 percent of the total cost.
 - b. All nonsalary costs (benefits and overhead) constitute 55 percent of the total cost and are estimated on a statewide level as follows:
 - i. Social worker/investigator/paralegal staff, 10%
 - ii. Other salaried workers, 15%
 - iii. Benefits, 15%
 - iv. Operating costs, 15%

Rationale for recommendations 3–4

Models of dependency counsel provision among attorneys and organizations are numerous around the state. They range from solo practitioners who charge hourly fees to complex nonprofit, for-profit, and governmental organizations. The current workload model sets a total funding need for each court by using a standard cost model based on midsize to large attorney firms.² This cost model has the following assumptions:

1. The number of attorneys required is derived from a caseload of 188 cases per 1.0 attorney FTE with social worker/investigator staff support.
2. Attorney salaries are set at the middle level of the regional salary tiers.
3. Supervising attorneys are included at 0.15 per 1.0 attorney FTE.
4. Supervisor salaries are set at the upper level of the regional salary tiers.
5. Social worker/investigators are included at 0.5 per 1.0 attorney FTE.
6. Investigator salaries are set at \$55,000 annually, regardless of economic region.
7. Support staff is included at 0.33 per each 1.0 attorney FTE.
8. Support staff salaries are set at \$30,000 annually, regardless of economic region.
9. Benefits are estimated at 25 percent of all salaries.
10. Other operating costs are estimated at an additional 7 percent of total personnel.

The subcommittee's finding from the survey of attorney firm managers on their budget and organization was that court-appointed dependency counsel use very different organizational models. No single method of calculating financial need for court-appointed counsel accounts for all the variance in organizational models and local costs. Nor is the workload model meant to be prescriptive for attorney firms. Rather, the model should provide a means for calculating a total financial need that courts and attorney firms can then implement through a variety of service models.

For that reason, the subcommittee does not recommend methods of calculating benefits, rent, supervisory costs, or other factors that are highly specific or dependent on local factors and organizational models. Instead, line attorney salaries calculated using the method described in Recommendations 1–2 above provide a base funding that accounts, through application of the BLS index, for local costs. Setting a proportion for all other costs at 55 percent of the total means that benefits, rent, and all other costs are also driven by the BLS index and thus adjusted for local costs.

The subcommittee arrived at the percentages for estimated benefits and overhead costs by reviewing the attorney organization survey and comparing reported allocations of direct costs

² Judicial Council of Cal., Center for Families, Children & the Courts, *Dependency Counsel Caseload Standards: A Report to the California Legislature* (Apr. 2008), p. 19, in materials to subcommittee's June 19, 2015, meeting, www.courts.ca.gov/documents/famjuv-tcbac-20150716-materials.pdf.

and overhead to the assumptions implicit in the workload model. The following table compares the reviewed data with the final recommendation.

Table 1. Percentage Allocation of Direct and Indirect Costs: Attorney Organization Survey, Existing Caseload Funding Model, and Recommendation

	Staffed attorney firm: Large (n=5; %)	Staffed attorney firm: Midsized (n=5; %)	Governmental Agency (n=4; %)	Existing Caseload Model (2007; %)	Recommendation (2016; %)
Line attorneys	39	41	42	47	45
Social workers/ investigators	5	5	5	13	10
Other salaried	25	18	15	5	15
Benefits	13	7	20	15	15
Contract attorneys	1	7	4	0	0
Operating costs	17	18	12	20	15

Comments from interested parties

Attorneys from two Bay Area counties provided comments on the overhead calculations. They recommended that the methodology make allowance for overhead costs for administrative staff and, especially, rent, which are extremely high in the Bay Area. One comment pointed out that commercial rent in San Francisco has increased by 100 percent since 2006.

The subcommittee determined, in this and other instances, that organizational models and local costs vary greatly and that it would not recommend methods of calculating overhead costs that are highly specific or dependent on local factors and organizational models.

Alternatives considered and policy implications

The subcommittee considered two alternatives to its recommendations.

Conduct a more thorough survey of county counsel. Please see recommendations 1–2 above.

The subcommittee agreed that it did not have accurate information on the full compensation package, including benefits, that county counsel receive, and that this information was needed to evaluate whether recommendations on salaries and benefits would create a pay structure that was competitive with that of the counties. As above, the subcommittee notes that this survey should be carried out by Judicial Council staff when possible and the results used by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to examine recommendations 1 and 2 in the course of further study of the workload model.

Set overhead calculation rates to closely reflect local rates. This alternative was raised by subcommittee members and public commentators. Discussion acknowledged that certain cities in California have market rates for rent and other costs that are unaffordable to court-appointed counsel, and yet the location of the court constrains where attorneys can locate their offices. Members ultimately decided that a statewide data source on overhead rates would still be required to ensure consistency of reporting across counties and that the Bureau of Labor Statistics governmental salary index would serve this purpose.

Recommendations 5–6: Caseload

5. That annual child caseload will be determined for each court using a weighted metric derived from a court’s percentage of total original dependency filings and the court’s percentage total of child welfare caseload; that the child caseload metric be weighted by 30 percent of court filings and 70 percent of child welfare caseload; and that the caseload metric use a rolling average composed of the previous three years.
6. That the ratio used to estimate parent clients continue to be estimated using the multiplier of 0.8 parent case per 1.0 child case.

Rationale for recommendations 5–6

For the purposes of the workload model, juvenile dependency caseload should estimate the number of cases that require the appointment of a court-appointed attorney in each court. This number should include both children and parents who require representation. The two statewide data collection systems that report dependency case numbers at least annually are the California Department of Social Services Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) and the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS).

Both systems define a case as an individual child or youth. A child in foster care is counted as a single case; a group of three siblings in foster care is counted as three cases. All courts report original and subsequent dependency filings to JBSIS. Through CWS/CMS, each county child welfare agency records each case under the supervision of the child welfare agency, including cases on voluntary supervision and supervision after dismissal of dependency. Five years ago, at the request of the Judicial Council, CWS/CMS reports began including a filter so that only cases under court supervision would be counted. (This filter is discussed below.) CWS/CMS reports total cases annually and provides a point-in-time snapshot of cases quarterly. It contracts with the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Social Services Research to analyze the statewide data, prepare longitudinal files, and post state- and county-level reports on the UC Berkeley website. The current workload model uses the CWS/CMS point-in-time reports.

No statewide source of data exists for the number of parents represented in each court. The current workload model uses a multiplier of 0.82 parents represented per child case. This ratio was calculated using data from a 2002 time study of attorneys.³

The subcommittee reviewed a comparative analysis of court filings from JBSIS and child welfare data from CWS/CMS (Appendix B). The analysis reviewed by the subcommittee included information about the stability of each data source from year to year, a correlation of the two data sources, and differences in how courts rank by total proportion of original dependency filings reported versus child welfare cases reported.⁴

The subcommittee also heard a presentation from the managers of the California Department of Social Services CWS/CMS system and the UC Berkeley Center for Social Services Research on the state child welfare case management system and reports. Much of the discussion centered on the fact that the court-supervision data field was not one of the required fields in the CWS/CMS system and, in the managers' opinion, was likely to be used inconsistently across counties.

The research and discussion underlying the current workload model on whether caseloads should be weighted by sibling groups and current data on nonminor dependents were also reviewed. Finally, data available from DRAFT program counties were presented to show the variance in the proportion of both child and parent cases in each county.⁵

Advantages of using the counts from the child welfare system include using data from a statewide uniform case management system with a common set of data entry standards and using data that can be reported longitudinally (thus providing a snapshot of cases under supervision at a given time). Disadvantages include the fact that local courts have no control over ensuring the accuracy of the data being reported.

Advantages of using the counts from the JBSIS filings include the control and accountability that derive from using court data to determine court dependency counsel budgets. Disadvantages include the fact that filing counts do not provide a snapshot caseload measure but only a count of case entries.

The subcommittee recommends that the workload model continue to use the child welfare caseload numbers, but that these numbers be combined with JBSIS dependency filings to gain

³ In 2002, the Judicial Council contracted with the American Humane Association to conduct a quantitative caseload study of trial-level court-appointed dependency counsel based on an assessment of the duties required as part of representation and the amount of time needed to perform those duties.

⁴ Full materials are available in subcommittee materials for the July 16, 2015, meeting at www.courts.ca.gov/documents/famjuv-tcbac-20150716-materials.pdf.

⁵ The Dependency Representation, Administration, Funding, and Training program is one in which the Judicial Council is responsible for direct attorney contracting and service administration for dependency counsel services in select counties.

the advantages from both data sources. The subcommittee reviewed a range of models combining child welfare and JBSIS counts and recommends a combination of 70 percent child welfare filings and 30 percent JBSIS filings.

The subcommittee also reviewed data on the number of parent cases in the system and found that, consistent with public comment, the ratio of parent-to-child clients varies widely among courts. However, the overall ratio in courts able to provide complete caseload data remained approximately 0.8 parent to 1.0 child client—the ratio set in the 2007 report.

Comments from interested parties

Commentators representing four firms urged that caseload calculations for the allocation methodology be based on actual case counts provided by attorneys in the state. One added that accurate client reporting should be mandated around the state. San Francisco commentators noted that their accurate count of parents and children was much higher than the estimated count the new methodology will produce.

Those who commented on the caseload calculations noted that basing the caseload estimation in part on filings data from the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System would not provide an accurate estimate of workload. One reason given was that filings are counted once, at the beginning of the case, and do not estimate the longevity of a case, which in foster care can extend for 18 years or more. Commentators also noted that the JBSIS statistics used do not take into account petitions based on (variously) Welfare and Institutions Code sections 331, 342, 387 and 388, all of which can result in new dependency cases. One commentator recommended that the subcommittee choose the model that took into account a proportion of 10 percent JBSIS filings data, rather than the 30 percent that the subcommittee approved.

The ratio used to estimate the number of parent clients being served was commented on, with one attorney firm noting that the ratio of parents to children in the firm's county was 1.5 to 1. Another commentator recommended that actual caseload counts be collected by county specifically for the purpose of setting this ratio and periodically adjusting it.

The subcommittee took note of these comments in its decision to base caseloads on a mixed model that takes both court-reported dependency filings and child welfare total population into account. The difficulties experienced in ensuring consistent data reporting in these two statewide systems would be greatly compounded by distributing the responsibility for caseload reporting to all attorneys in the state.

Alternatives considered and policy implications

These recommendations generated the most discussion and proposed alternatives. Subcommittee members and public commentators made the point that available statewide data to count dependency cases are limited to the California Department of Social Services child welfare case counts and the JBSIS filings counts, and that both of these sources are open to question. The child welfare data do not include parents who require dependency representation, and the

indicator in the case management system to identify court-ordered dependents from the full census of children under supervision is inconsistently applied by the counties. JBSIS data do not include parents. They count children who enter the system as dependents, but not longitudinally, so a total census of dependents in the county is unavailable.

In addition, neither data source makes allowances for differences in practice among courts and counties. Many differences were pointed out. Some counties have the resources to conduct lengthy investigations before deciding to file a dependency petition and others do not, so that some counties file fewer cases but the cases have more issues, are likely to stay longer in care, and are more time-consuming. Some counties have a much higher proportion of nonminor dependents than others, and some counties have very high levels of out-of-county placement. Some counties have a much higher proportion of parents represented. These and other factors make it difficult to know if the amount of work represented by a child in dependency is the same from court to court.

Create a new system of case counting in which dependency attorneys or courts would report their exact child and parent caseloads. The current system that attorneys use to report their clients in the DRAFT program could be expanded to provide full coverage of cases in California. At this time, given the staffing available to the trial courts and the Judicial Council, managing such a system is not feasible. Asking trial courts to confirm the attorney case counts would add an additional layer of reporting and require additional resources.

Create a means of making the current statewide data sources more specific to the workload represented by dependency cases in the court. Alternatives proposed included weighting nonminor dependent cases or the ratio of parents to children represented on a county-by-county basis. The subcommittee discussed these issues at length and decided that there was no clear justification for attempting to account for individual child welfare department practice.

Use a higher or lower proportion of JBSIS filings in the recommended model. The subcommittee reviewed relative proportions of cases in courts, ranging from the existing model's use of child welfare case counts exclusively, to a model that used only JBSIS filings. It also reviewed analysis showing the change in relative proportions of case counts at 10 percent, 30 percent, and 50 percent JBSIS filings. It discussed and heard comment that recommended the lower proportion of filings because the child welfare census numbers give a better approximation of workload. Members also noted that the greatest proportion of workload in a dependency case is in the first year, so that a higher proportion of filings is also justified. The subcommittee decided that the 70 percent to 30 percent proportion of child welfare cases to filings most accurately weighed the relative strengths of both systems.

Recommendation 7: Small courts

7. That a program be established for providing emergency funding to small courts experiencing unexpected short-term caseload increases.

Rationale for recommendation 7

The subcommittee reviewed data that confirmed that caseload fluctuations of greater than 10 percent, which can be absorbed within the budgets of larger courts, can represent a large proportion of a small court's entire dependency budget.⁶

The subcommittee discussed whether a minimum level of funding should be provided for small courts. Because most small courts are currently able to establish contracts or hourly pay agreements for dependency counsel, minimum funding did not seem necessary. Caseload fluctuations could be addressed by an application process for additional funds. The subcommittee reviewed data on caseload fluctuations in courts divided into two ranges: those with a census of 0–99 children in dependency and those with 100–199 children. The data showed that about one-half of courts in both groups experience an increase of more than 10 percent in child caseload annually.⁷ These increases are frequently balanced by subsequent decreases in the following year (Appendix C).⁸ Assuming that courts can absorb up to a 10 percent caseload increase, these increases yielded, in FY 2014–2015, approximately 91 child cases over and above a 10 percent increase. Applying the multiplier for parents of 1.8 brings the total to 164 cases that would be eligible for special funding. Applying a statewide average cost per case of \$875 per year yields a total of \$143,500 to be reserved in the court-appointed counsel statewide budget for this purpose.

The subcommittee discussed making the application process as simple as possible for courts, with minimal requirements for staff to evaluate. The following criteria are suggested to make the staff review of proposals straightforward:

- That small courts be defined as those courts with 200 or fewer children in dependency. Twenty-two courts met this definition in FY 2014–2015.
- That short-term caseload increase be defined as an increase of greater than 10 percent in current child caseload as measured against the child caseload average of the preceding two years.
- That funding be defined as the average funding per case in the court, calculated by this workload model and available funding, applied to the number of cases that have increased over 10 percent of the court's average.
- That “program” in the recommendation be defined as a program administered by Judicial Council staff that consists of a process for a court to demonstrate its increased caseload,

⁶ Of the five smallest courts experiencing increases, the estimate of the increase as a proportion of their budget as calculated by the workload model (not actual budget) was 82% for Sierra, 30% for Inyo, 20% for Amador, 19% for Plumas, and 2% for Trinity.

⁷ Child caseloads are the only figure available on a statewide basis in a timely enough way to both verify a court's request and provide assistance within the fiscal year.

⁸ Long-term increases in caseload will be accounted for each year when the workload model is run on data from the prior year and new budget figures are generated.

the staff to verify that the increase meets the 10 percent guideline above, and provision to the court of the annual average cost per case for the cases meeting the guidelines.

The subcommittee notes that the approximately \$150,000 that it estimates is required to support this recommendation is more than the \$100,000 that the Judicial Council approved for small court cost overruns in its April 2015 reallocation model. The subcommittee also recommends that the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee consider a process as part of the court-appointed dependency counsel budget to replenish the \$150,000 if it is expended before the end of the fiscal year.

Alternatives considered and policy implications

The subcommittee discussed, but did not recommend for the reasons given above, setting a minimum budget amount for small courts.

Through public comment, a proposal was recommended that the Judicial Council establish a contract for regional attorney services so that the many small courts in the northern region of the state would have access to trained dependency attorneys when they did experience the need for additional counsel. The subcommittee notes that this proposal could be reviewed by the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee as part of its further work on dependency counsel, should the Judicial Council approve recommendation 10 of this report.

Recommendation 8: Court or county obligation

8. That dependency counsel funding be established in statute as a court function.

Rationale for recommendation 8

The subcommittee reviewed the legislative history of court-appointed dependency counsel funding in the trial courts. As a result of the enactment of Senate Bill 1195 (Stats. 1986, ch. 1122), the California Senate Select Committee on Children & Youth convened a task force (the SB 1195 Task Force) to make recommendations to the Legislature to improve coordination among child abuse reporting statutes, child welfare services, and juvenile court proceedings. At the same time, the Legislature was engaged in the Trial Court Funding Program, a multiyear process to promote a more uniform level of judicial services throughout California and to relieve some of the fiscal pressures on county governments. (See Trial Court Funding Act of 1985; Stats. 1985, ch. 1607.)

Among its proposals to amend juvenile court law, the task force recommended that both children and parents should receive legal representation once court intervention was determined necessary to protect a child.⁹ The Legislature took the first step toward providing legal representation in dependency proceedings in Senate Bill 243 (Stats. 1987, ch. 1485), which added section 317 to the Welfare and Institutions Code to require appointment of counsel both for an indigent parent

⁹ SB 1195 Task Force, *Child Abuse Reporting Laws, Juvenile Court Dependency Statutes, and Child Welfare Services* (Jan. 1988) at pp. 2, 8–9.

whose child has been placed in out-of-home care and for a child who, in the opinion of the court, would benefit from that appointment.¹⁰ (*Id.*, § 21.) The operation of this dual mandate was deferred to January 1, 1989, and conditioned on the enactment of legislation providing funding for trial court operations and defining “court operations” to include the services of court-appointed dependency counsel. (*Id.*, § 53.)

That same year, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill 709 (Stats. 1987, ch. 1211), which made operative the Trial Court Funding Act. Section 41 of SB 709 defined “court operations” eligible for state block grants contingent on the availability of funding to include “court-appointed counsel in juvenile court dependency proceedings.” In 1988, the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act (Assem. Bill 1197 [Stats. 1988, ch. 944]; Sen. Bill 612 [Stats. 1988, ch. 945]) amended the trial court funding structure and secured state appropriations to reimburse the costs of trial court operations, including dependency counsel, at the option of each county.

In the years leading up to the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act (Assem. Bill 233; Stats. 1997, ch. 850), the Legislature steadily increased funding for court operations. It also took steps to strengthen the voice of children in dependency proceedings. Perhaps most significant was the recognition of children as full parties to dependency proceedings and the entitlement of all represented parties to competent counsel in 1995. (Sen. Bill 783; Stats. 1994, ch. 1073.) The Lockyer-Isenberg Act, which established mandatory, direct state trial court funding, retained court-appointed dependency counsel in the definition of “court operations” in section 77003 of the Government Code. It remains there today.

In 2013, the joint judicial branch–executive branch Trial Court Funding Workgroup recommended that the judicial branch continue its work to ensure that litigants across the state have equal access to justice and that funding is allocated in a fair and equitable manner that promotes greater access consistent with workload.¹¹ The workgroup’s final report highlighted, as an example of structural improvement, the progress made by the judicial branch’s court-appointed dependency counsel programs in reducing disparate caseloads and providing education to attorneys across the state.¹²

Alternatives considered and policy implications

The subcommittee considered the alternative of recommending legislative changes to transfer funding responsibility for dependency counsel services to the counties. In 2015, the Legislature affirmed its commitment to state funding of court-appointed dependency counsel by devoting a separate item to it in the Budget Act of 2015 and increasing the statewide appropriation by \$11 million to its highest level in history. Given the emphasis placed by both the executive and

¹⁰ In 2000, Senate Bill 2160 amended section 317(c) to require appointment of counsel for a child unless the court finds on the record that the child will not benefit from the appointment. (Sen. Bill 2160; Stats. 2000, ch. 450, § 1.)

¹¹ Trial Court Funding Workgroup, *Report to the Judicial Council of California and Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.* (Apr. 2013), pp. 8–9, 38–43.

¹² *Id.*, at p. 16.

legislative branches of California government on promoting equal access to justice, allocating trial court funding equitably, and adopting uniform standards and procedures, responsibility for dependency counsel services will not likely be returned to the counties.¹³

Recommendation 9: Caseload per Attorney

9. That the caseload standard be set at the alternate standard that is included in the 2007 workload model: 141 cases per attorney without considering investigator or social worker support.

Rationale for recommendation 9

The 2007 workload model set a basic caseload standard of 141 cases per dependency attorney. This standard was qualified by noting that many attorneys have access to paralegal, investigator, or social worker staff for appropriate case work. The 2007 workload model estimates that a one-half-time social worker/investigator should enable an attorney to carry a caseload of 188 clients.

The subcommittee reviewed the original analysis that supports the 141/188 caseload and an analysis of current workload data. The subcommittee's conclusion is that attorney workload has changed substantially since the original workload study was conducted in 2002, and that more research needs to be done on attorney workload before a new caseload standard can be set. However, it also appeared to the subcommittee that applying the 188-caseload standard statewide, as the current model does, unfairly disadvantaged the many attorneys who are solo practitioners or who do not have access to investigators and social workers. Therefore, the subcommittee recommends that the basic caseload standard of 141 set in the original report be used for statewide workload calculations. This approach is consistent with the subcommittee's approach to overhead costs in recommendations 3 and 4, which makes line attorney cost the basis for total costs.

Comments from interested parties

Many commentators urged that the subcommittee adopt the caseload standard of 100 cases per attorney recommended by the American Bar Association and the National Association of Counsel for Children. One comment urged the use of the State Bar *Guidelines on Indigent Defense Services Delivery Systems*.

A common general comment on attorney caseload was that dependency law and practice have become more complex and time-consuming since the original methodology was developed in 2002. Nonminor dependents, specialty courts including family drug courts, the growth of dependency mediation, increasing complexity of parentage, and new child welfare methods such as family finding and safety organized practice have all increased the time required by the attorney for each case.

¹³ In 40 states and the District of Columbia, children's dependency counsel costs (fees and expenses) are paid by the state or the court. In only 12 states is the county responsible for at least some of these costs. (Child Welfare Information Gateway, *Representation of Children in Child Abuse and Neglect Proceedings* (2014), at pp. 4-5.)

The recommended methodology, like the existing methodology, uses the number of cases in the county to estimate the number of attorneys required and ultimately the total funding need of the court. Commentators pointed out that courts and counties use different models of case referral and filing. Some counties file cases on a relatively large proportion of cases referred and investigated. Other counties are more likely to divert families into intensive voluntary services without filing a dependency petition. The result in some counties can be a relatively low number of cases filed, but a high proportion of those cases are cases likely to represent substantial workload on the part of the attorney and the court. For this reason, commentators recommended that attorney workload not be based wholly on caseload but that it take other factors into account.

Other local factors that commentators thought should be incorporated into the workload methodology included the proportion of nonminor dependents in the county, the proportion of out-of-county placements, and the proportion of cases in postpermanency.

The subcommittee determined, in this and other instances, that organizational models and local costs vary greatly and that it would not recommend methods of calculating maximum attorney caseload that are highly specific or dependent on local factors.

Alternatives considered and policy implications

The subcommittee discussed setting the recommended attorney caseload at a level other than that recommended in the original caseload study. For the reasons given in the rationales for this recommendation and recommendation 10, the subcommittee noted that to develop a new caseload standard from the data currently available is impossible.

Recommendation 10: Comprehensive Update of Workload Data and Time Standards

10. That the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee consider a comprehensive update of the attorney workload data and time standards in the current workload model. Because any updates to the workload data and time standards will uniformly affect all trial courts, this pending work should not slow or delay the remaining three-year phase-in period previously approved by the Judicial Council for implementing the new dependency counsel funding methodology. Rather this recommendation recognizes that a comprehensive update could not be completed within the time frame set by the Judicial Council for final report from the joint committees.

Rationale for recommendation 10

The beginning of this section notes the subcommittee's recognition that the time and resources necessary to repeat the research conducted in 2002 and subsequent years, and produce a comprehensive update of the workload model, were unavailable. However, through both its review of available administrative data and the focus groups and surveys of attorneys, the subcommittee found that the current workload model does not adequately capture the work of dependency attorneys.

The subcommittee compared the quantitative data on attorney workload that underlies the current workload model to data on a large group of attorneys practicing in 2014 and 2015. This data review showed serious shortcomings in the existing caseload funding model. In particular, the model appears to greatly underestimate the amount of attorney time that is required for cases that are in the post-permanency phase (most children in these cases will not be reunified with their parents). Whereas the existing model estimates that 5 percent of an attorney's time will be spent on these cases, children's attorneys in the DRAFT program report spending almost 30 percent of their time on those cases. The existing model also significantly underestimates the proportion of time that attorneys are required to spend in court. Analysis of attorney's time logs shows attorneys consistently spending two to four times as long in court as the model estimates is required.

The subcommittee also reviewed the many changes that have taken place in dependency law and practice since the initial research for the existing model was conducted in 2002–2004. Changes that have increased attorney workload but that are not reflected in the existing model include the eligibility of nonminors for dependency and representation, the expansion of dependency drug courts, cases involving dual-status proceedings, cases involving special immigrant juvenile status proceedings, and the greatly increased focus on family finding.

The subcommittee noted that it was able—through surveys, focus groups, data review, and public comment—to review a wealth of information on dependency practice as it exists today. However, this practice represents what is possible given current attorney resources, rather than what would represent effective practice. For this reason the subcommittee recommends that updated research on attorney time allocation be linked to a process of expert review to develop a new attorney workload model that reflects statewide standards of practice.

Attachments

1. Appendix A: Associate, Assistant, or Deputy County Counsel Salary Information
2. Appendix B: Model Combining Filings and Child Welfare Case Numbers
3. Appendix C: Year-to-year changes in court caseload
4. Appendix D: Total Funding Need for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Based on the New Workload Methodology

Appendix A

Associate, Assistant or Deputy County Counsel Salary Information

BLS index applied to median salary

County website searches October 2015

COUNTY	Class I or II	Class I or II	Midrange	BLS Index 2011-2013	Index applied to	Workload
	Min	Max			median salary	Model Estimate
Alameda	73,611	175,115	124,363	1.42	111,072	95,892
Alpine				0.82	64,406	79,539
Amador	72,838	104,878	88,858	0.99	77,602	79,539
Butte	50,714	78,815	64,764	0.92	71,895	67,143
Calaveras	60,307	73,286	66,797	0.86	66,976	79,539
Colusa				0.70	55,066	67,143
Contra Costa	87,010	126,079	106,545	1.25	97,693	114,800
Del Norte	56,117	72,888	64,503	0.79	61,849	67,143
El Dorado	90,210	129,480	109,845	0.99	77,581	79,539
Fresno	49,608	81,146	65,377	1.00	77,958	67,143
Glenn				0.68	53,149	79,539
Humboldt	51,246	77,525	64,386	0.76	59,361	67,143
Imperial	59,400	88,236	73,818	0.77	60,208	67,143
Inyo	68,304	87,240	77,772	0.83	65,027	79,539
Kern	57,830	81,179	69,505	1.05	82,229	79,539
Kings	60,050	85,114	72,582	0.89	69,296	67,143
Lake	47,838	67,314	57,576	0.76	59,366	79,539
Lassen	59,376	71,688	65,532	0.80	62,573	67,143
Los Angeles	65,591	80,084	72,838	1.34	104,396	95,892
Madera	63,646	89,401	76,524	0.94	73,078	79,539
Marin	83,044	119,392	101,218	1.30	101,386	114,800
Mariposa	59,785	79,936	69,861	0.74	57,845	67,143
Mendocino	57,075	72,842	64,958	0.86	67,141	79,539
Merced	58,282	87,526	72,904	0.91	70,923	67,143
Modoc				0.61	47,477	67,143
Mono	108,684	108,684	108,684	1.20	93,721	79,539
Monterey	61,560	100,920	81,240	1.19	93,005	95,892
Napa	80,101	116,917	98,509	1.21	94,625	95,892
Nevada	78,254	105,553	91,904	0.97	75,516	79,539
Orange	70,404	85,116	77,760	1.30	101,519	95,892
Placer	85,051	114,192	99,622	1.14	89,376	95,892
Plumas	52,140	91,788	71,964	0.70	55,081	67,143
Riverside	68,936	121,620	95,278	1.07	83,700	95,892
Sacramento	92,498	106,363	99,430	1.28	99,947	79,539
San Benito	56,856	84,036	70,446	0.97	76,096	79,539
San Bernardino	59,717	100,110	79,914	1.05	82,067	79,539
San Diego	62,754	96,075	79,414	1.17	91,590	95,892
San Francisco	107,952	148,200	128,076	1.61	126,133	114,800

Associate, Assistant or Deputy County Counsel Salary Information

BLS index applied to median salary

County website searches October 2015

COUNTY	Class I or II	Class I or II	Midrange	BLS Index 2011-2013	Index applied to	Workload
	Min	Max			median salary	Model Estimate
San Joaquin	63,379	93,677	78,528	1.11	86,861	79,539
San Luis Obispo	67,870	95,514	81,692	1.07	83,780	79,539
San Mateo	86,194	148,468	117,331	1.45	113,129	114,800
Santa Barbara	107,742	145,422	126,582	1.16	90,285	95,892
Santa Clara	101,419	129,164	115,291	1.47	114,839	114,800
Santa Cruz	65,064	109,968	87,516	1.17	91,510	95,892
Shasta	64,524	89,040	76,782	0.85	66,352	67,143
Sierra				0.71	55,856	67,143
Siskiyou	44,244	63,812	54,028	0.71	55,531	67,143
Solano	68,866	113,279	91,072	1.22	95,677	95,892
Sonoma	83,986	112,162	98,074	1.17	91,243	95,892
Stanislaus	57,658	97,802	77,730	1.02	79,977	79,539
Sutter	73,961	99,654	86,808	0.95	74,181	79,539
Tehama	62,172	83,580	72,876	0.80	62,593	67,143
Trinity				0.65	51,119	67,143
Tulare	57,632	79,913	68,773	0.82	64,264	67,143
Tuolumne	57,969	81,370	69,669	0.91	71,035	79,539
Ventura	65,307	116,912	91,109	1.23	95,917	95,892
Yolo	66,965	100,074	83,520	1.01	79,009	79,539
Yuba	61,638	71,148	66,393	0.94	73,509	79,539
Median salary	64,085	94,595	78,150			

Appendix B

Model Combining Filings and Child Welfare Case Numbers

COUNTY	Average Filings	Average CW	Filings %	Cases %
	12-14	Cases 12-14		
Alameda	628	1,769	1.63%	2.44%
Alpine	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Amador	37	55	0.10%	0.08%
Butte	268	561	0.70%	0.77%
Calaveras	105	135	0.27%	0.19%
Colusa	28	35	0.07%	0.05%
Contra Costa	728	1,214	1.89%	1.67%
Del Norte	50	111	0.13%	0.15%
El Dorado	197	353	0.51%	0.49%
Fresno	874	1,950	2.27%	2.69%
Glenn	53	100	0.14%	0.14%
Humboldt	146	302	0.38%	0.42%
Imperial	211	372	0.55%	0.51%
Inyo	9	19	0.02%	0.03%
Kern	844	1,805	2.19%	2.49%
Kings	196	478	0.51%	0.66%
Lake	53	133	0.14%	0.18%
Lassen	53	71	0.14%	0.10%
Los Angeles	16,700	29,089	43.38%	40.08%
Madera	227	373	0.59%	0.51%
Marin	63	106	0.16%	0.15%
Mariposa	25	30	0.07%	0.04%
Mendocino	158	298	0.41%	0.41%
Merced	406	688	1.05%	0.95%
Modoc	14	15	0.04%	0.02%
Mono	4	10	0.01%	0.01%
Monterey	160	367	0.41%	0.51%
Napa	87	151	0.23%	0.21%
Nevada	66	117	0.17%	0.16%
Orange	1,389	3,051	3.61%	4.20%
Placer	515	392	1.34%	0.54%
Plumas	33	55	0.08%	0.08%
Riverside	3,035	5,254	7.88%	7.24%
Sacramento	1,121	2,637	2.91%	3.63%
San Benito	58	110	0.15%	0.15%
San Bernardino	2,544	4,700	6.61%	6.48%
San Diego	1,609	3,862	4.18%	5.32%
San Francisco	570	1,296	1.48%	1.79%
San Joaquin	599	1,486	1.56%	2.05%
San Luis Obispo	269	443	0.70%	0.61%
San Mateo	204	485	0.53%	0.67%

Santa Barbara	263	630	0.68%	0.87%
Santa Clara	545	1,495	1.42%	2.06%
Santa Cruz	203	357	0.53%	0.49%
Shasta	256	611	0.66%	0.84%
Sierra	3	3	0.01%	0.00%
Siskiyou	76	118	0.20%	0.16%
Solano	246	440	0.64%	0.61%
Sonoma	259	628	0.67%	0.87%
Stanislaus	390	630	1.01%	0.87%
Sutter	82	155	0.21%	0.21%
Tehama	143	207	0.37%	0.29%
Trinity	47	77	0.12%	0.11%
Tulare	605	1,088	1.57%	1.50%
Tuolumne	73	126	0.19%	0.17%
Ventura	598	1,040	1.55%	1.43%
Yolo	204	336	0.53%	0.46%
Yuba	169	159	0.44%	0.22%
<u>Total</u>	38,497	72,577	100.00%	100.00%

COUNTY	10%	Change from 100% CW	30%	Change from 100% CW	50% Filings	Change from 100% CW
	Filings Propor. of state		Filings Propor. of state			
Alameda	2.36%	-3.3%	2.19%	-9.9%	2.03%	-16.5%
Alpine	0.00%	-10.0%	0.00%	-30.0%	0.00%	-50.0%
Amador	0.08%	2.6%	0.08%	7.7%	0.09%	12.8%
Butte	0.76%	-1.0%	0.75%	-2.9%	0.73%	-4.9%
Calaveras	0.19%	4.6%	0.21%	13.8%	0.23%	23.1%
Colusa	0.05%	5.0%	0.05%	15.1%	0.06%	25.2%
Contra Costa	1.69%	1.3%	1.74%	3.9%	1.78%	6.6%
Del Norte	0.15%	-1.5%	0.15%	-4.4%	0.14%	-7.3%
El Dorado	0.49%	0.5%	0.49%	1.5%	0.50%	2.6%
Fresno	2.65%	-1.5%	2.56%	-4.6%	2.48%	-7.7%
Glenn	0.14%	0.0%	0.14%	0.1%	0.14%	0.1%
Humboldt	0.41%	-0.9%	0.41%	-2.7%	0.40%	-4.6%
Imperial	0.52%	0.7%	0.52%	2.1%	0.53%	3.5%
Inyo	0.03%	-1.5%	0.03%	-4.6%	0.02%	-7.7%
Kern	2.46%	-1.2%	2.40%	-3.6%	2.34%	-5.9%
Kings	0.64%	-2.3%	0.61%	-6.8%	0.58%	-11.3%
Lake	0.18%	-2.5%	0.17%	-7.5%	0.16%	-12.4%
Lassen	0.10%	4.0%	0.11%	12.0%	0.12%	19.9%
Los Angeles	40.41%	0.8%	41.07%	2.5%	41.73%	4.1%
Madera	0.52%	1.5%	0.54%	4.4%	0.55%	7.3%
Marin	0.15%	1.1%	0.15%	3.4%	0.15%	5.7%
Mariposa	0.04%	6.1%	0.05%	18.3%	0.05%	30.5%
Mendocino	0.41%	0.0%	0.41%	-0.1%	0.41%	-0.2%
Merced	0.96%	1.1%	0.98%	3.3%	1.00%	5.6%
Modoc	0.02%	8.0%	0.03%	24.0%	0.03%	40.1%
Mono	0.01%	-2.8%	0.01%	-8.5%	0.01%	-14.2%
Monterey	0.50%	-1.8%	0.48%	-5.4%	0.46%	-9.0%
Napa	0.21%	0.8%	0.21%	2.5%	0.22%	4.1%
Nevada	0.16%	0.6%	0.16%	1.8%	0.17%	3.1%
Orange	4.14%	-1.4%	4.03%	-4.3%	3.91%	-7.1%
Placer	0.62%	14.8%	0.78%	44.4%	0.94%	73.9%
Plumas	0.08%	1.1%	0.08%	3.4%	0.08%	5.6%
Riverside	7.30%	0.9%	7.43%	2.7%	7.56%	4.4%
Sacramento	3.56%	-2.0%	3.42%	-6.0%	3.27%	-9.9%
San Benito	0.15%	0.0%	0.15%	0.1%	0.15%	0.1%
San Bernardino	6.49%	0.2%	6.52%	0.6%	6.54%	1.0%
San Diego	5.21%	-2.1%	4.98%	-6.4%	4.75%	-10.7%
San Francisco	1.76%	-1.7%	1.69%	-5.1%	1.63%	-8.5%
San Joaquin	2.00%	-2.4%	1.90%	-7.2%	1.80%	-12.0%
San Luis Obispo	0.62%	1.4%	0.64%	4.3%	0.65%	7.2%
San Mateo	0.65%	-2.1%	0.63%	-6.2%	0.60%	-10.3%

Santa Barbara	0.85%	-2.1%	0.81%	-6.3%	0.78%	-10.6%
Santa Clara	2.00%	-3.1%	1.87%	-9.4%	1.74%	-15.6%
Santa Cruz	0.50%	0.7%	0.50%	2.1%	0.51%	3.5%
Shasta	0.82%	-2.1%	0.79%	-6.3%	0.75%	-10.5%
Sierra	0.00%	15.1%	0.01%	45.4%	0.01%	75.7%
Siskiyou	0.17%	2.2%	0.17%	6.5%	0.18%	10.8%
Solano	0.61%	0.5%	0.62%	1.6%	0.62%	2.7%
Sonoma	0.85%	-2.2%	0.81%	-6.7%	0.77%	-11.1%
Stanislaus	0.88%	1.7%	0.91%	5.1%	0.94%	8.4%
Sutter	0.21%	0.0%	0.21%	-0.1%	0.21%	-0.2%
Tehama	0.29%	3.1%	0.31%	9.2%	0.33%	15.3%
Trinity	0.11%	1.6%	0.11%	4.9%	0.11%	8.2%
Tulare	1.51%	0.5%	1.52%	1.5%	1.54%	2.4%
Tuolumne	0.18%	0.9%	0.18%	2.8%	0.18%	4.7%
Ventura	1.45%	0.8%	1.47%	2.5%	1.49%	4.2%
Yolo	0.47%	1.4%	0.48%	4.3%	0.50%	7.2%
Yuba	0.24%	10.1%	0.28%	30.2%	0.33%	50.4%
<hr/> Total						

Appendix C

Year-to-year changes in court caseload

	Child Welfare Caseload			Change 2013 -- 2015			
	2013	2014	2015	2013-2014	2014-2015	2013-2014	2014-2015
	n	n	n	n	n	%	%
Sierra	1	1	4	0	3	0%	300%
Modoc	11	20	15	9	-5	82%	-25%
Mono	11	9	10	-2	1	-18%	11%
Inyo	23	14	26	-9	12	-39%	86%
Colusa	32	44	31	12	-13	38%	-30%
Mariposa	37	20	17	-17	-3	-46%	-15%
Amador	42	62	85	20	23	48%	37%
Plumas	45	45	65	0	20	0%	44%
Trinity	75	79	89	4	10	5%	13%
Lassen	78	75	61	-3	-14	-4%	-19%
Glenn	86	106	103	20	-3	23%	-3%
Calaveras	105	183	176	78	-7	74%	-4%
Marin	108	116	129	8	13	7%	11%
Siskiyou	109	125	130	16	5	15%	4%
Tuolumne	113	111	132	-2	21	-2%	19%
Nevada	119	112	99	-7	-13	-6%	-12%
Del Norte	122	100	117	-22	17	-18%	17%
San Benito	126	105	99	-21	-6	-17%	-6%
Lake	128	145	142	17	-3	13%	-2%
Napa	140	168	185	28	17	20%	10%
Sutter	152	138	154	-14	16	-9%	12%
Yuba	153	188	234	35	46	23%	24%
Tehama	205	213	251	8	38	4%	18%
Humboldt	280	348	412	68	64	24%	18%
Mendocino	293	337	313	44	-24	15%	-7%
Yolo	310	358	360	48	2	15%	1%
Madera	336	427	359	91	-68	27%	-16%
Monterey	349	407	433	58	26	17%	6%
Santa Cruz	358	303	341	-55	38	-15%	13%
Imperial	360	412	515	52	103	14%	25%
El Dorado	382	366	352	-16	-14	-4%	-4%
Placer	382	429	421	47	-8	12%	-2%
Solano	411	444	532	33	88	8%	20%
San Mateo	469	515	541	46	26	10%	5%
Kings	483	500	653	17	153	4%	31%
San Luis Obispo	486	451	421	-35	-30	-7%	-7%
Butte	498	525	656	27	131	5%	25%
Shasta	614	636	576	22	-60	4%	-9%
Sonoma	617	607	599	-10	-8	-2%	-1%

Stanislaus	634	728	621	94	-107	15%	-15%
Santa Barbara	666	599	577	-67	-22	-10%	-4%
Merced	725	743	660	18	-83	2%	-11%
Ventura	957	1149	1060	192	-89	20%	-8%
Tulare	1020	1121	1257	101	136	10%	12%
Contra Costa	1223	1200	1221	-23	21	-2%	2%
San Francisco	1280	1315	1263	35	-52	3%	-4%
San Joaquin	1437	1627	1643	190	16	13%	1%
Santa Clara	1461	1598	1669	137	71	9%	4%
Alameda	1702	1860	1817	158	-43	9%	-2%
Kern	1789	1647	1800	-142	153	-8%	9%
Fresno	1823	2027	2200	204	173	11%	9%
Sacramento	2346	2879	3091	533	212	23%	7%
Orange	3090	2959	2906	-131	-53	-4%	-2%
San Diego	3832	3726	3653	-106	-73	-3%	-2%
San Bernardino	4618	5040	5687	422	647	9%	13%
Riverside	4931	5536	5669	605	133	12%	2%
Los Angeles	28556	30776	30631	2220	-145	8%	0%
Total	70923	75965	77453	5042	1488	7%	2%

Appendix D. Total Funding Need for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Based on the New Workload Methodology Recommended by the CAC Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee

	Average Filings 12/13 to 14/15	Average CW Cases 2012, 2013, 2014	Filings %	Cases %	Sum of Weighted %	Partially Redistributed Caseload	BLS Index 2011-2013	Annual Salary	Caseload Multiplied by Estimated Child-to-Parent Case Ratio	Attorneys Needed Per Caseload	Total Salaries	Total Funding Need
Court	A	B	C	D	E (.3C+.7D)	F (B*E)	G	H (G*Median Salary)	I (F*1.8)	J (I/141)	K (H*J)	L (K/.45)
Alameda	628	1,769	1.63%	2.44%	2.19%	1,593	1.42	\$ 111,096	2,868	20.34	\$ 2,259,356	\$ 5,020,790
Alpine	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.83	\$ 64,768	0	0.00	\$ 193	\$ 429
Amador	37	55	0.10%	0.08%	0.08%	59	1.00	\$ 78,084	107	0.76	\$ 59,049	\$ 131,221
Butte	268	561	0.70%	0.77%	0.75%	544	0.91	\$ 71,014	980	6.95	\$ 493,379	\$ 1,096,397
Calaveras	105	135	0.27%	0.19%	0.21%	154	0.89	\$ 69,284	277	1.96	\$ 135,942	\$ 302,092
Colusa	28	35	0.07%	0.05%	0.05%	40	0.71	\$ 55,398	72	0.51	\$ 28,228	\$ 62,728
Contra Costa	728	1,214	1.89%	1.67%	1.74%	1,262	1.25	\$ 97,907	2,271	16.11	\$ 1,577,010	\$ 3,504,467
Del Norte	50	111	0.13%	0.15%	0.15%	106	0.77	\$ 60,353	191	1.36	\$ 81,798	\$ 181,773
El Dorado	197	353	0.51%	0.49%	0.49%	358	1.00	\$ 77,829	645	4.57	\$ 355,792	\$ 790,649
Fresno	874	1,950	2.27%	2.69%	2.56%	1,860	0.99	\$ 77,269	3,348	23.74	\$ 1,834,469	\$ 4,076,599
Glenn	53	100	0.14%	0.14%	0.14%	100	0.69	\$ 53,620	181	1.28	\$ 68,723	\$ 152,719
Humboldt	146	302	0.38%	0.42%	0.41%	294	0.77	\$ 60,304	529	3.75	\$ 226,348	\$ 502,996
Imperial	211	372	0.55%	0.51%	0.52%	380	0.78	\$ 61,170	684	4.85	\$ 296,865	\$ 659,699
Inyo	9	19	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	18	0.83	\$ 65,055	33	0.24	\$ 15,310	\$ 34,022
Kern	844	1,805	2.19%	2.49%	2.40%	1,741	1.05	\$ 82,433	3,133	22.22	\$ 1,831,751	\$ 4,070,558
Kings	196	478	0.51%	0.66%	0.61%	446	0.88	\$ 68,798	802	5.69	\$ 391,396	\$ 869,768
Lake	53	133	0.14%	0.18%	0.17%	123	0.75	\$ 58,783	222	1.57	\$ 92,359	\$ 205,243
Lassen	53	71	0.14%	0.10%	0.11%	79	0.80	\$ 62,798	143	1.01	\$ 63,724	\$ 141,608
Los Angeles	16,700	29,089	43.38%	40.08%	41.07%	29,807	1.34	\$ 104,763	53,653	380.52	\$ 39,864,194	\$ 88,587,098
Madera	227	373	0.59%	0.51%	0.54%	389	0.93	\$ 73,011	701	4.97	\$ 362,850	\$ 806,333
Marin	63	106	0.16%	0.15%	0.15%	110	1.28	\$ 99,927	197	1.40	\$ 139,868	\$ 310,818
Mariposa	25	30	0.07%	0.04%	0.05%	35	0.78	\$ 60,851	63	0.45	\$ 27,262	\$ 60,583
Mendocino	158	298	0.41%	0.41%	0.41%	298	0.83	\$ 65,165	536	3.80	\$ 247,911	\$ 550,914
Merced	406	688	1.05%	0.95%	0.98%	711	0.90	\$ 70,118	1,280	9.08	\$ 636,674	\$ 1,414,831
Modoc	14	15	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	19	0.60	\$ 46,925	33	0.24	\$ 11,146	\$ 24,769
Mono	4	10	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	9	1.15	\$ 89,801	16	0.11	\$ 10,135	\$ 22,521
Monterey	160	367	0.41%	0.51%	0.48%	347	1.19	\$ 93,336	625	4.43	\$ 413,702	\$ 919,337
Napa	87	151	0.23%	0.21%	0.21%	155	1.22	\$ 95,399	278	1.98	\$ 188,424	\$ 418,719
Nevada	66	117	0.17%	0.16%	0.16%	119	0.97	\$ 75,721	214	1.52	\$ 114,845	\$ 255,211
Orange	1,389	3,051	3.61%	4.20%	4.03%	2,922	1.30	\$ 101,662	5,259	37.30	\$ 3,791,605	\$ 8,425,788
Placer	515	392	1.34%	0.54%	0.78%	565	1.17	\$ 91,570	1,018	7.22	\$ 660,985	\$ 1,468,855
Plumas	33	55	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	57	0.70	\$ 54,714	103	0.73	\$ 39,959	\$ 88,798
Riverside	3,035	5,254	7.88%	7.24%	7.43%	5,394	1.08	\$ 84,361	9,709	68.86	\$ 5,808,972	\$ 12,908,827
Sacramento	1,121	2,637	2.91%	3.63%	3.42%	2,479	1.28	\$ 100,174	4,463	31.65	\$ 3,170,823	\$ 7,046,273
San Benito	58	110	0.15%	0.15%	0.15%	110	0.98	\$ 76,874	198	1.40	\$ 107,714	\$ 239,365
San Bernardino	2,544	4,700	6.61%	6.48%	6.52%	4,729	1.06	\$ 82,626	8,511	60.37	\$ 4,987,726	\$ 11,083,836
San Diego	1,609	3,862	4.18%	5.32%	4.98%	3,613	1.17	\$ 91,784	6,503	46.12	\$ 4,233,397	\$ 9,407,548
San Francisco	570	1,296	1.48%	1.79%	1.69%	1,230	1.68	\$ 131,331	2,213	15.70	\$ 2,061,479	\$ 4,581,064
San Joaquin	599	1,486	1.56%	2.05%	1.90%	1,379	1.10	\$ 86,183	2,483	17.61	\$ 1,517,371	\$ 3,371,936

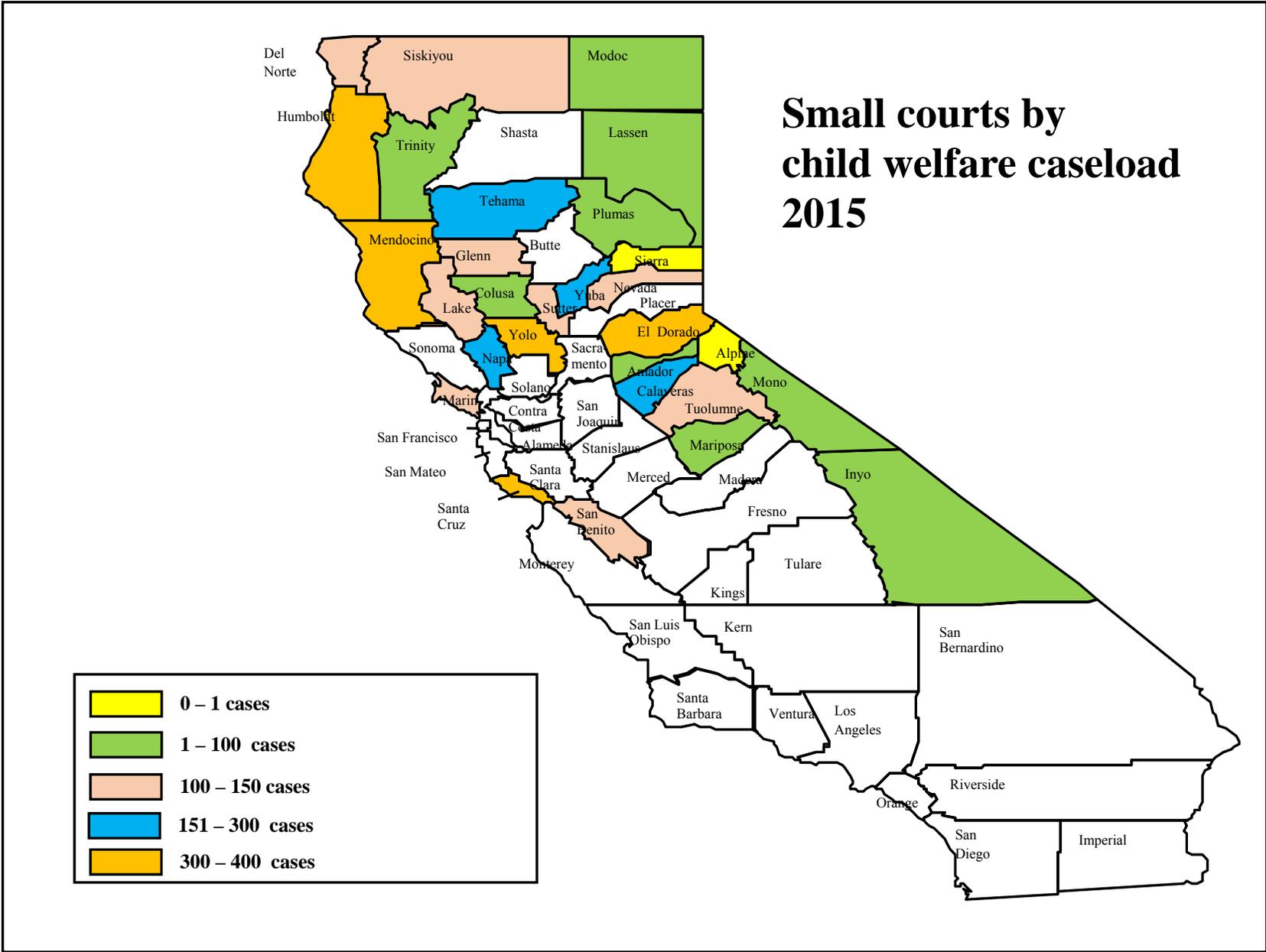
Appendix D. Total Funding Need for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Based on the New Workload Methodology Recommended by the CAC Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee

	Average Filings 12/13 to 14/15	Average CW Cases 2012, 2013, 2014	Filings %	Cases %	Sum of Weighted %	Partially Redistributed Caseload	BLS Index 2011-2013	Annual Salary	Caseload Multiplied by Estimated Child-to-Parent Case Ratio	Attorneys Needed Per Caseload	Total Salaries	Total Funding Need
Court	A	B	C	D	E (.3C+.7D)	F (B*E)	G	H (G*Median Salary)	I (F*1.8)	J (I/141)	K (H*J)	L (K/.45)
San Luis Obispo	269	443	0.70%	0.61%	0.64%	462	1.07	\$ 83,774	832	5.90	\$ 494,147	\$ 1,098,105
San Mateo	204	485	0.53%	0.67%	0.63%	455	1.44	\$ 112,902	820	5.81	\$ 656,224	\$ 1,458,275
Santa Barbara	263	630	0.68%	0.87%	0.81%	590	1.17	\$ 91,117	1,061	7.53	\$ 685,944	\$ 1,524,319
Santa Clara	545	1,495	1.42%	2.06%	1.87%	1,355	1.44	\$ 112,572	2,438	17.29	\$ 1,946,825	\$ 4,326,278
Santa Cruz	203	357	0.53%	0.49%	0.50%	365	1.15	\$ 90,124	657	4.66	\$ 419,662	\$ 932,583
Shasta	256	611	0.66%	0.84%	0.79%	573	0.85	\$ 66,767	1,031	7.31	\$ 488,157	\$ 1,084,793
Sierra	3	3	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	4	0.73	\$ 57,147	7	0.05	\$ 2,652	\$ 5,894
Siskiyou	76	118	0.20%	0.16%	0.17%	126	0.69	\$ 54,275	227	1.61	\$ 87,306	\$ 194,013
Solano	246	440	0.64%	0.61%	0.62%	447	1.20	\$ 94,008	805	5.71	\$ 536,886	\$ 1,193,081
Sonoma	259	628	0.67%	0.87%	0.81%	586	1.17	\$ 91,131	1,055	7.48	\$ 681,835	\$ 1,515,189
Stanislaus	390	630	1.01%	0.87%	0.91%	662	1.02	\$ 79,432	1,191	8.45	\$ 670,811	\$ 1,490,691
Sutter	82	155	0.21%	0.21%	0.21%	155	0.95	\$ 74,571	279	1.98	\$ 147,662	\$ 328,137
Tehama	143	207	0.37%	0.29%	0.31%	226	0.80	\$ 62,373	407	2.88	\$ 179,926	\$ 399,836
Trinity	47	77	0.12%	0.11%	0.11%	80	0.65	\$ 51,107	145	1.03	\$ 52,480	\$ 116,623
Tulare	605	1,088	1.57%	1.50%	1.52%	1,104	0.83	\$ 64,475	1,986	14.09	\$ 908,308	\$ 2,018,463
Tuolumne	73	126	0.19%	0.17%	0.18%	130	0.83	\$ 64,582	234	1.66	\$ 107,103	\$ 238,008
Ventura	598	1,040	1.55%	1.43%	1.47%	1,067	1.21	\$ 94,948	1,920	13.62	\$ 1,292,876	\$ 2,873,057
Yolo	204	336	0.53%	0.46%	0.48%	351	1.03	\$ 80,152	631	4.48	\$ 358,720	\$ 797,156
Yuba	169	159	0.44%	0.22%	0.28%	207	0.93	\$ 72,573	372	2.64	\$ 191,453	\$ 425,452
Total	38,497	72,577	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	72,577			130,639	927	\$ 88,117,709	\$ 195,817,132

Median annual salary of county attorneys \$ 78,150

Attachment B: Small Courts: Filings and Caseloads

COUNTY	Judges	Original Filings				Child Welfare Case Counts			
		FY12	FY13	FY14	Average (12, 13, 14)	Total July 2013	Total July 2014	Total July 2015	Average (2013, 2014, 2015)
Alpine	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sierra	2	1	3	5	3	1			1
Mono	2	3	2	6	4	8	10	9	9
Modoc	2	17	14	16	16	17	17	17	17
Inyo	2	7	7	13	9	22	15	15	17
Mariposa	2	30	13	3	15	31	22	22	25
Colusa	2	39	24	22	28	43	39	39	40
Plumas	2	28	24	52	35	48	51	51	50
Amador	2	37	44	75	52	49	69	69	62
Lassen	2	39	54	45	46	69	68	69	69
Trinity	2	40	65	40	48	73	76	76	75
San Benito	2	47	62	40	50	104	102	102	103
Glenn	2	43	67	37	49	92	109	110	104
Marin	12	69	65	81	72	108	104	102	105
Del Norte	2	61	47	78	62	120	107	108	112
Nevada	6	59	53	38	50	111	115	116	114
Siskiyou	4	73	78	72	74	107	131	131	123
Tuolumne	4	49	88	64	67	103	133	133	123
Lake	4	72	43	67	61	138	138	136	137
Sutter	5	86	69	114	90	164	129	128	140
Calaveras	2	93	140	74	102	117	193	192	167
Napa	6	83	106	80	90	141	184	184	170
Yuba	5	216	212	281	236	157	190	192	180
Tehama	4	130	161	113	135	195	232	232	220
Humboldt	8	137	168	244	183	298	334	330	321
Mendocino	8	157	180	132	156	302	334	335	324
Santa Cruz		157	198	135	163	347	335	336	339
Yolo		196	240	209	215	322	361	362	348
El Dorado		211	172	157	180	366	359	361	362
Total		2,180	2,399	2,293	2,291	3,653	3,958	3,958	3,857



Attachment C: Budget Projections for Small Courts

Court	Child Welfare Caseload '13-'15	Number of Judges	New Workload Model	Allocation of \$114.7 Million under Recommended Workload Model				Allocation of \$137 Million under Recommended Workload Model		
				2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
				A	C	G	H	I	J	K
Alpine	1	2	\$429	\$0	\$139	\$216	\$251	\$238	\$271	\$300
Sierra	1	2	\$5,894	\$13,759	\$10,241	\$5,495	\$3,449	\$10,241	\$5,495	\$4,123
Mono	9	2	\$22,521	\$13,956	\$13,678	\$13,484	\$13,180	\$16,693	\$15,818	\$15,754
Modoc	17	2	\$24,769	\$16,090	\$14,944	\$15,264	\$14,496	\$14,944	\$17,718	\$17,327
Inyo	17	2	\$34,022	\$72,277	\$53,677	\$29,907	\$19,911	\$53,677	\$29,907	\$23,799
Mariposa	25	2	\$60,583	\$38,070	\$36,317	\$36,112	\$35,455	\$44,589	\$42,432	\$42,379
Colusa	40	2	\$62,728	\$38,471	\$40,131	\$38,236	\$36,711	\$47,834	\$44,562	\$43,880
Plumas	50	2	\$88,798	\$154,059	\$117,372	\$70,482	\$51,968	\$117,372	\$70,482	\$62,116
Amador	62	2	\$131,221	\$115,233	\$100,320	\$79,779	\$76,796	\$100,320	\$98,370	\$91,792
Lassen	69	2	\$141,608	\$106,891	\$95,415	\$90,126	\$82,875	\$95,415	\$103,422	\$99,057
Trinity	75	2	\$116,623	\$93,829	\$74,930	\$73,177	\$68,252	\$74,930	\$84,397	\$81,580
San Benito	103	2	\$239,365	\$89,163	\$94,035	\$126,136	\$140,086	\$143,575	\$155,378	\$167,440
Glenn	104	2	\$152,719	\$90,417	\$78,071	\$86,523	\$89,377	\$103,516	\$103,618	\$106,830
Marin	105	12	\$310,818	\$388,488	\$312,366	\$213,883	\$181,903	\$312,366	\$248,914	\$217,423
Del Norte	112	2	\$181,773	\$214,730	\$173,165	\$121,912	\$106,381	\$173,165	\$143,546	\$127,154
Nevada	114	6	\$255,211	\$226,123	\$194,585	\$154,986	\$149,359	\$194,585	\$191,206	\$178,525
Siskiyou	123	4	\$194,013	\$245,373	\$195,955	\$133,832	\$113,544	\$195,955	\$155,581	\$135,716
Tuolumne	123	4	\$238,008	\$110,593	\$110,215	\$131,011	\$139,291	\$153,777	\$158,644	\$166,491
Lake	137	4	\$205,243	\$296,119	\$228,829	\$148,755	\$120,116	\$228,829	\$148,755	\$143,571
Sutter	140	5	\$328,137	\$143,904	\$149,815	\$179,908	\$192,039	\$210,601	\$218,189	\$229,538
Calaveras	167	2	\$302,092	\$123,940	\$137,463	\$165,475	\$176,797	\$193,581	\$200,757	\$211,320
Napa	170	6	\$418,719	\$212,285	\$226,970	\$241,548	\$245,051	\$292,333	\$287,303	\$292,902
Yuba	180	5	\$425,452	\$200,855	\$241,216	\$248,976	\$248,991	\$304,018	\$294,552	\$297,612
Tehama	220	4	\$399,836	\$163,859	\$178,125	\$217,738	\$234,000	\$253,701	\$264,766	\$279,693
Humboldt	321	8	\$502,996	\$543,896	\$446,059	\$326,313	\$294,373	\$446,059	\$390,164	\$351,855
Mendocino	324	8	\$550,914	\$711,060	\$564,591	\$382,745	\$322,417	\$564,591	\$443,520	\$385,375
Santa Cruz	339		\$932,583	\$863,289	\$737,650	\$575,213	\$545,785	\$737,650	\$704,363	\$652,360
Yolo	348		\$797,156	\$404,107	\$430,832	\$459,431	\$466,527	\$555,703	\$546,650	\$557,626
El Dorado	362		\$790,649	\$788,644	\$662,309	\$499,977	\$462,719	\$662,309	\$605,023	\$553,074
Total			\$7,914,878	\$6,479,482	\$5,719,416	\$4,866,640	\$4,632,103	\$6,302,566	\$5,773,803	\$5,536,610

Court	Child Welfare Caseload '13-'15	Number of Judges	New Workload Model	2015-16	Allocation of \$114.7 Million under Recommended Workload Model			Allocation of \$137 Million under Recommended Workload Model		
					2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
			A	C	G	H	I	J	K	L

	Cost of freezing reallocation	Cost of full funding
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Groups 1-2	\$107,269	\$184,608
Group 3	\$278,660	\$595,326
Group 4	\$0	\$762,325
Group 5	\$496,280	\$746,531
Totals:		
Groups 1-3	\$385,929	\$779,934
Groups 1-4	\$385,929	\$1,542,259
Groups 1-5	\$882,209	\$2,288,791



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

455 Golden Gate Avenue · San Francisco, California 94102-3688

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on June 23–24, 2016

Title	Agenda Item Type
Juvenile Dependency: Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Workload and Funding Methodology Small Courts Recommendations	Information Only
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Date of Report
None	June 15, 2016
Submitted by	Contact
Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair	Steven Chang, 415-865-7195 steven.chang@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

On June 9, 2016 the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) held an action-by-email between meetings to vote on the recommendations of the Court-Appointed Counsel Funding Allocation Methodology Joint Subcommittee. This report contains additional information about the TCBAC action that is not discussed in the report from the Joint Subcommittee.

Recommendation

As discussed in the Joint Subcommittee report, the TCBAC voted against submitting the four options in Recommendation #1 to the Judicial Council. Fourteen members voted “no” and nine “yes”. In addition, to the extent that the council considers the four options in Recommendation #1, the TCBAC voted to recommend only option 1d. Twenty-three members recommended option 1d, four option 1a, five option 1b, and four option 1c.

**Attachment C: Total Funding Need for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Based on the New Workload Methodology Adopted by the
Judicial Council on April 15, 2016***

	Average Original Filings 12/13 to 14/15	Average CW Cases July 2013, 2014, 2015	Filings %	Cases %	Sum of Weighted %	Partially Redistributed Caseload	BLS Index 2011-2013	Annual Salary	Caseload Multiplied by Estimated Child-to-Parent Case Ratio	Attorneys Needed Per Caseload	Total Salaries	Total Funding Need
Court	A	B	C	D	E (.3C+.7D)	F (B*E)	G	H (G*Median Salary)	I (F*1.8)	J (I/141)	K (H*J)	L (K/.45)
Alameda	688	1,863	1.79%	2.47%	2.27%	1,708	1.42	\$ 111,096	3,075	21.81	\$ 2,422,493	\$ 5,383,317
Alpine	0	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.83	\$ 64,768	1	0.01	\$ 579	\$ 1,286
Amador	52	71	0.14%	0.09%	0.11%	80	1.00	\$ 78,084	145	1.03	\$ 80,229	\$ 178,287
Butte	273	556	0.71%	0.74%	0.73%	549	0.91	\$ 71,014	989	7.01	\$ 498,066	\$ 1,106,813
Calaveras	102	157	0.27%	0.21%	0.23%	170	0.89	\$ 69,284	306	2.17	\$ 150,176	\$ 333,724
Colusa	28	37	0.07%	0.05%	0.06%	42	0.71	\$ 55,398	76	0.54	\$ 29,924	\$ 66,499
Contra Costa	705	1,212	1.83%	1.61%	1.68%	1,263	1.25	\$ 97,907	2,273	16.12	\$ 1,578,110	\$ 3,506,912
Del Norte	62	119	0.16%	0.16%	0.16%	119	0.77	\$ 60,353	215	1.53	\$ 92,065	\$ 204,590
El Dorado	180	358	0.47%	0.47%	0.47%	356	1.00	\$ 77,829	641	4.55	\$ 353,830	\$ 786,289
Fresno	927	2,043	2.41%	2.71%	2.62%	1,975	0.99	\$ 77,269	3,554	25.21	\$ 1,947,718	\$ 4,328,263
Glenn	49	101	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	99	0.69	\$ 53,620	179	1.27	\$ 68,101	\$ 151,337
Humboldt	183	349	0.48%	0.46%	0.47%	352	0.77	\$ 60,304	633	4.49	\$ 270,844	\$ 601,876
Imperial	233	416	0.60%	0.55%	0.57%	428	0.78	\$ 61,170	771	5.47	\$ 334,327	\$ 742,949
Inyo	9	22	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	20	0.83	\$ 65,055	37	0.26	\$ 16,987	\$ 37,749
Kern	782	1,742	2.03%	2.31%	2.23%	1,679	1.05	\$ 82,433	3,022	21.43	\$ 1,766,501	\$ 3,925,557
Kings	269	580	0.70%	0.77%	0.75%	564	0.88	\$ 68,798	1,015	7.20	\$ 495,354	\$ 1,100,787
Lake	61	138	0.16%	0.18%	0.18%	132	0.75	\$ 58,783	238	1.69	\$ 99,064	\$ 220,142
Lassen	46	69	0.12%	0.09%	0.10%	75	0.80	\$ 62,798	136	0.96	\$ 60,388	\$ 134,195
Los Angeles	16,088	30,281	41.81%	40.19%	40.67%	30,649	1.34	\$ 104,763	55,168	391.26	\$ 40,989,535	\$ 91,087,855
Madera	236	397	0.61%	0.53%	0.55%	417	0.93	\$ 73,011	750	5.32	\$ 388,292	\$ 862,872
Marin	72	108	0.19%	0.14%	0.16%	117	1.28	\$ 99,927	211	1.50	\$ 149,857	\$ 333,015
Mariposa	15	24	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	26	0.78	\$ 60,851	46	0.33	\$ 19,868	\$ 44,150
Mendocino	156	319	0.41%	0.42%	0.42%	315	0.83	\$ 65,165	567	4.02	\$ 261,980	\$ 582,177
Merced	392	701	1.02%	0.93%	0.96%	721	0.90	\$ 70,118	1,298	9.21	\$ 645,570	\$ 1,434,600
Modoc	16	17	0.04%	0.02%	0.03%	21	0.60	\$ 46,925	38	0.27	\$ 12,643	\$ 28,095
Mono	4	9	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	8	1.15	\$ 89,801	15	0.11	\$ 9,692	\$ 21,538
Monterey	177	417	0.46%	0.55%	0.53%	396	1.19	\$ 93,336	713	5.05	\$ 471,761	\$ 1,048,357
Napa	90	165	0.23%	0.22%	0.22%	168	1.22	\$ 95,399	303	2.15	\$ 205,107	\$ 455,793
Nevada	50	104	0.13%	0.14%	0.14%	102	0.97	\$ 75,721	184	1.31	\$ 98,995	\$ 219,989
Orange	1,325	2,945	3.44%	3.91%	3.77%	2,840	1.30	\$ 101,662	5,112	36.25	\$ 3,685,475	\$ 8,189,943
Placer	520	402	1.35%	0.53%	0.78%	587	1.17	\$ 91,570	1,056	7.49	\$ 686,091	\$ 1,524,646
Plumas	35	54	0.09%	0.07%	0.08%	58	0.70	\$ 54,714	105	0.75	\$ 40,792	\$ 90,648
Riverside	3,190	5,529	8.29%	7.34%	7.62%	5,745	1.08	\$ 84,361	10,340	73.33	\$ 6,186,610	\$ 13,748,022
Sacramento	1,244	2,857	3.23%	3.79%	3.62%	2,731	1.28	\$ 100,174	4,915	34.86	\$ 3,492,187	\$ 7,760,416
San Benito	50	98	0.13%	0.13%	0.13%	98	0.98	\$ 76,874	176	1.25	\$ 95,959	\$ 213,243
San Bernardino	2,853	5,242	7.41%	6.96%	7.09%	5,345	1.06	\$ 82,626	9,622	68.24	\$ 5,638,362	\$ 12,529,694
San Diego	1,415	3,713	3.68%	4.93%	4.55%	3,430	1.17	\$ 91,784	6,174	43.79	\$ 4,019,286	\$ 8,931,747
San Francisco	563	1,285	1.46%	1.71%	1.63%	1,231	1.68	\$ 131,331	2,215	15.71	\$ 2,063,373	\$ 4,585,273
San Joaquin	636	1,584	1.65%	2.10%	1.97%	1,482	1.10	\$ 86,183	2,668	18.92	\$ 1,630,766	\$ 3,623,924

Attachment C: Total Funding Need for Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Based on the New Workload Methodology Adopted by the Judicial Council on April 15, 2016*

	Average Original Filings 12/13 to 14/15	Average CW Cases July 2013, 2014, 2015	Filings %	Cases %	Sum of Weighted %	Partially Redistributed Caseload	BLS Index 2011-2013	Annual Salary	Caseload Multiplied by Estimated Child-to-Parent Case Ratio	Attorneys Needed Per Caseload	Total Salaries	Total Funding Need
Court	A	B	C	D	E (.3C+.7D)	F (B*E)	G	H (G*Median Salary)	I (F*1.8)	J (I/141)	K (H*J)	L (K/.45)
San Luis Obispo	253	438	0.66%	0.58%	0.60%	455	1.07	\$ 83,774	820	5.81	\$ 486,908	\$ 1,082,018
San Mateo	228	533	0.59%	0.71%	0.67%	507	1.44	\$ 112,902	912	6.47	\$ 730,203	\$ 1,622,673
Santa Barbara	250	589	0.65%	0.78%	0.74%	559	1.17	\$ 91,117	1,007	7.14	\$ 650,715	\$ 1,446,033
Santa Clara	562	1,593	1.46%	2.11%	1.92%	1,446	1.44	\$ 112,572	2,602	18.46	\$ 2,077,639	\$ 4,616,975
Santa Cruz	163	337	0.42%	0.45%	0.44%	332	1.15	\$ 90,124	598	4.24	\$ 382,086	\$ 849,079
Shasta	227	596	0.59%	0.79%	0.73%	551	0.85	\$ 66,767	991	7.03	\$ 469,276	\$ 1,042,835
Sierra	3	3	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	4	0.73	\$ 57,147	6	0.04	\$ 2,563	\$ 5,695
Siskiyou	74	124	0.19%	0.16%	0.17%	130	0.69	\$ 54,275	234	1.66	\$ 90,240	\$ 200,533
Solano	258	465	0.67%	0.62%	0.63%	477	1.20	\$ 94,008	858	6.09	\$ 572,315	\$ 1,271,812
Sonoma	232	604	0.60%	0.80%	0.74%	560	1.17	\$ 91,131	1,007	7.14	\$ 650,949	\$ 1,446,554
Stanislaus	412	652	1.07%	0.87%	0.93%	698	1.02	\$ 79,432	1,257	8.92	\$ 708,262	\$ 1,573,914
Sutter	90	148	0.23%	0.20%	0.21%	157	0.95	\$ 74,571	282	2.00	\$ 148,999	\$ 331,109
Tehama	135	224	0.35%	0.30%	0.31%	236	0.80	\$ 62,373	425	3.01	\$ 187,853	\$ 417,450
Trinity	48	76	0.13%	0.10%	0.11%	82	0.65	\$ 51,107	147	1.04	\$ 53,237	\$ 118,304
Tulare	686	1,171	1.78%	1.55%	1.62%	1,222	0.83	\$ 64,475	2,200	15.60	\$ 1,006,071	\$ 2,235,713
Tuolumne	67	117	0.17%	0.16%	0.16%	121	0.83	\$ 64,582	219	1.55	\$ 100,169	\$ 222,597
Ventura	564	1,060	1.47%	1.41%	1.42%	1,073	1.21	\$ 94,948	1,932	13.70	\$ 1,300,751	\$ 2,890,557
Yolo	215	343	0.56%	0.46%	0.49%	366	1.03	\$ 80,152	660	4.68	\$ 374,929	\$ 833,176
Yuba	236	195	0.61%	0.26%	0.37%	276	0.93	\$ 72,573	496	3.52	\$ 255,321	\$ 567,381
Total	38,476	75,353	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	75,353			135,635	962	\$ 91,305,439	\$ 202,900,976

Median annual salary of county attorneys \$ 78,150

*Updated to include final 2014-15 original filings and to include new July 2015 caseload data. A previous version used the average caseload for the period July 2012, 2013, and 2014. The updated version uses the average for July 2013, 2014, and 2015.

Attachment D: 2016-2017 Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Allocation: Option 2 vs. Option 3

Court	Funding Need		Average CW Cases July 2013, 2014, 2015	RAS / WAFM Cluster	Allocation				Option 2		Option 3
	Funding Need	% of Total			2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Subcommittee Option 1C: \$913K Augmentation / Reduction	Subcommittee Option 1D: \$150K Set-Aside	\$406K Augmentation / Reduction
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Alameda	\$5,383,317	2.65%	1,863	4	\$4,037,391	\$3,618,313	\$0	-\$419,078	\$3,618,313	\$3,618,313	\$3,618,313
Alpine	\$1,286	0.00%	1	1	\$0	\$399	\$399	\$0	\$394	\$399	\$399
Amador	\$178,287	0.09%	71	1	\$115,233	\$108,974	\$0	-\$6,259	\$115,233	\$108,974	\$115,233
Butte	\$1,106,813	0.55%	556	2	\$664,923	\$627,554	\$0	-\$37,368	\$627,554	\$627,554	\$627,554
Calaveras	\$333,724	0.16%	157	1	\$123,940	\$143,660	\$19,720	\$0	\$141,635	\$143,525	\$142,758
Colusa	\$66,499	0.03%	37	1	\$38,471	\$40,667	\$2,196	\$0	\$40,094	\$40,649	\$40,667
Contra Costa	\$3,506,912	1.73%	1,212	3	\$3,030,406	\$2,600,337	\$0	-\$430,069	\$2,600,337	\$2,600,337	\$2,600,337
Del Norte	\$204,590	0.10%	119	1	\$214,730	\$176,486	\$0	-\$38,245	\$214,730	\$176,486	\$214,730
El Dorado	\$786,289	0.39%	358	2	\$788,644	\$655,569	\$0	-\$133,075	\$788,644	\$655,569	\$655,569
Fresno	\$4,328,263	2.13%	2,043	3	\$2,900,594	\$2,670,600	\$0	-\$229,993	\$2,670,600	\$2,670,600	\$2,670,600
Glenn	\$151,337	0.07%	101	1	\$90,417	\$75,897	\$0	-\$14,521	\$90,417	\$75,843	\$90,417
Humboldt	\$601,876	0.30%	349	2	\$543,896	\$462,558	\$0	-\$81,338	\$543,896	\$462,558	\$462,558
Imperial	\$742,949	0.37%	416	2	\$591,128	\$518,512	\$0	-\$72,616	\$518,512	\$518,512	\$518,512
Inyo	\$37,749	0.02%	22	1	\$72,277	\$54,188	\$0	-\$18,089	\$72,277	\$54,188	\$72,277
Kern	\$3,925,557	1.93%	1,742	3	\$2,347,548	\$2,277,753	\$0	-\$69,795	\$2,277,753	\$2,276,588	\$2,277,753
Kings	\$1,100,787	0.54%	580	2	\$354,779	\$446,279	\$91,500	\$0	\$439,988	\$445,816	\$443,478
Lake	\$220,142	0.11%	138	2	\$296,119	\$230,357	\$0	-\$65,762	\$296,119	\$230,357	\$296,119
Lassen	\$134,195	0.07%	69	1	\$106,891	\$92,852	\$0	-\$14,039	\$106,891	\$92,852	\$106,891
Los Angeles	\$91,087,855	44.89%	30,281	4	\$40,230,156	\$45,434,582	\$5,204,426	\$0	\$44,794,100	\$45,402,297	\$45,149,389
Madera	\$862,872	0.43%	397	2	\$225,443	\$295,689	\$70,246	\$0	\$291,521	\$295,288	\$293,833
Marin	\$333,015	0.16%	108	2	\$388,488	\$314,605	\$0	-\$73,883	\$388,488	\$314,605	\$388,488
Mariposa	\$44,150	0.02%	24	1	\$38,070	\$28,489	\$0	-\$9,581	\$38,070	\$28,489	\$38,070
Mendocino	\$582,177	0.29%	319	2	\$711,060	\$566,908	\$0	-\$144,152	\$711,060	\$566,908	\$566,908
Merced	\$1,434,600	0.71%	701	2	\$738,248	\$756,143	\$17,895	\$0	\$745,484	\$755,663	\$751,397
Modoc	\$28,095	0.01%	17	1	\$16,090	\$17,128	\$1,038	\$0	\$16,886	\$17,120	\$17,128
Mono	\$21,538	0.01%	9	1	\$13,956	\$13,138	\$0	-\$819	\$13,956	\$13,132	\$13,956
Monterey	\$1,048,357	0.52%	417	3	\$434,541	\$497,949	\$63,408	\$0	\$490,929	\$497,560	\$494,823
Napa	\$455,793	0.22%	165	2	\$212,285	\$233,830	\$21,545	\$0	\$230,534	\$233,673	\$232,362
Nevada	\$219,989	0.11%	104	2	\$226,123	\$185,495	\$0	-\$40,629	\$226,123	\$185,495	\$226,123
Orange	\$8,189,943	4.04%	2,945	4	\$6,418,278	\$5,648,065	\$0	-\$770,213	\$5,648,065	\$5,648,065	\$5,648,065
Placer	\$1,524,646	0.75%	402	2	\$518,087	\$692,331	\$174,244	\$0	\$682,571	\$691,742	\$687,985
Plumas	\$90,648	0.04%	54	1	\$154,059	\$117,094	\$0	-\$36,965	\$154,059	\$117,094	\$154,059
Riverside	\$13,748,022	6.78%	5,529	4	\$6,080,322	\$6,451,551	\$371,229	\$0	\$6,360,605	\$6,446,391	\$6,411,054
Sacramento	\$7,760,416	3.82%	2,857	4	\$5,205,426	\$4,832,997	\$0	-\$372,429	\$4,832,997	\$4,832,997	\$4,832,997
San Benito	\$213,243	0.11%	98	1	\$89,163	\$82,898	\$0	-\$6,266	\$89,163	\$82,806	\$89,163

Attachment D: 2016-2017 Court-Appointed Dependency Counsel Allocation: Option 2 vs. Option 3

Funding Need		Allocation		Option 2		Option 3					
Funding Need	% of Total	Average CW Cases July 2013, 2014, 2015	RAS / WAFM Cluster	2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Subcommittee Option 1C: \$913K Augmentation / Reduction	Subcommittee Option 1D: \$150K Set-Aside	\$406K Augmentation / Reduction	
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
San Bernardino	\$12,529,694	6.18%	5,242	4	\$4,963,161	\$5,767,412	\$804,250	\$0	\$5,686,110	\$5,762,630	\$5,731,210
San Diego	\$8,931,747	4.40%	3,713	4	\$9,408,199	\$7,711,177	\$0	-\$1,697,023	\$7,711,177	\$7,711,177	\$7,711,177
San Francisco	\$4,585,273	2.26%	1,285	4	\$3,761,098	\$3,296,146	\$0	-\$464,953	\$3,296,146	\$3,296,146	\$3,296,146
San Joaquin	\$3,623,924	1.79%	1,584	3	\$2,982,578	\$2,601,178	\$0	-\$381,400	\$2,601,178	\$2,601,178	\$2,601,178
San Luis Obispo	\$1,082,018	0.53%	438	2	\$699,248	\$647,980	\$0	-\$51,269	\$647,980	\$647,980	\$647,980
San Mateo	\$1,622,673	0.80%	533	3	\$554,582	\$672,866	\$118,285	\$0	\$663,381	\$672,195	\$668,643
Santa Barbara	\$1,446,033	0.71%	589	3	\$1,557,379	\$1,267,448	\$0	-\$289,931	\$1,267,448	\$1,267,448	\$1,267,448
Santa Clara	\$4,616,975	2.28%	1,593	4	\$4,508,063	\$3,780,956	\$0	-\$727,108	\$3,780,956	\$3,780,956	\$3,780,956
Santa Cruz	\$849,079	0.42%	337	2	\$863,289	\$713,676	\$0	-\$149,613	\$863,289	\$713,676	\$713,676
Shasta	\$1,042,835	0.51%	596	2	\$681,818	\$621,700	\$0	-\$60,118	\$621,700	\$621,402	\$621,700
Sierra	\$5,695	0.00%	3	1	\$13,759	\$10,156	\$0	-\$3,602	\$13,759	\$10,156	\$13,759
Siskiyou	\$200,533	0.10%	124	2	\$245,373	\$195,853	\$0	-\$49,521	\$245,373	\$195,853	\$245,373
Solano	\$1,271,812	0.63%	465	3	\$875,639	\$801,057	\$0	-\$74,582	\$801,057	\$801,057	\$801,057
Sonoma	\$1,446,554	0.71%	604	3	\$1,137,764	\$990,021	\$0	-\$147,744	\$990,021	\$990,021	\$990,021
Stanislaus	\$1,573,914	0.78%	652	3	\$1,107,189	\$1,004,470	\$0	-\$102,720	\$1,004,470	\$1,004,470	\$1,004,470
Sutter	\$331,109	0.16%	148	2	\$143,904	\$146,804	\$2,900	\$0	\$144,735	\$146,674	\$146,804
Tehama	\$417,450	0.21%	224	2	\$163,859	\$178,756	\$14,897	\$0	\$176,236	\$178,587	\$177,634
Trinity	\$118,304	0.06%	76	1	\$93,829	\$74,411	\$0	-\$19,418	\$93,829	\$74,411	\$93,829
Tulare	\$2,235,713	1.10%	1,171	3	\$954,553	\$1,038,932	\$84,379	\$0	\$1,024,286	\$1,038,085	\$1,032,410
Tuolumne	\$222,597	0.11%	117	2	\$110,593	\$102,592	\$0	-\$8,001	\$110,593	\$102,508	\$110,593
Ventura	\$2,890,557	1.42%	1,060	3	\$1,151,975	\$1,292,743	\$140,768	\$0	\$1,274,519	\$1,291,613	\$1,284,628
Yolo	\$833,176	0.41%	343	2	\$404,107	\$433,148	\$29,041	\$0	\$427,042	\$432,865	\$430,429
Yuba	\$567,381	0.28%	195	2	\$200,855	\$280,671	\$79,817	\$0	\$276,715	\$280,468	\$278,909
Reserve for Eligible Courts					\$100,000	\$100,000			\$100,000	\$150,000	\$200,000
Total	\$202,900,976	100%			\$114,700,000	\$114,700,000	\$7,312,184	-\$7,312,184	\$114,700,000	\$114,700,000	\$114,800,000

Attachment E: Eligibility for One-Time Suspension of Reallocation in 2016-2017 Based on Child Welfare Caseload

Court	Funding Need A	2015-16 Allocation B	2016-17 Allocation (phase in at 40%) C	Increases from 2015- 16 D	Decreases from 2015- 16 E	Average CW Cases July 2013, 2014, 2015 F	Eligibility for Suspension of Reallocation Based on CW Caseload		Option 3 -- Eligibility for Funding from Reserve I	RAS / WAFM Cluster J
							Option 2 - 1C G	Option 3 H		
Alpine	\$1,286	\$0	\$399	\$399	\$0	1	1	1	1	1
Sierra	\$5,695	\$13,759	\$10,156	\$0	-\$3,602	3	1	1	1	1
Mono	\$21,538	\$13,956	\$13,138	\$0	-\$819	9	1	1	1	1
Modoc	\$28,095	\$16,090	\$17,128	\$1,038	\$0	17	1	1	1	1
Inyo	\$37,749	\$72,277	\$54,188	\$0	-\$18,089	22	1	1	1	1
Mariposa	\$44,150	\$38,070	\$28,489	\$0	-\$9,581	24	1	1	1	1
Colusa	\$66,499	\$38,471	\$40,667	\$2,196	\$0	37	1	1	1	1
Plumas	\$90,648	\$154,059	\$117,094	\$0	-\$36,965	54	1	1	1	1
Lassen	\$134,195	\$106,891	\$92,852	\$0	-\$14,039	69	1	1	1	1
Amador	\$178,287	\$115,233	\$108,974	\$0	-\$6,259	71	1	1	1	1
Trinity	\$118,304	\$93,829	\$74,411	\$0	-\$19,418	76	1	1	1	1
San Benito	\$213,243	\$89,163	\$82,898	\$0	-\$6,266	98	1	1	1	1
Glenn	\$151,337	\$90,417	\$75,897	\$0	-\$14,521	101	1	1	1	1
Nevada	\$219,989	\$226,123	\$185,495	\$0	-\$40,629	104	1	1	1	2
Marin	\$333,015	\$388,488	\$314,605	\$0	-\$73,883	108	1	1	1	2
Tuolumne	\$222,597	\$110,593	\$102,592	\$0	-\$8,001	117	1	1	1	2
Del Norte	\$204,590	\$214,730	\$176,486	\$0	-\$38,245	119	1	1	1	1
Siskiyou	\$200,533	\$245,373	\$195,853	\$0	-\$49,521	124	1	1	1	2
Lake	\$220,142	\$296,119	\$230,357	\$0	-\$65,762	138	1	1	1	2
Sutter	\$331,109	\$143,904	\$146,804	\$2,900	\$0	148	1	1	1	2
Calaveras	\$333,724	\$123,940	\$143,660	\$19,720	\$0	157	1	1	1	1
Napa	\$455,793	\$212,285	\$233,830	\$21,545	\$0	165	1		1	2
Yuba	\$567,381	\$200,855	\$280,671	\$79,817	\$0	195	1		1	2
Tehama	\$417,450	\$163,859	\$178,756	\$14,897	\$0	224	1		1	2
Mendocino	\$582,177	\$711,060	\$566,908	\$0	-\$144,152	319	1		1	2
Santa Cruz	\$849,079	\$863,289	\$713,676	\$0	-\$149,613	337	1		1	2
Yolo	\$833,176	\$404,107	\$433,148	\$29,041	\$0	343	1		1	2
Humboldt	\$601,876	\$543,896	\$462,558	\$0	-\$81,338	349	1		1	2
El Dorado	\$786,289	\$788,644	\$655,569	\$0	-\$133,075	358	1		1	2
Madera	\$862,872	\$225,443	\$295,689	\$70,246	\$0	397			1	2
Placer	\$1,524,646	\$518,087	\$692,331	\$174,244	\$0	402				2
Imperial	\$742,949	\$591,128	\$518,512	\$0	-\$72,616	416				2
Monterey	\$1,048,357	\$434,541	\$497,949	\$63,408	\$0	417				3
San Luis Obispo	\$1,082,018	\$699,248	\$647,980	\$0	-\$51,269	438				2
Solano	\$1,271,812	\$875,639	\$801,057	\$0	-\$74,582	465				3
San Mateo	\$1,622,673	\$554,582	\$672,866	\$118,285	\$0	533				3

Attachment E: Eligibility for One-Time Suspension of Reallocation in 2016-2017 Based on Child Welfare Caseload

							Eligibility for Susepnsion of Reallocation Based on CW Caseload			
	Funding Need	2015-16 Allocation	2016-17 Allocation (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Average CW Cases July 2013, 2014, 2015	Option 2 - 1C	Option 3	Option 3 -- Eligibility for Funding from Reserve	RAS / WAFM Cluster
Court	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Butte	\$1,106,813	\$664,923	\$627,554	\$0	-\$37,368	556				2
Kings	\$1,100,787	\$354,779	\$446,279	\$91,500	\$0	580				2
Santa Barbara	\$1,446,033	\$1,557,379	\$1,267,448	\$0	-\$289,931	589				3
Shasta	\$1,042,835	\$681,818	\$621,700	\$0	-\$60,118	596				2
Sonoma	\$1,446,554	\$1,137,764	\$990,021	\$0	-\$147,744	604				3
Stanislaus	\$1,573,914	\$1,107,189	\$1,004,470	\$0	-\$102,720	652				3
Merced	\$1,434,600	\$738,248	\$756,143	\$17,895	\$0	701				2
Ventura	\$2,890,557	\$1,151,975	\$1,292,743	\$140,768	\$0	1,060				3
Tulare	\$2,235,713	\$954,553	\$1,038,932	\$84,379	\$0	1,171				3
Contra Costa	\$3,506,912	\$3,030,406	\$2,600,337	\$0	-\$430,069	1,212				3
San Francisco	\$4,585,273	\$3,761,098	\$3,296,146	\$0	-\$464,953	1,285				4
San Joaquin	\$3,623,924	\$2,982,578	\$2,601,178	\$0	-\$381,400	1,584				3
Santa Clara	\$4,616,975	\$4,508,063	\$3,780,956	\$0	-\$727,108	1,593				4
Kern	\$3,925,557	\$2,347,548	\$2,277,753	\$0	-\$69,795	1,742				3
Alameda	\$5,383,317	\$4,037,391	\$3,618,313	\$0	-\$419,078	1,863				4
Fresno	\$4,328,263	\$2,900,594	\$2,670,600	\$0	-\$229,993	2,043				3
Sacramento	\$7,760,416	\$5,205,426	\$4,832,997	\$0	-\$372,429	2,857				4
Orange	\$8,189,943	\$6,418,278	\$5,648,065	\$0	-\$770,213	2,945				4
San Diego	\$8,931,747	\$9,408,199	\$7,711,177	\$0	-\$1,697,023	3,713				4
San Bernardino	\$12,529,694	\$4,963,161	\$5,767,412	\$804,250	\$0	5,242				4
Riverside	\$13,748,022	\$6,080,322	\$6,451,551	\$371,229	\$0	5,529				4
Los Angeles	\$91,087,855	\$40,230,156	\$45,434,582	\$5,204,426	\$0	30,281				4
Reserve		\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$0					
Total	\$202,900,976	\$114,700,000	\$114,700,000	\$7,312,184	-\$7,312,184	n/a	29	21	30	n/a

Attachment F -- Allocation Under Option 2 - 1C

Court	Funding Need		Courts Eligible for Suspension	Allocation				Adjustment				
	Funding Need	% of Total		2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Increase or Decrease of Eligible Courts	Decrease Only of Eligible Courts	2016-17 Allocation of Courts with Increase	Pro-Ration of Offset	Option 2 - 1C Allocation
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Alameda	\$5,383,317	2.65%		\$4,037,391	\$3,618,313	\$0	-\$419,078	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,618,313
Alpine	\$1,286	0.00%	1	\$0	\$399	\$399	\$0	\$399	\$0	\$399	-\$6	\$394
Amador	\$178,287	0.09%	1	\$115,233	\$108,974	\$0	-\$6,259	-\$6,259	-\$6,259	\$0	\$0	\$115,233
Butte	\$1,106,813	0.55%		\$664,923	\$627,554	\$0	-\$37,368	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$627,554
Calaveras	\$333,724	0.16%	1	\$123,940	\$143,660	\$19,720	\$0	\$19,720	\$0	\$143,660	-\$2,025	\$141,635
Colusa	\$66,499	0.03%	1	\$38,471	\$40,667	\$2,196	\$0	\$2,196	\$0	\$40,667	-\$573	\$40,094
Contra Costa	\$3,506,912	1.73%		\$3,030,406	\$2,600,337	\$0	-\$430,069	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,600,337
Del Norte	\$204,590	0.10%	1	\$214,730	\$176,486	\$0	-\$38,245	-\$38,245	-\$38,245	\$0	\$0	\$214,730
El Dorado	\$786,289	0.39%	1	\$788,644	\$655,569	\$0	-\$133,075	-\$133,075	-\$133,075	\$0	\$0	\$788,644
Fresno	\$4,328,263	2.13%		\$2,900,594	\$2,670,600	\$0	-\$229,993	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,670,600
Glenn	\$151,337	0.07%	1	\$90,417	\$75,897	\$0	-\$14,521	-\$14,521	-\$14,521	\$0	\$0	\$90,417
Humboldt	\$601,876	0.30%	1	\$543,896	\$462,558	\$0	-\$81,338	-\$81,338	-\$81,338	\$0	\$0	\$543,896
Imperial	\$742,949	0.37%		\$591,128	\$518,512	\$0	-\$72,616	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$518,512
Inyo	\$37,749	0.02%	1	\$72,277	\$54,188	\$0	-\$18,089	-\$18,089	-\$18,089	\$0	\$0	\$72,277
Kern	\$3,925,557	1.93%		\$2,347,548	\$2,277,753	\$0	-\$69,795	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,277,753
Kings	\$1,100,787	0.54%		\$354,779	\$446,279	\$91,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$446,279	-\$6,291	\$439,988
Lake	\$220,142	0.11%	1	\$296,119	\$230,357	\$0	-\$65,762	-\$65,762	-\$65,762	\$0	\$0	\$296,119
Lassen	\$134,195	0.07%	1	\$106,891	\$92,852	\$0	-\$14,039	-\$14,039	-\$14,039	\$0	\$0	\$106,891
Los Angeles	\$91,087,855	44.89%		\$40,230,156	\$45,434,582	\$5,204,426	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,434,582	-\$640,482	\$44,794,100
Madera	\$862,872	0.43%		\$225,443	\$295,689	\$70,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$295,689	-\$4,168	\$291,521
Marin	\$333,015	0.16%	1	\$388,488	\$314,605	\$0	-\$73,883	-\$73,883	-\$73,883	\$0	\$0	\$388,488
Mariposa	\$44,150	0.02%	1	\$38,070	\$28,489	\$0	-\$9,581	-\$9,581	-\$9,581	\$0	\$0	\$38,070
Mendocino	\$582,177	0.29%	1	\$711,060	\$566,908	\$0	-\$144,152	-\$144,152	-\$144,152	\$0	\$0	\$711,060
Merced	\$1,434,600	0.71%		\$738,248	\$756,143	\$17,895	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$756,143	-\$10,659	\$745,484
Modoc	\$28,095	0.01%	1	\$16,090	\$17,128	\$1,038	\$0	\$1,038	\$0	\$17,128	-\$241	\$16,886
Mono	\$21,538	0.01%	1	\$13,956	\$13,138	\$0	-\$819	-\$819	-\$819	\$0	\$0	\$13,956
Monterey	\$1,048,357	0.52%		\$434,541	\$497,949	\$63,408	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$497,949	-\$7,019	\$490,929
Napa	\$455,793	0.22%	1	\$212,285	\$233,830	\$21,545	\$0	\$21,545	\$0	\$233,830	-\$3,296	\$230,534
Nevada	\$219,989	0.11%	1	\$226,123	\$185,495	\$0	-\$40,629	-\$40,629	-\$40,629	\$0	\$0	\$226,123
Orange	\$8,189,943	4.04%		\$6,418,278	\$5,648,065	\$0	-\$770,213	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,648,065
Placer	\$1,524,646	0.75%		\$518,087	\$692,331	\$174,244	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$692,331	-\$9,760	\$682,571
Plumas	\$90,648	0.04%	1	\$154,059	\$117,094	\$0	-\$36,965	-\$36,965	-\$36,965	\$0	\$0	\$154,059
Riverside	\$13,748,022	6.78%		\$6,080,322	\$6,451,551	\$371,229	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,451,551	-\$90,946	\$6,360,605
Sacramento	\$7,760,416	3.82%		\$5,205,426	\$4,832,997	\$0	-\$372,429	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,832,997
San Benito	\$213,243	0.11%	1	\$89,163	\$82,898	\$0	-\$6,266	-\$6,266	-\$6,266	\$0	\$0	\$89,163
San Bernardino	\$12,529,694	6.18%		\$4,963,161	\$5,767,412	\$804,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,767,412	-\$81,302	\$5,686,110

Attachment F -- Allocation Under Option 2 - 1C

	Funding Need		Courts Eligible for Suspension	Allocation				Adjustment				
	Funding Need	% of Total		2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Increase or Decrease of Eligible Courts	Decrease Only of Eligible Courts	2016-17 Allocation of Courts with Increase	Pro-Ration of Offset	Option 2 - 1C Allocation
Court	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
San Diego	\$8,931,747	4.40%		\$9,408,199	\$7,711,177	\$0	-\$1,697,023	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,711,177
San Francisco	\$4,585,273	2.26%		\$3,761,098	\$3,296,146	\$0	-\$464,953	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,296,146
San Joaquin	\$3,623,924	1.79%		\$2,982,578	\$2,601,178	\$0	-\$381,400	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,601,178
San Luis Obispo	\$1,082,018	0.53%		\$699,248	\$647,980	\$0	-\$51,269	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$647,980
San Mateo	\$1,622,673	0.80%		\$554,582	\$672,866	\$118,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$672,866	-\$9,485	\$663,381
Santa Barbara	\$1,446,033	0.71%		\$1,557,379	\$1,267,448	\$0	-\$289,931	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,267,448
Santa Clara	\$4,616,975	2.28%		\$4,508,063	\$3,780,956	\$0	-\$727,108	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,780,956
Santa Cruz	\$849,079	0.42%	1	\$863,289	\$713,676	\$0	-\$149,613	-\$149,613	-\$149,613	\$0	\$0	\$863,289
Shasta	\$1,042,835	0.51%		\$681,818	\$621,700	\$0	-\$60,118	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$621,700
Sierra	\$5,695	0.00%	1	\$13,759	\$10,156	\$0	-\$3,602	-\$3,602	-\$3,602	\$0	\$0	\$13,759
Siskiyou	\$200,533	0.10%	1	\$245,373	\$195,853	\$0	-\$49,521	-\$49,521	-\$49,521	\$0	\$0	\$245,373
Solano	\$1,271,812	0.63%		\$875,639	\$801,057	\$0	-\$74,582	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$801,057
Sonoma	\$1,446,554	0.71%		\$1,137,764	\$990,021	\$0	-\$147,744	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$990,021
Stanislaus	\$1,573,914	0.78%		\$1,107,189	\$1,004,470	\$0	-\$102,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,004,470
Sutter	\$331,109	0.16%	1	\$143,904	\$146,804	\$2,900	\$0	\$2,900	\$0	\$146,804	-\$2,069	\$144,735
Tehama	\$417,450	0.21%	1	\$163,859	\$178,756	\$14,897	\$0	\$14,897	\$0	\$178,756	-\$2,520	\$176,236
Trinity	\$118,304	0.06%	1	\$93,829	\$74,411	\$0	-\$19,418	-\$19,418	-\$19,418	\$0	\$0	\$93,829
Tulare	\$2,235,713	1.10%		\$954,553	\$1,038,932	\$84,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,038,932	-\$14,646	\$1,024,286
Tuolumne	\$222,597	0.11%	1	\$110,593	\$102,592	\$0	-\$8,001	-\$8,001	-\$8,001	\$0	\$0	\$110,593
Ventura	\$2,890,557	1.42%		\$1,151,975	\$1,292,743	\$140,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,292,743	-\$18,224	\$1,274,519
Yolo	\$833,176	0.41%	1	\$404,107	\$433,148	\$29,041	\$0	\$29,041	\$0	\$433,148	-\$6,106	\$427,042
Yuba	\$567,381	0.28%	1	\$200,855	\$280,671	\$79,817	\$0	\$79,817	\$0	\$280,671	-\$3,957	\$276,715
Reserve for Eligible Courts				\$100,000	\$100,000							\$100,000
Total	\$202,900,976	100%	29	\$114,700,000	\$114,700,000	\$7,312,184	-\$7,312,184	-\$742,223	-\$913,776	\$64,821,540	-\$913,776	\$114,700,000

Attachment G -- Allocation Under Option 2 -- 1D

Court	Funding Need		Allocation				Adjustment	
	Funding Need	% of Total	2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Adjustment for 2016-17 Allocation using \$114.7M Less \$150K	Option 2 -- 1D Allocation
	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G
Alameda	\$5,383,317	2.65%	\$4,037,391	\$3,618,313	\$0	-\$419,078	\$0	\$3,618,313
Alpine	\$1,286	0.00%	\$0	\$399	\$399	\$0	-\$1	\$399
Amador	\$178,287	0.09%	\$115,233	\$108,974	\$0	-\$6,259	\$0	\$108,974
Butte	\$1,106,813	0.55%	\$664,923	\$627,554	\$0	-\$37,368	\$0	\$627,554
Calaveras	\$333,724	0.16%	\$123,940	\$143,660	\$19,720	\$0	-\$134	\$143,525
Colusa	\$66,499	0.03%	\$38,471	\$40,667	\$2,196	\$0	-\$18	\$40,649
Contra Costa	\$3,506,912	1.73%	\$3,030,406	\$2,600,337	\$0	-\$430,069	\$0	\$2,600,337
Del Norte	\$204,590	0.10%	\$214,730	\$176,486	\$0	-\$38,245	\$0	\$176,486
El Dorado	\$786,289	0.39%	\$788,644	\$655,569	\$0	-\$133,075	\$0	\$655,569
Fresno	\$4,328,263	2.13%	\$2,900,594	\$2,670,600	\$0	-\$229,993	\$0	\$2,670,600
Glenn	\$151,337	0.07%	\$90,417	\$75,897	\$0	-\$14,521	-\$53	\$75,843
Humboldt	\$601,876	0.30%	\$543,896	\$462,558	\$0	-\$81,338	\$0	\$462,558
Imperial	\$742,949	0.37%	\$591,128	\$518,512	\$0	-\$72,616	\$0	\$518,512
Inyo	\$37,749	0.02%	\$72,277	\$54,188	\$0	-\$18,089	\$0	\$54,188
Kern	\$3,925,557	1.93%	\$2,347,548	\$2,277,753	\$0	-\$69,795	-\$1,165	\$2,276,588
Kings	\$1,100,787	0.54%	\$354,779	\$446,279	\$91,500	\$0	-\$463	\$445,816
Lake	\$220,142	0.11%	\$296,119	\$230,357	\$0	-\$65,762	\$0	\$230,357
Lassen	\$134,195	0.07%	\$106,891	\$92,852	\$0	-\$14,039	\$0	\$92,852
Los Angeles	\$91,087,855	44.89%	\$40,230,156	\$45,434,582	\$5,204,426	\$0	-\$32,286	\$45,402,297
Madera	\$862,872	0.43%	\$225,443	\$295,689	\$70,246	\$0	-\$401	\$295,288
Marin	\$333,015	0.16%	\$388,488	\$314,605	\$0	-\$73,883	\$0	\$314,605
Mariposa	\$44,150	0.02%	\$38,070	\$28,489	\$0	-\$9,581	\$0	\$28,489
Mendocino	\$582,177	0.29%	\$711,060	\$566,908	\$0	-\$144,152	\$0	\$566,908
Merced	\$1,434,600	0.71%	\$738,248	\$756,143	\$17,895	\$0	-\$480	\$755,663
Modoc	\$28,095	0.01%	\$16,090	\$17,128	\$1,038	\$0	-\$8	\$17,120
Mono	\$21,538	0.01%	\$13,956	\$13,138	\$0	-\$819	-\$6	\$13,132
Monterey	\$1,048,357	0.52%	\$434,541	\$497,949	\$63,408	\$0	-\$389	\$497,560
Napa	\$455,793	0.22%	\$212,285	\$233,830	\$21,545	\$0	-\$157	\$233,673
Nevada	\$219,989	0.11%	\$226,123	\$185,495	\$0	-\$40,629	\$0	\$185,495
Orange	\$8,189,943	4.04%	\$6,418,278	\$5,648,065	\$0	-\$770,213	\$0	\$5,648,065
Placer	\$1,524,646	0.75%	\$518,087	\$692,331	\$174,244	\$0	-\$589	\$691,742
Plumas	\$90,648	0.04%	\$154,059	\$117,094	\$0	-\$36,965	\$0	\$117,094
Riverside	\$13,748,022	6.78%	\$6,080,322	\$6,451,551	\$371,229	\$0	-\$5,160	\$6,446,391
Sacramento	\$7,760,416	3.82%	\$5,205,426	\$4,832,997	\$0	-\$372,429	\$0	\$4,832,997
San Benito	\$213,243	0.11%	\$89,163	\$82,898	\$0	-\$6,266	-\$92	\$82,806

Attachment G -- Allocation Under Option 2 -- 1D

	Funding Need		Allocation				Adjustment	
	Funding Need	% of Total	2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Adjustment for 2016-17 Allocation using \$114.7M Less \$150K	Option 2 -- 1D Allocation
Court	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G
San Bernardino	\$12,529,694	6.18%	\$4,963,161	\$5,767,412	\$804,250	\$0	-\$4,782	\$5,762,630
San Diego	\$8,931,747	4.40%	\$9,408,199	\$7,711,177	\$0	-\$1,697,023	\$0	\$7,711,177
San Francisco	\$4,585,273	2.26%	\$3,761,098	\$3,296,146	\$0	-\$464,953	\$0	\$3,296,146
San Joaquin	\$3,623,924	1.79%	\$2,982,578	\$2,601,178	\$0	-\$381,400	\$0	\$2,601,178
San Luis Obispo	\$1,082,018	0.53%	\$699,248	\$647,980	\$0	-\$51,269	\$0	\$647,980
San Mateo	\$1,622,673	0.80%	\$554,582	\$672,866	\$118,285	\$0	-\$672	\$672,195
Santa Barbara	\$1,446,033	0.71%	\$1,557,379	\$1,267,448	\$0	-\$289,931	\$0	\$1,267,448
Santa Clara	\$4,616,975	2.28%	\$4,508,063	\$3,780,956	\$0	-\$727,108	\$0	\$3,780,956
Santa Cruz	\$849,079	0.42%	\$863,289	\$713,676	\$0	-\$149,613	\$0	\$713,676
Shasta	\$1,042,835	0.51%	\$681,818	\$621,700	\$0	-\$60,118	-\$298	\$621,402
Sierra	\$5,695	0.00%	\$13,759	\$10,156	\$0	-\$3,602	\$0	\$10,156
Siskiyou	\$200,533	0.10%	\$245,373	\$195,853	\$0	-\$49,521	\$0	\$195,853
Solano	\$1,271,812	0.63%	\$875,639	\$801,057	\$0	-\$74,582	\$0	\$801,057
Sonoma	\$1,446,554	0.71%	\$1,137,764	\$990,021	\$0	-\$147,744	\$0	\$990,021
Stanislaus	\$1,573,914	0.78%	\$1,107,189	\$1,004,470	\$0	-\$102,720	\$0	\$1,004,470
Sutter	\$331,109	0.16%	\$143,904	\$146,804	\$2,900	\$0	-\$130	\$146,674
Tehama	\$417,450	0.21%	\$163,859	\$178,756	\$14,897	\$0	-\$169	\$178,587
Trinity	\$118,304	0.06%	\$93,829	\$74,411	\$0	-\$19,418	\$0	\$74,411
Tulare	\$2,235,713	1.10%	\$954,553	\$1,038,932	\$84,379	\$0	-\$846	\$1,038,085
Tuolumne	\$222,597	0.11%	\$110,593	\$102,592	\$0	-\$8,001	-\$85	\$102,508
Ventura	\$2,890,557	1.42%	\$1,151,975	\$1,292,743	\$140,768	\$0	-\$1,130	\$1,291,613
Yolo	\$833,176	0.41%	\$404,107	\$433,148	\$29,041	\$0	-\$283	\$432,865
Yuba	\$567,381	0.28%	\$200,855	\$280,671	\$79,817	\$0	-\$203	\$280,468
Reserve for Eligible Courts			\$100,000	\$100,000			\$50,000	\$150,000
Total	\$202,900,976	100%	\$114,700,000	\$114,700,000	\$7,312,184	-\$7,312,184	\$0	\$114,700,000

Attachment H -- Allocation Under Option 3

Court	Funding Need		Courts Eligible for Suspension	Allocation									
	Funding Need	% of Total		2015-16	2016-17 (phase in at 40%)	Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Eligible Courts	Decrease Only of Eligible Courts	Courts with Increase Over \$10K	2016-17 Allocation of Courts with Increase over \$10K	Pro-Ration of Reduction	Option 3 Allocation
Court	A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Alameda	\$5,383,317	2.65%		\$4,037,391	\$3,618,313	\$0	-\$419,078	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$3,618,313
Alpine	\$1,286	0.00%	1	\$0	\$399	\$399	\$0	\$399	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$399
Amador	\$178,287	0.09%	1	\$115,233	\$108,974	\$0	-\$6,259	-\$6,259	-\$6,259	-	\$0	\$0	\$115,233
Butte	\$1,106,813	0.55%		\$664,923	\$627,554	\$0	-\$37,368	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$627,554
Calaveras	\$333,724	0.16%	1	\$123,940	\$143,660	\$19,720	\$0	\$19,720	\$0	1	\$143,660	-\$902	\$142,758
Colusa	\$66,499	0.03%	1	\$38,471	\$40,667	\$2,196	\$0	\$2,196	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$40,667
Contra Costa	\$3,506,912	1.73%		\$3,030,406	\$2,600,337	\$0	-\$430,069	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$2,600,337
Del Norte	\$204,590	0.10%	1	\$214,730	\$176,486	\$0	-\$38,245	-\$38,245	-\$38,245	-	\$0	\$0	\$214,730
El Dorado	\$786,289	0.39%		\$788,644	\$655,569	\$0	-\$133,075	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$655,569
Fresno	\$4,328,263	2.13%		\$2,900,594	\$2,670,600	\$0	-\$229,993	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$2,670,600
Glenn	\$151,337	0.07%	1	\$90,417	\$75,897	\$0	-\$14,521	-\$14,521	-\$14,521	-	\$0	\$0	\$90,417
Humboldt	\$601,876	0.30%		\$543,896	\$462,558	\$0	-\$81,338	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$462,558
Imperial	\$742,949	0.37%		\$591,128	\$518,512	\$0	-\$72,616	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$518,512
Inyo	\$37,749	0.02%	1	\$72,277	\$54,188	\$0	-\$18,089	-\$18,089	-\$18,089	-	\$0	\$0	\$72,277
Kern	\$3,925,557	1.93%		\$2,347,548	\$2,277,753	\$0	-\$69,795	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$2,277,753
Kings	\$1,100,787	0.54%		\$354,779	\$446,279	\$91,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$446,279	-\$2,801	\$443,478
Lake	\$220,142	0.11%	1	\$296,119	\$230,357	\$0	-\$65,762	-\$65,762	-\$65,762	-	\$0	\$0	\$296,119
Lassen	\$134,195	0.07%	1	\$106,891	\$92,852	\$0	-\$14,039	-\$14,039	-\$14,039	-	\$0	\$0	\$106,891
Los Angeles	\$91,087,855	44.89%		\$40,230,156	\$45,434,582	\$5,204,426	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$45,434,582	-\$285,193	\$45,149,389
Madera	\$862,872	0.43%		\$225,443	\$295,689	\$70,246	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$295,689	-\$1,856	\$293,833
Marin	\$333,015	0.16%	1	\$388,488	\$314,605	\$0	-\$73,883	-\$73,883	-\$73,883	-	\$0	\$0	\$388,488
Mariposa	\$44,150	0.02%	1	\$38,070	\$28,489	\$0	-\$9,581	-\$9,581	-\$9,581	-	\$0	\$0	\$38,070
Mendocino	\$582,177	0.29%		\$711,060	\$566,908	\$0	-\$144,152	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$566,908
Merced	\$1,434,600	0.71%		\$738,248	\$756,143	\$17,895	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$756,143	-\$4,746	\$751,397
Modoc	\$28,095	0.01%	1	\$16,090	\$17,128	\$1,038	\$0	\$1,038	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$17,128
Mono	\$21,538	0.01%	1	\$13,956	\$13,138	\$0	-\$819	-\$819	-\$819	-	\$0	\$0	\$13,956
Monterey	\$1,048,357	0.52%		\$434,541	\$497,949	\$63,408	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$497,949	-\$3,126	\$494,823
Napa	\$455,793	0.22%		\$212,285	\$233,830	\$21,545	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$233,830	-\$1,468	\$232,362
Nevada	\$219,989	0.11%	1	\$226,123	\$185,495	\$0	-\$40,629	-\$40,629	-\$40,629	-	\$0	\$0	\$226,123
Orange	\$8,189,943	4.04%		\$6,418,278	\$5,648,065	\$0	-\$770,213	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$5,648,065
Placer	\$1,524,646	0.75%		\$518,087	\$692,331	\$174,244	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$692,331	-\$4,346	\$687,985
Plumas	\$90,648	0.04%	1	\$154,059	\$117,094	\$0	-\$36,965	-\$36,965	-\$36,965	-	\$0	\$0	\$154,059
Riverside	\$13,748,022	6.78%		\$6,080,322	\$6,451,551	\$371,229	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$6,451,551	-\$40,496	\$6,411,054
Sacramento	\$7,760,416	3.82%		\$5,205,426	\$4,832,997	\$0	-\$372,429	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$4,832,997
San Benito	\$213,243	0.11%	1	\$89,163	\$82,898	\$0	-\$6,266	-\$6,266	-\$6,266	-	\$0	\$0	\$89,163
San Bernardino	\$12,529,694	6.18%		\$4,963,161	\$5,767,412	\$804,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$5,767,412	-\$36,202	\$5,731,210

Attachment H -- Allocation Under Option 3

Court	Funding Need		Courts Eligible for Suspension	Allocation		Increases from 2015-16	Decreases from 2015-16	Eligible Courts	Decrease Only of Eligible Courts	Courts with Increase Over \$10K	2016-17 Allocation of Courts with Increase over \$10K	Pro-Ration of Reduction	Option 3 Allocation
	A	A1		B	C								
San Diego	\$8,931,747	4.40%		\$9,408,199	\$7,711,177	\$0	-\$1,697,023	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$7,711,177
San Francisco	\$4,585,273	2.26%		\$3,761,098	\$3,296,146	\$0	-\$464,953	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$3,296,146
San Joaquin	\$3,623,924	1.79%		\$2,982,578	\$2,601,178	\$0	-\$381,400	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$2,601,178
San Luis Obispo	\$1,082,018	0.53%		\$699,248	\$647,980	\$0	-\$51,269	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$647,980
San Mateo	\$1,622,673	0.80%		\$554,582	\$672,866	\$118,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$672,866	-\$4,224	\$668,643
Santa Barbara	\$1,446,033	0.71%		\$1,557,379	\$1,267,448	\$0	-\$289,931	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$1,267,448
Santa Clara	\$4,616,975	2.28%		\$4,508,063	\$3,780,956	\$0	-\$727,108	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$3,780,956
Santa Cruz	\$849,079	0.42%		\$863,289	\$713,676	\$0	-\$149,613	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$713,676
Shasta	\$1,042,835	0.51%		\$681,818	\$621,700	\$0	-\$60,118	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$621,700
Sierra	\$5,695	0.00%	1	\$13,759	\$10,156	\$0	-\$3,602	-\$3,602	-\$3,602	-	\$0	\$0	\$13,759
Siskiyou	\$200,533	0.10%	1	\$245,373	\$195,853	\$0	-\$49,521	-\$49,521	-\$49,521	-	\$0	\$0	\$245,373
Solano	\$1,271,812	0.63%		\$875,639	\$801,057	\$0	-\$74,582	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$801,057
Sonoma	\$1,446,554	0.71%		\$1,137,764	\$990,021	\$0	-\$147,744	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$990,021
Stanislaus	\$1,573,914	0.78%		\$1,107,189	\$1,004,470	\$0	-\$102,720	\$0	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$1,004,470
Sutter	\$331,109	0.16%	1	\$143,904	\$146,804	\$2,900	\$0	\$2,900	\$0	-	\$0	\$0	\$146,804
Tehama	\$417,450	0.21%		\$163,859	\$178,756	\$14,897	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$178,756	-\$1,122	\$177,634
Trinity	\$118,304	0.06%	1	\$93,829	\$74,411	\$0	-\$19,418	-\$19,418	-\$19,418	-	\$0	\$0	\$93,829
Tulare	\$2,235,713	1.10%		\$954,553	\$1,038,932	\$84,379	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$1,038,932	-\$6,521	\$1,032,410
Tuolumne	\$222,597	0.11%	1	\$110,593	\$102,592	\$0	-\$8,001	-\$8,001	-\$8,001	-	\$0	\$0	\$110,593
Ventura	\$2,890,557	1.42%		\$1,151,975	\$1,292,743	\$140,768	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$1,292,743	-\$8,115	\$1,284,628
Yolo	\$833,176	0.41%		\$404,107	\$433,148	\$29,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$433,148	-\$2,719	\$430,429
Yuba	\$567,381	0.28%		\$200,855	\$280,671	\$79,817	\$0	\$0	\$0	1	\$280,671	-\$1,762	\$278,909
Reserve for Eligible Courts				\$100,000	\$200,000								\$200,000
Total	\$202,900,976	100%	21	\$114,700,000	\$114,800,000	\$7,312,184	-\$7,312,184	-\$379,345	-\$405,598	16	\$64,616,542	-\$405,598	\$114,800,000

Item 5
Proposed Calculation and Allocation of Additional Funding for Staffing Complement of
New Judgeships
(Action Item)

Issue

For the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee's (TCBAC) consideration, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee recommends for new funding appropriated to the judicial branch related to the new judgeship staffing complement, adopt a methodology which would allocate the funding to the trial courts pursuant to the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM), and reallocate the courts' FY 2013–2014 historical WAFM base allocation pursuant to the WAFM on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the money appropriated, if the historical base allocation has not already been fully reallocated. In addition, the subcommittee recommends a new methodology to estimate costs for any funding requests related to the staffing complement for new judgeship positions.

Background

In 2006, Government Code section 69614 was enacted, requiring 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). The latest report, *The Need for New Judgeships in the Superior Courts: 2014 Update of the Judicial Needs Assessment*, is consistent with previous reports to the Judicial Council and the Legislature in that it shows a significant, critical need for new judgeships in the superior courts. The shortfall is considerably higher in some counties because: 1) prior to statutory adoption of the council's methodology for allocating judgeships, judgeships were sometimes allocated without using a common workload metric; 2) some counties have experienced higher filings growth than others; and 3) judicial resource allocation has not kept pace with workload levels. As a result, some individual counties show a judicial workload need that is considerably higher than the number of authorized resources: the 2014 Update showed that nineteen courts have a need at least 20% higher than authorized resources with two courts showing a need 60% higher.

Based on this judgeship need, the Judicial Council on a regular basis submits budget funding requests known as Budget Change Proposals (BCPs) to the Department of Finance (DOF) requesting authorization of additional judgeship positions as well as sufficient funding to support those positions. Along with the judgeship, the proposal includes funding for a complement of staff to support the work of the new judge. This has included courtroom support staff, court interpreters, as well as additional administrative staff and security.

For many years, BCPs based their staffing complement cost estimates on a ratio of 6.1 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff positions for each judgeship comprising 1.0 FTE court reporter, 0.25 FTE research attorney, 0.25 FTE judicial secretary, 1.35 FTE courtroom and internal security, 0.42 FTE interpreter, and 2.83 FTE court clerks. Those positions were then converted to dollars using court-specific average salary and benefits data from courts' Schedule 7As. Operating expenses and equipment costs (OE&E) were also included in the estimate. It should be noted that the staff complement did not account for manager/supervisor need or Program 90 staff need (i.e., administrative support, consisting of human resources, finance, and information technology staff which provides necessary support to court operations staff). Funding received based on these estimates for the 50 judgeships authorized by SB 56 (Stats. 2006, ch. 390) was allocated to each court that received new judgeships based on their court-specific estimates.

Since then, two ratios have been employed when submitting BCPs to the DOF. In FY 2014–2015, for the 2015–2016 new judgeships BCP, a complement was calculated based on the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) FTE need for FY 2014–2015 and the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment resulting in a ratio of 8.87 FTEs. That FTE estimate included all case processing staff need, encompassing diverse classifications such as court clerks, research attorneys, records management clerks, court reporters and mediators. The RAS FTE need estimate also accounted for manager and supervisor need and Program 90 (administrative) need, neither of which was included in the previous complement. Added to this were 1.35 FTE courtroom and internal security and 0.42 FTE interpreters used in the previous complement as those FTEs are not included in the RAS FTE need estimates for a total of 10.64 FTEs. Those positions were then converted to dollars using court-specific average salary and benefits data from courts' Schedule 7As. OE&E costs were also included in the estimate. No funding was received for this BCP.

The 2016–2017 request reflected a complement of 3.42 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff to support the work of the new judge. This included 3.0 FTE in courtroom support staff and 0.42 court interpreter FTE. It was pointed out in the BCP that the staff complement requested was a subset of the full staff complement that is needed to support a new judgeship using the RAS model. However, because of the identified urgent need for new judicial officers in this case, the BCP requested a smaller staff complement in the interest of focusing the funding request on the judicial resources needed. The planned allocation of these judgeships was to be based on the current judicial workload needs assessment and placed in courtrooms that were active at the time of passage of the 2011 Criminal Realignment Act but then subsequently closed, thereby not increasing the need for court security beyond the level already funded through the 2011 realignment, so no funding for a courtroom or internal security complement was requested. The courts that were slated to receive the new judgeships under this BCP agreed to accept this smaller complement solely for the purposes of this BCP. In the BCP, it was noted that this smaller complement would not meet the long term workload needs of the courts, and future BCPs would seek the full complement of staff needed as identified in the RAS models. Those

positions were then converted to dollars using court-specific average salary and benefits data from courts' Schedule 7As. OE&E costs were also included in the estimate. No funding was received for this BCP.

At its business meeting on April 26, 2013, the Judicial Council approved the WAFM and the use of WAFM to reallocate, by the end of fiscal year 2017–2018, 50 percent of courts' pre-WAFM base funding and to allocate all new funding for general court operations. In addition, over and above the scheduled reallocation of historical funding (10 percent in 2013–2014, 15 percent in 2014–2015, 30 percent in 2015–2016, 40 percent in 2016–2017, and 50 percent in 2017–2018), additional historical funding would be reallocated up to the amount of any new funding for general court operations received after 2012–2013.

Recommendations

The subcommittee unanimously approved, with one abstention, two recommendations:

1. Direct that any new funding appropriated to the judicial branch related to the staffing complement for new judgeships will be allocated to the trial courts based on WAFM with an equal amount of the courts' FY 2013–2014 historical WAFM base allocation being reallocated, if the historical base allocation has not already been fully reallocated.
2. Direct that for any funding requests related to the staffing complement for new judgeship positions, Judicial Council staff should estimate costs for the staffing complement as follows:
 - a. Staffing Ratio: Calculate the ratio of staff to judicial officers by dividing the most recent total Resource Assessment Study (RAS) full-time equivalent (FTE) need by the most recent total Judicial Needs Assessment;
 - b. Cost per Staff: Calculate the cost per staff using the most recent WAFM funding need divided by the RAS FTE need;
 - c. Total Staff Cost per Judgeship: Multiply the Staffing Ratio by the Cost per Staff;
 - d. Total Staffing Cost: Multiply the Total Staff Cost per Judgeship by the number of new judgeships; and
 - e. This would exclude any estimates, if needed, for facilities costs.

In addition, Judicial Council staff propose a recommendation to add to Recommendation 2 to clarify what other ratios and cost estimates are not included in the staffing complement estimate and that, if needed, would be provided in addition to this estimate.

2. f. This estimate only contemplates Program 0150010 – Support for Operation of Trial Courts funding. Estimates, as needed, for any additional costs including, but not limited to, judges' compensation, sheriff's security, and court interpreters will need to be calculated separately

Recommendation Rationales

Recommendation 1

The Judicial Council approved the WAFM and the use of WAFM to reallocate the courts' WAFM base funding which constitutes the vast majority of court's base funding only excluding sources of funding that do not support RAS-related workload such as subordinate judicial officer funding and court-provided security. Though statewide the estimated 2016–2017 equivalent, available WAFM funding is insufficient being only between 74.3% and 83.8% of the calculated WAFM funding need, WAFM is currently being applied to reallocate funding, including funding for staff directly and indirectly supporting judicial officers, based on each court's proportional case workload and costs to the same courts also reflecting a workload-based judgeship need. To the extent courts exhibit a greater proportional need than their proportional funding, even if no additional funding were provided to the judicial branch, WAFM ensures that more funding is redirected to those courts to mitigate those historical inequities. By the end of fiscal year 2017–2018, at least 66.2 percent of courts' pre-WAFM base funding will have been reallocated with proposals to fully reallocate the courts' historical base funding by 2021–2022 at the latest (see Item 6).

As any additional funding for a new judgeship staffing complement would be considered equivalent, available WAFM funding, it would be inconsistent to not allocate this funding pursuant to WAFM with the Judicial Council's direction to reallocate historical funding as well as allocate new equivalent, available funding pursuant to the WAFM. One consideration would be regarding the exception provided to new funding related to actual court costs and cost increases such as court benefits cost increases. However, though cost estimates provided in the past related to the staffing complement were based on court salary and benefit information from their Schedule 7As, they were not based on court-specific staffing ratios, but on statewide ratios, making the court-specific cost argument less valid than the same argument for court benefits costs.

Recommendation 2

The RAS FTE estimates that are used in WAFM and Judicial Needs Assessment should be used to generate a new staff complement. Both the RAS and WAFM methodologies have been endorsed by the Judicial Council as accepted means of estimating trial court staff need. To use a staff complement that does not tie to those estimates would be inconsistent. Furthermore, since there is required reporting to the Legislature 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), creating a ratio based on a comparison between the two estimates is a reasonable and appropriate measure. Although the calculation based on the FY 2014–2015 RAS FTE need and the 2014 Judicial Needs Assessment resulting in a ratio of 8.87 FTEs may appear high when focusing only on the courtroom environment and the direct support provided to a judge in those confines, it is consistent with current trial court staffing needs.

The proposed method for calculating the cost per staff is based on the assumption that Recommendation 1 is approved by the TCBAC for recommendation to the Judicial Council. Previously, these costs were calculated using each court's specific average salary and benefits data, either by model classification or RAS-related FTEs, from the court's Schedule 7A as the funds were to be allocated directly to the courts with new judgeships. Under the proposed allocation methodology in Recommendation 1, the additional funding would be allocated and reallocated statewide pursuant to the WAFM, not solely to the courts receiving the new judgeships, and so employing a statewide average cost of salary, benefits, and OE&E per FTE under this methodology appears more consistent with this approach than court-specific costs that will not be specifically allocated to those courts.

Recommendation 2f

As noted above, Judicial Council staff propose this recommendation to clarify what other ratios and cost estimates are not included in the staffing complement estimate and that, if needed, would be provided in addition to this estimate. The subcommittee only contemplated the estimation and allocation methodology of the portion of the new judgeship funding that would be considered part the equivalent, available WAFM funding used in determining the proportion of courts' funding to their funding need. Any additional costs to the judicial branch and its justice partners including, but not limited to, judges' compensation, sheriff's security, facilities, and court interpreters would need to be calculated separately based on methodologies determined by the appropriate advisory body (e.g. Workload Assessment Advisory Committee) if they are to be included in a new judgeship BCP to the DOF.