



JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**MATERIALS FOR MARCH 9, 2021
VIRTUAL MEETING**

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TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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JCCAccessCoordinator@jud.ca.gov

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

NOTICE AND AGENDA OF OPEN MEETING

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

THIS MEETING IS BEING CONDUCTED BY ELECTRONIC MEANS

THIS MEETING IS BEING RECORDED

Date: March 9, 2021
Time: 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m.
Public Call-in Number: jcc.granicus.com/player/event/1198

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

Members of the public seeking to make an audio recording of the meeting must submit a written request at least two business days before the meeting. Requests can be e-mailed to tcbac@jud.ca.gov.

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 January 12, 2021 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) virtual meeting, and the January 21 and 28, 2021 TCBAC Actions by Email Between Meetings.

II. PUBLIC COMMENT (CAL. RULES OF COURT, RULE 10.75(K)(1))

This meeting will be conducted by electronic means with a listen only conference line available for the public. As such, the public may submit comments for this meeting only in writing. 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. Only written comments received by 12:00 p.m. on March 8, 2021 will be provided to advisory body members prior to the start of the meeting.

III. DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ITEM (ITEMS 1-2)

Item 1

Workload Formula Adjustment Request Process (ARP) (Action Required)

Consider a recommendation from the Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS) on two ARP submissions.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Ms. Kristin Greenaway, Supervising Research Analyst,
Judicial Council Business Management Services

Item 2

Court Interpreters Program (CIP) Methodology (Action Required)

Consider recommendations from the FMS on the 2020-21 allocation, the one-time allocation methodology for 2021-22, and updates on an ongoing workload-based methodology.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Mr. Catrayel Wood, Senior Analyst, Judicial Council Budget
Services

IV. INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1

Governor's Budget Proposal for 2021-22

Update on the Governor's Budget proposal for 2021-22.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Ms. Fran Mueller, Deputy Director, Judicial Council Budget
Services

V. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourn



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

January 12, 2021

10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

<http://jcc.granicus.com/player/event/1160?>

Advisory Body Members Present: Judges: Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin (Chair), Hon. Daniel J. Buckley, Hon. Jill C. Fannin, Hon. Kimberly Gaab, Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Hon. Patricia L. Kelly, Hon. Charles Margines, Hon. Deborah A. Ryan, and Hon. B. Scott Thomsen.

Executive Officers: Ms. Rebecca Fleming (Vice Chair), Ms. Kim Bartleson, Ms. Sherri Carter, Ms. Nancy Eberhardt, Mr. Chad Finke, Mr. Shawn Landry, Mr. Michael D. Planet, Mr. Chris Ruhl, Mr. Neal Taniguchi, Mr. Brian Taylor, Ms. Kim Turner, and Mr. David Yamasaki.

Advisory Body Members Absent: Hon. Mark A. Cope

Others Present: Mr. John Wordlaw, Ms. Fran Mueller, Mr. Zlatko Theodorovic, Ms. Brandy Olivera, Ms. Bonnie Hough, and Mr. Nicholas Armstrong.

OPEN MEETING

Call to Order and Roll Call

The chair welcomed the members, called the meeting to order at 10:01 a.m., and took roll call.

Approval of Minutes

The advisory body reviewed and approved minutes of the November 19, 2020 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) video conference meeting.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEMS 1 -2)

Item 1 - Reallocation of Model Self-Help Pilot Funds (Action Required)

Consideration of a new recommendation regarding a reallocation of \$191,400 in Model Self-Help Pilot Grant funds for 2020-21 from the Model Self-Help Technology project due to the withdrawal of a current project.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Ms. Bonnie Hough, Principal Managing Attorney, Judicial Council Center for Families, Children & the Courts

Action: TCBAC unanimously voted for the following recommendation:

1. Allow all courts to apply for \$191,400 in 2020-21 Model Self-Help Pilot Grant funds as part of a larger Request for Proposals that the Information Technology Advisory Committee (ITAC) will send to all courts in early January for a variety of technology projects, including projects focused on self-help technology. The consolidated funding and approval process would minimize the burden on courts to submit and track multiple applications and outcome reports.
2. For 2021-22 funds and beyond, develop an application to be submitted by interested courts to become a Model Self-Help Pilot Program focusing on providing services using technology. These applications will be reviewed by a panel from the TCBAC, the ITAC, and the Committee on Providing Access and Fairness. This ad hoc subcommittee will make a recommendation to the Judicial Council regarding the new pilot project. The application for 2021-22 and ongoing funds would be due in late spring, allowing courts to develop more meaningful projects and plans prior to the start of the October 1 funding year.
3. Direct Judicial Council staff to submit an informational report on the outcome of award and allocation decisions to the TCBAC, the ITAC, and the Committee on Providing Access and Fairness later this fiscal year.

Item 2 - Trial Court Budget Change Proposals for 2022-23 (Action Required)

Development and adoption of trial court funding priorities for 2022-23 budget change proposal (BCP) consideration.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Vice Chair, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

Action: TCBAC unanimously voted to defer the development and prioritization of the 2022-23 BCP concepts, which included a category for important concepts to address but not as BCPs, by sending the list developed at this meeting to committee members for an action by email between meetings vote. The members would vote for their top five concepts, and the highest voted concepts would be moved forward for consideration by the Judicial Branch Budget Committee as well as an informational list of all concepts identified during this process.

INFORMATION ONLY ITEMS (NO ACTION REQUIRED)

Info 1 - Governor's Budget Proposal for 2021-22

Update on the Governor's Budget proposal for 2021-22.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Ms. Fran Mueller, Deputy Director, Judicial Council Budget Services

Action: No action taken.

Info 2 - Adjustment Request Proposal (ARP) Update

Update on the joint ARP submitted by Contra Costa and San Francisco Superior Courts as reviewed by the Workload Assessment Advisory Committee.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Mr. Nicholas Armstrong, Senior Research Analyst, Judicial Council
Business Management Services

Action: No action taken.

Info 3 - 2021 Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee Annual Agenda

Update on the agenda approved by the Judicial Branch Budget Committee for 2021.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair, Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Ms. Rebecca Fleming, Vice Chair, Trial Court Budget Advisory
Committee

Action: No action taken.

Info 4 - Trial Court Trust Fund Funds Held on Behalf Expenditure Reporting

Quarterly report to the TCBC on how funds were expended for projects and planned expenditures that are complete – Nothing to report for second quarter 2020-21.

Presenter(s)/Facilitator(s): Mr. Catrayel Wood, Senior Analyst, Judicial Council Budget Services

Action: No action taken.

A D J O U R N M E N T

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:50 a.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TRIAL COURT BUDGET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

January 21, 2021

11:00 a.m.

Action by E-mail Between Meetings

Advisory Body Members Present: Judges: Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin (Chair), Hon. Daniel J. Buckley, Hon. Mark A. Cope, Hon. Jill C. Fannin, Hon. Kimberly A. Gaab, Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs, Patricia L. Kelly, Hon. Charles Margines, Hon. Deborah H. Ryan, and Hon. B. Scott Thomsen.

Executive Officers: Ms. Rebecca Fleming (Vice Chair), Ms. Kim Bartleson, Ms. Sherri R. Carter, Ms. Nancy Eberhardt, Mr. Chad Finke, Mr. Shawn Landry, Mr. Michael D. Planet, Mr. Chris Ruhl, Mr. Neal Taniguchi, Mr. Brian Taylor, Ms. Kim Turner, and Mr. David H. Yamasaki.

Advisory Body Members Absent:

Others Present: Ms. Brandy Olivera

OPEN MEETING

Vote

Voting was opened at 11:05 a.m.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1)

Item 1

Finalization of the 2022-23 budget change proposal concepts for the trial courts for consideration by the Judicial Branch Budget Committee.

Action: The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee voted with the results as follows (in order of priority):

1. Annual Automatic Inflationary Adjustment (Consumer Price Index) / + Current Year (2020-21) Inflationary Adjustment (#2)
2. Restoration of 2020-21 Budget Reductions / Baseline Funding (#19)
3. Facility Maintenance (including new courthouses) (#24)
4. Maintenance of Effort Buyout (#15)
5. Fund Workload Formula Gap to 100% (#10)
6. New Courthouse Construction (including funding for equipment and local costs) (#30)

ADJOURNMENT

Voting closed at 5:00 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.



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TRIAL COURT BUDGET
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MINUTES OF OPEN MEETING

January 28, 2021

11:00 a.m.

Action by E-mail Between Meetings

Advisory Body Members Present: Judges: Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin (Chair), Hon. Daniel J. Buckley, Hon. Mark A. Cope, Hon. Jill C. Fannin, Hon. Kimberly A. Gaab, Patricia L. Kelly, Hon. Charles Margines, Hon. Deborah H. Ryan, and Hon. B. Scott Thomsen.

Executive Officers: Ms. Rebecca Fleming (Vice Chair), Ms. Kim Bartleson, Ms. Sherri R. Carter, Ms. Nancy Eberhardt, Mr. Chad Finke, Mr. Shawn Landry, Mr. Michael D. Planet, Mr. Chris Ruhl, Mr. Neal Taniguchi, Mr. Brian Taylor, Ms. Kim Turner, and Mr. David H. Yamasaki.

Advisory Body Members Absent: Hon. Joyce D. Hinrichs

Others Present: Ms. Brandy Olivera

OPEN MEETING

Vote

Voting was opened at 11:10 a.m.

DISCUSSION AND ACTION ITEMS (ITEM 1)

Item 1

Consideration of recommendations on the allocation of funding for the Juvenile Dependency Counsel Collections Program for 2020-21, and the reallocation of funding for the Juvenile Dependency Counsel Collections Program for 2020-21 for Judicial Council consideration at its March 11-12, 2021 business meeting.

Action: The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee voted unanimously to approve the recommendations.

ADJOURNMENT

Voting closed at 5:00 p.m.

Approved by the advisory body on enter date.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Report to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

(Action Item)

Title: Workload Formula Adjustment Request Proposals: Humboldt and Siskiyou Superior Courts

Date: 3/9/2021

Contact: Kristin Greenaway, Supervising Analyst
Office of Court Research, Business Management Services
415-865-7832 | kristin.greenaway@jud.ca.gov

Issue

In January 2021, two identical Adjustment Request Proposals (ARPs) were submitted by Humboldt and Siskiyou Superior Courts (Attachments 1A and 1B) seeking to modify the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) factor so that: (1) by 2022-23, any cluster 2 court with a BLS factor below 1.0 be increased to 1.0, and (2) by 2021-22, any cluster 2 court with a BLS factor below 0.95 be increased to 0.95. The ARPs were referred to the Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS) for review. This report contains the recommendation from FMS.

Background

The BLS factor acts as a cost of labor index and is used to adjust salary and salary-driven benefits for each county based on the cost of government employee labor in each county.

The FMS discussed the two ARPs at its February 18, 2021 meeting. The discussion focused on the previous findings reviewed by FMS¹:

- Although some courts in cluster 2 have a lower BLS compared to courts in the larger clusters, cluster 2 courts do not seem to be at a funding disadvantage compared to courts in other clusters.
- Additionally, creating a BLS floor may negate the function of adding a cost of labor index to the model.

At that time, the subcommittee recommended no change to the Workload Formula model related to cluster 2 courts and BLS. However, the subcommittee did vote to include a review of the cluster methodology in its work plan. The recommendation was shared with TCBAC as an

¹ FMS meeting report (February 20, 2020), <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/tcbac-20200220-fms-materials.pdf>.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES
Report to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

informational item in June 2020,² and the update to the FMS work plan was approved by TCBAC in July 2020.³

Recommendation

FMS recommends that TCBAC deny the request presented in the ARPs to create a BLS floor. Meanwhile, FMS will maintain its work plan item to review the cluster methodology used in the Workload Formula.

Attachments

Attachment 1A: Humboldt Superior Court ARP Submission

Attachment 1B: Siskiyou Superior Court ARP Submission

² TCBAC meeting report (June 11, 2020), <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/tcbac-20200611-materials.pdf>;

TCBAC meeting minutes (June 11, 2020), <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/tcbac-20200611-minutes.pdf>

³ TCBAC meeting report (July 16, 2020), <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/tcbac-20200716-materials.pdf>;

TCBAC meeting minutes (July 16, 2020), <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/tcbac-20200716-minutes.pdf>.



**SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT**

Kim M. Bartleson, CCE
Court Executive Officer/
Jury Commissioner

Joyce D. Hinrichs
Presiding Judge

January 15, 2021

Martin Hoshino
Judicial Council Administrative Director
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3688
and via email to martin.hoshino@jud.ca.gov

RE: Workload Formula Adjustment Request

Dear Mr. Hoshino:

The adjustment requested is that for any Cluster 2 courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0 in the current Workload Formula be increased to 1.0 by fiscal year 2022-2023. In addition, in fiscal year 2021-2022, if the Trial Court Budget receives additional discretionary moneys, any Cluster 2 courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0 be increased to a BLS factor of no less than .95. In addition, if there are any Cluster 1 courts that would have their annual budget reduced because of a BLS factor of less than 1.0, they would also have this same BLS factor increase.

1. *A description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in the Workload Formula:* There are a number of small rural courts that has its annual allocation reduced because the Workload Formula allows for the BLS factor to adjust financial need both upward and downward.
2. *Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested:* This adjustment has been requested before and the reasons remain substantially the same; as Hon. Laura Masunaga, wrote to TCBAC in 2017, "This disparate [BLS] factor is eroding the access to justice in smaller and rural courts and creating a two-tier system of justice, contrary to the trial court's vision of a unified court system." That letter

has been included as an attachment. In addition, this request does address the disparities identified in the Commission on the Future of California's Court System, Recommendation 4.1 (acknowledging that the Classification Study that was recommended has not occurred).

3. *A detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary:* The purpose of Unification and the goal of the Workload Formula was to address equity between the trial courts and prompt access to justice. Reducing an allocation because of a BLS factor that does not reflect the nature of public service in those counties is contrary to those principles. Again, from Judge Masunaga's letter,

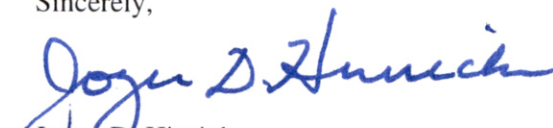
For example, in rural counties, there are voluntary city councils, board of supervisors and fire departments. When the fire siren goes off in Yreka, Siskiyou County, the County Assessor/Recorder leaves his office, several attorneys leave the courtrooms, and business owners close up shops as they all run to their vehicles to respond. When Siskiyou Court orders evaluations pursuant to Penal Code §1368, psychologists from neighboring metropolitan county are appointed at three times the rate charged in the metropolitan county. In the smaller and rural counties, there are no similar jobs, and the BLS extrapolation is invalid and inaccurate.

4. *A description of whether the unaccounted-for factor is unique to the applicant court(s) or has broader applications:* This unaccounted-for factor is unique to all Cluster 2 courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0. In the past when this adjustment has been discussed, it was noted that the impact on the overall Trial Court Budget is minimal. There may be other trial courts in Cluster 3 and Cluster 4 that have a BLS factor of less than 1.0, but a change in their BLS factor would have a more substantial impact on the overall Trial Court Budget and is not being addressed in this request.
5. *Detailed description of staffing need(s) and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by the Workload Formula:* Unable to answer this question without the input of Judicial Council Staff. The BLS factor is calculated by the Judicial Council Budget Services Offices. The applicant would ask that Judicial Council Budget Services make the necessary computations so that there can be meaningful deliberations about this request.
6. *Description of the consequences to the public and access to justice without the funding:* By modifying the Workload Formula to delete a factor that decreases the budgets of small rural courts, they would have increased funds to provide necessary services. In addition, this change is consistent with recent legislation that increases the Statewide minimum wage, which does not make a distinction between the size or location or relative financial health of a county. Any incremental increase in the

budget of those rural courts would increase their ability to provide services to the public and improve access to justice.

7. *Description of the consequences to the requesting court(s) of not receiving the funding:* If the modification to the Workload Formula is not granted the inequalities that have existed for decades will continue.
8. *Any additional information requested by the Judicial Council Budget Services Office, Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS), and/or the TCBAC deemed necessary to fully evaluate the request:* The applicant would request the ability to respond to any inquiries made by the Judicial Council Budget Services Office, Funding Methodology Subcommittee, and TCBAC.

Sincerely,



Joyce D. Hinrichs
Presiding Judge, Humboldt Superior Court

cc: Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC)
via email at tcbac@jud.ca.gov

Attachment

Honorable Laura Masunaga, APJ, Siskiyou County Superior Court

311 Fourth Street, Room 206, Yreka, CA 96097

September 5, 2017

To Honorable Joyce Hinrichs, Honorable Andrew Blum, Honorable Elizabeth Johnson, CEO Kevin Harrigan, TCBAC members:

At the outset, kindly excuse the format of these comments. Given the discussions during the recently concluded Statewide PJ/CEO meeting in Rancho Cordova, and the next TCBAC meeting in October, I felt these comments needed to be shared, as soon as possible. I also suggest that when looking at revising WAFM, "WAFM-2" the TCBAC use the "California County Number" designated for each court, rather than court name.

In my opinion, this is the most significant time and opportunity for the trial branch to put forward a funding methodology that will substantively support a unified court system, which equitably supports access to justice throughout the state and supports the trial branch's funding advocacy to both the Governor (DOF) and the Legislature. The Judicial Council is expecting a recommendation at its April 2018 meeting regarding WAFM, year six and thereafter. I submit that there can no longer be a "historical share". This is seen as perpetuating the local county historical disparities and political compromises that existed prior to unification.

From my perspective, there can be a WAFM Version 2, if the primary factor regarding the BLS that has so inequitably underestimated the WAFM need for the smaller courts is modified. This disparate factor is eroding the access to justice in smaller and rural courts and creating a two-tier system of justice, contrary to the trial court's vision of a unified court system.

A simple review of the Public Administration Index (92) used for the BLS, demonstrates how differently services are delivered in the metropolitan versus rural or non-metropolitan areas. Rural or non-metro counties do not have paid city councils, fire protection, or anywhere the myriad of professionals and skilled employees that are reported by metropolitan counties in this index.

For example, in rural counties, there are voluntary city councils, board of supervisors and fire departments. When the fire siren goes off in Yreka, Siskiyou County, the County Assessor/Recorder leaves his office, several attorneys leave the courtrooms, and business owners close up shops as they all run to their vehicles to respond. When Siskiyou Court orders evaluations pursuant to Penal Code §1368, psychologists from neighboring metropolitan county are appointed at three times the rate charged in the metropolitan county. In the smaller and rural counties, there are no similar jobs, and the BLS extrapolation is invalid and inaccurate.

The clerks in Siskiyou County Superior Court have to be cross-trained. Civil clerks have to be cross-trained to handle everything including but not limited to juvenile dependency, juvenile delinquency, probate estates, guardianships, conservatorship, unlawful detainers, small claims, family law, domestic violence and civil harassment. Criminal clerks are likewise cross-trained so they can handle infractions, misdemeanors, felony cases. Clerks have to interact with public and take phone calls, customers at the counters, process the pleadings and paperwork, and handle court hearings, including jury trials.

Clerks in small courts are hybrid employees. There are no comparable jobs in local government or public administration, given the time and effort devoted to training clerks takes years, and the unique nature of court work, includes confidentiality and ethics. Employees that are qualified and competent are a challenge to find in rural areas. The trial courts also have to invest in their staff to become fully trained and remain with the courts.

The trial courts are required to provide services as required by law, regardless of whether the court is located in Los Angeles or Siskiyou County. There is a different case load, based on the number of filings. To account for differences in caseload, a workload factor in a funding allocation methodology has to be used, and that is the "RAS" factor. "The Resource Assessment Study "RAS" model is used to estimate the number of staff needed to handle the volume of filings coming before the courts" (Judicial Council Fact Sheet dated April 2015, re Resource Assessment Study).

The Small Court WAFM Methodology Review Group submitted its letter of issues and concern to Chief Justice Cantil-Sakauye and Administrative Director Hoshino in March 2017, including its comments regarding the detrimental application of the BLS for smaller rural courts. There were exhibits attached and referred to in the footnotes. As demonstrated in the exhibits, it is useful to look at the trial courts by Cluster designation, rather than alphabetically. I have attached an updated BLS by Clusters chart, using California County Code for the courts in lieu of names, and using court statistics from the 2016 Court Statistics Report and the FY 2017-18 RAS FTE.

The pattern is dramatic. The 2 judge courts are all rural or non-metro counties except San Benito. The 4 smallest Cluster 2 courts (5 judicial officers or fewer) are also rural. The detrimental BLS factor pattern is also apparent. Where the smaller rural courts have state employment of more than 50% the local BLS is somewhat ameliorated.

When WAFM was first implemented, the Cluster 1 courts were all excluded. It was recognized that courts had to stay open and operating in all counties, regardless of how many filings a court handled. The impact of WAFM on Cluster 1 would have been catastrophic. Subsequently, the "flooring" was developed, to keep the smallest courts open. At some point, the workload as determined by RAS would create a base operational funding.

It was apparent that the WAFM was weighing detrimentally against smaller courts because of the low BLS factor. The next "band aid" to WAFM was the <50 FTE, or what is referred to as the "BLS flooring". The rationale being that there is a precedent in private business, government and notable at the time the Affordable Care Act, where <50 FTE is basis for limiting factors.

From my perspective, the thirteen trial courts that collaborated with the Small Court WAFM Methodology Review Group letter to the Chief and Director, would support the following proposal: a minimum 1.0 BLS for the courts with 5 or fewer judicial officers, or <50 FTE (rural courts). This would eliminate the BLS flooring, or <50 FTE factor. The funding floor would need to be update and utilized. There also has to be a percentage of new funding that is allocated in some prorated manner to all 58 trial courts.

Within the branch, there is some precedent for this consideration. The Small Court Dependency Workload Working Group made its recommendations to the Judicial Council at its May 2017 meeting, wherein the BLS wage index was adjusted to a minimum of 1.0 for the 30 small courts, defined as having the lowest child welfare caseloads, fewer than 400 children in child welfare. In part, that working group recognized unique cost factors faced by small courts.

Very truly yours,

Honorable Laura Masunaga, APJ
Siskiyou Superior Court



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

Honorable Karen L. Dixon, Presiding Judge

(530) 842-8183 Telephone
(530) 842-8339 Fax

January 19, 2021

Martin Hoshino
Judicial Council Administrative Director
455 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, CA 94102-3688

Via email to: martin.hoshino@jud.ca.gov

RE: Workload Formula Adjustment Request

Dear Mr. Hoshino:

The adjustment requested is that for any Cluster 2 courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0 in the current Workload Formula be increased to 1.0 by fiscal year 2022-2023. In addition, in fiscal year 2021-2022, if the Trial Court Budget receives additional discretionary moneys, any Cluster 2 courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0 be increased to a BLS factor of no less than .95. In addition, if there are any Cluster 1 courts that would have their annual budget reduced because of a BLS factor of less than 1.0, they would also have this same BLS factor increase.

1. A description of how the factor is not currently accounted for in the Workload Formula: There are several small rural courts that have their annual allocation reduced because the Workload Formula allows for the BLS factor to adjust financial need both upward and downward.
2. Identification and description of the basis for which the adjustment is requested: This adjustment has been requested before and the reasons remain substantially the same; as Hon. Laura Masunaga, (recently retired from this county) wrote to TCBAC in 2017, "This disparate [BLS] factor is eroding the access to justice in smaller and rural courts and creating a two-tier system of justice, contrary to the trial court's vision of a unified court system." Enclosed is a copy of Judge Masunaga's letter. In addition, this request does address the disparities identified in the Commission on the Future of California's Court System, Recommendation 4.1 (acknowledging that the Classification Study that was recommended has not occurred).
3. A detailed analysis of why the adjustment is necessary: The purpose of Unification and the goal of the Workload Formula was to address equity between the trial courts and prompt access to justice. Reducing an allocation because of a BLS factor that does not reflect the nature of public service in those counties is contrary to those principles. Again, from Judge Masunaga's letter,

“For example, in rural counties, there are voluntary city councils, board of supervisors and fire departments. When the fire siren goes off in Yreka, Siskiyou County, the County Assessor/Recorder leaves his office, several attorneys leave the courtrooms, and business owners close up shops as they all run to their vehicles to respond. When Siskiyou Court orders evaluations pursuant to Penal Code 51368, psychologists from neighboring metropolitan county are appointed at three times the rate charged in the metropolitan county. In the smaller and rural counties, there are no similar jobs, and the BLS extrapolation is invalid and inaccurate.”

4. A description of whether the unaccounted-for factor is unique to the applicant court(s) or has broader applications: This unaccounted-for factor is unique to all Cluster 2 courts with a BLS factor of less than 1.0. In the past when this adjustment has been discussed, it was noted that the impact on the overall Trial Court Budget is minimal. There may be other trial courts in Cluster 3 and Cluster 4 that have a BLS factor of less than 1.0, but a change in their BLS factor would have a more substantial impact on the overall Trial Court Budget and is not being addressed in this request.
5. Detailed description of staffing need(s) and/or costs required to support the factor that is unaccounted for by the Workload Formula: Unable to answer this question without the input of Judicial Council Staff. The BLS factor is calculated by the Judicial Council Budget Services Offices. The applicant would ask that Judicial Council Budget Services make the necessary computations so that there can be meaningful deliberations about this request.
6. Description of the consequences to the public and access to justice without the funding: By modifying the Workload Formula to delete a factor that decreases the budgets of small rural courts, they would have increased funds to provide necessary services. In addition, this change is consistent with recent legislation that increases the Statewide minimum wage, which does not make a distinction between the size or location or relative financial health of a county. Any incremental increase in the budget of those rural courts would increase their ability to provide services to the public and improve access to justice.
7. Description of the consequences to the requesting court(s) of not receiving the funding: If the modification to the Workload Formula is not granted the inequalities that have existed for decades will continue.
8. Any additional information requested by the Judicial Council Budget Services Office, Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS), and/or the TCBAC deemed necessary to fully evaluate the request: The applicant would request the ability to respond to any inquiries made by the Judicial Council Budget Services Office, Funding Methodology Subcommittee, and TCBAC.

This court requests that the Judicial Council Budget Services Office, Funding Methodology Subcommittee, and TCBAC consider the following:

- a. Prior budget changes have had a profound effect on this county in that prior to such changes the Siskiyou Court had a small but adequate staff to support the services provided by the court. With each budget reduction this court has had to reduce the number of staff and eliminate

- b. positions, including two family court mediator positions, staff attorney, staff for the court facilitator, and a human resources position, and assistant CEO position.
- c. With each additional reduction this court has further reduced staff by combining positions. This court has had to combine as many as three positions into a single staff position, greatly increasing that staff members duties without an increase in time or salary. This has necessarily increased the level of stress on these members.
- d. Legislative changes such as AB 1793, SB 384, AB 1869, SB 1290, etc. have required additional efforts to meet statutory requirements. Each of these changes impacts staff's ability to complete their regular duties, again adding to staff stress.
- e. In addition, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we are experiencing an unforeseen adverse reduction in our case filings this fiscal year. For instance, traffic infraction filings have ranged between 10,000 to 12,000 citations per year for the past several years; however, during the first 6 months of this fiscal year, filings in this county have dropped by approximately 45% to 50%. In addition, our District Attorney's office has greatly reduced the number of misdemeanor filings in an effort to reduce the jail population. While this case reduction does allow our staff the opportunity to catch up with their duties, it will have a harsh and disparate affect on this court's budget allocation over the next several years due to the 3 year average of filings that is a factor in the WAFM formula. This will be the same period during which it is expected that the court's filings will increase to a more normal level while our budget will be reduced. Our court is working at a bare minimum number of staff at this point. Any further reduction of budget will necessarily require reduction in staffing. This court may well be reduced below that budgetary amount necessary to provide services at a minimally adequate level. This court believes that TCBAC should create a Pandemic Factor for all courts adversely impacted by this global pandemic.

I once more echo the concerns expressed by Judge Masunaga in her email letter of September 5, 2017. While overall the present budget scheme may equitably address the needs of medium or larger courts, it is resulting in a disparate double-tiered system, as Judge Masunaga predicted. Thank you for considering the issues raised.

Sincerely,



Karen L. Dixon
Presiding Judge
Superior Court of California
County of Siskiyou



Renee McCanna Crane
Court Executive Officer
Superior Court of California
County of Siskiyou

Honorable Laura Masunaga, APJ, Siskiyou County Superior Court

311 Fourth Street, Room 206, Yreka, CA 96097

September 5, 2017

To Honorable Joyce Hinrichs, Honorable Andrew Blum, Honorable Elizabeth Johnson, CEO Kevin Harrigan, TCBAC members:

At the outset, kindly excuse the format of these comments. Given the discussions during the recently concluded Statewide PJ/CEO meeting in Rancho Cordova, and the next TCBAC meeting in October, I felt these comments needed to be shared, as soon as possible. I also suggest that when looking at revising WAFM, "WAFM-2" the TCBAC use the "California County Number" designated for each court, rather than court name.

In my opinion, this is the most significant time and opportunity for the trial branch to put forward a funding methodology that will substantively support a unified court system, which equitably supports access to justice throughout the state and supports the trial branch's funding advocacy to both the Governor (DOF) and the Legislature. The Judicial Council is expecting a recommendation at its April 2018 meeting regarding WAFM, year six and thereafter. I submit that there can no longer be a "historical share". This is seen as perpetuating the local county historical disparities and political compromises that existed prior to unification.

From my perspective, there can be a WAFM Version 2, if the primary factor regarding the BLS that has so inequitably underestimated the WAFM need for the smaller courts is modified. This disparate factor is eroding the access to justice in smaller and rural courts and creating a two-tier system of justice, contrary to the trial court's vision of a unified court system.

A simple review of the Public Administration Index (92) used for the BLS, demonstrates how differently services are delivered in the metropolitan versus rural or non-metropolitan areas. Rural or non-metro counties do not have paid city councils, fire protection, or anywhere the myriad of professionals and skilled employees that are reported by metropolitan counties in this index.

For example, in rural counties, there are voluntary city councils, board of supervisors and fire departments. When the fire siren goes off in Yreka, Siskiyou County, the County Assessor/Recorder leaves his office, several attorneys leave the courtrooms, and business owners close up shops as they all run to their vehicles to respond. When Siskiyou Court orders evaluations pursuant to Penal Code §1368, psychologists from neighboring metropolitan county are appointed at three times the rate charged in the metropolitan county. In the smaller and rural counties, there are no similar jobs, and the BLS extrapolation is invalid and inaccurate.

The clerks in Siskiyou County Superior Court have to be cross-trained. Civil clerks have to be cross-trained to handle everything including but not limited to juvenile dependency, juvenile delinquency, probate estates, guardianships, conservatorship, unlawful detainers, small claims, family law, domestic violence and civil harassment. Criminal clerks are likewise cross-trained so they can handle infractions, misdemeanors, felony cases. Clerks have to interact with public and take phone calls, customers at the counters, process the pleadings and paperwork, and handle court hearings, including jury trials.

Clerks in small courts are hybrid employees. There are no comparable jobs in local government or public administration, given the time and effort devoted to training clerks takes years, and the unique nature of court work, includes confidentiality and ethics. Employees that are qualified and competent are a challenge to find in rural areas. The trial courts also have to invest in their staff to become fully trained and remain with the courts.

The trial courts are required to provide services as required by law, regardless of whether the court is located in Los Angeles or Siskiyou County. There is a different case load, based on the number of filings. To account for differences in caseload, a workload factor in a funding allocation methodology has to be used, and that is the "RAS" factor. "The Resource Assessment Study "RAS" model is used to estimate the number of staff needed to handle the volume of filings coming before the courts" (Judicial Council Fact Sheet dated April 2015, re Resource Assessment Study).

The Small Court WAFM Methodology Review Group submitted its letter of issues and concern to Chief Justice Cantil-Sakauye and Administrative Director Hoshino in March 2017, including its comments regarding the detrimental application of the BLS for smaller rural courts. There were exhibits attached and referred to in the footnotes. As demonstrated in the exhibits, it is useful to look at the trial courts by Cluster designation, rather than alphabetically. I have attached an updated BLS by Clusters chart, using California County Code for the courts in lieu of names, and using court statistics from the 2016 Court Statistics Report and the FY 2017-18 RAS FTE.

The pattern is dramatic. The 2 judge courts are all rural or non-metro counties except San Benito. The 4 smallest Cluster 2 courts (5 judicial officers or fewer) are also rural. The detrimental BLS factor pattern is also apparent. Where the smaller rural courts have state employment of more than 50% the local BLS is somewhat ameliorated.

When WAFM was first implemented, the Cluster 1 courts were all excluded. It was recognized that courts had to stay open and operating in all counties, regardless of how many filings a court handled. The impact of WAFM on Cluster 1 would have been catastrophic. Subsequently, the "flooring" was developed, to keep the smallest courts open. At some point, the workload as determined by RAS would create a base operational funding.

It was apparent that the WAFM was weighing detrimentally against smaller courts because of the low BLS factor. The next "band aid" to WAFM was the <50 FTE, or what is referred to as the "BLS flooring". The rationale being that there is a precedent in private business, government and notable at the time the Affordable Care Act, where <50 FTE is basis for limiting factors.

From my perspective, the thirteen trial courts that collaborated with the Small Court WAFM Methodology Review Group letter to the Chief and Director, would support the following proposal: a minimum 1.0 BLS for the courts with 5 or fewer judicial officers, or <50 FTE (rural courts). This would eliminate the BLS flooring, or <50 FTE factor. The funding floor would need to be update and utilized. There also has to be a percentage of new funding that is allocated in some prorated manner to all 58 trial courts.

Within the branch, there is some precedent for this consideration. The Small Court Dependency Workload Working Group made its recommendations to the Judicial Council at its May 2017 meeting, wherein the BLS wage index was adjusted to a minimum of 1.0 for the 30 small courts, defined as having the lowest child welfare caseloads, fewer than 400 children in child welfare. In part, that working group recognized unique cost factors faced by small courts.

Very truly yours,

Honorable Laura Masunaga, APJ
Siskiyou Superior Court

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
BUDGET SERVICES
Report to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

(Action Item)

Title: Court Interpreters Program (CIP) Methodology
Date: 3/9/2021
Contact: Catrayel Wood, Senior Analyst, Budget Services
916-643-7008 | catrayel.wood@jud.ca.gov

Issue

Consider recommendations by the Funding Methodology Subcommittee (FMS) related to unspent CIP-allocated funding, a CIP allocation methodology for 2021-22, and membership changes to the Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee.

Background

Judicial Council Meeting

On September 25, 2020, the Judicial Council approved the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) recommendation for a one-time allocation methodology for 2020-21, not to exceed the 2020 Budget Act appropriation of \$130.393 million, while the Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee continued development of an ongoing workload-based allocation methodology for implementation beginning in 2021-22.¹ The recommended change from a reimbursement to an allocation methodology addresses funding shortfalls previously addressed through the use of now-depleted program savings and unrestricted Trial Court Trust Fund (TCTF) fund balance, which is not a viable ongoing fund source. The council-approved 2020-21 allocation methodology was effective immediately.

Funding Methodology and Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittees

On February 18, 2021, the FMS considered three recommendations from the Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee and discussed a plan for remaining, unspent funding from CIP

¹ Judicial Council meeting report (September 25, 2020), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8762604&GUID=C880B7EF-7FC5-4703-A20F-A48A84C108D8>; Judicial Council meeting minutes (September 25, 2020), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=M&ID=711584&GUID=760102E7-3D1B-4C00-9CA8-0A7AA617BF8B>.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
BUDGET SERVICES
Report to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

allocations in the current year, continuing the current methodology into 2021-22, and expanding the Ad Hoc Subcommittee to add additional members.²

For the February 18, 2021 FMS meeting, the Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee, working with Judicial Council staff, considered what data points are best to use in the development of a long-term, workload-based allocation methodology and the source of such data.

It was determined that whatever the data points, measures will need to be in place to ensure timely, consistent, and reliable reporting, that auditing practices are achievable and established, that resulting workload and systematic impacts are taken into consideration, and the timeline for implementation is reasonable.

One data source under consideration was the Court Interpreter Data Collection System. However, it became clear that there are gaps and limitations in this data, thus other alternatives should be considered. It was determined that additional time, information, and input would be needed to develop an ongoing and equitable, workload-based allocation methodology for future implementation.

In light of these facts, and in evaluating the current-year allocation methodology in which the courts are still operating under pandemic protocols, which has resulted in longer case-processing times and increased video-remote interpreting usage, the three recommendations were all considered and approved by the FMS for consideration by the TCBAC.

Rationale

Current-Year 2020-21 Allocation

Recent data indicates that trial courts may not fully spend their 2020-21 allocation on authorized interpreter expenses in the current fiscal year. In the event there is unspent funding at the end of the fiscal year, and because these funds can only be used for eligible interpreter services and support, it is recommended that courts return all unspent 2020-21 CIP allocated funds to the Judicial Council. Those funds will first be used to reimburse courts with a 2020-21 shortfall in CIP expenditures, and then remaining funds will be reverted to the TCTF as restricted program funding. A recommendation on how to spend the fund balance on eligible interpreter expenditures would be developed based on the amount of surplus as well as next year's appropriation.

² FMS meeting materials (February 18, 2021), <https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/tcbac-20210218-fms-materials.pdf>.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
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Report to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

Next Fiscal Year 2021-22 Allocation

In order to provide more time for the Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee to continue its research, deliberations, and recommendation development on an ongoing, workload-based methodology, it is recommended that the same funding methodology and amount from 2020-21 be allocated to courts in 2021-22. This approach would provide courts with a set amount of funding for planning purposes as pandemic protocols continue.

In the event underlying data were used to update the current methodology, then the model would capture some impact from the pandemic which could negatively impact allocations in a fiscal year that still holds many unknowns.

Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee Membership

To ensure adequate, statewide representation dedicated to the ongoing development of the workload-based allocation methodology, it is recommended that the Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee, a subset of TCBAC, be expanded to include additional members from the TCBAC (per advisory body policy) and include members of small, medium, and large courts as well as urban, rural, and suburban locales. Various court differences would also be taken into consideration.

Upon approval by the TCBAC, the TCBAC chair would assist in coordinating the recruitment of ad hoc subcommittee volunteers and appointees.

Informational

2019-20

As a reminder, there was a projected shortfall for last fiscal year in the amount of \$13.5 million. This was when trial courts were being reimbursed dollar-for-dollar on eligible expenditures, and to cover the projected shortfall, the Judicial Council approved the one-time use of unrestricted TCTF fund balance in this amount.³ The 2019-20 true-up process has been completed, and the amount of unrestricted fund balance used came in lower at \$12.4 million.

³ Judicial Council report (May 17, 2019), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=7213051&GUID=C4A81071-30F9-4D1C-B10A-1F56A047C3BA>; Judicial Council minutes (May 17, 2019), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=M&ID=640297&GUID=9C71CADA-D8FB-4AA9-A887-0260DB284273>.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
BUDGET SERVICES
Report to the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee

2020-21

Judicial Council Budget Services staff implemented the council approved, one-time 2020-21 allocation of CIP funding not to exceed the appropriation, beginning with the October 2020 monthly trial court distribution process. Allocated funding is being distributed monthly through June 2021. A technical correction is required to accurately reflect the available appropriation for trial court interpreter services for the current fiscal year. The amount allocated to courts will increase by \$584,000 via the same council-approved methodology, for a total appropriation amount of \$130.977 million.

Recommendations

The Funding Methodology Subcommittee recommends the following for approval, to be considered by the Judicial Council at its May 20-21, 2021 business meeting:

1. Require courts to return all unspent 2020-21 CIP allocated funds to the Judicial Council. The funds will first reimburse courts with a CIP shortfall in 2020-21, and remaining funds will be reverted to the TCTF as restricted program funding;
2. Allocate in 2021-22 the same amount of funding provided to trial courts in 2020-21; and
3. Expand the number of Ad Hoc Interpreter Subcommittee members, continued as a subset of the TCBAC, with members to be determined after TCBAC consideration and approval.

Attachments

Attachment 2A: 2020-21 CIP Allocations by Court

2020-21 Budget Act Appropriation¹: 130,393,000

STAFF INTERPRETERS

Region	Court	Full-Time Equivalent*	Statewide Averages**		BLS Salary Adjustment***	Updated Average Salary	Total Staff Need
			Salary	Benefits			
		A	B	C	D	E (Total B * D)	F (A * (Total C + E))
1	Los Angeles	345.00	\$ 85,202	\$ 39,074	1.137	\$ 83,912	\$ 42,073,555
1	San Luis Obispo	5.50	60,368	32,682	0.861	63,544	558,711
1	Santa Barbara	11.30	58,821	32,575	0.989	72,930	1,253,958
1	Ventura	8.00	100,638	50,380	1.013	74,703	901,941
2	Alameda	32.00	98,122	40,668	1.241	91,523	4,146,005
2	Contra Costa	14.50	92,893	30,478	1.110	81,861	1,738,559
2	Del Norte	0.00	-	-	0.755	55,679	-
2	Humboldt	0.99	83,418	44,858	0.634	46,741	83,933
2	Lake	0.00	-	-	0.660	48,655	-
2	Marin	5.00	77,097	34,841	1.133	83,552	607,963
2	Mendocino	0.80	69,865	45,373	0.692	51,052	71,273
2	Monterey	12.00	56,941	27,372	1.010	74,484	1,350,294
2	Napa	3.00	89,220	48,490	1.078	79,536	352,729
2	San Benito	0.00	-	-	0.865	63,847	-
2	San Francisco	19.50	88,651	49,104	1.434	105,761	2,804,114
2	San Mateo	16.25	89,036	50,992	1.296	95,601	2,171,665
2	Santa Clara	24.00	92,173	55,962	1.259	92,849	3,141,329
2	Santa Cruz	7.50	75,771	39,144	1.004	74,038	840,587
2	Solano	3.00	82,606	43,459	1.031	76,051	342,275
2	Sonoma	9.70	88,683	31,340	1.004	74,071	1,087,474
3	Alpine	0.00	-	-	0.790	58,314	-
3	Amador	0.00	-	-	1.035	76,331	-
3	Butte	3.00	58,282	19,940	1.019	75,156	339,588
3	Calaveras	0.25	14,948	7,028	0.940	69,376	26,854
3	Colusa	0.00	-	-	0.834	61,530	-
3	El Dorado	0.50	35,133	509	1.209	89,188	63,614
3	Fresno	10.80	81,698	51,195	1.056	77,871	1,251,845
3	Glenn	0.00	-	-	0.746	55,025	-
3	Kern	25.00	78,018	60,713	1.112	82,037	3,001,914
3	Kings	2.60	84,867	31,872	0.924	68,139	276,066
3	Lassen	0.00	-	-	0.824	60,813	-
3	Madera	6.00	70,483	39,567	0.998	73,651	670,146
3	Mariposa	0.00	-	-	0.999	73,687	-
3	Merced	5.70	75,294	28,034	0.956	70,555	618,991
3	Modoc	0.00	-	-	0.636	46,952	-
3	Mono	0.60	23,316	5,159	1.025	75,639	68,207
3	Nevada	0.00	-	-	1.192	87,933	-
3	Placer	2.99	82,687	51,694	1.377	101,568	417,428
3	Plumas	0.00	-	-	0.775	57,167	-
3	Sacramento	25.30	87,375	51,631	1.415	104,414	3,604,081
3	San Joaquin	6.94	77,793	55,287	1.214	89,552	885,486
3	Shasta	1.00	44,916	22,885	1.001	73,838	111,878
3	Sierra	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
3	Siskiyou	0.00	-	-	0.772	56,954	-
3	Stanislaus	2.50	54,680	32,543	1.146	84,518	306,395
3	Sutter	1.00	81,303	64,613	1.114	82,164	120,204
3	Tehama	1.00	79,108	42,427	0.891	65,730	103,770
3	Trinity	0.00	-	-	0.782	57,687	-

CONTRACT INTERPRETERS

Per Diem Costs*	Pro Rata Percentage	Total Per Diem Need	Total Projected Need	Pro Rata Percentage	Total Allocation
G	H	I	J (F + I)	K (J / Total J)	L (K * Approp.)
\$ 1,939,577	6.357%	\$ 2,152,700	\$ 44,226,256	32.430%	\$ 42,286,713
151,134	0.495%	167,740	726,452	0.533%	694,593
753,843	2.471%	836,676	2,090,634	1.533%	1,998,949
1,139,030	3.733%	1,264,188	2,166,128	1.588%	2,071,133
1,303,121	4.271%	1,446,309	5,592,314	4.101%	5,347,063
1,272,618	4.171%	1,412,455	3,151,013	2.311%	3,012,826
61,063	0.200%	67,773	67,773	0.050%	64,800
193,292	0.634%	214,531	298,465	0.219%	285,375
114,961	0.377%	127,593	127,593	0.094%	121,998
206,005	0.675%	228,642	836,604	0.613%	799,915
182,292	0.597%	202,322	273,595	0.201%	261,597
350,791	1.150%	389,336	1,739,629	1.276%	1,663,338
323,640	1.061%	359,202	711,931	0.522%	680,709
116,488	0.382%	129,288	129,288	0.095%	123,618
1,209,628	3.965%	1,342,544	4,146,658	3.041%	3,964,806
1,647,654	5.400%	1,828,700	4,000,365	2.933%	3,824,929
3,718,221	12.187%	4,126,784	7,268,113	5.330%	6,949,370
168,676	0.553%	187,210	1,027,797	0.754%	982,723
377,774	1.238%	419,284	761,559	0.558%	728,161
751,845	2.464%	834,459	1,921,932	1.409%	1,837,646
2,336	0.008%	2,593	2,593	0.002%	2,479
64,824	0.212%	71,947	71,947	0.053%	68,792
178,427	0.585%	198,032	537,620	0.394%	514,043
43,400	0.142%	48,169	75,023	0.055%	71,732
109,097	0.358%	121,085	121,085	0.089%	115,774
218,492	0.716%	242,501	306,114	0.224%	292,690
1,127,255	3.695%	1,251,119	2,502,964	1.835%	2,393,197
108,565	0.356%	120,494	120,494	0.088%	115,210
863,809	2.831%	958,725	3,960,639	2.904%	3,786,945
277,475	0.909%	307,964	584,030	0.428%	558,417
22,702	0.074%	25,196	25,196	0.018%	24,091
201,354	0.660%	223,479	893,625	0.655%	854,435
41,374	0.136%	45,920	45,920	0.034%	43,906
722,442	2.368%	801,825	1,420,816	1.042%	1,358,506
7,201	0.024%	7,992	7,992	0.006%	7,641
9,908	0.032%	10,996	79,204	0.058%	75,730
53,209	0.174%	59,056	59,056	0.043%	56,466
262,122	0.859%	290,924	708,353	0.519%	677,288
7,153	0.023%	7,939	7,939	0.006%	7,591
853,702	2.798%	947,508	4,551,589	3.338%	4,351,979
954,688	3.129%	1,059,590	1,945,076	1.426%	1,859,775
365,959	1.199%	406,171	518,049	0.380%	495,330
371	0.001%	412	412	0.000%	394
52,207	0.171%	57,944	57,944	0.042%	55,403
1,254,941	4.113%	1,392,835	1,699,230	1.246%	1,624,711
166,991	0.547%	185,340	305,544	0.224%	292,144
41,211	0.135%	45,739	149,509	0.110%	142,953
23,730	0.078%	26,337	26,337	0.019%	25,182

2020-21 Budget Act Appropriation¹: **130,393,000**

STAFF INTERPRETERS

Region	Court	Full-Time Equivalent*	Statewide Averages**		BLS Salary Adjustment***	Updated Average Salary	Total Staff Need
			Salary	Benefits			
		A	B	C	D	E (Total B * D)	F (A * (Total C + E))
3	Tulare	8.00	79,540	45,517	1.080	79,698	941,902
3	Tuolumne	0.00	-	-	0.927	68,416	-
3	Yolo	1.00	91,201	55,265	1.225	90,364	128,404
3	Yuba	0.00	-	-	1.071	79,041	-
4	Imperial	5.95	77,384	25,210	0.718	52,973	541,529
4	Inyo	0.25	16,357	6,726	0.789	58,221	24,065
4	Orange	71.70	82,374	41,722	1.243	91,685	9,301,313
4	Riverside	45.80	78,930	32,820	1.110	81,866	5,491,684
4	San Bernardino	46.00	97,890	58,584	1.000	73,771	5,143,329
4	San Diego	45.40	81,573	31,908	1.140	84,115	5,545,862
Totals		837.32	\$ 73,772	\$ 38,040		\$ 74,146	\$ 102,510,920

*Includes all interpreter positions filled on the 2019-20 Schedule 7A; supervisor, coordinator, interpreter, and pro tempore.
 **The statewide total salary and benefits is an average of the courts' averages.
 ***Bureau of Labor Statics; three-year average.

¹ Excludes \$87k for CIDCS database and language access funding for video remote interpreting.

CONTRACT INTERPRETERS

Per Diem Costs*	Pro Rata Percentage	Total Per Diem Need	Total Projected Need	Pro Rata Percentage	Total Allocation
G	H	I	J (F + I)	K (J / Total J)	L (K * Approp.)
1,300,557	4.263%	1,443,464	2,385,366	1.749%	2,280,755
40,816	0.134%	45,301	45,301	0.033%	43,314
796,947	2.612%	884,516	1,012,921	0.743%	968,499
53,740	0.176%	59,645	59,645	0.044%	57,030
151,729	0.497%	168,401	709,930	0.521%	678,796
51,646	0.169%	57,321	81,386	0.060%	77,817
1,597,206	5.235%	1,772,708	11,074,021	8.120%	10,588,370
969,803	3.179%	1,076,366	6,568,050	4.816%	6,280,008
496,888	1.629%	551,486	5,694,815	4.176%	5,445,069
1,034,317	3.390%	1,147,969	6,693,831	4.908%	\$ 6,400,274
\$ 30,510,247	100.000%	\$ 33,862,747	\$ 136,373,667	100.000%	\$ 130,393,000

*2018-19 actual expenditures; includes each per diem category of certified, non-cert., registered, and non-reg.
 Contractor costs made up 24.8% of total interpreter costs (75.2% for staff).