



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE FUNDING METHODOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE

MATERIALS FOR OCTOBER 26, 2017

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**TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FUNDING METHODOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE**

OPEN MEETING AGENDA

Open to the Public (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 10.75(c)(1))

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: October 26, 2017
Time: 8:00 a.m. – 6:30 p.m.
Location: 2860 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento, CA, 95833, Veranda Room A and B
Public Call-In Number 1-877-820-7831, Pass code: 1884843 (listen only)

Meeting materials will be posted on the advisory body web page on the California Courts website at least three business days before the meeting.

Agenda items are numbered for identification purposes only and will not necessarily be considered in the indicated order.

I. OPEN MEETING (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(C)(1))

Call to Order and Roll Call

Approval of Minutes

Approve minutes of the October 2, 2017, Funding Methodology Subcommittee meeting.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(2))

Public Comment

Members of the public requesting to speak during the public comment portion of the meeting must place the speaker's name, the name of the organization that the speaker represents if any, and the agenda item that the public comment will address, on the public comment sign-up sheet. The sign-up sheet will be available at the meeting location at least 1 hour prior to the meeting start time. The Chair will establish speaking limits at the beginning of the public comment session. While the advisory body welcomes and encourages public comment, time may not permit all persons requesting to speak to be heard at this meeting.

Written Comment

In accordance with California Rules of Court, rule 10.75(k)(1), written comments pertaining to any agenda item of a regularly noticed open meeting can be submitted up to one complete business day before the meeting. For this specific meeting, comments should be e-mailed to tcbac@jud.ca.gov or mailed or delivered to Judicial Council of California, 455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, attention: Ms. Lucy

Fogarty. Only written comments received by 8:00 a.m. on October 25, 2017 will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1)

Item 1

Adjustment Request Process Submissions received (Action Required)

Review of proposals received as of October 15, 2017.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee; Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee; and Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Manager, Judicial Council Budget Services

Item 2

Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) (Action Required)

Continued discussion regarding the structure of WAFM beginning in 2018-19.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee; Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee; and Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Manager, Judicial Council Budget Services

IV. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

None

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FUNDING METHODOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

October 2, 2017

10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.

2860 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento CA, 95833: Veranda Room C

Advisory Body Members Present: Judges: Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin (Co-Chair), Hon. Mark Ashton Cope, and Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs.

Executive Officers: Ms. Rebecca Fleming (Co-Chair), Ms. Sherri R. Carter, Ms. Kimberly Flener, Mr. Jeffrey E. Lewis (by phone), Mr. Michael D. Planet, Mr. Michael M. Roddy, and Ms. Tania Ugrin-Capobianco.

Advisory Body Members Absent: Hon. Paul M. Marigonda

Others Present: Hon. Wynne S. Carvill, Mr. Chad Finke, Mr. Jake Chatters, Ms. Jody Patel, Mr. John Wordlaw, Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic, Ms. Brandy Sanborn, Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Ms. Rose Livingston, Mr. Colin Simpson, and Mr. David Yamasaki.

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair called the meeting to order at 10:02 a.m. and roll was called.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed the minutes of the August 8-9, 2017 Funding Methodology Committee Meeting. A clarification was made that the minutes incorporate attachments A (whiteboard notes) and B (FMS Work Plan) by reference, and that the minutes and attachments can be used to identify possible objectives that may be applied to future funding models, but are not approved concepts. The minutes were approved as amended.

DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1)

Item 1

Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) (Action Required)

Discussion regarding the structure of WAFM beginning in 2018-19 (details below).

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee; Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee; and Ms. Leah Rose-Goodwin, Manager, Judicial Council Budget Services

The subcommittee reviewed the following materials:

- **August 8-9, 2017 whiteboard notes, attachment A**
The chairs sought changes/modifications/additions; decision to remove items 2 (“new money coming in”) and 3 (“increase overall % of need funded”) from “Measures” section. Add to Outcomes: “model should adhere to principles and objectives” and #3 from Measures section (“increase overall % of need funded”).
- **2017-18 FMS WAFM Work Plan, attachment B**
Changes made at the August 8-9, 2017 meeting were reviewed; clarification on meaning of item 7 “other funding sources.” No changes made.
- **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data, attachments C1 and C2**
Discussion regarding:
 - Fixed adjustment factor
 - Local BLS and state/local BLS
 - Small court adjustments
 - BLS adjustments
 - Workforce needs
 - Parallels in other branches of state government

Requests of staff for next meeting:

- Scenario showing funding need using the higher of the local and state/local mix, for all courts
 - List of all adjustments in RAS/WAFM given to small courts
 - Comparison of dollar valuation of small court adjustments in RAS/WAFM to adjusting BLS to 1.0 for all courts below 1.0
- **Funding floor review, attachments D1 and D2**
These items were presented, and will be brought back at the next FMS meeting; a correction was needed on the worksheet showing the proposed floor.

Requests of staff for next meeting:

- Make correction to proposed floor
- Show impact of funding floor to each court if floor adopted

- **Funding to statewide average, attachment E**

A motion was made to not consider this as a possible scenario; the motion was seconded and approved unanimously.

- **Civil assessment and local revenues, attachments F1 and F2**

Discussion regarding:

- Types of local revenue
- Pending legislation impacting fines and fees
- Maintenance of Effort obligations
- Local revenues should not be included

Requests of staff for next meeting:

- List out local revenues
- Bring charts showing civil assessments, with MOE offsets, no local revenue; returned to courts dollar for dollar and pooled/allocated via WAFM

- **Allocation shifts based on applied bands, attachments G1 ad G2**

Discussion regarding:

- Need different formulas for years with new money, without money
- Need predictability or a pause in implementation
- Should we do away with the historical base?
- Could create a situation where all courts go up in some way

Requests of staff for next meeting:

- A scenario showing:
 - 1) No new money in 2018-19; 1% shift for those above 2%, applied to 2019-20; 1% shift for those above 2%, applied to 2020-21
 - 2) \$50 million in all three years, reallocate based on 50%/50%
 - 3) No new money first year; \$50m in second year; no new money in year three.
(Floor courts excluded, workload held constant for the scenario)

- **Discussion continued**

- Amount does not address core workload need for advocacy purposes.
- What principles can the group adopt to work towards?

To the second point, a series of principles for the group to work towards were developed and are included in Attachment A, Section D

These principles were rolled into a proposed model for allocations consisting of the following:

- Workload need calculated annually and shared with courts

- If new money is received, it should be implemented immediately (2018-19)
 - 50% going to courts below average
 - Remaining to all courts
- If no new \$: funding changes implemented with one year lag (2019-20)
 - Based on current three year average
 - Every other year of adjustment (even years)
 - Using bands that are graduated, limited

This proposal gives an additional year to plan when no new money and could be a perpetual model. Full funding could be in a range (i.e., 94-100%).

Whiteboard notes from the August 8-9, 2017 were updated and new notes added during the October 2, 2017 and are provided in full as Attachment A.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:56 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.

A. Benefits and Concerns for Existing WAFM Model

Benefits

1. Equitable allocation of available funding based on workload.
2. Calculates the workload driven need for trial courts.
3. Predictability.
4. Considers local costs.
5. Courts agreed on an underlying model that was in the best interests of the branch (not local court).
6. Removes subjectivity.
7. Transparency.

Concerns

1. Volatility/Predictability.
2. Lack of uniformity in reporting through JBSIS.
3. No mechanism for ensuring courts are following uniform process (JBSIS).
4. Math difficult to follow (transitional).
5. Relies on base \$ from historical date.
6. Allocation relies on taking from one court to fund another court.
7. Difference of opinion; lack of uniformity of message from courts.
8. Lack of understanding of WAFM.
9. WAFM is missing pieces (all revenue/expenses) i.e. civil assessment.
10. Health benefits calculation.
11. No inflation calculator (affects funding floor).
12. Lack of tools.
13. BLS

B. Objectives, Principles, ~~and Measures, and Outcomes~~ for Future WAFM Model

Objectives

1. Reach equity of available funding based on workload.
2. Develop process to identify trial court funding needs based on workload and related factors.

Principles

1. Minimize volatility, maximize stability and predictability to extent possible.
2. Committed to evaluating all submissions as submitted via the process (WAFM Adjustment Request Process).
3. Time for adjustment and adaptation.
4. Responsiveness to local circumstances.
5. Transparency and accountability.
6. Independent authority of the trial courts.
7. Simplification of reporting while maintaining transparency.

Measures

1. Parity of funding.
2. ~~New money (General Fund) coming in. (removed)~~
3. ~~Overall increase % of need funded. (moved to Outcomes section)~~

Outcomes

1. Sufficient funding.
2. Models adheres to principles/objectives.
3. Overall increase % of need funded.

C. Actions Requested from Judicial Council Staff and for Discussion

Actions – Information from Staff

1. Leveling to 75% - estimate.
2. Evaluate ARP submission.
3. What does WAFM-related funding look like with civil assessments and what would it look like if civil assessments were pooled and allocated based on WAFM %.
4. Look at adding an inflation factor/adjustment to funding floor calculation.
5. 0.90 BLS calculation (bring all up to) vs. analyze regional comparison of BLS or ?
6. Ask Lake for information on BLS issue.
7. Dollars reverted above one 1% cap.
8. Bands – 5%, 3%, 2% above/below average, and 1%, 2%, 3% max increase/decrease.

Use new RAS #'s moving forward. Looking backward use old #'s.

Actions to Discuss

1. Education of CEO's/PJ – WAFM Comm.
2. Maintain collaboration with CEAC (JBSIS) to support current efforts of standardization.
3. Chair (FMS) will contact WAAC chair.

D. Problems to Solve

1. Lock in components of WAFM.
 - a. BLS – more work.
 - b. Funding Floor – more work.
 - c. Workload vs.?
 - d. Historical – no longer recalculate.
 - e. Civil Assessment Evaluation – Complete.
2. Create a model that can withstand xx amount of time.
3. Implementation Timeframe.
 - a. With \$\$.
 - b. Without \$\$.
 - c. Year Delay.

(Hold harmless year 1, year 2, etc.)
4. Allocations.
 - a. New \$.
 - b. Reallocation of existing.
 - i. Underfunded.
 - ii. Adequate Funding Level – workload adjustment only.
5. Define New \$.
Any new ongoing allocation of general discretionary \$ to support cost of workload.
Excludes funding for benefits and retirement increases.
6. Propose simplified reports.
7. Communication / Education Plan – in and out of branch.
8. Projection Tools.
9. Reduction Allocation – year by year basis. (recommendation)
10. Implementation Timeframe – draft
 - a. With New \$.
 - i. Implementation FY 18-19.
 - ii. Based on current 3 year average.
 - iii. 50% to below average, remaining to all courts.
 - b. Funding Adjustment – No New \$\$.
 - i. Implementation FY 19-20.
 - ii. Based on current 3 year average.
 - iii. Every other year of adjustment or every year with \$\$.
 - iv. Using bands.
 1. Graduated? Limited?
 - c. Workload adjustments every year.

FUNDING METHODOLOGY SUBCOMMITTEE (FMS) WORK PLAN

Updated on May 25, 2017

(Reflects recommended changes made at August 8, 2017 FMS meeting)

FY 2017–2018

1. Plans for FY 2018–2019 and year 6 and beyond
 - a. Simplify display of worksheets for after year 5
2. Address nNew judgeships staffing complement funding when necessary
(Recommendation made to re-word)
3. Track technology funding streams (quarterly updates from JTC and CITMF)
(FMS views as an update that can come back to FMS)
4. Track joint working group with Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to evaluate the allocation methodology for Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program funding including. Subsequent to receiving information from working group, FMS will start to review AB 1058 revenue as an offset to WAFM funding need.
(FMS views as an update that can come back to FMS)
5. Evaluate the impact of civil assessments as it relates to the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM)
(JC staff to provide information at next FMS meeting)
6. Review TCTF and IMF self-help funding allocation
(Recommendation to defer to FY 2018-19 work plan)
7. Identify all funding sources and determine allocation models
(Recommendation to defer to FY 2018-19 work plan)
8. Review funding floor calculation to determine handling of inflation and refresh cycle
(JC staff to provide information at next FMS meeting)
9. Evaluate Sspecial circumstances cases funding
(Recommendation made to re-word and defer to the FY 2018-19 work plan)
10. Evaluate impact of JCC and other provided services
(Recommendation to defer to FY 2018-19 work plan)
11. Evaluate how to include unfunded costs – courthouse construction
12. Address impact of BLS in the model
(JC staff to provide information at next FMS meeting)



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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MEMORANDUM

<p>Date October 19, 2017</p> <p>To Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair Funding Methodology Subcommittee</p> <p>From Judicial Council Staff</p> <p>Subject Adjustment Request Procedures for Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM)</p>	<p>Action Requested Please review</p> <p>Deadline October 26, 2017</p> <p>Contact Lucy Fogarty, Staff to Funding Methodology Subcommittee 415-865-7587 phone lucy.fogarty@jud.ca.gov</p>
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Executive Summary

The Adjustment Request Procedures (ARPs) of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) provides a process by which courts can request requests for modifications to the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM.) Judicial Council staff were asked to review any ARPs received by the October 15th (extended to October 16th because the 15th falls on a Sunday) deadline and bring those findings for review by the committee at its next meeting on October 26, 2017.

In addition to correspondence received through the ARP process, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS) has received a number of letters from courts with ideas and concepts for consideration in a funding model. The feedback has been summarized here for FMS's consideration, in addition to requests made through the ARP.

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Adjustment Request Process

In July 2017, the Judicial Council adopted an updated Adjustment Request Procedures through which trial courts could submit requests for modifications to WAFM based on factors identified by the applicant as worthy of consideration.

The submission guidelines outline a number of milestones in making a request for adjustment (see appendix 1). Under the process adopted by the council in July 2017, requests for adjustment received now would be accepted until January 15 of each year. Requests referred to FMS for consideration would be added to the subcommittee's workplan that summer, evaluated, and then referred back to TCBCAC to make its final recommendations to the Judicial Council for consideration no later than the March Judicial Council meeting for possible application in the following fiscal year. For example, a request received prior to January 15, 2018 would be considered for application in 2019-20.

Because FMS is currently in the midst of reviewing the WAFM formula and considering making a revision to the current allocation methodology, any requests received by October 15 are being evaluated for consideration in the upcoming fiscal year (2018-19), rather than for 2019-20, as the current ARP schedule and timeline would suggest.

Framework for Evaluating Requests

The review of WAFM Adjustment Requests shall include a three-step process including:

- a) initial review to determine whether the factor identified in a court's request should form the basis of a potential *modification* to WAFM [emphasis added];
- b) evaluation of whether and how the *modification* should occur [emphasis added]; and
- c) evaluation of whether, for those circumstances where it is determined that the factor should ultimately be included in the underlying Resource Assessment Study model (RAS), an interim adjustment should be made to a trial court's WAFM funding need pending a more formal adjustment to the RAS model.

The ARP presumes that proposals be made to change or alter the existing allocation methodology, WAFM. Currently, FMS is in the midst of reviewing WAFM to determine whether the formula should be updated or changed going forward. Since this work has not been finalized, it's currently impossible to review ARP requests against the funding formula in the way the ARP process envisions (although this process will be workable in the future once a funding model is finalized).

Nevertheless, the feedback, comments, and suggestions received by courts may be informative to FMS as they deliberate on the principles and objectives to adopt for a funding model. Some

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of the material submitted has indeed already been considered by the committee in its deliberations over the last two meetings. A summary of the feedback received follows:

Adjustment Request Procedures Proposals Received as of October 16, 2017

Superior Court of California, County of Alameda Adjustment Request Process Submission (September 21, 2017)

Alameda Superior Court proposes a number of changes to the way that WAFM is currently implemented that would:

- Eliminate use or reference to the 'historic share' component of WAFM and freeze funding to trial courts at the FY 17-18 allocation amounts in flat budget years;
- Allocate new funding in a way that would ensure that no court receives less funding than the prior year, such as distributing half of any funding increase to the most severely underfunded courts and the other half to all courts using criteria adopted by FMS;
- Distributes any necessary cuts to trial court allocations on a flat (equal) basis.

Other feedback received, not in ARP format (in chronological order)

Small Court WAFM Methodology Review Group (March 22, 2017)

In March 2017, a group of court leaders (Presiding Judges, Assistant Presiding Judges, and Court Executive Officers) sent a letter to the Chief Justice and Administrative Director to urge an evaluation of the WAFM model. A number of points were made as background information, with two principal asks:

- stop further implementation of WAFM until small courts' funding requirements can be more accurately identified and predicted; and
- reexamine the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) factor, including addressing hidden or indirect costs and factors applicable to small courts and/or use a 1.0 BLS factor.

Superior Court of California, County of Lake (April 11, 2017 and May 24, 2017)

The Court Executive urged implementation of a minimum BLS factor, later specified to 0.9 in the May 24th letter, for 2017-18 allocations and additional study as to regional BLS impacts. She also suggested applying the BLS adjustment factor more broadly, and not limit it to courts with fewer than 50 Full-Time Equivalent (FTEs).

Superior Court of California, County of Glenn (May 5, 2017)

The Court Executive wrote in support of the Lake proposal for an increase in the minimum BLS factor applied to small courts.

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Superior Court of California, County of Siskiyou (May 23, 2017)

The Court Executive sent a letter indicating that more steps were needed to refine WAFM particularly for courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0.

Superior Court of California, County of Lake (May 24, 2017)

The Court Executive urged implementation of a minimum 0.9 BLS factor and additional study as to regional BLS impacts.

Superior Court of California, County of Riverside (September 21, 2017)

The court's leadership sent a letter that outlined many ways in which WAFM had been beneficial to the court, and made several points for consideration:

- Abandon the "historical share"
- Open to discuss conceptually sharing equally in overall cuts to the branch
- Include funding goals (i.e. 75%, 80%) in WAFM
- Continue equity distribution among courts to equalize services
- Do not implement "no changes in years without funding" but continue incremental adjustments, even if small (i.e. 5%, 10%, 15%)
- Do not tie funding to judgeships
- Do not alter BLS formulas
- Consider equal funding to be band of 3% (1.5% variance), rather than 5% (10% variance)
- Fully implement WAFM within three years

Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino (October 5, 2017)

The court's leadership sent a letter in support of the branch's efforts to provide funding using a fair, consistent, and equitable funding model. The court provided some charts (Total revenues by year; Position salary benefit comparison for various courts; WAFM-related allocation as a % of Court WAFM Total Funding Need; and WAM-related Allocation as a % of Court WAFM Total Funding Need, 50% WAFM Allocation and New Funding through 2016-17), but the data used in the charts was not analyzed nor its accuracy confirmed.

The court outlined several principles that they support:

1. Maintaining the workload based methodology of determining need;
2. In years with new funding movement must continue to be made to equity;
3. In years with no new funding movement to equity may pause temporarily but not for more than one year in any given cycle; and
4. In years with cuts in funding more underfunded courts take less of a cut in funding than the less underfunded courts.

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Superior Court of California, County of Orange (October 16, 2017)

The Court Executive provided a number of suggestions for the committee to continue evaluation in a number of areas, outlined below. The court also referenced and included a chart titled "Year 5 WAFM Reallocation of Funding as a Percent of 2013-14 Pre-WAFM Base Funding," but the data used in the charts was not analyzed nor its accuracy confirmed. The suggestions provided were:

- Consider 1% cap on adjustments for zero funding years
- Provide allocation information to courts as early as possible for planning purposes, but no later than April
- Explore other less volatile measures or adjustment factors
- Discontinue use of historical base;
- Allocate total appropriations for general trial court funding *less programmatic needs and NSIs* [Negotiated Salary Increases] (*as defined by subcommittee*); consider using cost of living adjustments rather than NSIs
- Set aside a reserve to cushion workload swings or to address unanticipated funding changes
- Consider impacts to public service before reducing courts' funding further
- Hold courts harmless from further reductions
- Allocate 50% of new funding to all courts, then the remainder to the most severely underfunded

The letter also suggested auditing and standardizing JBSIS data reporting; this issue is under the purview of the Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) Working Group of the Court Executives Advisory Committee (CEAC).

Many of the statements made in the letters are similar in direction to the discussions that have taken place at the last two FMS meetings. The following table is a cross walk of the FMS Objectives and Principles discussed so far (left column). Each submission from courts identified above was matched to the corresponding objective and principle and is shown at right. In some cases, the court submissions have been consolidated or listed in two places, if applicable. The court submission may match a previously-discussed objective or principle, and, in some cases, the submission might introduce a new idea or concept.

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FMS Objectives	Highlights of Court Submissions
<p>1. Reach equity of available funding based on workload.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to discuss conceptually sharing equally in overall cuts to the branch (Riverside) • Include funding goals (i.e. 75%, 80%) in WAFM(Riverside) • Continue equity distribution among courts to equalize services (Riverside) • Do not implement “no changes in years without funding” but continue incremental adjustments, even if small (i.e. 5%, 10%, 15%) (Riverside) • Fully implement WAFM within three years (Riverside) • In years with new funding, movement must continue to be made to equity (San Bernardino) • In years with cuts in funding more underfunded courts take less of a cut in funding than the less underfunded courts (San Bernardino) • Allocate total appropriations for general trial court funding <i>less programmatic needs and NSIs</i> [Negotiated Salary Increases] (<i>as defined by subcommittee</i>); consider using cost of living adjustments rather than NSIs (Orange)
<p>2. Develop process to identify trial court funding needs based on workload and related factors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not tie funding to judgeships (Riverside) • Do not alter BLS formulas (Riverside) • Maintain the workload based methodology of determining need (San Bernardino) • Explore other less volatile measures or adjustment factors (Orange)
<p>FMS Principles</p>	<p>Highlights of Court Submissions</p>

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<p>1. Minimize volatility, maximize stability and predictability to extent possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold courts harmless from further reductions (Orange) • Abandon the “historical share” (Riverside, Alameda, Orange) • Freeze funding to trial courts at the FY 17-18 allocation amounts in flat budget years (Alameda) • Consider 1% cap on adjustments for zero funding years (Orange) • Allocate 50% of new funding to all courts, then the remainder to the most severely underfunded (Orange) • Allocate new funding in a way that would ensure that no court receives less funding than the prior year, such as distributing half of any funding increase to the most severely underfunded courts and the other half to all courts using criteria adopted by FMS (Alameda) • Distributes any necessary cuts to trial court allocations on a flat (equal) basis. (Alameda) • Stop further implementation of WAFM until small courts’ funding requirements can be more accurately identified and predicted; (Small Courts) • Consider equal funding to be band of 3% (1.5% variance), rather than 5% (10% variance) (Riverside) • Set aside a reserve to cushion workload swings or to address unanticipated funding changes (Orange)
<p>2. Committed to evaluating all submissions as submitted via the process (WAFM Adjustment Request Process).</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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<p>3. Time for adjustment and adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide allocation information to courts as early as possible for planning purposes, but no later than April (Orange) • In years with no new funding movement to equity may pause temporarily but not for more than one year in any given cycle; (San Bernardino)
<p>4. Responsiveness to local circumstances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the minimum BLS factor applied to small courts (Glenn) • More steps needed to refine WAFM particularly for courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0 (Siskiyou) • Reexamine the BLS factor, including addressing hidden or indirect costs and factors applicable to small courts and/or use a 1.0 BLS factor. (Small courts) • Implement a minimum BLS factor to 0.9, additional study as to regional BLS impacts, and not limiting BLS adjustment factor to courts with fewer than 50 FTEs (Lake) • Stop further implementation of WAFM until small courts' funding requirements can be more accurately identified and predicted (small courts)
<p>5. Transparency and accountability.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider impacts to public service before reducing courts' funding further (Orange) • Continue equity distribution among courts to equalize services (Riverside)
<p>6. Independent authority of the trial courts.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>7. Simplification of reporting while maintaining transparency.</p>	<p>TBD</p>



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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

www.courts.ca.gov

REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

For business meeting on: July 27–28, 2017

Title	Agenda Item Type
Trial Court Allocations: Revisions to the <i>Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedures</i>	Action Required
	Effective Date
	July 28, 2017
Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected	Date of Report
None	July 14, 2017
Recommended by	Contact
Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair	Suzanne Blihovde, 916-263-1754 suzanne.blihovde@jud.ca.gov

Executive Summary

The Judicial Council established the *Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedures* in August 2013 as a means for trial courts to request changes to the WAFM model for factors not included in its calculations and/or to request ongoing adjustments. The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council approve revisions to the WAFM adjustment request procedures to better serve the needs of the trial courts.

Recommendation

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) unanimously recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 28, 2017, approve the following revisions to the *Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedures*:

1. Make technical changes to reflect organizational changes within the Judicial Council of California;

2. Change the submittal date and review timelines by the Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS) and the TCBAC;
3. Formalize that no changes to the WAFM formulae can occur after the March/April Judicial Council meeting if they impact the subsequent fiscal year; and
4. Allow the FMS to take expedited action on the request, if directed by the TCBAC.

The amended WAFM adjustment request procedures are provided in Attachment B.

Previous Council Action

On August 22, 2013, the Judicial Council approved the *Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedures*, which provide trial courts the opportunity to identify factors that are not yet accounted for in WAFM but are essential to the fundamental operation of a trial court, and to request ongoing adjustments to the assessed WAFM funding needs. The approved process is provided in Attachment A.

Rationale for Recommendation

The primary purpose of the WAFM adjustment request process is to provide trial courts the opportunity to identify factors that they believe the WAFM does not yet address, and to assist in the evolution and refinement of WAFM in order to ensure the continued improvement in equity of trial court funding and equal access to justice throughout California.

WAFM is based on the measurement of workload in the trial courts. However, while WAFM accounts for most of the workload of the trial courts, it may not account for all, and there may be factors that are not yet accounted for in WAFM but are essential to the fundamental operation of a trial court. The WAFM adjustment request process is intended to provide trial courts the opportunity to identify those factors not yet accounted for in WAFM, and to request ongoing adjustments to WAFM funding need.

The proposed revisions to the process provide a longer timeline before any changes made to the WAFM model can be applied to a trial court's allocations based on WAFM. This will allow the trial courts more time to prepare and operationalize impacts to their budgets based on adjustments to the WAFM model.

Comments, Alternatives Considered, and Policy Implications

No comments concerning the TCBAC's recommendations were received.

Implementation Requirements, Costs, and Operational Impacts

The implementation requirement for amending this policy includes notifying courts and impacted Judicial Council staff of the policy changes. As noted above, the changes in the

timeline of the WAFM adjustment request process should benefit the trial courts by allowing them more time to prepare for funding changes resulting from approved requests.

Relevant Strategic Plan Goals and Operational Plan Objectives

The Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology is consistent with strategic Goal II, Independence and Accountability, in that the methodology model aims to “[a]llocate resources in a transparent and fair manner that promotes efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of justice, supports the strategic goals of the judicial branch, promotes innovation, and provides for effective and consistent court operations” (Goal II.B.3).

It also meets objective III of the related operational plan, Modernization of Management and Administration, in that a workload-based approach creates “[s]tandards for determining adequate resources for all case types—particularly for complex litigation, civil and small claims, and court venues such as family and juvenile, probate guardianship, probate conservatorship, and traffic; accountability mechanisms for ensuring that resources are properly allocated according to those standards” (Objective III.A.2.c).

Attachments

1. Attachment A: *Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedure*, approved August 22, 2013
2. Attachment B: *Proposed Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedure*

Attachment A

Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedures

The submission, review and approval process shall be under the direction of the Judicial Council and would be as follows:

1. Initial requests shall be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts either by the trial court's Presiding Judge or Executive Officer no later than October 15 of each year, commencing October 15, 2013.
2. The Administrative Director of the Courts shall forward the request to the Co-Chairs of the TCBAC. The Director of the AOC Fiscal Services Office, Co-Chair of the TCBAC, in consultation with his/her Co-Chair of the TCBAC shall review each request, obtain additional information from the trial court as needed and submit a preliminary report to the TCBAC's Funding Methodology Subcommittee no later than January 15. The review of WAFM Adjustment Requests shall include a three-step process including:
 - a) initial review to determine whether the factor identified in a court's request should form the basis of a potential modification to WAFM;
 - b) evaluation of whether and how the modification should occur; and
 - c) evaluation of whether, for those circumstances where it is determined that the factor should ultimately be included in the underlying Resource Assessment Study model (RAS), an interim adjustment should be made to a trial court's WAFM funding need pending a more formal adjustment to the RAS model.
3. The Funding Methodology Subcommittee shall review any requests and present its recommendation(s) to the TCBAC no later than March 15.
4. The TCBAC shall make final recommendations to the Judicial Council for consideration at the April Judicial Council meeting. Any requested adjustments that are approved by the Judicial Council shall be included in the July and/or August allocation.
5. Upon approval by the Judicial Council of an adjustment to WAFM, the Director of the Fiscal Services Office, in consultation with the TCBAC, shall notify all trial courts to allow the opportunity to demonstrate eligibility for similar adjustment. (In some circumstances, the nature of the adjustment will automatically apply to all courts, and demonstration of eligibility may not be necessary).

Adjustments to WAFM will impact the funding need for each trial court that is subject to the adjustment, along with the overall statewide funding need. Therefore, final allocations will be implemented consistent with the WAFM allocation implementation plan as approved by the Judicial Council or as amended in the future. Because funding need is currently greater than available funding and because only a portion of trial court funding is currently allocated under the WAFM, allocated funding will not equal, and may be substantially less than, the funding need identified for the adjustment being made, just as the allocated funding is substantially less than the entire WAFM funding need.

Attachment A

Trial courts requesting an adjustment in accordance with the WAFM Adjustment Request Process shall be required to submit detailed information documenting the need for such adjustment. The Director of Fiscal Services shall develop an application form that solicits at minimum, the following information:

1. A description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in WAFM.
2. Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested.
3. A detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary.
4. A description of whether the unaccounted for factor is unique to the applicant court(s) or has broader applications.
5. Detailed description of staffing need(s) and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by WAFM.
6. Description of the consequence to the public and access to justice without the funding.
7. Description of the consequences to the requesting court(s) of not receiving the funding.
8. Any additional information requested by the AOC Fiscal Services Office, Funding Methodology Subcommittee, and/or TCBCAC deemed necessary to fully evaluate the request.

Attachment B

Workload-Based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) Adjustment Request Procedures

The submission, review and approval process shall be under the direction of the Judicial Council and would be as follows:

1. Initial requests shall be submitted to the Administrative Director of the Courts either by the trial court's Presiding Judge or Executive Officer no later than ~~October~~ *January 15* of each year, commencing ~~October~~ *January 15, 2013/2018*.
2. The Administrative Director of the Courts shall forward the request to the ~~Co-Chairs of the TCBAC~~ *Director of Judicial Council Budget Services*. The Director of the ~~AOC Fiscal Judicial Council Budget Services Office, Co-Chair of the TCBAC~~, in consultation with ~~his/her Co-Chair~~ *the Chair of the TCBAC* shall review each request *and refer the request to the Funding Methodology Subcommittee at the April meeting of the TCBAC. obtain additional information from the trial court as needed*
3. *The Funding Methodology Subcommittee shall review the referral from TCBAC and prioritize the request into the proposed annual work plan to be submitted back to TCBAC in July of the new fiscal year.*
4. *Once prioritized, requests will be evaluated by the* ~~and submit a preliminary report to the TCBAC's Funding Methodology Subcommittee. no later than January 15.~~ The review of WAFM Adjustment Requests shall include a three-step process including:
 - a) initial review to determine whether the factor identified in a court's request should form the basis of a potential modification to WAFM;
 - b) evaluation of whether and how the modification should occur; and
 - c) evaluation of whether, for those circumstances where it is determined that the factor should ultimately be included in the underlying Resource Assessment Study model (RAS), an interim adjustment should be made to a trial court's WAFM funding need pending a more formal adjustment to the RAS model.
5. The Funding Methodology Subcommittee shall review any requests and present its recommendation(s) to the TCBAC no later than ~~March 15~~ *January prior to the year proposed for implementation.*
6. The TCBAC shall make final recommendations to the Judicial Council for consideration ~~at the no later than March/April Judicial Council meeting.~~ *Any #Requested adjustments that are approved by the Judicial Council shall be included in the July and/or August allocation based on the timing included in the recommendation. TCBAC will make no further recommendations for changes to the WAFM formulae impacting the next fiscal year after the March/April Judicial Council meeting of the current fiscal year.*

Upon approval by the Judicial Council of an adjustment to WAFM, the Director of the ~~Fiscal Budget Services Office~~, in consultation with the TCBAC, shall notify all trial courts. ~~to allow the opportunity to demonstrate eligibility for similar adjustment.~~ (In some circumstances, the nature

Attachment B

of the adjustment will automatically apply to all courts, ~~and demonstration of eligibility may not be necessary~~).

7. Adjustments to WAFM will impact the funding need for each trial court that is subject to the adjustment, along with the overall statewide funding need. Therefore, final allocations will be implemented consistent with the WAFM allocation implementation plan as approved by the Judicial Council or as amended in the future. Because funding need is currently greater than available funding and because only a portion of trial court funding is currently allocated under the WAFM, allocated funding will not equal, and may be substantially less than, the funding need identified for the adjustment being made, just as the allocated funding is substantially less than the entire WAFM funding need.
8. *This policy does not preclude the Funding Methodology subcommittee from taking expedited action per the direction of the TCBAC committee.*

Trial courts requesting an adjustment in accordance with the WAFM Adjustment Request Process shall be required to submit detailed information documenting the need for such adjustment. The Director of ~~Fiscal~~ Budget Services shall develop an application form that solicits at minimum, the following information:

1. A description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in WAFM.
2. Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested.
3. A detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary.
4. A description of whether the unaccounted for factor is unique to the applicant court(s) or has broader applications.
5. Detailed description of staffing need(s) and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by WAFM.
6. Description of the consequence to the public and access to justice without the funding.
7. Description of the consequences to the requesting court(s) of not receiving the funding.
8. Any additional information requested by the ~~AOC Fiscal JCC Budget Services Office~~, Funding Methodology Subcommittee, and/or TCBAC deemed necessary to fully evaluate the request.



SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

Executive Office

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MORRIS D. JACOBSON
Presiding Judge

CHAD FINKE
Executive Officer

September 21, 2017

Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, and Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee

Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair, Funding Methodology Subcommittee

VIA E-MAIL

Dear Judge Conklin and Ms. Fleming,

This letter is intended to be a formal request by the Superior Court of Alameda County for adjustments to WAFM. This request is made pursuant to the revised process adopted by the Judicial Council of California on July 28, 2017. While the revised process contemplates the request being made on an application form to be developed by Judicial Council staff, we are not aware that any such form yet exists. As such, we are presenting our request in letter format and we trust that that will be acceptable.

In making this request, we are addressing the eight informational points set forth in the revised process adopted by the Judicial Council of California on July 28, 2017. Because that process appears to contemplate that requests will be limited to the addition of new WAFM "factors," some of the informational points are not directly applicable to our request. Nonetheless, we have done our best to respond to each informational point. And we are happy to provide any additional information as may be requested by the Judicial Council, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee, or any other body.

1. Description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in WAFM

Our request is that WAFM be amended as follows:

- Eliminate all reference to, or use of, the "historic share" in calculating annual allocations to the trial courts.
- Adopt the trial courts' FY 17-18 allocations as their new respective "base" funding levels.
- Modify the WAFM formula such that, where the overall allocation to the trial courts for a fiscal year (not including one-time or specially designated funds such as dependency funding or

Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin and Ms. Rebecca Fleming
 September 21, 2017
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innovation grant funding) is the same as the allocation for the prior fiscal year, then the courts' respective allocations likewise remain the same for the two years. In other words, make WAFM a "no cuts" model in flat budget years. To illustrate: If the FY 17-18 allocation to the trial courts is \$1.4B, and the allocation in FY 18-19 is also \$1.4B, then each court should, in FY 18-19, get the same allocation it received in FY 17-18.

- Modify the WAFM formula such that, in a year where the overall allocation to the trial courts for a fiscal year increases over the allocation for the prior fiscal year, each trial court's starting base budget allocation will be the same as in the prior fiscal year. Then, modify the formula such that a percentage of the increased overall allocation (which percentage shall be determined by FMS) is allocated only to the most severely underfunded courts. Lastly, modify the formula such that the remainder of the increased overall allocation is allocated to all courts, subject to criteria to be determined by FMS. To illustrate: If the trial courts overall receive \$100M more in FY 18-19 than in FY 17-18, then, e.g., \$50M of that new funding should go solely to the most underfunded courts, while the remaining \$50M should be distributed among all 58 courts.
- Modify the WAFM formula such that, in a year where the overall allocation to the trial courts for a fiscal year decreases over the allocation for the prior fiscal year, each trial court's starting base budget allocation will be reduced by a percentage equal to the value of the overall percentage reduction to the trial courts overall. To illustrate: If the trial courts overall receive 5% less funding via the State Budget in FY 18-19 than in FY 17-18, then each court's allocation in FY 18-19 should be reduced by 5%. Note that FMS would likely need to adopt a funding floor for the smallest courts in connection with this modification to ensure that they do not suffer reductions that effectively render them unable to function.

The "factors" embodied by the above-multi-part request are not currently accounted for in WAFM. That is, WAFM continues to rely on the "historic share" to some extent. Further, WAFM reallocates funding each year without regard to the overall level of funding to the trial courts respective to the prior fiscal year. And in years where funding to the trial courts overall is increased, it is still theoretically possible for a court not only to not share in the new funding, but to actually see a cut to its budget. Thus, our overall proposal represents an approach to funding allocation that is not currently accounted for under WAFM.

2. Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested

This informational point does not appear to be applicable to our request.

3. Detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary

While WAFM has resulted in a redistribution of currently available funding amongst the trial courts, it has done so at the cost of major disruptions to the operations of many of the "donor" courts, as well as a significant decrease in access to justice for the public served by those courts. The changes proposed in this request will make WAFM more transparent, stable, and predictable. This will, in turn, ensure that access to justice for the citizens of the "recipient" counties does not come at the cost of a reduction in

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access by citizens in the “donor” counties. We discuss the access implications further in connection with informational point 6 below.

As to transparency, both FMS and TCBAC have acknowledged, in public meetings, that WAFM in its current incarnation is difficult both to explain and understand. In particular, the calculations involved in determining the phase-in of the “historic share” over time make the WAFM formula complex to the point of opacity. Eliminating the historic share as proposed will make the formula much easier to explain and thus significantly more transparent, particularly to those outside of the branch.

As to stability and predictability, WAFM as it stands is flawed in a number of regards. First, WAFM is overly sensitive to changes in filing trends. By recalculating each court’s share on an annual basis, with reference to the immediate past three years of filings data, WAFM leads to unpredictable, sometimes extreme swings in funding “need” from year-to-year. This is not speculative; historical WAFM data demonstrate that there are a number of courts that have oscillated between “donor” and “recipient” status since the model’s inception, sometimes seeing year-to-year swings in excess of \$1M.

Exacerbating the issue, courts do not receive their WAFM allocation information until mid-June, just weeks before those allocations go into effect. Moreover, because WAFM is reliant on data from all 58 courts, there is no way for any single court to predict accurately whether it will in fact be a donor or recipient, nor to what extent. Thus, a court may find itself approaching July 1 expecting to receive an increase in its allocation over the prior year, only to learn at the last minute that it will instead be facing a reduction, perhaps even at a catastrophic level. Conversely, a court may find itself an unexpected recipient, without any clear, fiscally prudent plan for how to spend its excess funding.

These sorts of last-minute, unpredictable, and often dramatic changes in funding make it nearly impossible for any court other than the most under-resourced (which can at least assume that they will be “recipients” to some extent, and thus plan accordingly) to engage in sound budget management, including entering into multi-year contracts (which often provide fiscal savings over contracts of shorter duration) or agreeing to multi-year COLAs for staff (which then causes the court and the JCC to expend resources annually on wage reopeners).

Our proposal cures these issues. As stated above, the fundamental principle underlying the proposal is stated simply as “no more cuts,” i.e., no court will suffer any cut in its allocation over the prior year unless the trial courts as a whole are cut. That fact—whether the trial courts overall are likely to see a budget reduction—is generally telegraphed by the Governor in January. Thus, under our proposal all courts would know approximately 6 months in advance if there was a need to prepare for a budget reduction. Otherwise, each court would know that its budget for the upcoming year would be at least the same as the current year, which would begin to restore our ability to engage in long-range planning and expenditure plans.

As an added benefit, adopting a “no cuts unless all are cut” model would eliminate the current unfortunate situation in which courts are divided by WAFM into two warring camps. Because WAFM is, in essence, a zero-sum game; some advance only at the expense of others. By adhering to a model that is, at its heart, divisive, the branch has weakened the ability of the trial courts to harmonize our message

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to the other branches. If, however, our proposal is accepted, it will instantly align the trial courts around a single goal: vigorous advocacy for much-needed new funding, to be disproportionately allocated to those courts most in need.

4. Description of whether the unaccounted for factor is unique to the applicant court or has broader applications

This request has a statewide application, and would affect all 58 trial courts.

5. Detailed description of staffing needs and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by WAFM

In our view, the elimination of the “historic share” and the calculations surrounding its application will greatly reduce the workload on Judicial Council staff tasked with implementing WAFM. That workload reduction should easily offset any one-time workload involved in creating the new calculations necessary to implement the recommendations above.

6. Description of the consequence to the public and access to justice without the funding

As noted above, one presumably unintended consequence of WAFM in its current form has been that it has significantly reduced access to justice for the citizens in some counties, particularly those in which the trial courts have been repeated “donors.” Among other things, the public in perennial “donor” counties have seen the following:

- Reductions in clerk’s office hours;
- Court closures on days that would otherwise be business days, to accommodate voluntary and mandatory furloughs;
- Longer lines and increases in various response times as a result of decreased staffing levels; and
- A loss of certain grant-funded programs due to unavailability of sufficient matching funds at the local level.

These access restrictions are particularly harmful to our most vulnerable populations, e.g., the indigent, the elderly, and others whose life situations already limit their options in terms of available time for traveling to, and interacting with, the court.

We understand and acknowledge that many of these outcomes may have been present in the most severely underfunded courts for years. And yet we cannot accept that it is now “the turn” of courts that were historically less underfunded to have to suffer those same access reductions. That position is, in our view, simply a restatement of the principal that somehow “two wrongs DO make a right.” In our view, the solution that is best for the public as a whole across the state is to adopt a “hold harmless” model like we have proposed, ensuring that those with the most dire need grow the fastest while at the same time not forcing some citizens to endure increased access restrictions to mitigate historical access restrictions faced by others.

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To be clear, however, without the changes we have proposed—i.e., if WAFM continues as it has—there is no doubt that we will continue to see access eroding in the “donor” counties. Clerk’s hours will continue to be reduced, services will be curtailed, staff reductions will continue, and the public will suffer for it.

7. Description of the consequences to the requesting court of not receiving the funding

As a court that has been a major “donor” for most of the lifespan of WAFM, it is tempting to say that, if our request is not granted, Alameda will suffer the additional reductions in staff, services, and access described above. And yet, because of the unpredictability and volatility of WAFM, there is no way, in September 2017, to predict with any certainty what the specific fiscal consequences will be for our court if our proposal is rejected. It may be that the filings of the other 57 courts will decline more than ours, and we will reap a windfall as a “recipient” next year. Or the converse may happen and we may take a significant cut and have to revive the layoff plan that we had prepared to put into place in FY 17-18.

The fact is that we don’t know, and in fact no court other than the most underfunded can know either. Thus, if our proposal or some other “no more cuts” proposal is not approved, then we will all do our best to manage the money we received this year, without ability to plan confidently for next year. We will continue to pass up multi-year contracts that offer good rates, for fear of not being able to afford them in the out years. We will continue to try to get our labor unions to agree to meager COLAs with annual reopeners, in hopes of fending off strikes. We will continue to assure the public that we regret the loss of services, and that we would like to restore them if only we could predict accurately whether we can truly afford to hire more staff.

If, however, our proposal were adopted, we could in fact begin to address these issues. We would have assurances as to at least our minimum funding level for next year, which would allow for some planning to begin.

8. Any additional information requested by the JCC, et al., deemed necessary to fully evaluate the request

We are happy to provide any additional information that may be needed, and we thank FMS and TCBC in advance for their consideration of our request.

Yours Very Truly,



Hon. Morris Jacobson, Presiding Judge

Hon. Wynne Carvill, Assistant Presiding Judge and Presiding Judge Elect

Chad Finke, Executive Officer

cc: Martin Hoshino, Administrative Director of the Courts, Judicial Council of California
 Zlatko Theodorovic, Director and Chief Financial Officer, Judicial Council of California

Small Court WAFM Methodology Review Group

March 22, 2017

Honorable Tani G. Cantil-Sakauye
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Martin Hoshino
Administrative Director
Judicial Council of California
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Chief Justice and Martin Hoshino:

The undersigned Presiding Judges, Assistant Presiding Judges and Court Executive Officers strongly urge the Judicial Council to direct and commission an evaluation of the Workload Allocation Funding Model (WAFM), before the end of its five-year implementation plan. WAFM was approved in 2013, to be implemented gradually over a five-year transition period. Because of its various unintended consequences, set forth in part below, WAFM needs refinement and should not be used for trial court funding allocations in its current form beyond that five-year term. Among other things, the current WAFM model has adversely impacted the smaller and rural trial courts. Such a disparate system was never intended by the 1988 Constitutional Amendment, which provided for a unified court system, or by the companion law known as the Trial Court Funding Act, which established a requirement for equitable statewide funding. Under these reform measures, old historical inequities were to be eliminated, and replaced with a statewide formula that would fairly fund trial courts in all 58 counties, thus maintaining more equal access to, and quality of, justice throughout the state.

Background

Some background lends perspective to why WAFM needs further review and refinement.

First, WAFM was adopted in a short time frame and was never completed. WAFM was born of an effort to respond to Governor Brown's (and the Department of Finance's) insistence that the judicial branch take immediate steps to correct the historical inequities of trial court funding allocations that persisted. Because it was clear to the leadership in the judicial branch that the funding swept from branch reserves, and cuts to branch funding in the state budget, would not be restored unless the branch leadership took a significant step to correct the historical funding methods that had persisted for ten years after the Trial Court Funding Act was adopted (Gov. Code §§ 77001, 77200, et seq.), WAFM was developed. This work was managed primarily through Judicial Council staff, working with the Trial Court Budget Working Group (now Advisory Committee) and various subcommittees. The rush to prepare

an allocation formula was absolutely necessary, but in hindsight, and even at the time (cf. numerous "parking lot issues" that remain unresolved), the need for further refinement is obvious.

Second, WAFM is based primarily on the Resource Allocation Study (RAS), a model using JBSIS data that attempts to determine each court's workload, based on number of filings annually, as apportioned based on weighted case types within that number of filings. The RAS helps to focus, but does not fully identify needs of each court. It does not recognize costs that vary widely county-by-county, such as standard or cost of living differences, the number of judges, geographical challenges, necessary security, economies of scale and a limited qualified workforce.

Third, WAFM includes a multiplier that is tied to labor costs reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics database (BLS factor) for each county. The effect of using the BLS as a key variable is that an individual court's funding becomes tied to the local economy, which necessarily reflects the level of wealth or poverty within each county. The result is, a poor county's court stays poor, and rich county's court stays rich.¹ This is aggravated by the fact that in wealthier counties, high value labor earns more than the courts pay, so that the BLS ratio is favorable and these courts receive more money through WAFM. In poor counties, by contrast, the courts are often the highest paying employers, meaning that the BLS ratio is unfavorable and funding for their labor costs is restricted.

Fourth, at the time WAFM was implemented, the smallest 15, the two-judge courts, were exempted for the first year because the committee that developed it recognized even then how drastic the impact of the methodology would be on these courts. It was decided that if WAFM were to be implemented these courts would need to receive a basic level of funding apart from workload measures, representing the "floor" cost of opening the doors and being available to the public. This floor may exceed the basic identified workload need in some cases; in that situation, the excess rolls over and the resulting excess is subtracted from the floor allocation in the following year. But for those courts whose funding need under WAFM exceeds the floor amount, WAFM alone becomes the basis for funding. This has resulted in those smaller courts having reduced funding (or losing out on new funding) in the years since WAFM has been in place. So, another factor, "less than 50 FTE," was added to the WAFM, together with the floor, to mitigate the disparate impact of WAFM on the smallest 18 trial courts.

¹ Exhibit A, attached, is an excerpt from the 2015 Court Statistics Report and Trial Court Allocations for 2015-2016. Exhibit B, from the same source, shows that the Cluster 4 courts having 59 percent of the state's workload receive 64 percent of the funding allocation. As indicated in the statistical data the <50FTE courts have 1.9 percent workload and 1.6 of funding allocation.

Finally, all new money² is being distributed using WAFM, as a means of transitioning to this workload allocation model. Then, for each new dollar received, a dollar of historical base funding is then reallocated using WAFM. The effect of this on the smallest 18 trial courts is that they do not receive any portion of new funding. Moreover, the small donor courts, actually lose money through the reallocation of the historical base funding. This "floor deduction," coupled with the adverse BLS ratio, doubly undercuts the smallest counties. And, for some courts, the minimum floor has become a ceiling.

It is time for a pause to reflect. Based on the foregoing background and perspective of the smaller courts, the undersigned respectfully request the Judicial Council to stop further implementation of WAFM until the small courts funding requirements can be more accurately identified and predicted. These courts do the same job as courts in the larger metropolitan areas: deciding facts and resolving disputes, handling trials and rendering judgments and sentences, directing responsibility and care for lost children and wayward adults, assigning programs to meet the needs of the homeless, mentally ill and addicts, and so on. These courts must interpret and uphold the same laws, know the same rules and follow the same procedures in every case, if the promise of evenhanded justice is to be real. This holds regardless whether the court is rich or poor, urban or rural. Funding must enable this effort, not impair it.

The BLS factor, in particular, should be re-examined. This assigns a value to the personnel in a court which is extrapolated from the pool of similar jobs in the community. When there are no similar jobs, the extrapolation is invalid and obviously inaccurate. Further, the BLS alone does not consider the added costs of recruiting, encouraging longevity, training and cross-training, which are absolutely essential in a community lacking a wide pool of qualified replacement employees to draw from. Trial court employees in smaller courts have to be trained to handle any and all types of cases and court duties. Once trained, the trial court then struggles to maintain these employees, often losing them to the higher paying positions with state or federal government or to neighboring courts or employers in wealthier communities. While it may eventually be possible to develop a mathematical factor that would represent these hidden or indirect costs and factors applicable to the courts in those counties facing such challenges, as a variation of the BLS or substitute factor, the time and work required to do so make it unlikely that this could be accomplished within the transition period for WAFM. Instead, it may be preferable to use a neutral [1.0] factor for BLS in the case of these counties. In any case, we strongly believe this set of issues should be studied further.

Looking forward, we believe that a critical evaluation of WAFM is even more compelling given the effort to utilize WAFM methodology as the basis for other trial court funding allocations, such as dependency counsel, AB 1058 grant allocations, and so on. An incomplete methodology should

² That is, any funding that has been "restored" or "reinvested" in the branch not assigned to a specific purpose by the Legislature.

not become the prototype for all funding allocations. However, we also acknowledge that this critique of WAFM is distinct from the Judicial Council's call for full and equitable funding of the entire judicial branch.

In conclusion, the judicial branch as a whole must continue to seek reinvestment in the branch as a whole. But it must also strive to fund every trial court fairly, insuring equal access to justice, and ending perpetuation of the historically inequitable funding flaws of the past. Our branch must do more to assist the individual trial courts in funding their needs appropriately, consonant with the needs of the community as well as statewide standards. It must do its part to carry out the express intention of the Legislature in the Trial Court Funding Act, to provide "uniform standards and procedures, economies of scale and . . . improve access to justice for the citizens of the State of California . . . [while] giv[ing] strong preference to the need for local flexibility in the management of court financial affairs." (Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (ch. 850, Stats. 1997) §§ 2(b), (c), and (3)(1).)

As always, we stand ready to assist the Judicial Council in this critical evaluation.

Very truly yours,

Elizabeth W. Johnson, PJ
Michael B. Harper, APJ
Staci Holliday, CEO
Trinity Superior Court

William J. Davis, PJ
Laura Masunaga, APJ
Renee McCanna Crane, CEO
Siskiyou Superior Court

Janet Hilde, PJ
Ira Kaufman, APJ
Deborah Norrie, CEO
Plumas Superior Court

Michele Verderosa, PJ
Andi Barone, CEO
Lassen Superior Court

Andrew S. Blum, PJ
Michael Lunas, APJ
Krista LaVier, CEO
Lake Superior Court

William H. Follett, PJ
D. Darren McElfresh, APJ
Sandra Linderman, CEO
Del Norte Superior Court

F. Dana Walton, PJ
Mariposa Superior Court

Francis W. Barclay, PJ
David A. Mason, APJ
Ronda Gysin
Modoc Superior Court

Donald Cole Byrd, PJ
Peter Twede, APJ
Kevin Harrigan, CEO
Glenn Superior Court

Dean T. Stout, PJ
Pamela Foster, CEO
Inyo Superior Court

Steve Hermanson, PJ
Rob Klotz, CEO
Amador Superior Court

Charles Ervin, PJ
Yvette Durant, APJ
Lee Kirby, CEO
Sierra Superior Court

Mark G. Magit, PJ
Stan Eller, APJ
Hector Gonzalez, CEO
Mono Superior Court

Jeffrey A. Thompson, PJ
Colusa Superior Court

Cc: Chief of Staff Jody Patel



Superior Court
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County of Lake
255 N. Forbes Street
Lakeport, California 95453
707-263-2374

ANDREW S. BLUM

PRESIDING JUDGE

KRISTA D. LeVIER

COURT EXECUTIVE/CLERK
JURY COMMISSIONER

April 11, 2017

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Funding Methodology Subcommittee

Re: Item 4 Impact of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on Small Courts

Dear Committee Members:

First, thank you for taking the time to review the impact of the BLS factor on small courts. The impact for a small, rural court like Lake is extremely detrimental. Using the BLS factor assumes that the court is competing with local public sector employers for employees. That is not accurate. In my 12+ years of employment with the court, I do not recall a single instance when the court has lost an employee to the County of Lake (the largest public employer in the County). Although, we often lose employees to neighboring courts such as Sonoma. Due to the extremely low BLS factor in Lake County (.75 in FY16/17), we are unable to compete with neighboring courts. Our employees can drive just over an hour to neighboring Sonoma (BLS of 1.13) or Napa (BLS of 1.22) and earn significantly more. We are a training ground for nearby courts who can offer more lucrative pay and benefits. The WAFM already recognizes that the labor pool can be something other than the local government, i.e. in counties where the competing labor pool is state government an adjustment is made accordingly.

The need for the model to recognize and account for a more broad comparable labor pool by comparing salaries to other trial courts in a region was recognized when the WAFM model was initially implemented in 2013 (see materials for JCC Meeting April 26, 2013). However, the issue has not been addressed to date. I recognize the complexities of attempting to regionalize the BLS factor when appropriate; therefore, I ask that your committee recommend to the full Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee a **minimum BLS factor for all courts**. That minimum BLS factor could be .9, .95 or 1.0. I urge you to take the steps necessary to make this adjustment for the FY17/18 WAFM allocations.

One last note, the materials show an option of a minimum BLS factor for courts with less than 50 full-time equivalent positions. I have not seen any data to support this as a logical breaking point. All of the recruitment and retention challenges that are outlined above exist whether a court's FTE need is 49 or 51.

Sincerely,



Krista LeVier
Court Executive Officer



Superior Court of California, County of Glenn

Kevin Harrigan
Court Executive Officer • Jury Commissioner

May 5, 2017

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Funding Methodology Subcommittee

Re: Item 3-Impact of Adjusting Bureau of Labor Statistic (BLS) on WAFM calculations

Dear Committee Members,

Thank you for your interest and time spent to review the impact of the BLS factor on small courts in California. With a BLS factor of .68, this topic is of particular interest to Glenn Superior Court in the pursuit of fair and adequate funding.

Similar to public comments made by Lake Superior Court in an April 11, 2017 letter, we too compete with neighboring courts to recruit and retain competent staff. In fact, over the course of several years now, our labor contract necessitates that consideration be given to wages paid to court employees in the seven surrounding counties of Butte, Colusa, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba. The average BLS of these counties is .92. When just Colusa County with a BLS of .72 is removed from this calculation, the average BLS for these counties is .96.

Please accept this as both a letter of gratitude for your work on this topic as well as strong support for an increase in the minimum BLS factor applied to small courts when calculating WAFM need.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kevin Harrigan



Superior Court of California
County of Siskiyou
311 Fourth St., Rm. 206,
Yreka, CA 96097

May 23, 2017

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Funding Methodology Subcommittee
May 25, 2017

Re: Items 1 & 2

I had previously submitted a written comment for the meeting on May 8, 2017, but apparently it did not reach the Sub-Committee for that meeting. Therefore, I am sending another written comment for this Funding Methodology Sub-Committee Meeting set for May 25, 2017.

First and foremost, Siskiyou appreciates the work efforts of this committee. It is pretty clear however, that there are further steps to go in refining WAFM, to avert what are cumulating unintended consequences which appear to be disparate to smaller courts. Unaddressed, some of these unintended consequences will create or have created regression for courts with less than a 1 BLS and will eventually compromise access to justice and put us on a course from which growth or recovery is unlikely.

The different scenarios provided to this committee for consideration at its' May 8, 2017 meeting were prompted by a letter that was sent to the Chief Justice, Martin Hoshino, and Jody Patel from the smaller/rural courts. The intention of that letter was to emphasize some of the parking lot issues that have been dormant since implementation of WAFM and for this committee as well as the full Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee to seriously consider refining WAFM going forward.

Sincerely,

Reneé McCanna Crane

Reneé McCanna Crane
Court Executive Officer



Superior Court
State of California
County of Lake
255 N. Forbes Street
Lakeport, California 95453
707-263-2374

ANDREW S. BLUM

PRESIDING JUDGE

KRISTA D. LeVIER

COURT EXECUTIVE/CLERK
JURY COMMISSIONER

May 24, 2017

Funding Methodology SubCommittee
Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair
Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair

Re: Item 2 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on WAFM Calculations

Dear Co-Chairs and Committee Members:

It is unclear based on the posted materials why this topic is on the Funding Methodology Subcommittee(FMS) agenda again instead of on the full Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Agenda(TCBAC). The only indication is found in the minutes from the May 8, 2017 FMS meeting, there is a staff note that reads action was taken “based on an understanding that such action was part of the 2016-2017 work plan.” Perhaps there is some concern that the action was not within the scope of the 2016-2017 work plan? The idea to adjust the BLS factor was raised in discussions related to adjustments to the funding floor calculation, which is listed on the FMS 2016/2017 work plan. Additionally, the TCBAC 2017 Annual Agenda states that “review and refinement” of WAFM is the purpose of the Funding Methodology Sub-committee.

I urge the Funding Methodology Subcommittee to confirm the unanimous action taken by your committee on May 8, 2017 to implement a minimum BLS factor of .9 effective Fiscal Year 2017/18, with additional study as to the regional BLS impacts.

I will reiterate here in an effort to be thorough, that the impact of the current BLS factor for a small, rural court like Lake is extremely detrimental. Using the BLS factor assumes that the court is competing with the local public sector for employees. That is not accurate. In my 12+ years of employment with the court, I do not recall a single instance when the court has lost an employee to the County of Lake (the largest public employer in the County). We do, however; often lose employees to

neighboring courts such as Sonoma. Due to the extremely low BLS factor in Lake County (.75 in FY16/17), we are unable to compete with neighboring courts. Our employees can drive just over an hour to neighboring Sonoma (BLS of 1.13) or Napa (BLS of 1.22) and earn significantly more. We are a training ground for nearby courts who can offer more lucrative pay and benefits. The WAFM already recognizes that the labor pool can be something other than the local government, i.e. in counties where the competing labor pool is state government an adjustment is made accordingly.

The need for the model to recognize and account for a more broad comparable labor pool by comparing salaries to other trial courts in a region was recognized when the WAFM model was initially implemented in 2013 (see materials for JCC Meeting April 26, 2013 <http://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/jc-20130426-itemP-presentation.pdf>). However, the issue has not been addressed to date.

Your action is consistent with the Judicial Council's April 2013 direction, the Annual TCBAC Agenda, and the FMS work plan. These technical adjustments improve the accuracy/validity of the model, are exactly what was envisioned by the Judicial Council.

Sincerely,



Krista LeVier
Court Executive Officer

Attachment: Previous public comment letter submitted to April 12th and May 8th meetings.



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 County of Lake
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ANDREW S. BLUM

PRESIDING JUDGE

KRISTA D. LeVIER

COURT EXECUTIVE/CLERK
 JURY COMMISSIONER

April 11, 2017

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
 Funding Methodology Subcommittee

Re: Item 4 Impact of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on Small Courts

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Krista LeVier', written in a cursive style.

Krista LeVier
Court Executive Officer



Superior Court of California, County of Glenn

Kevin Harrigan
Court Executive Officer • Jury Commissioner

May 5, 2017

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Funding Methodology Subcommittee

Re: Item 3-Impact of Adjusting Bureau of Labor Statistic (BLS) on WAFM calculations

Dear Committee Members,

Thank you for your interest and time spent to review the impact of the BLS factor on small courts in California. With a BLS factor of .68, this topic is of particular interest to Glenn Superior Court in the pursuit of fair and adequate funding.

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Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Kevin Harrigan



Superior Court
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 255 N. Forbes Street
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 707-263-2374

ANDREW S. BLUM

 PRESIDING JUDGE

KRISTA D. LeVIER

 COURT EXECUTIVE/CLERK
 JURY COMMISSIONER

May 24, 2017

Funding Methodology Subcommittee
 Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair
 Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair

Re: Item 2 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on WAFM Calculations

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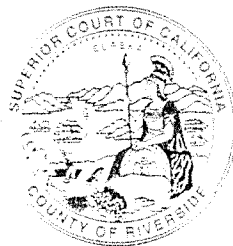
Your action is consistent with the Judicial Council's April 2013 direction, the Annual TCBAC Agenda, and the FMS work plan. These technical adjustments improve the accuracy/validity of the model, are exactly what was envisioned by the Judicial Council.

Sincerely,



Krista LeVier
Court Executive Officer

Attachment: Previous public comment letter submitted to April 12th and May 8th meetings.



Chambers of
BECKY L. DUGAN
Presiding Judge

4050 Main Street
Riverside, CA 92501

Superior Court of California
County of Riverside

W. SAMUEL HAMRICK, JR.
Court Executive Officer

September 19, 2017

Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin
Chair, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC)
1100 Van Ness Avenue, Department 72
Fresno, CA 93724-0002

Dear Judge Conklin,

The Superior Court of California, County of Riverside thanks you and the TCBAC for the opportunity to offer input as the branch considers how to move forward now that the five-year Workload Allocation Funding Methodology (WAFM) phase-in that was approved back in 2013 is concluding.

As one of the state's most historically underfunded courts relative to others in the state, WAFM has been particularly beneficial to this court. It has allowed the court to: open and staff the new Banning Justice Center and the Southwest Juvenile Courthouse; continue to provide self-help services to those who need the most help in navigating the court system; maintain operating hours and keep courthouses open throughout the 7,200 square mile county; provide court reporter services where they are not mandated; and maintain staffing levels so that those who need court services in this county have access and can receive them.

While WAFM funding has been beneficial, our work is not done. The court is not in compliance in completing probate investigation reports in a timely manner or in correcting Department of Justice records and sealing cases as required by Propositions 47 and 64. Riverside's courtrooms hearing felony matters have over 100 cases on calendar each day. These problems and others can be corrected by staying the course with WAFM and continuing to provide equitable funding.

In short, WAFM has worked to help equalize funding gaps across trial courts. The map on the California Courts Newsroom web page showing court underfunding by county before and after the implementation of WAFM speaks volumes. The before map is

Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin
September 19, 2017
Page 2

littered with courts that were 50 – 60% underfunded. The after map shows how dramatically that situation has changed, and we think for the better.

We are acutely aware that the chronic underfunding of California's judicial branch has complicated the implementation of WAFM and courts throughout the state are suffering. We recognize the failure of the Governor and the Legislature to adequately fund the branch. We agree that it is time to abandon the "historical share" as a part of the branch's funding model and are open conceptually to discussion of sharing equally in overall cuts to the branch. Of course, we want to see each court fully funded and the branch as a whole should continue to strive for a 100% funding level. Thus, WAFM could be modified to include funding goals such as 75%, 80%, and so on. Without new money for the branch, which we cannot depend upon at all, we must come up with a solution to continue the equity distribution among the courts so that services statewide are equalized as best they can be. While there have been suggestions that there be no changes to baseline budgets in years without additional funding, we do not believe this approach is in the best interest of the citizens of this state. Indeed, we are persuaded that the 2016 recommendation of TCBAC to the Judicial Council for a 10% per year with a three-year goal of full implementation of WAFM was a perfectly good solution. We do not object to altering the percentages. Perhaps a 5%, 10%, 15% incremental approach would be more palatable. The main goal of our recommendation to the Judicial Council is that we continue with WAFM and achieve full implementation within the next few years.

We are inalterably opposed to any methodology that ties funding to judgeships in a way that insures courts who are overjudged remain overfunded and courts that are chronically underjudged, such as Riverside, remain underfunded. This would institutionalize inequity in funding and would be a retreat from commitments made by the branch for equal funding of trial courts.

Of equal concern to us is the small court proposal to alter the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to transfer significant amounts of funding from larger courts to small courts. The reasons cited for this proposal exist in most, if not all, courts. We all have staff that move elsewhere for a better opportunity. We are advised that some nine accommodations have already been given to small courts including a funding floor, extra funding for case management systems and recent added funding for dependency counsel. Even with these accommodations, many of the small courts are shown on the above-mentioned chart in green – meaning that they are at full or more funding. Changing the BLS formula for small courts will simply make green courts greener and we cannot afford it. Small courts should consider pursuing alternative models of providing their services in a way that would enable them to benefit from economies of scale.

During the August 2017 meetings of the Funding Methodology Subcommittee, we heard two other items of concern. First, it was suggested that "equal funding" for the trial courts could be defined as 5% on a line either side of absolutely equal funding. This is a 10% variance which is too wide and is unacceptable. A more acceptable definition of "equal funding" would be 1.5% on a line either side of absolute equal funding which

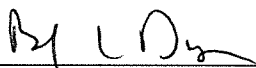
Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin
September 19, 2017
Page 3

would be a more narrow 3% variable. The branch has the analytical talent to achieve a 3% variable in the funding of all courts; there is no excuse not to keep the margin to full equal funding as tight as possible. We also heard it may take 10 years to achieve equal funding. This too is not acceptable. The Branch should fully implement WAFM during the next three fiscal years. While progress may vary from year to year, there is no need to extend WAFM implementation beyond a total of eight years. Let's get it done.

Riverside Superior Court does not want other courts' money, judgeships, dependency counsel funding, etc. We just want our fair share of funding which we have never received. The WAFM approach to funding distribution will achieve each court receiving its fair share of funding. WAFM should not be abandoned. While we are open to a more gradual schedule for implementing WAFM, we feel strongly that this model should be fully implemented over the next three years. To continue to institutionalize funding inequities across different court systems is the antithesis of the very concept of a statewide judicial branch.

We thank you again for the opportunity to be heard and look forward to participating in refining the funding model for the courts.

Sincerely,



BECKY L. DUGAN
Presiding Judge



W. SAMUEL HAMRICK, JR.
Court Executive Officer



**Superior Court of California
County of San Bernardino**

**247 West Third Street, Eleventh Floor
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0302
(909) 708-8747**

Nancy CS Eberhardt
Court Executive Officer and Clerk
Jury Commissioner

Raymond L. Haight III
Presiding Judge

October 5, 2017

Judicial Council of California
Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Funding Methodology Subcommittee

Hon. Jon Conklin, Chair
Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102

Re: Trial Court Funding Methodology

Members of the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) and Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS):

This letter is written in support of the Judicial Council's and TCBAC's ongoing efforts to provide funding to trial courts through a fair, consistent, and equitable funding model.

Serving the largest county in the contiguous United States presents many challenges. San Bernardino County is larger than each of the nine smallest states, larger than the four smallest states combined, and larger than 71 sovereign nations. Courthouses are spread out over 20,000 square miles, requiring long commutes for our citizens. Continued and chronic underfunding and under-resourcing of judgeships while experiencing double digit increases in population and case filings in the first decade of this century has compounded the natural and structural barriers affecting our ability to provide access to justice.

The most recent economic downturn and consecutive years of budget cuts served as the perfect storm for the San Bernardino County Superior Court. Between 2008-09 and 2012-13, the court lost one-fifth of its annual funding allocation resulting in an unmet WAFM-based funding need of 54.9 percent. The baseline service levels for the court at that time ranked far below like-size courts. While San Bernardino never had sufficient funding for value-added programs and compliance functions, the severe downturn highlighted the true impact of budget reductions and corresponding severe actions taken by the court. We were, in essence, already cutting from the

Members of the Funding Methodology Subcommittee
October 5, 2017
Page 2 of 4

bone. The chart attached as Exhibit A reflects our court's annual revenue from fiscal year 2008-09 to present.

In these dire times, the court initially implemented numerous cost saving measures ranging from hiring freezes and furloughs to a wide array of resource, facility, and operational efficiencies. This included an in-depth review of court calendars across various districts that led to the reorganization and consolidation of courtrooms in our central region.

Those efforts were not enough. Subsequently, the court was forced to take drastic measures that led to the closure of five courthouses and 10.4 courtrooms across the county, the elimination of hundreds of staff positions, dozens of layoffs including commissioners and court reporters, as well as significant reductions in service hours. This led to a county-wide disruption in services. In 2013 alone, nearly 9,000 people were denied justice—having either been turned away due to insufficient self-help resources or leaving the court without receiving service due to extended wait times. Our court was forced to close 11 percent of its courtrooms. During this same time our assessed judicial need was 56 new judgeships. Again, justice denied. See Exhibit B for depiction of the closures. These were dark times for our court. Yet we worked diligently to manage our scarce resources and minimize the impact of reduced court services to the public.

Applying reinstated resources received from WAFM allocations and new funding, the court has efficiently and with purpose begun restoring services and access across the county by reopening courtrooms and reinstating service hours. This includes new courtrooms in Family and Juvenile, expansion of self-help resources, establishment of a stand-alone Probate Division, rolling out language access to additional areas, implementing recommendations of the Elkins Family Law Task Force and new staff to support these efforts. As we enter the fifth year of the WAFM rollout, we have reinstated partial services to Needles—located on the Nevada border; residents there currently have a minimum drive of 150 miles to access justice. A depiction of restored services as a result of WAFM funding is attached as Exhibit C. Despite the additional funding provided by the partial rollout of WAFM, our court still has five fewer courtrooms than it did in the fall of 2012.

We have also taken steps to retain and attract a quality workforce, a goal of the Judicial Council's Strategic Plan. This includes—after 8 years of layoffs, furloughs, and no cost of living increases—modest adjustments to staff compensation. When compared to other like-sized courts throughout the state *after* taking into account these actions, the San Bernardino Superior Court still ranks at or near the bottom in nearly every critical staff classification relative to compensation. A chart comparing employee salary/benefits for selected courts is attached as Exhibit D.

Moving forward, we will continue to apply new, ongoing funding to restore services and access by leveraging technology, providing targeted case management in areas like family law, and reopening shuttered courtrooms. We still have a long way to go to return to our resource high water mark from a decade ago, let alone reaching an acceptable level of funding to meet our constitutional obligations.

Members of the Funding Methodology Subcommittee
 October 5, 2017
 Page 3 of 4

We recognize allocating all base funding at 100 percent under WAFM will impact courts with more resources while bringing all courts to the same level. The chart attached as Exhibit E illustrates the impact to the largest courts as a result of the current WAFM implementation being extended to a 100 percent allocation. All courts will be equally underfunded at approximately 75 percent of assessed need given current funding of the branch. While it is unacceptable that courts statewide are underfunded to such a great extent, equitable funding would at least provide for consistent service levels across the state. This further highlights the need for adequate funding for all courts to provide reasonable service levels in every county. The chart attached as Exhibit F illustrates the result to the same ten courts if the WAFM rollout is limited to the current reality. If this remains in place without adjustment, the California court system will have accepted a two-tiered system of justice where the traditionally underfunded courts hover at 70 percent funding and traditionally better funded courts hover over 80 percent funding. Equal access to justice will not be a reality in our court system under this multi-tiered system of resource allocation.

We recognize that neither scenario is acceptable. Equity in funding for all 58 courts is the ultimate goal and is our charge under the Isenberg-Lockyer Act. However, the current pace of implementation, along with the failure of the Governor and Legislature to adequately fund the courts has left us with a funding model in need of adjustment. The intent of WAFM was to provide a reallocation of funding based on the premise of new funding to the courts equal to the workload assessed. This never materialized. We are at a pause in WAFM implementation and a critical assessment indicates a need for change. The San Bernardino Superior Court supports the Funding Methodology Subcommittees' efforts to review WAFM – the good and bad – and proposes refinements that continue the march toward equity at a more deliberate pace. We support the following principles:

1. maintaining the workload based methodology of determining need;
2. in years with new funding, movement must continue to be made to equity;
3. in years with no new funding, movement to equity may pause temporarily but not for more than one year in any given cycle; and
4. in years with cuts in funding, more underfunded courts take less of a cut in funding than the less underfunded courts,

The current WAFM methodology *works*. Perfect? No, but it is effective and has provided tremendous value to under-resourced courts. The model is fair by relying on workload-driven resource allocation. The Judicial Council, through the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee, has demonstrated a willingness to modify WAFM to reflect new information, data, or to shore up areas not fully addressed when the methodology was developed in 2013. This is the right thing to do as improvements can, and should, be made when the merits exist. We applaud the openness of the TCBAC's work and the ability for any court to submit a request for modification of the funding methodology.

The last decade has been taxing for all California trial courts. While recent new funding as well as the rollout of WAFM has yielded some restoration of resources to the trial courts, no court today has the resources—judges, staff, or funding—to effectively manage its workload. The Judicial Council has demonstrated leadership on many levels, from aggressively pursuing new funding for courts, to establishing a more equitable method for allocating resources, but more

Members of the Funding Methodology Subcommittee
October 5, 2017
Page 4 of 4

work remains to be done to promote the fair and efficient administration of justice. We believe making necessary changes to WAFM and securing new funding for courts to meet constitutional obligations, continues a march in the right direction and fulfills the true intent of the Lockyer/Isenberg Act to unify our courts and provide equal access to justice across the State.

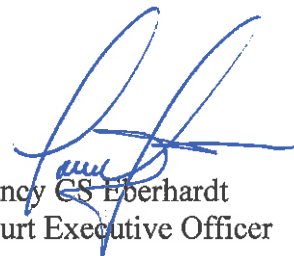
Sincerely,



Raymond L. Haight III
Presiding Judge



John P. Vander Feer
Assistant Presiding Judge



Nancy CS Eberhardt
Court Executive Officer

RLH/JPV:sb

attachments

cc: Martin Hoshino, Administrative Director, Judicial Council

Total Revenues By Year

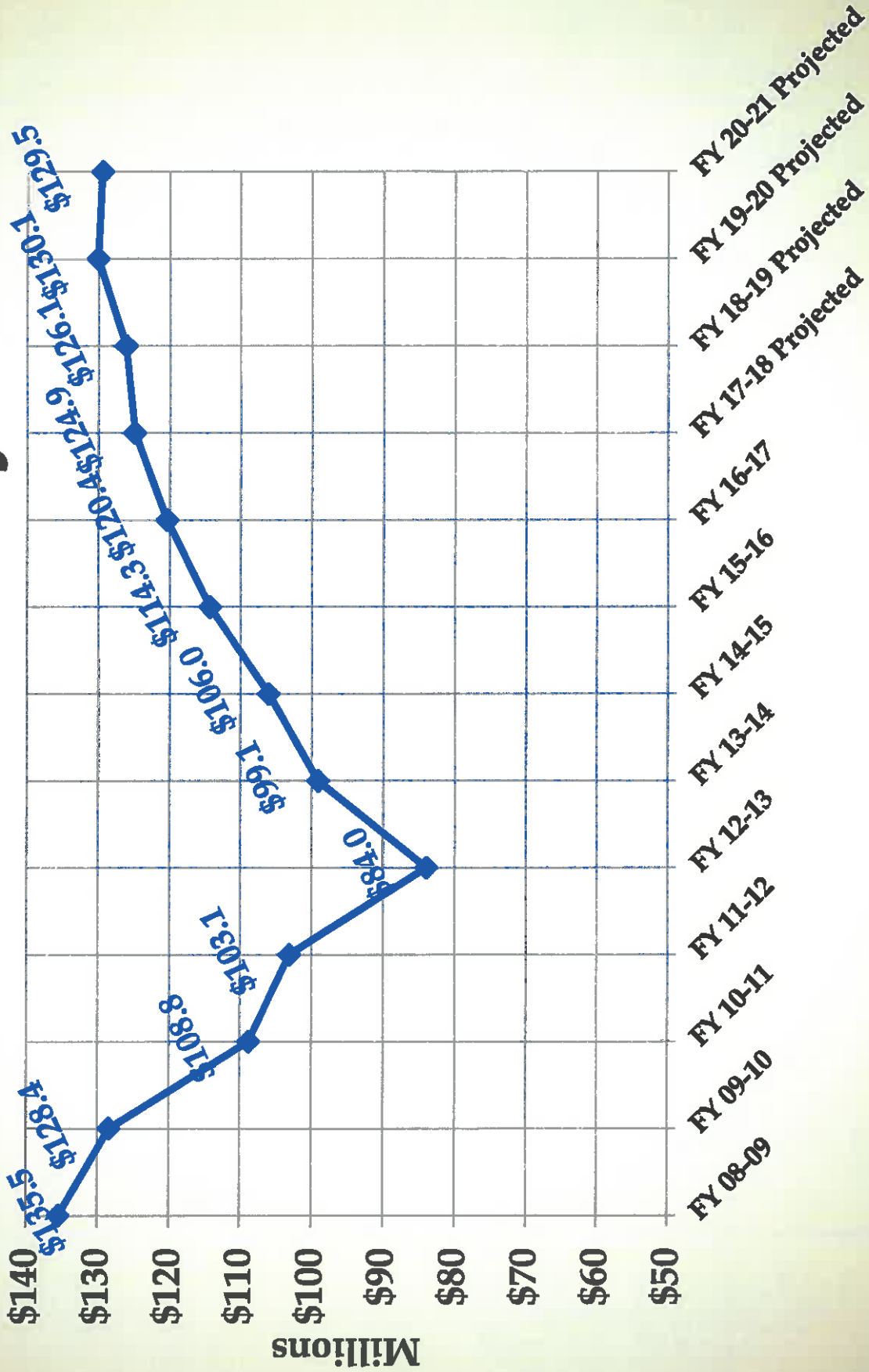
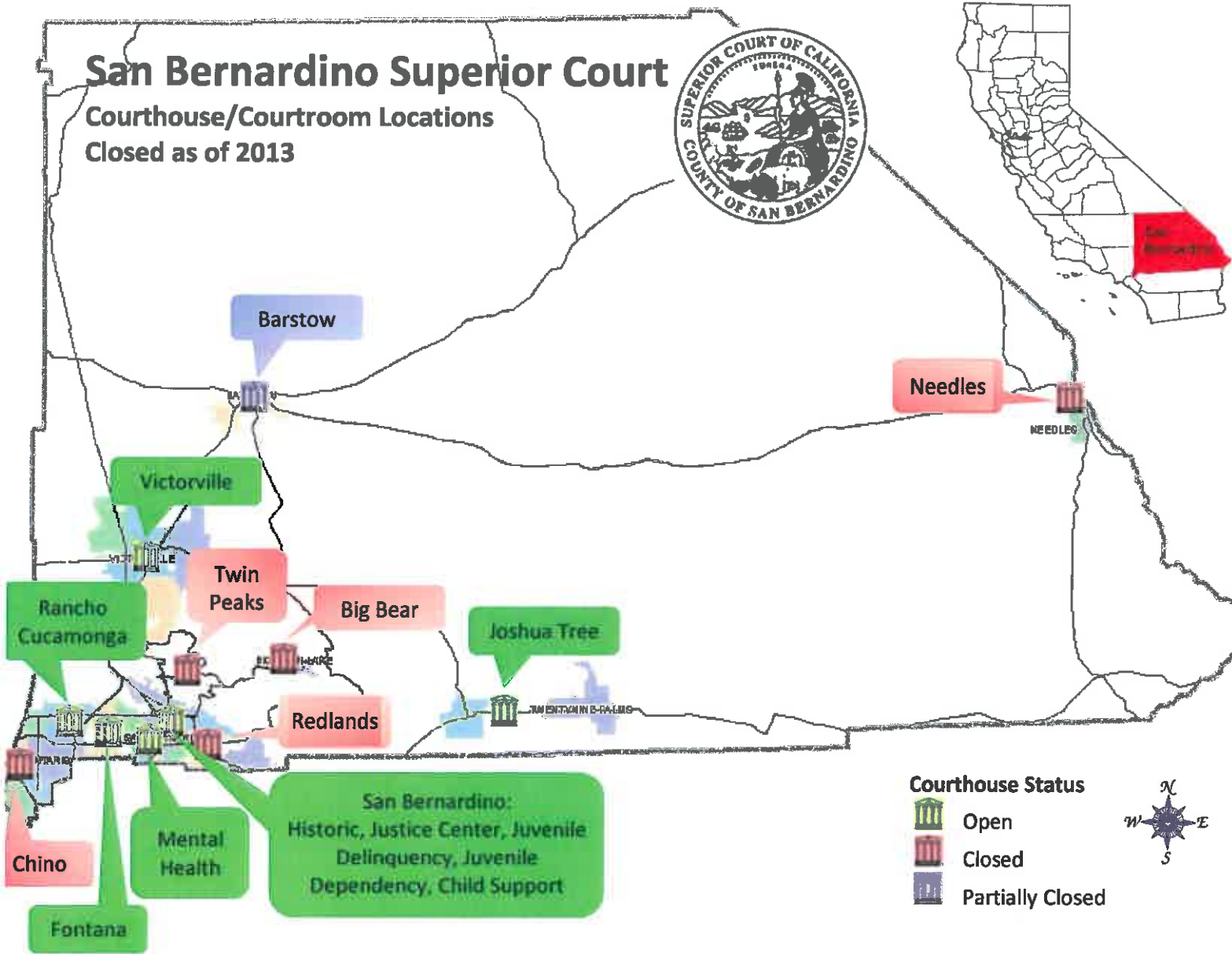
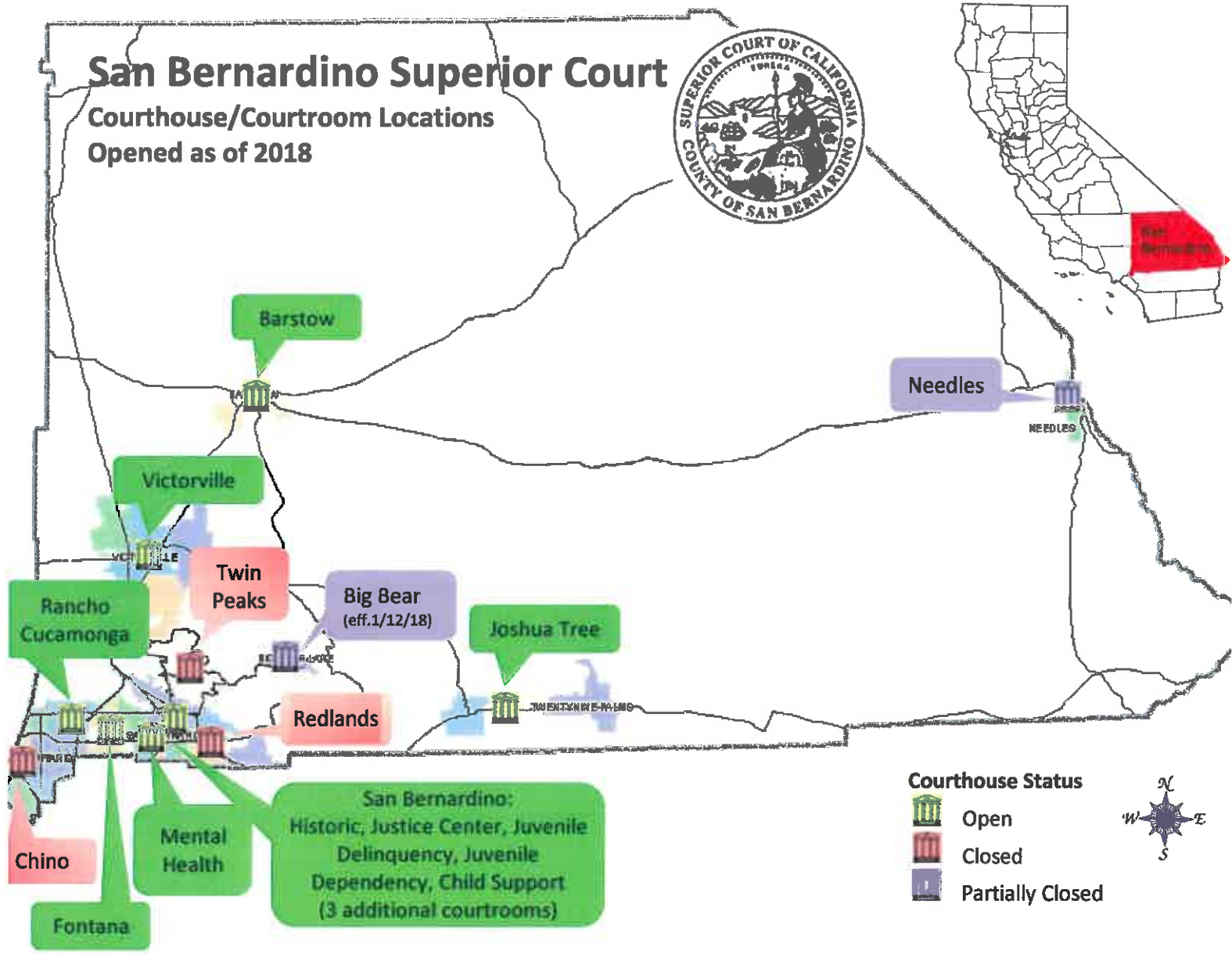


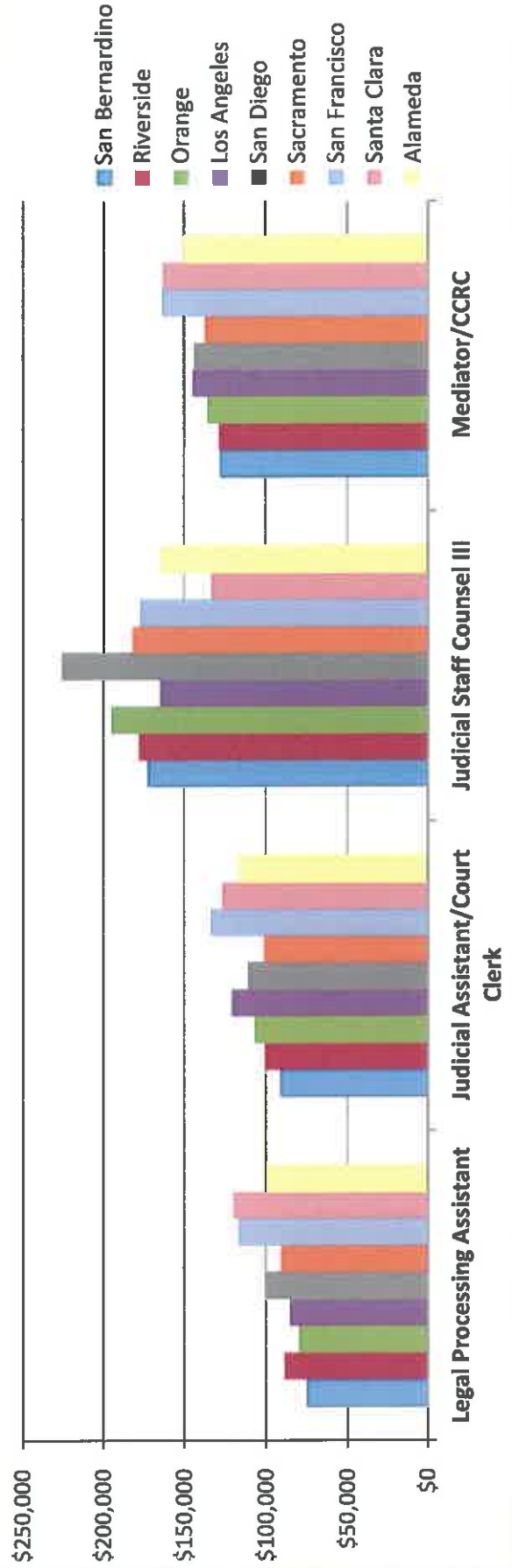
EXHIBIT B





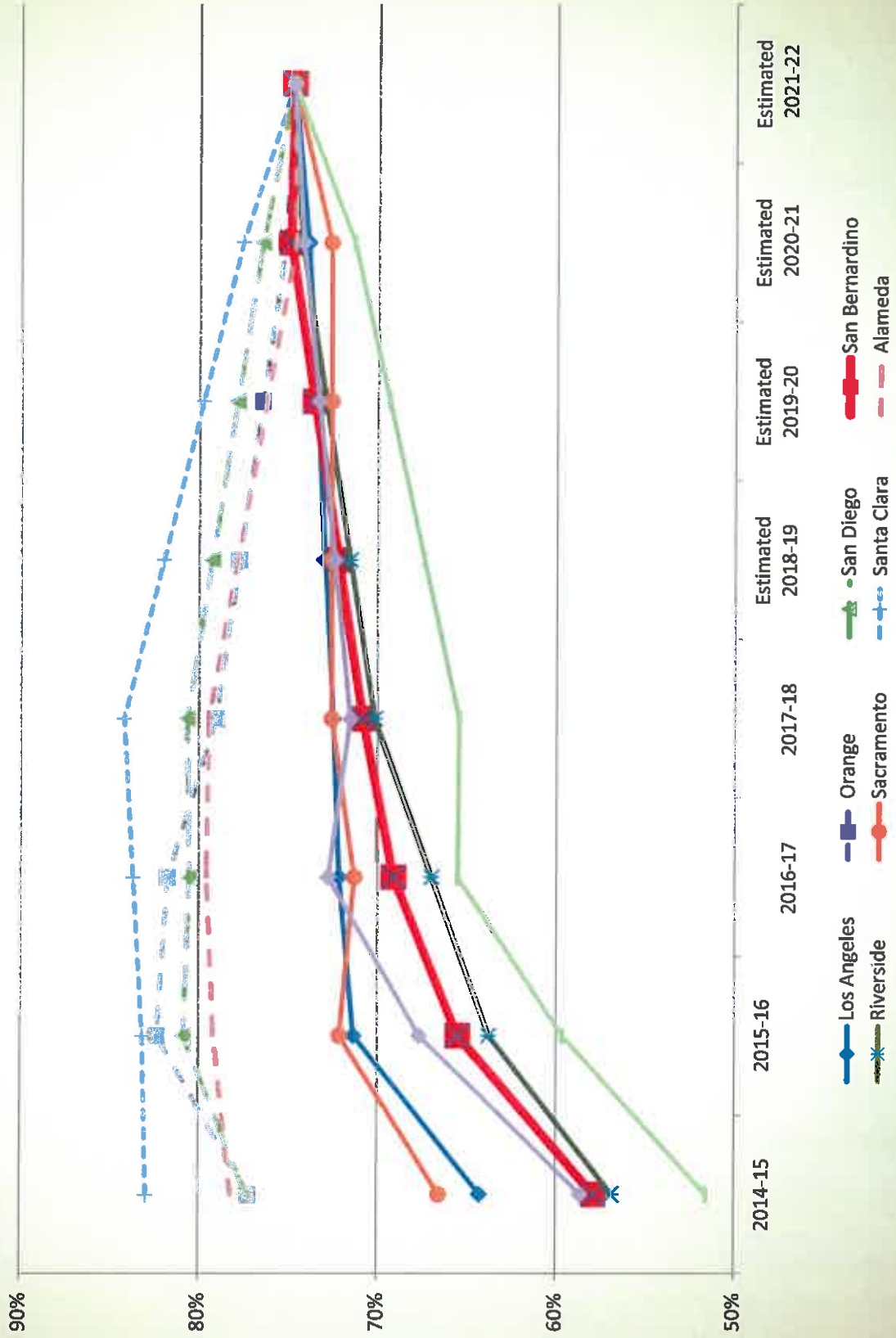
Position Salary Benefit Comparison for Various Courts ^{1]}

Classification	San Bernardino		Riverside		Orange		Los Angeles		San Diego		Sacramento		San Francisco		Santa Clara		Alameda	
Legal Processing Assistant/Court Operations Clerk	\$ 74,889	\$ 88,482	\$ 79,559	\$ 85,121	\$ 99,763	\$ 90,636	\$ 116,842	\$ 119,835	\$ 99,471									
Judicial Assistant/Court Clerk	\$ 90,866	\$ 100,533	\$ 106,882	\$ 120,949	\$ 110,923	\$ 100,986	\$ 133,613	\$ 126,626	\$ 115,788									
Judicial Staff Counsel III	\$ 172,230	\$ 178,082	\$ 194,931	\$ 164,814	\$ 225,805	\$ 181,937	\$ 177,109	\$ 133,374	\$ 163,548									
Mediator/CCRC	\$ 127,676	\$ 128,590	\$ 135,544	\$ 144,795	\$ 143,723	\$ 137,374	\$ 163,584	\$ 162,950	\$ 149,835									

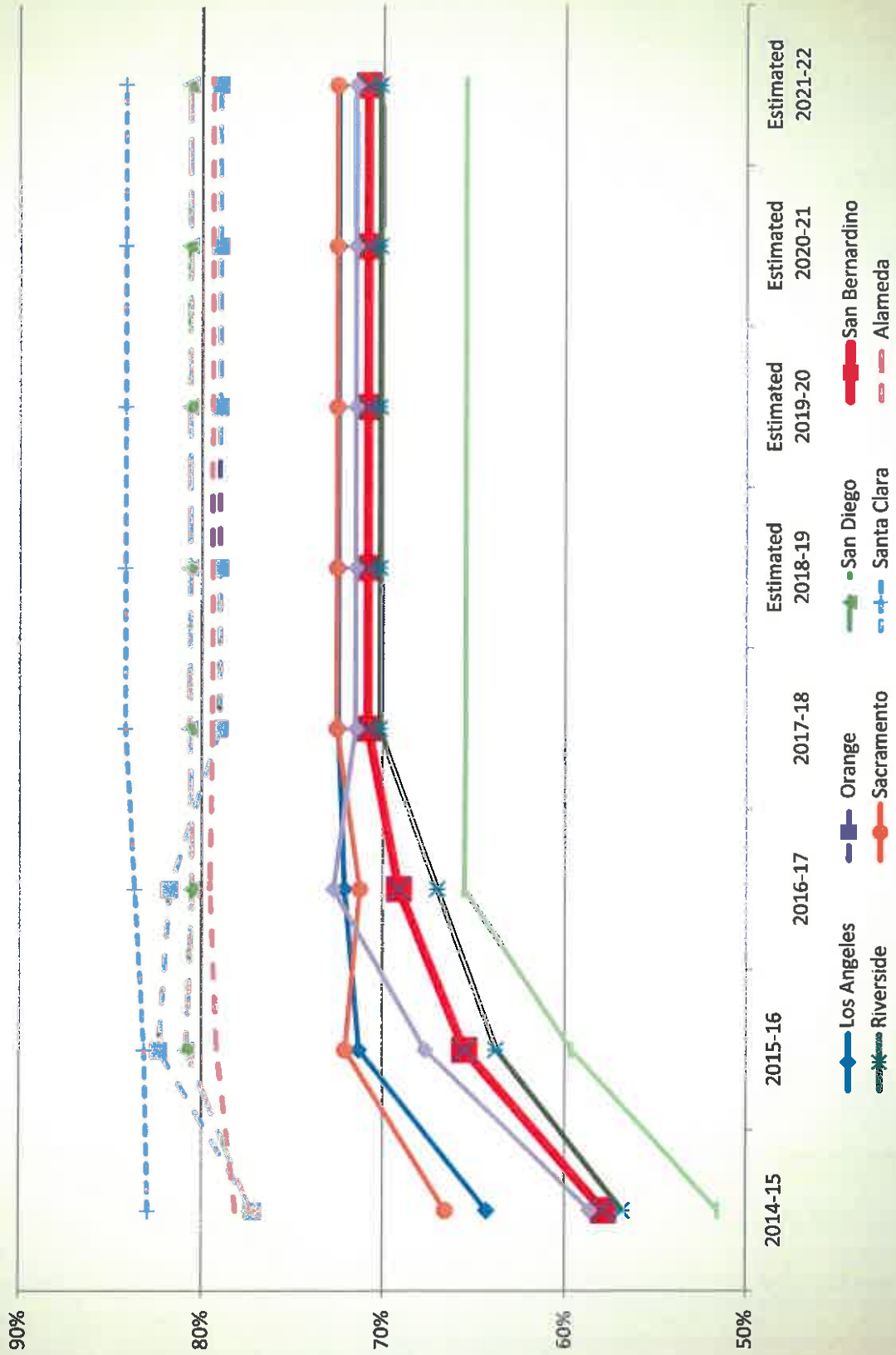


1] Based on FY 2016-17 Schedule 7A data

WAFM-Related Allocation as a % of Court WAFM Total Funding Need (100% WAFM Allocation)



WAFM-Related Allocation as a % of Court WAFM Total Funding Need (50% WAFM Allocation + New Funding through 2016-17)



REVISITING WAFM – Orange County Superior Court

October 16, 2017

As we are entering the 5th year of the Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM) phase-in implementation, the concerns raised by various courts suggest revisiting the original intent of WAFM and evaluating whether it has achieved its original goals. Has it worked as intended? What needs improvement or adjustment? We wholeheartedly support the underlying model of funding on workload, but there have been challenges when putting it into practice, especially when it comes to advocacy and obtaining ongoing State funding for court operations.

We are pleased that the committee was formed to evaluate WAFM and its effectiveness and we encourage the committee to continue evaluation in the following areas:

- 1) **Simplifying the formula** and establishing a measure that is easier for the legislature and public to understand.
- 2) **Focus on funding advocacy for equity and parity with other State agencies** (such as building in a cost of living adjustment or growth factor).
- 3) **Improve predictability and stability:** establishing predictability and avoiding devastating downward swings in funding.
- 4) **Minimize reductions:** consider a position of growth for all courts and consider holding courts harmless with 50% funds to all and the remainder to those most underfunded when there is new funding and no further reallocation of historical funding when there is no new State funding. Contributing courts continue to dismantle important programs and public services and the focus needs to shift to what we can accomplish with more funding to the branch so that we can all focus on restoration and improving services to the public.

THEME 1: Minimize volatility, maximize stability and predictability

Suggestion: Explore ways to minimize the swings or changes in filing data

- Provide new WAFM rates to courts as early as possible for planning purposes, but no later than April when courts begin to build budgets for the upcoming fiscal year.
- Limit percent swing or dollar change from year-to-year ([already being explored](#))
 - Courts can't move too quickly in either direction
 - Consider 1% cap on adjustments for zero funding years

Suggestion: Explore other less volatile measures or adjusted factors

THEME 2: Improve transparency/accountability

Suggestion: Revisit or eliminate the historical base calculation used for WAFM and establish a new base

- Discontinue historical base target of \$1.4 billion. Instead, allocate total appropriations for general trial court funding *less programmatic needs and NSIs (as defined by subcommittee)*

- Consider including cost of living adjustments (COLA). COLAs are easier to understand by the public and are universal factors, whereas NSIs could vary from court to court and would be hard to explain.
- Set aside a reserve for new workload swings or even funding changes that the formula does not address (past examples include Prop 47, AB 109, Amnesty – all of which led to loss of revenue).

Suggestion: Audit and standardize JBSIS data and reporting

- Standardize JBSIS reporting, provide training, and address any CMS limitations. **MAKE THIS A PRIORITY** (some courts count cases differently).
- Schedule regular audits and report findings so that courts can move toward standardized reporting. Implement a transparent plan that includes regular communication and training.

THEME 3: Mitigate impact to access to justice / consider local realities and impacts

Suggestion: Survey top 10 courts that have lost the most funding in the last 5 years to understand the impact on public service (Plumas, Siskiyou, Marin, Glenn, San Francisco, Santa Clara, Inyo, San Benito, Salaveras, and Alameda)

Suggestion: Consider service impacts before reducing any court further

- The top 10 contributing courts have lost on average over 20% of base funding when comparing, point in time to point in time, 2017-18 funding reallocation as a percent of change from the 2013-14 base funding prior to WAFM implementation. Please refer to the attached chart; source is from Judicial Council 7/25/13 WAFM exhibits and 6/8/17 TCBAC WAFM exhibits.
- As a court with 11% in reductions, Orange had to close two court locations in the southern part of the County that serviced a population of 600,000 residents. Since the recession, Orange also reduced staffing from 1,900 employees to fewer than 1,450 employees. The top 10 contributing courts have suffered worse reductions that have impacted public service and access to justice. In our quest for funding parity and equity, we should be mindful of the overall service impacts to the public, regardless of whether they are residing in Siskyou, Glenn, San Francisco, Fresno, or Riverside.

Suggestion: Hold all courts harmless from further reductions

- Allocate a portion of any new / additional funding (50% to all courts and the remainder to the most severely underfunded; the committee to develop and define qualifications for severely underfunded – refer to the themes suggested above)

Year 5 WAFM Reallocation of Funding as a Percent of 2013-14 Pre-WAFM Base Funding

row	Cluster	Court	FY 2013-14 Base (pre-WAFM)*	**FY 2017-18 Cumulative WAFM Reallocation	% of change since FY 2013-14 Pre-WAFM Base
1	1	Plumas	1,429,991	(492,032)	-34.4%
2	2	Siskiyou	3,317,504	(935,142)	-28.2%
3	2	Marin	13,587,985	(3,453,384)	-25.4%
4	1	Glenn	1,799,795	(377,816)	-21.0%
5	4	San Francisco	55,153,072	(11,036,077)	-20.0%
6	4	Santa Clara	75,407,649	(12,905,278)	-17.1%
7	1	Inyo	1,919,492	(316,667)	-16.5%
8	1	San Benito	2,476,122	(389,648)	-15.7%
9	1	Calaveras	1,927,985	(250,452)	-13.0%
10	4	Alameda	74,069,725	(9,512,623)	-12.8%
11	4	San Diego	126,960,874	(14,911,172)	-11.7%
12	1	Del Norte	2,315,586	(268,261)	-11.6%
13	1	Amador	2,066,138	(229,703)	-11.1%
14	4	Orange	127,622,123	(14,000,446)	-11.0%
15	1	Colusa	1,352,785	(116,703)	-8.6%
16	2	Lake	3,130,735	(253,241)	-8.1%
17	3	San Mateo	31,297,630	(2,099,821)	-6.7%
18	2	El Dorado	5,867,266	(379,696)	-6.5%
19	2	Napa	6,628,648	(364,624)	-5.5%
20	3	Santa Barbara	19,657,482	(1,079,191)	-5.5%
21	2	Nevada	4,478,125	(234,445)	-5.2%
22	2	Mendocino	4,636,654	(185,966)	-4.0%
23	3	Sonoma	19,577,796	(746,010)	-3.8%
24	2	San Luis Obispo	11,353,662	(421,015)	-3.7%
25	2	Tuolumne	2,819,593	(100,693)	-3.6%
26	1	Trinity	1,431,739	(30,827)	-2.2%
27	2	Santa Cruz	10,187,917	(210,668)	-2.1%
28	2	Madera	6,269,329	(94,905)	-1.5%
29	2	Humboldt	5,258,372	(46,626)	-0.9%
30	3	Contra Costa	34,237,741	83,392	0.2%
31	4	Sacramento	64,637,712	219,669	0.3%
32	3	Solano	16,489,461	436,993	2.7%
33	2	Merced	9,195,644	415,188	4.5%
34	3	Monterey	13,973,323	664,060	4.8%
35	4	Los Angeles	428,645,200	22,309,330	5.2%
36	2	Butte	7,956,105	419,892	5.3%
37	2	Imperial	6,805,406	433,848	6.4%
38	2	Shasta	10,063,775	672,007	6.7%
39	2	Tehama	2,879,149	254,500	8.8%
40	3	Fresno	35,177,288	3,908,725	11.1%
41	2	Placer	11,920,337	1,354,525	11.4%
42	3	Ventura	26,332,175	3,080,831	11.7%
43	2	Kings	5,292,481	643,125	12.2%
44	2	Yuba	3,335,312	407,102	12.2%
45	2	Yolo	7,474,390	914,199	12.2%
46	2	Sutter	3,604,262	505,801	14.0%
47	3	San Joaquin	24,406,106	3,554,799	14.6%
48	3	Stanislaus	15,772,316	2,423,555	15.4%
49	4	San Bernardino	66,832,972	11,589,021	17.3%
50	4	Riverside	61,221,794	10,931,184	17.9%
51	3	Tulare	12,726,148	2,474,845	19.4%
52	3	Kern	30,203,399	8,919,537	29.5%

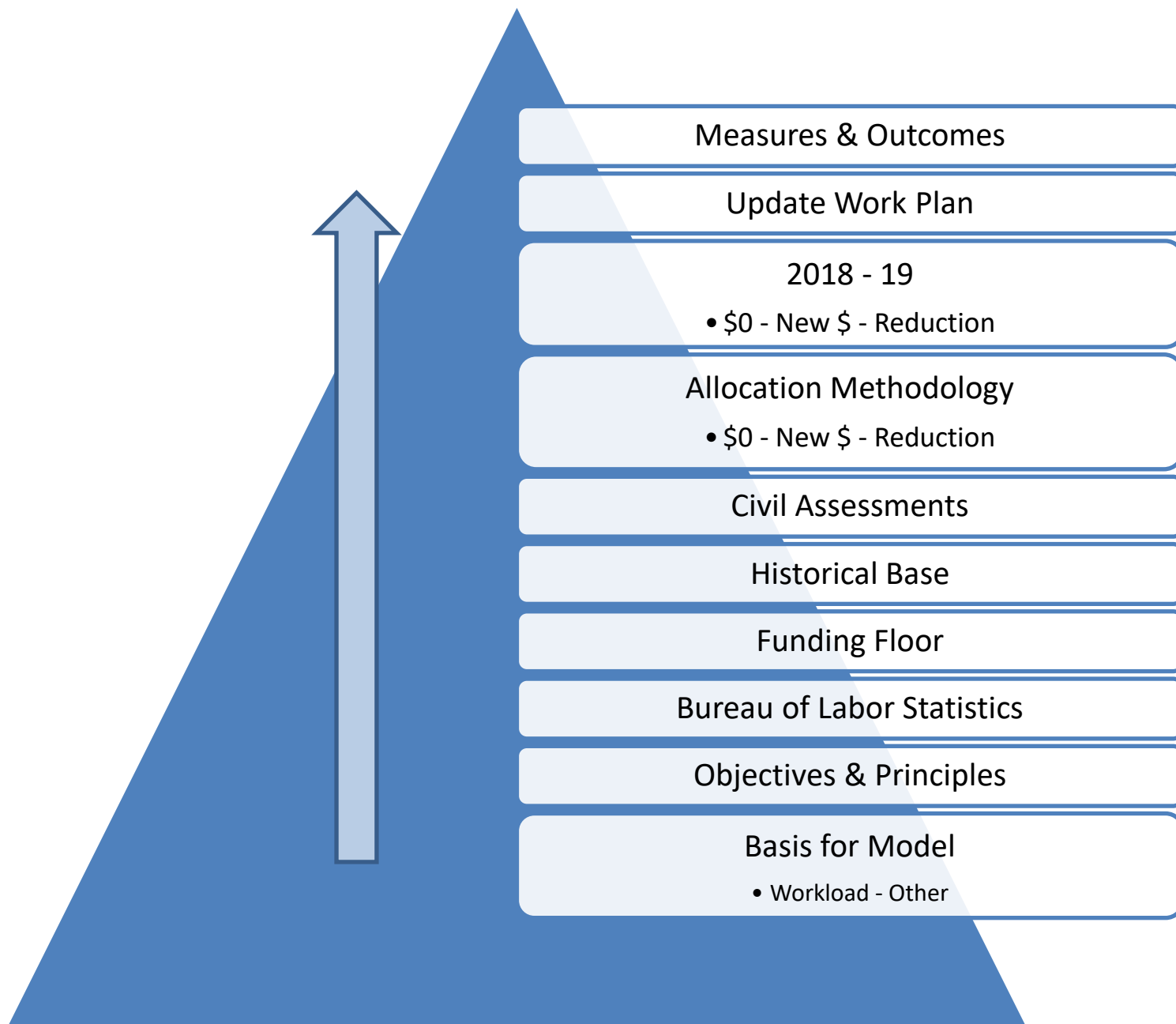
*Per 7/25/13 Judicial Council materials, beginning base (col 1) plus allocation of \$261 million reduction (col 2)

**Per 6/8/17 TCBAC exhibit 1L, "FY 2017-2018 Allocation of New Funding and Reallocation of Historical Funding",
sum of Col G & J, net reallocation of 50% and reallocation of new \$233.8M

*** 6 funding floor courts are excluded: Alpine, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, and Sierra

	# courts	Average gain / loss	Top 10 Average	Max	Min
Contributing Courts (exclude floor)	29	-10.9%	-20.4%	-34.4%	-0.9%
Recipient Courts (exclude floor)	23	10.6%	16.5%	29.5%	0.2%
	52				

WAFM MODEL DECISION POINTS



Small Court Adjustments (SCAs) to Models (RAS/WAFM)

Overall, there are 9 small court adjustments (SCAs) made to the Resource Assessment Study (RAS) model and Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM). These include 4 SCAs in the RAS model and 5 in the WAFM. These adjustments are referred to as small court adjustments because the adjustments generally benefit the smaller courts--specifically the 15 cluster 1 courts--more than larger courts (clusters 2-4). However, each individual SCA adjustment impacts each cluster--and courts within each cluster--differently.

Cluster 1 courts: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Colusa, Del Norte, Glenn, Inyo, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Plumas, San Benito, Sierra, and Trinity.

Small Court Adjustments: Resource Assessment Study (RAS) Model

1. Rounding to whole numbers
2. Manager/Supervisor Ratio
3. Program 90
4. Infractions case weights

Small Court Adjustments: Workload-based Allocation and Funding Methodology (WAFM)

5. Allotment Factor – applied to pre-benefits adjusted need
6. Allotment Factor – applied to benefits (Program 10)
7. Allotment Factor – applied to benefits (Program 90)
8. Funding Floor
9. OE&E Clustering (OE&E for cluster 1; OE&E for clusters 2-4)

**2017-18 WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current Model vs. Model w/ No Small Court Adjustments (SCAs) in RAS & WAFM
(New Caseweights)**

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Allocation w/o SCAs	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,543,606	119,874
1	Alpine	752,515	633,662	(118,854)
1	Amador	2,333,680	1,998,908	(334,772)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,141,289	13,144
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	1,859,156	(311,764)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,651,152	(345,711)
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	40,046,267	104,373
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,202,777	(431,140)
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,928,642	30,635
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,882,649	159,930
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,564,037	(430,877)
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,385,655	55,852
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,328,976	51,478
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,559,637	(334,889)
3	Kern	45,873,297	46,028,259	154,962
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,765,867	2,925
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,432,806	(14,524)
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,542,497	(332,502)
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	497,617,971	1,585,085
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,742,507	(18,306)
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,876,340	(89,112)
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,017,827	(225,891)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,605,927	(14,483)
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,874,251	(15,827)
1	Modoc	960,611	707,640	(252,972)
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,587,381	(294,557)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,653,605	33,754
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,920,731	(44,263)
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,735,374	(54,180)
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,832,924	379,677
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,404,487	22,422
1	Plumas	1,250,000	958,083	(291,917)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,848,594	479,104
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,622,654	297,665
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,186,975	(407,332)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	92,033,372	553,453
4	San Diego	127,869,356	128,244,830	375,474
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,064,540	10,209
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,484,861	133,855
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,331,886	(37,107)
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,345,393	16,634
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,931,649	35,838
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,452,338	41,375
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,237,885	27,555
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,195,277	51,273
1	Sierra	750,000	665,759	(84,241)
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,747,380	(162,228)
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,464,136	67,831
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,801,535	10,468
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,910,238	85,062
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,894,238	12,005
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,132,643	(12,306)
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,166,680	(276,008)
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,592,362	87,006
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,222,426	(64,272)
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,905,249	63,760
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,494,009	(19,056)
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,547,025	(43,586)
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Allocation w/o SCAs	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	633,662	(118,854)	-15.8%
1	Amador	2,333,680	1,998,908	(334,772)	-14.3%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	1,859,156	(311,764)	-14.4%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,651,152	(345,711)	-17.3%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,202,777	(431,140)	-16.4%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,564,037	(430,877)	-21.6%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,559,637	(334,889)	-17.7%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,542,497	(332,502)	-17.7%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,017,827	(225,891)	-18.2%
1	Modoc	960,611	707,640	(252,972)	-26.3%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,587,381	(294,557)	-15.7%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	958,083	(291,917)	-23.4%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,186,975	(407,332)	-15.7%
1	Sierra	750,000	665,759	(84,241)	-11.2%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,166,680	(276,008)	-19.1%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,141,289	13,144	0.1%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,928,642	30,635	0.4%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,385,655	55,852	0.9%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,328,976	51,478	0.6%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,765,867	2,925	0.0%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,432,806	(14,524)	-0.4%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,742,507	(18,306)	-0.2%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,876,340	(89,112)	-0.7%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,605,927	(14,483)	-0.3%
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,874,251	(15,827)	-0.1%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,920,731	(44,263)	-0.6%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,735,374	(54,180)	-1.1%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,404,487	22,422	0.1%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,331,886	(37,107)	-0.3%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,237,885	27,555	0.2%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,195,277	51,273	0.5%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,747,380	(162,228)	-5.6%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,894,238	12,005	0.2%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,132,643	(12,306)	-0.3%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,222,426	(64,272)	-2.0%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,494,009	(19,056)	-0.2%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,547,025	(43,586)	-0.9%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	40,046,267	104,373	0.3%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,882,649	159,930	0.3%
3	Kern	45,873,297	46,028,259	154,962	0.3%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,653,605	33,754	0.2%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,484,861	133,855	0.4%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,345,393	16,634	0.0%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,931,649	35,838	0.2%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,464,136	67,831	0.3%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,801,535	10,468	0.0%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,910,238	85,062	0.4%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,592,362	87,006	0.4%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,905,249	63,760	0.2%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,543,606	119,874	0.2%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	497,617,971	1,585,085	0.3%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,832,924	379,677	0.3%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,848,594	479,104	0.6%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,622,654	297,665	0.4%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	92,033,372	553,453	0.6%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	128,244,830	375,474	0.3%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,064,540	10,209	0.0%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,452,338	41,375	0.1%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
Scenario 1	21,302,168	171,945,621	356,046,203	1,196,260,830
	(4,473,427)	(321,961)	953,471	3,841,916
	-17.4%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current Model vs. Model w/ No Small Court Adjustments in WAFM
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCAs	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,377,636	(46,096)
1	Alpine	752,515	736,985	(15,530)
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,214,149	(119,531)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,185,498	57,353
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,053,803	(117,117)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,880,859	(116,003)
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,964,833	22,940
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,478,917	(154,999)
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,921,504	23,497
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,827,298	104,579
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,810,654	(184,260)
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,371,921	42,118
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,346,707	69,209
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,806,760	(87,765)
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,931,714	58,417
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,813,268	50,325
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,474,999	27,670
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,745,960	(129,040)
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	496,001,761	(31,125)
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,795,207	34,395
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,974,107	8,655
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,150,870	(92,847)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,648,263	27,853
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,932,381	42,304
1	Modoc	960,611	830,934	(129,677)
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,809,237	(72,701)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,659,776	39,924
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,974,676	9,682
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,805,594	16,039
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,538,971	85,724
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,395,644	13,578
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,095,802	(154,197)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,623,331	253,840
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,347,732	22,743
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,460,441	(133,865)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,789,116	309,198
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,959,207	89,851
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,997,449	(56,882)
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,401,926	50,920
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,407,551	38,558
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,300,772	(27,987)
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,928,591	32,780
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,351,611	(59,353)
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,233,648	23,318
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,214,222	70,218
1	Sierra	750,000	721,361	(28,639)
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,827,262	(82,345)
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,426,551	30,247
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,810,387	19,320
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,897,817	72,641
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,901,106	18,873
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,167,960	23,012
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,305,752	(136,936)
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,598,257	92,900
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,304,961	18,262
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,880,526	39,036
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,536,340	23,275
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,604,252	13,641
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCAs	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	736,985	(15,530)	-2.1%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,214,149	(119,531)	-5.1%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,053,803	(117,117)	-5.4%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,880,859	(116,003)	-5.8%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,478,917	(154,999)	-5.9%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,810,654	(184,260)	-9.2%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,806,760	(87,765)	-4.6%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,745,960	(129,040)	-6.9%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,150,870	(92,847)	-7.5%
1	Modoc	960,611	830,934	(129,677)	-13.5%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,809,237	(72,701)	-3.9%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,095,802	(154,197)	-12.3%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,460,441	(133,865)	-5.2%
1	Sierra	750,000	721,361	(28,639)	-3.8%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,305,752	(136,936)	-9.5%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,185,498	57,353	0.6%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,921,504	23,497	0.3%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,371,921	42,118	0.7%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,346,707	69,209	0.8%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,813,268	50,325	0.7%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,474,999	27,670	0.8%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,795,207	34,395	0.4%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,974,107	8,655	0.1%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,648,263	27,853	0.5%
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,932,381	42,304	0.4%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,974,676	9,682	0.1%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,805,594	16,039	0.3%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,395,644	13,578	0.1%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,407,551	38,558	0.3%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,233,648	23,318	0.2%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,214,222	70,218	0.6%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,827,262	(82,345)	-2.8%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,901,106	18,873	0.4%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,167,960	23,012	0.6%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,304,961	18,262	0.6%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,536,340	23,275	0.2%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,604,252	13,641	0.3%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,964,833	22,940	0.1%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,827,298	104,579	0.2%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,931,714	58,417	0.1%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,659,776	39,924	0.2%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,401,926	50,920	0.2%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,300,772	(27,987)	-0.1%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,928,591	32,780	0.2%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,426,551	30,247	0.1%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,810,387	19,320	0.1%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,897,817	72,641	0.3%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,598,257	92,900	0.5%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,880,526	39,036	0.1%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,377,636	(46,096)	-0.1%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	496,001,761	(31,125)	0.0%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,538,971	85,724	0.1%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,623,331	253,840	0.3%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,347,732	22,743	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,789,116	309,198	0.3%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,959,207	89,851	0.1%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,997,449	(56,882)	-0.1%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,351,611	(59,353)	-0.1%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
Scenario 1	24,102,486	172,837,073	355,628,449	1,192,986,814
	(1,673,109)	569,491	535,718	567,900
	-6.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%

Summary of Model Adjustment Scenarios (Small Court Adjustments and BLS)

I. Overall Impacts to WAFM Allocation if Small Court Adjustments (SCAs) are Removed

The following shows the cluster allocation if (1) all SCAs are removed from Resource Assessment Study (RAS) and Workload-based Allocation Funding (WAFM) and (2) all SCAs are removed from the WAFM. However, each individual SCA adjustment impacts each cluster--and courts within each cluster—differently.

(1) RAS/WAFM Small Court Adjustments Removed

Cluster 1: All (15) courts would receive less (-\$4,473,427) (total), (%). Overall, RAS SCAs account for \$2,800,318 (63%) of the \$4,473,427 increase in cluster 1 allocations;

Cluster 2: 13 courts would receive less (-\$589,248 (total), -0.3%) and 9 would receive more (\$267,288 (total), 0.2%);

Cluster 3: 0 courts would receive less and 12 would receive more (\$953,371, 0.3%);

Cluster 4: 0 courts would receive less and 9 would receive more (\$3,841,916,0.3%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. No SCAs: \$21,302,168	C2. No SCAs: \$171,945,621
C1. Difference: -\$4,473,427 (-17.4%)	C2. Difference: -\$321,961 (-0.2%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. No SCAs: \$356,046,203	C4. No SCAs: \$1,196,260,830
C3. Difference: \$953,471 (0.3%)	C4. Difference: \$3,841,916 (0.3%)

(2) WAFM only Small Court Adjustments Removed

Cluster 1: All (15) courts would receive less (-\$1,673,109 (total), -6.5%). Overall, WAFM SCAs account for \$1,673,109 (37%) of the \$4,473,427 increase in cluster 1 allocations;

Cluster 2: 1 court would receive less (-\$82,345 (total), -0.05%) and 21 would receive more (\$651,836 (total), 0.4%);

Cluster 3: 1 courts would receive less (-\$27,987 (total), -0.01%) and 11 would receive more (\$563,704 (total), 0.2%);

Cluster 4: 4 courts would receive less (-\$193,456 (total), -0.02%) and 5 would receive more (\$761,357 (total), 0.1%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. No WAFM SCAs: \$24,102,486	C2. No WAFM SCAs: \$172,837,073
C1. Difference: -\$1,673,109 (-6.5%)	C2. Difference: \$569,491 (0.3%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. No WAFM SCAs: \$355,628,449	C4. No WAFM SCAs: \$1,192,986,814
C3. Difference: \$535,718 (0.2%)	C4. Difference: \$567,900 (0.05%)

II. Impacts to WAFM Allocation: Remove WAFM Small Court Adjustments (SCAs)

The following shows (3) allocations by cluster if the Allotment Factor is removed from WAFM (4) allocations by cluster if the Funding Floor is removed from WAFM and (5) the cluster allocation if the Cluster OE&E is removed from WAFM.

(3) Remove Allotment Factor

Cluster 1: 6 courts would receive less (-\$395,004 (total), -1.6%), 6 would receive more (\$2,923 (total), 0.01%) and 3 courts have no change;

Cluster 2: 1 court would receive less (-\$98,753 (total), -0.06%) and 21 would receive more (\$49,267 (total), 0.02%);

Cluster 3: 0 courts would receive less and 12 would receive more (\$105,907, 0.03%);

Cluster 4: 0 courts would receive less and 9 would receive more (\$335,660, 0.03%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. No Allotment Factor: \$25,383,514	C2. No Allotment Factor: \$172,218,095
C1. Difference: -\$392,081 (-1.5%)	C2. Difference: -\$49,486 (-0.03%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. No Allotment Factor: \$355,198,639	C4. No Allotment Factor: \$1,192,754,573
C3. Difference: \$105,907 (0.03%)	C4. Difference: \$335,660 (0.03%)

(4) Remove Funding Floor

Cluster 1: 4 courts would receive a decrease (-\$106,718 (total), -0.4%), and 11 would receive more (\$1,267 (total), 0.005%);

Cluster 2: 0 courts would receive less and 22 would receive more (\$10,563 (total), 0.01%);

Cluster 3: 0 courts would receive less and 12 would receive more (\$21,773, 0.01%);

Cluster 4: 0 courts would receive less and 9 would receive more (\$73,115, 0.01%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. No Funding Floor: \$25,670,144	C2. No Funding Floor: \$172,278,144
C1. Difference: -\$105,451 (-0.4%)	C2. Difference: \$10,563, (0.01%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. No Funding Floor: \$355,114,505	C4. No Funding Floor: \$1,192,492,029
C3. Difference: \$21,773 (0.01%)	C4. Difference: 73,115 (0.01%)

(5) Remove Cluster OE&E

Cluster 1: 13 courts would receive less (-\$1,037,448 (total), -4.0%) and 2 have no change;

Cluster 2: 0 courts would receive less and 22 would receive more (\$592,745 (total), 0.3%);

Cluster 3: 1 courts would receive less (-\$42,203, -0.01%) and 11 would receive more (\$422,069, 0.1%);

Cluster 4: 5 courts would receive less (-\$491,793, -0.04%) and 4 would receive more (\$556,629, 0.05%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. Single OE&E: \$24,738,147	C2. Single OE&E: \$172,860,327
C1. Difference: -\$1,037,448 (-4.0%)	C2. Difference: \$592,745 (0.3%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. Single OE&E: \$355,472,598	C4. Single OE&E: \$1,192,483,750
C3. Difference: \$379,866 (0.1%)	C4. Difference: \$64,837 (0.01%)

III. Impacts to WAFM Allocation: Remove All WAFM SCAs and Apply Different BLS

The following (6-8) shows how changes to BLS impact the WAFM allocation.

(6) Apply Higher of State/Local vs Local BLS to WAFM with No WAFM SCAs

This scenario would adjust all courts to higher of State/Local BLS v Local BLS. 21 courts adjusted up.

Cluster 1: 14 courts would receive less (-\$1,064,625 (total), -4.3%) and 1 would receive more (\$8,282 (total), 0.03%);

Cluster 2: 8 courts would receive less (-\$145,763 (total), -0.1%) and 14 would receive more (\$3,296,957 (total), 1.9%);

Cluster 3: 10 courts would receive less (-\$702,082, -0.2%) and 2 would receive more (\$1,663,073, 0.5%);

Cluster 4: 8 courts would receive less (-\$3,442,559, -0.3%) and 1 would receive more (\$386,717, 0.03%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. Higher BLS: \$24,719,252	C2. Higher BLS: \$175,418,774
C1. Difference: -\$1,056,343 (-4.1%)	C2. Difference: \$3,151,193 (1.8%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. Higher BLS: \$356,053,723	C4. Higher BLS: \$1,189,363,072
C3. Difference: \$960,991 (0.3%)	C4. Difference: -\$3,055,841 (-0.3%)

(7) Apply 1.0 BLS to WAFM with No WAFM SCAs

This scenario would adjust any court below 1.0 BLS up to 1.0 BLS. 30 courts adjusted up.

Cluster 1: 5 courts would receive less (-\$339,539 (total), -1.3%) and 10 would receive more (\$538,536 (total), 2.1%);

Cluster 2: 8 courts would receive less (-\$359,246 (total), -0.2%) and 14 would receive more (\$7,098,449 (total), 4.0%);

Cluster 3: 10 courts would receive less (-\$1,573,391, -0.4%) and 2 would receive more (\$1,481,607, 0.4%);

Cluster 4: 9 courts would receive less (-6,846,415, -0.6%) and 0 would receive more.

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. 1.0 BLS: \$25,974,592	C2. 1.0 BLS: \$179,006,784
C1. Difference: \$198,997 (0.8%)	C2. Difference: \$6,739,203 (3.9%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. 1.0 BLS: \$355,000,947	C4. 1.0 BLS: \$1,185,572,498
C3. Difference: -\$91,785 (-0.03%)	C4. Difference: -\$6,846,415 (-0.6%)

(8) Apply 0.9 BLS to WAFM with No WAFM SCAs

This scenario would adjust any court below 0.9 BLS up to 0.9 BLS. 23 courts adjusted up.

Cluster 1: 10 courts would receive less (-\$621,068 (total), -2.5%) and 5 would receive more (\$85,888 (total), 0.3%);

Cluster 2: 5 courts would receive less (-\$51,359 (total), -0.03%) and 17 would receive more (\$2,943,634 (total), 1.7%);

Cluster 3: 10 courts would receive less (-\$392,434 -0.1%) and 2 would receive more (\$202,854, 0.1%);

Cluster 4: 7 courts would receive less (-\$2,301,018, -0.2%) and 2 would receive more (\$133,504, 0.01%).

C1. Current WAFM Allocation: \$25,775,595	C2. Current WAFM Allocation: \$172,267,581
C1. Higher BLS: \$25,240,414	C2. Higher BLS: \$175,159,857
C1. Difference: -\$535,181 (-2.1%)	C2. Difference: \$2,892,275 (1.7%)
C3. Current WAFM Allocation: \$355,092,732	C4. Current WAFM Allocation: \$1,192,418,914
C3. Higher BLS: \$354,903,152	C4. Higher BLS: \$1,190,251,399
C3. Difference: -\$189,580 (-0.1)	C4. Difference: -\$2,167,515 (-0.2%)

Summary of WAFM Small Court Adjustment Model Scenarios
(New Caseweights)

			Small Court Adjustment Scenarios				Small Court Adjustment Scenarios - Removing Each Adjustment						BLS Scenarios with No WAFM SCAs					
Cluster	Court	WAFM Alloc	No SCAs & Current BLS	Difference	No WAFM SCAs & Current BLS	Difference	w/o Allotment Factor	Difference	w/o Funding floor	Difference	Single OE&E	Difference	No WAFM SCA & higher BLS	Difference	No WAFM SCA & 1.0 BLS	Difference	No WAFM SCA & 0.9 BLS	Difference
1	Alpine	752,515	633,662	(118,854)	736,985	(15,530)	752,619	103	752,562	46	750,000	(2,515)	735,925	(16,590)	756,928	4,413	743,226	(9,289)
1	Amador	2,333,680	1,998,908	(334,772)	2,214,149	(119,531)	2,334,320	640	2,333,824	143	2,213,248	(120,433)	2,207,084	(126,597)	2,211,053	(122,627)	2,209,359	(124,321)
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	1,859,156	(311,764)	2,053,803	(117,117)	2,171,502	582	2,171,053	133	2,052,980	(117,940)	2,093,830	(77,090)	2,147,540	(23,381)	2,062,022	(108,898)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,651,152	(345,711)	1,880,859	(116,003)	1,964,997	(31,865)	1,996,985	122	1,911,918	(84,944)	2,005,145	8,282	2,084,172	87,309	2,011,127	14,265
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,202,777	(431,140)	2,478,917	(154,999)	2,603,617	(30,299)	2,634,078	162	2,508,368	(125,548)	2,471,689	(162,228)	2,723,678	89,761	2,631,819	(2,098)
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,564,037	(430,877)	1,810,654	(184,260)	1,906,328	(88,586)	1,995,036	122	1,897,441	(97,473)	1,939,325	(55,589)	2,090,584	95,671	2,010,632	15,718
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,559,637	(334,889)	1,806,760	(87,765)	1,894,966	441	1,894,642	116	1,874,999	(19,526)	1,834,439	(60,087)	1,915,350	20,825	1,847,918	(46,608)
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,542,497	(332,502)	1,745,960	(129,040)	1,874,999	-	1,851,786	(23,213)	1,874,999	-	1,740,592	(134,407)	1,931,881	56,882	1,850,903	(24,096)
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,017,827	(225,891)	1,150,870	(92,847)	1,243,717	-	1,209,359	(34,358)	1,150,441	(93,276)	1,220,507	(23,210)	1,240,195	(3,523)	1,190,957	(52,760)
1	Modoc	960,611	707,640	(252,972)	830,934	(129,677)	877,769	(82,843)	960,670	59	912,203	(48,409)	934,584	(26,028)	1,021,499	60,888	981,579	20,968
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,587,381	(294,557)	1,809,237	(72,701)	1,882,390	452	1,882,054	115	1,870,411	(11,527)	1,804,255	(77,684)	1,800,081	(81,857)	1,805,859	(76,079)
1	Plumas	1,250,000	958,083	(291,917)	1,095,802	(154,197)	1,157,544	(92,455)	1,201,097	(48,903)	1,138,374	(111,625)	1,156,950	(93,050)	1,263,728	13,729	1,212,216	(37,783)
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,186,975	(407,332)	2,460,441	(133,865)	2,595,012	705	2,594,466	159	2,459,445	(134,862)	2,452,666	(141,640)	2,486,154	(108,152)	2,455,170	(139,136)
1	Sierra	750,000	665,759	(84,241)	721,361	(28,639)	750,000	-	749,756	(244)	750,000	-	720,497	(29,503)	782,520	32,520	767,196	17,196
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,166,680	(276,008)	1,305,752	(136,936)	1,373,733	(68,955)	1,442,777	88	1,373,320	(69,369)	1,401,763	(40,925)	1,519,227	76,539	1,460,428	17,740
Cluster 1 Total			25,775,595	21,302,168	24,102,486	(1,673,109)	25,383,514	(392,081)	25,670,144	(105,451)	24,738,147	(1,037,448)	24,719,252	(1,056,343)	25,974,592	198,997	25,240,414	(535,181)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,141,289	13,144	10,185,498	57,353	10,131,165	3,020	10,128,766	621	10,181,031	52,886	10,148,774	20,629	10,644,760	516,615	10,153,538	25,393
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,928,642	30,635	6,921,504	23,497	6,900,009	2,002	6,898,430	423	6,918,524	20,517	7,038,027	140,020	6,876,990	(21,017)	6,905,081	7,074
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,385,655	55,852	6,371,921	42,118	6,331,618	1,815	6,330,191	388	6,369,196	39,393	6,895,534	565,731	7,179,081	849,278	6,843,883	514,080
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,328,976	51,478	8,346,707	69,209	8,279,967	2,469	8,278,006	508	8,343,043	65,545	8,504,551	227,053	9,331,194	1,053,696	8,858,365	580,867
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,765,867	2,925	6,813,268	50,325	6,765,040	2,097	6,763,358	415	6,810,199	47,256	6,803,318	40,375	7,320,112	557,169	6,958,425	195,482
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,432,806	(14,524)	3,474,999	27,670	3,448,308	979	3,447,541	211	3,473,522	26,193	3,681,608	234,278	3,944,510	497,181	3,761,324	313,994
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,742,507	(18,306)	7,795,207	34,395	7,763,046	2,233	7,761,288	476	7,791,869	31,056	7,768,158	7,346	8,053,056	292,243	7,776,870	16,057
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,876,340	(89,112)	11,974,107	8,655	11,968,357	2,905	11,966,186	734	11,999,512	4,060	11,939,613	(25,838)	11,910,724	(54,728)	11,950,723	(14,729)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,605,927	(14,483)	5,648,263	27,853	5,622,012	1,602	5,620,755	345	5,645,859	25,449	5,665,690	45,280	6,238,987	618,577	5,941,139	320,729
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,874,251	(15,827)	11,932,381	42,304	11,893,718	3,641	11,890,807	729	11,927,057	36,979	11,888,155	(1,923)	12,658,148	768,071	12,013,950	123,872
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,920,731	(44,263)	6,974,676	9,682	6,966,972	1,979	6,965,421	427	6,971,716	6,723	6,950,842	(14,152)	6,930,880	(34,114)	6,958,518	(6,476)
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,735,374	(54,180)	4,805,594	16,039	4,790,885	1,331	4,789,848	294	4,803,583	14,028	4,789,547	(7)	4,795,176	5,622	4,794,715	5,161
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,404,487	22,422	15,395,644	13,578	15,386,642	4,576	15,383,009	943	15,388,909	6,843	15,340,365	(41,701)	15,294,066	(88,000)	15,358,168	(23,898)
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,331,886	(37,107)	13,407,551	38,558	13,372,872	3,879	13,369,813	820	13,401,779	32,786	13,492,360	123,367	13,321,360	(47,633)	13,375,752	6,759
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,237,885	27,555	12,233,648	23,318	12,213,855	3,526	12,211,079	749	12,228,400	18,070	12,191,095	(19,235)	12,155,455	(54,875)	12,204,800	(5,530)
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,195,277	51,273	11,214,222	70,218	11,147,275	3,271	11,144,687	683	11,209,353	65,349	11,578,441	434,437	11,872,672	728,668	11,326,321	182,317
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,747,380	(162,228)	2,827,262	(82,345)	2,810,854	(98,753)	2,909,786	178	2,923,843	14,235	2,869,788	(39,819)	3,228,725	319,118	3,100,199	190,591
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,894,238	12,005	4,901,106	18,873	4,883,685	1,452	4,882,532	299	4,898,962	16,729	4,883,498	1,265	4,953,604	71,371	4,889,169	6,936
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,132,643	(12,306)	4,167,960	23,012	4,146,200	1,251	4,145,203	254	4,166,117	21,169	4,526,159	381,211	4,611,787	466,839	4,408,526	263,577
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,222,426	(64,272)	3,304,961	18,262	3,287,641	943	3,286,900	202	3,303,548	16,849	3,412,910	126,212	3,640,700	354,002	3,475,142	188,444
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,494,009	(19,056)	9,536,340	23,275	9,515,984	2,918	9,513,649	583	9,532,081	19,015	10,462,817	949,752	9,471,286	(41,779)	9,512,340	(726)
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,547,025	(43,586)	4,604,252	13,641	4,591,991	1,380	4,590,892	281	4,602,223	11,612	4,587,523	(3,088)	4,573,511	(17,100)	4,592,917	2,300
Cluster 2 Total			172,267,581	171,945,621	172,837,073	569,491	172,218,095	(49,486)	172,278,144	10,563	172,860,327	592,745	175,418,774	3,151,193	179,006,784	6,739,203	175,159,857	2,892,275
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	40,046,267	104,373	39,964,833	22,940	39,953,660	11,767	39,944,342	2,449	39,947,466	5,573	39,822,864	(119,030)	39,703,958	(237,935)	39,868,587	(73,306)
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,882,649	159,930	46,827,298	104,579	46,736,582	13,862	46,725,584	2,865	46,806,845	84,125	48,238,265	1,515,545	47,126,153	(403,433)	46,713,590	(9,130)
3	Kern	45,873,297	46,028,259	154,962	45,931,714	58,417	45,888,177	14,880	45,876,110	2,813	45,910,410	37,112	45,750,783	(122,514)	45,599,247	(274,050)	45,809,055	(64,242)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,653,605	33,754	17,659,776	39,924	17,625,074	5,223	17,620,932	1,080	17,652,067	32,215	17,596,584	(23,267)	17,543,659	(76,192)	17,616,936	(2,915)
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,484,861	133,855	33,401,926	50,920	33,360,963	9,956	33,353,052	2,045	33,387,279	36,272	33,281,524	(69,483)	33,180,682	(170,325)	33,320,301	(30,706)
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,345,393	16,634	33,300,772	(27,987)	33,338,324	9,565	33,330,802	2,044	33,286,555	(42,203)	33,185,841	(142,917)	33,089,582	(239,176)	33,222,856	(105,902)
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,931,649	35,838	20,928,591	32,780	20,901,816	6,004	20,897,093	1,281	20,919,643	23,832	20,856,182	(39,630)	20,795,536	(100,276)	20,879,502	(16,309)
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,464,136	67,831	20,426,551	30,247	20,402,141	5,837	20,397,555	1,251	20,417,841	21,537	20,356,192	(40,112)	20,297,263	(99,041)	20,378,852	(17,452)
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,801,535	10,468	22,810,387	19,320	22,797,325	6,257	22,792,465	1,397	22,800,922	9,855	22,735,276	(55,792)	22,672,367	(118,700)	22,759,466	(31,601)
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,910,238	85,062	21,897,817	72,641	21,832,012	6,836	21,826,514	1,338	21,887,896	62,720	21,814,669	(10,507)	21,745,029	(80,147)	21,841,448	16,272
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,592,362	87,006	19,598,257	92,900	19,511,321	5,964	19,506,553	1,196	19,589,518	84,161	19,652,885	147,528	20,583,530	1,078,173	19,691,939	186,583
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,905,249	63,7														

Summary of WAFM Small Court Adjustment Model Scenarios
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Alloc	Small Court Adjustment Scenarios				Small Court Adjustment Scenarios - Removing Each Adjustment						BLS Scenarios with No WAFM SCAs					
			No SCAs & Current BLS	Difference	No WAFM SCAs & Current BLS	Difference	w/o Allotment Factor	Difference	w/o Funding floor	Difference	Single OE&E	Difference	No WAFM SCA & higher BLS	Difference	No WAFM SCA & 1.0 BLS	Difference	No WAFM SCA & 0.9 BLS	Difference
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,543,606	119,874	69,377,636	(46,096)	69,442,183	18,451	69,427,989	4,257	69,349,462	(74,270)	69,157,274	(266,458)	68,972,712	(451,019)	69,228,245	(195,487)
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	497,617,971	1,585,085	496,001,761	(31,125)	496,177,810	144,925	496,063,301	30,415	495,787,440	(245,445)	494,255,949	(1,776,937)	492,793,764	(3,239,121)	494,818,212	(1,214,673)
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,832,924	379,677	130,538,971	85,724	130,488,526	35,280	130,461,246	7,999	130,485,338	32,091	130,116,135	(337,112)	129,761,993	(691,254)	130,252,315	(200,932)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,848,594	479,104	82,623,331	253,840	82,394,229	24,738	82,374,541	5,051	82,586,939	217,449	82,323,395	(46,096)	82,072,187	(297,303)	82,419,993	50,503
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,622,654	297,665	70,347,732	22,743	70,345,296	20,307	70,329,301	4,312	70,317,567	(7,422)	70,103,188	(221,800)	69,898,374	(426,614)	70,181,947	(143,041)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	92,033,372	553,453	91,789,116	309,198	91,507,425	27,506	91,485,528	5,609	91,748,654	268,735	91,866,636	386,717	91,176,011	(303,908)	91,562,919	83,000
4	San Diego	127,869,356	128,244,830	375,474	127,959,207	89,851	127,902,840	33,484	127,877,197	7,841	127,907,710	38,354	127,558,943	(310,413)	127,223,707	(645,650)	127,687,854	(181,502)
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,064,540	10,209	48,997,449	(56,882)	49,065,961	11,629	49,057,339	3,008	48,978,938	(75,394)	48,860,134	(194,197)	48,745,127	(309,205)	48,904,358	(149,973)
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,452,338	41,375	75,351,611	(59,353)	75,430,303	19,339	75,415,588	4,624	75,321,702	(89,262)	75,121,418	(289,546)	74,928,623	(482,341)	75,195,555	(215,409)
Cluster 4 Total		1,192,418,914	1,196,260,830	3,841,916	1,192,986,814	567,900	1,192,754,573	335,660	1,192,492,029	73,115	1,192,483,750	64,837	1,189,363,072	(3,055,841)	1,185,572,498	(6,846,415)	1,190,251,399	(2,167,515)
WAFM Allocation		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0	1,745,554,822	0

WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current vs. No Allotment Factor WAFM
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No Allotment Factor	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,442,183	18,451
1	Alpine	752,515	752,619	103
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,334,320	640
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,131,165	3,020
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,171,502	582
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,964,997	(31,865)
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,953,660	11,767
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,603,617	(30,299)
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,900,009	2,002
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,736,582	13,862
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,906,328	(88,586)
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,331,618	1,815
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,279,967	2,469
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,894,966	441
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,888,177	14,880
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,765,040	2,097
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,448,308	979
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,874,999	-
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	496,177,810	144,925
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,763,046	2,233
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,968,357	2,905
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,243,717	-
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,622,012	1,602
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,893,718	3,641
1	Modoc	960,611	877,769	(82,843)
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,882,390	452
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,625,074	5,223
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,966,972	1,979
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,790,885	1,331
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,488,526	35,280
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,386,642	4,576
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,157,544	(92,455)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,394,229	24,738
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,345,296	20,307
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,595,012	705
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,507,425	27,506
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,902,840	33,484
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,065,961	11,629
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,360,963	9,956
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,372,872	3,879
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,338,324	9,565
3	San Barbara	20,895,811	20,901,816	6,004
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,430,303	19,339
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,213,855	3,526
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,147,275	3,271
1	Sierra	750,000	750,000	-
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,810,854	(98,753)
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,402,141	5,837
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,797,325	6,257
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,832,012	6,836
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,883,685	1,452
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,146,200	1,251
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,373,733	(68,955)
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,511,321	5,964
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,287,641	943
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,851,244	9,755
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,515,984	2,918
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,591,991	1,380
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No Allotment Factor	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	752,619	103	0.0%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,334,320	640	0.0%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,171,502	582	0.0%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,964,997	(31,865)	-1.6%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,603,617	(30,299)	-1.2%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,906,328	(88,586)	-4.4%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,894,966	441	0.0%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,874,999	-	0.0%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,243,717	-	0.0%
1	Modoc	960,611	877,769	(82,843)	-8.6%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,882,390	452	0.0%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,157,544	(92,455)	-7.4%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,595,012	705	0.0%
1	Sierra	750,000	750,000	-	0.0%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,373,733	(68,955)	-4.8%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,131,165	3,020	0.0%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,900,009	2,002	0.0%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,331,618	1,815	0.0%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,279,967	2,469	0.0%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,765,040	2,097	0.0%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,448,308	979	0.0%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,763,046	2,233	0.0%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,968,357	2,905	0.0%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,622,012	1,602	0.0%
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,893,718	3,641	0.0%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,966,972	1,979	0.0%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,790,885	1,331	0.0%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,386,642	4,576	0.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,372,872	3,879	0.0%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,213,855	3,526	0.0%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,147,275	3,271	0.0%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,810,854	(98,753)	-3.4%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,883,685	1,452	0.0%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,146,200	1,251	0.0%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,287,641	943	0.0%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,515,984	2,918	0.0%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,591,991	1,380	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,953,660	11,767	0.0%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,736,582	13,862	0.0%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,888,177	14,880	0.0%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,625,074	5,223	0.0%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,360,963	9,956	0.0%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,338,324	9,565	0.0%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,901,816	6,004	0.0%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,402,141	5,837	0.0%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,797,325	6,257	0.0%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,832,012	6,836	0.0%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,511,321	5,964	0.0%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,851,244	9,755	0.0%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,442,183	18,451	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	496,177,810	144,925	0.0%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,488,526	35,280	0.0%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,394,229	24,738	0.0%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,345,296	20,307	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,507,425	27,506	0.0%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,902,840	33,484	0.0%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,065,961	11,629	0.0%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,430,303	19,339	0.0%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
Allotment Only	25,383,514	172,218,095	355,198,639	1,192,754,573
	(392,081)	(49,486)	105,907	335,660
	-1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current vs. No Funding Floor Adj WAFM
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	w/o Funding Floor	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,427,989	4,257
1	Alpine	752,515	752,562	46
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,333,824	143
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,128,766	621
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,171,053	133
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,996,985	122
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,944,342	2,449
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,634,078	162
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,898,430	423
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,725,584	2,865
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,995,036	122
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,330,191	388
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,278,006	508
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,894,642	116
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,876,110	2,813
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,763,358	415
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,447,541	211
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,851,786	(23,213)
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	496,063,301	30,415
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,761,288	476
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,966,186	734
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,209,359	(34,358)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,620,755	345
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,890,807	729
1	Modoc	960,611	960,670	59
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,882,054	115
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,620,932	1,080
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,965,421	427
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,789,848	294
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,461,246	7,999
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,383,009	943
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,201,097	(48,903)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,374,541	5,051
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,329,301	4,312
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,594,466	159
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,485,528	5,609
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,877,197	7,841
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,057,339	3,008
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,353,052	2,045
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,369,813	820
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,330,802	2,044
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,897,093	1,281
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,415,588	4,624
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,211,079	749
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,144,687	683
1	Sierra	750,000	749,756	(244)
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,909,786	178
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,397,555	1,251
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,792,465	1,397
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,826,514	1,338
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,882,532	299
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,145,203	254
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,442,777	88
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,506,553	1,196
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,286,900	202
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,843,503	2,014
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,513,649	583
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,590,892	281
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	w/o Funding Floor	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	752,562	46	0.0%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,333,824	143	0.0%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,171,053	133	0.0%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,996,985	122	0.0%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,634,078	162	0.0%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,995,036	122	0.0%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,894,642	116	0.0%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,851,786	(23,213)	-1.2%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,209,359	(34,358)	-2.8%
1	Modoc	960,611	960,670	59	0.0%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,882,054	115	0.0%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,201,097	(48,903)	-3.9%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,594,466	159	0.0%
1	Sierra	750,000	749,756	(244)	0.0%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,442,777	88	0.0%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,128,766	621	0.0%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,898,430	423	0.0%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,330,191	388	0.0%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,278,006	508	0.0%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,763,358	415	0.0%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,447,541	211	0.0%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,761,288	476	0.0%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,966,186	734	0.0%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,620,755	345	0.0%
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,890,807	729	0.0%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,965,421	427	0.0%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,789,848	294	0.0%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,383,009	943	0.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,369,813	820	0.0%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,211,079	749	0.0%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,144,687	683	0.0%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,909,786	178	0.0%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,882,532	299	0.0%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,145,203	254	0.0%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,286,900	202	0.0%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,513,649	583	0.0%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,590,892	281	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,944,342	2,449	0.0%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,725,584	2,865	0.0%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,876,110	2,813	0.0%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,620,932	1,080	0.0%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,353,052	2,045	0.0%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,330,802	2,044	0.0%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,897,093	1,281	0.0%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,397,555	1,251	0.0%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,792,465	1,397	0.0%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,826,514	1,338	0.0%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,506,553	1,196	0.0%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,843,503	2,014	0.0%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,427,989	4,257	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	496,063,301	30,415	0.0%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,461,246	7,999	0.0%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,374,541	5,051	0.0%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,329,301	4,312	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,485,528	5,609	0.0%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,877,197	7,841	0.0%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	49,057,339	3,008	0.0%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,415,588	4,624	0.0%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
Funding Floor	25,670,144	172,278,144	355,114,505	1,192,492,029
	(105,451)	10,563	21,773	73,115
	-0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current vs. Single OE&E WAFM (isolated change)
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	Single OE&E	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,349,462	(74,270)
1	Alpine	752,515	750,000	(2,515)
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,213,248	(120,433)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,181,031	52,886
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,052,980	(117,940)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,911,918	(84,944)
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,947,466	5,573
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,508,368	(125,548)
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,918,524	20,517
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,806,845	84,125
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,897,441	(97,473)
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,369,196	39,393
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,343,043	65,545
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,874,999	(19,526)
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,910,410	37,112
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,810,199	47,256
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,473,522	26,193
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,874,999	-
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	495,787,440	(245,445)
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,791,869	31,056
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,969,512	4,060
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,150,441	(93,276)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,645,859	25,449
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,927,057	36,979
1	Modoc	960,611	912,203	(48,409)
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,870,411	(11,527)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,652,067	32,215
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,971,716	6,723
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,803,583	14,028
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,485,338	32,091
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,388,909	6,843
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,138,374	(111,625)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,586,939	217,449
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,317,567	(7,422)
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,459,445	(134,862)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,748,654	268,735
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,907,710	38,354
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,978,938	(75,394)
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,387,279	36,272
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,401,779	32,786
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,286,555	(42,203)
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,919,643	23,832
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,321,702	(89,262)
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,228,400	18,070
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,209,353	65,349
1	Sierra	750,000	750,000	-
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,923,843	14,235
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,417,841	21,537
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,800,922	9,855
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,887,896	62,720
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,898,962	16,729
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,166,117	21,169
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,373,320	(69,369)
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,589,518	84,161
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,303,548	16,849
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,866,157	24,667
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,532,081	19,015
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,602,223	11,612
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	Single OE&E	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	750,000	(2,515)	-0.3%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,213,248	(120,433)	-5.2%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,052,980	(117,940)	-5.4%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	1,911,918	(84,944)	-4.3%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,508,368	(125,548)	-4.8%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,897,441	(97,473)	-4.9%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,874,999	(19,526)	-1.0%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,874,999	-	0.0%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,150,441	(93,276)	-7.5%
1	Modoc	960,611	912,203	(48,409)	-5.0%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,870,411	(11,527)	-0.6%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,138,374	(111,625)	-8.9%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,459,445	(134,862)	-5.2%
1	Sierra	750,000	750,000	-	0.0%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,373,320	(69,369)	-4.8%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,181,031	52,886	0.5%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,918,524	20,517	0.3%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,369,196	39,393	0.6%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,343,043	65,545	0.8%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,810,199	47,256	0.7%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,473,522	26,193	0.8%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,791,869	31,056	0.4%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,969,512	4,060	0.0%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,645,859	25,449	0.5%
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,927,057	36,979	0.3%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,971,716	6,723	0.1%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,803,583	14,028	0.3%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,388,909	6,843	0.0%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,401,779	32,786	0.2%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,228,400	18,070	0.1%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,209,353	65,349	0.6%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,923,843	14,235	0.5%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,898,962	16,729	0.3%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,166,117	21,169	0.5%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,303,548	16,849	0.5%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,532,081	19,015	0.2%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,602,223	11,612	0.3%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,947,466	5,573	0.0%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,806,845	84,125	0.2%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,910,410	37,112	0.1%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,652,067	32,215	0.2%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,387,279	36,272	0.1%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,286,555	(42,203)	-0.1%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,919,643	23,832	0.1%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,417,841	21,537	0.1%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,800,922	9,855	0.0%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,887,896	62,720	0.3%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,589,518	84,161	0.4%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,866,157	24,667	0.1%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,349,462	(74,270)	-0.1%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	495,787,440	(245,445)	0.0%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,485,338	32,091	0.0%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,586,939	217,449	0.3%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,317,567	(7,422)	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,748,654	268,735	0.3%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,907,710	38,354	0.0%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,978,938	(75,394)	-0.2%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,321,702	(89,262)	-0.1%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
OE&E Only	24,738,147	172,860,327	355,472,598	1,192,483,750
	(1,037,448)	592,745	379,866	64,837
	-4.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%

WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current vs. No WAFM SCA + Higher of State/Local or Local BLS
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCA w/ Higher BLS	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,157,274	(266,458)
1	Alpine	752,515	735,925	(16,590)
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,207,084	(126,597)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,148,774	20,629
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,093,830	(77,090)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	2,005,145	8,282
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,822,864	(119,030)
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,471,689	(162,228)
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	7,038,027	140,020
3	Fresno	46,722,720	48,238,265	1,515,545
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,939,325	(55,589)
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,895,534	565,731
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,504,551	227,053
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,834,439	(60,087)
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,750,783	(122,514)
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,803,318	40,375
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,681,608	234,278
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,740,592	(134,407)
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	494,255,949	(1,776,937)
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,768,158	7,346
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,939,613	(25,838)
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,220,507	(23,210)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,665,690	45,280
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,888,155	(1,923)
1	Modoc	960,611	934,584	(26,028)
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,804,255	(77,684)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,596,584	(23,267)
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,950,842	(14,152)
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,789,547	(7)
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,116,135	(337,112)
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,340,365	(41,701)
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,156,950	(93,050)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,323,395	(46,096)
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,103,188	(221,800)
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,452,666	(141,640)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,866,636	386,717
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,558,943	(310,413)
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,860,134	(194,197)
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,281,524	(69,483)
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,492,360	123,367
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,185,841	(142,917)
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,856,182	(39,630)
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,121,418	(289,546)
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,191,095	(19,235)
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,578,441	434,437
1	Sierra	750,000	720,497	(29,503)
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,869,788	(39,819)
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,356,192	(40,112)
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,735,276	(55,792)
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,814,669	(10,507)
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,883,498	1,265
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,526,159	381,211
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,401,763	(40,925)
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,652,885	147,528
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,412,910	126,212
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,762,659	(78,830)
2	Yolo	9,513,065	10,462,817	949,752
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,587,523	(3,088)
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCA w/ Higher BLS	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	735,925	(16,590)	-2.2%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,207,084	(126,597)	-5.4%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,093,830	(77,090)	-3.6%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	2,005,145	8,282	0.4%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,471,689	(162,228)	-6.2%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	1,939,325	(55,589)	-2.8%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,834,439	(60,087)	-3.2%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,740,592	(134,407)	-7.2%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,220,507	(23,210)	-1.9%
1	Modoc	960,611	934,584	(26,028)	-2.7%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,804,255	(77,684)	-4.1%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,156,950	(93,050)	-7.4%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,452,666	(141,640)	-5.5%
1	Sierra	750,000	720,497	(29,503)	-3.9%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,401,763	(40,925)	-2.8%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,148,774	20,629	0.2%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	7,038,027	140,020	2.0%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,895,534	565,731	8.9%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,504,551	227,053	2.7%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,803,318	40,375	0.6%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,681,608	234,278	6.8%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,768,158	7,346	0.1%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,939,613	(25,838)	-0.2%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,665,690	45,280	0.8%
2	Merced	11,890,078	11,888,155	(1,923)	0.0%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,950,842	(14,152)	-0.2%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,789,547	(7)	0.0%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,340,365	(41,701)	-0.3%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,492,360	123,367	0.9%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,191,095	(19,235)	-0.2%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,578,441	434,437	3.9%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	2,869,788	(39,819)	-1.4%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,883,498	1,265	0.0%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,526,159	381,211	9.2%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,412,910	126,212	3.8%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	10,462,817	949,752	10.0%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,587,523	(3,088)	-0.1%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,822,864	(119,030)	-0.3%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	48,238,265	1,515,545	3.2%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,750,783	(122,514)	-0.3%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,596,584	(23,267)	-0.1%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,281,524	(69,483)	-0.2%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,185,841	(142,917)	-0.4%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,856,182	(39,630)	-0.2%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,356,192	(40,112)	-0.2%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,735,276	(55,792)	-0.2%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,814,669	(10,507)	0.0%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,652,885	147,528	0.8%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,762,659	(78,830)	-0.2%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,157,274	(266,458)	-0.4%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	494,255,949	(1,776,937)	-0.4%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,116,135	(337,112)	-0.3%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,323,395	(46,096)	-0.1%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,103,188	(221,800)	-0.3%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,866,636	386,717	0.4%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,558,943	(310,413)	-0.2%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,860,134	(194,197)	-0.4%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,121,418	(289,546)	-0.4%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
Higher BLS	24,719,252	175,418,774	356,053,723	1,189,363,072
	(1,056,343)	3,151,193	960,991	(3,055,841)
	-4.1%	1.8%	0.3%	-0.3%

WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current vs. NO WAFM SCA + 1.0 BLS
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCA 1.0 BLS Only	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	68,972,712	(451,019)
1	Alpine	752,515	756,928	4,413
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,211,053	(122,627)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,644,760	516,615
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,147,540	(23,381)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	2,084,172	87,309
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,703,958	(237,935)
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,723,678	89,761
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,876,990	(21,017)
3	Fresno	46,722,720	47,126,153	403,433
1	Glenn	1,994,914	2,090,584	95,671
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	7,179,081	849,278
2	Imperial	8,277,498	9,331,194	1,053,696
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,915,350	20,825
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,599,247	(274,050)
2	Kings	6,762,943	7,320,112	557,169
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,944,510	497,181
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,931,881	56,882
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	492,793,764	(3,239,121)
2	Madera	7,760,812	8,053,056	292,243
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,910,724	(54,728)
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,240,195	(3,523)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	6,238,987	618,577
2	Merced	11,890,078	12,658,148	768,071
1	Modoc	960,611	1,021,499	60,888
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,800,081	(81,857)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,543,659	(76,192)
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,930,880	(34,114)
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,795,176	5,622
4	Orange	130,453,247	129,761,993	(691,254)
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,294,066	(88,000)
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,263,728	13,729
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,072,187	(297,303)
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	69,898,374	(426,614)
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,486,154	(108,152)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,176,011	(303,908)
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,223,707	(645,650)
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,745,127	(309,205)
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,180,682	(170,325)
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,321,360	(47,633)
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,089,582	(239,176)
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,795,536	(100,276)
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	74,928,623	(482,341)
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,155,455	(54,875)
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,872,672	728,668
1	Sierra	750,000	782,520	32,520
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,228,725	319,118
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,297,263	(99,041)
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,672,367	(118,700)
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,745,029	(80,147)
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,953,604	71,371
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,611,787	466,839
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,519,227	76,539
3	Tulare	19,505,357	20,583,530	1,078,173
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,640,700	354,002
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,663,941	(177,549)
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,471,286	(41,779)
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,573,511	(17,100)
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCA 1.0 BLS Only	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	756,928	4,413	0.6%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,211,053	(122,627)	-5.3%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,147,540	(23,381)	-1.1%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	2,084,172	87,309	4.4%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,723,678	89,761	3.4%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	2,090,584	95,671	4.8%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,915,350	20,825	1.1%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,931,881	56,882	3.0%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,240,195	(3,523)	-0.3%
1	Modoc	960,611	1,021,499	60,888	6.3%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,800,081	(81,857)	-4.3%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,263,728	13,729	1.1%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,486,154	(108,152)	-4.2%
1	Sierra	750,000	782,520	32,520	4.3%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,519,227	76,539	5.3%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,644,760	516,615	5.1%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,876,990	(21,017)	-0.3%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	7,179,081	849,278	13.4%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	9,331,194	1,053,696	12.7%
2	Kings	6,762,943	7,320,112	557,169	8.2%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,944,510	497,181	14.4%
2	Madera	7,760,812	8,053,056	292,243	3.8%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,910,724	(54,728)	-0.5%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	6,238,987	618,577	11.0%
2	Merced	11,890,078	12,658,148	768,071	6.5%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,930,880	(34,114)	-0.5%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,795,176	5,622	0.1%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,294,066	(88,000)	-0.6%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,321,360	(47,633)	-0.4%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,155,455	(54,875)	-0.4%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,872,672	728,668	6.5%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,228,725	319,118	11.0%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,953,604	71,371	1.5%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,611,787	466,839	11.3%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,640,700	354,002	10.8%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,471,286	(41,779)	-0.4%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,573,511	(17,100)	-0.4%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,703,958	(237,935)	-0.6%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	47,126,153	403,433	0.9%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,599,247	(274,050)	-0.6%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,543,659	(76,192)	-0.4%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,180,682	(170,325)	-0.5%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,089,582	(239,176)	-0.7%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,795,536	(100,276)	-0.5%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,297,263	(99,041)	-0.5%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,672,367	(118,700)	-0.5%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,745,029	(80,147)	-0.4%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	20,583,530	1,078,173	5.5%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,663,941	(177,549)	-0.5%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	68,972,712	(451,019)	-0.6%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	492,793,764	(3,239,121)	-0.7%
4	Orange	130,453,247	129,761,993	(691,254)	-0.5%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,072,187	(297,303)	-0.4%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	69,898,374	(426,614)	-0.6%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,176,011	(303,908)	-0.3%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,223,707	(645,650)	-0.5%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,745,127	(309,205)	-0.6%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	74,928,623	(482,341)	-0.6%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
1.0 BLS	25,974,592	179,006,784	355,000,947	1,185,572,498
	198,997	6,739,203	(91,785)	(6,846,415)
	0.8%	3.9%	0.0%	-0.6%

2017-18 WAFM Allocation Comparison: Current vs. No WAFM SCA + 0.9 BLS
(New Caseweights)

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCA 0.9 BLS Only	Difference
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Court				
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,228,245	(195,487)
1	Alpine	752,515	743,226	(9,289)
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,209,359	(124,321)
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,153,538	25,393
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,062,022	(108,898)
1	Colusa	1,996,862	2,011,127	14,265
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,868,587	(73,306)
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,631,819	(2,098)
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,905,081	7,074
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,713,590	(9,130)
1	Glenn	1,994,914	2,010,632	15,718
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,843,883	514,080
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,858,365	580,867
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,847,918	(46,608)
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,809,055	(64,242)
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,958,425	195,482
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,761,324	313,994
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,850,903	(24,096)
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	494,818,212	(1,214,673)
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,776,870	16,057
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,950,723	(14,729)
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,190,957	(52,760)
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,941,139	320,729
2	Merced	11,890,078	12,013,950	123,872
1	Modoc	960,611	981,579	20,968
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,805,859	(76,079)
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,616,936	(2,915)
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,958,518	(6,476)
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,794,715	5,161
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,252,315	(200,932)
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,358,168	(23,898)
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,212,216	(37,783)
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,419,993	50,503
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,181,947	(143,041)
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,455,170	(139,136)
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,562,919	83,000
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,687,854	(181,502)
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,904,358	(149,973)
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,320,301	(30,706)
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,375,752	6,759
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,222,856	(105,902)
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,879,502	(16,309)
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,195,555	(215,409)
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,204,800	(5,530)
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,326,321	182,317
1	Sierra	750,000	767,196	17,196
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,100,199	190,591
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,378,852	(17,452)
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,759,466	(31,601)
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,841,448	16,272
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,889,169	6,936
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,408,526	263,577
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,460,428	17,740
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,691,939	186,583
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,475,142	188,444
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,800,619	(40,870)
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,512,340	(726)
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,592,911	2,300
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0

Cluster	Court	WAFM Allocation	No WAFM SCA 0.9 BLS Only	Difference	% Diff
Listed in Alphabetical Order by Cluster					
1	Alpine	752,515	743,226	(9,289)	-1.2%
1	Amador	2,333,680	2,209,359	(124,321)	-5.3%
1	Calaveras	2,170,920	2,062,022	(108,898)	-5.0%
1	Colusa	1,996,862	2,011,127	14,265	0.7%
1	Del Norte	2,633,917	2,631,819	(2,098)	-0.1%
1	Glenn	1,994,914	2,010,632	15,718	0.8%
1	Inyo	1,894,526	1,847,918	(46,608)	-2.5%
1	Lassen	1,874,999	1,850,903	(24,096)	-1.3%
1	Mariposa	1,243,717	1,190,957	(52,760)	-4.2%
1	Modoc	960,611	981,579	20,968	2.2%
1	Mono	1,881,938	1,805,859	(76,079)	-4.0%
1	Plumas	1,250,000	1,212,216	(37,783)	-3.0%
1	San Benito	2,594,306	2,455,170	(139,136)	-5.4%
1	Sierra	750,000	767,196	17,196	2.3%
1	Trinity	1,442,688	1,460,428	17,740	1.2%
2	Butte	10,128,145	10,153,538	25,393	0.3%
2	El Dorado	6,898,007	6,905,081	7,074	0.1%
2	Humboldt	6,329,803	6,843,883	514,080	8.1%
2	Imperial	8,277,498	8,858,365	580,867	7.0%
2	Kings	6,762,943	6,958,425	195,482	2.9%
2	Lake	3,447,329	3,761,324	313,994	9.1%
2	Madera	7,760,812	7,776,870	16,057	0.2%
2	Marin	11,965,452	11,950,723	(14,729)	-0.1%
2	Mendocino	5,620,410	5,941,139	320,729	5.7%
2	Merced	11,890,078	12,013,950	123,872	1.0%
2	Napa	6,964,994	6,958,518	(6,476)	-0.1%
2	Nevada	4,789,554	4,794,715	5,161	0.1%
2	Placer	15,382,066	15,358,168	(23,898)	-0.2%
2	San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	13,375,752	6,759	0.1%
2	Santa Cruz	12,210,330	12,204,800	(5,530)	0.0%
2	Shasta	11,144,004	11,326,321	182,317	1.6%
2	Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,100,199	190,591	6.6%
2	Sutter	4,882,233	4,889,169	6,936	0.1%
2	Tehama	4,144,949	4,408,526	263,577	6.4%
2	Tuolumne	3,286,698	3,475,142	188,444	5.7%
2	Yolo	9,513,065	9,512,340	(726)	0.0%
2	Yuba	4,590,611	4,592,911	2,300	0.1%
3	Contra Costa	39,941,893	39,868,587	(73,306)	-0.2%
3	Fresno	46,722,720	46,713,590	(9,130)	0.0%
3	Kern	45,873,297	45,809,055	(64,242)	-0.1%
3	Monterey	17,619,851	17,616,936	(2,915)	0.0%
3	San Joaquin	33,351,007	33,320,301	(30,706)	-0.1%
3	San Mateo	33,328,759	33,222,856	(105,902)	-0.3%
3	Santa Barbara	20,895,811	20,879,502	(16,309)	-0.1%
3	Solano	20,396,304	20,378,852	(17,452)	-0.1%
3	Sonoma	22,791,067	22,759,466	(31,601)	-0.1%
3	Stanislaus	21,825,176	21,841,448	16,272	0.1%
3	Tulare	19,505,357	19,691,939	186,583	1.0%
3	Ventura	32,841,489	32,800,619	(40,870)	-0.1%
4	Alameda	69,423,732	69,228,245	(195,487)	-0.3%
4	Los Angeles	496,032,886	494,818,212	(1,214,673)	-0.2%
4	Orange	130,453,247	130,252,315	(200,932)	-0.2%
4	Riverside	82,369,490	82,419,993	50,503	0.1%
4	Sacramento	70,324,988	70,181,947	(143,041)	-0.2%
4	San Bernardino	91,479,919	91,562,919	83,000	0.1%
4	San Diego	127,869,356	127,687,854	(181,502)	-0.1%
4	San Francisco	49,054,331	48,904,358	(149,973)	-0.3%
4	Santa Clara	75,410,964	75,195,555	(215,409)	-0.3%
		1,745,554,822	1,745,554,822	0	

	Cluster 1 Diff	Cluster 2 Diff	Cluster 3 Diff	Cluster 4 Diff
Current Model	25,775,595	172,267,581	355,092,732	1,192,418,914
0.9 BLS	25,240,414	175,159,857	354,903,152	1,190,251,399
	(535,181)	2,892,275	(189,580)	(2,167,515)
	-2.1%	1.7%	-0.1%	-0.2%



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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MEMORANDUM

Date	Action Requested
October 18, 2017	For Your Review
To	Deadline
Funding Methodology Subcommittee, Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Co-Chair Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Co-Chair	N/A
From	Contact
Judicial Council staff	N/A
Subject	
Funding floor adjustments, updated	

At its August 9, 2017 meeting, the Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS) directed staff to determine an appropriate “inflation” factor to adjust the funding floor for courts. The funding floor and graduated funding floors were established in 2014 but no adjustments have been made since then.

At the October 2, 2017 FMS meeting, a proposed funding floor and proposed graduated floors were shared with the committee. Staff were asked to review the calculation of the proposed floor and make any needed revisions and to calculate the impact of the funding floor to every court if the updated floor were adopted.

Updated Base Funding Floor

At the October 2, 2017 meeting, staff provided the committee with information on how the base funding floor was computed in 2013-14 (shown again in appendix A) and also showed a proposed update to the floor based on changes in labor costs and operating expenses and equipment cost changes. There was an error in the calculation of benefit costs for clerical staff, so the proposed floor has been re-computed; with that adjustment, the new proposed base floor is \$800,000, an increase of 6.7% from the current floor of \$750,000 (see appendix B).

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Graduated Funding Floor Adjustments

The proposed graduated funding floors were likewise reviewed relative to the change in base funding floor resulting from the correction. The lowest graduated floor was adjusted downwards to \$950,000 and the highest graduated floor was adjusted upwards by \$25,000; these changes result in a more consistent percent increase at each level. This would provide an inflationary adjustment of about 8%, although a subsequent adjustment is proposed below based on the application of the methodology.

Table 1: Proposed Base and Graduated Floor Adjustments, Preliminary

Floor levels (current)	Difference between floor levels (current)	Proposed adjustment: 4.66% (salary portion)	Proposed adjustment: 16.8% (OE&E)	Sum of proposed adjustments	Rounded	Difference between bands	Percent change (rounded compared to current)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
750,000					800,000		6.7%
875,000	125,000	759,177	174,762	933,939	950,000	150,000	8.6%
1,250,000	375,000	1,084,539	249,660	1,334,199	1,350,000	400,000	8.0%
1,874,999	624,999	1,626,808	374,490	2,001,298	2,025,000	675,000	8.0%
Floor cap							
2,250,000	375,001	1,952,171	449,388	2,401,559	2,425,000	400,000	7.8%

Applying the Methodology

The floor computation is based on the following table in the WAFM workbook (the final column is not part of this table, but was added for this analysis and will be referenced later in this memo):

Table 2: Calculation of Variable Funding Floor

	Calculate Variable Funding Floor							Floor funding to need ratio
	WAFM Calculated Need	Minimum Floor Factor	Floor "Share" of Need	WAFM Need	Floor Supplement	Final Variable Funding Floor		
Need of equal to or less than	749,999	750,000	100%	-	750,000	750,000	100%	
Need of equal to or less than	1,249,999	750,000	75%	312,500	562,500	875,000	70%	
Need of equal to or less than	1,749,999	750,000	50%	875,000	375,000	1,250,000	71%	
Need of equal to or less than	2,249,999	750,000	25%	1,687,499	187,500	1,874,999	83%	
Need of greater than or equal to	2,250,000					1,874,999		

And the computation of the floor follows these steps:

- 1) WAFM need calculated for all courts
- 2) Each court's WAFM-related base allocation calculated
- 3) Each court's WAFM calculated need compared against the floor level that would apply: \$750,000 to \$2.25 M

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- 4) A court is deemed eligible for floor funding if the applicable floor (base or graduated) is more (would provide more funding) than the court's current adjusted allocation.
- 5) If the floor applies, the allocation to the court is the smaller of the prior year plus 10% or the funding floor itself.

If a court does not receive as its allocation the base or graduated funding floor, then they give up part of their allocation to fund the funding floor for other courts. This means that some courts who are floor eligible (whose need is less than \$2.25 million) may end up contributing towards the floor funding for other courts.

As the far-right column in the above table 2 shows, the ratio of floor funding compared to need shows that floor funding would provide about 70-80% of total funding need (and the hard floor would provide at a minimum, 100% of funding need, in keeping with the thought that factors other than workload drive funding need for the smallest courts). The floor led to significant increases in allocations to many courts when it was implemented in 2013-14 (see appendix C) for charts showing WAFM need and funding received for each cluster 1 court since 2012-13). However, the amount of floor funding, without periodic adjustments, has not kept pace with costs.

Table 2 shows what an adjustment might look like to bring the graduated funding floor amounts to 83-91% of need.

Table 2: Updated graduated funding floors

	WAFM Calculated Need	Final Variable Funding Floor	Floor funding to need ratio
Need of equal to or less than	800,000	800,000	100%
Need of equal to or less than	1,299,999	1,100,000	85%
Need of equal to or less than	1,799,999	1,500,000	83%
Need of equal to or less than	2,299,999	2,100,000	91%
Need of greater than or equal to	2,300,000	2,100,000	

Under this scenario, all but three cluster 1 courts are eligible for floor funding; based on the current decision criteria, three courts would receive floor funding and six would receive an allocation that was 10% higher than the prior year, but less than the applicable floor amount. The total cost of this scenario is \$688,514. The amounts that other courts would need to contribute towards the floor are shown in attachment C.

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Other observations:

- There is no basis for the dollar amount set as the floor “ceiling” and the graduated floor levels, too, are not pegged to service levels;
- The spacing between the bands is wide relative to the funding allocation and need of the smallest courts, creating a lot of room for year to year funding changes.
- The purpose of the floor was to provide a different type of funding, one that was not wholly dependent on workload. But because the floor calculation first considers a court’s workload-based need, and need in courts has fluctuated due to changes in filings, floor funding has not increased stability nor predictability for the smallest courts.

Approach going forward

The committee may wish to consider:

- Whether the proposed \$2.3 million is an appropriate cap for the funding floor. This amount is not pegged to any known level or service or staffing. Another approach would apply the floor to all cluster 1 courts.
- The committee could consider funding floor-eligible courts at their WAFM-need (100% funding), with the exception of the two smallest courts, who would get floor funding of \$800,000. The total cost to implement this would be \$546,555, and nine courts’ allocations would be affected. Some courts’ allocations would be less than if the inflation-adjusted floor were adopted, and some would be greater. The cost to each court to implement this is shown in attachment E10.
- Alternately, the committee could consider funding all cluster 1 courts at 100% of their WAFM need except the two smallest courts, who would get floor funding of \$800,000. This would affect 15 courts, and the total cost to implement it would be \$2,318,787. Some courts’ allocations would be less than if the inflation-adjusted floor were adopted, and some would be greater. The cost to each court to implement this is shown in attachment E10.
- The committee should also consider whether future funding adjustments to floor courts should be the same or different from the rest of the courts. For example, if an allocation methodology based on bands were to be adopted, should floor courts be exempted from any scenarios except those in which new money is allocated?

The Funding Methodology Subcommittee should direct staff as to additional data or analysis needed to help the committee arrive at a decision.

Funding Floor (original)

	"FTE" Count ¹	Program 10 or 90? ²	FTE Salary Floor ³	Salary Driven Benefit ⁴	Non Salary Driven Benefit ⁴	Total
Position Needed	A	B	C	D	E	F (Sum of C, D, and E)
Court Executive Officer	1	90	\$ 115,576	\$ 36,347	\$ 10,702	\$ 162,625
Processing Clerk ⁵	3	10	\$ 43,866	\$ 13,914	\$ 8,743	\$ 199,570
Administrative Support (HR/Fiscal)	1	90	\$ 43,866	\$ 13,795	\$ 10,702	\$ 68,363
Courtroom Clerk	1	10	\$ 43,866	\$ 13,914	\$ 8,743	\$ 66,523
Court Reporter	0.5	10	\$ 43,866	\$ 13,914	\$ 8,743	\$ 33,262
Total Personnel Floor	6.5					\$ 530,344

OE&E per FTE ⁶						\$ 27,928
Total OE&E Floor⁷	6.5					\$ 181,532
Total Floor						\$ 711,876

Round Up to Nearest \$50,000						\$ 750,000
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OE&E Validation:

Five Cluster 1 courts volunteered to review detailed actual operating expenses in an effort to identify those costs that reflected the cost of "opening" business. This analysis focused on identifying costs that must exist regardless

OE&E "Minimum Needed", Based on Detailed Review of Small Court \$ 168,204

- Establishes FTE based on practical need **not based on filings**.
- Designation of "operations", Program 10, or "administration", Program 90.
- Value is based on 1) CEO = median CEO salary for all Cluster 1 courts and 2) median post BLS adjusted FTE allotment per WAFM f
- Based on the **median** salary and non-salary driven benefits for the five courts that participated in the analysis.
- Includes all leave coverage for processing staff and courtroom clerk. Likely breakdown: 0.75 criminal, 0.75 civil/family, 1.0 traffic, (
- WAFM existing formula provides \$27,928 per "need" FTE for OE&E (compared to \$20,287 for Cluster 2-4). Group compared this outcome to existing OE&E cost in very small court, returning nearly identical OE&E costs.
- \$27,928 times 6.5.

Appendix B

Funding Floor (2018-19, for review)

updated 10-26-17

	"FTE" Count ¹	Program 10 or 90? ²	FTE Salary Floor ³	Salary Driven Benefit ⁴	Non Salary Driven Benefit ⁴	Total
Position Needed	A	B	C	D	E	F (Sum of C, D, and E)
Court Executive Officer	1	90	\$ 114,099	\$ 31,149	\$ 17,778	\$ 163,026
Processing Clerk ⁵	3	10	\$ 46,233	\$ 12,668	\$ 14,674	\$ 220,725
Administrative Support (HR/Fiscal)	1	90	\$ 46,233	\$ 12,668	\$ 17,778	\$ 76,679
Courtroom Clerk	1	10	\$ 46,233	\$ 12,668	\$ 14,674	\$ 73,575
Court Reporter	0.5	10	\$ 46,233	\$ 12,668	\$ 14,674	\$ 36,787
Total Personnel Floor	6.5					\$ 570,792
OE&E per FTE ⁶						\$ 32,622
Total OE&E	6.5					\$ 212,043
Total Floor						\$ 782,835
Rounded						\$ 800,000

1. Establishes FTE based on practical need **not based on filings**.

2. Designation of "operations", Program 10, or "administration", Program 90.

3. Value is based on 1) CEO = median CEO salary for all Cluster 1 courts and 2) median post BLS adjusted FTE allotment per WAFM for all courts with fewer than 50 FTE 'need.'

4. Based on the **median** salary and non-salary driven benefits for cluster one courts (this is different than the original method, which base median values for five courts that participated in the analysis).

5. Includes all leave coverage for processing staff and courtroom clerk. Likely breakdown: 0.75 criminal, 0.75 civil/family, 1.0 traffic, 0.5 coverage.

6. Used the cluster 1 OE&E allotment.

Appendix C

Court	Fiscal Year	WAFM Need	Floor adjustment	WAFM Allocation	Allocation ratio
Alpine	baseline	313,085	-	552,142	176%
Alpine	13	313,085	-	559,370	179%
Alpine	14	343,929	266,308	750,000	218%
Alpine	15	378,883	36,601	750,000	198%
Alpine	16	405,149	35,931	750,000	185%
Alpine	17	417,426	11,128	750,000	180%
Amador	baseline	2,658,772	-	2,080,491	78%
Amador	13	2,658,772	-	2,141,806	81%
Amador	14	2,738,605	(1,615)	2,122,503	78%
Amador	15	2,773,992	(726)	2,193,580	79%
Amador	16	2,923,146	(532)	2,296,870	79%
Amador	17	2,812,276	(415)	2,241,333	80%
Calaveras	baseline	2,726,406	-	1,950,892	72%
Calaveras	13	2,726,406	-	2,013,605	74%
Calaveras	14	2,726,378	(1,513)	1,989,114	73%
Calaveras	15	2,716,963	(691)	2,087,736	77%
Calaveras	16	2,760,256	(507)	2,190,109	79%
Calaveras	17	2,551,223	(386)	2,086,017	82%
Colusa	baseline	1,790,396	-	1,368,302	76%
Colusa	13	1,790,396	-	1,409,640	79%
Colusa	14	1,900,461	123,127	1,550,604	82%
Colusa	15	1,880,790	127,447	1,705,664	91%
Colusa	16	1,842,151	160,044	1,874,999	102%
Colusa	17	1,933,761	(356)	1,924,339	100%
Del Norte	baseline	3,427,449	-	2,202,321	64%
Del Norte	13	3,427,449	-	2,281,457	67%
Del Norte	14	3,562,408	(1,783)	2,342,115	66%
Del Norte	15	3,012,322	(791)	2,391,278	79%
Del Norte	16	3,200,856	(587)	2,533,453	79%
Del Norte	17	2,915,461	(468)	2,526,250	87%
Glenn	baseline	2,137,215	-	1,811,707	85%
Glenn	13	2,137,215	-	1,861,108	87%
Glenn	14	2,350,509	32,836	1,874,999	80%
Glenn	15	2,048,781	69,935	1,874,999	92%
Glenn	16	1,918,339	63,519	1,874,999	98%
Glenn	17	2,013,492	(354)	1,913,869	95%
Inyo	baseline	2,175,071	-	1,722,461	79%
Inyo	13	2,175,071	-	1,772,630	81%
Inyo	14	2,005,742	186,861	1,874,999	93%
Inyo	15	1,963,799	3,850	1,874,999	95%
Inyo	16	1,955,945	(436)	1,881,075	96%
Inyo	17	2,018,495	(350)	1,887,477	94%
Lassen	baseline	2,966,996	-	1,890,662	64%
Lassen	13	2,966,996	-	1,959,125	66%
Lassen	14	2,785,749	(1,498)	1,969,483	71%
Lassen	15	2,595,035	(657)	1,986,006	77%
Lassen	16	2,540,016	(458)	1,978,231	78%
Lassen	17	2,163,384	94,310	1,874,999	87%

Court	Fiscal Year	WAFM Need	Floor adjustment	WAFM Allocation	Allocation ratio
Mariposa	baseline	1,425,256	-	920,593	65%
Mariposa	13	1,425,256	-	953,476	67%
Mariposa	14	1,268,860	96,473	1,048,824	83%
Mariposa	15	1,282,132	54,687	1,153,706	90%
Mariposa	16	1,221,848	(262)	1,130,652	93%
Mariposa	17	1,262,034	75,747	1,243,717	99%
Modoc	baseline	735,568	-	890,668	121%
Modoc	13	735,568	-	907,715	123%
Modoc	14	818,258	34,375	875,000	107%
Modoc	15	917,190	(309)	933,142	102%
Modoc	16	848,627	(206)	888,333	105%
Modoc	17	875,348	3,187	875,000	100%
Mono	baseline	1,957,040	-	1,232,348	63%
Mono	13	1,957,040	-	1,277,516	65%
Mono	14	1,977,044	89,167	1,405,267	71%
Mono	15	1,795,596	126,524	1,545,794	86%
Mono	16	1,853,033	107,760	1,700,374	92%
Mono	17	1,820,837	124,225	1,870,411	103%
Plumas	baseline	1,440,873	-	1,441,037	100%
Plumas	13	1,440,873	-	1,474,251	102%
Plumas	14	1,432,034	(1,038)	1,364,542	95%
Plumas	15	1,299,380	(421)	1,271,898	98%
Plumas	16	1,332,623	4,938	1,250,000	94%
Plumas	17	1,132,462	(203)	1,098,287	97%
San Benito	baseline	3,694,249	-	2,496,024	68%
San Benito	13	3,694,249	-	2,581,194	70%
San Benito	14	3,042,492	(1,885)	2,477,959	81%
San Benito	15	2,874,516	(810)	2,447,953	85%
San Benito	16	2,742,618	(551)	2,377,326	87%
San Benito	17	3,094,583	(461)	2,490,431	80%
Sierra	baseline	329,919	-	542,215	164%
Sierra	13	329,919	-	549,862	167%
Sierra	14	339,119	273,332	750,000	221%
Sierra	15	368,280	38,053	750,000	204%
Sierra	16	350,609	28,370	750,000	214%
Sierra	17	367,347	13,353	750,000	204%
Trinity	baseline	1,881,266	-	990,359	53%
Trinity	13	1,881,266	-	1,033,716	55%
Trinity	14	1,461,014	85,985	1,137,087	78%
Trinity	15	1,290,907	103,171	1,250,000	97%
Trinity	16	1,452,014	(308)	1,328,527	91%
Trinity	17	1,531,014	(256)	1,383,657	90%

*Courts that are shaded in gray never received floor funding but are shown because they are cluster 1 courts.

Determination of Funding Floor (2017-18 WAFM allocations, July 2017)

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	89,581,687	3.83%	71,190,880	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Alpine	417,426	0.02%	738,872	750,000	Y	825,000	738,872	750,000
1	Amador	2,812,276	0.12%	2,241,748	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Butte	12,850,408	0.55%	9,431,052	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Calaveras	2,551,223	0.11%	2,086,403	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Colusa	1,933,761	0.08%	1,924,695	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Contra Costa	53,583,695	2.29%	39,033,643	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Del Norte	2,915,461	0.12%	2,526,718	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	El Dorado	8,609,759	0.37%	6,491,374	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Fresno	65,466,991	2.80%	46,825,838	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Glenn	2,013,492	0.09%	1,914,224	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Humboldt	8,006,222	0.34%	6,067,418	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Imperial	11,272,937	0.48%	8,097,855	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Inyo	2,018,495	0.09%	1,887,827	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Kern	68,535,077	2.93%	44,870,145	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Kings	9,305,603	0.40%	6,457,573	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Lake	4,090,030	0.18%	3,192,505	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Lassen	2,163,384	0.09%	1,780,689	1,874,999	Y	2,176,054	1,780,689	1,874,999
4	Los Angeles	691,309,628	29.58%	501,014,246	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Madera	9,424,646	0.40%	7,218,959	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Marin	13,179,298	0.56%	11,829,411	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Mariposa	1,262,034	0.05%	1,167,970	1,250,000	Y	1,243,717	1,167,970	1,243,717
2	Mendocino	6,648,062	0.28%	5,178,758	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Merced	15,670,457	0.67%	11,122,840	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Modoc	875,348	0.04%	871,813	875,000	Y	977,167	871,813	875,000
1	Mono	1,820,837	0.08%	1,746,186	1,874,999	Y	1,870,411	1,746,186	1,870,411
3	Monterey	22,729,314	0.97%	16,675,449	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Napa	8,984,209	0.38%	6,812,496	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Nevada	5,617,914	0.24%	4,477,457	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Orange	165,207,428	7.07%	130,620,384	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Placer	21,346,504	0.91%	15,278,212	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Plumas	1,132,462	0.05%	1,098,490	875,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Riverside	119,464,328	5.11%	83,837,862	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Sacramento	100,410,962	4.30%	72,867,798	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	San Benito	3,094,583	0.13%	2,490,893	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Bernardino	127,880,069	5.47%	90,590,969	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Diego	162,576,377	6.96%	131,181,973	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	San Francisco	58,924,598	2.52%	51,704,684	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Joaquin	47,053,408	2.01%	33,430,503	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	San Luis Obispo	16,171,695	0.69%	12,321,119	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	San Mateo	43,148,650	1.85%	32,430,165	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Santa Barbara	27,148,194	1.16%	20,361,424	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Santa Clara	88,864,755	3.80%	74,849,853	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Santa Cruz	15,560,215	0.67%	11,700,064	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Shasta	13,664,649	0.58%	10,267,709	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Sierra	367,347	0.02%	736,647	750,000	Y	825,000	736,647	750,000
2	Siskiyou	2,989,086	0.13%	2,796,466	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Solano	26,544,975	1.14%	19,959,592	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Sonoma	28,743,789	1.23%	22,518,261	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Stanislaus	31,075,849	1.33%	21,196,457	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Sutter	6,759,126	0.29%	4,843,196	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tehama	5,339,437	0.23%	3,861,352	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
1	Trinity	1,531,014	0.07%	1,383,914	1,250,000	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Tulare	26,002,799	1.11%	18,418,388	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Tuolumne	3,954,439	0.17%	3,047,086	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	Ventura	47,072,655	2.01%	33,422,006	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yolo	12,789,887	0.55%	9,013,254	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Yuba	6,228,690	0.27%	4,451,056	1,874,999	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Statewide	2,336,697,645	100.00%	1,745,554,822					7,364,127

FY 2017-2018 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor

All courts below \$2.3M (Alloc) given floor funding

	Total WAFM- Related Allocation for 2017-18 (Prior to implementing funding floor)	Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Allocation Reduction Base	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
Court	A	B	C	12	D	E
Alameda	69,427,989	N/A	-	69,427,989	4.0%	(27,569)
Alpine	752,562	800,000	47,438	-	0.0%	-
Amador	2,333,824	N/A	-	2,333,824	0.1%	(927)
Butte	10,128,766	N/A	-	10,128,766	0.6%	(4,022)
Calaveras	2,171,053	N/A	-	2,171,053	0.1%	(862)
Colusa	1,996,985	2,062,499	65,514	-	0.0%	-
Contra Costa	39,944,342	N/A	-	39,944,342	2.3%	(15,861)
Del Norte	2,634,078	N/A	-	2,634,078	0.2%	(1,046)
El Dorado	6,898,430	N/A	-	6,898,430	0.4%	(2,739)
Fresno	46,725,584	N/A	-	46,725,584	2.7%	(18,554)
Glenn	1,995,036	2,062,499	67,463	-	0.0%	-
Humboldt	6,330,191	N/A	-	6,330,191	0.4%	(2,514)
Imperial	8,278,006	N/A	-	8,278,006	0.5%	(3,287)
Inyo	1,894,642	2,069,183	174,541	-	0.0%	-
Kern	45,876,110	N/A	-	45,876,110	2.6%	(18,217)
Kings	6,763,358	N/A	-	6,763,358	0.4%	(2,686)
Lake	3,447,541	N/A	-	3,447,541	0.2%	(1,369)
Lassen	1,851,786	2,100,000	248,214	-	0.0%	-
Los Angeles	496,063,301	N/A	-	496,063,301	28.6%	(196,980)
Madera	7,761,288	N/A	-	7,761,288	0.4%	(3,082)
Marin	11,966,186	N/A	-	11,966,186	0.7%	(4,752)
Mariposa	1,209,359	N/A	-	1,209,359	0.1%	(480)
Mendocino	5,620,755	N/A	-	5,620,755	0.3%	(2,232)
Merced	11,890,807	N/A	-	11,890,807	0.7%	(4,722)
Modoc	960,670	977,167	16,496	-	0.0%	-
Mono	1,882,054	1,882,054	-	1,882,054	0.1%	(747)
Monterey	17,620,932	N/A	-	17,620,932	1.0%	(6,997)
Napa	6,965,421	N/A	-	6,965,421	0.4%	(2,766)
Nevada	4,789,848	N/A	-	4,789,848	0.3%	(1,902)
Orange	130,461,246	N/A	-	130,461,246	7.5%	(51,805)
Placer	15,383,009	N/A	-	15,383,009	0.9%	(6,108)
Plumas	1,201,097	N/A	-	1,201,097	0.1%	(477)
Riverside	82,374,541	N/A	-	82,374,541	4.8%	(32,710)
Sacramento	70,329,301	N/A	-	70,329,301	4.1%	(27,927)
San Benito	2,594,466	N/A	-	2,594,466	0.1%	(1,030)
San Bernardino	91,485,528	N/A	-	91,485,528	5.3%	(36,328)
San Diego	127,877,197	N/A	-	127,877,197	7.4%	(50,778)
San Francisco	49,057,339	N/A	-	49,057,339	2.8%	(19,480)
San Joaquin	33,353,052	N/A	-	33,353,052	1.9%	(13,244)
San Luis Obispo	13,369,813	N/A	-	13,369,813	0.8%	(5,309)
San Mateo	33,330,802	N/A	-	33,330,802	1.9%	(13,235)
Santa Barbara	20,897,093	N/A	-	20,897,093	1.2%	(8,298)
Santa Clara	75,415,588	N/A	-	75,415,588	4.3%	(29,947)
Santa Cruz	12,211,079	N/A	-	12,211,079	0.7%	(4,849)
Shasta	11,144,687	N/A	-	11,144,687	0.6%	(4,425)
Sierra	749,756	800,000	50,244	-	0.0%	-
Siskiyou	2,909,786	N/A	-	2,909,786	0.2%	(1,155)
Solano	20,397,555	N/A	-	20,397,555	1.2%	(8,100)
Sonoma	22,792,465	N/A	-	22,792,465	1.3%	(9,051)
Stanislaus	21,826,514	N/A	-	21,826,514	1.3%	(8,667)
Sutter	4,882,532	N/A	-	4,882,532	0.3%	(1,939)
Tehama	4,145,203	N/A	-	4,145,203	0.2%	(1,646)
Trinity	1,442,777	1,461,379	18,603	-	0.0%	-
Tulare	19,506,553	N/A	-	19,506,553	1.1%	(7,746)
Tuolumne	3,286,900	N/A	-	3,286,900	0.2%	(1,305)
Ventura	32,843,503	N/A	-	32,843,503	1.9%	(13,042)
Yolo	9,513,649	N/A	-	9,513,649	0.5%	(3,778)
Yuba	4,590,892	N/A	-	4,590,892	0.3%	(1,823)
Total	1,745,554,822	14,214,781	688,514	1,733,910,608	100.0%	(688,514)

FY 2017-2018 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor

All floor courts given 100% of WAFM need

	Total WAFM-Related Allocation for 2017-18 (Prior to implementing funding floor)	Floor Funding	Floor Allocation Adjustment	Allocation Reduction Base	Share of reduction	Reduction Allocation
Court	A	B	C	12	D	E
Alameda	69,427,989	N/A	-	69,427,989	4.01%	(21,909)
Alpine	752,562	800,000	47,438	-	0.00%	-
Amador	2,333,824	N/A	-	2,333,824	0.13%	(736)
Butte	10,128,766	N/A	-	10,128,766	0.58%	(3,196)
Calaveras	2,171,053	N/A	-	2,171,053	0.13%	(685)
Colusa	1,996,985	1,950,155	(46,830)	-	0.00%	-
Contra Costa	39,944,342	N/A	-	39,944,342	2.31%	(12,605)
Del Norte	2,634,078	N/A	-	2,634,078	0.15%	(831)
El Dorado	6,898,430	N/A	-	6,898,430	0.40%	(2,177)
Fresno	46,725,584	N/A	-	46,725,584	2.70%	(14,745)
Glenn	1,995,036	2,040,804	45,768	-	0.00%	-
Humboldt	6,330,191	N/A	-	6,330,191	0.37%	(1,998)
Imperial	8,278,006	N/A	-	8,278,006	0.48%	(2,612)
Inyo	1,894,642	1,908,757	14,115	-	0.00%	-
Kern	45,876,110	N/A	-	45,876,110	2.65%	(14,477)
Kings	6,763,358	N/A	-	6,763,358	0.39%	(2,134)
Lake	3,447,541	N/A	-	3,447,541	0.20%	(1,088)
Lassen	1,851,786	2,163,657	311,871	-	0.00%	-
Los Angeles	496,063,301	N/A	-	496,063,301	28.64%	(156,537)
Madera	7,761,288	N/A	-	7,761,288	0.45%	(2,449)
Marin	11,966,186	N/A	-	11,966,186	0.69%	(3,776)
Mariposa	1,209,359	N/A	-	1,209,359	0.07%	(382)
Mendocino	5,620,755	N/A	-	5,620,755	0.32%	(1,774)
Merced	11,890,807	N/A	-	11,890,807	0.69%	(3,752)
Modoc	960,670	986,505	25,835	-	0.00%	-
Mono	1,882,054	1,961,566	79,512	-	0.00%	-
Monterey	17,620,932	N/A	-	17,620,932	1.02%	(5,560)
Napa	6,965,421	N/A	-	6,965,421	0.40%	(2,198)
Nevada	4,789,848	N/A	-	4,789,848	0.28%	(1,511)
Orange	130,461,246	N/A	-	130,461,246	7.53%	(41,168)
Placer	15,383,009	N/A	-	15,383,009	0.89%	(4,854)
Plumas	1,201,097	N/A	-	1,201,097	0.07%	(379)
Riverside	82,374,541	N/A	-	82,374,541	4.76%	(25,994)
Sacramento	70,329,301	N/A	-	70,329,301	4.06%	(22,193)
San Benito	2,594,466	N/A	-	2,594,466	0.15%	(819)
San Bernardino	91,485,528	N/A	-	91,485,528	5.28%	(28,869)
San Diego	127,877,197	N/A	-	127,877,197	7.38%	(40,353)
San Francisco	49,057,339	N/A	-	49,057,339	2.83%	(15,480)
San Joaquin	33,353,052	N/A	-	33,353,052	1.93%	(10,525)
San Luis Obispo	13,369,813	N/A	-	13,369,813	0.77%	(4,219)
San Mateo	33,330,802	N/A	-	33,330,802	1.92%	(10,518)
Santa Barbara	20,897,093	N/A	-	20,897,093	1.21%	(6,594)
Santa Clara	75,415,588	N/A	-	75,415,588	4.35%	(23,798)
Santa Cruz	12,211,079	N/A	-	12,211,079	0.71%	(3,853)
Shasta	11,144,687	N/A	-	11,144,687	0.64%	(3,517)
Sierra	749,756	800,000	50,244	-	0.00%	-
Siskiyou	2,909,786	N/A	-	2,909,786	0.17%	(918)
Solano	20,397,555	N/A	-	20,397,555	1.18%	(6,437)
Sonoma	22,792,465	N/A	-	22,792,465	1.32%	(7,192)
Stanislaus	21,826,514	N/A	-	21,826,514	1.26%	(6,888)
Sutter	4,882,532	N/A	-	4,882,532	0.28%	(1,541)
Tehama	4,145,203	N/A	-	4,145,203	0.24%	(1,308)
Trinity	1,442,777	1,461,379	18,603	-	0.00%	-
Tulare	19,506,553	N/A	-	19,506,553	1.13%	(6,155)
Tuolumne	3,286,900	N/A	-	3,286,900	0.19%	(1,037)
Ventura	32,843,503	N/A	-	32,843,503	1.90%	(10,364)
Yolo	9,513,649	N/A	-	9,513,649	0.55%	(3,002)
Yuba	4,590,892	N/A	-	4,590,892	0.27%	(1,449)
Total	1,745,554,822	14,072,822	546,555	1,732,028,555	100.00%	(546,555)

FY 2017-2018 Allocation Adjustment Related to Funding Floor*All cluster 1 courts given their WAFM need amount as their allocation*

	Total WAFM- Related Allocation for 2017-18 (Prior to implementing funding floor)					
Court	A	Floor Funding B	Floor Allocation Adjustment C	Allocation Reduction Base 12	Share of reduction D	Reduction Allocation E
Alameda	69,427,989	N/A	-	69,427,989	4.0%	(93,604)
Alpine	752,562	800,000	47,438	-	0.0%	-
Amador	2,333,824	2,811,990	478,166	-	0.0%	-
Butte	10,128,766	N/A	-	10,128,766	0.6%	(13,656)
Calaveras	2,171,053	2,553,036	381,983	-	0.0%	-
Colusa	1,996,985	1,950,155	(46,830)	-	0.0%	-
Contra Costa	39,944,342	N/A	-	39,944,342	2.3%	(53,854)
Del Norte	2,634,078	2,937,168	303,090	-	0.0%	-
El Dorado	6,898,430	N/A	-	6,898,430	0.4%	(9,301)
Fresno	46,725,584	N/A	-	46,725,584	2.7%	(62,996)
Glenn	1,995,036	2,040,804	45,768	-	0.0%	-
Humboldt	6,330,191	N/A	-	6,330,191	0.4%	(8,535)
Imperial	8,278,006	N/A	-	8,278,006	0.5%	(11,161)
Inyo	1,894,642	1,908,757	14,115	-	0.0%	-
Kern	45,876,110	N/A	-	45,876,110	2.7%	(61,851)
Kings	6,763,358	N/A	-	6,763,358	0.4%	(9,119)
Lake	3,447,541	N/A	-	3,447,541	0.2%	(4,648)
Lassen	1,851,786	2,163,657	311,871	-	0.0%	-
Los Angeles	496,063,301	N/A	-	496,063,301	28.8%	(668,804)
Madera	7,761,288	N/A	-	7,761,288	0.5%	(10,464)
Marin	11,966,186	N/A	-	11,966,186	0.7%	(16,133)
Mariposa	1,209,359	1,262,034	52,674	-	0.0%	-
Mendocino	5,620,755	N/A	-	5,620,755	0.3%	(7,578)
Merced	11,890,807	N/A	-	11,890,807	0.7%	(16,031)
Modoc	960,670	986,505	25,835	-	0.0%	-
Mono	1,882,054	1,961,566	79,512	-	0.0%	-
Monterey	17,620,932	N/A	-	17,620,932	1.0%	(23,757)
Napa	6,965,421	N/A	-	6,965,421	0.4%	(9,391)
Nevada	4,789,848	N/A	-	4,789,848	0.3%	(6,458)
Orange	130,461,246	N/A	-	130,461,246	7.6%	(175,891)
Placer	15,383,009	N/A	-	15,383,009	0.9%	(20,740)
Plumas	1,201,097	1,253,444	52,348	-	0.0%	-
Riverside	82,374,541	N/A	-	82,374,541	4.8%	(111,059)
Sacramento	70,329,301	N/A	-	70,329,301	4.1%	(94,820)
San Benito	2,594,466	3,098,436	503,970	-	0.0%	-
San Bernardino	91,485,528	N/A	-	91,485,528	5.3%	(123,343)
San Diego	127,877,197	N/A	-	127,877,197	7.4%	(172,407)
San Francisco	49,057,339	N/A	-	49,057,339	2.9%	(66,140)
San Joaquin	33,353,052	N/A	-	33,353,052	1.9%	(44,967)
San Luis Obispo	13,369,813	N/A	-	13,369,813	0.8%	(18,025)
San Mateo	33,330,802	N/A	-	33,330,802	1.9%	(44,937)
Santa Barbara	20,897,093	N/A	-	20,897,093	1.2%	(28,174)
Santa Clara	75,415,588	N/A	-	75,415,588	4.4%	(101,677)
Santa Cruz	12,211,079	N/A	-	12,211,079	0.7%	(16,463)
Shasta	11,144,687	N/A	-	11,144,687	0.6%	(15,026)
Sierra	749,756	800,000	50,244	-	0.0%	-
Siskiyou	2,909,786	N/A	-	2,909,786	0.2%	(3,923)
Solano	20,397,555	N/A	-	20,397,555	1.2%	(27,500)
Sonoma	22,792,465	N/A	-	22,792,465	1.3%	(30,729)
Stanislaus	21,826,514	N/A	-	21,826,514	1.3%	(29,427)
Sutter	4,882,532	N/A	-	4,882,532	0.3%	(6,583)
Tehama	4,145,203	N/A	-	4,145,203	0.2%	(5,589)
Trinity	1,442,777	1,461,379	18,603	-	0.0%	-
Tulare	19,506,553	N/A	-	19,506,553	1.1%	(26,299)
Tuolumne	3,286,900	N/A	-	3,286,900	0.2%	(4,431)
Ventura	32,843,503	N/A	-	32,843,503	1.9%	(44,280)
Yolo	9,513,649	N/A	-	9,513,649	0.6%	(12,827)
Yuba	4,590,892	N/A	-	4,590,892	0.3%	(6,190)
Total	1,745,554,822	27,988,931	2,318,787	1,719,884,678	100.0%	(2,318,787)

Local Revenues

General Ledger Description

- CRC 10.500 Public Access-Duplication and Retrieval
- CRC 3.670 Telephonic Appearance
- FC3112 Custody Investigations
- FC3153 CAC-Child
- FC9002 Step Parent Adoption Investigation
- GC 26731 Service of Process Fee
- GC 26746 Disbursement Processing Fee
- GC 72712 Court Reporter
- GC26840.3 Marriage License Conciliation
- GC68150h Public Access Civil Images / E-Filings
- GC68150h Public Access Criminal Name Search
- GC68150h Public Access Traffic Transaction Fee
- Local Fee 1, 2, 3, etc.
- Other Court Retained Local Fees
- PC1203.4 & PC 1203.41 Change of Plea
- PC1205d Installment Fee
- PC1205d Stay Fee
- PC1463.22a Insurance Conviction
- Pre-AB145
- VC11205.2 Traffic School
- VC40508.6 DMV History/Priors
- VC40611 Proof of Correction

2017-18 Civil Assessments Reducing Need
(New Caseweights, Allocation Remains Constant)

Court	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Need	Proportion No CA	Need No CA 2014-15	Proportion 2014-15 CA	MOE	Need Less CA & MOE	Proportion 2014-15 CA & MOE
Alameda	69,423,732	80,894,723	85.8%	72,938,570	95.2%	1,796,656	71,141,914	97.6%
Alpine	752,515	417,426	180.3%	410,953	183.1%	0	410,953	183.1%
Amador	2,333,680	2,811,990	83.0%	2,766,905	84.3%	0	2,766,905	84.3%
Butte	10,128,145	13,360,970	75.8%	13,068,490	77.5%	365,845	12,702,645	79.7%
Calaveras	2,170,920	2,553,036	85.0%	2,445,022	88.8%	0	2,445,022	88.8%
Colusa	1,996,862	1,950,155	102.4%	1,827,168	109.3%	0	1,827,168	109.3%
Contra Costa	39,941,893	52,019,183	76.8%	45,909,344	87.0%	1,045,423	44,863,921	89.0%
Del Norte	2,633,917	2,937,168	89.7%	2,860,186	92.1%	0	2,860,186	92.1%
El Dorado	6,898,007	8,840,195	78.0%	8,409,339	82.0%	251,264	8,158,075	84.6%
Fresno	46,722,720	61,314,052	76.2%	55,832,056	83.7%	0	55,832,056	83.7%
Glenn	1,994,914	2,040,804	97.8%	2,010,107	99.2%	67,848	1,942,259	102.7%
Humboldt	6,329,803	8,006,601	79.1%	7,004,603	90.4%	57,562	6,947,041	91.1%
Imperial	8,277,498	10,922,650	75.8%	9,602,854	86.2%	0	9,602,854	86.2%
Inyo	1,894,526	1,908,757	99.3%	1,822,103	104.0%	0	1,822,103	104.0%
Kern	45,873,297	66,240,477	69.3%	61,719,496	74.3%	161,109	61,558,388	74.5%
Kings	6,762,943	9,306,718	72.7%	8,775,847	77.1%	201,707	8,574,140	78.9%
Lake	3,447,329	4,313,454	79.9%	4,313,454	79.9%	231,464	4,081,990	84.5%
Lassen	1,874,999	2,163,657	86.7%	2,069,874	90.6%	41,842	2,028,032	92.5%
Los Angeles	496,032,886	640,263,041	77.5%	631,350,362	78.6%	19,046,032	612,304,330	81.0%
Madera	7,760,812	9,855,677	78.7%	9,242,935	84.0%	0	9,242,935	84.0%
Marin	11,965,452	12,633,317	94.7%	11,966,466	100.0%	0	11,966,466	100.0%
Mariposa	1,243,717	1,262,034	98.5%	1,184,994	105.0%	0	1,184,994	105.0%
Mendocino	5,620,410	7,061,958	79.6%	6,973,870	80.6%	246,643	6,727,227	83.5%
Merced	11,890,078	16,139,935	73.7%	14,810,104	80.3%	83,772	14,726,332	80.7%
Modoc	960,611	986,505	97.4%	980,295	98.0%	0	980,295	98.0%
Mono	1,881,938	1,961,566	95.9%	1,898,883	99.1%	0	1,898,883	99.1%
Monterey	17,619,851	23,099,032	76.3%	21,652,600	81.4%	563,067	21,089,533	83.5%
Napa	6,964,994	8,722,319	79.9%	8,158,495	85.4%	0	8,158,495	85.4%
Nevada	4,789,554	5,854,733	81.8%	5,321,741	90.0%	0	5,321,741	90.0%
Orange	130,453,247	154,900,834	84.2%	145,959,002	89.4%	2,797,167	143,161,835	91.1%
Placer	15,382,066	20,246,448	76.0%	19,129,653	80.4%	333,386	18,796,267	81.8%
Plumas	1,250,000	1,253,444	99.7%	1,248,370	100.1%	34,162	1,214,208	102.9%
Riverside	82,369,490	109,519,907	75.2%	92,756,259	88.8%	0	92,756,259	88.8%
Sacramento	70,324,988	89,634,369	78.5%	85,036,036	82.7%	3,651,494	81,384,542	86.4%
San Benito	2,594,306	3,098,436	83.7%	2,977,101	87.1%	10,088	2,967,013	87.4%
San Bernardino	91,479,919	121,782,947	75.1%	119,109,099	76.8%	4,202,181	114,906,918	79.6%
San Diego	127,869,356	146,616,131	87.2%	134,590,037	95.0%	1,503,534	133,086,503	96.1%
San Francisco	49,054,331	50,461,164	97.2%	44,670,375	109.8%	0	44,670,375	109.8%
San Joaquin	33,351,007	44,058,576	75.7%	44,002,124	75.8%	1,239,420	42,762,704	78.0%
San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	17,129,574	78.0%	16,478,201	81.1%	212,950	16,265,251	82.2%
San Mateo	33,328,759	42,197,967	79.0%	40,538,259	82.2%	2,106,535	38,431,724	86.7%
Santa Barbara	20,895,811	26,492,770	78.9%	24,588,981	85.0%	34,950	24,554,031	85.1%
Santa Clara	75,410,964	84,524,519	89.2%	80,981,611	93.1%	2,500,000	78,481,611	96.1%
Santa Cruz	12,210,330	15,561,528	78.5%	14,595,651	83.7%	331,940	14,263,711	85.6%
Shasta	11,144,004	14,457,142	77.1%	14,457,142	77.1%	401,580	14,055,562	79.3%
Sierra	750,000	369,308	203.1%	360,159	208.2%	0	360,159	208.2%
Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,017,344	96.4%	2,864,858	101.6%	125,243	2,739,615	106.2%
Solano	20,396,304	25,745,549	79.2%	24,481,950	83.3%	549,745	23,932,205	85.2%
Sonoma	22,791,067	27,508,479	82.9%	26,248,753	86.8%	734,695	25,514,059	89.3%
Stanislaus	21,825,176	30,356,818	71.9%	29,430,824	74.2%	600,860	28,829,964	75.7%
Sutter	4,882,233	6,422,178	76.0%	6,004,229	81.3%	0	6,004,229	81.3%
Tehama	4,144,949	5,540,390	74.8%	5,377,121	77.1%	4,941	5,372,180	77.2%
Trinity	1,442,688	1,547,004	93.3%	1,545,640	93.3%	32,126	1,513,514	95.3%
Tulare	19,505,357	26,437,801	73.8%	24,528,256	79.5%	405,601	24,122,655	80.9%
Tuolumne	3,286,698	4,157,951	79.0%	4,041,286	81.3%	65,664	3,975,622	82.7%
Ventura	32,841,489	43,150,716	76.1%	41,991,452	78.2%	1,898,388	40,093,063	81.9%
Yolo	9,513,065	12,939,471	73.5%	12,003,739	79.3%	365,844	11,637,895	81.7%
Yuba	4,590,611	6,109,612	75.1%	5,811,254	79.0%	0	5,811,254	79.0%
	1,745,554,822	2,195,080,508	79.5%	2,083,134,539	83.8%	48,302,729	2,034,831,810	85.8%

2017-18 Civil Assessments Reducing Need
(New Caseweights, Allocation Remains Constant)

Court	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Need	Proportion No CA	Need No CA 2015-16	Proportion 2015-16 CA	MOE	Need Less CA & MOE	Proportion 2015-16 CA & MOE
Alameda	69,423,732	80,894,723	85.8%	73,562,331	94.4%	1,796,656	71,765,675	96.7%
Alpine	752,515	417,426	180.3%	411,693	182.8%	0	411,693	182.8%
Amador	2,333,680	2,811,990	83.0%	2,766,630	84.4%	0	2,766,630	84.4%
Butte	10,128,145	13,360,970	75.8%	13,089,218	77.4%	365,845	12,723,373	79.6%
Calaveras	2,170,920	2,553,036	85.0%	2,461,104	88.2%	0	2,461,104	88.2%
Colusa	1,996,862	1,950,155	102.4%	1,838,821	108.6%	0	1,838,821	108.6%
Contra Costa	39,941,893	52,019,183	76.8%	47,511,754	84.1%	1,045,423	46,466,331	86.0%
Del Norte	2,633,917	2,937,168	89.7%	2,919,218	90.2%	0	2,919,218	90.2%
El Dorado	6,898,007	8,840,195	78.0%	8,548,986	80.7%	251,264	8,297,721	83.1%
Fresno	46,722,720	61,314,052	76.2%	56,807,025	82.2%	0	56,807,025	82.2%
Glenn	1,994,914	2,040,804	97.8%	1,859,768	107.3%	67,848	1,791,920	111.3%
Humboldt	6,329,803	8,006,601	79.1%	7,115,130	89.0%	57,562	7,057,568	89.7%
Imperial	8,277,498	10,922,650	75.8%	9,931,047	83.3%	0	9,931,047	83.3%
Inyo	1,894,526	1,908,757	99.3%	1,831,947	103.4%	0	1,831,947	103.4%
Kern	45,873,297	66,240,477	69.3%	62,813,483	73.0%	161,109	62,652,374	73.2%
Kings	6,762,943	9,306,718	72.7%	9,113,778	74.2%	201,707	8,912,071	75.9%
Lake	3,447,329	4,313,454	79.9%	4,313,454	79.9%	231,464	4,081,990	84.5%
Lassen	1,874,999	2,163,657	86.7%	2,085,342	89.9%	41,842	2,043,500	91.8%
Los Angeles	496,032,886	640,263,041	77.5%	638,375,698	77.7%	19,046,032	619,329,666	80.1%
Madera	7,760,812	9,855,677	78.7%	9,338,218	83.1%	0	9,338,218	83.1%
Marin	11,965,452	12,633,317	94.7%	12,097,856	98.9%	0	12,097,856	98.9%
Mariposa	1,243,717	1,262,034	98.5%	1,194,390	104.1%	0	1,194,390	104.1%
Mendocino	5,620,410	7,061,958	79.6%	7,008,168	80.2%	246,643	6,761,525	83.1%
Merced	11,890,078	16,139,935	73.7%	15,820,189	75.2%	83,772	15,736,417	75.6%
Modoc	960,611	986,505	97.4%	979,146	98.1%	0	979,146	98.1%
Mono	1,881,938	1,961,566	95.9%	1,870,134	100.6%	0	1,870,134	100.6%
Monterey	17,619,851	23,099,032	76.3%	22,000,808	80.1%	563,067	21,437,741	82.2%
Napa	6,964,994	8,722,319	79.9%	8,291,506	84.0%	0	8,291,506	84.0%
Nevada	4,789,554	5,854,733	81.8%	5,610,860	85.4%	0	5,610,860	85.4%
Orange	130,453,247	154,900,834	84.2%	148,692,547	87.7%	2,797,167	145,895,380	89.4%
Placer	15,382,066	20,246,448	76.0%	19,118,409	80.5%	333,386	18,785,022	81.9%
Plumas	1,250,000	1,253,444	99.7%	1,253,444	99.7%	34,162	1,219,282	102.5%
Riverside	82,369,490	109,519,907	75.2%	97,357,200	84.6%	0	97,357,200	84.6%
Sacramento	70,324,988	89,634,369	78.5%	86,012,919	81.8%	3,651,494	82,361,424	85.4%
San Benito	2,594,306	3,098,436	83.7%	3,005,247	86.3%	10,088	2,995,159	86.6%
San Bernardino	91,479,919	121,782,947	75.1%	120,871,456	75.7%	4,202,181	116,669,275	78.4%
San Diego	127,869,356	146,616,131	87.2%	135,423,800	94.4%	1,503,534	133,920,266	95.5%
San Francisco	49,054,331	50,461,164	97.2%	46,887,641	104.6%	0	46,887,641	104.6%
San Joaquin	33,351,007	44,058,576	75.7%	44,058,576	75.7%	1,239,420	42,819,155	77.9%
San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	17,129,574	78.0%	16,585,597	80.6%	212,950	16,372,647	81.7%
San Mateo	33,328,759	42,197,967	79.0%	41,369,566	80.6%	2,106,535	39,263,031	84.9%
Santa Barbara	20,895,811	26,492,770	78.9%	24,627,381	84.8%	34,950	24,592,431	85.0%
Santa Clara	75,410,964	84,524,519	89.2%	81,960,539	92.0%	2,500,000	79,460,539	94.9%
Santa Cruz	12,210,330	15,561,528	78.5%	14,995,044	81.4%	331,940	14,663,104	83.3%
Shasta	11,144,004	14,457,142	77.1%	14,457,142	77.1%	401,580	14,055,562	79.3%
Sierra	750,000	369,308	203.1%	362,033	207.2%	0	362,033	207.2%
Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,017,344	96.4%	2,900,949	100.3%	125,243	2,775,706	104.8%
Solano	20,396,304	25,745,549	79.2%	25,123,244	81.2%	549,745	24,573,499	83.0%
Sonoma	22,791,067	27,508,479	82.9%	26,739,953	85.2%	734,695	26,005,258	87.6%
Stanislaus	21,825,176	30,356,818	71.9%	29,708,236	73.5%	600,860	29,107,376	75.0%
Sutter	4,882,233	6,422,178	76.0%	5,996,054	81.4%	0	5,996,054	81.4%
Tehama	4,144,949	5,540,390	74.8%	5,334,617	77.7%	4,941	5,329,676	77.8%
Trinity	1,442,688	1,547,004	93.3%	1,547,004	93.3%	32,126	1,514,878	95.2%
Tulare	19,505,357	26,437,801	73.8%	24,863,214	78.5%	405,601	24,457,614	79.8%
Tuolumne	3,286,698	4,157,951	79.0%	4,097,535	80.2%	65,664	4,031,871	81.5%
Ventura	32,841,489	43,150,716	76.1%	42,740,057	76.8%	1,898,388	40,841,669	80.4%
Yolo	9,513,065	12,939,471	73.5%	12,269,371	77.5%	365,844	11,903,527	79.9%
Yuba	4,590,611	6,109,612	75.1%	5,867,529	78.2%	0	5,867,529	78.2%
	1,745,554,822	2,195,080,508	79.5%	2,115,794,003	82.5%	48,302,729	2,067,491,273	84.4%

2017-18 Civil Assessments & MOE Pooled and Allocated Via WAFM

(New Caseweights, Need Remains Constant)

Court	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Need	Proportion No CA	Allocation 2014-15 Civil Assessments	Proportion 2014-15 CA	MOE Allocated Via WAFM	Allocation 2014-15 Civil Assessments & MOE	Proportion 2014-15 CA & MOE
Alameda	69,423,732	80,894,723	85.8%	73,553,504	90.9%	1,780,088	75,333,592	93.1%
Alpine	752,515	417,426	180.3%	773,850	185.4%	9,185	783,035	187.6%
Amador	2,333,680	2,811,990	83.0%	2,477,231	88.1%	61,878	2,539,109	90.3%
Butte	10,128,145	13,360,970	75.8%	10,810,157	80.9%	294,008	11,104,165	83.1%
Calaveras	2,170,920	2,553,036	85.0%	2,301,254	90.1%	56,180	2,357,434	92.3%
Colusa	1,996,862	1,950,155	102.4%	2,096,440	107.5%	42,913	2,139,353	109.7%
Contra Costa	39,941,893	52,019,183	76.8%	42,597,246	81.9%	1,144,682	43,741,928	84.1%
Del Norte	2,633,917	2,937,168	89.7%	2,783,870	94.8%	64,632	2,848,502	97.0%
El Dorado	6,898,007	8,840,195	78.0%	7,349,267	83.1%	194,528	7,543,796	85.3%
Fresno	46,722,720	61,314,052	76.2%	49,852,513	81.3%	1,349,215	51,201,729	83.5%
Glenn	1,994,914	2,040,804	97.8%	2,099,114	102.9%	44,908	2,144,022	105.1%
Humboldt	6,329,803	8,006,601	79.1%	6,738,516	84.2%	176,185	6,914,701	86.4%
Imperial	8,277,498	10,922,650	75.8%	8,835,045	80.9%	240,353	9,075,398	83.1%
Inyo	1,894,526	1,908,757	99.3%	1,991,986	104.4%	42,002	2,033,988	106.6%
Kern	45,873,297	66,240,477	69.3%	49,254,280	74.4%	1,457,621	50,711,901	76.6%
Kings	6,762,943	9,306,718	72.7%	7,237,987	77.8%	204,794	7,442,781	80.0%
Lake	3,447,329	4,313,454	79.9%	3,667,521	85.0%	94,918	3,762,438	87.2%
Lassen	1,874,999	2,163,657	86.7%	1,962,129	90.7%	47,611	2,009,741	92.9%
Los Angeles	496,032,886	640,263,041	77.5%	528,715,801	82.6%	14,088,982	542,804,783	84.8%
Madera	7,760,812	9,855,677	78.7%	8,263,914	83.8%	216,874	8,480,788	86.0%
Marin	11,965,452	12,633,317	94.7%	12,610,467	99.8%	277,996	12,888,463	102.0%
Mariposa	1,243,717	1,262,034	98.5%	1,273,721	100.9%	27,771	1,301,492	103.1%
Mendocino	5,620,410	7,061,958	79.6%	5,980,904	84.7%	155,398	6,136,303	86.9%
Merced	11,890,078	16,139,935	73.7%	12,713,920	78.8%	355,159	13,069,079	81.0%
Modoc	960,611	986,505	97.4%	1,010,981	102.5%	21,708	1,032,689	104.7%
Mono	1,881,938	1,961,566	95.9%	1,982,091	101.0%	43,164	2,025,255	103.2%
Monterey	17,619,851	23,099,032	76.3%	18,798,949	81.4%	508,294	19,307,243	83.6%
Napa	6,964,994	8,722,319	79.9%	7,410,246	85.0%	191,935	7,602,181	87.2%
Nevada	4,789,554	5,854,733	81.8%	5,088,431	86.9%	128,833	5,217,265	89.1%
Orange	130,453,247	154,900,834	84.2%	138,360,967	89.3%	3,408,591	141,769,558	91.5%
Placer	15,382,066	20,246,448	76.0%	16,415,549	81.1%	445,523	16,861,072	83.3%
Plumas	1,250,000	1,253,444	99.7%	1,265,021	100.9%	27,582	1,292,603	103.1%
Riverside	82,369,490	109,519,907	75.2%	87,959,900	80.3%	2,409,984	90,369,884	82.5%
Sacramento	70,324,988	89,634,369	78.5%	74,900,525	83.6%	1,972,403	76,872,929	85.8%
San Benito	2,594,306	3,098,436	83.7%	2,752,481	88.8%	68,181	2,820,662	91.0%
San Bernardino	91,479,919	121,782,947	75.1%	97,696,284	80.2%	2,679,833	100,376,117	82.4%
San Diego	127,869,356	146,616,131	87.2%	135,354,410	92.3%	3,226,287	138,580,696	94.5%
San Francisco	49,054,331	50,461,164	97.2%	51,630,786	102.3%	1,110,397	52,741,184	104.5%
San Joaquin	33,351,007	44,058,576	75.7%	35,599,976	80.8%	969,509	36,569,485	83.0%
San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	17,129,574	78.0%	14,243,396	83.2%	376,936	14,620,332	85.4%
San Mateo	33,328,759	42,197,967	79.0%	35,482,838	84.1%	928,566	36,411,404	86.3%
Santa Barbara	20,895,811	26,492,770	78.9%	22,248,186	84.0%	582,973	22,831,159	86.2%
Santa Clara	75,410,964	84,524,519	89.2%	79,726,218	94.3%	1,859,961	81,586,179	96.5%
Santa Cruz	12,210,330	15,561,528	78.5%	13,004,694	83.6%	342,431	13,347,126	85.8%
Shasta	11,144,004	14,457,142	77.1%	11,881,981	82.2%	318,129	12,200,110	84.4%
Sierra	750,000	369,308	203.1%	768,590	208.1%	8,127	776,717	210.3%
Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,017,344	96.4%	3,063,666	101.5%	66,397	3,130,063	103.7%
Solano	20,396,304	25,745,549	79.2%	21,710,541	84.3%	566,531	22,277,071	86.5%
Sonoma	22,791,067	27,508,479	82.9%	24,195,358	88.0%	605,324	24,800,682	90.2%
Stanislaus	21,825,176	30,356,818	71.9%	23,374,669	77.0%	668,001	24,042,670	79.2%
Sutter	4,882,233	6,422,178	76.0%	5,210,054	81.1%	141,320	5,351,374	83.3%
Tehama	4,144,949	5,540,390	74.8%	4,427,755	79.9%	121,916	4,549,671	82.1%
Trinity	1,442,688	1,547,004	93.3%	1,521,672	98.4%	34,042	1,555,714	100.6%
Tulare	19,505,357	26,437,801	73.8%	20,854,843	78.9%	581,764	21,436,606	81.1%
Tuolumne	3,286,698	4,157,951	79.0%	3,498,950	84.2%	91,496	3,590,445	86.4%
Ventura	32,841,489	43,150,716	76.1%	35,044,128	81.2%	949,531	35,993,659	83.4%
Yolo	9,513,065	12,939,471	73.5%	10,173,543	78.6%	284,733	10,458,276	80.8%
Yuba	4,590,611	6,109,612	75.1%	4,902,474	80.2%	134,442	5,036,916	82.4%
	1,745,554,822	2,195,080,508	79.5%	1,857,500,791	84.6%	48,302,725	1,905,803,516	86.8%

2017-18 Civil Assessments & MOE Pooled and Allocated \Via WAFM
(New Caseweights, Need Remains Constant)

Court	WAFM Allocation	WAFM Need	Proportion No CA	Allocation 2015-16 Civil Assessments	Proportion 2015-16 CA	MOE Allocated Via WAFM	Allocation 2015-16 Civil Assessments & MOE	Proportion 2015-16 CA & MOE
Alameda	69,423,732	80,894,723	85.8%	72,349,769	89.4%	1,780,088	74,129,857	91.6%
Alpine	752,515	417,426	180.3%	767,638	183.9%	9,185	776,823	186.1%
Amador	2,333,680	2,811,990	83.0%	2,435,388	86.6%	61,878	2,497,266	88.8%
Butte	10,128,145	13,360,970	75.8%	10,611,345	79.4%	294,008	10,905,353	81.6%
Calaveras	2,170,920	2,553,036	85.0%	2,263,265	88.6%	56,180	2,319,444	90.9%
Colusa	1,996,862	1,950,155	102.4%	2,067,420	106.0%	42,913	2,110,333	108.2%
Contra Costa	39,941,893	52,019,183	76.8%	41,823,197	80.4%	1,144,682	42,967,878	82.6%
Del Norte	2,633,917	2,937,168	89.7%	2,740,164	93.3%	64,632	2,804,796	95.5%
El Dorado	6,898,007	8,840,195	78.0%	7,217,724	81.6%	194,528	7,412,253	83.8%
Fresno	46,722,720	61,314,052	76.2%	48,940,156	79.8%	1,349,215	50,289,371	82.0%
Glenn	1,994,914	2,040,804	97.8%	2,068,746	101.4%	44,908	2,113,654	103.6%
Humboldt	6,329,803	8,006,601	79.1%	6,619,377	82.7%	176,185	6,795,562	84.9%
Imperial	8,277,498	10,922,650	75.8%	8,672,516	79.4%	240,353	8,912,868	81.6%
Inyo	1,894,526	1,908,757	99.3%	1,963,582	102.9%	42,002	2,005,585	105.1%
Kern	45,873,297	66,240,477	69.3%	48,268,626	72.9%	1,457,621	49,726,247	75.1%
Kings	6,762,943	9,306,718	72.7%	7,099,503	76.3%	204,794	7,304,297	78.5%
Lake	3,447,329	4,313,454	79.9%	3,603,336	83.5%	94,918	3,698,254	85.7%
Lassen	1,874,999	2,163,657	86.7%	1,929,934	89.2%	47,611	1,977,545	91.4%
Los Angeles	496,032,886	640,263,041	77.5%	519,188,627	81.1%	14,088,982	533,277,609	83.3%
Madera	7,760,812	9,855,677	78.7%	8,117,260	82.4%	216,874	8,334,134	84.6%
Marin	11,965,452	12,633,317	94.7%	12,422,477	98.3%	277,996	12,700,473	100.5%
Mariposa	1,243,717	1,262,034	98.5%	1,254,942	99.4%	27,771	1,282,713	101.6%
Mendocino	5,620,410	7,061,958	79.6%	5,875,822	83.2%	155,398	6,031,220	85.4%
Merced	11,890,078	16,139,935	73.7%	12,473,758	77.3%	355,159	12,828,917	79.5%
Modoc	960,611	986,505	97.4%	996,301	101.0%	21,708	1,018,009	103.2%
Mono	1,881,938	1,961,566	95.9%	1,952,902	99.6%	43,164	1,996,066	101.8%
Monterey	17,619,851	23,099,032	76.3%	18,455,234	79.9%	508,294	18,963,528	82.1%
Napa	6,964,994	8,722,319	79.9%	7,280,457	83.5%	191,935	7,472,392	85.7%
Nevada	4,789,554	5,854,733	81.8%	5,001,312	85.4%	128,833	5,130,145	87.6%
Orange	130,453,247	154,900,834	84.2%	136,056,007	87.8%	3,408,591	139,464,598	90.0%
Placer	15,382,066	20,246,448	76.0%	16,114,280	79.6%	445,523	16,559,803	81.8%
Plumas	1,250,000	1,253,444	99.7%	1,250,000	99.7%	27,582	1,277,582	101.9%
Riverside	82,369,490	109,519,907	75.2%	86,330,238	78.8%	2,409,984	88,740,223	81.0%
Sacramento	70,324,988	89,634,369	78.5%	73,566,756	82.1%	1,972,403	75,539,159	84.3%
San Benito	2,594,306	3,098,436	83.7%	2,706,376	87.3%	68,181	2,774,557	89.5%
San Bernardino	91,479,919	121,782,947	75.1%	95,884,148	78.7%	2,679,833	98,563,981	80.9%
San Diego	127,869,356	146,616,131	87.2%	133,172,720	90.8%	3,226,287	136,399,006	93.0%
San Francisco	49,054,331	50,461,164	97.2%	50,879,900	100.8%	1,110,397	51,990,297	103.0%
San Joaquin	33,351,007	44,058,576	75.7%	34,944,382	79.3%	969,509	35,913,890	81.5%
San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	17,129,574	78.0%	13,988,506	81.7%	376,936	14,365,443	83.9%
San Mateo	33,328,759	42,197,967	79.0%	34,854,927	82.6%	928,566	35,783,493	84.8%
Santa Barbara	20,895,811	26,492,770	78.9%	21,853,970	82.5%	582,973	22,436,944	84.7%
Santa Clara	75,410,964	84,524,519	89.2%	78,468,465	92.8%	1,859,961	80,328,426	95.0%
Santa Cruz	12,210,330	15,561,528	78.5%	12,773,137	82.1%	342,431	13,115,568	84.3%
Shasta	11,144,004	14,457,142	77.1%	11,666,857	80.7%	318,129	11,984,987	82.9%
Sierra	750,000	369,308	203.1%	763,094	206.6%	8,127	771,221	208.8%
Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,017,344	96.4%	3,018,766	100.0%	66,397	3,085,163	102.2%
Solano	20,396,304	25,745,549	79.2%	21,327,444	82.8%	566,531	21,893,974	85.0%
Sonoma	22,791,067	27,508,479	82.9%	23,786,026	86.5%	605,324	24,391,350	88.7%
Stanislaus	21,825,176	30,356,818	71.9%	22,922,960	75.5%	668,001	23,590,961	77.7%
Sutter	4,882,233	6,422,178	76.0%	5,114,492	79.6%	141,320	5,255,812	81.8%
Tehama	4,144,949	5,540,390	74.8%	4,345,313	78.4%	121,916	4,467,230	80.6%
Trinity	1,442,688	1,547,004	93.3%	1,498,652	96.9%	34,042	1,532,693	99.1%
Tulare	19,505,357	26,437,801	73.8%	20,461,448	77.4%	581,764	21,043,211	79.6%
Tuolumne	3,286,698	4,157,951	79.0%	3,437,079	82.7%	91,496	3,528,574	84.9%
Ventura	32,841,489	43,150,716	76.1%	34,402,042	79.7%	949,531	35,351,573	81.9%
Yolo	9,513,065	12,939,471	73.5%	9,981,004	77.1%	284,733	10,265,737	79.3%
Yuba	4,590,611	6,109,612	75.1%	4,811,563	78.8%	134,442	4,946,005	81.0%
1,745,554,822	2,195,080,508	79.5%	1,824,841,327	83.1%	48,302,725	1,873,144,053	85.3%	

Impact of 2% Band (Over/Under) with Civil Assessments (CA)

Court	WAFM Allocation New Caseweights	Need EXCLUDES CA		Average Funding Level			Need INCLUDES CA		Average Funding Level		
		WAFM Need New Caseweights	% of Need	Diff vs. Average 79.5%	Courts More Than 2% Over Average	Courts More Than 2% Under Average	WAFM Need New Caseweights No CA 15-16	% of Need	Diff vs. Average 82.5%	Courts More Than 2% Over Average	Courts More Than 2% Under Average
Courts that would Shift from OVER the Band to IN the Band											
Amador	2,333,680	2,811,990	83.0%	3.5%	1	0	2,766,630	84.4%	1.9%	0	0
Courts that would Shift from UNDER the Band to IN the Band											
Contra Costa	39,941,893	52,019,183	76.8%	-2.7%	0	1	47,511,754	84.1%	1.6%	0	0
Fresno	46,722,720	61,314,052	76.2%	-3.3%	0	1	56,807,025	82.2%	-0.3%	0	0
Imperial	8,277,498	10,922,650	75.8%	-3.7%	0	1	9,931,047	83.3%	0.8%	0	0
Sutter	4,882,233	6,422,178	76.0%	-3.5%	0	1	5,996,054	81.4%	-1.1%	0	0
Courts that would Shift from IN the Band to OVER the Band											
Humboldt	6,329,803	8,006,601	79.1%	-0.4%	0	0	7,115,130	89.0%	6.5%	1	0
Santa Barbara	20,895,811	26,492,770	78.9%	-0.6%	0	0	24,627,381	84.8%	2.3%	1	0
Courts that would Shift from IN the Band to UNDER the Band											
Lake	3,447,329	4,313,454	79.9%	0.4%	0	0	4,313,454	79.9%	-2.6%	0	1
Mendocino	5,620,410	7,061,958	79.6%	0.1%	0	0	7,008,168	80.2%	-2.3%	0	1
Tuolumne	3,286,698	4,157,951	79.0%	-0.5%	0	0	4,097,535	80.2%	-2.3%	0	1
Courts that would Shift from UNDER the Band to OVER the Band											
Riverside	82,369,490	109,519,907	75.2%	-4.3%	0	1	97,357,200	84.6%	2.1%	1	0
Courts that would Not Experience an Impact											
Alameda	69,423,732	80,894,723	85.8%	6.3%	1	0	73,562,331	94.4%	11.9%	1	0
Alpine	752,515	417,426	180.3%	100.8%	Funding Floor Court		411,693	182.8%	100.3%	Funding Floor Court	
Butte	10,128,145	13,360,970	75.8%	-3.7%	0	1	13,089,218	77.4%	-5.1%	0	1
Calaveras	2,170,920	2,553,036	85.0%	5.5%	1	0	2,461,104	88.2%	5.7%	1	0
Colusa	1,996,862	1,950,155	102.4%	22.9%	1	0	1,838,821	108.6%	26.1%	1	0
Del Norte	2,633,917	2,937,168	89.7%	10.2%	1	0	2,919,218	90.2%	7.7%	1	0
El Dorado	6,898,007	8,840,195	78.0%	-1.5%	0	0	8,548,986	80.7%	-1.8%	0	0
Glenn	1,994,914	2,040,804	97.8%	18.3%	1	0	1,859,768	107.3%	24.8%	1	0
Inyo	1,894,526	1,908,757	99.3%	19.8%	1	0	1,831,947	103.4%	20.9%	1	0
Kern	45,873,297	66,240,477	69.3%	-10.2%	0	1	62,813,483	73.0%	-9.5%	0	1
Kings	6,762,943	9,306,718	72.7%	-6.8%	0	1	9,113,778	74.2%	-8.3%	0	1
Lassen	1,874,999	2,163,657	86.7%	7.2%	Funding Floor Court		2,085,342	89.9%	7.4%	Funding Floor Court	
Los Angeles	496,032,886	640,263,041	77.5%	-2.0%	0	1	638,375,698	77.7%	-4.8%	0	1
Madera	7,760,812	9,855,677	78.7%	-0.8%	0	0	9,338,218	83.1%	0.6%	0	0
Marin	11,965,452	12,633,317	94.7%	15.2%	1	0	12,097,856	98.9%	16.4%	1	0
Mariposa	1,243,717	1,262,034	98.5%	19.0%	Funding Floor Court		1,194,390	104.1%	21.6%	Funding Floor Court	
Merced	11,890,078	16,139,935	73.7%	-5.8%	0	1	15,820,189	75.2%	-7.3%	0	1
Modoc	960,611	986,505	97.4%	17.9%	Funding Floor Court		979,146	98.1%	15.6%	Funding Floor Court	
Mono	1,881,938	1,961,566	95.9%	16.4%	Funding Floor Court		1,870,134	100.6%	18.1%	Funding Floor Court	
Monterey	17,619,851	23,099,032	76.3%	-3.2%	0	1	22,000,808	80.1%	-2.4%	0	1
Napa	6,964,994	8,722,319	79.9%	0.4%	0	0	8,291,506	84.0%	1.5%	0	0
Nevada	4,789,554	5,854,733	81.8%	2.3%	1	0	5,610,860	85.4%	2.9%	1	0
Orange	130,453,247	154,900,834	84.2%	4.7%	1	0	148,692,547	87.7%	5.2%	1	0
Placer	15,382,066	20,246,448	76.0%	-3.5%	0	1	19,118,409	80.5%	-2.0%	0	1
Plumas	1,250,000	1,253,444	99.7%	20.2%	Funding Floor Court		1,253,444	99.7%	17.2%	Funding Floor Court	
Sacramento	70,324,988	89,634,369	78.5%	-1.0%	0	0	86,012,919	81.8%	-0.7%	0	0
San Benito	2,594,306	3,098,436	83.7%	4.2%	1	0	3,005,247	86.3%	3.8%	1	0
San Bernardino	91,479,919	121,782,947	75.1%	-4.4%	0	1	120,871,456	75.7%	-6.8%	0	1
San Diego	127,869,356	146,616,131	87.2%	7.7%	1	0	135,423,800	94.4%	11.9%	1	0
San Francisco	49,054,331	50,461,164	97.2%	17.7%	1	0	46,887,641	104.6%	22.1%	1	0
San Joaquin	33,351,007	44,058,576	75.7%	-3.8%	0	1	44,058,576	75.7%	-6.8%	0	1
San Luis Obispo	13,368,993	17,129,574	78.0%	-1.5%	0	0	16,585,597	80.6%	-1.9%	0	0
San Mateo	33,328,759	42,197,967	79.0%	-0.5%	0	0	41,369,566	80.6%	-1.9%	0	0
Santa Clara	75,410,964	84,524,519	89.2%	9.7%	1	0	81,960,539	92.0%	9.5%	1	0
Santa Cruz	12,210,330	15,561,528	78.5%	-1.0%	0	0	14,995,044	81.4%	-1.1%	0	0
Shasta	11,144,004	14,457,142	77.1%	-2.4%	0	1	14,457,142	77.1%	-5.4%	0	1
Sierra	750,000	369,308	203.1%	123.6%	Funding Floor Court		362,033	207.2%	124.7%	Funding Floor Court	
Siskiyou	2,909,607	3,017,344	96.4%	16.9%	1	0	2,900,949	100.3%	17.8%	1	0
Solano	20,396,304	25,745,549	79.2%	-0.3%	0	0	25,123,244	81.2%	-1.3%	0	0
Sonoma	22,791,067	27,508,479	82.9%	3.4%	1	0	26,739,953	85.2%	2.7%	1	0
Stanislaus	21,825,176	30,356,818	71.9%	-7.6%	0	1	29,708,236	73.5%	-9.0%	0	1
Tehama	4,144,949	5,540,390	74.8%	-4.7%	0	1	5,334,617	77.7%	-4.8%	0	1
Trinity	1,442,688	1,547,004	93.3%	13.8%	Funding Floor Court		1,547,004	93.3%	10.8%	Funding Floor Court	
Tulare	19,505,357	26,437,801	73.8%	-5.7%	0	1	24,863,214	78.5%	-4.0%	0	1
Ventura	32,841,489	43,150,716	76.1%	-3.4%	0	1	42,740,057	76.8%	-5.7%	0	1
Yolo	9,513,065	12,939,471	73.5%	-6.0%	0	1	12,269,371	77.5%	-5.0%	0	1
Yuba	4,590,611	6,109,612	75.1%	-4.4%	0	1	5,867,529	78.2%	-4.3%	0	1
1,745,554,822		2,195,080,508			16	21	2,115,794,003			18	19