



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA

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REPORT TO THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Item No.: 21-113

For business meeting on: July 9, 2021

Title

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

Agenda Item Type

Action Required

Effective Date

July 9, 2021

Date of Report

May 14, 2021

Rules, Forms, Standards, or Statutes Affected

None

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Recommended by

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

Executive Summary

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council approve a new funding methodology that is population-based for the Assembly Bill 1058 Family Law Facilitator program to be implemented for 2021–22, consistent with the model that is used to allocate self-help center funding, and continue reallocating funds for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner program using the workload-based funding methodology previously adopted and first implemented in 2019–20 with updated workload data. The committee also recommends approving base and federal drawdown allocations for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioners and Family Law Facilitators for 2021–22. The Judicial Council previously established a joint subcommittee in April 2015 to reconsider and make recommendations regarding the allocation methodology developed in 1997 for the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program, as required by AB 1058 (Stats. 1996, ch. 957).

Recommendation

The Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee recommends that the Judicial Council, effective July 9, 2021, take the following actions:

1. Approve a new funding methodology for the AB 1058 Family Law Facilitator program base funding that allocates a \$34,000 baseline level of funding for each court and distributes the remainder of funding by total population as described below and set forth in Attachment A1. The methodology ensures that funding changes are capped at five percent, and smaller courts can continue to operate their programs.
2. Restore the overall AB 1058 program funding to 2018–19 levels, if reflected in the final enacted budget for 2021–22.
3. Approve the committee’s recommended base allocation for the Child Support Commissioner program for 2021–22 and 2022–23, as described below and set forth in Attachment B1, maintaining the current funding methodology approved by the Judicial Council in 2019 with updated workload data.
4. Approve the committee’s recommendation for 2021–22 AB 1058 program funding for the courts comprised of the base funding allocations derived from recommendations 1 and 3, and federal drawdown funding using the methodology adopted by the Judicial Council in January 2019.
5. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to defer making a recommendation for AB 1058 funding at a minimum service level for smaller courts until 2023–24.
6. Direct the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee to review the implementation of the AB 1058 funding methodology, including its impact on the performance of the program as federally mandated, prior to 2023–24.

Relevant Previous Council Action

The AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee was formed in 2015 to review the historical AB 1058 program funding methodology. On January 16, 2019, the Judicial Council approved a new workload-based funding methodology for the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner program while maintaining the historical Family Law Facilitator funding methodology until 2021–22 as recommended by the subcommittee.¹

¹ More details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the January 2019 meeting: 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>.

On September 25, 2020, the Judicial Council approved a temporary budget reduction methodology to allocate the \$7 million budget reduction to the AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.²

Analysis/Rationale

Family Law Facilitator funding allocation methodology

Previous Joint Subcommittee Outreach

The AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee met from 2015 to 2018 to develop recommendations for a workload-based funding methodology. To identify factors that might impact workload in the AB 1058 courts, the joint subcommittee created a subject matter expert (SME) group comprised of family law facilitators. This SME group met from June 2016 to April 2017 and provided a final report to the joint subcommittee, which was considered in developing the new Family Law Facilitator methodology recommendations.

Information from Self-Help Expansion Cost-Benefit Analysis

In January 2019, the AB 1058 Funding Allocation Joint Subcommittee recommended to the Judicial Council that a budget allocation methodology for Family Law Facilitator programs be deferred until the self-help expansion and associated report to the Legislature was completed:

Ultimately, the joint subcommittee determined that the current funding methodology—for both base funds and federal drawdown funds—should be left in place until the courts can expand self-help services with the additional funds and complete the required cost-benefit analysis due the Legislature on the impacts of the new funds. (Judicial Council report, page 13.)

Findings of the cost-benefit analysis support the approach taken with the Child Support Commissioner methodology to mitigate the impact on small courts of any new allocation method. The report found that despite innovations in service provision in rural areas including the SHARP Tech Connect program, small courts have difficulty achieving the efficiencies that come from offering workshops and document assembly in a group setting. Lack of access to broadband, cellular service, and public transportation in rural areas requires small court family law facilitators to offer as extensive in-person hours as possible. (*Judicial Council, Impact of Self-Help Center Expansion in the California Courts*. See Chapter 5: Workshops, page 57; Chapter 11: Self-Help Services in Rural Courts, “Issues Common to Court-Based Self-Help Centers,” page 124; Figure 19: Workshop Challenges, page 62.)

In conjunction with the self-help services expansion, a new data collection system was deployed in both self-help and AB 1058 programs. The Self-Help Tracking and Reporting Survey

² More details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the September 2020 meeting: Judicial Council of Cal., Advisory 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>.

(STARS) provides a more complete census of customer encounters with family law facilitators. Metrics from STARS and court administrative data underscore the volume and cost issues faced by small courts. Because of the need to provide attorney assistance during the limited hours of self-help center operation, courts in Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 are using a much higher proportion of attorney full-time equivalents (FTE) relative to larger courts, with attorneys making up 70 percent of Cluster 1 FTE (see Table 1).

Table 1. Full-Time Equivalent Staff and Filings Comparison

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Total
Total FTEs	8.13	23.11	29.58	55.44	116.26
Total Attorney FTE	5.73	10.09	7.92	13.27	37.01
Attorney as Percent of Total FTE	70.48%	43.66%	26.77%	23.94%	31.83%
JBSIS Filings FY 2019–20	1,116	9,978	19,427	54,588	85,109
STARS Customers CY 2019	4,506	14,922	30,167	51,483	101,078

Total Family Law Facilitator Funding Need

The anticipated base statewide funding allocation for 2019–20 for the Family Law Facilitator program is \$10.790 million. The Judicial Branch Workload Model can be used to estimate the total statewide need for the program. The specifics of this model are detailed in the section below. Applying the model to 2019–20 child support filings calculates a statewide funding need of \$27.740 million, or 2.6 times the base funding available.

Allocation Models Considered

The committee considered two allocation models for the Family Law Facilitator program (see Figure 1).

Population-based model. This model is used to allocate self-help center funding to the courts. The model allocates a base amount of \$34,000 to all courts and then allocates the remainder by the current county population as reported by the California Department of Finance from the Census Bureau.³ See Attachment A1.

Filings-based workload model. This model follows the judicial branch workload allocation methodology and is the model used for child support commissioners. The model uses (1) Judicial Branch Statistical Information System (JBSIS) filings and Resource Allocation Study (RAS) caseweights to derive workload need by court, (2) RAS salary and benefit weights to derive staff costs, and (3) Bureau of Labor Statistics state and local governmental indices to adjust need to local economic factors. Adjustments made to adapt the model to the Family Law Facilitator program included using the RAS caseweight for child support and estimating the minutes in that

³ More details can be found in the Judicial Council report for the September 2018 meeting: *Trial Court Budget: Self-Help Funding, Allocation Methodology for 2019–20 and Ongoing* (Aug. 29, 2018), <https://jcc.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=6631465&GUID=98405B9A-39EF-4D54-8C11-BAC963D1239D>.

caseworker for noncourtroom child support staff, and using the JBSIS child support filings. Filings were averaged using 2017–18, 2018–19, and 2019–20. See Attachment A2.

Model Comparison

Figure 1. Comparison of Current Allocation, Filings-based Model, and Population-based Model

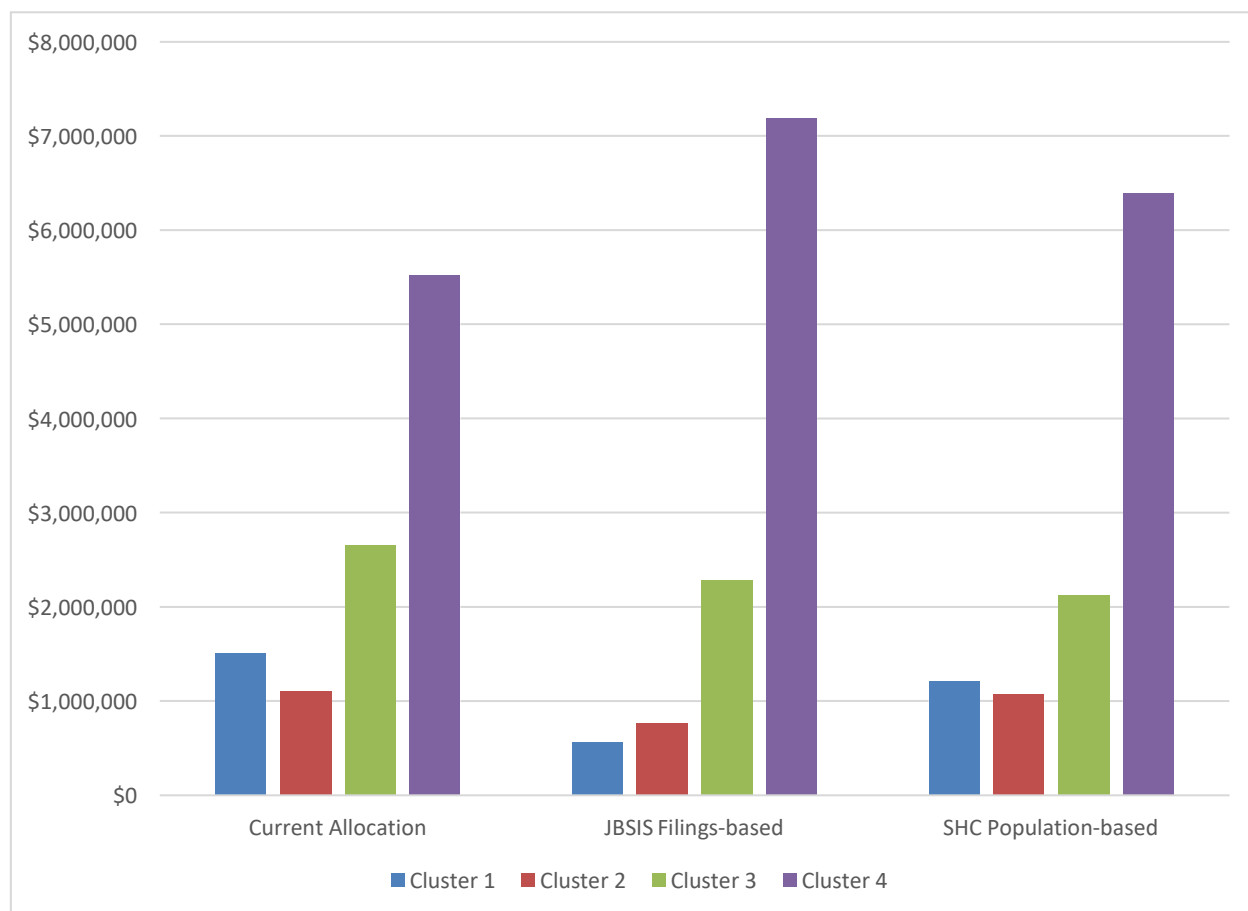


Figure 2. Change from Current Allocation

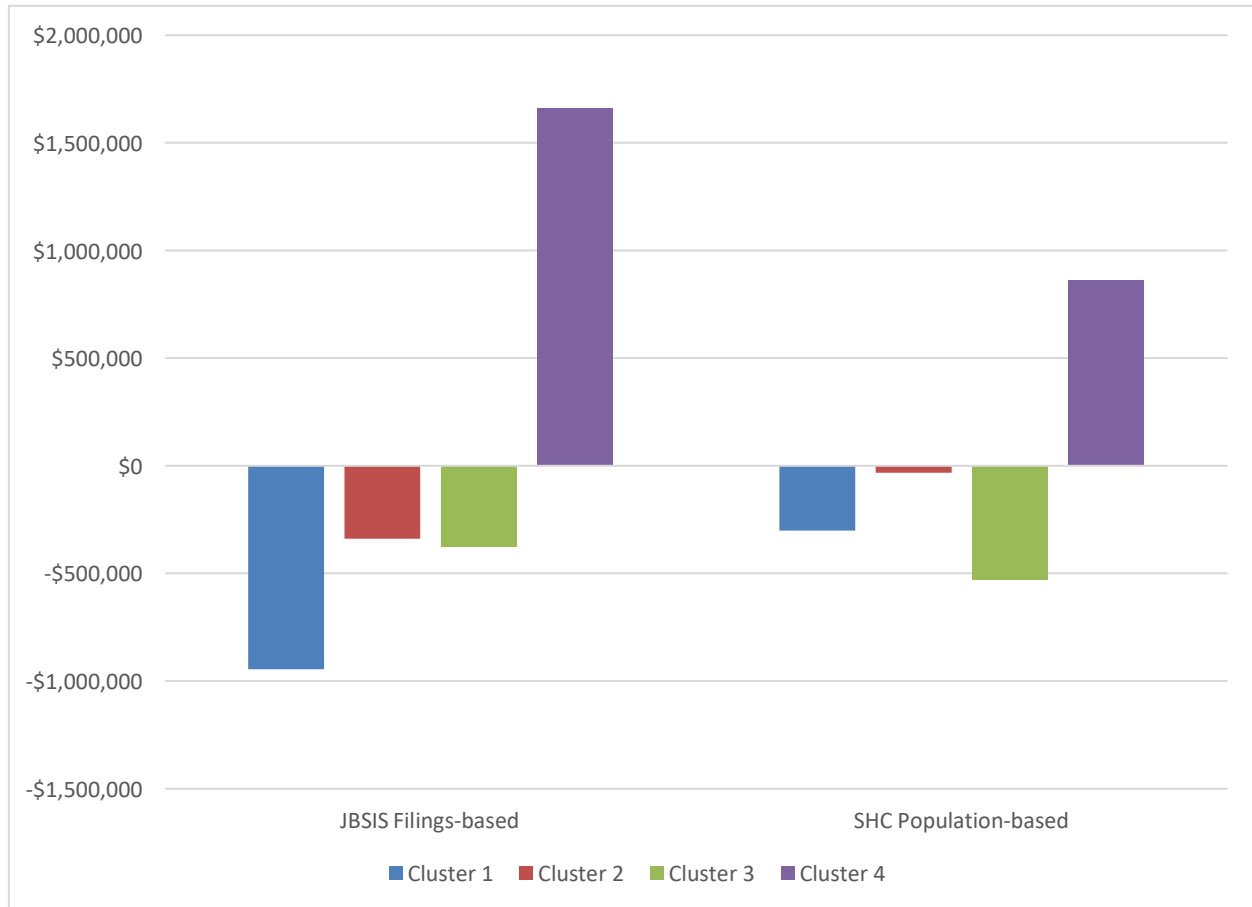


Figure 2 shows the impact of applying either model to courts, summarized by court cluster. The percentage funding increase or decrease that would result from applying the models is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Percentage Change from Current Allocation

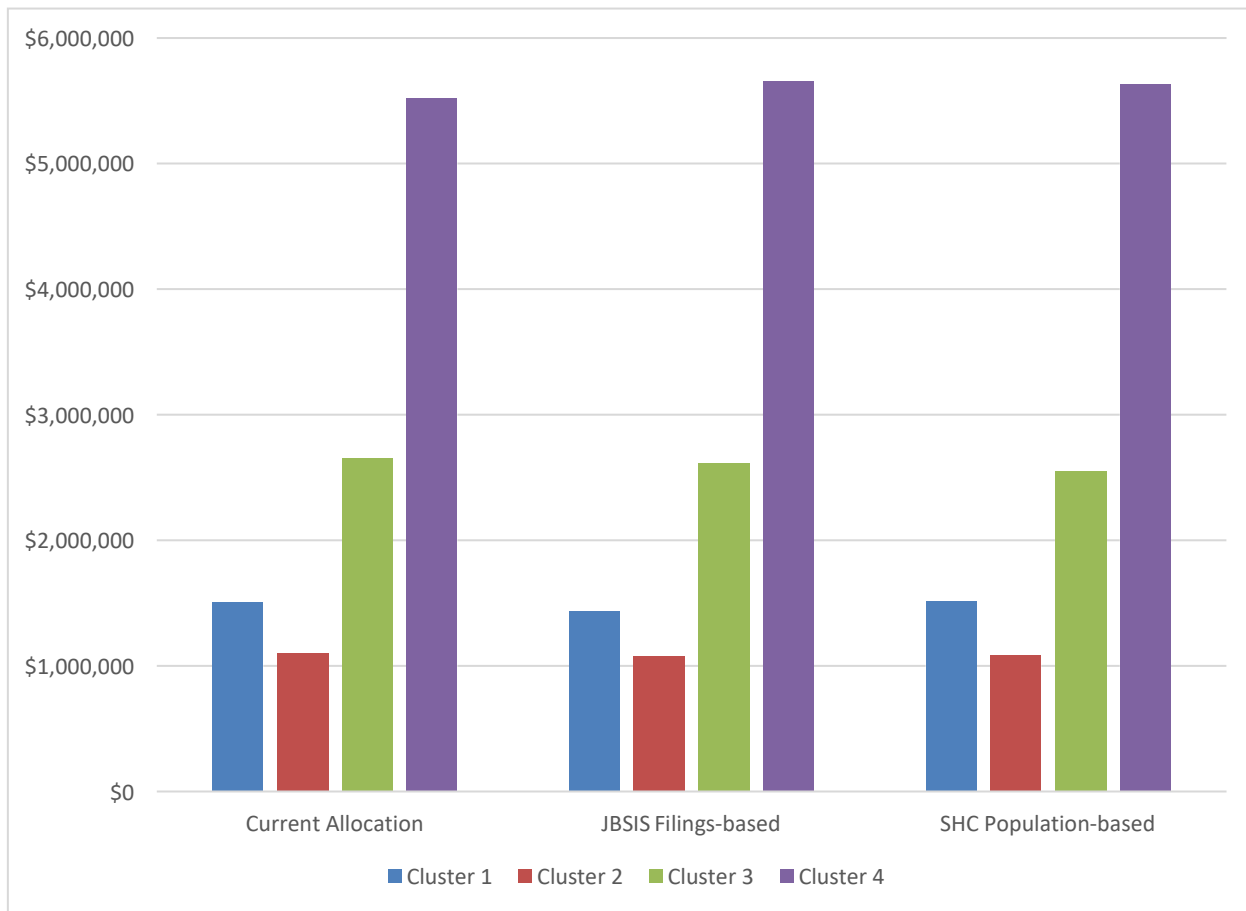
Models Compared by % Change	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
JBSIS Filings-based	-62.6%	-30.7%	-14.1%	30.1%
SHC Population-based	-19.9%	-2.9%	-20.0%	15.6%

Mitigating Factors

Given the extreme disruption to the statewide program that would result from applying either model as-is, the committee follows the example of the January 2019 report and allocation methodology for child support commissioners, and includes factors to mitigate steep increases and decreases.

- **Both models.** Recognizing the challenges that small courts face in providing an adequate level of service in rural communities, do not decrease allocations to Cluster 1 courts and any courts with an existing intra-branch agreement with another court for AB 1058 services below the 2018–19 base funding.
- **Filings-based model.** Recognizing the fluctuation of filings from year to year in Cluster 1 and Cluster 2 courts, fund all courts at no less than a 0.5 FTE base in the need calculation for the filings-based model. (Note that because not enough funding is available to meet the full need, the 0.5 is prorated to available funding in the model calculations.)
- **Population-based model.** Similarly, the population-based model as it is currently applied in self-help centers sets the base at \$34,000 for each court.
- **Both models.** Hold biannual allocation changes to no more than a five percent increase/decrease. Parallel to the implementation of the Child Support Commissioner allocation methodology, recalculate court allocations based on the approved model but hold all increases and decreases to no more than five percent from the 2018–19 base funding, or in future cycles from the previous cycle’s base funding (see Figure 3).

Figure 3. Changes to Allocations Based on Five Percent Cap, Base Funding, and No Change to Cluster 1 Courts



Funding restoration

In the 2021–22 Governor’s Budget proposal, funding for the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS) was restored to prepandemic levels (2019–20), which would restore AB 1058 funding as well. If this proposal is reflected in the 2021 Budget Act, the Trial Court Budget Advisory Committee (TCBAC) recommends restoration of the AB 1058 program’s base funds to 2018–19 levels.

Child Support Commissioner base funding allocation

The Child Support Commissioner funding methodology was approved by the Judicial Council effective 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 the funding for the Child Support Commissioner program to be allocated using the existing funding methodology, which caps funding changes at no greater than five percent. Attachment B1 details the Child Support Commissioner base allocation using 2018–19 funding levels and updated workload metrics.

2021–22 AB 1058 program funding

The total AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator Program funding for the courts is comprised of the base funding allocations and federal drawdown funding with specific amounts designated for each side of the program. Base funding is derived from the respective funding methodologies for the Child Support Commissioner and Family Law Facilitator programs. As approved by the Judicial 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. See Attachments C1 and C2 for more details.

Minimum service level for smaller courts

The AB 1058 program funding methodology recommendation approved by the Judicial Council in January 2019 also directed the Family and Juvenile Law Advisory Committee (FJLAC) to make a recommendation regarding funding a minimum service level for smaller courts to be able to meet their statutory and contractual obligations (recommendation 4 in the January 2019 Judicial Council report). Courts have faced severe challenges in the past two years due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020–21 budget reduction. The data needed to determine the minimum funding levels would need to be collected through time studies conducted by court staff. In an effort not to overburden the courts as they continue to provide necessary services to the public, the committee recommends deferring the development of minimum funding levels until 2023–24, when the funding for minimum service levels can be accurately calculated.

Impact of implementation

Additionally, in January 2019, the Judicial Council directed FJLAC to review the implementation of the Child Support Commissioner methodology, including its impact on the performance of the program as federally mandated (recommendation 3 in the January 2019 Judicial Council report). Akin to what is described above, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020–21 budget reduction on program operations make it difficult to correlate any changes in the performance of the Child Support Commissioner program to the funding methodology alone. Therefore, this analysis could not be completed for 2021–22. As a result, TCBAC recommends that the Judicial Council direct FJLAC to complete this analysis for 2023–24.

Policy implications

There is a need to balance the statutory directive that each court provide an AB 1058 Child Support Commissioner and a Family Law Facilitator with the limited funding available for the program. To ensure that each court can meet that requirement within the funding for the program, it is critical that each court 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 ensure ongoing federal funding for the program. Because courts are currently meeting those performance measures, it is critical that any new methodology be implemented cautiously to prevent any loss of performance in the program.

Comments

Prior to the April 26, 2021 FJLAC meeting, comments were submitted by two child support commissioners and the California Family Law Facilitator Association (CFLFA).

The main concerns outlined by the child support commissioners included the following:

- Using 2020 workload data for the updated Child Support Commissioner funding methodology;
- Not providing an alternative recommendation of what should happen if the 2020–21 funding cuts are not restored to 2018–19 levels;
- Recommending to pause the reallocation of child support commissioner funds based on the current methodology until analysis of its impact can be conducted; and
- Considering the use of data from the funding methodology used by the DCSS to inform the distribution of AB 1058 program funds.

The CFLFA supported the use of a population-based funding methodology for the family law facilitator side of the program. However, it expressed concern about holding smaller courts harmless to funding cuts.

Prior to the May 6, 2021 TCBAC meeting, comments were submitted by the CFLFA, which restated its support for the use of a population-based funding methodology for the family law facilitator side of the program and its continued concern about holding smaller courts harmless to funding cuts.

Alternatives considered

The committee considered using a filings-based workload methodology for the Family Law Facilitator program, but ultimately decided to recommend the population-based methodology modeled after the self-help center funding methodology since these two sources of funding are often used to pay for the same court staff and services.

Additionally, in discussing the recommendation, TCBAC considered, but ultimately rejected, the idea of deferring the continued reallocation of the Child Support Commissioner program funding and the implementation of the Family Law Facilitator methodology if AB 1058 funding was not restored to 2018–19 levels in the 2021 Budget Act. The committee concluded that any deferment would be counter to the Judicial Council’s goal to equitably distribute AB 1058 program funds.

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 impact their ability to meet program objectives.

Attachments and Links

1. Attachment A1: Population-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
2. Attachment A2: Filings-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
3. Attachment B1: Child Support Commissioner Funding Allocation Model (+/- Maximum 5% Change)
4. Attachment C1: Child Support Commissioner Program Allocation, 2021–2022
5. Attachment C2: Family Law Facilitator Program Allocation, 2021–2022

Attachment A1: Population-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model
+/- Maximum 5% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Population Based Methodology Col. C	JC FY18-19 Base Allocation Col. D	Difference (C-D) Col. E	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. F	Difference (F-D) Col. G	Percentage Difference Col. H
4	Alameda	402,902	362,939	39,963	376,007	13,068	3.6%
1	Alpine	34,255		34,255	0		
	Amador	42,415	46,885	(4,470)	46,885	0	0.0%
	Butte	83,015	101,754	(18,739)	96,666	(5,088)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	43,982	70,655	(26,673)	70,655	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	38,878	35,600	3,278	36,882	1,282	3.6%
	Contra Costa	289,174	345,518	(56,344)	328,242	(17,276)	-5.0%
	Del Norte	40,044	50,002	(9,958)	50,002	0	0.0%
	El Dorado*	76,308	106,037	(29,729)	106,037	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	258,928	394,558	(135,630)	374,830	(19,728)	-5.0%
1	Glenn	40,443	75,808	(35,365)	75,808	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	63,852	89,185	(25,333)	84,726	(4,459)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	76,027	52,865	23,162	54,768	1,903	3.6%
1	Inyo	38,113	57,185	(19,072)	57,185	0	0.0%
3	Kern	236,131	355,141	(119,010)	337,384	(17,757)	-5.0%
2	Kings	67,861	58,493	9,368	60,599	2,106	3.6%
	Lake	48,327	57,569	(9,242)	54,691	(2,878)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	40,632	65,000	(24,368)	65,000	0	0.0%
	Los Angeles	2,299,672	1,890,029	409,643	1,958,080	68,051	3.6%
2	Madera	69,160	80,794	(11,634)	76,754	(4,040)	-5.0%
2	Marin	92,105	136,581	(44,476)	129,752	(6,829)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	38,003	45,390	(7,387)	45,390	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	53,643	60,462	(6,819)	57,439	(3,023)	-5.0%
2	Merced	96,445	98,847	(2,402)	96,445	(2,402)	-2.4%
1	Modoc	36,124	70,941	(34,817)	70,941		
1	Mono	37,018	48,246	(11,228)	48,246	0	0.0%
	Monterey	132,109	120,688	11,421	125,033	4,345	3.6%
2	Napa	65,071	61,820	3,251	64,046	2,226	3.6%
2	Nevada*	55,850	116,010	(60,160)	116,010	0	0.0%
	Orange	745,042	537,209	207,833	556,551	19,342	3.6%
	Placer	121,788	89,626	32,162	92,853	3,227	3.6%
1	Plumas	38,265	55,827	(17,562)	55,827	0	0.0%
	Riverside	572,441	665,441	(93,000)	632,169	(33,272)	-5.0%
4	Sacramento	375,657	309,597	66,060	320,744	11,147	3.6%
	San Benito	47,408	60,289	(12,881)	60,289	0	0.0%
	San Bernardino	517,057	459,342	57,715	475,881	16,539	3.6%
	San Diego	774,159	605,937	168,222	627,754	21,817	3.6%
	San Francisco	230,658	245,257	(14,599)	232,994	(12,263)	-5.0%
	San Joaquin	203,887	214,154	(10,267)	203,887	(10,267)	-4.8%
	San Luis Obispo	95,806	67,010	28,796	69,423	2,413	3.6%
	San Mateo	205,298	126,800	78,498	131,365	4,565	3.6%
	Santa Barbara	134,326	170,705	(36,379)	162,170	(8,535)	-5.0%
	Santa Clara	467,272	445,545	21,727	461,191	15,646	3.5%
	Santa Cruz	94,715	74,335	20,380	77,011	2,676	3.6%
2	Shasta*	73,476	185,447	(111,971)	185,447	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	34,710		34,710	0	0	
2	Siskiyou	43,861	74,650	(30,789)	70,918	(3,733)	-5.0%
3	Solano	131,481	129,070	2,411	130,806	1,736	1.3%
3	Sonoma	144,441	138,141	6,300	142,678	4,537	3.3%
3	Stanislaus	157,375	219,062	(61,687)	208,109	(10,953)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	55,799	66,292	(10,493)	62,977	(3,315)	-5.0%
2	Tehama	48,280	27,294	20,986	28,277	983	3.6%
	Trinity	37,015		37,015	0	0	
	Tulare	139,862	307,882	(168,020)	292,488	(15,394)	-5.0%
	Tuolumne	46,117	64,534	(18,417)	61,307	(3,227)	-5.0%
3	Ventura	222,758	252,718	(29,960)	240,082	(12,636)	-5.0%
2	Yolo	83,102	76,604	6,498	79,362	2,758	3.6%
2	Yuba	51,081	65,856	(14,775)	62,563	(3,293)	-5.0%
	Total	10,789,626	10,789,626	0	10,789,626	0	0.0%

* Cluster 2 courts with existing intra-branch agreements for the Family Law Facilitator program.

Attachment A2: Filings-Based Family Law Facilitator Funding Allocation Model

+/- Maximum 5% Change

Cluster Col. A	Court Col. B	Total FLF Need Col. C	Prorate to available funding Col. D	Current (FY 18-19) FLF Base Allocation Col. E	Difference(D- E) Col. F	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. G	Difference (E-G) Col. H	Percentage Difference Col. I/Col. G Col. I
4	Alameda	1,503,842	584,922	362,939	221,983	376,559	13,620	3.8%
1	Alpine	486	189		189	0		
1	Amador	105,161	40,902	46,885	(5,983)	46,885	0	0.0%
2	Butte	155,306	60,406	101,754	(41,348)	96,666	(5,088)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	91,427	35,561	70,655	(35,094)	70,655	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	95,789	37,257	35,600	1,657	36,844	1,244	3.5%
3	Contra Costa	337,099	131,115	345,518	(214,403)	328,242	(17,276)	-5.0%
1	Del Norte	96,415	37,501	50,002	(12,501)	50,002	0	0.0%
2	El Dorado*	104,431	40,619	106,037	(65,418)	106,037	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	1,307,275	508,467	394,558	113,909	409,365	14,807	3.8%
1	Glenn	88,166	34,292	75,808	(41,516)	75,808	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	91,695	35,665	89,185	(53,520)	84,726	(4,459)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	200,935	78,154	52,865	25,289	54,849	1,984	3.8%
1	Inyo	87,696	34,109	57,185	(23,076)	57,185	0	0.0%
3	Kern	1,070,408	416,337	355,141	61,196	368,469	13,328	3.8%
2	Kings	165,673	64,439	58,493	5,946	60,688	2,195	3.8%
2	Lake	73,746	28,684	57,569	(28,885)	54,691	(2,878)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	84,544	32,884	65,000	(32,116)	65,000	0	0.0%
4	Los Angeles	6,185,013	2,405,671	1,890,029	515,642	1,960,957	70,928	3.8%
2	Madera	210,684	81,946	80,794	1,152	81,659	865	1.1%
2	Marin	106,572	41,452	136,581	(95,129)	129,752	(6,829)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	96,561	37,557	45,390	(7,833)	45,390	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	82,527	32,099	60,462	(28,363)	57,439	(3,023)	-5.0%
2	Merced	357,569	139,077	98,847	40,230	102,556	3,709	3.8%
1	Modoc	81,772	31,805	70,941	(39,136)	70,941		
1	Mono	103,555	40,278	48,246	(7,968)	48,246	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	268,658	104,495	120,688	(16,193)	114,654	(6,034)	-5.0%
2	Napa	106,251	41,327	61,820	(20,493)	58,729	(3,091)	-5.0%
2	Nevada*	98,677	38,381	116,010	(77,629)	116,010	0	0.0%
4	Orange	1,680,199	653,516	537,209	116,307	557,369	20,160	3.8%
2	Placer	204,944	79,713	89,626	(9,913)	85,145	(4,481)	-5.0%
1	Plumas	86,445	33,623	55,827	(22,204)	55,827	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	1,687,628	656,406	665,441	(9,035)	656,406	(9,035)	-1.4%
4	Sacramento	1,350,915	525,441	309,597	215,844	321,215	11,618	3.8%
1	San Benito	103,950	40,431	60,289	(19,858)	60,289	0	0.0%
4	San Bernardino	2,764,862	1,075,398	459,342	616,056	476,580	17,238	3.8%
4	San Diego	1,548,526	602,302	605,937	(3,635)	602,302	(3,635)	-0.6%
4	San Francisco	437,024	169,981	245,257	(75,276)	232,994	(12,263)	-5.0%
3	San Joaquin	729,102	283,586	214,154	69,432	222,191	8,037	3.8%
2	San Luis Obispo	110,989	43,169	67,010	(23,841)	63,660	(3,351)	-5.0%
3	San Mateo	185,021	71,964	126,800	(54,836)	120,460	(6,340)	-5.0%
3	Santa Barbara	214,112	83,279	170,705	(87,426)	162,170	(8,535)	-5.0%
4	Santa Clara	540,141	210,089	445,545	(235,456)	423,268	(22,277)	-5.0%
2	Santa Cruz	103,097	40,100	74,335	(34,235)	70,618	(3,717)	-5.0%
2	Shasta*	154,606	60,134	185,447	(125,313)	185,447	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	2,357	917		917	0	0	
2	Siskiyou	78,462	30,518	74,650	(44,132)	70,918	(3,733)	-5.0%
3	Solano	421,202	163,827	129,070	34,757	133,914	4,844	3.8%
3	Sonoma	207,832	80,836	138,141	(57,305)	131,234	(6,907)	-5.0%
3	Stanislaus	447,803	174,174	219,062	(44,888)	208,109	(10,953)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	117,053	45,528	66,292	(20,764)	62,977	(3,315)	-5.0%
2	Tehama	92,175	35,852	27,294	8,558	28,318	1,024	3.8%
1	Trinity	87,320	33,963		33,963	0	0	
3	Tulare	353,123	137,348	307,882	(170,534)	292,488	(15,394)	-5.0%
2	Tuolumne	82,876	32,235	64,534	(32,299)	61,307	(3,227)	-5.0%
3	Ventura	342,431	133,189	252,718	(119,529)	240,082	(12,636)	-5.0%
2	Yolo	170,348	66,257	76,604	(10,347)	72,774	(3,830)	-5.0%
2	Yuba	77,791	30,257	65,856	(35,599)	62,563	(3,293)	-5.0%
	Total	27,740,270	10,789,626	10,789,626	-	10,789,626	0	0.0%

* Cluster 2 courts with existing intra-branch agreements for the Family Law Facilitator program.

Attachment B1: 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	Current (FY 18-19) CSC Base Allocation Col. G	Difference (F- G) Col. H	Final Allocation Max. 5% increase/ decrease Col. I	Difference (I-G) Col. J	Percentage Difference Col. J/Col. G
4	Alameda	651,921	2,702,537	3,354,459	1,740,173	1,119,358	620,815	1,159,405	40,047	3.6%
1	Alpine	280	849	1,128	585		585	0		
1	Amador	15,745	54,969	70,714	36,684	140,250	(103,566)	140,250	0	0.0%
2	Butte	87,392	266,083	353,475	183,370	287,042	(103,672)	272,690	(14,352)	-5.0%
1	Calaveras	15,933	53,263	69,196	35,896	132,667	(96,771)	132,667	0	0.0%
1	Colusa	6,856	19,824	26,680	13,841	45,691	(31,850)	45,691	0	0.0%
	Contra Costa	155,298	605,185	760,483	394,511	835,291	(440,780)	793,527	(41,765)	-5.0%
	Del Norte	31,351	101,819	133,170	69,084	50,404	18,680	52,207	1,803	3.6%
	El Dorado*	52,265	183,283	235,547	122,193	203,169	(80,976)	203,169	0	0.0%
3	Fresno	803,010	2,302,564	3,105,575	1,611,061	1,547,773	63,288	1,593,057	45,285	2.9%
1	Glenn	23,912	75,984	99,896	51,822	120,030	(68,208)	120,030	0	0.0%
2	Humboldt	59,360	154,206	213,566	110,791	117,835	(7,044)	111,943	(5,892)	-5.0%
2	Imperial	133,528	329,822	463,350	240,369	173,631	66,738	179,843	6,212	3.6%
1	Inyo	7,198	23,032	30,230	15,682	79,264	(63,582)	79,264	0	0.0%
3	Kern	633,103	1,892,203	2,525,306	1,310,038	704,023	606,015	729,210	25,188	3.6%
	Kings	95,340	281,018	376,357	195,241	289,538	(94,297)	275,061	(14,477)	-5.0%
2	Lake	39,459	104,370	143,828	74,613	148,425	(73,812)	141,004	(7,421)	-5.0%
1	Lassen	14,595	45,548	60,143	31,200	60,000	(28,800)	60,000	0	0.0%
	Los Angeles	2,680,920	11,211,637	13,892,557	7,206,960	5,554,479	1,652,481	5,753,199	198,720	3.6%
2	Madera	118,458	363,172	481,630	249,852	205,992	43,861	213,361	7,370	3.6%
2	Marin	33,164	135,673	168,837	87,587	120,757	(33,170)	114,719	(6,038)	-5.0%
1	Mariposa	7,262	24,487	31,749	16,470	75,216	(58,746)	75,216	0	0.0%
2	Mendocino	42,766	117,234	160,000	83,003	162,914	(79,912)	154,769	(8,146)	-5.0%
2	Merced	222,471	617,029	839,500	435,503	516,419	(80,916)	490,598	(25,821)	-5.0%
1	Modoc	4,817	12,675	17,492	9,074		9,074	0		
1	Mono	2,996	10,571	13,566	7,038	45,974	(38,936)	45,974	0	0.0%
3	Monterey	130,900	476,352	607,252	315,020	375,757	(60,737)	356,969	(18,788)	-5.0%
2	Napa	33,145	133,246	166,390	86,317	100,465	(14,147)	95,441	(5,023)	-5.0%
2	Nevada*	31,504	106,457	137,961	71,569	316,593	(245,024)	316,593	0	0.0%
4	Orange	811,356	2,975,448	3,786,804	1,964,458	2,199,809	(235,351)	2,089,818	(109,990)	-5.0%
2	Placer	94,444	366,114	460,558	238,921	328,758	(89,838)	312,320	(16,438)	-5.0%
	Plumas	11,578	34,221	45,799	23,759	95,777	(72,018)	95,777	0	0.0%
4	Riverside	866,196	2,985,345	3,851,541	1,998,041	1,055,625	942,417	1,093,392	37,767	3.6%
4	Sacramento	618,008	2,424,592	3,042,600	1,578,392	1,096,727	481,665	1,135,964	39,237	3.6%
	San Benito	17,927	66,178	84,105	43,631	135,384	(91,753)	135,384	0	0.0%
	San Bernardino	1,505,925	4,852,900	6,358,825	3,298,730	2,698,328	600,403	2,794,865	96,537	3.6%
	San Diego	804,114	2,755,069	3,559,184	1,846,377	1,755,653	90,723	1,818,465	62,811	3.6%
	San Francisco	170,541	793,435	963,976	500,076	863,471	(363,395)	820,297	(43,174)	-5.0%
	San Joaquin	399,744	1,286,053	1,685,797	874,531	719,254	155,277	744,987	25,732	3.6%
	San Luis Obispo	57,837	193,761	251,597	130,520	220,725	(90,205)	209,688	(11,036)	-5.0%
	San Mateo	78,669	332,106	410,775	213,095	372,835	(159,739)	354,193	(18,642)	-5.0%
	Santa Barbara	106,699	377,216	483,914	251,037	458,012	(206,975)	435,112	(22,901)	-5.0%
	Santa Clara	230,529	972,631	1,203,159	624,156	1,697,087	(1,072,931)	1,612,233	(84,854)	-5.0%
	Santa Cruz	29,285	108,748	138,033	71,606	186,631	(115,024)	177,299	(9,332)	-5.0%
2	Shasta*	88,917	263,622	352,539	182,885	398,675	(215,790)	398,675	0	0.0%
1	Sierra	1,409	3,992	5,401	2,802	11,000	(8,198)	11,000	0	0.0%
2	Siskiyou	28,409	74,095	102,504	53,175	124,720	(71,544)	118,484	(6,236)	-5.0%
3	Solano	210,452	750,699	961,151	498,611	493,537	5,074	497,167	3,631	0.7%
3	Sonoma	104,101	372,056	476,156	247,013	477,253	(230,240)	453,390	(23,863)	-5.0%
	Stanislaus	245,186	789,524	1,034,710	536,770	737,802	(201,032)	700,912	(36,890)	-5.0%
2	Sutter	62,371	206,179	268,550	139,314	192,235	(52,921)	182,623	(9,612)	-5.0%
2	Tehama*	55,194	158,682	213,876	110,951	98,961	11,990	102,502	3,541	3.6%
1	Trinity	6,991	19,595	26,587	13,792	18,900	(5,108)	18,900	0	0.0%
3	Tulare	196,168	627,580	823,748	427,331	534,195	(106,864)	507,485	(26,710)	-5.0%
2	Tuolumne*	20,127	59,975	80,102	41,554	158,566	(117,012)	158,566	0	0.0%
3	Ventura	164,608	606,324	770,931	399,932	555,211	(155,279)	527,450	(27,761)	-5.0%
2	Yolo	84,769	303,633	388,402	201,489	199,702	1,787	200,980	1,279	0.6%
2	Yuba*	36,151	117,376	153,527	79,644	203,149	(123,505)	203,149	0	0.0%
	Total	13,664,411	47,282,240	60,946,651	31,616,936	31,616,936	-	31,616,936	0	0.0%

* Cluster 2 courts with existing intra-branch agreements for the Child Support Commissioner program.

Child Support Commissioner (CSC) Program Allocation, 2021–2022							
		A	B	C	D	E	F
#	CSC Court	Beginning Base Funding Allocation - CSC Funding Allocation Model +/- Max. 5% Change	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	1,159,405	549,815	362,878	186,937	1,709,220	1,522,282
2	Alpine (see El Dorado)						
3	Amador	140,250	45,736	30,186	15,550	185,986	170,436
4	Butte	272,690	0	0	0	272,690	272,690
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	793,527	0	0	0	793,527	793,527
8	Del Norte	52,207	29,023	19,155	9,868	81,230	71,363
9	El Dorado	203,169	100,382	66,252	34,130	303,551	269,421
10	Fresno	1,593,057	843,800	556,908	286,892	2,436,857	2,149,965
11	Glenn	120,030	63,012	41,588	21,424	183,042	161,618
12	Humboldt	111,943	59,801	39,469	20,332	171,744	151,412
13	Imperial	179,843	103,940	68,600	35,340	283,783	248,443
14	Inyo	79,264	45,640	30,122	15,518	124,904	109,386
15	Kern	729,210	360,000	237,600	122,400	1,089,210	966,810
16	Kings	275,061	166,716	110,033	56,683	441,777	385,094
17	Lake	141,004	37,000	24,420	12,580	178,004	165,424
18	Lassen	60,000	0	0	0	60,000	60,000
19	Los Angeles	5,753,199	3,198,270	2,110,858	1,087,412	8,951,469	7,864,058
20	Madera	213,361	83,000	54,780	28,220	296,361	268,141
21	Marin	114,719	40,396	26,661	13,735	155,115	141,380
22	Mariposa	75,216	0	0	0	75,216	75,216
23	Mendocino	154,769	56,550	37,323	19,227	211,319	192,092
24	Merced	490,598	297,354	196,254	101,100	787,952	686,851
25	Modoc	0					
26	Mono	45,974	5,000	3,300	1,700	50,974	49,274
27	Monterey	356,969	109,094	72,002	37,092	466,063	428,971
28	Napa	95,441	0	0	0	95,441	95,441
29	Nevada	327,593	0	0	0	327,593	327,593
30	Orange	2,089,818	424,810	280,375	144,435	2,514,628	2,370,193
31	Placer	312,320	25,440	16,790	8,650	337,760	329,111
32	Plumas	95,777	0	0	0	95,777	95,777
33	Riverside	1,093,392	106,795	70,485	36,310	1,200,187	1,163,876
34	Sacramento	1,135,964	500,000	330,000	170,000	1,635,964	1,465,964
35	San Benito	135,384	30,000	19,800	10,200	165,384	155,184
36	San Bernardino	2,794,865	1,393,318	919,590	473,728	4,188,183	3,714,455
37	San Diego	1,818,465	1,010,905	667,197	343,708	2,829,370	2,485,662
38	San Francisco	820,297	441,796	291,585	150,211	1,262,093	1,111,883
39	San Joaquin	744,987	83,046	54,810	28,236	828,033	799,797
40	San Luis Obispo	209,688	127,093	83,881	43,212	336,781	293,570
41	San Mateo	354,193	214,678	141,687	72,991	568,871	495,880
42	Santa Barbara	435,112	170,267	112,376	57,891	605,379	547,488
43	Santa Clara	1,612,233	977,183	644,941	332,242	2,589,416	2,257,173
44	Santa Cruz	177,299	36,000	23,760	12,240	213,299	201,059
45	Shasta	417,575	205,874	135,877	69,997	623,449	553,452
46	Sierra (see Nevada)						
47	Siskiyou	118,484	0	0	0	118,484	118,484
48	Solano	497,167	95,481	63,017	32,464	592,648	560,185
49	Sonoma	453,390	221,104	145,929	75,175	674,494	599,319
50	Stanislaus	700,912	260,000	171,600	88,400	960,912	872,512
51	Sutter	182,623	63,487	41,901	21,586	246,110	224,525
52	Tehama	102,502	56,982	37,608	19,374	159,484	140,110
53	Trinity (see Shasta)						
54	Tulare	507,485	92,308	60,923	31,385	599,793	568,409
55	Tuolumne	158,566	78,346	51,708	26,638	236,912	210,274
56	Ventura	527,450	106,527	70,308	36,219	633,977	597,758
57	Yolo	200,980	42,175	27,836	14,340	243,155	228,816
58	Yuba	203,149	50,000	33,000	17,000	253,149	236,149
TOTAL		31,616,936	13,038,953	8,605,709	4,433,244	44,655,889	40,222,645

CSC Base Funds	31,616,936
CSC Federal Drawdown	13,038,953
Total Funding Allocated	<u>44,655,889</u>

Family Law Facilitator (FLF) Program Allocation, 2021–2022							
		A	B	G	H	I	J
		Beginning Base Funding Allocation - Population- Based FLF Funding Allocation Model +/- Max. 5% Change	Beginning Federal Drawdown Option	Federal Share 66% (Column B *.66)	Court Share 34% (Column F *.34)	Total Allocation (A+B)	Contract Amount (A + C)
#	FLF Court						
1	Alameda	376,007	247,743	163,510	84,233	623,750	539,517
2	Alpine (see El Dorado)						
3	Amador	46,885	4,701	3,103	1,598	51,586	49,988
4	Butte	96,666	61,250	40,425	20,825	157,916	137,091
5	Calaveras	70,655	8,000	5,280	2,720	78,655	75,935
6	Colusa	36,882	8,900	5,874	3,026	45,782	42,756
7	Contra Costa	328,242	0	0	0	328,242	328,242
8	Del Norte	50,002	5,971	3,941	2,030	55,973	53,943
9	El Dorado	106,037	50,384	33,253	17,131	156,421	139,290
10	Fresno	374,830	186,596	123,153	63,443	561,426	497,983
11	Glenn	75,808	0	0	0	75,808	75,808
12	Humboldt	84,726	9,774	6,451	3,323	94,500	91,177
13	Imperial	54,768	36,086	23,817	12,269	90,854	78,585
14	Inyo	57,185	27,171	17,933	9,238	84,356	75,118
15	Kern	337,384	200,000	132,000	68,000	537,384	469,384
16	Kings	60,599	32,000	21,120	10,880	92,599	81,719
17	Lake	54,691	26,836	17,712	9,124	81,527	72,402
18	Lassen	65,000	0	0	0	65,000	65,000
19	Los Angeles	1,958,080	803,431	530,264	273,167	2,761,511	2,488,344
20	Madera	76,754	25,383	16,753	8,630	102,137	93,507
21	Marin	129,752	0	0	0	129,752	129,752
22	Mariposa	45,390	0	0	0	45,390	45,390
23	Mendocino	57,439	30,000	19,800	10,200	87,439	77,239
24	Merced	96,445	67,473	44,532	22,941	163,918	140,978
25	Modoc	70,941	1,247	823	424	72,188	71,764
26	Mono	48,246	1,350	891	459	49,596	49,137
27	Monterey	125,033	57,179	37,738	19,441	182,212	162,772
28	Napa	64,046	40,000	26,400	13,600	104,046	90,446
29	Nevada	116,010	0	0	0	116,010	116,010
30	Orange	556,551	114,738	75,727	39,011	671,289	632,278
31	Placer	92,853	0	0	0	92,853	92,853
32	Plumas	55,827	7,803	5,150	2,653	63,630	60,977
33	Riverside	632,169	218,500	144,210	74,290	850,669	776,379
34	Sacramento	320,744	211,331	139,478	71,853	532,075	460,223
35	San Benito	60,289	29,151	19,240	9,911	89,440	79,529
36	San Bernardino	475,881	313,548	206,942	106,606	789,429	682,822
37	San Diego	627,754	253,614	167,385	86,229	881,368	795,139
38	San Francisco	232,994	113,795	75,105	38,690	346,789	308,099
39	San Joaquin	203,887	78,238	51,637	26,601	282,125	255,524
40	San Luis Obispo	69,423	32,246	21,282	10,964	101,669	90,705
41	San Mateo	131,365	86,554	57,126	29,428	217,919	188,491
42	Santa Barbara	162,170	77,323	51,033	26,290	239,493	213,203
43	Santa Clara	461,191	210,712	139,070	71,642	671,903	600,261
44	Santa Cruz	77,011	43,000	28,380	14,620	120,011	105,391
45	Shasta	185,447	111,913	73,863	38,050	297,360	259,310
46	Sierra (see Nevada)						
47	Siskiyou	70,918	35,000	23,100	11,900	105,918	94,018
48	Solano	130,806	39,710	26,209	13,501	170,516	157,015
49	Sonoma	142,678	65,519	43,243	22,276	208,197	185,920
50	Stanislaus	208,109	120,000	79,200	40,800	328,109	287,309
51	Sutter	62,977	31,409	20,730	10,679	94,386	83,707
52	Tehama	28,277	3,535	2,333	1,202	31,812	30,610
53	Trinity (see Shasta)						
54	Tulare	292,488	132,293	87,313	44,980	424,781	379,801
55	Tuolumne	61,307	30,084	19,855	10,229	91,391	81,163
56	Ventura	240,082	77,864	51,390	26,474	317,946	291,472
57	Yolo	79,362	35,377	23,349	12,028	114,739	102,711
58	Yuba	62,563	44,953	29,669	15,284	107,516	92,232
TOTAL		10,789,626	4,449,685	2,936,792	1,512,893	15,239,311	13,726,418

FLF Base Funds	10,789,626
FLF Federal Drawdown	4,449,685
Total Funding Allocated	15,239,311