



Title IV-D (AB 1058) Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program

GRANT MANUAL (FY 2025–26)
ACCOUNTING & REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

[This is an instructional document of how to prepare AB 1058 grant reimbursement claims. It does not supersede federal, state, Judicial Council, and local governmental rules and regulations that are mandated for the grant. In any conflicting situation, federal, state, Judicial Council, and local governmental rules, regulations, and terms will apply.]

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The grant manual and accounting and reporting forms can be found on the following site, located under Reporting Forms: courts.ca.gov/programs-initiatives/families-and-children/family-law/ab-1058-child-support-program/ab-1058-grant.

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1 AB 1058 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Assembly Bill 1058 (Fam. Code, § 17400 et seq.), signed in 1996, established the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program. The purpose of this legislatively mandated statewide program is to provide a cost-effective, expedited, and accessible process in the courts for establishing and enforcing child support orders in cases enforced by local child support agencies. This mandate requires each superior court to have a child support commissioner to hear title IV-D child support cases and to maintain an Office of the Family Law Facilitator to assist self-represented litigants. Title IV-D of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 601 et seq.) mandates each state to establish and enforce support orders when public assistance has been expended or upon request for services by a parent. In general, a “title IV-D” activity requires that a case is currently receiving services from a local child support agency (LSCA), *and* the issues are limited only to parentage, child support (establishment, modification or enforcement), companion spousal support, or health insurance.

AB 1058 created streamlined procedures in the courts and roles for dedicated child support staff. The two major elements of the AB 1058 program are the Child Support Commissioner (CSC) and the Office of the Family Law Facilitator (FLF) established in each court.

The CSC component of the program provides judicial officers to hear child support cases and court staff to support the judicial officers. The FLF component of the program assists parents with child support issues in gaining meaningful access to the courts in a timely manner. The program was intended to make processing child support cases in the courts more efficient by ensuring that parents obtained all the necessary forms and documents before the hearing. When parents are better prepared for their hearings, judicial officers can process more cases in the time allotted and make fair and accurate support orders.

Funding for the AB 1058 CSC and FLF programs in the courts, as well as the Judicial Council program-related administrative costs, is provided by the California Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) through an interagency agreement with the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council is mandated to establish procedures for the distribution of funding to the courts for the CSC and FLF programs. Funding is allocated to the courts based on a formula that has been approved by the Judicial Council. The funding is 66 percent federal title IV-D funds and 34 percent state general funds subject to annual state budget appropriation. The courts are also offered an option to use local court funds up to an approved amount to draw down or qualify for additional federal matching funds.

The historic funding allocation methodology for the AB 1058 program was developed when the original legislation was passed in 1996. When additional funds are made

available from the funder or from courts who indicate they want a reduced allocation, courts receive additional funds when they make a request with a verified need. The program was flat funded between 2008 and 2021, with an increase approved by the Judicial Council and implemented in fiscal year (FY) 2021–22.

A workload-based funding methodology for the CSC component of the program was approved by the Judicial Council in January 2019 and was implemented in FY 2019–20. This funding methodology is based on JBSIS data for child support filings as a measure for workload. It provides protections for the smallest courts and limits the amount court allocations can be reduced or increased to 5 percent. The methodology is reviewed every two years to ensure workload data is up to date. The FLF side of the program is funded using a population-based methodology that was implemented in FY 2021–22.

1-1 GENERAL GRANT REQUIREMENTS

Due to the nature of the funding for the AB 1058 program, there are multiple federal, state, and judicial branch requirements for the administration of the program. The courts are required to follow federal, state, and local laws and regulations, as well as Judicial Council fiscal policies, procedures, and guidelines. For example, courts are required to comply with title IV-D of the Social Security Act, implementing regulations, and all federal and state program regulations. A partial list includes the following:

- 2 Code of Federal Regulations part 200, et al. Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards; Final Rule
- 45 Code of Federal Regulations part 300-399
- The State of California's Manual of Accounting for Audit Guidelines for Trial Court, as published by the State Controller's Office
- The Judicial Branch Contracting Manual (Judicial Council of California)
- Trial Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual (Judicial Council of California)
- Title IV-D (AB 1058) Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program: Grant Manual/Accounting & Reporting Instructions
- California Rules of Court, rule 10.810
- Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Standard Agreements (Contract) between the Judicial Council and the court

Additional federal and state codes and regulations can be found in [Section 14](#) of this manual.

1-2 REIMBURSEMENT SUBJECT TO AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

The Judicial Council's obligation to reimburse courts for allowable costs of the AB 1058 program is subject to the availability of authorized funds. The Judicial Council may terminate its contract with the courts, in whole or in part, for lack of appropriation of funds from the federal or state government. Payment to the courts may not exceed the program appropriation amounts authorized by the legislature or congress. Payments to individual courts may not exceed the contract amounts authorized by the Judicial Council.

1-3 FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Courts are required to maintain an accounting system and supporting fiscal records that are adequate to ensure all invoices submitted to the Judicial Council are in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements and the Trial Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual. If the court utilizes county-provided administrative services, the court is responsible for ensuring that county-provided administrative systems maintain an accounting system and supporting fiscal records that ensure invoices are in accordance with federal/state requirements and the State Manual of Accounting for Audit Guidelines for Trial Courts published by the State Controller's Office. An example of county-provided administrative services would be if the county provides the court with payroll services.

1-4 NONDUPLICATION OF FUND EXPENDITURES

The court must ensure there are no duplicate funding sources for the work provided under the AB 1058 contract agreement. If an audit determines that there has been duplication of expenditures, the court is liable to pay back the Judicial Council for such reimbursed expenditures.

1-5 SUBCONTRACTING

Any subcontracting by the court for work done under the AB 1058 contract must be pre-approved by the Judicial Council's AB 1058 Program Manager ("Program Manager"). All AB 1058 work performed by noncourt employees requires a written contract or memorandum of understanding (MOU) in order to be reimbursed. Contracts are necessary for the court to monitor and ensure that services were provided in full and paid in accordance with the contract terms. Examples of this would include commissioners, retired commissioners temporarily covering the commissioner duties, facilitators, bailiffs, and court reporters who are not court employees. The court is to provide the Program Manager with copies of any subcontracts, purchase orders, lease/rental agreements, or any other program agreements. For example, if a court decides to use a contract child support commissioner rather than an employee, the

court would request prior approval in writing from the Program Manager and provide a copy of the personal services contract between the court and the commissioner.

1-6 DELIVERABLES

The AB 1058 funding contract with the courts requires the courts to provide a number of deliverables to the Judicial Council during each fiscal year. The following is a list of those deliverables:

- A copy of the written Plan of Cooperation between the court and the LCSA
- A copy of any contracts for a court commissioner or family law facilitator who is not a court employee
- A copy of any agreement, plan of cooperation, or MOU with another court to share resources such as child support commissioners or family law facilitators
- A copy of the family law facilitator written customer complaint resolution procedure
- Family law facilitator statistical and program information as specified in the user guide for the Self-Help Tracking and Reporting Survey (STARS)
- A copy of a proposal outlining any planned expansion of the nontitle IV-D services provided by the family law facilitator (due 30 days prior to implementation of the expansion plan)

Judicial Council grant accounting staff will not process program invoices for reimbursement if the court fails to submit any of the contract deliverables to the Program Manager or designated staff in a timely manner. Upon compliance, grant accounting will process any program invoices held pending resolution of the issue.

1-7 FEDERAL AND STATE RECORDS RETENTION REQUIREMENTS

Courts are required to maintain all AB 1058 related records and documentation in accordance with federal and state requirements. Financial records, supporting documents, and all other records relating to performance and billing are required to be maintained for a minimum period of four years and four months. The retention period starts from the date of submission of the final payment request. Courts must make financial records and supporting documentation available to state, federal, or judicial branch personnel conducting program and fiscal audits. The court must also protect records adequately against fire and other damage.

1-8 PROGRAM AUDITS

Audits of the court AB 1058 program are an essential part of program administration at the federal and state level. Each state IV-D program is on a federal audit cycle conducted by the federal Office of Child Support Services (OCSS). When federal OCSS audits the California Department of Child Support Services, there is usually a

corresponding audit of the court AB 1058 program. Federal auditors will select specified county programs to audit. The audit includes the LCSA and the court in that county. The AB 1058 contract requires courts to make accessible all data, court files, and records relating to performance, case processing, procedures, and billing to be inspected and/or audited, at any reasonable time, by the authorized representatives of any of the following:

- Judicial Council
- California Department of Child Support Services
- California State Auditors
- Federal Office of Child Support Services
- Any other federal government auditing agency

The contract also requires courts to respond to and comply with any audit exceptions determined by state and federal audit agencies that relate directly to AB 1058 services. The court must submit a draft reply to the Judicial Council Internal Audit for review and approval prior to being released to the cognizant entity.

If the court is found to be deficient in any aspect of performance, the court will submit a proposed corrective action plan to the Judicial Council within forty-five days of receiving notification of the deficiencies. The corrective action plan will identify specific action the court will take to correct the deficient performance. Failure to submit a corrective action plan or take appropriate action may be grounds for terminating the AB 1058 contract.

If the audit determines there is fiscal liability, the court will pay the Judicial Council the amount of the Judicial Council's liability to the California Department of Child Support Services, the state of California, or the federal government that results from the court's failure to perform the obligations or comply with required conditions of federal, state or local laws or regulations. This provision will not apply if the liability was the result of the court following written instructions or direction from the California Department of Child Support Services or the Judicial Council.

2 ALLOCATIONS AND CONTRACTS

The Judicial Council annually allocates funding for the CSC and FLF components of the program based on approved funding methodologies for each program component. The Judicial Council then sends an award letter notifying each court of their allocation for that fiscal year and requests that courts return a budget showing how they anticipate spending the funds during the fiscal year. Courts have the option of not accepting the full allocation if their spending needs are less than the Judicial Council's funding allocation. Any allocated funds the court does not include in the budget will not be held in reserve for that court but will be redistributed during the midyear reallocation process, as detailed below in [Section 2-1](#).

The Judicial Council enters into standard agreements (contracts) with the courts for funding and services. Separate contracts are executed for the CSC and FLF components of the program. Funds allocated to the FLF component of the program may not be transferred to the CSC component of the program and vice versa. The contract covers a state fiscal year, which runs from July 1 through June 30, and can be extended at the Judicial Council's option for an additional fiscal year. Unspent funds cannot be rolled over to the next fiscal year, even if the option is exercised, nor can they be used on any other program. Any unspent funds revert to the state General Fund.

The AB 1058 CSC and FLF program is a reimbursement grant, which means that all expenses are incurred and paid by the court before submission of a claim for reimbursement to the Judicial Council. Invoices are due by the 20th day of each month for the prior month's claim. It is strongly advised that claims be submitted as soon as possible.

The contract between the Judicial Council and the court provides the guidelines by which claims for reimbursement are to be prepared and submitted. These guidelines must comply with state and federal regulations, policies, and procedures. Each contract incorporates standard mandatory reporting forms for both the CSC and FLF components of the program. These forms consist of an Invoice Face Sheet, Summary Sheet, Payroll Summary Sheet, Timesheet, Contractor Activity Log, Operating Expense Recap Sheet, Travel Expense Claim, Leave Earned Report, Workers' Compensation Premium Allocation, Unfunded CalPERS Retirement Benefit Premium Allocation, and Budget Form. A Contractor Activity Log is required for the courts with contracted CSC or FLF services. These forms were developed to ensure that the program complies with federal and state requirements and to provide the necessary documentary trail for audit purposes. Invoices must be submitted with these properly completed forms or they will not be accepted. The forms must not be altered. Altered forms will not be accepted for processing a reimbursement claim.

2-1 MIDYEAR REALLOCATION (MYR)

The AB 1058 funding procedures include a midyear reallocation (MYR) process. Funds that are allocated to the courts at the beginning of the fiscal year may be voluntarily returned by courts that do not anticipate spending all of the allocated funds. Returned funds are made available to courts that project exhausting allocated funds before the end of the fiscal year. Based on the information provided by the courts, this process allows the Judicial Council to administratively move funds from courts that may not spend their full allocation to courts that have a need for additional funding. Funds cannot be allocated across programs. For example, funds from the CSC component of the program in one court cannot be moved to the FLF component of the program in that or any other court. Failure to provide invoices on a monthly basis may result in the court forfeiting participation in the midyear reallocation process.

In December 2019, the Judicial Council approved an administrative midyear allocation process to replace the previous two-step process. Implemented in January 2020, the midyear reallocation is one administrative process delegating authority, on an ongoing basis, to the Administrative Director.

The process starts with a questionnaire sent by the AB 1058 program staff to the courts for both the CSC and FLF components of the program. The courts are asked to respond to a series of questions regarding the anticipated spending needs of that court for each component of the program. Courts are asked to indicate if they anticipate spending less than their full allocation, will need additional funds, or will spend their full allocation but will not need additional funding. The questionnaire asks for details to support the anticipated level of spending if it is inconsistent with past spending history. If a court does not anticipate spending the full amount of the contract, the court is strongly urged to return those funds to the Judicial Council to be redistributed. After all completed questionnaires are received by the Judicial Council, staff summarizes the amount of funds available for reallocation and includes any funds not accepted by courts during the base allocation process.

To determine which courts will receive the returned funds, staff analyze the information provided by the courts on the midyear reallocation questionnaire and monitor court spending using projections based on the invoices received by AB 1058 program staff and past program spending history. The purpose of the reallocation is to provide funding to allow courts to maintain service levels. It is not intended to fund one-time or special projects or address an ongoing financial need such as an increase in the number of permanent employees.

Once the Administrative Director has approved the redistribution of funds, courts are sent award letters with the reallocation amount. Courts are requested to submit revised budgets reflecting the reallocation amount. Once all of the revised budgets have been received and approved, a "Notice of Agreement Extension or Change of Allocation Amount" will be sent to the courts which will operate to amend the contract amount for the remainder of the fiscal year.

If a court's base allocation has been reduced by the Judicial Council, the court can request that the budget amount be restored to the original base allocation. This request would be considered as part of the midyear reallocation process.

The court may also request a permanent increase to its base allocation. It may submit supporting documentation for a permanent increase at the same time as the midyear reallocation, but such a request must be clearly labeled and is dependent upon the availability of funds. A similar but separate approach is made to request a change in the federal drawdown.

Courts cannot be reimbursed based on the revised midyear reallocation amount until the Judicial Council has received the revised budgets and the Judicial Council has provided the court with the “Notice of Agreement Extension or Change of Allocation Amount.”

3 EXPENDITURES

3-1 GENERAL EXPENDITURES

In general, reimbursements of salaries and wages, fringe benefits, operating expenses, and indirect costs are allowable, as long as those expenditures are directly related to the AB 1058 program. Courts are required to claim expenditures on mandatory reporting forms, each of which has specific instructions for completion. These mandatory forms were developed with the technical assistance of federal auditors, meet federal reporting requirements, and serve a specific purpose.

Operating expenses are broken down into two categories: 100 percent reimbursable and partially reimbursable. Each court was given a percentage to be used to calculate the partially reimbursable expenses for the CSC and the FLF components of the program. The percentages were determined by using an average of reimbursable hours, as listed on the Payroll Summary Sheet.

Items that can be claimed for reimbursement include, but are not limited to, salaries; fringe benefits; the AB 1058 annual training conference; office supplies; court reporters; interpreters; bailiffs; perimeter security; temporary help (temporary help requires preapproval by the Program Manager); contractors, such as contracted CSCs or FLFs (court must have preapproval from the Program Manager, have written contracts, and provide a copy of the contract to the Judicial Council’s Grant Accounting unit [“Grant Accounting”] before the court’s claim can be processed for reimbursement); and other expenses directly related to the AB 1058 program. (See [Section 4](#) below regarding nonreimbursable expenditures.)

3-2 FACILITY LEASING AND REMODELING

Leasing of real property, including land, land improvements, structures and their attachments, and structural improvements and alterations are not allowable expenditures unless specifically preauthorized by the Program Manager and consistent with federal and state limitations.

When considering leasing facilities intended for use by the court AB 1058 program, the court must submit a written request for authorization to proceed with a lease to the Program Manager for review and approval. The Program Manager will determine if there are sufficient program funds available to cover the ongoing costs of the leased facility and whether the expenditure will meet the federal requirements regarding essential and necessary program

costs. Requests will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis and in consultation with other Judicial Council offices, as appropriate, and must be in compliance with the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (Gov. Code, §§ 70391–70393) and California Rules of Court, rules 10.180, 10.181, and 10.184.

The court must submit a written request to the Program Manager before beginning any remodeling project, regardless of the anticipated expenditure amount, so the Program Manager can determine whether the expenses are reimbursable under the grant. Requests must be received no later than January 31 for work to be completed in the current fiscal year. Requests for remodeling must include a letter of justification stating the reason and need for the remodeling, certifying that there are no structural or foundational changes. Any reimbursement for remodeling must include all purchase documentation, including the bidding process used to select a vendor, floor plans, estimates, and diagrams of the work to be performed. The request for approval may be submitted by email to the Program Manager with all required documentation.

3-3 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Equipment, as defined in the Trial Court Financial Policy and Procedure Manual (available on the Judicial Resources Network) is nonexpendable personal property having a useful life of more than one year and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit (including tax and installation). If equipment is purchased as a complete package (i.e., computer, monitor, modem, software, etc.), the total package cost, not the unit cost, would determine if it qualifies under the equipment category. Equipment purchased by the court is the property of the court. The Judicial Council does not claim title to the equipment but requires the court to maintain accountability for the equipment, including an inventory and identification system as provided for in Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 C.F.R. § 200).

Equipment, which is directly related to and used for program activities, will only be considered for purchase if no other equipment owned by the court is available and suitable for the program. Courts are expected to purchase only energy efficient equipment whenever possible and appropriate. (See Trial Court Financial Policy and Procedure Manual.) Grant funds cannot be used for equipment if specifically prohibited in the authorizing legislation or restricted in the terms of the program. Grant funds cannot be used to reimburse the court for equipment obtained prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. To be reimbursed, equipment should be ordered as soon as possible and must be placed in service during the fiscal year.

Prior written approval of the Program Manager must be requested and obtained before purchasing any individual item (such as hardware, software, furniture, equipment, supplies, etc.) costing \$5,000 (including taxes, freight, installations, etc.) or more. The cost of any equipment that will not be used exclusively for AB 1058 activities must be allocated

proportionally among programs based on the activities and/or time devoted to the programs for which the equipment is used. Any reimbursement for an individual item costing \$5,000 or more must include all purchase documentation and describe the methodology for allocating the cost between grant and nongrant funds, and an allocation base. The request for approval may be submitted by email to the Program Manager with all required documentation, such as the bidding process used to select a vendor, cost estimates, allocation method of costs distribution, and a letter of justification stating the reason and need.

4 NONREIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURES

Items that cannot be claimed for reimbursement are those not allowed by California Rules of Court, rule 10.810; laws of the State of California; and the Code of Federal Regulations. These include, but are not limited to, the costs of counsel for indigent defendants, judges' salaries and fringe benefits, compensation of support staff of judges, training not directly related to the AB 1058 program, and voluntary or charitable contributions including those on the California State Bar membership dues form.

4-1 SHREDDING

Shredding expenses are shared expenses and are not easily recognizable by programs. Shredding cost should not be directly charged to the program costs. It should be included in the calculation of indirect costs.

4-2 PROPRIETARY CHILD SUPPORT CALCULATOR SOFTWARE

Purchasing software used to calculate guideline child support is an unallowable program expenditure, as courts are required by California Rules of Court, rule 5.275(j) to use the free DCSS child support calculator for all title IV-D matters.

4-3 UNION NEGOTIATION LEAVE TIME

As union-negotiated leave time does not directly benefit the grant, it cannot be charged to the grant, similar to other additional court-allowed leave time. To account for this time, it should be coded as nongrant hours as identified in Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 C.F.R. § 200).

If union-represented employees go out on strike, did not work during the duration of the strike, and did not receive any payment from the court, the leave time for this absence can be treated using either of the following two options:

- Show the leave hours on the timesheet under a column titled unpaid hours; or
- Do not include the leave hours on the timesheet.

Either way, the hours should not be included in the payroll summary with nonprogram hours. If the hours are included in the payroll summary under nonprogram hours, it will reduce the chargeable program percentage and grant payment. The gross salary and benefits (payments) related to this absence should be reduced before calculating the program percentage and program payroll expenses.

4-4 NONCOMPLIANCE COSTS

Penalties, interest, charges, late fees, fines, damages, and/or settlements resulting from violations or noncompliance with applicable rules and regulations are not reimbursable under the title IV-D grant.

4-5 COURT CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Per the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, the costs associated with a court's case management system are not reimbursable under the title IV-D grant.

4-6 PUBLICATIONS

The grant allows reimbursement for the purchase of legal publications directly related to title IV-D issues. Publications on topics that are merely ancillary to title IV-D issues (including, but not limited to, criminal law, guardianship, and juvenile law) **cannot** be purchased using AB 1058 funds.

4-7 DUES

Dues for most licenses and membership dues for business, technical, and professional organizations are not allowable, unless required by the program for the condition of employment, or they directly benefit the title IV-D program. California State Bar dues are allowable for FLF and staff attorneys, as state law requires FLFs to be attorneys licensed to practice law in California. However, courts may only seek reimbursement for the "active fee" less all applicable optional deductions and will not be reimbursed for any optional donations or other fees. In addition, the dues must be allocated proportionally among programs based on the FLF activities and/or time devoted to the program. CSCs are not required to be attorneys licensed to practice law in California as a condition of employment. Therefore, commissioner membership dues are not reimbursable under the grant.

Here is how to calculate the State Bar membership dues (example reflects anticipated 2026 figures):

Active fee	\$598.00
Less all optional deductions	(\$ 47.00)
Basic membership dues	\$551.00
Allowable operating percentage rate	30%
Allowable reimbursable membership dues	\$165.30*

(*Basic membership dues multiplied by allowable operating percentage rate)

4-8 NONSTENOGRAPHIC REPORTING OF PROCEEDINGS

Costs for the use, maintenance, or creation of nonstenographic methods for preparing the official verbatim record of court proceedings are not allowable under the contract provisions of this grant. The court is to take all necessary steps to comply with this requirement, including preserving documentation to establish that grant funds have not been used for this purpose.

5 INSURANCE

Costs of required insurance, approved and maintained pursuant to the federal award, are allowable.

Actual losses that could have been covered by permissible insurance (through a self-insurance program or otherwise) are unallowable. However, costs incurred for losses not covered under nominal deductible insurance coverage (in keeping with sound management practice) and other minor losses not covered by insurance that occur in the ordinary course of operations, are allowable.

Costs of other insurance in connection with the general conduct of activities are allowable, subject to the following limitations:

- Types, extent, and costs of coverage are in accordance with the nonfederal entity's policy and sound business practice.
- Costs of insurance or of contributions to any reserve covering the risk of loss of, or damage to, federal government property are unallowable except to the extent that the federal awarding agency has specifically required or approved such costs.
- Costs allowed for business interruption or other similar insurance must exclude coverage of management fees.

- Costs of insurance with respect to any costs incurred to correct defects in the nonfederal entity's materials or workmanship are unallowable.

6 BUDGET CATEGORIES

The allocation set forth in the contract is the maximum amount allowable for reimbursement of actual costs expended on the program components (CSC and FLF) throughout the applicable fiscal year. For reimbursement, work must be completed and goods and services must be purchased during the applicable fiscal year (i.e., July 1 to June 30). Additionally, any and all obligations must be liquidated (vendor payments must be made) prior to the court's final invoice. The court's final invoice must be received by Grant Accounting no later than September 30. Invoices received after that date will not be paid.

The Judicial Council, along with other state departments, implemented a new Financial Information System called "FI\$Cal" in July 2018. FI\$Cal replaces paper claims with online vouchers for warrants issued by the State Controller's Office (SCO). A copy of the invoice is no longer attached to the remittance. Payment information such as contract number, month/year of the invoice, and program name is contained in the invoice identification number printed on the bottom portion of the warrant stub. (See sample warrant stub below, with invoice identification number highlighted for reference.)

Sample Warrant:

DETACH ON DOTTED LINE KEEP THIS PORTION FOR YOUR RECORDS		69-642266
ISSUE DATE: 09/12/2018		
JUDICIAL BRANCH		
455 GOLDEN GATE AVE SAN FRANCISCO CA 94102		
FOR QUESTIONS CONTACT ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT AT		415/865-8000
VENDOR NAME	VENDOR ID	
(COUNTY NAME) SUPERIOR COURT	0000006553	
VOUCHER ID	INVOICE ID	PO ID
00001944	IVD-0518-1034407	
AMOUNT PAID		
\$52295.47		
	= FY 2017-18 AB 1058 CONTRACT NUMBER	
	= MAY 2018	
	= TITLE IV-D AB 1058 GRANT CSC/FLF	

Funds allocated to the program components in the contract must be used for the purpose set forth in the contract and must not be used for any other purpose, including transferring funds from one program component to another (e.g., from CSC to FLF). The state will make payments in arrears (after goods and services are purchased and vendor payments are made by the court) after receipt, review, and approval of the court's properly completed invoice. Courts are required to prepare a realistic and prudent budget that avoids unnecessary or unusual expenditures that detract from the objectives and activities of the program. The budget form consists of the following four expense categories:

- Personnel Services – Court Employee Salaries and Benefits;
- Operating Expenses and Equipment (includes noncourt personnel wages and compensations);
- Optional Contingency Expenses; and
- Indirect Costs.

Each budget category must be listed in line-item detail, including percentage of full-time employee (FTE) calculations, specific job titles, and a brief justification of the expense. Any alteration of the budget during the fiscal year, including transferring funds from one budget category/line item to another, or addition or deletion of line items, requires the Program Manager's prior approval and submission of a revised budget. Courts must submit a budget revision request with justification using the required mandatory budget form. The line items on the budget form are examples only. Courts shall use the appropriate line items required for the program objectives. The line items must be specific to the anticipated expense rather than broader terms. For example, the budget should list "Contract Commissioner Services" rather than "Other Contract Services; Other Direct Costs." The budget should also specify the actual expenses, rather than just listing "County Services." This is because a county may provide many services to a court, but not all services are related to AB 1058 activities.

Allocation of funds is contingent on the enactment of the State Budget each fiscal year. The Judicial Council does not have the authority to disburse any funds until the State Budget is signed into law and all agreements are fully executed. Any expenditures incurred prior to authorization are made at the court's own risk and may be disallowed. Judicial Council employees are not able to authorize a court to incur expenses or financial obligations prior to the execution of the grant award agreement. However, once the agreement is finalized the court may claim reimbursement for expenses incurred on, or subsequent to, the start of the fiscal year.

Changes made to the program budget (line items and reallocation of funds) during the grant year must be fully documented in accordance with the procedures described in the contract and require preapproval of a budget revision by the Program Manager. Oral agreements are not binding.

The summary sheet must mirror the line items and the contract amount approved in the contract budget by the Judicial Council. The summary sheet is designed to provide funding status at any given moment and to reconcile the budget and expenditures with monthly billing. Therefore, it is very important to update the summary sheet for every transaction, such as adjustments, and MYR funding changes. Courts will be notified when adjustments are made on the approved claim.

Prior approval is required for the following changes:

- Transfer funds from one approved budget category or line item to another;
- Add a new line item to any approved budget category;
- Delete a line item to any approved budget category; and
- Exceed line-item expense by more than 10 percent of the category total.

6-1 PERSONAL SERVICES

6-1-1 SALARIES AND WAGES

The salaries and benefits of the court employees who work on AB 1058 program components (CSC and FLF) can be charged to the grant. Salaries include wages and compensation of court employees for the time devoted and identified specifically to the program. Salaries *may* also include one-time stipends or allowances. However, they are reimbursable only pro-rata according to time spent on AB 1058 activities (determined by using the programs Allocation Percentage). Payments characterized as bonuses are NOT reimbursable (see Section 6-1-3 below). For courts that utilize the traditional timekeeping methodology, employees must document 100 percent of their time whether it is related to AB 1058 program activities or is reimbursable by the grant. The timesheet must be signed by the employee, verifying that all the information listed is correct. Immediate supervisors must review, approve, and sign all timesheet documents. The timesheet must specify the time spent on each program activity separately in a separate column. Noncourt employees' wages and compensation should be reported under operating expenses.

The CSC and FLF components of the program have the same basic procedures for reporting payroll expenses. The only exception is regarding the types of hours worked that can be claimed for reimbursement. (FLF staff can be reimbursed for hours worked providing outreach, in addition to time spent providing title IV-D services.)

Time spent by professional employees beyond normal work hours must be treated as regular work hours. Professional and exempt employees are not entitled to receive overtime payments. Any program staff paid by contract must be reported as an operating expense. This includes contract CSCs, FLFs, court reporters, interpreters, security personnel, and temporary agency help. If it is difficult to determine the status of an individual, consider whether that person is on the court payroll and if that person receives a W-2 or a 1099. If the individual receives a 1099 from the court, they are a

contractor and must prepare a contractor activity log, which will be reported as an operating expense on the summary sheet. Any payment made by the court to contractors and invoiced to the Judicial Council under operating expenses may not be included in the calculation of indirect costs. Employees of the county, such as security personnel, are reported as an operating expense.

If an employee is on leave and another employee fills in, the reimbursable hours of the replacement employee can be charged to the program. Appropriate benefits for this employee are also reimbursable. However, with respect to any paid time off (PTO), only PTO earned *and* used by the replacement employee during time spent working on the grant from July 1 to June 30 can be charged to the grant.

Individuals hired through temporary agencies are not court employees and should not be reported under personnel expense. Their salaries should be reported as an operating expense on the summary sheet. Prior approval must be obtained from the Program Manager before hiring temporary help, even if there is a line item for “temporary agency help” in the approved contract budget.

Submission of court payroll documents with a claim for the employees charged to the grant, other than timesheets and the Payroll Summary Sheet, is not required. But courts must provide such documentation if requested by Grant Accounting.

Retroactive payments of salary and benefits increases within the current fiscal year are allowable expenses under the grant. The increased salary and benefits must be allocated on the Payroll Summary Sheet. A supplemental invoice is the most appropriate method to claim the increased costs related to the retroactive payments. To compare the actual and previously claimed expenses, courts should prepare separate payroll summaries for each of the previous billing periods involving retroactive payments. The following supporting documentation is required, and calculations need to be submitted with the supplemental invoice:

- Summary sheet reflecting retroactive payments of salary and benefits and related indirect costs;
- Copies of the original payroll summaries previously submitted with claims;
- Separate (revised) payroll summaries with increased salaries and benefits for each of the previous billing periods that will reflect the actual costs; and
- The difference between prior and updated payroll summaries that demonstrate the unclaimed costs (supplemental claim).

For example, in December a court decided to provide a pay increase to employees retroactive to July. The court has already submitted claims for the period of July to November. The court would like to claim the difference of payroll expenses in December. The court will need to submit a supplemental claim for the period of July to November for the unclaimed payroll expenses and related indirect costs. The invoice billing period should be July to November on the supplemental invoice. The court should use the new salary and benefits for December and thereafter.

Overlapping time charges for employee budgeted positions: Expenses related to overlapping staff time may be allowable reimbursable expenses under the following conditions:

- The payroll charges must relate only to productive work hours;
- Must only reflect a reasonable overlap period (i.e., two weeks acknowledged transfer to new employee); and
- Must be reflected in the court's budgeted expenses and headcount reports.

There is no special form to bill part-time employees. Any court employee charged to the grant is required to submit a mandatory grant timesheet and chargeable payroll expenses are calculated through the mandatory Payroll Summary Sheet. On the timesheet, indicate the employee status (full time, part time, or interim employee). The timesheet must reflect 100 percent of the employee's time spent during the reporting period.

6-1-2 REPORTING UNREPORTED TIMESHEETS

Unreported timesheets should be reported as set forth in the following example. If an employee did not report timesheets for January to March, they need to be reported on the April invoice (see example below).

Month	Title IV-D Hours	Non-reimbursable Hours	Benefit Hours	Total Hours
January	50	80	30	160
February	40	100	20	160
March	60	75	25	160
April	25	125	20	170
Total	175	380	95	650

For the April Payroll Summary Sheet, the reporting period must reflect the beginning and end dates for the timesheets being reported (in this example January 1 to April 30) and should list the following: program hours 175; nonprogram hours 380; and benefit hours 95, all in the same row to report the 650 total hours correctly. The total salary and benefits for the months of January to April should also be reported.

Benefit hours accrued prior to the current fiscal year or benefit hours carried over from other programs cannot be charged to the grant. Those benefits earned during the current fiscal year are the only allowable accrued benefits that can be charged to the program based on an employee's allocated program percentage for that billing period. New and transferred employees may start accruing chargeable benefit hours on the date of the appointment. For example, if an employee is transferred from a court's accounting department to the CSC program on January 1, the employee's total

estimated Annual Leave should be calculated from January 1 to June 30, not July 1 to June 30.

Courts must provide an Annual Leave earned report upon request from Grant Accounting, reflecting the Annual Leave earned by category for each of the employees charged to the grant. An updated Annual Leave earned report must be provided when personnel changes occur.

Employees charged to the grant must remain on the Payroll Summary Sheet until the end of the fiscal year and the submission of the court's final invoice, even for an employee not charged to the grant for every reporting period. The leave information on the Payroll Summary Sheet (columns S to W) must be updated every reporting period for all employees charged to the grant. Courts are not required to provide timesheets for the employees that are not charged to the grant for a specific reporting period.

The payroll summary is designed to keep track of leave information for the entire fiscal year and to avoid charging incorrect leave time. The grant may not be charged properly without keeping updated leave information for each of the reporting periods. As stated above, all employees must remain on the Payroll Summary Sheet until the end of the fiscal year and the leave information must be updated for each billing even if an employee is not charged to the grant for a particular pay period.

For example, if an employee is shown on the summary in July and August with chargeable time to the grant, the leave used is accumulated for the months of July and August. If the employee does not charge to the grant in September, the employee would not submit a timesheet, but their name will continue to be shown on the summary sheet (but with no time charges). If the employee subsequently charges to the grant in October, their leave from earlier months continues to be tracked and the leave information on the payroll summary (column T to X) for this employee must be updated. The purpose of keeping the employee on the summary sheet is simply to keep updated leave information

6-1-3 FRINGE BENEFITS

Fringe benefits are allowances and services provided by the employer to its employees as compensation in addition to regular salaries and wages. Fringe benefits include, but are not limited to, the costs of paid leave, employee insurance (including Health Care Pay Differentials, and other employer contributions towards health plans), pensions, and unemployment benefit plans (insurance premiums). Fringe benefits are divided into two categories: regular fringe benefits and paid benefit hours.

Regular fringe benefits are made up of employer-paid FICA, health insurance, contribution to retirement benefits plan, state disability insurance, and workers' compensation insurance, and are ordinarily included with an employee's gross wages when reported on the Payroll Summary Sheet. The grant does not allow payments of

bonuses to employees, disability benefits, pension benefits, workers' compensation benefits, or accrued leave buyback.

Benefit hours are made up of vacation, Annual Leave, sick leave, court holidays, court leave, and military leave. Benefit hours must be earned and used during the fiscal year. Benefit hours shall be reported on the timesheet and Payroll Summary Sheet. Hours accrued (prior to beginning of the fiscal year) shall not be included in the calculation of fringe benefits. Costs of authorized absences are only reimbursable up to the amount earned and used during the term (July 1 to June 30) and must be allocated proportionally among programs.

The leave time used previously by new employees (newly hired or transferred from a different department) need not be included in column U of the Payroll Summary Sheet, because these employees did not yet accrue any reimbursable leave time working on the AB 1058 program. The total Annual Leave time earned by these employees should be calculated based on the day the employees started working on the AB 1058 grant. Prior leave time used by intermittent employees should be included in column U.

Any mandatory furlough hours should not be included in the productive hours on the payroll summary for the calculation of chargeable payroll expenses, if the gross salary and benefits related to mandatory furlough are reduced. This is because employees spent no time on the productive activities (either program or nonprogram activities) and the court has no expense related to the mandatory furlough time. Furlough hours should be reported in the column titled "Unpaid Leave Time" on the timesheet.

When employees receive future paid time off (i.e., compensated time off) for current voluntary furloughs, the furlough hours should be removed from the productive hours and the gross salary and benefits related to current furloughs should be reduced in the calculation of current payroll expenses. However, the furlough hours should be included as paid time off and Annual Leave earned in the calculation of chargeable payroll expenses when the voluntary furloughs are used as benefit hours. When calculating current payroll expenses, do not include furlough hours as paid time off and Annual Leave earned when voluntary furloughs are taken.

The payroll summary and timesheet should reflect the following notes related to furloughs:

- When furloughs are taken, the gross salary and benefits related to current furloughs and the furlough hours were removed in the calculation of current chargeable payroll expenses.
- When leave time is used against furloughs, the furlough hours are added to paid time off and Annual Leave earned due to receiving paid time off for voluntary furloughs.
- Timesheet (when leave time is used against furloughs): Total paid time off includes furloughs previously taken (number of hours).

6-1-4 EXTENDED PAID LEAVE & PERMANENT SEPARATION

Extended paid leave, such as military leave, can be claimed for reimbursement as long as it is reasonable and the individual worked on one of the program components (CSC or FLF). To be eligible for reimbursement, the extended leave time must be earned during the current fiscal year. The extended leave must be prorated among programs and should be included on the Payroll Summary Sheet under “benefit hours used.” The Payroll Summary Sheet is not designed to calculate the chargeable benefit without any productive hours listed in a given reporting period. It is designed to calculate the proportional work hours as well as benefit hours used based on the total productive hours in the reporting period.

Courts must prepare a separate worksheet reflecting the detailed calculation of chargeable extended leave time. If an employee has been assigned to work on the program immediately before the beginning of the extended leave, it is not appropriate to bill the program for the leave time.

General Extended Leave Example: When an employee is absent for one or more billing periods and has used all or part of their accrued extended leave (earned during the current fiscal year), but they have no reportable productive time on their timesheet due to their extended absence, the process to claim the extended leave is as follows:

The extended leave should be claimed for the first full billing period after the employee returns to work and their timesheet shows reportable productive hours. The employee will need to prepare timesheets separately, and all timesheets should be included in the Payroll Summary Sheet for the billing period when they have returned to work. The reporting period of the Payroll Summary Sheet should match the beginning and ending dates of all the timesheets. In the following example below, the employee used paid time off for the entire months of January and February and then returned to work in March.

Timesheet Summary: Jan 1 to Mar 31

Month	Title IV-D Hours	Non-Title IV-D Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours (PTO)	Total Paid Hours
January 1–31	0	0	0	80.00	80.00
February 1–28	0	0	0	80.00	80.00
March 1–31	40.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	80.00
Total	40.00	20.00	60.00	180.00	240.00

Remember, when multiple timesheets for the same employee are to be reported on the payroll summary, do not list each timesheet on a separate row. Enter the total hours for each category (program, nonprogram, and benefit hours) on the Payroll Summary Sheet in one row. Without the productive hours, the payroll summary will not calculate the chargeable leave time and will provide an error message. The Payroll Summary Sheet should be completed as follows:

Payroll Summary Reporting Period: Jan 1 to Mar 31

Title IV-D Hours	Non-Title IV-D Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours (PTO)	Total Paid Hours
40.00	20.00	60.00	180.00	240.00

Note: For courts using RTS, the process for completing the modified Payroll Summary Sheet is slightly different. Because the form is completed on a quarterly basis, even employees that take extended leave will normally still have some productive hours in the quarter to report on the Payroll Summary Sheet. In the event an employee has NO productive hours in a quarter or was absent for all four RTS reporting weeks, report their hours in the next quarter they have productive hours and worked during at least one RTS reporting week. Employees must still complete RTS timesheets for any RTS reporting week they may have missed and should simply mark any extended paid leave as PTO; as long as these hours are not included as productive hours, they will not adversely affect that employee's allocated program percentage.

Permanent Separation Example: When an employee permanently separates from the program, prepare a worksheet reflecting a detailed calculation of chargeable leave time earned and used during the program period based on the time spent on the grant prior to separating from the program. Then include the chargeable expenses related to benefits on the summary sheet along with the current month's payroll expenses. Here is an example:

Month	Title IV-D Hours	Non-program Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours Used	Total Paid Hours
July	55	95	150	16	166
August	60	80	140	36	176
September	50	100	150	16	166
October	70	60	130	32	162
November	75	85	160	0	160
December	45	35	80	80	160

Totals	355	455	810	180	990
Chargeable %	43.83%	56.17%	100.00%		

In the event of employee separation from the program or extended medical leave, the costs of accrued fringe benefits (earned during the fiscal year), such as vacation, Annual Leave, sick leave, holidays, court leave, and other similar allowable paid benefits to the employee are allocated as a percentage of work during the fiscal year. The accrued fringe benefits earned during the fiscal year cannot be charged to the grant if it is not a customary practice of the court (per the court's human resources policy) to pay for an accrued fringe benefit, such as accrued vacation time upon separation. The court must provide HR policy documents that reflect the payment of such leave with the claim. Here is an example of how to calculate the chargeable leave time:

Month	Title IV-D Hours	Non-program Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours Used	Total Paid Hours
July	55	95	150	16	166
August	60	80	140	36	176
September	50	100	150	16	166
October	70	60	130	32	162
November	75	85	160	0	160
December	45	35	80	80	160
Totals	355	455	810	180	990
Chargeable %	43.83%	56.17%	100.00%		

For example, if an employee is permanently separating from the AB 1058 program in March and the AB 1058 grant has already been charged for July to December leave expenses, and the employee was on authorized leave prior to permanently separating, a portion of the employee's leave time earned during the period of January to March can be charged on the grant. In this case (per the table above), the maximum of 43.83 percent of the January to March leave time can be charged to the grant. For example, the total leave time earned per the Annual Leave earned report is 300 hours (for a monthly average of 25 hours per month). The total leave time earned prior to separation from the program is 75 hours (25 hours * 3 months). Meaning, a maximum of 38.88 hours (75 hours * 43.83 percent) can be charged on the grant.

What to do when an employee separates from the court after having used more PTO hours than accrued. For example, an employee's initial Annual Leave earned report showed 400 hours. However, when they separated from the court, they only had accrued 300 PTO hours but used 320 PTO hours—and the court was reimbursed for that PTO used. In this scenario, the court should update the Annual Leave earned report to show 300 hours and also submit a revised Payroll Summary Sheet to reflect the 300 hours of Annual Leave earned. Then the excess of 20 PTO hours used should be

adjusted in column J of the Payroll Summary Sheet, “Excess Leave Adjustment.”

6-1-5 HOW TO ADJUST EXCESS LEAVE TIME USED

Excess leave time should be adjusted on the payroll summary, but do not change the timesheet hours. The excess leave time should be listed in column J, “Excess Leave Adjustment.” There will be no changes to the program hours and total paid hours. For example, if an employee’s timesheet reflected the following hours: title IV-D 100 hours; nontitle IV-D 20 hours; benefit (PTO) 40 hours; for a total of 160 hours, and they previously used 300 hours of leave time, with the current month’s benefit hours, their total leave time used would be 340 hours (300 + 40). However, the Annual Leave earned report shows that the employee earned only 320 hours of Annual Leave. Therefore, the excess leave time used would be 20 hours (340 - 320). This excess leave time should be adjusted on that month’s Payroll Summary Sheet.

6-1-6 LEAVE OF ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY

Leave of absence without pay (LAWP) hours should not be included as program, nonprogram, or benefit hours on the Payroll Summary Sheet because courts do not incur any expense for LAWP hours and employees do not receive any payment for these hours. However, the employee timesheet may list the LAWP hours. LAWP hours must be reported on a separate column on the timesheet under the title leave without pay. The benefit hours must be reduced by the LAWP if the LAWP hours are reported under total PTO used (column K) of the timesheet. Be sure to provide a note that indicates the LAWP hours.

6-1-7 ADMINISTRATIVE TIME OFF (ATO)

As detailed in the AB 1058 Grant Reimbursement During COVID-19 Crisis memorandum dated May 22, 2020, courts can request reimbursement for Administrative Time Off (ATO) paid to court staff during judicial holidays declared by emergency court orders (e.g., judicial holidays caused by events like the COVID-19 pandemic, wildfires, etc.). For courts using the Rolling Time Study, see [Section 12-3](#) below. The steps to request reimbursement for ATO paid using the traditional time reporting method are as follows:

- 1. Court employees must complete timesheets** even if they are on administrative leave resulting from a judicial holiday. The traditional Grant Timesheet (and the RTS timesheet) includes columns to report ATO hours.
- 2. Calculate the employee’s average allocated program percentage** from the prior fiscal year. For new hires or employees with no reportable program hours from the prior fiscal year, use their average allocated program percentage for the current fiscal year.

This can be done by looking at column L of the Payroll Summary Sheets and calculating the average percentage for each employee.

3. Convert ATO hours into program and nonprogram hours prior to completing the Payroll Summary Sheet. (Note: ATO hours should not be listed as benefit hours, as they would negatively impact the Annual Leave earned columns on the rest of the form.) This is done by simply multiplying an employee's average allocated program percentage by the number of ATO hours paid to the employee. In the example below, the employee's average allocated program percentage for the one-year snapshot was 34.25% and they were paid 16 ATO hours:

A	B	C	D
Ave. Program %	ATO Hours	Program Hours (A*B)	Nonprogram Hours (B-C)
34.25%	16	5.48	10.52

When completing the Payroll Summary Sheet for this employee, you would add **5.48** hours to the rest of the employee's regularly worked program hours in column F (Program Hours) and would add **10.52** hours to their regularly worked nonprogram hours in column G. (Note: As the employee's ATO hours will be segregated on their Grant Timesheet, there is no issue with combining these hours with actual work hours on the Payroll Summary Sheet.)

6-1-8 COMPENSATED TIME OFF (CTO)

A court employee earning future compensated time off (CTO) as benefit hours for current overtime work performed (instead of receiving actual overtime pay) does not impact the employee's current and future salary and benefits related to current overtime and future time off. In other words, there are no costs associated with employees earning future CTO for overtime work. Therefore, no changes need to be made on current and future timesheets for overtime related to CTO and the use of CTO hours. The current timesheet should reflect the overtime hours as regular work hours and future timesheets will reflect the benefit hours used as paid time off.

However, the current payroll summary will reflect all hours worked including the overtime hours and the CTO hours should be counted as Annual Leave earned on the payroll summary when the CTO is earned. Both the current and future timesheets and the Payroll Summary Sheets must provide a note that clarifies current overtime and future CTO hours.

To Record Approved Program CTO

	TIMESHEET	PAYROLL SUM
When they earn	Record OT as regular hours worked.	*Record as program hours *Include in Annual Leave earned
When they use	Record CTO used in PTO column.	Record CTO as benefit hours

To Record Nonprogram CTO

	TIMESHEET	PAYROLL SUM
When they earn	Record OT as regular hours worked.	*Record as nonprogram hours *Do not include in Annual Leave earned
When they use	Record CTO used in "Other hours" column.	Record CTO as nonprogram hours

6-1-9 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE PREMIUM

The Judicial Council allocates to trial courts workers' compensation premiums on an annual basis. If a court's regular fringe benefits do not include this expense, the court may charge a share of the expense based on the percentage of time spent by employees charged to the AB 1058 grant. To claim this expense courts must submit a workers' compensation premium allocation form (see [Section 11.9](#) below). A copy of the Judicial Council allocation letter reflecting the actual annual allocation must be provided for supporting documentation. Additionally, courts must have a formal insurance premium cost allocation plan on file, which demonstrates how it was established along with any necessary documentation or approval. The form itself provides simple instructions on how to calculate and claim the chargeable grant expenses. Finally, the grant does not allow for payments of workers' compensation benefits.

6-1-10 UNFUNDED CALPERS RETIREMENT BENEFIT PREMIUM

In recent years, CalPERS may have imposed a burden on courts for the payment of unfunded retirement benefit premiums, payable on a monthly basis or lump sum for the entire year, in addition to regular contributions of retirement plan premiums. To claim this additional expense, courts must submit an allocation worksheet using the unfunded CalPERS retirement benefit premium allocation form (see [Section 11-10](#) below). The form is only for courts that use CalPERS and should not be used if a court is not obligated to make payments toward unfunded retirement premiums and no payment has been made toward this expense.

To be reimbursed, proof of payment and the allocation worksheet must be attached with the invoice. The expense cannot be claimed based on an estimation of unfunded obligations. Additionally, courts must have a formal insurance premium cost allocation plan on file, which demonstrates how it was established along with any necessary documentation or approval. The form itself provides simple instructions of how to calculate and claim the chargeable grant expenses based on the time spent by employees charged to the AB 1058 grant.

6-1-11 OVERTIME

Overtime is defined as time worked beyond the normal established work week for all employees except exempt employees, such as executive, administrative, or professional staff. Exempt employees are not entitled to receive overtime pay and therefore, all hours worked, including work-related travel time must be accounted for and must be treated as regular work hours.

Exempt employees: If an exempt employee works more hours than the regularly scheduled workweek (i.e., more than 40 hours), all hours worked on all programs must still be listed on their timesheet, in order to comply with federal regulations requiring 100 percent reporting. Additionally, all hours worked on all programs must be listed on the Payroll Summary Sheet. The extra hours worked will be prorated by the Payroll Summary Sheet automatically among all program activities.

For example, if in one week an exempt employee worked 40 hours of IV-D time and 10 hours of non-IV-D time, while all of the hours worked would be listed on their timesheet and Payroll Summary Sheet, the payment of their salary and benefits would be paid out proportionally (80 percent paid by the grant and the remaining 20 percent from other sources). What is not allowed is to bill 100 percent of the exempt employee's time to the grant (and not also include other non-IV-D hours worked), simply because they worked a full work week of 40 hours of IV-D time.

Nonexempt employees: Overtime worked by nonexempt employees on IV-D activities can be charged to the grant, with prior approval from the Program Manager. Unlike extra hours worked by exempt employees, approved overtime worked by nonexempt employees will be allocated and paid for actual time worked, not prorated among all programs. For example, if an employee works five hours of approved overtime in the reporting period, then all five hours of overtime should be charged to the grant. This is done by the employee listing all of their hours worked (including approved overtime) on their timesheet and then by entering the approved IV-D overtime hours on the Payroll Summary Sheet, as detailed below.

How to Report Approved Overtime: The mandatory Payroll Summary Sheet is used to calculate the chargeable grant payroll expenses and overtime related payments for a particular billing period. In order to ensure that the grant pays 100 percent of approved overtime payments for a nonexempt employee, two separate entries, on two separate rows must be made on the form, if the employee reported time worked on multiple programs. (Please see below if all of the employee's time, including overtime, was spent working on IV-D activities only.)

The regular productive hours and payroll expenses for the employee are reported on one row and then just the employee's approved IV-D overtime hours and corresponding payroll expenses are listed on a separate row. (Note: If all of the employee's regular and approved overtime hours are listed on the same row, then a portion of the increased overtime wages and benefits are paid by the court or other programs.) As stated above,

the employee would still list all of the hours worked (both regular and overtime) on their timesheet. Only the Payroll Summary Sheet would be prepared differently by separating the regular and approved overtime information into two different entries.

In the example below, a nonexempt employee spent 104 hours on regular AB 1058 activities, 48 hours on other program activities, used 8 benefit hours, and worked 10 hours of approved AB 1058 overtime. The total hours for the reporting period are 170 hours. The gross salary and benefits, including overtime-related payments, for the reporting period are \$3,500 (\$3,200 regular salary + \$300 overtime) and \$1,100 (\$1,000 regular benefits + \$100 overtime related benefits). The Payroll Summary Sheet should report the following:

Item No.	Name	Title	Gross Wages	Gross Benefit	Program Hours	Non-program Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours Used	Total Hours	Allocated Program %
1	J. Doe (Reg)*	Clerk	3,200.00	1,000.00	104	48	152	8	160	68.42%
2	J. Doe (OT)**	Clerk	300	100	10	-	10	-	10	100%

*Report just regular hours/benefits

**Report just overtime hours/benefits

In the event a nonexempt employee worked solely for AB 1058 activities, which also included approved IV-D overtime hours, then there is no need to make two separate entries as all of the employee's time would be charged to the grant. Instead, the employee's regular hours and benefits, plus approved overtime hours and benefits, should all be listed together on the same row as follows:

Item No.	Name	Title	Gross Wages	Gross Benefit	Program Hours	Non-program Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours Used	Total Hours	Allocated Program %
1	J. Doe (All)*	Clerk	3,500.00	1,100.00	162	-	162	8	170	100%

*Report regular & overtime hours/benefits

Overtime is allowable (with approval) if an employee is assigned for overtime in a special circumstance, such as conference, meeting, special project, etc. However, prior Program Manager approval is not required for an emergency, an unexpected situation, or if the Program Manager cannot be reached for an approval. In such cases, the Program Manager should be notified as soon as possible, and courts must provide the reason for the overtime. A copy of the Program Manager approval related to overtime must be provided when submitting a claim for reimbursement. (Note: if a court is aware that nonexempt employees will need to work overtime in order to complete all of their assigned work (both IV-D and non-IV-D tasks), it is not proper to purposefully have the employees complete all of their non-IV-D work first, so that all of the overtime hours are

made up of just IV-D time. Instead, work should be done as it is usually done in the normal course of conducting court business.)

Overtime earned when traveling for a program meeting, training, or conference can be allowable charges to the program if it is a customary practice of the court to pay such overtime. The court must provide a copy of the Human Resources policy that reflects the payment of overtime when submitting a claim (which still requires Program Manager approval).

However, the gross salary and benefits must be reduced for the payment of any unauthorized overtime. Courts must provide a clarification at the bottom of the payroll summary that indicates that the unauthorized overtime and the gross salary and benefits have been reduced for the overtime-related payments for the employee's timesheets that reflect unauthorized overtime (see below regarding non-IV-D overtime).

Overtime must be documented by payroll records that reflect at least the following:

- The name and title of the person performing overtime and a supervisor's prior approval;
- The hours worked (reported on a separate column on the timesheet) and the amount of overtime;
- The reason for the overtime and activities performed during the overtime; and
- The pay rate of overtime.

The following requirements apply to overtime:

- Must be preapproved by the Program Manager.
- For nonexempt employees with preapproved overtime, the overtime hours and related benefits are allocated and reported based on actual time worked on IV-D activities.
- Non-IV-D or unapproved overtime payments (salary and benefits) must be removed from the gross salary and benefits prior to allocating costs to various grant and nongrant activities. At the bottom of the payroll summary, insert a note indicating that salary and benefits related to unapproved overtime were removed.

Non-Title IV-D Overtime Hours: The Payroll Summary Sheet calculates allowable grant charges based on the total productive hours. If overtime is included in the productive hours (by including overtime hours in the nonprogram hours column), the grant picks up a portion of the overtime payments due to higher salary and benefits paid to the employee. Therefore, this overtime should not be included in nonprogram hours. Instead, follow these steps for unauthorized or non-IV-D overtime:

- No changes to be made on the timesheet. The timesheet should reflect the actual hours worked, including overtime hours.
- The actual title IV-D (program) hours should be reported on the payroll summary under Program Hours.

- All other productive hours, excluding overtime hours, should be reported on the payroll summary under Non-Program Hours.
- The actual benefit hours should be reported under benefit hours.
- The adjusted gross salary (gross salary minus overtime related payments) should be reported on the payroll summary under Gross Salary.
- The adjusted gross benefits (gross benefits minus overtime related payments) should be reported on the payroll summary under Gross Benefits.

6-1-12 DEFINITION OF HOURS WORKED

Reimbursable hours: Reimbursable title IV-D hours are those spent working on a case that involves the LCSA and are related to the issues of child support, parentage (aka paternity), companion spousal support, health insurance, and other related IV-D issues.

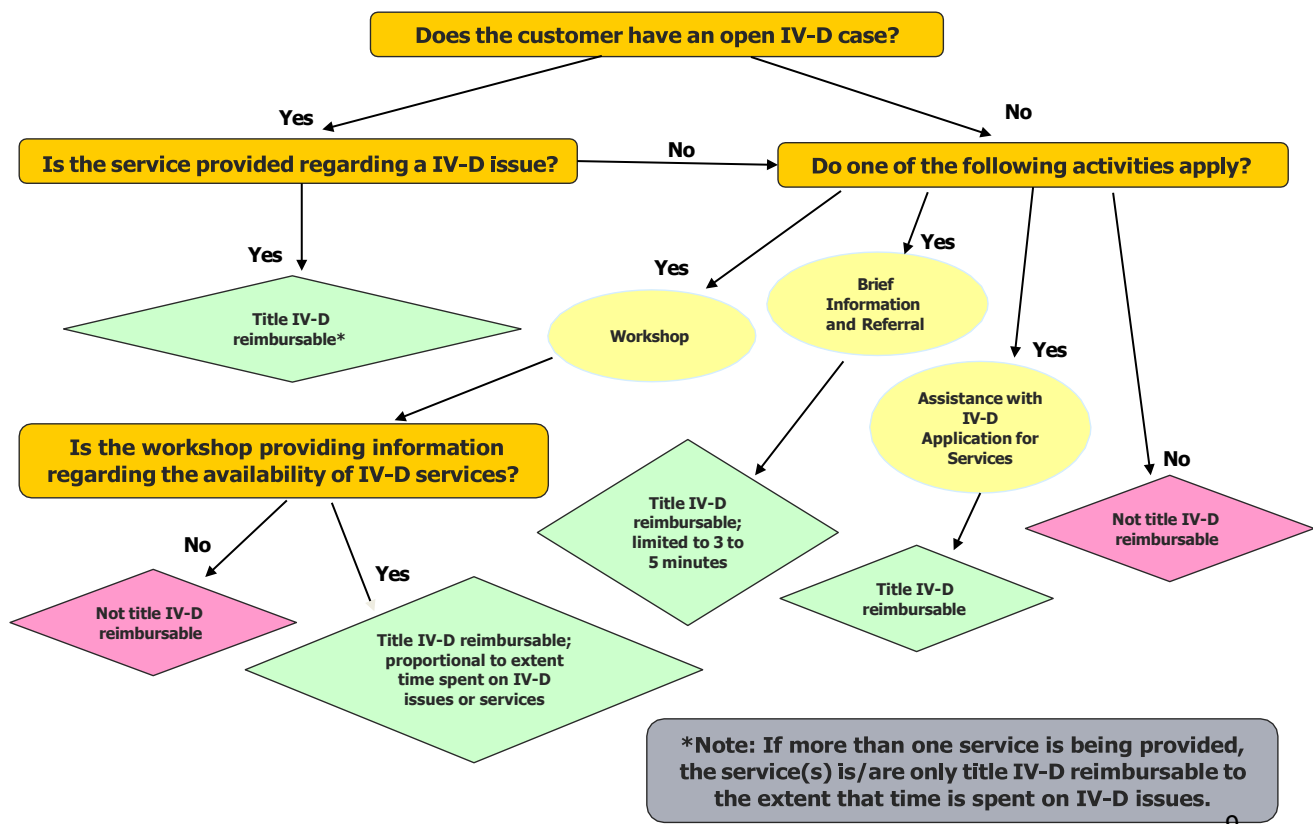
Nonreimbursable hours: Nonreimbursable hours are those spent by court staff on all other issues, such as, domestic violence, mediation in non-IV-D cases, custody and visitation, and dissolution of marriage issues. Time spent on these nonchild support related issues is nonreimbursable whether or not the LCSA is involved in the case. In general, one-on-one FLF services provided to any customer who does not have a case open with the LCSA is nonreimbursable. Nonreimbursable hours also include time spent by any court staff on parentage and support-related matters when there is no case open with the LCSA, unless those hours qualify under Outreach Hours defined below.

Outreach hours (FLF staff only): Outreach hours are those spent by FLF staff providing brief information/referral services to customers, distribution of court forms, and brief triage activities to determine what services the customer needs. Time spent on these brief customer encounters (five minutes or less) is reimbursable whether or not there is an open case with the LCSA. In addition, court staff time spent on providing customer assistance in a group setting, such as workshops, can be reimbursed as Outreach Hours, limited to the time spent discussing title IV-D issues and the availability of LCSA services. Staff time spent on workshops or any portion of a workshop that covers other issues is nonreimbursable. Outreach hours only apply to activities or services provided by FLF staff; they do not apply to CSC activities.

Time Studying: If court staff provides reimbursable services (reimbursable and/or outreach hours) and nonreimbursable services to an individual, the staff member must track the actual time spent on the reimbursable and nonreimbursable activities and report their time using the above categories. For example, a one-hour FLF workshop with 30 minutes on child support issues and 30 minutes on custody/visitation issues would be reported as .5 hour “Outreach” and .5 hour “Non-Reimbursable.”

The Reimbursability Decision Tree is a flow chart for FLF staff to use as a tool to help determine if a specific service or activity provided is title IV-D reimbursable. The decision tree is made available at the Annual AB 1058 Conference.

FLF Reimbursability Decision Tree



9

The following items are some guiding principles for determining reimbursable activities:

A. Proportionality:

Big Picture. Your service activities should attempt to mirror the source and amount of your funding. If you are funded $\frac{3}{4}$ from AB 1058 funds and $\frac{1}{4}$ from nontitle IV-D funds, your cumulative timesheets or activity reports over a funding cycle should then also show $\frac{3}{4}$ reimbursable activities and $\frac{1}{4}$ nonreimbursable activities. However, courts cannot bill based solely on the source of funding. Instead, employees must report 100 percent of their time and courts can then bill accordingly.

Little Picture. Likewise, when evaluating the reimbursability of activities with a customer, where both reimbursable and nonreimbursable services are provided (for

example, customer needs assistance with child support and custody and visitation) apply the proportionality principle.

General Administrative Work: If you are required to do an activity as a condition of your employment, such as attend a mandatory staff meeting, this time may be billed to the grant on a proportional basis. For example, if you attended two meetings totaling two hours for the month, and your allocated program percentage for the month was 25 percent, you could bill 30 minutes to the grant (25 percent of two hours).

B. Mandatory Administrative Activities: If you are required to do an activity as a condition of your employment, such as sexual harassment training, this time may be billed to the grant on a proportional basis.

C. De Minimis Activities: In the context of total work done, if the work fits into one category with the exception of an activity that is so minimal as to not be cost-effective to track it, it is allowable to claim under the major category. For example, if a court clerk is processing a Request for Order that is primarily related to support issues but the box for “custody and visitation” is also checked and the clerk sets just one hearing date (with no additional work), all of this time would be billable to the grant. However, if the clerk sets two separate hearing dates, calls family court services to schedule an appointment, etc., then this “extra” time spent on the custody and visitation issues cannot be billed to the grant. This category needs to be very narrowly applied. **“If in doubt, time study out.”**

D. Training and Continuing Education: The time spent attending Judicial Council AB 1058–sponsored training, as well as the associated costs, are 100 percent reimbursable under title IV-D reimbursable activities. Time and costs associated with one non-AB 1058 family law update per year is also allowable as a 100 percent title IV-D activity. Time spent on other nonparentage or support substantive legal trainings must be counted as nonreimbursable activities.

E. Look to the Nature of the Activity: When evaluating if a service activity is reimbursable or not, look to the nature of the activity and not the nature of the underlying action/case type. For example, if you are assisting with preparation of a motion regarding custody and visitation issues only in a case with LCSA involvement, that time is nonreimbursable. Just because the underlying case is a title IV-D action does NOT convert the custody and visitation services into a reimbursable activity.

F. Triage Activities (FLF only): Brief triage activities (less than five minutes) in an office that provides assistance with title IV-D cases to determine what issues the customer has and whether your office is able to assist them is 100 percent reimbursable. This category should be narrowly interpreted; it would not, for example, include interviewing and taking extensive file notes.

One commissioner or facilitator may provide services to multiple courts. If a shared commissioner or facilitator provides services to several courts, each court must document the time spent by the shared commissioner or facilitator separately by using the grant timesheet or contractor activity log. The lead court (employer of the commissioner or facilitator) must provide a grant timesheet and report payroll expenses under the personnel category.

The lead court will charge payroll expenses for the time spent on this court, and the other courts will report the compensation under operating expenses as contract commissioner/facilitator. The lead court must provide a breakdown of time spent in each county. The court shall provide a copy of any memorandum of understanding, plan of cooperation, or other agreement with other court(s). The lead court will report the following on the Payroll Summary Sheet.

- Salary: Enter actual gross salary paid by the lead court.
- Benefits: Enter actual gross benefits paid by the lead court.
- Hours: The payroll summary must reflect 100 percent of the time whether or not it is related to AB 1058 program activities or reimbursable by the grant.
- Program hours: Time spent on the lead court.
- Nonprogram hours: Time spent on other court(s).
- Benefit hours: Actual benefit hours used.

6-2 OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT

Operating expenses and equipment shall consist of actual costs paid by the court for AB 1058 program expenditures. Categories of operating expenses include but are not limited to staff training, office supplies, furniture, personal computers, and remodeling. Any staff paid as contractors shall be reported as operating expenses and will not be reported as part of salaries or in the calculation for the court department overhead allocation. Any claim for reimbursement of operating expenses shall be based on a reimbursement rate specified by the Judicial Council. Reimbursement rates may be adjusted by the Judicial Council.

All equipment purchases that exceed the limit of \$5,000 per item will require prior written approval from the Program Manager. Written approval of the Program Manager must be requested and obtained before starting any remodeling project or renting any new space, regardless of the anticipated expenditure amount, to determine if expenses are reimbursable. Requests for remodeling must be received by the Program Manager no later than March 31 for work to be completed in the current fiscal year. The request may not be approved if received after March 31. Any consideration for remodeling may require a public works discussion with the Judicial Council. Requests for remodeling must include a letter of justification stating the reason for remodeling and certifying there are no structural or foundation changes. Any reimbursements for remodeling must include all purchase documentation including the bidding process used to select a

vendor, floor plans, estimates, and diagrams of the work to be performed.

“Subcontractor” shall mean an individual, firm, partnership, or corporation having a contract, purchase order, or agreement with the court. The term includes, at every level or tier, all subcontractors, subconsultants, and suppliers. If program activities are performed by an individual other than court employees, courts must have a written agreement with the individual. Additionally, courts must execute a written contract when entering into agreements for services or complex procurements of goods. The court shall provide copies of any subcontracts, purchase orders, lease/rental agreements or any other program related agreements to Grant Accounting. Copies shall also be provided to the Program Manager upon request.

Allowable program reimbursable operating expenses are as follows:

1. Contract commissioner
2. Contract facilitator
3. Contract court reporters
4. Contract interpreters
5. Court reporters
6. Interpreters
7. Perimeter security
8. Bailiff services
9. Travel/training/transportation
10. Supplies
11. Rent/storage
12. Equipment/copier-rental/lease/repair/maintenance
13. Printing/publications related to title IV-D matters
14. Janitorial/landscaping services
15. Postage/shipping and handling
16. Payroll services
17. Telephone/communication/internet/utilities
18. Legal publications/library materials/subscriptions (only title IV-D related)
19. Membership/dues (only required by the program)
20. County auditor/controller services
21. County IT services (specify)
22. IT/repair/maintenance/supplies/licenses/hardware/software

Any expense that is included in the indirect cost calculation should not be charged as a direct expense to the grant. Operating expenses that cannot be directly charged to a specific project or funding source (e.g., shared expenses), such as supplies, copiers, utilities, landscaping, or janitorial services, must be prorated based on percentage of usage or by a reasonable allocation plan. An allocation plan must be prepared to determine how such operating expenses should be allocated. Documentation of the methods used to allocate such operating expenses must be provided to Grant Accounting with each claim to be maintained for audit purposes. If no allocation method

is provided with the monthly claim, Grant Accounting will adjust the shared expenses by applying the allowable operating expense percentage rate. Expenses must be allocated proportionally among programs (e.g., an FLF office that shares resources with a self-help center).

The allocation of operating expenses must be reviewed and adjusted accordingly by the court on a periodic basis. Payments made for expenses that provide benefits for a long period of time require an allocation for each contract term or current billing period—for example, if a court pays for an insurance policy with a one-year term, November 1, 2019, to October 31, 2020, and the grant contract term is July 1, 2019, to June 30, 2020. The court may allocate eight months of expenses (November 2019 to June 2020) to the grant to claim the portion that is used during the current billing period. This may also require an allocation of allowable operating expense percentage rate.

6-2-1 FULL VERSUS PARTIALLY REIMBURSABLE EXPENDITURES

Some program expenditures can be claimed in full for reimbursement and others cannot. Expenditures specific to the program are 100 percent reimbursable, such as:

- The Annual AB 1058 Training Conference.
- Contract court interpreter fees—title IV-D cases only.
- Contract court reporter fees—title IV-D cases only.
- Bailiff hours—in alignment with the commissioner’s reimbursable title IV-D hours.
- Payment to contract commissioner and facilitator—ONLY IF work is on title IV-D reimbursable matters. Otherwise, only title IV-D hours worked are reimbursable.
- Temporary agency help—if they worked on title IV-D only.
- Travel—title IV-D only.

Other expenditures are to be claimed at the percentage of program reimbursable hours. These represent costs shared with other departments of the court or with other court employees not working on title IV-D or outreach hours. Any expense that benefits multiple programs must be proportionally allocated across all programs. The maximum amount that can be charged on the AB 1058 grant is the allowable operating expense percentage rate.

Partially reimbursable items include:

- Office supplies.
- Facility charges—rent, lease, storage, etc.
- Perimeter security.
- Rented equipment—copy machine, copy charges, etc.
- Communication charges—telephone, internet services, etc.
- Janitorial services.
- Postage and courier services.
- Travel—private mileage.

- Legal publications/library materials.
- Membership dues/subscription (required for the condition of employment).
- IT repair/maintenance.
- Utilities—electricity, gas, water, alarm services, etc.

Court may have other items that fall under either of the above categories. These lists provide common examples and are not intended to limit the types of expenditures available for reimbursement. Any expenditures being claimed as 100 percent reimbursable that are not listed above must meet the 100 percent reimbursable requirements.

6-2-2 OPERATING EXPENSE PERCENTAGE RATE

The operating expense percentage is a grant-mandated formula. This grant-mandated formula simplifies reimbursement for partially reimbursable expenditures. The chargeable payroll percentage on the Payroll Summary Sheet is used to calculate the specific operating expense percentage rate that a court may claim. The prior year's payroll data is used to calculate the current year's operating expense percentage. Federal regulations require that all hours worked by an employee must be accounted for, regardless of whether it is reimbursable by the grant or if the employee is full or part time. Column L of the Payroll Summary Sheet, "Allocated Program %," calculates the percentage of hours worked that can be charged to the title IV-D program for each employee based on the program hours and nonprogram hours for each reporting period. The average allocated program percentage (the total of column L divided by the number of employees) from each Payroll Summary Sheet is averaged for the fiscal year to calculate the allowable operating expense percentage for the court. The CSC and FLF components of the program each have their own operating expense percentage.

If a court does not agree with the percentage assigned, it may request a review of the percentage and submit a written request to Grant Accounting and the Program Manager. The court should include an explanation of why it feels the percentage is not adequate, a proposal of what percentage the court feels should apply, and the methods used in determining this percentage. The request and proposal will be reviewed to determine if the percentage should be revised.

6-2-3 BUSINESS TRAVEL

Court employees who incur reimbursable business travel costs must submit a completed Travel Expense Claim form (TEC). The instructions for this form contain specific rules and procedures that must be followed to properly claim reimbursement and should be carefully reviewed by employees BEFORE incurring any travel related expenses. More information about this form can be found below in [Section 11-7](#). Out-of-state travel is generally restricted and only allowed in exceptional situations. Courts

must receive approval from the Program Manager before incurring any out-of-state travel-related expenses (see below for information regarding bordering states).

The rates of travel expenses shall be eligible for reimbursement at the least expensive mode of transportation and the least expensive state-allowed rates, or the rates published in the training conference announcement. Any exceptions or special needs must be approved by the Program Manager prior to incurring any travel expenses.

Reimbursement is allowed for the cost of project-related personnel operating privately owned vehicles on project-related business, if authorized by the court. Private vehicle mileage or gas purchased must be supported by documentation (e.g., a printout of a map showing mileage travelled). Valet parking is not an allowable expense unless it is the only service available.

The cost of ground transportation by train, bus, taxi, rideshare, rented vehicle, or private/court-owned vehicle is allowable. If ground transportation is chosen in lieu of available commercial air travel, the total reimbursement cannot exceed the total cost for travel had the services of a commercial airline been used. A cost comparison should be prepared calculating the amounts for both modes of transportation and related expenses prior to approving ground transportation travel so the traveler knows in advance the estimated amount eligible for reimbursement. Any exception or special needs must be approved by the Program Manager prior to incurring any travel expenses.

Expenses incurred for the sole benefit of a court employee shall not be allowed as reimbursable travel expenses. Examples of unallowable travel expenses include any type of insurance, travel loan finance charges, personal credit/debit card fees or dues, newspapers, magazines, alcoholic beverages, and other similar charges.

Taxi, ride share, airport shuttle, parking fees, or other similar fees must be supported by receipt if they exceed a specified amount. Please refer to the "Instructions" tab of the Travel Expense Claim Form for the current amount.

Business expenses incurred by employees who are travelling are reimbursable, such as charges for business phone calls and other appropriate charges necessary for the completion of official business. These expenses must be supported by proper documentation and receipts. (See [Section 6-2-5](#) for more information regarding supporting documentation.)

Travel documentation that indicates times of departure and return, destinations, and costs, must be maintained to support subsistence allowance (per diem) claims. Mileage logs and receipt vouchers for commercial transportation fares and other expenses must support claims for reimbursable expenses. (See [Section 6-2-5](#) for more information.)

A justifiable memo must be prepared and signed by the employee and an authorized court official for lost parking, shuttle, or other such receipts. The memo may be used as

supporting documentation for reimbursement of expenses. Expenses that benefit multiple programs must be allocated proportionally among all programs.

Bordering States: Expenses incurred for usage of airports in cities of bordering states (e.g., Reno, Nevada) to reduce travel time for California meetings or site visits is not considered out-of-state travel and will not result in the need for out-of-state travel approval as long as no overnight lodging occurs outside of California. Vehicle and incidental costs incurred in a bordering state will be reimbursed as in-state travel expenses. To ensure travel is being done in the most efficient, least costly manner, travelers should complete an analysis comparing the costs of driving versus flying (i.e., staff time, vehicle transportation expenses, and lodging). Whenever possible, arrange meetings to avoid an overnight stay.

6-2-4 TRAINING

Federal regulations limit reimbursement of training costs to reasonable and essential short-term training of court staff assigned on a full or part time basis to the program. Reimbursable training costs are generally limited to training sponsored or approved by the Judicial Council AB 1058 program staff and directly related to program subject matter issues. If the training requires a registration fee, attendees must register and pay the registration fee for the training conference and seek reimbursement after attending the training by submitting a Travel Expense Claim (TEC) form and supporting documentation (e.g., proof of payment, registration confirmation, proof of attendance, etc.).

AB 1058 Annual Training Conference: The AB 1058 Annual Child Support Training Conference is intended to meet the mandatory California Rules of Court training needs of court staff, such as commissioners, facilitators, and court clerks. This conference's expenses for employees who report time on AB 1058 program activities are reimbursable.

In addition, court employees who are involved in the program activities but are not eligible to charge any billable time directly to the grant may attend the annual AB 1058 training conference and be eligible for reimbursement of allowable travel expenses.

The attendance at the annual AB 1058 training conference must be preapproved by the employee's respective court authorized personnel. All reimbursable travel expenses shall be governed by Judicial Council travel terms and conditions. Any exception or special needs must be preapproved by the Program Manager prior to incurring any travel expenses. The participant's travel claim reimbursement of any required conference registration fees is reimbursable, but must be included on the participant's TEC.

California Rules of Court, rule 5.340 requires that CSCs attend an update on new developments in child support law and procedure at least once each calendar year. Given the highly specialized nature of the AB 1058 program, it is anticipated that each CSC will attend the AB 1058 Annual Training Conference to satisfy this requirement.

Additional Training for Commissioners: In addition to reimbursement for attendance at the AB 1058 Annual Training Conference, newly assigned CSCs may claim otherwise allowable costs and time spent to attend:

- New Child Support Commissioner Orientation and Primary Assignment Orientation designed specifically for CSCs; and
- Mandatory Family Law Primary Assignment Orientation sponsored by the Judicial Council, if the commissioner's duties include hearing nonreimbursable family law matters. These costs must be allocated proportionally among programs using the allowable court operating expense percentage rate.

CSC attendance at legal training by commercial providers is not reimbursable by the grant. Commercial training is not sufficiently focused on title IV-D laws and procedure to qualify as essential training. Title IV-D–focused legal training is available through the AB 1058 Annual Training Conference. State law does not require commissioners to be attorneys licensed to practice law in California as a condition of employment. Therefore, the grant will not pay for such training for commissioners to meet State Bar MCLE requirements.

Additional Training for Attorneys: The title IV-D grant also allows for the payment of one commercial training each fiscal year, in addition to the AB 1058 Annual Training Conference, for FLF attorneys who report time on AB 1058 program activities. The training will be reimbursed proportionally based on the percentage of title IV-D issues covered. For example, if 35 percent of the sessions attended by the attorney are related to title IV-D issues, the grant will reimburse the court for 35 percent of all costs of attendance, including travel and registration. Training materials showing subject matter must be submitted with the claim, including training announcements, course registration, and program agenda. The additional training expenses for nonattorneys, other than the AB 1058 Annual Training Conference, are not allowable under the AB 1058 grant.

Additionally, training at a legal aid or self-help conference is not reimbursable. While such conferences may be beneficial to FLF staff, they are not sufficiently tied to title IV-D subject matter to meet the narrow federal requirements that dictate the training must be essential to the program.

Additional Conditions: Any personnel traveling to attend a full day (8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) training session in-state shall not be reimbursed more than two nights of hotel lodging. Any exception and/or special needs must be preapproved by the Program Manager.

6-2-5 SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Courts must provide copies of actual vendor receipts for the goods and services purchased. Purchase order forms; bank credit and debit card statements; court, county, and CARS/Phoenix reclass journal forms; travel/training authorization forms; email communications between vendors and employees; and simple Phoenix payment records do not substitute for the actual vendor receipts. The court must provide vendor payment information, such as check/warrant numbers and paid dates noted on the vendor receipts, or a copy of the vendor payment check to substantiate the amount claimed. The court claim will not be processed for payment until the court provides all required documentation or information. If the payment was made electronically, a printed paper transaction record must be provided to substantiate the payment information.

All vendor receipts must include the vendor name and address, the address of the party being billed, detailed description of goods and services purchased, date of purchase, receipt/vendor number, cost per unit, total quantity purchased, and total invoice amount. However, for professional services (e.g., contract facilitator, court reporter, or interpreter), a vendor may submit a claim on its letterhead with the activity logs. In that case, the vendor invoice must reflect all the items above and a description of the services, including departments, case numbers, etc. Vendor receipts must reflect the allocation and distribution of charges for costs benefiting multiple programs.

The vendor receipts for internet purchases must clearly state the vendor name and address, date of order, description of goods and services, unit price, quantity purchased, total costs, and the name of the organization where the goods and services were purchased.

The court must have a written agreement with the party if the program activities are performed by a party other than the court, such as contracted facilitator or commissioner services. The court must submit a copy of the agreement to Grant Accounting, and claims will not be processed for payments until a copy of the agreement has been provided.

Courts shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred for reasonable and necessary transportation, meals, lodging, and other travel-related expenses required to perform the activities of the program. Reimbursability is limited to the least expensive option. The state will reimburse the court at the actual costs of transportation, meals, and lodging that do not exceed the state allowable rate.

For necessary private vehicle ground transportation usage, the state will reimburse the court at the applicable state-approved mileage rate. The court must provide a reliable mileage schedule to substantiate the mileage claimed (A printout of a map showing mileage traveled is acceptable.)

All air transportation is limited to coach fares and must be booked at a minimum of 14 days prior to travel, unless the Program Manager agrees otherwise in writing. (See the Trial Court Financial Policy and Procedure Manual for more information.)

The court must provide copies of all receipts for reimbursement of transportation, lodging, and meal expenses. A credit card statement, Phoenix payment document, or court payment approval record will not substitute for actual receipts. Failure to provide actual receipts will result in a reduction of the court's claim. A justifiable memo must be prepared and signed by the employee and an authorized court official for lost receipts. The memo may be used for supporting documentation for reimbursement of expenses.

The court must provide travel documentation that reflects the purpose and duration of the travel, such as meeting agendas, conference brochures, registration, etc. In general, out-of-state travel will not be reimbursed, but in no event will it be reimbursed unless preapproved by an authorized court administrator and the Program Manager before incurring any expense. There will be no exception for this requirement. The court's claim will not be processed for payment until satisfactory documents are provided.

As detailed above, court employees who incur reimbursable business travel costs must submit a completed Travel Expense Claim form (TEC). The instructions to this form contain specific rules and procedures that must be followed to properly claim reimbursement and should be carefully reviewed by employees BEFORE incurring any travel-related expenses. (More information can be found in [Section 11-7.](#))

All records and documentation must be maintained in accordance with federal and state requirements and be made available to state and federal personnel conducting program audits. Courts must retain financial records and supporting documents relating to program billing for a period of no less than four years and four months. The retention period starts from the date of the final payment request.

6-3 OPTIONAL CONTINGENCY EXPENSES

At the beginning of the fiscal year, courts receive notification of their award amount allocated by the Judicial Council and are asked to submit a budget that indicates how the courts will spend these funds. Where courts cannot identify specific expenses in their budget to expend the total allocation, courts have the option to budget the difference between the funds allocated by the council and the funds identified as personnel costs, operational costs, and indirect costs for unanticipated expenses. Those funds would be budgeted as **optional contingency expenses**. This option is only available before the midyear reallocation process. The amount allocated to this line item cannot exceed the difference between the total allocation and the total of all other estimated expenditures. For example, if a court's allocation is \$600,000 and the total of all other estimated expenditures (the combination of personnel services, operating expenses, and indirect costs) is \$550,000, the court may allocate up to \$50,000 for optional contingency expenses. Any court that allocates funds for optional contingency

expenses is required to submit a midyear budget (regardless of whether they are requesting a change to their total program allocation) to distribute the contingency expenses to other budget items. If the court is unable to distribute these funds to specific budget items, it must return those funds to the Judicial Council to be reallocated to other courts during the midyear reallocation process. The optional contingency expenses line for midyear budgets and any revisions after the midyear must be zero.

6-4 INDIRECT COSTS

The full cost for recovery of services includes all costs directly attributable to an activity, plus an appropriate share of indirect costs that can be attributed reasonably to the activity or service provided. Indirect costs, such as administrative expenses, benefit more than one funding source or program and therefore cannot be readily associated with a specific funding source or program without being disproportionate. Therefore, these expenses cannot be directly charged to the grant. Indirect costs are charged to other entities using an approved indirect cost rate. In general, a court's indirect costs include salaries/wages and benefits for the following staff or services: administrative, legal, accounting, information technology, human resources, business services, internal auditing, outside entities providing similar services, and other costs that cannot be directly attributed to any funding source or program.

Courts shall claim indirect costs using an approved rate calculated under the guidelines set forth in Trial Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual, FIN 15.02 or pursuant to Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 C.F.R. § 200). In lieu of an approved rate, the court may claim indirect costs up to 10 percent of the direct labor costs charged to the program. This includes salaries/wages and benefits and excludes extraordinary costs such as overtime and shift premiums. If courts choose not to claim any indirect costs, they must notify the AB 1058 program staff when submitting their budgets.

Every year the Judicial Council Budget Services division reviews and approves Indirect Cost Rate Proposals submitted by the courts. Courts shall continue to use the prior year's indirect cost rate until receiving the new rate. Courts may claim the difference if the approved indirect cost rate is higher than the rate being used. Grant Accounting will make an adjustment if the approved rate is lower than the indirect cost rate being used.

Courts must have the formal Indirect Cost Rate Proposal (ICRP) or a Cost Allocation Plan (Allocation Plan) on file, which demonstrates how the indirect cost rate was established and any necessary approval. The ICRP or Allocation Plan must clearly indicate that line items charged to a direct cost category (e.g., "postage") are not included in the indirect cost category. All costs included in the plan must be supported by accounting records (e.g., invoices, purchase orders, and canceled checks or other records supporting payments), which show the actual expense. Courts must maintain a list of expenses covered by the rate.

Indirect costs claimed using the approved rate will be claimed at actual rate not to exceed 20 percent. No costs charged directly should be included in an indirect costs pool. To claim indirect costs, the court must have a budget allocation for the indirect costs in Exhibit F, Program Budget, of the contract. Courts will not be allowed to claim any indirect costs if such costs are not allocated in the Program Budget.

The following is an example of adjustments of previously claimed indirect costs where the indirect cost rate used by a court was above the allowable rate:

Month	Payroll Expenses	IC Rate Used	IC Claimed	Approved Rate	Allowable IC	Adjustment/ Unclaimed IC
July	\$100.00	20%	\$20.00	19.5%	\$19.50	(\$0.50)
August	\$120.00	20%	\$24.00	19.5%	\$23.40	(\$0.60)
September	\$105.00	20%	\$21.00	19.5%	\$20.48	(\$0.52)
October	\$130.00	20%	\$26.00	19.5%	\$25.35	(\$0.65)
November	\$115.00	20%	\$23.00	19.5%	\$22.43	(\$0.57)
December	\$110.00	20%	\$22.00	19.5%	\$21.45	(\$0.55)
Total	\$680.00		\$136.00		\$132.61	(\$3.39)

The following is an example of unclaimed indirect costs where the indirect cost rate used by a court was below the allowable rate:

Month	Payroll Expenses	IC Rate Used	IC Claimed	Approved Rate	Allowable IC	Adjustment/ Unclaimed IC
July	\$100.00	19.5%	\$19.50	20%	\$20.00	\$0.50
August	\$120.00	19.5%	\$23.40	20%	\$24.00	\$0.60
September	\$105.00	19.5%	\$20.48	20%	\$21.00	\$0.52
October	\$130.00	19.5%	\$25.35	20%	\$26.00	\$0.65
November	\$115.00	19.5%	\$22.43	20%	\$23.00	\$0.57
December	\$110.00	19.5%	\$21.45	20%	\$22.00	\$0.55
TOTAL=	\$680.00		\$132.61		\$136.00	\$3.39

Courts may submit a supplemental claim for the difference of the current approved indirect cost rate and the rate previously claimed. However, an adjustment may need to be made on the next invoice, if notified by Grant Accounting that the approved indirect cost rate is lower than the rate previously claimed.

7 BUDGET REVISIONS

Changes to the approved contract budget must be preapproved by the Program Manager. Prior approval is required for any of the following:

- Transfer of funds from one approved budget category (Personnel Services, Operating Expenses and Equipment, and Indirect costs) or line item to another.
- Adding a new line item to any of the approved budget categories.
- Deleting a line item from any of the approved budget categories.
- Exceeding a line-item expense by more than 10 percent of the category's total.

The summary sheet must reflect the line items and allocation of funds approved in the contract budget, approved in the revised budget, or approved in the midyear contract amendment budget. The changes should be made on the summary sheet after receiving an approval. A justification and request for revised budget should be submitted to ab1058budget@jud.ca.gov.

The reallocation of funds must not be less than a preexisting expense. This means, if you are submitting a revised budget, you cannot revise a line-item budget amount to be less than what was actually spent for a particular cost. For example, if the supplies expense was \$100, the revised budget must reflect a supplies allocation of at least \$100.

8 LIQUIDATION PERIOD

The grant liquidation period is 90 calendar days immediately following the end of the fiscal year, June 30. However, the date indicated in the grant contract is the final date for the end of the liquidation period. The liquidation period allows time for courts to receive ordered goods or services and make final payments to vendors. The court may not incur any new expenses or obligations during the liquidation period and claim them against the grant funds. Claims received after the liquidation period will not be accepted as a valid claim and will not be processed for reimbursement.

9 PAYMENTS TO THE COURTS

Courts must submit claims using the mandatory reporting forms to the Judicial Council that include all allocable, allowable, and reasonable costs for the program components (CSC and FLF) that are reimbursable in accordance with the approved budget and terms and conditions of the contracts.

9-1 METHOD OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made in arrears (i.e., goods and services have already been purchased and vendor payments have already been made) after receipt, review, and

approval of a court's properly completed invoice. To be reimbursed, all expenses must be incurred, and the work must be provided during the current fiscal year (i.e., July 1 through June 30). A court's final request for reimbursement must be received by Grant Accounting no later than September 30 (unless a different date is listed in the contract). Any claim received after the due date will not be processed for payment.

To be processed within the payment cycle, invoices are due to Grant Accounting by the 20th of the month for the prior month's expenses. The projected date of releasing the invoices (received on or before 20th of the month) to the State Controller's Office (SCO) for issuing payments is the 15th of the following month or until funds are received from the grantor. The state will make payments in arrears after receipt, review, and approval of the court's properly completed claims. Courts will be notified by Grant Accounting only if there is any discrepancy in the claim. To process and reimburse a claim within the current payment cycle, a court will have five business days to resolve any discrepancies. The claim will be included in the next payment cycle if the issues have not been resolved (i.e., the court fails to provide requested documentation or clarification) within five business days of the notification. Courts will not be notified or provided confirmation of receiving invoices or requested documents unless further documentation or clarification is required.

In order to facilitate contact between Grant Accounting and the courts, please keep the court accounting contact information listed on the invoice current and update as needed.

To avoid delay in processing a court's payment, adjustments will be made on the claim and the claim will be processed for payment if the discrepancy is not resolved within five business days. Any reductions will be listed in the discrepancy notification sent to the court. Courts may include an allowable reduction amount in the future claim with proper documentation, or a supplemental claim with proper documentation can be submitted. Courts may submit as many supplemental claims as required for claiming unpaid, valid grant expenses, up to the contract amount.

Once an invoice is processed it cannot be processed again. As such, if the invoice amount is less than the actual expense, the difference can be reclaimed by submitting a supplemental invoice (with all supporting documentation). The difference will be paid on the corrected invoice, if the original invoice has already been paid.

If a court prepares a worksheet to show calculations in support of a request for reimbursement, please include the court's name and applicable program (i.e., CSC or FLF) for identification purposes.

Court claims are processed based on the *current* rules, regulations, policies, and requirements. For example, if a certain expense was paid in the past but it is no longer allowable under current requirements, the expense will be deducted from the claim.

If the court receives payment from the state for reimbursement of goods and services that is later disallowed by the state due to audits, reviews, or corrections to the past claims, the court shall promptly refund the disallowed amount to the state upon request. Or, the state may offset the amount disallowed from any outstanding claims that may become due to the court. The outstanding claims cannot be processed for payments until the court refunds the funds to the state if the disallowed expense cannot be offset by the outstanding claims. Courts must refund the disallowed amount if the court has already received the final payment and the contract amount has already been exhausted.

9-2 PROPER SIGNATURES

Only the authorized court officials may sign the grant documents. Documents signed by any subcontracted or unauthorized personnel are not acceptable for processing and reimbursing grant expenses.

9-3 ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES

Valid electronic signatures, as defined by California Rules of Court, rule 2.257(a), may be used on any Grant Accounting forms that require signatures, when submitting requests for reimbursement. By typing their name into the signature line on a form, court staff are attesting to signing the document under penalty of perjury. (Note: Grant Accounting forms may also be printed out and signed with a “wet” signature.)

10 NOTIFICATION OF INVOICE DISCREPANCY

No confirmation is sent to the courts for receiving and processing invoices. Instead, courts are only notified when a claim has a discrepancy. Courts may assume that a claim will be processed and paid in full (up to the available fund balance) if no discrepancy notification is received. Additionally, no confirmation is sent to the courts after receiving any requested documentation or clarification regarding an invoice discrepancy, if the issue has been resolved.

Courts will also not receive notification if there is a miscalculation of the total reimbursable amount due to use of base and federal drawdown option funds. It is the court’s responsibility to review and reconcile billings and payments against the grant award (both original funding and any MYR funding changes).

An email will be sent to courts to provide notification of any discrepancy and may include a [notification of invoice discrepancy form](#) (listing discrepancy items and amounts).

11 ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING FORMS

The information requested on the grant accounting and reporting forms is used to comply with the grantor's mandatory reporting requirements. Standardized and uniform forms are necessary to facilitate federal and state audits and efficient program management. Consequently, the requested information and built-in formulas on the forms are essential and must not be altered in any way. Altered forms will not be accepted for processing a claim for payment. Judicial Council Accounting staff will provide notice to the courts if new or revised forms become effective during the term of the contract.

The mandatory forms are as follows:

1. Invoice
2. Summary Sheet
3. Payroll Summary Sheet*
4. Timesheet*
5. Operating Expense Recap Sheet
6. Contractor Activity Log
7. Travel Expense Claim form
8. Annual Leave Earned Report
9. Workers' Compensation Premium Allocation
10. Unfunded CalPERS Pension Premium Allocation* (*If applicable)
11. Budget form

*If your court uses the Rolling Time Study (RTS) methodology for grant reporting, specialized forms are used for the Payroll Summary Sheet and timesheet. Please refer to [Section 12](#) for more information.

Any Grant Accounting forms that require a signature must be signed by an authorized court official certifying accuracy under penalty of perjury. The forms must contain an original signature or an electronic signature. (For more information regarding electronic signatures, see [Section 9-3](#).)

Detailed instructions on how to complete each form are listed on the attached form instruction sheet or the form itself, when opened in Microsoft Excel. Checklists to avoid common errors when completing the forms can be found in [Section 13](#). Samples of the forms can be found in [Appendix A](#). Links to each individual form can be found below, after the form description. The master Excel spreadsheet that contains all the forms and links to individual forms can be found using the link below, located under Reporting Forms on the "AB 1058 Grant Accounting Resources & Forms" webpage:
<https://courts.ca.gov/programs-initiatives/families-and-children/family-law/ab-1058-child-support-program/ab-1058-grant>.

11-1 INVOICE

Courts must submit monthly invoices using the mandated invoice form set forth in the contract.

A signed invoice is required to process a claim for payment. Do not add or delete any item or category. Altered forms will not be accepted for processing claims for payments.

Do not write any notes, journal entry numbers, accounts receivable numbers, Phoenix accounting coding numbers (WBS numbers), or highlight the invoice. The SCO scans the invoice for issuing warrant and does not accept invoices with notes, comments, instructions, journal entry numbers, accounts receivable numbers, WBS numbers, or other numbers for issuing payments.

11-2 SUMMARY SHEET

This mandatory form is used for self-reconciliation of the budget versus expenditures. It is designed to provide updated balances, prior expenditures, and the calculation of federal drawdown option funds.

The summary sheet is intended to provide funding status at any given moment. Therefore, it is very important to keep information on the summary sheet updated and accurate. The summary sheet must be updated with all changes (e.g., budget revisions, adjustments or reduction of claims, etc.) Do not add or delete any budget line items or make any changes to the form. Altered forms will not be accepted for processing a claim for payment.

11-3 PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET

This mandatory form is used to calculate payroll expenses for a billing period. The form may not be altered by the courts and must contain an original signature of an authorized court official.

The Payroll Summary Sheet is set up to report and calculate 100 percent of the hours worked or benefit hours used by each employee. Only time spent working specifically on title IV-D activities is eligible for reimbursement of grant funds. Each employee who does not work exclusively on AB 1058 activities must document his or her time spent on other program activities. Federal regulations require that all hours worked by an employee must be accounted for, regardless of whether or not they are reimbursable. This includes regular hours worked as well as benefit hours used. When completing the Payroll Summary Sheet, fill in the required items and the Payroll Summary Sheet will calculate charges automatically as a result of built-in formulas. The Payroll Summary Sheet is not designed to calculate charges without the program and nonprogram hours. This means that the Payroll Summary Sheet cannot calculate charges based on the benefit hours only.

Do not include information in the Payroll Summary Sheet for an employee who is on approved leave and whose timesheet does not reflect any reportable productive hours. The timesheet may be included in the payroll summary when the employee returns to work, and the timesheet reflects reportable productive hours. However, the total benefit hours must not exceed the total benefit hours earned during the grant cycle.

The form will present an error message if there are no reportable productive hours. Hold on to the timesheet for an employee out on approved leave until the employee returns to work and the timesheet reflects reportable productive hours. Prepare a separate Payroll Summary Sheet for this particular employee for the timesheets that were not included in the Payroll Summary Sheet previously. Include the payroll expenses for both Payroll Summary Sheets on the summary recap sheet and invoice. Remember, the grant does not allow payments of accrued or buyback hours.

The Payroll Summary Sheet must reflect all hours during the reporting period of the payroll summary (100 percent reporting). For example, if the reporting period on the payroll summary contains two pay periods and an employee worked on the CSC grant for both pay periods but only worked on the FLF grant for the last pay period, the form must reflect the total hours of both pay periods for both grants, not just two pay periods for the CSC and one pay period for the FLF. Further, where an employee works less than full time on the grant and the rest of the time is spent on nongrant-related court activities, the payroll summary should capture the total hours worked during the reporting period, not just the time the employee worked on the grant.

11-4 TIMESHEET

Any employee whose time is charged to a grant program of the Judicial Council shall complete the mandatory grant timesheet. The Judicial Council Grant Program timesheet is designed to capture all hours worked, otherwise called 100 percent reporting. Federal regulations require that all hours worked by an employee must be accounted for, regardless of whether the hours are reimbursable by the grant. This listing includes those hours worked on multiple programs, as well as total hours for employer paid time off (PTO).

11-5 OPERATING EXPENSE RECAP SHEET

The Operating Expense Recap Sheet includes two sections: 100 percent reimbursable expenditures and partially reimbursable expenditures. When completing the Operating Expense Recap Sheet, begin by sorting the expenditures into the two separate categories.

To complete the 100 percent reimbursable section of the form, list the applicable vendor expenditures and use the respective number on the top of the vendor invoice, and enter other required vendor information. Portions of invoices that have already been

allocated among benefiting programs may also be reported in the 100 percent section. For example, an invoice from Office Depot in the amount of \$100 and allocated across four programs where the CSC portion of the costs is \$45 can be shown in the 100 percent reimbursable section as \$45.

The partially reimbursable section is completed using the same process as described above for the 100 percent reimbursable section with the exception that the reimbursements will be adjusted to reflect the reimbursable percentage.

11-6 CONTRACTOR ACTIVITY LOG

The contractor activity log is used to list 100 percent of hours worked, including those worked on multiple programs, by a noncourt employee contracted by the court. Any contractor whose time is charged to the AB 1058 grant must complete the mandatory contractor activity log. Federal regulations require that all hours worked by a contractor must be accounted for, regardless of whether the hours are reimbursable by the grant. This listing includes those hours worked on multiple programs, as well as total hours for contract paid time off such as holidays, vacation, sick leave, jury duty, etc. Original activity logs must be kept on file at the court for at least four years and four months. Copies of the activity logs must be submitted with the grant claims in accordance with the reporting requirements of each contract.

11-7 TRAVEL EXPENSE CLAIM (TEC) FORM

Court employees who wish to be reimbursed for allowable business travel costs must submit a completed TEC form and provide any required documentation, such as travel itineraries, mileage printouts, and receipts, as indicated in the form instructions.

11-8 ANNUAL LEAVE EARNED REPORT

Every employee charged to the grant must be listed on the report. If employees are added in a subsequent invoice, an updated report must be provided. Courts must provide leave earned reports upon request from Grant Accounting. The report will reflect the total leave earned by category for each employee for the entire fiscal year. No accrued leave time earned prior to this period can be included in the report. Grant Accounting needs to know the total number of leave hours earned by each employee so that any adjustments can be made accordingly.

In some courts, it is common for an employee to not have earned paid leave time for all the categories indicated on the form. For example, some employees may choose traditional vacation/sick leave while others may select Annual Leave, which may be a combination of vacation and sick leave. Paid jury duty and bereavement hours should not be included on the form unless they are actually paid by the court and taken by the employee.

11-9 WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUM

The Judicial Council allocates funds for the courts' workers' compensation premiums on an annual basis. If a court's regular fringe benefits do not include this expense, the court may charge a share of the expense based on the percentage of time spent by employees charged to the AB 1058 grant, by submitting a workers' compensation premium allocation form.

11-10 UNFUNDED CALPERS RETIREMENT BENEFIT PREMIUM

In recent years, CalPERS may have imposed a burden on courts for the payment of unfunded retirement benefit premiums, payable on a monthly basis or lump sum for the entire year, in addition to regular contributions of retirement plan premiums. To claim this additional expense, CalPERS courts must submit the unfunded CalPERS retirement benefit premium allocation form.

11-11 GRANT BUDGET

The beginning budget column should be used only for the original budget (i.e., the budget submitted at the beginning of the fiscal year).

The MYR/Budget Revision column should be used only when revising the budget (e.g., reallocating line items) or when submitting a MYR budget.

Any changes to the approved contract budget require prior approval by the Program Manager. Do not use line item "other direct costs." Line item expenditures must be specific, and any personnel or contract staff listed must have a full-time equivalent (FTE) associated with that line item.

12 ROLLING TIME STUDY

As detailed in Section 11, courts that request reimbursement from the Judicial Council of California (JCC) must submit various Grant Accounting forms, including timesheets, on a monthly basis. Federal regulations require that court staff track all hours worked, whether or not that time is reimbursable by the AB 1058 grant; this is known as 100 percent reporting. However, the federal regulations also allow for grant recipients to use alternative methodologies to request reimbursement for actual time working on the grant, including rolling time studies as long as the alternative methodology accurately represents the actual time working on the grant.

The basic concept of the Rolling Time Study (RTS) is for employees to still track their time in a "traditional manner" using timesheets but instead of being required to report every day, a time study is conducted four weeks per quarter. The data is then extrapolated out for the entire quarter and transferred to the Payroll Summary Sheet to calculate how much time can be billed to the grant.

12-1 RTS ELECTION FORM

For courts to utilize RTS instead of the traditional timekeeping method to request reimbursement, courts must opt-in by making an affirmative selection using the Rolling Time Study Election Form. This election must be made prior to the start of each new fiscal year, regardless if a court used RTS in the prior fiscal year. Failure to make any election will result in courts using the traditional timekeeping method by default. Additionally, the election must be made separately as to each program that receives title IV-D funding: the Child Support Commissioner (CSC) Program and Family Law Facilitator (FLF) Program.

12-2 TMEKEEPING TOOL

To track time during the selected weeks (i.e., the reporting period), an Excel spreadsheet has been created for court staff to indicate, in 15-minute increments, the type of task completed and if the work is a IV-D reimbursable activity. Additionally, staff can indicate if they took paid time off or if any of the time worked was overtime (for nonexempt employees). Because job classifications and tasks performed differ in the CSC and FLF programs, a separate time tracking tool has been created for each program. The information provided on the timekeeping tool will auto-populate the timesheet that must be submitted to the JCC when requesting reimbursement.

Rolling Time Study (RTS) – Family Law Facilitator Program														Error Messages				
<i>Federal regulations require that all hours worked must be accounted for, regardless of whether or not it is reimbursable by the AB 1058 grant.</i>																		
[Rev. 03/02/22]																		
Date	Employee Name	County	Job Classification	Full/Part Time														
8/15/2022	Jane Doe	Yolo	Attorney	Full Time														
IV-D Type Key = 1-on-1 - One-on-One Assistance; W - Workshop; F - FL-191; L - LCSA Application; Tr - Triage; A - IV-D Admin; T - Training; O - Other General Type Key = G - General Administrative Work; PTO - Paid Time Off; VTO - Voluntary Time Off; OT - Overtime																		
TIME REPORTING <input type="checkbox"/> Select All-Day Activity if applicable																		
		Start Time		8:00 AM	Lunch Start		12:00 PM	Total Hours		8.00								
		End Time		5:00 PM	Lunch End		1:00 PM											
TIME	1-on-1	W	F	L	Tr	A	T	O	Non IV-D Services	G	Time Off				Breaks	OT	Notes	TOTAL Minutes
8:00 AM					15						PTO	ATO	Sick	VTO				15
8:15 AM					15													15
8:30 AM	5								10									15
8:45 AM	15																	15
9:00 AM		15																15
9:15 AM		15																15
9:30 AM		15																15
9:45 AM		15																15
10:00 AM			15															15
10:15 AM			15															15
10:30 AM					15													15
10:45 AM					15													15
11:00 AM									15									15
11:15 AM									15									15
11:30 AM									15									15
11:45 AM									15									15
12:00 PM																	LUNCH	0

12-2-1 TIMESHEET

The second-to-last tab of the spreadsheet contains a timesheet (similar in appearance to the one used for the traditional timekeeping method) that accounts for all of the employee's time for the reporting week. Court staff must verify that the information listed is accurate, true, and correct by electronically signing the form, which is then also verified and signed electronically by supervisory staff. (Note: a paper copy of the timesheet can also be printed out and signed with a "wet signature," but this is not required; additionally, supervisors may not sign the timesheet on behalf of court staff.) This is the **only** part of the spreadsheet that needs to be submitted by the courts at the end of the quarter when requesting reimbursement. However, like other financial records, courts must save the entire spreadsheet for each employee for a minimum period of four years and four months (this may be saved electronically).

STATE OF CALIFORNIA				JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA							
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF				Yolo							
EMPLOYEE NAME:				REPORTING PERIOD START:				REPORTING PERIOD END:			
Jane Doe				8/15/2022				8/21/2022			
EMPLOYEE STATUS:				Full Time				JOB CLASSIFICATION:			
								Attorney			
	A	B	C	D	E	F=(B+C)	G	H	I	J=(F+H+I)	
	Date	IV-D Regular Hours	Non IV-D Regular Hours	IV-D Overtime Hours	Non IV-D Overtime Hours	Total Regular Hours Worked	Unpaid Leave Time	Total PTO Used	Total ATO Used	Total Hours Including PTO and ATO	
1	08/15/22	6.83	1.17	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	
2	08/16/22	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	
3	08/17/22	-	8.00	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	
4	08/18/22	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	
5	08/19/22	3.67	4.33	-	-	8.00	-	-	-	8.00	
6	08/20/22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	08/21/22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total Hours	18.50	21.50			40.00				40.00	
	Percentage	46.25%	53.75%			100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	
EMPLOYEE VERIFICATION: I HEREBY CERTIFY under penalty of PERJURY that this time reporting accurately represents actual time worked.											
Jane Doe						8/21/2022					
Signature						Date					

12-2-2 WEEKLY SUMMARY

The final tab of the spreadsheet contains a summary with weekly overall totals (i.e., IV-D hours, non IV-D hours, paid time off, overtime, etc.), as well as detailed breakdowns per category.

12-2-3 DATA TO BE COLLECTED

To complete the modified Payroll Summary Sheet, court accounting staff must collect the total regular hours spent by each employee working on IV-D and non IV-D services during each reporting week in the quarter. This information may be found in **columns B and C** of the timesheet or in cells **C28** and **C30** of the weekly summary:

Timesheet

A	B	C
Date	IV-D Regular Hours	Non IV-D Regular Hours
08/15/22	6.83	1.17
08/16/22	-	8.00
08/17/22	-	8.00
08/18/22	8.00	-
08/19/22	3.67	4.33
08/20/22	-	-
08/21/22	-	-
Total Hours	18.50	21.50
Percentage	46.25%	53.75%

Weekly Summary

	A	C
28	Total IV-D Services	18.50
29		
30	Total Non IV-D Services	21.50

These figures from all four RTS timesheets (or weekly summary tabs) in the quarter must be totaled for each individual employee billing to the grant. Those totals must then be transferred to the modified Payroll Summary Sheet. Once the totals are transferred, the modified Payroll Summary Sheet will automatically extrapolate the productive hours (program versus nonprogram) for the entire quarter. RTS will only be utilized to calculate an employee's program and nonprogram hours; all other data must be entered based on an employee's *actual* payroll records for the quarter.

For courts opting into this alternative methodology, the RTS timesheets will be used in place of the standard timesheet, in addition to the modified Payroll Summary Sheet. Apart from these two forms, courts must still use all the other required Grant Accounting forms. However, courts will only need to submit one set of Grant Accounting forms with totals for the entire quarter, along with electronic copies of the RTS timesheets. These forms must be submitted to the Grant Accounting unit no later than **30 days** after the

end of each quarter. (Note: courts can still submit requests for reimbursement for nonpayroll expenses on a monthly basis or can also submit these requests at the end of the quarter.)

12-2-4 AB 1058 CONFERENCE ATTENDEES

Employee attendance at the annual AB 1058 Child Support Training Conference is a 100 percent reimbursable IV-D activity. When held in person, there is normally a one-day preconference, followed by a two-and-a-half-day conference, along with one all-day track for courtroom clerks. This means that the conference constitutes anywhere from one to four days of IV-D reimbursable hours for court employees that bill to the grant. If this week were to be chosen as one of the reporting periods, it would skew the results for some court staff by over-reporting their IV-D time, once extrapolated out for the quarter. However, to completely exclude this week would also skew the results by not including this reimbursable time that would normally be captured using the traditional timekeeping method.

Therefore, prior to the conclusion of the quarter, court accounting staff will be provided with a list of conference attendees so that this reimbursable time can be taken into account for that quarter. Specifically, accounting staff will be sent an email indicating which employees attended the conference in person or virtually (if conference is conducted online) and for how many hours. Court accounting staff will use this information when inputting data into the modified Payroll Summary Sheet to properly calculate reimbursable hours for the quarter.

12-3 MODIFIED PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET

Courts must use the modified Payroll Summary Sheet to report time using the RTS reporting methodology. The modified spreadsheet contains a tool (Tab 1) that will take the productive hours reported by court staff during the four reporting weeks and extrapolate out those hours for the entire quarter. Tabs 2 and 3 of the modified Payroll Summary Sheet are essentially identical to the current form.

To complete the modified Payroll Summary Sheet, court accounting staff must gather and input the following data for each employee **for the entire quarter** and then enter it into the spreadsheet as follows:

Modified Payroll Summary Sheet (Tab 1), columns C to I:

- Total paid hours for the quarter (i.e., productive hours plus benefit hours, including administrative time off);
- Total benefit hours used for the quarter (i.e., any paid time off, such as vacation, sick leave, military leave, court holidays, etc., excluding administrative time off);
- Total hours attending AB 1058 conference (if applicable);
- Total Administrative Time Off (ATO) hours paid to employee due to judicial

holidays granted by emergency court order (if applicable);

- Employee's historic average allocated program percentage from the prior fiscal year. For new hires or employees with no reportable program hours from the prior fiscal year, use their average allocated program percentage for the current fiscal year.
- Total IV-D regular hours reported for all four reporting weeks (**column B** from timesheet or **cell C28** from weekly summary);
- Total non IV-D regular hours reported for all four reporting weeks (**column C** from timesheet or **cell C30** from weekly summary).

Modified Payroll Summary Sheet: Tab 1

ROLLING TIME STUDY REPORTING TOOL											
INSTRUCTIONS: Input data for columns B - I; columns J - L contain formula generated results. Data will transfer to Payroll Summary Sheet (tab 2) automatically.											
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Item No.	Employee Name	Data from Payroll Records for the Quarter					Data from RTS		Formula Generated Results		
		Total Paid Hours in Quarter	Total Benefit Hours Used in Quarter	AB 1058 Conference Hours	ATO Hours Paid in Quarter	Average Allocated Program %	RTS IV-D Hours Reported in Quarter	RTS Non IV-D Hours Reported in Quarter	Program Hours	Non Program Hours	Allocated Program %
1	Jane Doe	520					100	60	325.00	195.00	62.50%
2	John Doe	520	24	24			45	115	156.75	339.25	31.60%
3	Mary Major	480	40				50	110	137.50	302.50	31.25%
4	Richard Miles	520			80	27.50%	70	90	214.50	305.50	41.25%
> RTS Summary Info Payroll Summary Instructions (+) <											

Modified Payroll Summary Sheet (Tab 2), columns C, D, E, J, U & W:

- Job title;
- Gross wages for the quarter;
- Gross benefits for the quarter;
- Excess leave adjustment for the quarter;
- Leave recognized in previous pay periods for the quarter; and
- Annual leave earned for the quarter.

Modified Payroll Summary Sheet: Tab 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
JC-3M PAYROLL SUMMARY (REV 02-22)

PROGRAM TITLE: FAMILY LAW FACILITATOR PROGRAM

REPORTING PERIOD: Quarter 3 **FROM:** 1/1/2023

INSTRUCTIONS: Input data for columns C, D, E, J, U & W only.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Item No.	Name	Job Title	Gross Wages in Quarter	Gross Benefits in Quarter	Program Hours	Non Program Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours Used	Excess Leave Adjustment	Non Total & H	Leave recognized in current pay period	Leave recognized in previous pay periods	Cumulative Leave recognized	Annual Leave Earned	Leave balance								
1	John Doe	Clerk	15,000.00	3,000.00	325.00	195.00	520.00	-	-	50.00	-	10.00	10.00	36.00	26.00								
2	Jane Doe	Attorney	25,000.00	5,000.00	156.75	339.25	496.00	24.00	-	519.15	24.00	8.00	32.00	44.00	12.00								
3	Mary Major	FLF	30,000.00	6,000.00	137.50	302.50	440.00	40.00	-	50.00	40.00	4.00	44.00	50.00	6.00								
4	Richard Miles	Paralegal	20,000.00	4,000.00	214.50	305.50	520.00	-	-	50.00	-	-	-	40.00	40.00								

RTS Summary Info **Payroll Summary** Instructions (+)

After this data is inputted into Tabs 1 and 2 of the modified Payroll Summary Sheet, the remaining columns (shaded in gray) will display all the formula-generated results. Court accounting staff simply need to verify that all the inputs are correct and then sign and date the form.

12-3-1 APPROVED OVERTIME HOURS

If a nonexempt court employee works overtime hours approved by the AB 1058 Program Manager, these hours, and associated pay and benefits, must be listed on a separate row of the Payroll Summary Sheet, using the same process as done with the traditional timekeeping method. However, the *actual* IV-D overtime hours worked in the entire quarter must be listed (NOT just the overtime hours captured by RTS). This is because if approved overtime was worked during one of the RTS reporting weeks and then extrapolated out for the entire quarter, those overtime hours would be over-represented.

On the other hand, if the overtime hours worked fell outside of the reporting weeks, then a court would not receive any reimbursement for the approved overtime. Therefore, courts must list all actual approved overtime hours worked on IV-D activities in the quarter, and associated pay and benefits, on a separate row on the Payroll Summary Sheet. (Overtime hours worked on non IV-D activities do not get listed anywhere on the form.) Additionally, courts must submit proof that the approved overtime hours were worked by the employee for verification purposes.

12-4 MISSED RTS REPORTING WEEKS

If any or all AB 1058 court employees fail to complete RTS for one of the reporting weeks, then the entire week will be counted as **zero reimbursable hours**. This means that when adding up an employee's productive hours for the quarter for the four reporting weeks, the missing week will count as zero IV-D hours and 40 non IV-D hours. This would also be the case for an employee that transfers into or out of the AB 1058 program from another department during the quarter (e.g., clerk transfers from Small Claims courtroom to title IV-D courtroom) and misses one or more RTS reporting weeks. In this situation, it is not necessary for the employee to complete an RTS timesheet for the missing weeks, instead court accounting staff will count 40 non IV-D hours for each missing week. On the other hand, if an employee starts or stops working for the *court* during the quarter and is not employed by the court during a reporting week, those reporting weeks should NOT be counted at all (as counting those weeks as 40 non IV-D hours would adversely affect the allocated program percentage). (Note: If an employee is sick or on vacation during an entire RTS reporting week, that employee can simply complete and sign their RTS timesheet when they return.)

12-5 CONTRACTORS

RTS can only be used by court employees. If a court hires contractors (e.g., contracted CSCs, FLFs, court reporters, etc.), those individuals must still report their time using the required Contractor Activity Log.

12-6 NAMING CONVENTION

RTS spreadsheets must be saved with the following information: county name, employee name, and date. For example, the spreadsheet of an employee from the Superior Court of Yolo County named John Doe, for the reporting period commencing on July 22, 2024, would be saved as follows: **yolo.jdoe.072224**. If there is more than one employee with the same first letter of their first name and same last name, employees must add additional identifying information (like a middle initial) to eliminate any confusion. The PDF file sent to the JCC for reimbursement must be saved with the following information: county name, program, fiscal year, RTS, quarter number, and date submitted: **Yolo.FLF.FY2424.RTS.Q1.072224**.

12-7 REPORTING WEEKS

Each fiscal year, court staff will need to report their time for four weeks per quarter using RTS. Courts will be notified via email no later than 12:00 p.m. on the Monday prior to the reporting period that the study will be implemented in the following week. (Each program must have a primary and back-up contact in place to receive notice from the JCC.) Courts will be asked to confirm that the email was received by completing a quick online survey. It is each court's responsibility to ensure that they have informed all court staff

working on the AB 1058 program that the time study will take place. As stated above, if a court or employee fails to complete RTS for one of the reporting weeks, then that entire week will be counted as **zero reimbursable hours**.

12-8 ANALYSIS AND REIMBURSEMENT

Courts must collect all the RTS timesheets, transfer the data to the required Grant Accounting forms as detailed above, and submit all the documents electronically to the JCC no later than **30 days** after the end of each quarter. Courts can send the forms to JCC via email to AB1058.Invoice@jud.ca.gov or by using the AB 1058 Program Partner Portal SharePoint site. To ensure that documents in support of requests for reimbursement are not misplaced, it is important to save all the documents in one PDF file using the naming convention listed above. Additionally, when submitting via the SharePoint site, please place the documents in the proper folder: AB 1058 → AB 1058 Invoices → County Name.

After submission of the Grant Accounting forms and RTS timesheets, JCC Grant Accounting staff will analyze forms to make sure that data was entered correctly. As is the current practice, courts will be notified via email if any discrepancies are found, with instructions on how to correct the issue.

12-9 SUMMARY

In summary, the RTS process is as follows:

- Each employee in the program must track their time using the RTS Timekeeping Tool during the four designated weeks of the quarter and e-sign the timesheet (second to last tab).
- Court accounting staff will collect the timesheets from each employee.
- Court accounting staff will add up the IV-D and non IV-D hours from the four timesheets (or weekly summary tabs) for each employee to complete the modified Payroll Summary Sheet for the quarter.
- The timesheets, Payroll Summary Sheet, and other required grant accounting forms will be saved with the specified naming convention and submitted to the JCC, no later than 30 days after the end of each quarter.

13 COMMON ERRORS IN COURT CLAIMS - CHECKLISTS

To avoid delay in processing claims and performing duplicate work, and to receive reimbursements in a timely manner, the following checklists have been created for courts to review when submitting claims for reimbursement.

13-1 INVOICE ERROR CHECKLIST

- Have the court name and address been provided?
- Has the correct contract number been used?
- Has the court accounting contact information been provided?
- Are the reported amounts the same as reflected on the summary sheet by categories?
- Has the total reimbursable amount been properly calculated?
- Has the invoice face sheet been signed and dated, and the court official's name and title been provided?
- Has the certification (attestation) been modified or altered?

13-2 SUMMARY SHEET ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the proper reporting period been used?
- Do the line items match the approved budget line items or the approved budget revision?
- Do the allocations of funds match the approved budget or the approved budget revision?
- Has the correct indirect costs rate been used?
- Do the reported salary and benefits match the payroll summary?
- Have the operating expenses been reported under the proper line item?
- Have the total expenditures been calculated correctly?
- Has the total reimbursement amount been calculated correctly?

13-3 PAYROLL SUMMARY ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the court name been provided?
- Has the correct program title been used?
- Has the correct reporting period been used?
- Have the gross salary and benefits related to nontitle IV-D overtime been reduced?
- Have the hours been reported correctly?
- Have the authorized title IV-D overtime hours been calculated properly?
- Have the formulas been modified or altered?
- Has the leave information been updated?
- Has the certification (attestation) been modified or altered?
- Have the court official's name and title been provided?
- Has the payroll summary been signed and dated?

13-4 TIMESHEET ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the court name been provided?
- Does the timesheet reflect the employee's proper name, as listed on other Grant Accounting forms?
- Has the correct reporting period been used?
- Does the timesheet reflect the correct dates on the date column?
- Does the timesheet reflect all program titles?
- Have the hours been reported correctly under each program?
- Does the timesheet reflect 100 percent of the employee's time for this reporting period?
- Has any title IV-D overtime been authorized by the Program Manager?
- Have the benefit hours been reported correctly?
- Have the totals of each column been reported correctly?
- Has the certification (attestation) been modified or altered?
- Has the timesheet been signed and dated by the employee?
- Has the timesheet been signed and dated by the supervisor?

13-5 OPERATING EXPENSE RECAP ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the court name been provided?
- Has the program title been provided?
- Has the reporting period been provided?
- Have the vendor name, invoice number, check/warrant number, and date paid been provided?
- Have the expenses been reported in the proper category (i.e., 100% and partially reimbursable categories)?
- Has each vendor been reported separately?
- Have the expenses been properly allocated?
- Have the totals of each column been reported correctly?
- Is the total operating expenditure correct?
- Has the proper supporting documentation (e.g., any agreements for contracted commissioners or facilitators) been provided?

13-6 CONTRACTOR ACTIVITY LOG ERROR CHECKLIST

- Does the activity log reflect the agency name (if applicable)?
- Does the activity log reflect contractor/employee name?
- Has the correct reporting period been used?
- Does the activity log reflect the correct dates on the date column?
- Does the activity log reflect all program titles?
- Have the hours been reported correctly?

- Does the activity log reflect 100 percent of the contractor's activity for the reporting period?
- Have the totals of each column been reported correctly?
- Has the certification (attestation) been modified or altered?
- Has the activity log been signed by the contractor?

13-7 TRAVEL EXPENSE CLAIM (TEC) FORM ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the claimant's name been provided?
- Has the position/title been provided?
- Has the residence address been provided?
- Has the unit/office or district name been provided?
- Has the headquarters address been provided?
- Has the claimant's contact information been provided?
- Have the month and year been provided?
- Have the date and time been provided?
- Are the itemized expenses listed under the proper categories?
- Have the total expenditures for the day been provided?
- Has the purpose of the travel been provided?
- Have the normal work hours been provided?
- Has the private vehicle license number been provided, if applicable?
- Has the claimant signed the travel claim?
- Has the court official approved the travel claim?
- Has all the required documentation been provided?

13-8 ANNUAL LEAVE EARNED REPORT ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the program title been provided?
- Has the court name been provided?
- Has the contract period been provided?
- Have all employees been listed?
- Have the proper vacation, Annual Leave, sick leave, paid holiday, and personal leave hours been provided (check with court HR)?
- Have the total hours been properly calculated?

13-9 BUDGET FORM ERROR CHECKLIST

- Has the court name been provided?
- Has the budget title been selected?
- Has the program title been selected?
- Have the position titles been provided (no abbreviations)?

- Have the FTEs been provided?
- Have the salary and benefits for each position been provided separately?
- Has the total personnel expense for each of the employees been provided separately?
- Have the appropriate operating expense line items been considered?
- Have the estimated line item expenditures been entered separately?
- Have the correct total operating expenses been entered?
- Are the total optional contingency expenditures correct (it must be less than or equal to the total of all other estimated expenditures minus the total allocation)?
- Has the correct indirect cost rate been used?
- Are the total estimated program expenditures correct (they must be greater than or equal to the base funds plus the total federal drawdown option funds)?
- Has the base share been entered correctly?
- Has the trial court share been calculated correctly?
- Has the federal share been calculated correctly?
- Has the total contract amount been entered correctly?
- Has the difference paid by court been calculated correctly?

14 FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT CODES, REGULATIONS, AND RESOURCES

- Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 C.F.R. § 200)
- 45 Code of Federal Regulations parts 302 and 304
- Americans with Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. § 12102 et seq.)
- California Rules of Court, including rule 10.810
- Trial Court Financial Policies and Procedures Manual, published by the Judicial Council
- Trial Court Revenue Distribution Guidelines, published by the State Controller's Office
- California Family Code sections 4250–4252
- California Family Code section 7571
- California Family Code section 10000 et seq.
- California Family Code section 17212
- California Family Code section 17604
- California Code of Civil Procedure section 259
- Fair Employment and Housing Act (Gov. Code, § 12990 et seq.)
- California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 7285 et seq.
- California Government Code sections 8355–8357
- The user guide for STARS

- Welfare and Institutions Code section 11478

15 APPENDIX A: FORM SAMPLES

1. [Invoice](#)
2. [Summary Sheet](#)
3. [Payroll Summary Sheet](#)
4. [Timesheet](#)
5. [Operating Expense Recap Sheet](#)
6. [Contractor Activity Log](#)
7. [Travel Expense Claim form](#)
8. [Annual Leave Earned Report](#)
9. [Workers' Compensation Premium Allocation](#)
10. [Unfunded CalPERS Retirement Benefit Premium Allocation](#)
11. [Budget form](#)
12. [Notification of Invoice Discrepancy](#)

INVOICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA JC-1-INVOICE (REV 11-20)		JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA	
INVOICE		MAIL TO: GRANT ACCOUNTING 455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, 6th FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF 		CONTRACT NUMBER: 	
ADDRESS: 		BILLING PERIOD: 	
PROGRAM TITLE: 			
PROGRAM PERIOD: JULY 1, 2020 TO JUNE 30, 2021 FISCAL YEAR 2020-21			
ACCOUNTING CONTACT: 		PHONE NUMBER: 	
E-MAIL ADDRESS: 		FAX NUMBER: 	
PROGRAM EXPENDITURES (FUND REQUESTED)			
CATEGORY			AMOUNT
PERSONNEL (Salaries & Benefits)			
OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT			
INDIRECT COSTS			
TOTAL EXPENDITURES			-
TOTAL REIMBURSABLE AMOUNT			
CERTIFICATION: I HEREBY CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE AMOUNT BILLED ABOVE IS TRUE AND CORRECT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT.			
COURT OFFICIAL (NAME & TITLE) : 			
SIGNATURE: 		DATE 	
<small>(This document may be signed using an electronic signature, as defined in CRC, rule 2.257(a). By typing your name into the signature line and entering the date, you are attesting to signing this document under the penalty of perjury under CRC, rule 2.257(b).)</small>			
FOR JC GRANT ACCOUNTING USE ONLY			
REC'D: _____	PROGRAM: _____	CONTRACT NO.: _____	
INVOICE DATE: _____	INVOICE NO.: _____	AMOUNT: \$ _____	
PROGRAM MANAGER APPROVAL _____		DATE _____	

SUMMARY SHEET

STATE OF CALIFORNIA						
JC-2-SUMMARY SHEET (REV 07-20)						
JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA						
SUMMARY SHEET						
COURT NAME:						
PROGRAM TITLE:						
FISCAL YEAR:	2020-21	REPORTING PERIOD:				
A		B	C	D	E	F
CATEGORY		BUDGET	PREVIOUSLY BILLED	CURRENT EXPENDITURE	YTD EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
SALARIES					-	-
BENEFITS					-	-
UNFUNDED CalPERS PREMIUM						
WORKERS' COMPENSATION						
TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSE		-	-	-	-	-
INDIRECT COSTS 20.00%		-	-	-	-	-
INDIRECT COSTS ADJUSTMENT					-	-
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS		-	-	-	-	-
OPERATING EXPENSES						
CONTRACT FACILITATOR					-	-
CONTRACT COURT REPORTER					-	-
CONTRACT INTERPRETER					-	-
OTHER CONTRACT					-	-
SUBTOTAL		-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY SERVICES					-	-
OFFICE SUPPLIES					-	-
TRAVEL/TRAINING/REGISTRATION					-	-
EQUIPMENT RENTAL/LEASE					-	-
IT REPAIR/MAINTENANCE					-	-
RENT/STORAGE					-	-
SECURITY: PERIMETER					-	-
SECURITY: BAILIFF					-	-
OPERATING EXPENSE % RATE ADJUSTMENT						
SUBTOTAL		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		-	-	-	-	-
G		H	I	J	K	L
FUNDING SOURCES		GRANT AMOUNT	PRIOR REIMBURSEMENT	BALANCE PRIOR TO CURRENT REIMBURSEMENT	CURRENT REIMBURSEMENT	GRANT BALANCE
BASE AWARD	100%		-	-	-	-
FEDERAL DRAWDOWN	100%		-	-	-	-
FEDERAL SHARE	66%	-	-	-	-	-
COURT SHARE	34%	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REIMBURSEMENT		-	-	-	-	-

PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET

STATE OF CALIFORNIA										JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA													
JC-3 PAYROLL SUMMARY (REV 11-20)										PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET													
PROGRAM TITLE:										COURT NAME:													
REPORTING PERIOD: FROM:										TO:													
FISCAL YEAR: 2020-21																							
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=F+G	I	J	K=H+I	L=F/H	M=D/K*F	N=E/K*(F+N)	O=F/H*(I+J)	P=D/K*N	Q=M+O	R=L+P	S=D+E-Q	T	U	V	W	X
Item No.	Name	Job Title	Gross Wages	Gross Benefits	Program Hours	Non Program Hours	Total Productive Hours	Benefit Hours Used	Excess Leave Adjustment	Total Hours	Allocated program %	Program Pay for Worked Hrs	Reimbursable Employer Paid Benefits	Reimbursable Benefit Hours	Benefit Hours Amount	Total Program Benefits	Total Prog Sal & Ben	Total Non Prog Sal & Ben	Leave recognized in current pay period	Leave recognized in previous pay periods	Cumulative Leave recognized	Annual Leave Earned	Leave balance
1							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29							-			-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided here accurately represents official records and any leave time charged or authorized to any grant included does not exceed leave time earned while working on the grant.

AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:	TITLE:
SIGNATURE	DATE

(This document may be signed using an electronic signature, as defined in CRC, rule 2.257(a). By typing your name into the signature line and entering the date, you are attesting to signing this document under the penalty of perjury under CRC, rule 2.257(b).)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA JC-4 TIMESHEET (REV 11-20)		JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA GRANT TIMESHEET												
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF														
EMPLOYEE NAME:		PAY PERIOD START:				PAY PERIOD END:								
EMPLOYMENT STATUS:														
FULL TIME		PART TIME												
Federal regulations require that all hours worked by an employee must be accounted for, regardless of whether or not it is reimbursable by the grant.														
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J = (B thru I)	K	L	M	N = (J+L+M)
	Date	Title IV-D CSC Hours	Title IV-D FLF Hours	Title IV-D Outreach Hours	Self-Help Center	(Insert Program Name)	(Insert Program Name)	(Insert Program Name)	Other Hours	Total Hours Worked	Unpaid Leave Time	Total PTO Used	Total ATO Used	Total Hours Including PTO & ATO
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
16														
17														
18														
19														
20														
21														
22														
23														
24														
25														
26														
27														
28														
29														
30														
31														
Total Hours														
Percentage														

COMMENTS:

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that this time sheet accurately represents actual time worked and any leave time charged or authorized to any grant included does not exceed leave time earned while working on the grant.

Employee Signature	Date	Supervisor Signature	Date

(This document may be signed using an electronic signature, as defined in CRC, rule 2.257(a). By typing your name into the signature line and entering the date, you are attesting to signing this document under the penalty of perjury under CRC, rule 2.257(b).)

OPERATING EXPENSE RECAP SHEET

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
JC-5-OER (REV 07-20)

**JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
OPERATING EXPENSE RECAP SHEET**

SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF

FISCAL YEAR:	2020-21
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PROGRAM TITLE:

BILLING PERIOD:

100% Reimbursable Expenditures

[illegible]

Partially Reimbursable Expenditures

[illegible]

Sub-Total		\$	-
Reimbursable Operating %		\$	-
Total Operating Expenditures **		\$	-

**** Total billable amount = total of 100% Reimbursable Expenditures + Adjusted total of partially Reimbursable Expenditures.**

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA		Instructions and Privacy Statement - Tab 2 Checklist - Tab 3		Page <u>1</u> of <u> </u>	
TRAVEL EXPENSE CLAIM (JCC Electronic) Revised 6/11/2024					
CLAIMANT'S NAME			SSN - Only for first-time claimants		DIVISION
POSITION/TITLE			UNIT/OFFICE OR DISTRICT (as applicable)		EMAIL ADDRESS
RESIDENCE ADDRESS			HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS		TELEPHONE NUMBER
CITY		STATE	ZIP CODE	CITY	STATE ZIP CODE
(1) MONTH/YEAR	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) MEALS	(6) TRANSPORTATION
06-2024	LOCATION WHERE EXPENSES WERE INCURRED	LODGING	BREAK-FAST LUNCH DINNER	INCIDENTALS	(A) PYMT/TYPE OF TRANS. (B) COST OF TRANS. (C) GAS PARKING TOLLS (D) PRIVATE CAR - MILEAGE MILES/AMOUNT (E) BUSINESS EXPENSE (F) TOTAL EXPENSES
DATE	TIME				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
(10) SUBTOTALS					
					CLAIM TOTAL
(11) PURPOSE OF TRIP, REMARKS, AND DETAILS - Attach all supporting documentation, including required receipts and forms				(12) FISCAL REPORTING STRUCTURE	
				Required Fields if expenses are charged to a project	
				FISCAL EMP/SUPPLIER ID#	
				ACCOUNTING OFFICE USE ONLY	
				INVOICE DATE	
				INVOICE AMOUNT	
				PAID BY REVOLVING FUND CHECK#	
(13) NORMAL WORK HOURS		(14) PRIVATE VEHICLE LICENSE #		(15) MILEAGE RATE CLAIMED	
				0.67	
(16) I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above is a true statement of the travel expenses incurred by me in accordance with the State of California travel reimbursement policy and guidelines as adopted by the Judicial Council of California.					
CLAIMANT'S SIGNATURE		DATE		(17) SIGNATURE, OFFICER APPROVING TRAVEL AND PAYMENT	

ANNUAL LEAVE EARNED REPORT

STATE OF CALIFORNIA		JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA					
JC-8- ALER (REV 07-20)		ANNUAL LEAVE EARNED REPORT					
PROGRAM TITLE:							
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF							
PROGRAM PERIOD:		JULY 1, 2020 TO JUNE 30, 2021					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
ITEM	EMPLOYEE NAME	VACATION HOURS	ANNUAL LEAVE HOURS	SICK LEAVE HOURS	HOLIDAYS HOURS	PERSONAL LEAVE HOURS	TOTAL LEAVE HOURS
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							
32							
33							
34							
35							
36							
37							

WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
JC-9 WC (REV 7-20)				
JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA				
MONTHLY WORKERS' COMPENSATION PLAN PREMIUM ALLOCATION				
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF				
PROGRAM TITLE:				
REPORTING PERIOD:		FISCAL YEAR:		2020-21
(1) TOTAL WORKERS' COMPENSATION ALLOCATED BY JC				
(2) TOTAL NUMBER OF COURT EMPLOYEES				
(3) ANNUAL WORKERS' COMPENSATION PER EMPLOYEE				
(4) MONTHLY WORKERS' COMPENSATION PER EMPLOYEE				
ITEM NO.	(5) EMPLOYEE NAME	(6) % OF PRODUCTIVE HOURS OF PRODUCTIVE TIME	(7) MONTHLY WORKERS' COMPENSATION PER EMPLOYE	(8) PROGRAM PAY FOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION
1				-
2				-
3				-
4				-
5				-
6				-
7				-
8				-
9				-
10				-
11				-
12				-
13				-
14				-
15				-
16				-
17				-
18				-
19				-
20				-
21				-
22				-
23				-
24				-
25				-
			TOTAL	-
1. PER JC ALLOCATION LETTER				
2. PER COURT HR RECORD				
3. ITEM #1 DIVIDED BY ITEM #2				
4. ITEM #3 DIVIDED BY 12				
5. EMPLOYEES PER CURRENT PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET				
6. PER CURRENT PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET				
7. MONTHLY WORKERS' COMPENSATION PREMIUM REFLECTS ON ITEM #4				
8. ITEM #7 MULTIPLY BY ITEM NUMBER #6				
NOTE:				
(1) AMOUNT OF ITEM NUMBER 4 CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE GROSS BENEFIT ON THE PAYROLL SUMMARY FOR EACH OF THE EMPLOYEES TO AVOID SEPARTE CALCULATION FROM ITEM NUMBER 5 TO 8.				
(2) IF THE AMOUNT OF ITEM NUMBER 4 IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE GROSS BENEFIT ON THE PAYROLL SUMMARY FOR EACH OF THE EMPLOYEES, THE TOTAL OF ITEM NUMBER 8 SHOULD DIRECTLY BE INCLUDED IN THE SUMMARY SHEET.				
(3) A COPY OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL WORKERS' COMPENSATION ALLOCATION PAGE (JC LETTER TO COURT) AND THIS WORKSHEET MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE CLAIM.				

UNFUNDED CALPERS RETIREMENT BENEFIT PREMIUM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
JC-10 CRBP (REV 7-20)				
JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA				
MONTHLY UNFUNDED CalPERS RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN PREMIUM ALLOCATION				
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF 				
PROGRAM TITLE: 				
REPORTING PERIOD: FISCAL YEAR: 2020-21				
				ALLOCATION BASED ON ANNUAL PAYMENT
				ALLOCATION BASED ON MONTHLY PAYMENT
(1) TOTAL ANNUAL/MONTHLY UNFUNDED CALPERS PREMIUM PAID				
(2) TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTWISE EMPLOYEES PER COURT HR				
(3) ANNUAL/MONTHLY CALPERS PREMIUM PER EMPLOYEE (ITEM #1 / ITEM #2)				
ITEM NO.	(4) EMPLOYEE NAME	(5) % OF PRODUCTIVE HOURS OF PRODUCTIVE TIME	(6) MONTHLY CalPERS PREMIUM PER EMPLOYEE	(7) PROGRAM PAYS FOR CalPERS PREMIUM
1				-
2				-
3				-
4				-
5				-
6				-
7				-
8				-
9				-
10				-
11				-
12				-
13				-
14				-
15				-
16				-
17				-
18				-
19				-
20				-
TOTAL				-
1. PER COURT PAYMENT DOCUMENT				
2. PER COURT HR RECORD				
3. ITEM #1 DIVIDED BY ITEM #2				
4. EMPLOYEES PER CURRENT PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET				
5. PER CURRENT PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET				
6. MONTHLY CALPERS PREMIUM AMOUNT REFLECTED ON ITEM #3				
7. ITEM #6 MULTIPLY BY ITEM NUMBER #5				
NOTE:				
(1) AMOUNT OF ITEM NUMBER 3 CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE GROSS BENEFIT ON THE PAYROLL SUMMARY FOR EACH OF THE EMPLOYEES TO AVOID SEPARATE CALCULATION FROM ITEM NUMBER 5 TO 7.				
(2) IF THE AMOUNT OF ITEM NUMBER 3 IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE GROSS BENEFIT ON THE PAYROLL SUMMARY FOR EACH OF THE EMPLOYEES, THE TOTAL OF ITEM NUMBER 7 SHOULD DIRECTLY BE INCLUDED IN THE SUMMARY SHEET WITH THE BENEFIT CALCULATED ON THE PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET.				
(3) A COPY OF THE PAYMENT DOCUMENT AND THIS WORKSHEET MUST BE SUBMITTED WITH THE CLAIM.				

GRANT BUDGET

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

JC-11-BUDGET (REV 7/25)

BUDGET TITLE: BUDGET (Original) FY 2025-2026

COUNTY:

PROGRAM TITLE: CHILD SUPPORT COMMISSIONER PROGRAM

	A	B	C	D	E			
PERSONNEL	IND	FTE	SALARY	BENEFIT	BEGINNING BUDGET	MYR/BUDGET REVISION		
COMMISSIONER					-			
COURT REPORTER					-			
MANAGER/SUPERVISOR					-			
CLERK/PARALEGAL					-			
COURT INTERPRETER					-			
OTHER (SPECIFY):					-			
OTHER (SPECIFY):					-			
OTHER (SPECIFY):					-			
SUBTOTAL COURT SUPPORT STAFF	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICES	-	-	-	-	-			
OPERATING EXPENSES AND EQUIPMENT								
CONTRACT COMMISSIONER								
CONTRACT REPORTER								
CONTRACT COURT INTERPRETER								
TOTAL CONTRACT STAFF	-	-	-	-	-			
COUNTY SERVICES								
OFFICE EXPENSES: SUPPLIES, PRINTING/PUBLICATION, POSTAGE, COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES, JANITORIAL								
OTHER CONTRACT (SPECIFY)								
TRAVEL/TRAINING/REGISTRATION								
EQUIPMENT LEASE/RENTAL								
IT REPAIR/MAINTENANCE								
RENT/STORAGE								
SECURITY: PERIMETER								
SECURITY: BAILIFF SERVICES								
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES					-			
OPTIONAL CONTINGENCY EXPENSES								
OPTIONAL CONTINGENCY EXPENSES								
INDIRECT COSTS	Beginning Rate	Midyear Rate			-			
TOTAL ESTIMATED PROGRAM EXPENDITURES					-			
BASE FUND								
TOTAL FEDERAL DRAWDOWN OPTION FUND								
TRIAL COURT SHARE (34%)					-			
FEDERAL SHARE (66%)					-			
CONTRACT AMOUNT					-			
AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY COURT					0			
AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED AFTER 34% COURT SHARE OF FDD					0			

COMMENTS:

NOTIFICATION OF INVOICE DISCREPANCY

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA GRANT ACCOUNTING/PROGRAM MANAGEMENT			
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF		CONTRACT NUMBER:	
PROGRAM TITLE:			
INVOICE:	FISCAL YEAR:	2018-19	DATE:
<p>Your claim as described above requires the following items as identified, documentation, corrections, or adjustments to process for payment. The determination has been reviewed by Judicial Council Grant Accounting and AB 1058 Program Management Staff. To include the claim in the current payment cycle, documentation and/or corrections must be received by XX-XX-XXXX. Otherwise, adjustments will be made and the reduced claim will be processed for payment. The allowable deductions may be included in the future reimbursement request with proper documentation. <u>PLEASE KEEP A COPY OF THIS NOTIFICATION TO RESOLVE FUTURE INQUIRIES.</u></p>			
ITEM	DISCREPANCY	REQUIRED	
	INVOICE:		
	Signature, Contract Number, or Certification		
	Payroll, Operating Expenses, or Indirect Costs		
	Total Expenditures or Federal Share/MYR		
	Altered Form or Formulas		
	Other		
	SUMMARY SHEET:		
	Missing Summary Sheet		
	Contract Amount, Allocation of Fund, Line Item		
	Budget Revision/MYR		
	Indirect Costs Rate/Amount		
	Error in Calculation/Correction		
	Altered Form or Formulas		
	Incorrect Previously Billed Expenses		
	Other		
	PAYROLL SUMMARY SHEET:		
	Reporting Period/Position Title/Employee Name		
	Reported Hours, Overtime, or Leave Time		
	Certification, Approval		
	Altered Form or Formulas		
	Error Correction/Documentation		
	Unallowable Expenses		
	Other		
	TIMESHEET/CONTRACTOR ACTIVITY LOG:		
	Name, Employee Signature, or Approval		
	Program Name or Certification		
	Missing Timesheet/Activity Log		
	Reporting Period or Reported Activities (Hours)		
	Altered Form or Formulas		
	Other		
	OPERATING EXPENSE RECAP SHEET:		
	Unallowable Expenses/Duplicate Charges		
	Allocation of Expenses/Vendor Payment		
	Required Program Manager Prior Approval		
	Supporting Document or Vendor Payment Information		
	Contracts/MOU: CSC/FLF/Reporter/Interpreter/Other		
	Operating Expense Recap Sheet/ Percentage Rate		
	Other		
	TRAVEL/TRAINING EXPENSE CLAIM (TEC) FORM:		
	Signature, Approval		
	Employee Information		
	Purpose of Trip, Supporting Documentation		
	Allocation		
	Unallowable Expenses		
	Mandatory Form (TEC), Missing Information		
	Additional Training		
	Other		
	OTHER		