



Judicial Council of California

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: 23-119

For business meeting on: July 21, 2023

Title

Child Support: Updating AB 1058 Program
Funding Methodologies and Adopting Fiscal
Year 2023–24 Funding Allocations

Agenda Item Type

Action Required

Effective Date

July 21, 2023

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

None

Date of Report

June 29, 2023

Recommended by

Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee
Hon. Jonathan B. Conklin, Chair

Contact

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Executive Summary

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends reallocating funds for the Assembly Bill 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program based on the current funding methodologies, with updated workload and population data. The Child Support Commissioner program workload-based funding methodology was implemented in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019–20, the Family Law Facilitator program population-based funding methodology was implemented in FY 2021–22, and the underlying data for both are updated every two years. The committee also recommends approving base and federal drawdown allocations for the Assembly Bill 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program for FY 2023–24. The funds are provided through a cooperative agreement between the California Department of Child Support Services and the Judicial Council, which requires the council to annually approve the Assembly Bill 1058 Program funding allocations.

Recommendation

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 21, 2023:

1. Approve the recommended base allocation for the Child Support Commissioner program for FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25, as described below and stated in Attachment A, maintaining the current funding methodology approved by the council in 2019, with updated workload data;
2. Approve the recommended base allocation for the Family Law Facilitator program for FY 2023–24 and FY 2024–25, as described below and stated in Attachment B, maintaining the current funding methodology approved by the council in 2021, with updated population data; and
3. Approve the committee’s recommendation for FY 2023–24 Assembly Bill 1058 Program court funding comprised of the base funding allocations derived from recommendations 1 and 2 and the federal drawdown funding based on the methodology adopted by the Judicial Council in January 2019, as stated in Attachments C1 and C2.

This recommendation was presented to the Judicial Branch Budget Committee on May 17, 2023 and approved for consideration by the Judicial Council.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The Judicial Council is required to annually allocate non–trial court funding to the Assembly Bill (AB) 1058 Program and has done so since 1997.¹ A cooperative agreement between the California Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) and the council provides the funds for this program and requires the council to approve the funding allocation annually. Two-thirds of the funds are federal, and one-third comes from the state General Fund (non–trial court funding). Any funds left unspent at the end of the fiscal year revert to the state General Fund and cannot be used in subsequent years.

The AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee was formed in 2015 to review the historical AB 1058 Program funding methodology. In January 2019, the council approved a new workload-based funding methodology for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner (CSC) Program while maintaining the historical Family Law Facilitator (FLF) funding methodology until FY 2021–22, as recommended by the subcommittee.² In July 2021, the council approved a new population-based methodology for the FLF program and maintained the workload-based methodology, with updated workload data for the CSC program. Additionally, the council directed the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to defer making a recommendation

¹ Assembly Bill 1058 added article 4 to chapter 2 of part 2 of division 9 of the Family Code, which at section 4252(b)(6) requires the Judicial Council to “[e]stablish procedures for the distribution of funding to the courts for child support commissioners, family law facilitators pursuant to [Family Code] Division 14 (commencing with Section 10000), and related allowable costs.”

² Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Child Support: AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Allocation* (Nov. 21, 2018), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6953308&GUID=A6F15A78-08B6-42DA-8826-19A6AF0B7CB1>.

for funding a minimum service level for smaller courts and reviewing the implementation of the CSC workload-based methodology until FY 2023–24.³

On September 25, 2020, the council approved a temporary budget reduction methodology to allocate a \$7 million budget reduction to the AB 1058 CSC and FLF Program as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴ Funding was then restored at the July 2021 council meeting for FY 2021–22. In October 2021, the council approved an allocation of \$4.45 million in new base funding made available to the AB 1058 Program in the 2021 Budget Act. Of the new funding, 75 percent was distributed to the CSC side of the program and prorated to courts with unmet need, as determined by the CSC workload-based funding methodology. The remainder of the new funding was distributed to the FLF side of the program, with the majority prorated to courts with unmet need and the remainder prorated to all courts as determined by the FLF population-based funding methodology.⁵

Analysis/Rationale

Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator base funding allocations

The CSC funding methodology was initially adopted by the council in January 2019. This recommendation included that funds should continue to be reallocated on an ongoing basis every two years, with updated workload data. The committee recommends that funding for the CSC program continue to be allocated using the existing funding methodology, which caps funding changes for individual courts at no greater than five percent. Attachment A details the CSC base allocation using FY 2021–22 funding levels and updated workload metrics.

The FLF funding methodology was approved by the council effective July 2021. This recommendation included that funds should continue to be reallocated on an ongoing basis every two years, with updated population data. The committee recommends that funding for the FLF program continue to be allocated using the existing funding methodology, which also caps funding changes for individual courts at no greater than five percent. Attachment B details the FLF base allocation using FY 2021–22 funding levels and updated population data.

Fiscal year 2023–24 AB 1058 Program funding

The total AB 1058 CSC and FLF Program funding for the courts comprises the base funding allocations and federal drawdown funding, with specific amounts designated for each side of the

³ Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Child Support: Updating Workload Data for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner Funding Methodology, Adopting a Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Methodology, and Adopting 2021–22 AB 1058 Program Funding Allocations* (May 14, 2021), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9508521&GUID=BC737E96-AFD8-4E22-A046-AE9E16A5C422>.

⁴ Judicial Council of Cal., Adv. Com. Rep., *Child Support: AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program Funding Reduction FY 2020–21* (Aug. 31, 2020), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=8756383&GUID=22DA9015-18BC-4538-83A4-60738BA29A6F>

⁵ Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory Com. Rep., *Child Support: \$4.45 Million AB 1058 Reimbursement Authority Increase* (Aug. 17, 2021), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=9785545&GUID=1B601890-C92F-4A13-AD9A-09EA90FCC1DC>.

program. Base funding for a court is derived from the respective funding methodologies for the programs. As approved by the council in January 2019, federal drawdown funds are allocated proportionally to each court based on the new funding allocations, up to the amount that a court requests and can match. If the request for federal drawdown funds exceeds the amount available to allocate, these funds are allocated in proportion to a court's base funding. This proportional allocation is continued until all drawdown funds are allocated to those courts that are willing and able to provide the matching funds.

Funding for FY 2023–24 for the CSC program will be \$35.0 million in base funding and \$12.6 million in federal drawdown funding. A remaining \$429,383 in federal drawdown funds that were not initially requested at the beginning of the fiscal year will be available for courts during the FY 2023–24 midyear reallocation process for the CSC program. Funding for FY 2023–24 for the Family Law Facilitator program will be \$11.9 million in base funding and \$4.4 million in federal drawdown funds. The total program base allocation is \$46.8 million, and the total federal drawdown allocation is \$17.5 million. See Attachments C1 and C2 for more details.

Child Support Commissioner program: Minimum funding for smaller courts, and impact of funding methodology

When the CSC funding methodology was initially adopted in January 2019, the council directed the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to make a recommendation for funding a minimum service level for smaller courts and to review the implementation of this funding methodology, including the impact on the performance of the program as federally mandated for 2021–22. At the July 2021 council meeting, these directives were deferred until FY 2023–24 because of the impact of funding changes and the COVID-19 pandemic on court operations.

Funding a minimum service level for smaller courts

The committee examined three service level alternatives for smaller courts:

1. Continue the current methodology of maintaining smaller court funding levels at the funding level in FY 2019–20;
2. Allocate funding based on prorated workload need for all courts, including smaller courts; and
3. Provide a base to smaller courts that would fund a 0.20 full-time equivalent (FTE) child support commissioner.

Alternative 1: Continue the current methodology of maintaining smaller court funding levels at the funding level in FY 2019–20

For each court to provide AB 1058 Program services as federally mandated, every court must receive a level of funding that makes program maintenance possible. Under the current CSC methodology, Cluster 1 courts and courts that are in an intra-branch agreement with another

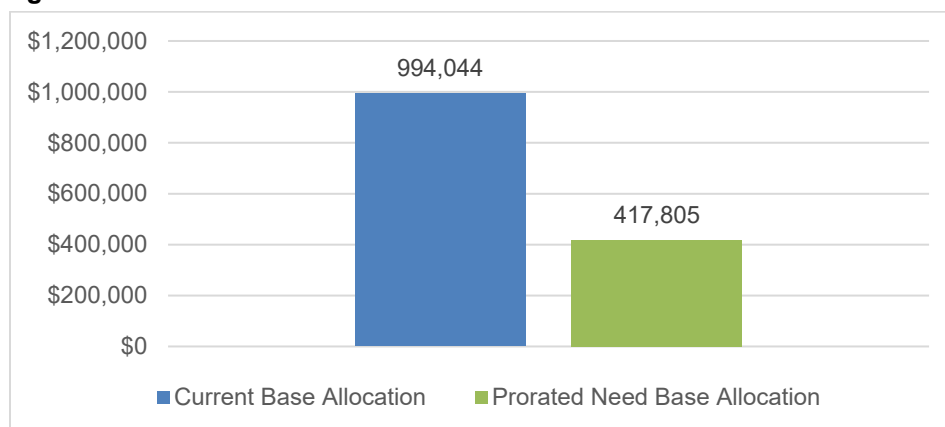
court continue to receive funding at the FY 2019–20 allocation or receive a funding increase if the methodology shows they are not at their current prorated need.

The total amount of funding that Cluster 1 courts currently receive is \$994,044, which is about 3 percent of the total funding for the CSC program. Based on historical budget requests, this funding has enabled the smaller courts to maintain the necessary staffing levels to meet their hearing workload.

Alternative 2: Allocate funding based on prorated workload need for all courts, including smaller courts

Based on the workload methodology, Cluster 1 courts' prorated need is \$417,805. Without the current protection for Cluster 1 courts, their funding would eventually be reduced by more than 50 percent, as shown in Figure 1. This reduction would not give Cluster 1 courts sufficient funds to operate a program and meet the mandatory timelines.

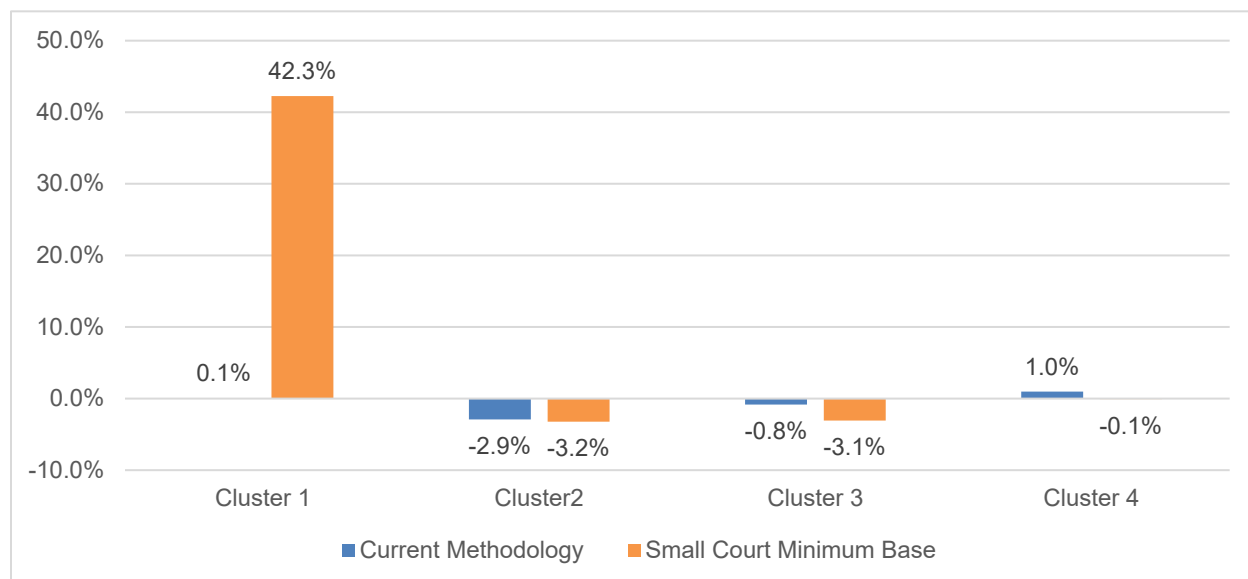
Figure 1. Cluster 1 Current Base Allocation Versus Prorated Need Allocation



Alternative 3: Provide a base to smaller courts that would fund a 0.20 FTE CSC

The committee considered the use of a minimum funding base for smaller courts based on 0.20 FTE for a CSC and 0.60 FTE for support staff. Using the average salary of commissioners and court clerks, the average cost to fund these positions at the FTEs listed above is \$125,624. If small courts were given this funding as their base allocation, overall Cluster 1 courts would receive an additional \$419,805, for a total allocation of \$1.4 million. This alternative would result in a decrease to all other clusters. Figure 2 details the total percentage change from the current allocations each cluster would receive based on current methodology versus implementation of a minimum base to any small court currently funded under \$125,634. To implement the small court minimum base, total funding for Cluster 1 courts would increase by 42.3 percent while total funding for both Cluster 2 and Cluster 3 courts would decrease by approximately 3.0 percent, with minimal impact on Cluster 4.

Figure 2. Percent Change from 2022–23 Allocations by Cluster: Current Methodology versus Small Court Minimum Base



The amount of funding increase or decrease that would result from applying the models is demonstrated in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Dollar Change from 2022–23 Allocations by Cluster: Current Methodology versus Small Court Minimum Base

Court Cluster	Current Methodology	Small Court Minimum Base
Cluster 1	\$556	\$419,805
Cluster 2	-\$138,368	-\$153,414
Cluster 3	-\$68,860	-\$252,495
Cluster 4	\$206,673	-\$13,896

Any changes to funding for smaller courts will have an impact on the funding available for the other court clusters. See Table 2 for a breakdown of allocations for each alternative.

Table 2. Comparison of Alternative Funding Allocations by Cluster

Court Cluster	Alternative 1 (Current Methodology)	Alternative 2 (Prorated Workload Need)	Alternative 3 (Small Court Minimum Base)
Cluster 1	\$994,044	\$417,805	\$1,413,293
Cluster 2	\$4,618,860	\$3,383,330	\$4,603,814
Cluster 3	\$8,173,287	\$8,207,897	\$7,989,652
Cluster 4	\$21,168,246	\$23,111,557	\$20,947,677

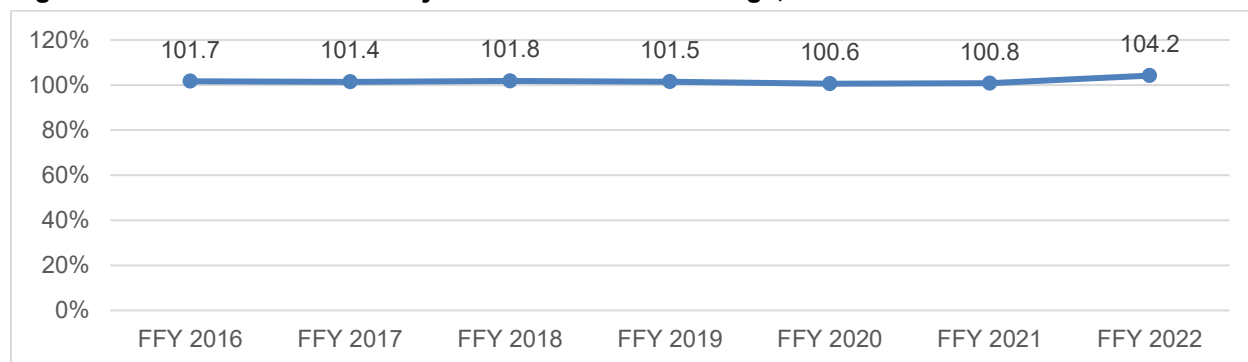
The current methodology allows the smallest courts to maintain program services as federally mandated without making substantial reductions to courts in other clusters.

Implementation and impact of funding methodology

The CSC methodology was first implemented for FY 2019–20. To review the implementation and impact of the funding methodology on program performance, as federally mandated, program performance data was compiled from a variety of sources. Because of the timing of the initial implementation of the funding methodology beginning in July 2019 and the COVID-19 pandemic commencing in March 2020, it is still difficult to correlate any changes in performance of the CSC program to the funding methodology alone. However, the program-related data show that with implementation of the funding methodology and navigation of a very tumultuous period, courts have succeeded in maintaining program services and meeting federal requirements.

Each year, DCSS publishes a report that includes statistics on federal performance measures.⁶ Two of the reported federal performance measures—IV-D Paternity Establishment Percentage and Cases with Support Orders Established—are directly affected by court operations. Figures 3 and 4 demonstrate that the statewide percentages for these metrics have been consistent and have remained at high levels throughout the implementation of the funding methodology, despite the impact of COVID-19 on program funding and court operations.

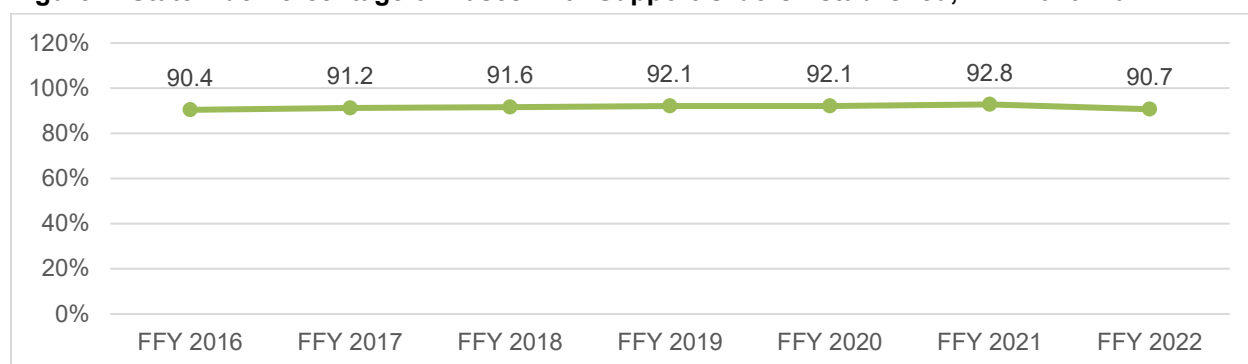
Figure 3. Statewide IV-D Paternity Establishment Percentage, FFY 2016–2022



FFY = federal fiscal year.

⁶ California Child Support Services, Federal Fiscal Year Performance Data, <https://dcss.ca.gov/reports/>.

Figure 4. Statewide Percentage of Cases With Support Orders Established, FFY 2016–2022



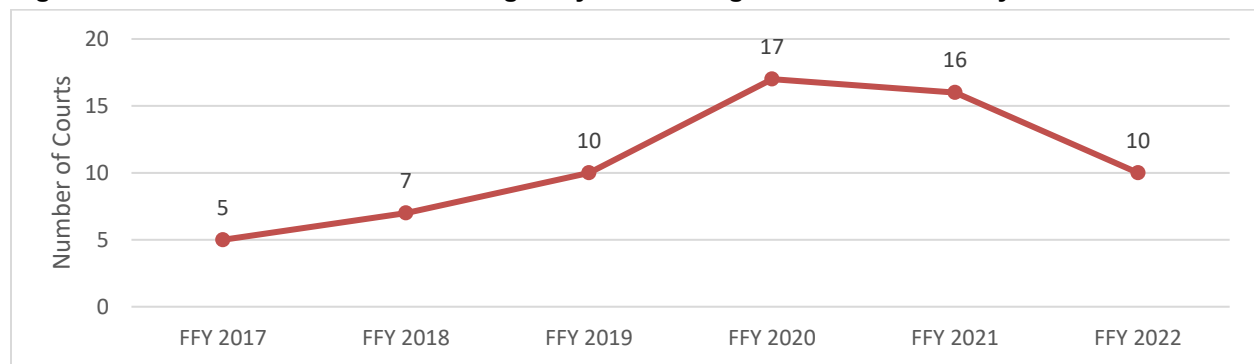
On January 31, 2023, the council submitted to the Legislature *Trial Court Operational Metrics: Year One Report*, which details various operational and budgetary metrics in the trial courts as required by Senate Bill 154 (Stats. 2022, ch. 43).⁷ The metrics from the report include pre-pandemic and pandemic clearance rates by case type by looking at the number of filings and number of dispositions for each case type in each period. The pre-pandemic period is March to August of 2019 and the pandemic period is March 2020 to June 2022. As shown in the report, during the pre-pandemic period, child support cases had a 98 percent clearance rate, which dropped to 93 percent during the pandemic period. Although the average clearance rate for child support cases did decrease, this dip was less severe than the decrease for similar case types (i.e., dissolution and parentage cases), which indicates no major decline in the delivery of program services.

DCSS's Child Support Enforcement system collects notice-of-motion data for IV-D child support cases, including the average days to hearing.⁸ In the plan of cooperation between courts and local child support agencies, the goal is for courts to have a hearing within 60 days of the filing date to provide timely access to due process for child support case participants. As Figure 5 demonstrates, the COVID-19 pandemic and corresponding funding changes increased the number of courts with an average of more than 60 days to hearing. However, it also demonstrates that the number of courts meeting the 60-day goal is back to pre-pandemic numbers. Additionally, of the 10 courts that currently have average days to hearing of more than 60 days, 70 percent will either receive an increase in funds or have no change to their base allocation based on the updated workload methodology.

⁷ Judicial Council of Cal., *Trial Court Operational Metrics: Year One Report* (Jan. 31, 2023), p.11, www.courts.ca.gov/documents/lr-2023-tc-operational-metrics-BA2022-ch43.pdf.

⁸ The number of days to hearing is calculated using the date the pleading is generated in the Child Support Enforcement system, not the date of the filing with the court. According to DCSS, the filing comes typically 10–15 days after the motion is generated.

Figure 5. Number of Courts With Average Days to Hearing of More Than 60 Days



Overall, the current funding methodology allows for the program to meet federal performance requirements and maintain the timely disposition and hearing of cases in the vast majority of courts. Moving forward, the implementation and impact of the CSC funding methodology will continue to be monitored by council program staff to ensure all courts are able to meet the needs of the program and federal requirements.

Policy implications [Heading 2 style]

There is a need to balance the statutory directive that each court provide the AB 1058 CSC and FLF Program with the limited funding available. To ensure that each court can meet that requirement within the funding for the program, each court must receive a level of funding that makes it possible to employ someone in each of these positions in order to provide services to the public and increase access to justice. In addition, it is critical that the funding for the program is such that California continues to meet federal performance measures that allow the federal funds to flow to the program. Courts are currently meeting those performance measures, and the implementation of the methodologies will continue to be monitored to prevent any loss of performance in the program.

Comments

The report was not circulated for comment and no comments were received in advance of the meeting.

Alternatives considered

No alternatives were considered because the recommended allocations contained in Attachment A, Attachment B, and Attachments C1 and C2 were calculated using the funding methodology for the AB 1058 CSC and FLF Program.

Fiscal and Operational Impacts

The committee does not anticipate that these recommendations will result in any costs to the branch, but the reallocation of funds will decrease funds available for some courts, which may affect their ability to meet program objectives.

Attachments and Links

1. Attachment A: Recommended CSC Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
2. Attachment B: Recommended FLF Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
3. Attachment C1: CSC Program Allocation, 2023–24
4. Attachment C2: FLF Program Allocation, 2023–24

Attachment A: Recommended Child Support Commissioner Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	CSC Funding Need Col. C	CSC Staff (non-FLF Funding Need Col. D	Total CSC and Staff Need (C+D) Col. E	Prorate to available funding Col. F	JC FY 21-22 Base Allocation Col. G	Final Allocation Adjust to limit to max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. H	Difference (H-G) Col. I	Percentage Difference Col. I/Col. G Col. J
4	Alameda	455,815	1,890,479	2,346,294	1,474,740	1,506,792	1,474,740	(32,052)	-2.1%
1	Alpine	137	425	562	353		0		
1	Amador	14,513	51,198	65,711	41,302	140,250	140,250	0	0.0%
2	Butte	56,349	166,544	222,893	140,097	272,690	259,055	(13,634)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	13,954	45,898	59,851	37,619	132,667	132,667	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	11,070	31,861	42,931	26,984	45,691	45,691	0	0.0%
3	Contra Costa	127,213	494,417	621,631	390,720	793,527	753,850	(39,676)	-5.0%
1	Del Norte	24,100	78,418	102,518	64,436	63,235	63,791	556	0.9%
2	El Dorado	36,891	126,408	163,299	102,640	203,169	203,169	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	730,732	2,015,550	2,746,282	1,726,148	1,686,748	1,704,980	18,231	1.1%
1	Glenn	20,456	71,414	91,869	57,744	120,030	120,030	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	48,376	120,643	169,018	106,235	117,051	111,198	(5,853)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	127,590	301,606	429,196	269,767	219,020	224,088	5,067	2.3%
1	Inyo	6,477	20,811	27,289	17,152	79,264	79,264	0	0.0%
3	Kern	609,831	1,714,402	2,324,233	1,460,874	1,054,951	1,079,358	24,408	2.3%
2	Kings	81,842	229,319	311,161	195,577	275,061	261,308	(13,753)	-5.0%
2	Lake	37,504	95,258	132,762	83,446	141,004	133,954	(7,050)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	12,161	37,934	50,096	31,487	60,000	60,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	2,820,102	11,081,844	13,901,946	8,737,931	6,766,426	6,922,976	156,550	2.3%
2	Madera	114,741	332,241	446,982	280,946	242,269	247,874	5,605	2.3%
2	Marin	34,205	135,660	169,864	106,767	114,719	108,983	(5,736)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	4,120	14,118	18,238	11,464	75,216	75,216	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	33,524	90,033	123,557	77,661	154,769	147,030	(7,738)	-5.0%
2	Merced	197,227	520,234	717,461	450,953	490,598	466,068	(24,530)	-5.0%
1	Modoc	4,551	12,042	16,592	10,429		0		
1	Mono	3,192	11,358	14,550	9,145	45,974	45,974	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	143,339	508,078	651,417	409,442	356,969	365,228	8,259	2.3%
2	Napa	28,659	110,366	139,025	87,383	95,745	90,958	(4,787)	-5.0%
2	Nevada	35,229	116,196	151,425	95,177	327,593	327,593	0	0.0%
4	Orange	768,658	2,680,327	3,448,985	2,167,826	2,133,505	2,149,386	15,881	0.7%
2	Placer	92,604	340,459	433,064	272,198	312,320	296,704	(15,616)	-5.0%
1	Plumas	12,390	38,428	50,818	31,941	95,777	95,777	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	730,728	2,384,827	3,115,555	1,958,251	1,598,603	1,635,589	36,986	2.3%
4	Sacramento	510,745	1,903,820	2,414,565	1,517,651	1,413,338	1,446,037	32,699	2.3%
1	San Benito	17,227	64,059	81,286	51,091	135,384	135,384	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	1,415,217	4,606,306	6,021,524	3,784,770	3,186,397	3,260,118	73,721	2.3%
4	San Diego	843,094	2,832,326	3,675,420	2,310,149	1,923,982	1,968,496	44,514	2.3%
4	San Francisco	143,039	643,645	786,684	494,462	820,297	779,283	(41,015)	-5.0%
3	San Joaquin	410,068	1,236,435	1,646,503	1,034,893	846,981	866,577	19,596	2.3%
2	San Luis Obispo	64,060	203,124	267,184	167,936	209,688	199,204	(10,484)	-5.0%
3	San Mateo	93,550	397,818	491,368	308,845	354,193	336,483	(17,710)	-5.0%
3	Santa Barbara	90,818	312,247	403,065	253,342	435,112	413,356	(21,756)	-5.0%
4	Santa Clara	204,810	854,434	1,059,244	665,778	1,612,233	1,531,621	(80,612)	-5.0%
2	Santa Cruz	26,561	94,636	121,197	76,177	177,299	168,434	(8,865)	-5.0%
2	Shasta	93,562	269,409	362,971	228,142	417,575	417,575	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	1,594	2,356	3,950	2,483		0	0	0.0%
2	Siskiyou	21,216	53,225	74,441	46,789	118,484	112,559	(5,924)	-5.0%
3	Solano	205,035	718,018	923,054	580,176	524,428	536,562	12,133	2.3%
3	Sonoma	95,180	338,480	433,661	272,573	453,390	430,721	(22,670)	-5.0%
3	Stanislaus	214,600	673,304	887,903	558,083	700,912	665,867	(35,046)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	46,225	144,887	191,112	120,122	182,623	173,492	(9,131)	-5.0%
2	Tehama	58,385	154,394	212,779	133,740	111,871	114,459	2,588	2.3%
1	Trinity	10,173	28,289	38,462	24,175		0	0	0.0%
3	Tulare	247,572	771,155	1,018,728	640,311	507,485	519,227	11,741	2.3%
2	Tuolumne	16,752	48,869	65,621	41,245	158,566	150,638	(7,928)	-5.0%
3	Ventura	139,934	506,542	646,476	406,336	527,450	501,078	(26,373)	-5.0%
2	Yolo	69,349	250,612	319,961	201,109	211,965	201,367	(10,598)	-5.0%
2	Yuba	37,268	120,596	157,864	99,224	203,149	203,149	0	0.0%
	Total	12,514,314	43,097,782	55,612,096	34,954,436	34,954,436	34,954,436		

Attachment B: Recommended Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Population Based Methodology Col. C	JC FY 2021-22 Base Allocation Col. D	Difference Col. E	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. F	Difference (F-D) Col. G	Percentage Difference Col. H
4	Alameda	452,558	420,326	32,232	427,656	7,330	1.7%
1	Alpine	34,297		34,297	0		
1	Amador	43,929	47,097	(3,168)	47,097	0	0.0%
2	Butte	85,933	97,903	(11,970)	93,008	(4,895)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	45,362	70,907	(25,545)	70,907	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	39,498	38,250	1,248	38,685	435	1.1%
3	Contra Costa	325,463	334,681	(9,218)	325,463	(9,218)	-2.8%
1	Del Norte	40,894	50,155	(9,261)	50,155	0	0.0%
2	El Dorado*	82,256	107,111	(24,855)	107,111	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	289,564	380,506	(90,942)	361,481	(19,025)	-5.0%
1	Glenn	41,299	75,971	(34,671)	75,971	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	67,922	85,479	(17,557)	81,205	(4,274)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	79,976	68,492	11,484	69,686	1,194	1.7%
1	Inyo	38,747	57,289	(18,541)	57,289	0	0.0%
3	Kern	263,605	342,484	(78,879)	325,360	(17,124)	-5.0%
2	Kings	72,344	66,952	5,391	68,120	1,168	1.7%
2	Lake	50,716	55,052	(4,336)	52,299	(2,753)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	41,576	65,167	(23,591)	65,167	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	2,549,915	2,314,376	235,539	2,354,734	40,358	1.7%
2	Madera	73,623	77,642	(4,018)	73,759	(3,882)	-5.0%
2	Marin	99,277	131,218	(31,941)	124,657	(6,561)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	38,381	45,491	(7,110)	45,491	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	56,553	57,935	(1,382)	56,553	(1,382)	-2.4%
2	Merced	105,344	101,777	3,567	103,021	1,244	1.2%
1	Modoc	36,256	70,995	(34,739)	70,995	0	0.0%
1	Mono	37,370	48,322	(10,952)	48,322	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	144,037	136,783	7,253	139,169	2,385	1.7%
2	Napa	68,658	67,188	1,470	67,700	513	0.8%
2	Nevada*	59,295	116,579	(57,284)	116,579	0	0.0%
4	Orange	833,816	707,122	126,695	719,452	12,331	1.7%
2	Placer	136,453	114,143	22,310	116,133	1,990	1.7%
1	Plumas	38,767	55,935	(17,168)	55,935	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	647,113	649,668	(2,554)	647,113	(2,554)	-0.4%
4	Sacramento	429,672	376,094	53,578	382,653	6,558	1.7%
1	San Benito	50,171	60,627	(10,456)	60,627	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	583,986	536,755	47,231	546,115	9,360	1.7%
4	San Diego	866,816	760,746	106,070	774,012	13,266	1.7%
4	San Francisco	251,460	248,672	2,788	249,644	972	0.4%
3	San Joaquin	230,493	218,392	12,100	222,201	3,808	1.7%
2	San Luis Obispo	104,333	87,277	17,055	88,799	1,522	1.7%
3	San Mateo	224,548	181,237	43,311	184,398	3,160	1.7%
3	Santa Barbara	146,564	164,701	(18,138)	156,466	(8,235)	-5.0%
4	Santa Clara	517,985	501,084	16,901	506,978	5,894	1.2%
2	Santa Cruz	101,533	90,635	10,898	92,216	1,580	1.7%
2	Shasta*	79,389	186,519	(107,131)	186,519	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	34,811		34,811	0	0	
2	Siskiyou	45,101	71,166	(26,065)	67,608	(3,558)	-5.0%
3	Solano	146,291	139,451	6,840	141,837	2,385	1.7%
3	Sonoma	156,587	152,948	3,639	154,217	1,269	0.8%
3	Stanislaus	173,283	211,222	(37,939)	200,661	(10,561)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	59,088	63,527	(4,440)	60,351	(3,176)	-5.0%
2	Tehama	50,419	39,032	11,387	39,713	681	1.7%
1	Trinity	37,830		37,830	0	0	
3	Tulare	153,981	295,159	(141,178)	280,401	(14,758)	-5.0%
2	Tuolumne	47,853	61,613	(13,760)	58,532	(3,081)	-5.0%
3	Ventura	245,297	247,940	(2,643)	245,297	(2,643)	-1.1%
2	Yolo	89,423	85,337	4,086	86,762	1,425	1.7%
2	Yuba	54,415	62,994	(8,579)	59,845	(3,150)	-5.0%
	Total	11,902,126	11,902,126		11,902,126		

Child Support Commissioner (CSC) Program Allocation, 2023–24							
		A	B	C	D	E	F
#	CSC Court	Updated Base Allocation	Beginning Federal Drawdown Option	Federal Share 66% (Column B * .66)	Court Share 34% (Column B * .34)	Total Allocation (A+B)	Contract Amount (A+C)
1	Alameda	1,474,740	549,815	362,878	186,937	2,024,555	1,837,618
2	Alpine (see El Dorado)	0					
3	Amador	140,250	45,736	30,186	15,550	185,986	170,436
4	Butte	259,055	0	0	0	259,055	259,055
5	Calaveras	132,667	10,000	6,600	3,400	142,667	139,267
6	Colusa	45,691	20,809	13,734	7,075	66,500	59,425
7	Contra Costa	753,850	0	0	0	753,850	753,850
8	Del Norte	63,791	29,023	19,155	9,868	92,814	82,946
9	El Dorado	203,169	100,382	66,252	34,130	303,551	269,421
10	Fresno	1,704,980	1,141,685	753,512	388,173	2,846,665	2,458,492
11	Glenn	120,030	0	0	0	120,030	120,030
12	Humboldt	111,198	59,801	39,469	20,332	170,999	150,667
13	Imperial	224,088	147,000	97,020	49,980	371,088	321,108
14	Inyo	79,264	0	0	0	79,264	79,264
15	Kern	1,079,358	200,000	132,000	68,000	1,279,358	1,211,358
16	Kings	261,308	166,716	110,033	56,683	428,024	371,341
17	Lake	133,954	113,250	74,745	38,505	247,204	208,699
18	Lassen	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	60,000
19	Los Angeles	6,922,976	3,198,270	2,110,858	1,087,412	10,121,246	9,033,835
20	Madera	247,874	88,000	58,080	29,920	335,874	305,954
21	Marin	108,983	40,396	26,661	13,735	149,379	135,644
22	Mariposa	75,216		0	0	75,216	75,216
23	Mendocino	147,030	56,550	37,323	19,227	203,580	184,353
24	Merced	466,068	297,354	196,254	101,100	763,422	662,321
25	Modoc	0	0				
26	Mono	45,974		0	0	45,974	45,974
27	Monterey	365,228	137,550	90,783	46,767	502,778	456,011
28	Napa	90,958		0	0	90,958	90,958
29	Nevada	327,593	0	0	0	327,593	327,593
30	Orange	2,149,386	424,810	280,375	144,435	2,574,196	2,429,761
31	Placer	296,704	0	0	0	296,704	296,704
32	Plumas	95,777	0	0	0	95,777	95,777
33	Riverside	1,635,589	0	0	0	1,635,589	1,635,589
34	Sacramento	1,446,037	500,000	330,000	170,000	1,946,037	1,776,037
35	San Benito	135,384	50,000	33,000	17,000	185,384	168,384
36	San Bernardino	3,260,118	870,733	574,684	296,049	4,130,851	3,834,802
37	San Diego	1,968,496	1,048,079	691,732	356,347	3,016,575	2,660,228
38	San Francisco	779,283	363,320	239,791	123,529	1,142,603	1,019,074
39	San Joaquin	866,577	83,046	54,810	28,236	949,623	921,388
40	San Luis Obispo	199,204	127,093	83,881	43,212	326,297	283,085
41	San Mateo	336,483	225,411	148,771	76,640	561,894	485,254
42	Santa Barbara	413,356	264,204	174,375	89,829	677,560	587,731
43	Santa Clara	1,531,621	977,183	644,941	332,242	2,508,804	2,176,562
44	Santa Cruz	168,434	98,140	64,772	33,368	266,574	233,207
45	Shasta	417,575	205,874	135,877	69,997	623,449	553,452
46	Sierra (see Nevada)	0					
47	Siskiyou	112,559	0	0	0	112,559	112,559
48	Solano	536,562	95,481	63,017	32,464	632,043	599,579
49	Sonoma	430,721	5,656	3,733	1,923	436,377	434,454
50	Stanislaus	665,867	360,000	237,600	122,400	1,025,867	903,467
51	Sutter	173,492	63,487	41,901	21,586	236,979	215,394
52	Tehama	114,459	56,982	37,608	19,374	171,441	152,067
53	Trinity (see Shasta)	0					
54	Tulare	519,227	69,388	45,796	23,592	588,615	565,023
55	Tuolumne	150,638	78,346	51,708	26,638	228,984	202,346
56	Ventura	501,078	175,000	115,500	59,500	676,078	616,578
57	Yolo	201,367	15,000	9,900	5,100	216,367	211,267
58	Yuba	203,149	50,000	33,000	17,000	253,149	236,149
TOTAL		34,954,436	12,609,570	8,322,316	4,287,254	47,564,006	43,276,752

CSC Base Funds	34,954,436
CSC Federal Drawdown	12,609,570
Total Funding Allocated	47,564,006

Family Law Facilitator (FLF) Program Allocation, 2023–24							
		A	B	C	D	E	F
#	FLF Court	Updated Base Allocation	Beginning Federal Drawdown Option	Federal Share 66% (Column B * .66)	Court Share 34% (Column F * .34)	Total Allocation (A+B)	Contract Amount (A + C)
1	Alameda	427,656	247,743	163,510	84,233	675,399	591,166
2	Alpine (see El Dorado)	0					
3	Amador	47,097	4,701	3,103	1,598	51,798	50,200
4	Butte	93,008	61,250	40,425	20,825	154,258	133,433
5	Calaveras	70,907	8,000	5,280	2,720	78,907	76,187
6	Colusa	38,685	8,900	5,874	3,026	47,585	44,559
7	Contra Costa	325,463	0	0	0	325,463	325,463
8	Del Norte	50,155	5,971	3,941	2,030	56,126	54,095
9	El Dorado	107,111	50,384	33,253	17,131	157,495	140,364
10	Fresno	361,481	198,479	130,996	67,483	559,960	492,477
11	Glenn	75,971	0	0	0	75,971	75,971
12	Humboldt	81,205	12,443	8,212	4,231	93,648	89,417
13	Imperial	69,686	36,940	24,380	12,560	106,626	94,066
14	Inyo	57,289	0	0	0	57,289	57,289
15	Kern	325,360	210,696	139,059	71,637	536,056	464,420
16	Kings	68,120	0	0	0	68,120	68,120
17	Lake	52,299	28,555	18,846	9,709	80,854	71,146
18	Lassen	65,167	0	0	0	65,167	65,167
19	Los Angeles	2,354,734	803,431	530,264	273,167	3,158,165	2,884,998
20	Madera	73,759	26,840	17,714	9,126	100,599	91,474
21	Marin	124,657	0	0	0	124,657	124,657
22	Mariposa	45,491	0	0	0	45,491	45,491
23	Mendocino	56,553	30,722	20,277	10,446	87,275	76,830
24	Merced	103,021	70,778	46,713	24,065	173,799	149,735
25	Modoc	70,995	1,247	823	424	72,242	71,818
26	Mono	48,322	1,350	891	459	49,672	49,213
27	Monterey	139,169	61,633	40,678	20,955	200,802	179,846
28	Napa	67,700	41,337	27,282	14,055	109,037	94,983
29	Nevada	116,579	0	0	0	116,579	116,579
30	Orange	719,452	128,948	85,106	43,842	848,400	804,558
31	Placer	116,133	0	0	0	116,133	116,133
32	Plumas	55,935	7,803	5,150	2,653	63,738	61,085
33	Riverside	647,113	239,380	157,991	81,389	886,493	805,104
34	Sacramento	382,653	223,578	147,561	76,017	606,231	530,214
35	San Benito	60,627	29,907	19,738	10,168	90,534	80,366
36	San Bernardino	546,115	330,331	218,018	112,313	876,446	764,134
37	San Diego	774,012	278,385	183,734	94,651	1,052,397	957,746
38	San Francisco	249,644	2,144	1,415	729	251,788	251,059
39	San Joaquin	222,201	85,349	56,330	29,019	307,550	278,531
40	San Luis Obispo	88,799	32,246	21,282	10,964	121,045	110,082
41	San Mateo	184,398	92,455	61,020	31,435	276,853	245,418
42	Santa Barbara	156,466	77,323	51,033	26,290	233,789	207,499
43	Santa Clara	506,978	210,712	139,070	71,642	717,690	646,048
44	Santa Cruz	92,216	45,951	30,328	15,623	138,167	122,543
45	Shasta	186,519	111,913	73,863	38,050	298,432	260,382
46	Sierra (see Nevada)	0					
47	Siskiyou	67,608	37,222	24,567	12,655	104,830	92,175
48	Solano	141,837	39,710	26,209	13,501	181,547	168,045
49	Sonoma	154,217	65,519	43,243	22,276	219,736	197,460
50	Stanislaus	200,661	123,963	81,816	42,147	324,624	282,477
51	Sutter	60,351	31,409	20,730	10,679	91,760	81,081
52	Tehama	39,713	3,535	2,333	1,202	43,248	42,046
53	Trinity (see Shasta)	0					
54	Tulare	280,401	141,511	93,397	48,114	421,912	373,798
55	Tuolumne	58,532	30,084	19,855	10,229	88,616	78,388
56	Ventura	245,297	85,800	56,628	29,172	331,097	301,925
57	Yolo	86,762	38,154	25,182	12,972	124,916	111,944
58	Yuba	59,845	44,953	29,669	15,284	104,798	89,513
TOTAL		11,902,126	4,449,685	2,936,792	1,512,893	16,351,811	14,838,918

FLF Base Funds	11,902,126
FLF Federal Drawdown	4,449,685
Total Funding Allocated	16,351,811