



Judicial Council of California

TO: Trial Court Presiding Judges
Trial Court Clerks/Executive Officers
County Boards of Supervisors
County Administrative/Executive Officers
County Auditor-Controllers

FROM: William C. Vickrey
Administrative Director of the Courts

DATE: December 19, 1997

SUBJECT: Resource Manual on Trial Court Funding

I am pleased to send you the enclosed Resource Manual for the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 (Assembly Bill 233). Passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor last fall, this landmark legislation will take effect on January 1, 1998. Under the new law, funding of the trial courts will be consolidated at the state level to ensure equal access to justice throughout California.

Over the last several months, the Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), along with the California State Association of Counties and the Department of Finance, have worked together to familiarize the state's judges, court administrators, and county executives with this historic new funding law. As part of that process, we are presenting this Resource Manual to assist you in understanding and implementing the new law.

The Manual contains 132 updated questions and answers on key provisions of the bill, agreed upon by the Department of Finance, the California State Association of Counties, and the AOC. The Manual also includes several documents prepared by the AOC's Council and Legal Services Division and Office of Governmental

Affairs: a detailed Commentary on Assembly Bill 233; a complete index to the bill; a Commentary on the new Labor Relations Rules of the California Rules of Court; and a Commentary on Assembly Bill 420, which creates 40 additional judgeships. Additionally, the Manual features other resource materials, including a chart of new fees, a brief history of trial court funding, and a resource list providing the names of individuals whom you can contact for more information. We will provide additional materials in the future for inclusion in the Manual.

The Judicial Council and the AOC will be providing additional workshops, training, and periodic updates as needed to ensure smooth and timely implementation of the bill at every level. We welcome your comments and suggestions on this Manual and any other program we may provide in the future.

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
COMMENTARY ON THE
TRIAL COURT FUNDING ACT OF 1997 (AB 233)

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**THE LOCKYER-ISENBERG TRIAL COURT
FUNDING ACT OF 1997**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

This is a table of contents for the commentary headings that appear in the following document. A complete index to the bill appears in the next tab of this binder.

<u>HEADING</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Legislative Findings	2
Legislative Intent	3
Fees: Small Claims Filings	6
Family Law Trust Fund	6
Fees: First Paper Filing in Superior Court Civil Actions	7
Fees: Change of Venue	8
Fees: Amended Complaints in Civil Actions in Superior Court	8
Fees: Filing Papers in Probate Proceedings	9
Fees: Subsequent Papers in Probate	10
Fees: Filing Motions, etc.	10
Fees: Certified Copies of Marriage Dissolution Record	11
Fees: Certifying Copies; Other Certificates	12
Fees: Authentication of Documents	12
Fees: Other Certificates	13
Fees: Comparison of Papers	13
Fees: Certificates on Appeal	13
Fees: Filing and Indexing of Other Papers	14
Fees: Recording or Registering Licenses or Certificates and Issuing Certificates for Licenses	14
Fees: Certificate to Official Capacity of Public Official	15
Fees: Affidavits	15
Fees: Acknowledgments	15
Fees: Services Not Subject to Fees	15
Fees: Family Conciliation Court; Filing Papers	16
Fees: Jury Fee Deposits	16
Fees: Recording and Indexing Fees	17
Court Operations and Court Facilities	18
Court Operations	18

Trial Court Facilities	18
Responsibility for Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment	20
Trial Court Trust Fund	21
Court Facilities Renovation, Repair, and Maintenance Projects	24
Fairness Training	25
Trial Court Automation: Two Percent Automation Fund	25
Trial Court Coordination Efficiency; Reporting Cost Reduction Goals	27
Trial Court Budget Commission	28
Uniform Entry, Storage, and Retrieval of Civil Case Data in Superior Court	30
Assignment Pay Deferral	31
Use of daily rate	31
Judicial pay parity	31
Removal of monthly pay equivalent and judicial pay parity	33
Biennial Audit	33
Board of Supervisors Definition	34
Fees: Duty to Charge	34
Fees: First Paper in Civil Actions in Municipal Court	35
Fees: Amended Complaints in Municipal Court	36
Fees: Certificate and Transmittal on Appeal	37
Additional Penalties on Criminal Fines	37
Merced Courthouse Construction Fund	39
Decentralized System of Trial Court Management	39
Court Operations Defined	40
Trial Court Operations Fund	42
State Finance Provisions	44
State Responsibility for Trial Court Funding; Cap of County Funding Responsibility	50
State solely responsible for funding court operations	50
State to fund trial courts	51
County Remittance to State	52
County Remittance of Fine and Penalty Revenues	54
Counties Protected From Increases	56
Adjusting County Fine Base Amount Payments	56
Base Obligation Adjustment Procedures	56
County Adjustments	56
Court Adjustments	58

Judicial Benefits	58
Other County Responsibilities	60
Department of Finance Notification	60
Current Year Expenditure Adjustment	60
County Funding Obligations in FY 1998–99 and Thereafter	61
Counties Protected From Increases	66
Prior Adjustments Carried Forward	66
Adjusting County Fine Base Amount Payments	66
Other County Responsibilities	66
Donor County Relief	67
Department of Finance Notification	67
State Appropriation to the Trial Courts	68
Efficiencies and Cost Saving Measures	68
Budgeting Practices	69
Carryover of Unexpended Funds for Coordinated Courts	69
Payment of Legal Costs	69
Court and County Split of Revenue Growth	70
Rules and Regulations on Budgeting, Reporting, and Recordkeeping	71
Legislative Appropriation and Judicial Council Allocation of Trial Court Funding	72
Assigned Judges Appropriation	72
Trial Court Improvement Fund	72
One percent reserve	72
Fund administration	73
Two percent automation funds	73
Municipal Court Judge Retirement	74
900 Number Telephone Lines	75
Provision and Use of County Services	75
Notice Procedures for Cessation of Services	76
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	77
Repeal of Financing Provisions	79
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	80
Employee task force duties	81
Dates	82
Task Force on Court Facilities	83
Facilities task force staff support	84
Facilities task force duties	85
Dates	85
Collection and Reporting of Criminal Data	88

Revenue Shift to Counties	88
Elimination of County Maintenance of Effort	89
Retention of Fines and Penalties	91
Revenue Shift to Counties	91
Comprehensive Collections Program	92
County Revenue Maintenance of Effort (MOE)	93
Continuation of Collections Efforts	94
Repeal of Provision Relating to	94
Distribution of Penalty Revenues	
Administrative Screening Fee and Citation	95
Processing Fee	
State Penalty Assessments	95
Traffic Violator School Fees: Monitoring	98
Traffic Violator School Fees: General	99
Return of Base Fines to Cities	99
Fees: Traffic Violator	100
Fiscal Impact of Legislation	101
Civil Delay Reduction Team	101
Funding for Civil Delay Reduction Team	102
State Mandate: Counties	102
State Mandate: Trial Courts	102

THE LOCKYER-ISENBERG TRIAL COURT FUNDING ACT OF 1997

(Assembly Bill 233, Chapter 850, Statutes of 1997)

Introduced by Assembly Members Martha Escutia and Curt Pringle

An act to amend Section 116.230 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to amend Section 1852 of the Family Code, to amend Sections 26820.4, 26823, 26827, 26827.4, 26830, 26838, 26857, 26862, 27361, 68073, 68085, 68090.8, 68113, 68502.5, 68513, 72054, 72055, 72060, 76000, and 77003 of, to amend, repeal, and add Section 68547 of, to add Sections 26832.1, 26833.1, 26835.1, 26836.1, 26837.1, 26850.1, 26851.1, 26852.1, 26853.1, 26855.4, 27081.5, 68073.1, 68085.5, 68088, 72056.01, 76224, 77001, and 77009 to, to add Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 77600) to, Title 8 of, to repeal Article 4 (commencing with Section 77300) of Chapter 13 of Title 8 of, to add and repeal Sections 26826.01 and 77201 of, to repeal and add Section 71383 of, and to repeal and add Article 3 (commencing with Section 77200) of Chapter 13 of Title 8 of, the Government Code, to amend Sections 1463.001, 1463.005, 1463.007, 1463.009, and 1464 of, to add Sections 1170.45, 1463.010, and 1463.07 to, and to repeal Sections 1463.003 and 1463.01 of, the Penal Code, and to amend Section 42007 of, and to add Sections 11205.1 and 42007.1 to, the Vehicle Code, relating to trial court funding.

This commentary is for informational purposes only and does not constitute and should not be relied upon as legal advice. The information in this manual is believed to be accurate at the time of publication. Legal requirements applicable to trial court funding may change periodically and such changes may impact, alter, or nullify some or all of the information provided in this manual. This commentary is the work of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and not the Judicial Council.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

SECTION 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as “the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997.”

SEC. 2. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) The judiciary of California is a separate and independent branch of government, recognized by the Constitution and statutes of this state as such.

(b) The Legislature has previously established the principle that the funding of trial court operations is most logically a function of the state. Such funding is necessary to provide uniform standards and procedures, economies of scale, and structural efficiency and simplification. This decision also reflects the fact that the overwhelming business of the trial courts is to interpret and enforce provisions of state law and to resolve disputes among the people of the State of California.

(c) Structural improvement will provide for an improved court system, a uniform and equitable court system and will, therefore, increase access to justice for the citizens of the State of California. The structural improvements outlined in the Trial Court Realignment and Efficiency Act of 1991, and subsequent measures, have outlined some of the improvements required.

(d) Many trial courts have made significant progress in efficiency through court coordination and in developing cost management and control systems through budget procedures and performance standards. However, this progress is not uniform throughout the court system. The Legislature recognizes that the Judicial Council has adopted mandatory rules on court coordination and on the development of budget procedures and performance standards requiring more rapid progress in this area. The current bifurcated funding structure does not allow adequate financial planning for the courts, thereby instilling doubt as

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Entitles the bill “the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997.”

Legislative Findings

The Legislature makes findings and declarations for use in interpreting the bill, including:

- *The judiciary is a separate and independent branch of government.*
- *State funding of trial court operations is necessary to provide uniform standards and procedures, economies of scale, and structural efficiency and simplification.*
- *Structural improvement will provide for an improved, uniform, and equitable court system resulting in increased access to justice.*
- *Many trial courts have made significant progress in court coordination and in developing cost management and control systems through budget procedures and performance standards, but progress is uneven.*
- *The current bifurcated funding structure does not allow adequate financial planning.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

to the efficacy of new budget procedures or performance standards.

(e) The fiscal health of the judicial system, and the willingness and ability of the judiciary to adopt measures of efficiency and coordination, has a considerable impact on the quality of justice dispensed to the citizens of California.

(f) It is increasingly clear that the counties of California are no longer able to provide unlimited funding increases to the judiciary and, in some counties, financial difficulties and strain threaten the quality and timeliness of justice.

(g) The stated intent of the Legislature to assume the largest share of the funding of the trial courts has not been achieved, primarily due to the recent recession and the resulting limitation of state funds. However, there is a clear need to proceed as rapidly as possible toward the goal of full state funding of trial court operations and, accordingly, this measure is a logical and necessary step to achieve the result.

SEC. 3. The Legislature declares its intent to do each of the following:

(a) Provide state responsibility for funding of trial court operations commencing in the 1997–98 fiscal year.

(b) Provide that county contributions to trial court operations shall be permanently capped at the same dollar amount as that county provided to court operations in the 1994–95 fiscal year with adjustments to the cap, as specified.

(c) Provide that the State of California shall assume full responsibility for any growth in costs of trial court operations thereafter.

(d) Continue to define “court operations” as currently established in law; provided, however, that the Legislature recognizes that there remain issues regarding which items of expenditure are properly included within the definition of court

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *The fiscal health of the judicial system has a considerable impact on the quality of justice.*
- *Counties are no longer able to provide unlimited funding increases to the judiciary and, as a result, the quality and timeliness of justice is threatened in some counties.*
- *This act is a logical and necessary step toward the goal of full state funding of trial court operations.*

Legislative Intent

The Legislature intends to do the following:

- *Provide state funding for trial court operations. (See AB 233, §§ 27 and 44, and 46; Gov. Code, §§ 68073(a), 77009, 77200.)*
- *Permanently cap county contributions to trial court operations. (See AB 233, § 46; Gov. Code, §§ 77201, 77201.1.)*
- *Provide state funds for the growth in trial court costs. (See AB 233, § 46; Gov. Code, § 77202.)*
- *Continue to define “court operations” as established in law, recognizing that unresolved issues remain as to which expenditure items are to be properly*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

operations. Therefore, the Legislature intends to reexamine this issue during the 1997–98 fiscal year, in the hopes of reflecting any agreed upon changes in subsequent legislation.

(e) Provide that the obligation of counties to contribute to trial court costs shall not be increased in any fashion by state budget action relating to the trial courts.

(f) Return to the counties of California the revenue generated from fines and forfeitures pursuant to Sections 27361 and 76000 of the Government Code, Sections 1463.001, 1463.005, 1463.007, 1463.009, 1463.07, and 1464 of the Penal Code, and Sections 42007 and 42007.1 of the Vehicle Code by the courts of each county. This return will allow counties the opportunity to obtain sufficient revenue to meet their obligation to the state.

(g) In adopting this plan, the Legislature intends to do all of the following:

(1) To provide that no personnel employed in the court system as of July 1, 1997, shall have their salary or benefits reduced as a result of this act.

(2) By January 1, 2001, to adopt a plan to transition all existing court employees into an appropriate employment status, recognizing the state assumption of trial court costs.

(3) To consider providing courts in each county the option for employees to transition to the status of employees of the state, the local court or, with the concurrence of the county, continuation of the status as county employees, and a mechanism for involvement of the local judiciary in the negotiations regarding compensation of court employees.

(h) Accelerate the pace of court coordination and

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

included. (See Cal. Rules of Court, rule 810; AB 233, § 43; Gov. Code, § 77003.)

- *Provide that the obligation of counties to contribute to trial court costs shall not be increased by state budget action related to the trial courts. (See Gov. Code, §§ 77201, 77201.1.)*
- *Return to counties the revenue generated from enumerated fines and forfeitures.*
- *Provide that salaries and benefits of court staff employed by the counties as of July 1, 1997, will not be reduced as a result of the act. (See AB 233, § 48; Gov. Code, § 77605(d).)*
- *Adopt a plan by January 1, 2001, to transition existing court employees into appropriate employment status. (See AB 233, § 48; Gov. Code, §§ 77600–77606, 77605(b).)*
- *Consider providing (1) courts in each county the option for employees to transition into state, local court employment status, or remain county employees, and (2) a method for allowing local court involvement in salary negotiations. (See AB 233, § 48; Gov. Code, §§ 77603(g), 77604.)*
- *Accelerate court coordination and*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

efficiencies adopted by the Judicial Council and continue the development and implementation of comprehensive budget procedures and performance standards.

(i) Modify Section 68073 of the Government Code to protect counties from liability for state costs resulting from orders made under that section.

(j) Modify Section 68073 of the Government Code to continue the obligation of the counties to provide court facilities to judges and personnel in each county. Require the Judicial Council to report by October 30, 1998, on possible alternatives for the participation by the state in the cost of a new construction, remodeling, or renovation of trial court facilities.

(k) Require the Judicial Council to create a reserve fund of no less than 1 percent of the funds appropriated for trial courts, to be utilized by the Judicial Council to assist financially stressed courts, or those courts affected by natural disaster or courts with a heavily congested calendar that cannot reasonably be resolved by fully utilizing coordination or other court efficiencies and to promote and encourage local and statewide efforts toward efficiency and coordination.

(l) Acknowledge the need for strong and independent local court financial management, including encouraging the adoption by the Judicial Council of a Trial Courts Bill of Financial Management Rights, to be approved no later than

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

efficiencies adopted by the Judicial Council. (See, e.g., Gov. Code, §§ 68113, 68547, 77202, 77203, 77212.)

- *Continue to develop and implement comprehensive budget procedures and performance standards. (See, e.g., AB 233, § 33.2; Gov. Code, §§ 68502.5, 77202.)*
- *Protect counties from liability for state costs resulting from orders made under Gov. Code, § 68073.*
- *Modify Gov. Code, § 68073 to continue the obligation of counties to provide court facilities to judges and personnel in each county. (See AB 233, § 27; Gov. Code, § 68073.)*
- *Require the Judicial Council to report, by October 30, 1998, on possible alternatives for participation by the state in the cost of new construction, remodeling, or renovation of trial court facilities. (See AB 233, § 48; Gov. Code, §§ 77653–77654.)*
- *Require the Judicial Council to create a reserve fund to be used to assist financially stressed courts, courts affected by natural disaster, or courts with heavily congested calendars. The fund shall also be used to encourage efforts toward efficiency and coordination. (See AB 233, § 46; Gov. Code, § 77209.)*
- *Acknowledge the need for strong and independent local court financial management. (See AB 233, § 42; Gov. Code, § 77001.)*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

January 1, 1998. This bill of management rights shall minimize the rules and regulations in the area of financial affairs to those sufficient to guarantee efficiency, but shall give strong preference to the need for local flexibility in the management of court financial affairs.

SEC. 4. Section 116.230 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

116.230. (a) A fee of ~~fifteen~~ twenty dollars ~~(\$15)~~ (\$20) shall be charged and collected for the filing of a claim if the number of claims previously filed by the party in each court within the previous 12 months is 12 or less; and a fee of ~~thirty-five~~ thirty-five dollars ~~(\$30)~~ (\$35) shall be collected for the filing of any additional claims.

(b) A fee to cover the actual cost of court service by mail, adjusted upward to the nearest dollar, shall be charged and collected for each defendant to whom the court clerk mails a copy of the claim under Section 116.340.

(c) The number of claims filed by a party during the previous 12 months shall be determined by a declaration by the party stating the number of claims so filed and submitted to the clerk with the current claim.

(d) Five dollars (\$5) of the fees authorized in subdivision (a) shall be deposited upon collection in the special account in the county treasury established pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 68085 of the Government Code, and transmitted therefrom monthly to the Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

SEC. 5. Section 1852 of the Family Code is amended to read:

1852. ~~Funds~~ (a) There is in the State Treasury the Family Law Trust Fund.

(b) Moneys collected by the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section ~~403625~~ 10605 of the Health and Safety Code, subdivision (a) of Section 26832 of the Government Code, and grants, gifts, or devises made to the state from private sources to be used for the purposes of this part shall be deposited into the ~~General Fund and shall only be used for the purposes of this part. No funds other than those so~~ Family Law Trust Fund.

(c) Moneys deposited in the Family Law Trust

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Encourage the Judicial Council to adopt a Trial Courts Bill of Financial Management Rights by January 1, 1998. (See AB 233, § 42; Gov. Code, § 77001.)*

Fees: Small Claims Filings

- *Increases small claims fees from \$15 to \$20 for a party filing 12 or fewer claims in 12 months, and from \$30 to \$35 for additional claims.*

- *Requires transfer of the \$5 increase in the small claims filing fee to a special county account, for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund. The remainder of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund.*

Family Law Trust Fund

- *Establishes the Family Law Trust Fund (FLTF) to be administered by the Judicial Council to support family law-related activities. Provides that funds collected for copies of marriage and marriage dissolution records will be deposited into the FLTF. Prior to AB 233, these funds were deposited in the state General Fund.*
- *Allows interest to accrue to the fund.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

~~Fund shall be used for those purposes. That money shall be appropriated to placed in an interest bearing account. Any interest earned shall accrue to the fund and shall be disbursed pursuant to subdivision (d).~~

~~(d) Money deposited in the Family Law Trust Fund shall be disbursed for purposes specified in this part and for other family law related activities.~~

~~(e) Moneys deposited in the Family Law Trust Fund shall be administered by the Judicial Council for the support of the programs authorized by this part as provided by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act. The Judicial Council may utilize funds to provide staffing as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this part, with appropriate guidelines, delegate the administration of the fund to the Administrative Office of the Courts.~~

~~(f) Any moneys in the Family Law Trust Fund that are unencumbered at the end of the fiscal year are automatically appropriated to the Family Law Trust Fund of the following year.~~

~~(g) In order to defray the costs of collection of these funds, pursuant to this section, the local registrar, county clerk, or county recorder may retain a percentage of the funds collected, not to exceed 10 percent of the fee payable to the state pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 103625 10605 of the Health and Safety Code.~~

SEC. 6. Section 26820.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26820.4. ~~(a)~~ The total fee for filing of the first paper in a civil action or proceeding in the superior court, except an adoption proceeding, shall be one hundred eighty-two~~five~~ dollars ~~(\$182)~~ (\$185).

This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and the papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

~~(b) The fee shall be waived in any action for damages against a defendant, based upon the defendant's commission of a felony offense, upon~~

- *Indicates the Judicial Council will administer moneys in the Family Law Trust Fund or, with appropriate guidelines, may delegate administration to the Administrative Office of the Courts.*
- *Provides that funds unencumbered at the end of a fiscal year will be “rolled over” for expenditure in subsequent fiscal years.*
- *Provides that the county may retain up to 10 percent of the amounts collected, to defray collection costs.*

Fees: First Paper Filing in Superior Court Civil Actions

- *Increases the first paper filing fee in superior court civil actions or proceedings (except adoption proceedings) from \$182 to \$185.*
- *As amended, this section also removes provisions permitting waiver of the fee*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

~~presentation to the clerk of the court of a certified copy of the abstract of judgment of conviction of the defendant of the felony giving rise to the claim for damages. If the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover those fees from the defendant had they been paid, the court may assess the amount of the waived fees against the defendant and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county.~~

SEC. 7. Section 26823 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26823. (a) When the venue in a case is changed, the fee for making up and ~~transmission of~~ transmitting the transcript and papers is ~~fourteen~~ twenty-three dollars (\$14), (\$23) and a further sum equal to the total fee for filing in the court to which the case is transferred. The clerk shall transmit the total filing fee with the papers in the case to the clerk or judge of the court to which the case is transferred.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 68085, fourteen dollars (\$14) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 8. Section 26826.01 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26826.01. (a) The fee for filing an amended complaint or amendment to a complaint in a civil action or proceeding in the superior court is seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(b) The fee for filing a cross-complaint, amended cross-complaint, or amendment to a cross-complaint in a civil action or proceeding in the superior court is seventy-five dollars (\$75).

(c) A party shall not be required to pay the fee provided by this section for an amended complaint, amendment to a complaint, amended cross-complaint, or amendment to a cross-complaint more than one time in any action.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

when an action seeks damages against a defendant based upon the defendant's commission of a felony.

Fees: Change of Venue

- *Increases the fee for preparing and transmitting the transcript in a change of venue from \$14 to \$23.*
- *Provides that \$14 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$9 increase to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Amended Complaints in Civil Actions in Superior Court

- *Creates a fee of \$75 for filing an amended complaint, cross-complaint, amended cross-complaint, amendment to a complaint, or amendment to a cross-complaint in a civil action or proceeding in the superior court.*
- *The fee created in this section will be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund pursuant to Gov. Code, § 68085.*
- *Provides that the fee shall not be charged more than once to a party.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(d) The fee provided by this section shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) An amended pleading or amendment to a pleading ordered by the court to be filed.

(2) An amended pleading or amendment to a pleading that only names previously fictitiously named defendants.

(e) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2000, and, as of January 1, 2001, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes effective on or before January 1, 2001, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

SEC. 9. Section 26827 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26827. (a) The total fee for filing the first petition for letters of administration, a petition for special letters of administration, a petition for letters testamentary, a first account of a testamentary trustee of a trust that is subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 17300) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Probate Code, a petition for letters of guardianship, a petition for letters of conservatorship, a petition for compromise of a minor's claim, a petition pursuant to Section 13151 of the Probate Code, a petition pursuant to Section 13650 of the Probate Code (except as provided in Section 13652 of the Probate Code), or a petition to contest any will or codicil is one hundred eighty-two ~~five~~ dollars ~~(\$182)~~ **(\$185)**.

(b) The fee set forth in subdivision (a) shall also be charged for filing any subsequent petition of a type described in subdivision (a) in the same proceeding by a person other than the original petitioner.

SEC. 10. Section 26827.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26827.4. (a) The fee for filing a subsequent paper in a proceeding under the Probate Code which requires a court hearing is ~~fourteen~~ **twenty-three** dollars ~~(\$14)~~ **(\$23)**, except for papers for proceedings required by any of the following:

(1) Section 10501 of the Probate Code.

(2) Accountings of trustees of testamentary trusts that are subject to the continuing jurisdiction of the court pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Indicates the fee does not apply to pleadings which the court has ordered a party to file, or to pleadings for which the only amendment is the naming of a fictitiously named (Doe) defendant.*
- *This section becomes inoperative on July 1, 2000, and is repealed on January 1, 2001.*

Fees: Filing Papers in Probate Proceedings

- *Increases the filing fee for various probate, guardianship, and conservatorship documents from \$182 to \$185.*
- *The fee in this section will be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Subsequent Papers in Probate

- *Increases the fee for filing a subsequent paper in a proceeding under the Probate Code which requires a court hearing from \$14 to \$23.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

with Section 17300) of Part 5 of Division 9 of the Probate Code.

(3) Division 4 (commencing with Section 1400) of the Probate Code.

(b) Objections to any papers exempt from the fee imposed by this section are subject to the filing fee of ~~fourteen~~ twenty-three dollars (~~\$14~~) (\$23). This section does not apply to petitions filed pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 26827.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 68085, fourteen dollars (\$14) of the twenty-three dollar (\$23) fee authorized in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 11. Section 26830 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26830. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), the fee for filing any notice of motion, or any other paper requiring a hearing subsequent to the first paper, or any notice of intention to move for a new trial of any civil action or special proceeding, or an application for renewal of a judgment, is ~~fourteen~~ twenty-three dollars (~~\$14~~) (\$23).

However, there shall be no fee for filing any of the following:

- (1) An amended notice of motion.
 - (2) A memorandum that a civil case is at issue.
 - (3) A hearing on a petition for emancipation of a minor.
 - (4) Default hearings.
 - (5) A show-cause hearing on a petition for an injunction prohibiting harassment.
 - (6) A show-cause hearing on an application for an order prohibiting domestic violence.
 - (7) A show-cause hearing on writs of review, mandate, or prohibition.
 - (8) A show-cause hearing on a petition for a change of name.
 - (9) A hearing to compromise a claim of a minor or an insane or incompetent person.
- (b) The fee for filing a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication of issues is one hundred dollars (\$100).

- *Increases the fee from \$14 to \$23 for objections to any papers exempt from the fee imposed by this section.*
- *These exempt papers are listed at subdivisions (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section.*
- *Provides that \$14 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$9 increase to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Filing Motions, etc.

- *Increases the filing fees for notices of motion, or any other paper requiring a hearing subsequent to the first paper, or any notice of an intention to move for new trial in a civil action or special proceeding, or an application for renewal of judgment, from \$14 to \$23.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(c) The fee for the filing of any motion in small claims court matters is fourteen dollars (\$14), which shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 68085, fourteen dollars (\$14) of the twenty-three dollar (\$23) fee authorized in subdivision (a) and the one hundred dollar (\$100) fee established by subdivision (b) shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 12. Section 26832.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26832.1. (a) Notwithstanding the fee authorized by Section 26833.1, a fee of five dollars (\$5) shall be paid by a public agency applicant for a certified copy of a marriage dissolution record that the agency is required to obtain in the ordinary course of business. A fee of ten dollars (\$10) shall be paid by any other applicant for a certified copy of a marriage dissolution record. Five dollars (\$5) of any ten dollar (\$10) fee shall be transmitted monthly by each clerk of the court to the state for deposit into the Family Law Trust Fund as provided by Section 1852 of the Family Code.

(b) As used in this section, "marriage dissolution record" means the judgment.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 68085, three dollars (\$3) of the five dollar (\$5) fee and three dollars (\$3) of the ten dollar (\$10) fee authorized in subdivision (a) shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 13. Section 26833.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26833.1. The fee for certifying a copy of any paper, record, or proceeding on file in the office of

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Creates a fee of \$14 for motions filed in small claims court, to be deposited in the county general fund.*
- *Provides that \$14 of the \$23 fee set forth in subdivision (a) will continue to be deposited into the county general fund, with the \$9 increase to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*
- *The entire \$100 fee for filing a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication of issues will be deposited into the county general fund.*

Fees: Certified Copies of Marriage Dissolution Record

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges a public agency for a certified copy of a marriage dissolution record when the agency is required to obtain it in the ordinary course of business, and increases the fee to \$5.*
- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges all others for a certified copy of a marriage dissolution record, and increases the fee to \$10.*
- *Provides that the \$10 fee will be divided as follows: \$5 to the state for deposit in the Family Law Trust Fund; \$3 for deposit in the county general fund; and \$2 for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*
- *Provides that the \$5 fee will be divided as follows: \$3 for deposit in the county general fund; and \$2 for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Certifying Copies; Other Certificates

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for certifying*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

the clerk of any court is six dollars (\$6). For every certificate the fee for which is not otherwise fixed, the fee is six dollars (\$6). Notwithstanding Section 68085, one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 14. Section 26835.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26835.1. (a) The clerk of the court shall collect a fee of six dollars (\$6) per signature for any document that is required to be authenticated pursuant to court order.

(b) Each document authenticated by the county clerk shall contain the following statement:

“_____, County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of the Superior Court, in and for the County of _____, State of California. Signed pursuant to court order dated _____ in the matter of _____ petitioner v. _____, respondent, Case No. _____.”

(c) Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars (\$2) of the fee authorized by subdivision (a) shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 15. Section 26836.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26836.1. For every certificate the fee for which is not otherwise fixed, the fee is six dollars (\$6). Notwithstanding Section 68085, one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 16. Section 26837.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

copies of court documents, and increases the fee to \$6.

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for all certificates for which the fee is not otherwise fixed, and increases the fee to \$6.*
- *Provides that \$1.75 of these fees will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$4.25 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Authentication of Documents

- *Creates a fee of \$6 per signature that the clerk of the court will charge for authenticating documents that the court orders authenticated.*
- *Requires a form statement on each authenticated document.*
- *Provides that \$2 of the fee will be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$4 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Other Certificates

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for certificates for which the fee is not otherwise fixed, and increases the fee to \$6.*
- *Provides that \$1.75 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$4.25 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Comparison of Papers

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

26837.1. For comparing with the original on file in the office of the clerk of any court, the copy of any paper, record, or proceeding prepared by another and presented for the clerk's certificate, the fee is one dollar (\$1) per page, in addition to the fee for the certificate. Notwithstanding Section 68085, fifty cents (\$0.50) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 17. Section 26838 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26838. The fee for a certificate required by courts of appeal or the Supreme Court on filing a notice of motion prior to the filing of the record on appeal in the reviewing court is twenty-three dollars (\$23). Notwithstanding Section 68085, fourteen dollars (\$14) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 18. Section 26850.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26850.1. For filing and indexing all papers for which a charge is not elsewhere provided, other than papers filed in actions or special proceedings, official bonds, or certificates of appointment, the fee is six dollars (\$6). Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 19. Section 26851.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26851.1. For either recording or registering any

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for comparing a copy of a document with the original on file with the clerk, and increases the fee to \$1 per page.*
- *Provides that \$0.50 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$0.50 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Certificates on Appeal

- *Increases the fee for a certificate required by an appellate court on filing a notice of motion prior to filing the record on appeal from \$14 to \$23.*
- *Provides that \$14 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$9 increase to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Filing and Indexing of Other Papers

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for filing and indexing any papers for which a charge is not otherwise provided (except papers filed in actions or special proceedings, official bonds, or certificates of appointment), and increases the fee to \$6.*
- *Provides that \$2.25 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$3.75 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Recording or Registering Licenses or Certificates and Issuing Certificates for Licenses

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

license or certificate or issuing any certificate, or both, in connection with a license, required by law for which a charge is not otherwise prescribed, the fee is six dollars (\$6). Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 20. Section 26852.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26852.1. The fee for each certificate to the official capacity of any public official is six dollars (\$6). Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 21. Section 26853.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26853.1. The fee for taking an affidavit, except in criminal cases or adoption proceedings, is six dollars (\$6). Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars and twenty-five cents (\$2.25) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 22. Section 26855.4 is added to the Government Code, to read:

26855.4. The fee for taking acknowledgment of any deed or other instrument, including the certificate, is six dollars (\$6) for each signature. Notwithstanding Section 68085, two dollars and

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

of the court charges for recording or registering any license or certificate or issuing any certificate, or both, in connection with a license, required by law, for which a charge is not otherwise provided, and increases the fee to \$6.

- *Provides that \$2.25 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$3.75 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Certificate to Official Capacity of Public Official

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for certificates regarding the official capacity of a public official, and increases the fee to \$6.*
- *Provides that \$2.25 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$3.75 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Affidavits

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for taking an affidavit (except in criminal cases or adoption proceedings), and increases the fee to \$6.*
- *Provides that \$2.25 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$3.75 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Acknowledgments

- *Moves the authority for the fee the clerk of the court charges for taking an acknowledgment of any instrument, and*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

twenty-five cents (\$2.25) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 23. Section 26857 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26857. No fee shall be charged by the clerk for service rendered to a defendant in any criminal action or, to the petitioner in any adoption proceeding except as otherwise provided in Section 103730 of the Health and Safety Code, ~~in any adoption proceeding~~, nor shall any fees be charged for any ~~service to the state. No fee shall be charged by the clerk for service rendered in any juvenile court proceeding~~ proceeding brought pursuant to Section 7841 of the Family Code to declare a minor free from parental custody or control. No fee shall be charged by the clerk for service rendered to any municipality or county in the state, or to the national government, nor for any service relating thereto.

SEC. 24. Section 26862 of the Government Code is amended to read:

26862. In any county in which there is a family conciliation court, or in which counties have by contract established joint family conciliation court services, a fee of ~~fifteen~~ twenty dollars ~~(\$15)~~ (\$20) shall be paid to the ~~county~~ clerk of the court at the time of filing a motion, order to show cause, or other proceeding seeking to modify or enforce that portion of any judgment or order entered in this state or any other state which orders or awards the custody of a minor child or children or which specifies the rights of any party to the proceeding to visitation of a minor child or children. ~~The funds~~ Notwithstanding Section 68085, fifteen

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- increases the fee to \$6 per signature.*
- *Provides that \$2.25 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$3.75 balance to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Services Not Subject to Fees

- *Clarifies that no fees will be charged for services rendered to a defendant in any criminal action or to the petitioner in any adoption proceeding, except as specified.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this section no longer provides for a waiver of fees for services rendered to the People in a criminal action or to the respondent in an adoption proceeding.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this section no longer provides for a waiver of fees for services rendered to the state. This deletion was a drafting error which will be addressed in clean-up legislation.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this section no longer provides for a waiver of fees for services rendered in any juvenile court proceeding.*

Fees: Family Conciliation Court; Filing Papers

- *Increases the filing fee for certain family law papers, in counties with a family conciliation court or joint family conciliation court services, from \$15 to \$20, and provides that the fee will be charged by the clerk of the court.*
- *Provides that \$15 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county treasury (to be used exclusively to pay costs of maintaining the family conciliation court), with the \$5 increase*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

dollars (\$15) of the fee authorized in this section shall be ~~paid to~~ deposited in the county treasury and shall be used exclusively to pay the costs of maintaining the family conciliation court.

SEC. 25. Section 27081.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

27081.5. Jury fees shall not be returned in the event the action or proceeding is dismissed or the trial by jury is waived after deposit of jury fees.

SEC. 26. Section 27361 of the Government Code is amended to read:

27361. (a) The fee for recording and indexing every instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded is four dollars (\$4) for recording the first page and three dollars (\$3) for each additional page, except the recorder may charge additional fees as follows:

(1) If the printing on printed forms is spaced more than nine lines per vertical inch or more than 22 characters and spaces per inch measured horizontally for not less than 3 inches in one sentence, the recorder shall charge one dollar (\$1) extra for each page or sheet on which printing appears excepting, however, the extra charge shall not apply to printed words which are directive or explanatory in nature for completion of the form or on vital statistics forms. Fees collected under this paragraph are not subject to subdivision (b) or (c).

(2) If a page or sheet does not conform with the dimensions described in subdivision (a) of Section 27361.5, the recorder shall charge three dollars (\$3) extra per page or sheet of the document. The extra charge authorized under this paragraph shall be available solely to support, maintain, improve, and provide for the full operation for modernized creation, retention, and retrieval of information in each county's system of recorded documents. Fees collected under this paragraph are not subject to subdivision (b) or (c).

(b) One dollar (\$1) of each three dollar (\$3) fee for each additional page shall be transmitted by the county auditor monthly to the Controller ~~and deposited in the General Fund.~~ for deposit in the

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

Fees: Jury Fee Deposits

- *Provides that jury fees will not be returned if, after jury fees are deposited, the action or proceeding is dismissed or jury trial is waived. Instead, these fees will be remitted to the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fees: Recording and Indexing Fees

- *As amended by AB 233, this section provides that \$1 of the \$3 fee for recording and indexing each additional page (after the first page) of a document will be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund. The remaining \$2 will continue to be deposited into the county general fund. It was not the intention that this \$1, which is part of the revenues that were used to calculate a county's base obligation, be transferred to the Trial Court Trust Fund. This was a drafting error which will be addressed in clean-up legislation.*

Trial Court Trust Fund established pursuant to Section 68085.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 68085, one dollar (\$1) for recording the first page and one dollar (\$1) for each additional page shall be available solely to support, maintain, improve, and provide for the full operation for modernized creation, retention, and retrieval of information in each county's system of recorded documents.

SEC. 27. Section 68073 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68073. (a) Commencing July 1, 1994 1997, a ~~board of supervisors, subject to the funding limitation set forth in subdivision (b), shall provide suitable rooms for holding the superior, municipal, and justice courts, for the chambers of the judges of these courts and for court attendants, together with sufficient attendants, heat, light, furniture, furnishings, equipment, stationery, supplies, and other personal property, for the rooms and chambers and for the transaction of the business of the courts.~~

~~(b) Commencing July 1, 1994, and each year thereafter, with regard to no county or city and county shall be responsible to provide funding for "court operations" as defined in Section 77003, no board of supervisors shall be required to provide funding for those functions of the trial courts which are provided for in the state budget; however, in each county the board of supervisors shall provide funding for those functions for which funds are not provided for in the state budget, in an amount which complies with subdivision (a), recognizing the and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.~~

~~(b) Commencing as of July 1, 1996, and each year thereafter, each county or city and county shall be responsible for providing necessary and suitable facilities for judicial and court support positions created prior to July 1, 1996. In determining whether facilities are necessary and suitable, the reasonable needs of the court, the county's fiscal condition, and the budget adopted by the Judicial Council, pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 68502.5 and approved by the Legislature pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 68502.5 and the~~

Court Operations and Court Facilities **Court Operations**

- *The Legislature specifically declared its intent to "[p]rovide state responsibility for funding of trial court operations commencing in the 1997–98 fiscal year." (AB 233, § 3(a).)*
- *Accordingly, as of July 1, 1997, counties are no longer responsible for funding "court operations."*
- *"Court operations" is defined in Gov. Code, § 77003 and Cal. Rules of Court, rule 810, as it read on July 1, 1996.*
- *A detailed discussion of funding for court operations appears at Gov. Code, § 77201 et seq. (AB 233, § 46).*

Trial Court Facilities

- *As of July 1, 1996, counties are responsible for providing "necessary and suitable" facilities for judicial officers and court staff, for judgeships created before July 1, 1996. (See AB 233, § 3(j); Gov. Code, § 77654(i).)*
- *"Facilities" is defined as municipal and superior courtrooms, judges' chambers, rooms for court staff, and appropriate utilities and fixtures.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

fiscal condition of the county or city and county shall be taken into consideration.

~~(c) If the board of any a county or city and county fails to provide funding necessary and suitable facilities as described in subdivision (b), the court shall give notice to the board of a specific deficiency. If the board county or city and county then fails to provide funding necessary to comply with subdivision (b) and suitable facilities pursuant to this section, the court may direct the appropriate officers of the county or city and county to provide the funding necessary and suitable facilities. The expenses incurred, certified by the judge or judges to be correct, are a charge against the county or city and county treasury and shall be paid out of the general fund.~~

~~(d) Prior to the taking action pursuant to subdivision (c), a court shall present to the Trial Court Budget Commission a written finding attesting to the necessity of the action. The finding shall include a summary of relevant facts, an assessment of the operational consequences of not receiving the funds at issue, and an outline of the steps taken to the exercise of this section. Upon review, the commission, upon authorization of the Judicial Council, may or may not reallocate trial court funds from other trial courts, if it deems appropriate, in order to address the needs of the court. If moneys are not reallocated by the commission, the court may then direct the appropriate officers of the county to provide for the necessary resources to perform the court's functions, if the court deems it appropriate to do so.~~

~~(e) Prior to the construction of new court facilities or the alteration, remodeling, or relocation of existing court facilities, the board of supervisors shall submit proposed plans to a county or city and county shall solicit the review and comment of the judge or judges of the court affected for review and recommendations as to regarding the adequacy and standard of design, and that review and recommendation comment shall not be disregarded~~

18

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *The reasonable needs of the court and the fiscal condition of the county are to*

be taken into account in determining what is "necessary and suitable."

- *If the county does not provide necessary and suitable facilities, the court must give notice of the deficiency. If the county still does not comply, the court may direct officers of the county to make such facilities available. Expenses for providing such facilities are chargeable to the county. It is expected that courts and counties will work together in resolving court facility needs, as required.*

- *Before facilities are moved, constructed, remodeled, or otherwise altered, the county is required to solicit comments from the affected judges, and must not disregard them unless there are reasonable grounds. This subdivision is similar to prior law, which required the county to submit*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

without reasonable grounds.

(e) For purposes of this section, "facilities" means: (1) rooms for holding superior and municipal court, (2) the chambers of the judges of the court, (3) rooms for the attendants of the court, and (4) sufficient heat, ventilation, air-conditioning, light, and fixtures for those rooms and chambers.

(f) This section shall not be construed as authorizing ~~the county~~ a county, a city and county, a court, or the state to supply to the official reporters of the courts ~~stenograph~~ stenography, stenotype, or other shorthand machines; nor as authorizing the ~~county~~ to supply to the official reporters of the courts, for use in the preparation of transcripts, of typewriters, transcribing equipment, supplies, or other personal property.

SEC. 28. Section 68073.1 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68073.1. (a) All furniture, furnishings, and equipment used solely by a trial court on June 30, 1997, shall become the property of the court unless the county is prohibited from transferring title by a contract, agreement, covenant, or other provision in the law.

(b) Any other furniture, furnishings, or equipment made available by the county or city and county for use by a court on June 30, 1997, shall continue to be made available to the court, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the court and the county or city and county.

(c) The court shall assume all responsibility for any furniture, furnishing, and equipment for which title is transferred to the court or that continues to be made available for use by a court pursuant to this section, including the fiscal responsibility for any rental or lease obligation, the repair, maintenance, and replacement of such furniture,

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

proposed plans for court facilities modifications to the affected judges for their review.

- *Neither the state, nor the courts, nor the counties are authorized to supply court reporters with stenography or transcription machines, equipment, or supplies. This is a minor change from prior law, which applied only to the counties.*

Responsibility for Furniture, Furnishings, and Equipment

- *Trial courts will own all furniture, furnishings, and equipment used solely by them on June 30, 1997, unless the county is prohibited by law from transferring title. It is expected that courts and counties will work together to determine how evidence of ownership will be established.*
- *The counties will continue to make available to the courts any other furniture, furnishings, or equipment that they made available to the courts on June 30, 1997, unless both the court and the county agree in writing to the contrary.*
- *As of January 1, 1998, the court assumes responsibility for leases, repair, maintenance, and replacement of all furniture, furnishings, and equipment that the county has transferred to the court, or that the*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

furnishing, and equipment.

SEC. 29. Section 68085 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68085. (a) (1) There is hereby established the Trial Court Trust Fund, the proceeds of which shall be apportioned ~~quarterly by the Controller on or before the 25th day of the month following the end of that quarter, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in four installments~~ for the purpose of funding trial court operations, as defined in Section 77003.

(2) The quarterly apportionment payments shall be made by the Controller, ~~except that the quarterly apportionment shall be withheld from any county that is delinquent in making the full transfer of funds pursuant to.~~ For fiscal year 1997–98, the Controller shall make the first quarterly apportionment payment within 10 days of the operative date of this section, with subsequent payments due on October 15, January 15, and April 15. In subsequent years, payments shall be due on July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

county continues to make available to the court under this section.

- *Accordingly, courts will be required to budget for these items. If counties previously had been providing these items without cost to the courts, courts should seek an adjustment in the sum paid by the county to the state under Gov. Code, § 77201(b)(1), in an amount that accurately reflects the costs of the items.*

Trial Court Trust Fund

- *Establishes the Trial Court Trust Fund as the primary source of funding for trial court operations. The budget for the trial courts will be determined each year as part of the annual state budget process. The Judicial Council is required to provide the Controller with an allocation schedule detailing the amounts to be apportioned to the courts on a quarterly basis.*
- *The quarterly apportionment payments are required to be made on July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15 of each fiscal year, except that for fiscal year 1997–98 the first payment under this section will be made on January 10, 1998. The Judicial Council is reviewing whether this schedule meets the cash flow needs of the trial courts and may prepare appropriate clean-up legislation.*
- *The total annual appropriation to the Trial Court Trust Fund is made up of three sources:*
 1. *The amount of specified civil fees that are collected by the courts and remitted by each county monthly to*

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fees listed in subdivision (c) shall all be deposited upon collection in a special account in the county treasury, and transmitted therefrom monthly to the Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund.

(c) Except as specified in subdivision (d), this section applies to all fees collected pursuant to Sections 26820.4, 26823, 26826, 26826.01, 26827, 26827.4, 26830, 26831, 26832.1, 26833.1, 26835.1, 26836.1, 26837.1, 26838, 26850.1, 26851.1, 26852.1, 26853.1, 26855.4, 26862, 27081.5, subdivision (b) of Section 27361, and Sections 68086, 72055, ~~and~~ 72056, 72056.01, and 72060.

If any of the fees provided for in this subdivision are partially waived by court order, and the fee is to be divided between the Trial Court Trust Fund and any other fund, the amount of the partial waiver shall be deducted from the amount to be distributed to each fund in the same proportion as the amount of each distribution bears to the total amount of the fee.

(d) This section does not apply to that portion of a filing fee collected pursuant to Section 26820.4, 26826, 26827, 72055, or 72056 which is allocated for dispute resolution pursuant to Section 470.3 of the Business and Professions Code, the county law library pursuant to Section 6320 of the Business and Professions Code, the Judges' Retirement Fund pursuant to Section 26822.3, automated

the state Controller for deposit into the Trial Court Trust Fund, under subdivision (c) of this section.

2. *The amount each county is required to remit to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201 and 77201.1.*
3. *The amount appropriated annually from the state General Fund for support of trial court operations under Gov. Code, § 77202.*

- *Fees subject to deposit in the Trial Court Trust Fund are the court-related fees specified in this section. AB 233 revised this section to reflect only those fees charged by the clerk of the court, and not the county clerk.*
- *This section also transfers \$1 of the recording and indexing fee to the Trial Court Trust Fund, pursuant to Gov. Code, § 27361(b). This was a drafting error which will be addressed in clean-up legislation.*
- *If there is a partial waiver of fees which must be deposited into both the Trial Court Trust Fund and some other fund, the waived portion should be deducted proportionally from the amount deposited to each fund.*
- *This subdivision specifies those fee amounts that should not be deposited into this fund. As amended by AB 233, this section clarifies that the amount of the recording and indexing fee authorized in Gov. Code, § 27361 and required to be deposited in the county*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

recordkeeping or conversion to micrographics pursuant to Sections 26863 and 68090.7, and courthouse financing pursuant to Section 76238. This section also does not apply to fees collected pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 27361.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no agency shall take action to change the amounts allocated to any of the above funds.

(f) Before making any apportionments under this section, the Controller shall deduct, from the annual appropriation for that purpose, the actual administrative costs that will be incurred under this section. Costs reimbursed under this section shall be determined on an annual basis in consultation with the Judicial Council.

(g) Any amounts required to be transmitted by a county or city and county to the state pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the Controller no later than 45 days after the end of the month in which the fees were collected. This remittance shall be accompanied by a remittance advice identifying the collection month and the appropriate account in the Trial Court Trust Fund to which it is to be deposited. Any remittance which is not made by the county or city and county in accordance with this section shall be considered delinquent, and subject to the applicable penalties pursuant to this section.

~~(h) Upon receipt of any delinquent payment, the Controller shall make the quarterly apportionment on or before the 25th day of the month following the month in which the delinquent payment was received from the county. The Controller shall calculate a penalty on any delinquent payment and that amount shall be deducted from the next quarterly apportionment. The penalty shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of the delinquent payment by the Pooled Money Investment Account rate at the end of the prior fiscal year.~~

~~(i) Penalty amounts withheld under subdivision (h) shall be reserved in the Trial Court Trust Fund. The Judicial Council shall allocate these moneys based upon the recommendations of the Trial Court Budget Commission.~~

~~(j)(h)~~ The Trial Court Trust Fund shall be invested in the Surplus Money Investment Fund

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

general fund shall not be deposited into the Trial Court Trust Fund.

- *Requires the counties to remit the fees listed in this section to the Trial Court Trust Fund no later than 45 days after the end of the month in which they were collected.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this subdivision provides that a delinquent county is subject to applicable penalties under law. The amendments to this subdivision delete the specific penalty provisions which had previously been set forth in this section. Prior to AB 233, these penalties applied not only to fees, but also to certain fine, forfeiture, and penalty revenues that are no longer required to be remitted to the state.*
- *Provides that moneys in the Trial Court Trust Fund must be deposited in the Surplus Money Investment Fund of the*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

and all interest earned shall be allocated to the Trial Court Trust Fund semiannually and shall be allocated among the ~~counties~~ courts in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (a). The specific allocations shall be specified by the Judicial Council, based upon recommendations from the Trial Court Budget Commission.

~~(k)(i)~~ The fourth quarterly payment from the Trial Court Trust Fund for the ~~prior 1996–97~~ fiscal year shall be made on or before August 31 commencing with the 1994–95 fiscal year, 1997.

SEC. 30. Section 68085.5 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68085.5. (a) Notwithstanding Section 68085 and pursuant to appropriation by the Legislature, the Judicial Council may allocate unexpended funds in the Trial Court Trust Fund, or any other funds available for allocation, for the 1997–98 fiscal year for trial court facilities renovation, repair, and maintenance projects approved by the Judicial Council subject to the conditions in subdivision (d). The amount allocated pursuant to this section shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000).

(b) The Judicial Council is authorized to allocate moneys from the funds specified in subdivision (a) for such projects as may be approved by the Judicial Council, and shall be paid to the county therefor by the Controller.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 68085 and pursuant to appropriation by the Legislature, beginning in the 1998–99 fiscal year and each year thereafter, if the county retained share of any fines and forfeitures collected by the trial courts of a county that receives funds pursuant to subdivision (a) exceeds the fines and forfeitures collected during the 1994–95 fiscal year, the excess fines and forfeitures which would otherwise be retained by the county shall instead be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund up to the amount of any allocation made pursuant to this section.

(d) Projects approved by the Judicial Council pursuant to this section shall meet the following conditions:

(1) The county has an environmental impact

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

state, and any earned interest be allocated to the courts.

- *Specifies the timing of the fourth quarterly payment for the 1996–97 fiscal year (on or before August 31, 1997).*

Court Facilities Renovation, Repair, and Maintenance Projects

- *The Judicial Council may allocate up to \$5 million in unexpended funds from the Trial Court Trust Fund, or other funds available for allocation only in the 1997–98 fiscal year, for facilities renovation, repair, and maintenance projects. These moneys are allocated directly to the counties.*
- *If a county has received funding for facilities renovation, repair, or maintenance under this section, then it is required to deposit into the Trial Court Trust Fund the county's share of fines and forfeitures that the county would otherwise have received under Gov. Code, § 77205, up to the amount allocated to that county under this section.*
- *The projects must be approved by the Judicial Council, subject to the criteria listed in this section.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

review report certified if it is required for the project.

(2) The county board of supervisors has completed and approved the plans and specifications for the project.

(3) The county has completed the architectural design through a request for proposal process for the project.

(4) The county has completed any update of the justice facility master plan that is necessary.

(5) The county has already completed a competitive bid process for the project.

(6) The county has completed any and all land acquisition, including all necessary condemnation and relocation proceedings, for the project.

(7) The county has received Board of Corrections approval for any holding facilities.

(e) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (d) shall become inoperative on July 1, 2001. Subdivision (c) shall become inoperative when all funds allocated to any county pursuant to this section have been repaid.

SEC. 31. Section 68088 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68088. The Judicial Council may provide by rule of court for racial, ethnic, and gender bias, and sexual harassment training for judges, commissioners, and referees.

SEC. 32. Section 68090.8 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68090.8. (a) (1) The Legislature finds that the management of civil and criminal cases, including traffic cases, and the accounting for funds in the ~~municipal and justice trial~~ courts requires these courts to implement appropriate levels of automation.

- *Subdivisions (a), (b) and (d), described above, become inoperative on July 1, 2001. Subdivision (c) becomes inoperative when all of the moneys allocated have been repaid to the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Fairness Training

- *The council may adopt rules regarding training for judicial officers in the areas of racial, ethnic, and gender bias, and sexual harassment.*

Trial Court Automation: Two Percent Automation Fund

- *Prior to AB 233, this section provided for the establishment of local automation funds to be funded from two percent of criminal fine collections, prior to the distribution of those fine revenues. The purpose of the fund was to make money available for automated accounting and recordkeeping systems. The changes made by AB 233 to each provision of this section are described below:*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(2) The purpose of this section is to make a fund available for the development of automated accounting ~~and, automated data collection through case management systems, and automated case-processing systems for the municipal and justice trial~~ courts, together with funds to train operating personnel, and for the maintenance and enhancement of the systems.

(3) Automated data collection shall provide the foundation for planning, research, and evaluation programs that are generated from within and outside of the judicial branch. This system shall be a resource to the courts, the Judicial Council and its committees, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Legislature, the Governor, and the public. During the developmental stage and prior to the implementation of the system, the Legislature shall make recommendations to the Judicial Council as to the breadth and level of detail of the data to be collected.

(b) Prior to making any other required distribution, the county treasurer shall ~~deposit~~ transmit 2 percent of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected in criminal cases, including, but not limited to, moneys collected pursuant to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of this code, Section 13003 of the Fish and Game Code, Section 11502 of the Health and Safety Code, and Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1427) of Title 11 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, into ~~a fund which shall be the Trial Court Improvement Fund established pursuant to Section 77209, to be used exclusively to pay the costs of automating municipal and justice trial court recordkeeping systems for criminal, including traffic, cases. Interest earned on these deposits shall be retained in the fund and used only for the purposes of this subdivision.~~ These systems shall meet Judicial Council performance standards, including production of reports as needed by the

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

1. *Adds civil cases to criminal as the case types eligible for automation funding.*
 2. *Adds superior courts to municipal courts as the court types eligible for automation funding.*
 3. *Adds automated data collection through case management systems and automated case-processing systems to the systems to be funded.*
 4. *Specifies the uses of automated data collection to include planning, research, and program evaluation.*
 5. *Requires the Legislature to make recommendations to the Judicial Council as to the breadth and level of detail of the data to be collected prior to implementation.*
- *Provides that two percent of criminal fine, penalty, and forfeiture revenues collected and set aside for court recordkeeping automation projects which meet Judicial Council performance standards be deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund. Prior to AB 233, these amounts were to be deposited into the local two percent automation fund established by the county.*
 - *Courts and counties will retain moneys deposited prior to January 1, 1998 in the local two percent automation funds.*
 - *As provided in Gov. Code, § 77209, each court will continue to receive a sum equal to the amount collected in*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

state, the counties, and local governmental entities.

SEC. 33. Section 68113 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68113. (a) The superior, ~~and~~ municipal, ~~and~~ justice courts in each county shall submit a report to the Judicial Council on progress towards achieving the cost reduction goals associated with the coordination plans and factors impacting the cost of court operations and the collection of revenues. The report shall also include financial information prepared by the county auditor on expenditures for court operations and revenues according to a uniform chart of accounts adopted by the Judicial Council. The reports shall be submitted quarterly on or before the first day of the third month following the end of the quarter, except the fourth-quarter report shall be submitted on the first day of the fourth month following the end of the fourth quarter.

(b) For purposes of the reporting requirements of this section, a court or courts in a county may petition the Judicial Council to permit division of the court or courts into smaller administrative units corresponding to the organization of the court or courts under a coordination plan where reporting courtwide would impose an undue burden because of the number of judges or the physical location of the divisions of the court or courts.

(c) The Judicial Council shall submit a report to the Legislature on or before ~~November~~ February 1 following the end of each fiscal year setting forth all of the following:

(1) The revenues and expenditures for each superior, ~~and~~ municipal, ~~and~~ justice court in the state and statewide totals.

(2) A summary of the savings achieved by the courts in each county and statewide.

(3) Factors impacting the cost of court operations and the collection of revenues.

SEC. 33.2. Section 68502.5 of the Government Code is amended to read:

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

the local two percent automation fund in fiscal year 1994–95. Any increase in revenues over the 1994–95 amount will be allocated at the discretion of the Judicial Council.

Trial Court Coordination Efficiency: Reporting Cost Reduction Goals

- *Prior to AB 233, trial courts were required to report to the Judicial Council on (1) progress towards achieving cost reduction goals through coordination and (2) factors impacting court operations costs and revenue collections.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this section:*
 1. *Strikes references to justice courts;*
 2. *Requires the court, and not the county, to report quarterly on trial court revenues and expenditures;*
 3. *Revises the date by which the Judicial Council is to report to the Legislature on court expenditures, savings achieved, and factors affecting court operations and revenue collections (February 1 of each year); and*
 4. *Specifies that savings are to be achieved by the courts and not the county.*

Trial Court Budget Commission

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

68502.5. (a) The Judicial Council shall provide by rule for the appointment of a standing Trial Court Budget Commission and the deadlines for meeting its various responsibilities. ~~The~~ Under the direction and with the approval of the Judicial Council, the commission shall have the authority to:

(1) Receive budget requests from the trial courts. Trial courts shall send to the county board of supervisors a copy of their proposed budgets and any revisions or appeals at the time their budget requests are submitted to the Trial Court Budget Commission, pursuant to this section. The counties may submit timely comments to the commission regarding the contents of the proposed budgets of their respective trial courts. The commission shall consider the counties' comments when determining appropriate budgets for the courts.

(2) Review the trial courts' budget requests and evaluate them against performance criteria established by the Judicial Council by which a court's performance, level of coordination, and efficiency can be measured.

(3) Annually recommend to the Judicial Council for its approval the projected cost in the subsequent fiscal year of court operations as defined in Section 77003 for each trial court. This estimation shall serve as the basis for court budgets, which shall be developed programmatically by court function, as approved by the Judicial Council, for comparison purposes and to delineate the funding responsibilities.

(4) Annually prepare a recommended schedule for the allocation of moneys to individual courts and a recommended overall trial court budget for approval by the Judicial Council and forwarding to the Governor for inclusion in the Governor's proposed State Budget. The recommended schedule shall be based on the performance criteria established pursuant to paragraph (2) and on a minimum standard established by the Judicial Council for the operation and staffing of all trial court operations. This minimum standard shall be modeled on court operations using all reasonable and available measures to

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *This section is largely unchanged by AB 233. The Act merely clarifies that the Trial Court Budget Commission carries out its responsibilities under the direction and with the approval of the Judicial Council.*
- *Under AB 233, the Trial Court Budget Commission will continue to have responsibility for receiving and reviewing the budget requests of the courts, and for making recommendations to the Judicial Council, consistent with rules and policies adopted by the council, on the total trial court budget request to the Governor and the Legislature. The Trial Court Budget Commission has responsibility for recommending to the Judicial Council for its approval the allocation and reallocation of the total court funding budget appropriation from the Legislature.*
- *The Trial Court Budget Commission may also make recommendations on the allocation of funds in the Trial Court Improvement Fund, as directed by and with the approval of the Judicial Council.*

increase court efficiency and coordination. The schedule of allocations shall assure that all trial courts receive funding for the minimum operating and staffing standards before funding operating and staffing requests above the minimum standards, and shall include incentives and rewards for any trial court's implementation of efficiencies and cost saving measures.

(5) Reallocate funds in accordance with Judicial Council rules during the course of the fiscal year to ensure equal access to the trial courts by the public, to improve trial court operations, and to meet trial court emergencies. Reallocations shall be limited to 15 percent of that portion of any court's annual budget amount funded by the state. Neither the state nor the counties shall have any obligation to replace moneys appropriated for trial courts and reallocated pursuant to this paragraph.

(6) Allocate funds in the Trial Court Improvement Fund in accordance to Judicial Council rules to ensure equal access to trial courts by the public, to improve trial court operations, and to meet trial court emergencies.

(7) Upon approval of the trial courts' budget by the Legislature, prepare during the course of the fiscal year an allocation schedule for quarterly payments to the counties, consistent with Sections 68085 and 77205.1, which shall be submitted to the Controller's office by the 10th day of the month in which payments are to be made.

(8) Establish rules, pursuant to the authority of the Judicial Council, regarding a court's authority to transfer trial court funding moneys from one functional category to another in order to address needs in any functional category.

(9) At the request of the presiding judge of a trial court, conduct an independent review of the funding level of the court to determine whether it is adequate to enable the court to discharge its statutory and constitutional responsibilities.

(10) From time to time, review the level of fees charged by the courts for various services and prepare recommended adjustments for approval and forwarding to the Legislature by the Judicial Council.

(b) Members of the commission shall receive no compensation from the state for their services. When called into session, they shall receive their

actual and necessary expenses for travel, board, and lodging, which shall be paid from the funds appropriated for this use. These expenses shall be appropriated in the manner as the Judicial Council directs, and shall be audited by the Controller in accordance with the rules of the State Board of Control.

SEC. 33.4. Section 68513 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68513. The Judicial Council shall provide for the uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of court data relating to civil cases in superior court by means provided for in this section, in addition to any other data relating to court administration, including all of the following:

(a) The category type of civil case, such as contract or personal injury-death-property damage by motor vehicle.

~~(a)~~(b) The time from filing of the action to settlement.

~~(b)~~(c) The type of settlement procedure, if any, which contributed to the settlement disposition.

~~(c)~~(d) The character and amount of any settlement made as to each party litigant, but preserving the confidentiality of such information if the settlement is not otherwise public.

~~(d)~~(e) The character and amount of any judgments rendered by court and jury trials for comparison with settled cases.

~~(e)~~(f) The extent to which damages prayed for compare to settlement or judgment in character and amount.

~~(f)~~(g) The extent to which collateral sources have contributed, or will contribute, financially to satisfaction of the judgment or settlement.

~~(g) The category of civil case, such as contract or personal injury-death-property damage by motor vehicle.~~

Provision for the uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of court data may be by use of litigant statements or forms, if available, or by collection and analysis of statistically reliable samples.

The Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1998, and annually thereafter on the uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of court data as provided for in this section. The Legislature shall evaluate and adjust

Uniform Entry, Storage, and Retrieval of Civil Case Data in Superior Court

- *Amends Gov. Code, § 68513 by:*
 1. *Reordering subdivisions (a) through (g);*
 2. *Requiring the Judicial Council to report to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1998, and annually thereafter, on the uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of civil case data; and*
 3. *Requiring the Legislature to evaluate and adjust the level of funds available for automation (Gov. Code, § 68090.8) for noncompliance with this section.*

the level of funds available to pay the costs of automating trial court recordkeeping systems, pursuant to Section 68090.8, for noncompliance with the requirements of this section.

SEC. 33.6. Section 68547 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68547. (a) For the purposes of this article, a judge ~~or justice~~ is deemed to serve or sit under assignment on each day during which it is necessary for him or her on account of the assignment to serve in a substantial way on the court to which assigned, to travel to or from such court, or to be absent from his or her residence. If a judge so serves under assignment in one or more courts during all days other than Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays in any period of 30 or more consecutive days (inclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays), he or she shall be deemed also to have served or sat in such court or courts on all Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays during or immediately preceding that period.

(b) A judge of a municipal court is deemed to have served under assignment in the superior court on any day when both of the following applies:

(1) A cross-assignment issued by the Chief Justice is in effect and the judge's workload is assigned pursuant to a judicial and administrative coordination plan approved by the Judicial Council pursuant to procedures set forth in rules of court and consistent with Section 68112.

(2) The Judicial Council has certified that cases in the court's jurisdiction are assigned pursuant to a uniform countywide or regional system for assignment of cases among superior and municipal courts which maximizes the utilization of all judicial officers in that county or region.

Assignment Pay Deferential

Use of daily rate

- *Existing law provides that a judge may be compensated at the monthly, as opposed to the daily, rate of pay for the court to which the judge is assigned, if for 30 or more consecutive days the judge is (1) assigned to a court, or (2) traveling because of the assignment, or (3) absent from his or her residence because of the assignment. As amended by AB 233, this subdivision requires that a municipal court judge serve "in a substantial way" in a superior court before that day would count as an assignment day for this purpose.*

Judicial pay parity

- *As amended by AB 233, a municipal court judge shall receive the monthly pay of a superior court judge if the following conditions are met:*
 1. *The Chief Justice has issued a cross-assignment order which is in effect;*
 2. *The cases are assigned to the judge under a coordination plan approved by the Judicial Council; and*
 3. *The Judicial Council certifies that the cases in that court's jurisdiction are assigned by a uniform system that maximizes the use of judicial officers within the county or region.*
- *The effect of this change is that a municipal court judge who meets these requirements will receive the monthly, as opposed to the daily, rate of pay of a superior court judge, even if he or she*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(c) The Judicial Council shall adopt rules as necessary to implement this section, including criteria for approval of judicial and administrative coordination plans.

(d) If a judge who serves his or her court on a part-time basis has completed the business of the home court for all days affected by any assignment, compensation attributable to the home court shall only be deducted from the amounts to be paid pursuant to Section 68540.7 for the days the judge is serving on assignment to the extent necessary to limit the assigned judge's total judicial compensation for the month to the amount earned by a regular judge of the court to which the judge is assigned.

(e) This section shall be repealed on January 1, 1999, unless a later enacted statute enacted before that date extends or deletes that date.

SEC. 33.8. Section 68547 is added to the Government Code, to read:

68547. (a) For the purposes of this article, a judge or justice is deemed to serve or sit under assignment on each day during which it is necessary for him or her on account of the assignment to serve on the court to which assigned, to travel to or from such court, or to be absent from his or her residence. If a judge so serves under assignment in one or more courts during all days other than Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays in any period of 30 or more consecutive days (inclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays), he or she shall be deemed also to have served or sat in such court or courts on all Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays during or immediately preceding that

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

does not actually hear superior court matters every day.

- *The Judicial Council must adopt rules implementing this section.*
- *This amended Gov. Code, § 68547 is operative from January 1, 1998 through December 31, 1998. On January 1, 1999, this section is repealed and a new section 68547 becomes operative containing the same language set forth in § 68547 prior to the enactment of AB 233. (See AB 233, § 33.8 below.)*

Removal of monthly pay equivalent and judicial pay parity

- *Effective January 1, 1999, this code section reverts back to the pre-AB 233 language, thereby eliminating (1) the requirement that a judge sitting on assignment serve "in a substantial way" before counting the day as service for increased pay, and (2) the new provisions specifying conditions under which a municipal court judge in a fully coordinated court will receive the monthly pay of a superior court judge.*

period.

If a judge who serves his or her court on a part-time basis has completed the business of the home court for all days affected by any assignment, compensation attributable to the home court shall only be deducted from the amounts to be paid pursuant to Section 68540.7 for the days the judge is serving on assignment to the extent necessary to limit the assigned judge's total judicial compensation for the month to the amount earned by a regular judge of the court to which the judge is assigned.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1999.

SEC. 34. Section 71383 of the Government Code is repealed.

~~71383. (a) The accounts of each superior court, municipal court, and justice court shall be audited at least biennially. The county auditor shall be responsible for seeing that this audit is conducted and shall supply the Controller with a certified copy of each audit within six months after the close of the fiscal year for which the audit is conducted. The audit shall review the collection and disbursement activities of the courts, probation offices, central collection bureaus, and other agencies having a role in this process. If the accounts of any superior court, municipal court, or justice court are not audited biennially, the Controller may audit them. If an audit is requested by the board of supervisors the cost of the audit shall be paid from the general fund of the county in which the court is situated. The Controller shall review these audits. Costs incurred by the Controller for monitoring audits other than those reimbursed by counties, shall be reimbursed from the Assessment Fund commencing with the 1985-86 fiscal year as provided in the Budget Act.~~

~~(b) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 1993, and shall remain inoperative until July 1, 1994, on which date this section shall become operative.~~

SEC. 35. Section 71383 is added to the Government Code, to read:

71383. As used in Section 71002, "board of supervisors" means county or city and county.

Biennial Audit

- *Repeals provisions providing for the biennial audit of trial court accounts by the county auditor. Auditing of court revenues and court operations expenditures may be conducted by the state Controller as provided in Gov. Code, § 77009.*

Board of Supervisors Definition

- *Applies Gov. Code, § 71002 to the City and County of San Francisco.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

SEC. 36. Section 72054 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72054. Except as otherwise provided by law, the clerk of ~~each municipal court and the clerk of each justice~~ the court shall charge the fees prescribed by this article, and the fees prescribed by Sections 26823, 26828, 26829, 26830, 26831, ~~26832, 26833, 26834, 26836, 26837, 26839, 26853, 26854, 26855~~ 26832.1, 26833.1, 26834, 26836.1, 26837.1, 26839, 26850.1, 26851.1, 26852.1, 26853.1, 26854, 26855.4, and 26863 for all services to be performed.

Fees: Duty to Charge

- *Prior to AB 233, this section required only municipal courts to charge fees for certain services. As amended, this section requires both superior and municipal court clerks to charge the fees listed for superior and municipal court services.*
- *Clerks of trial courts are no longer authorized to charge fees under Gov. Code, §§ 26832, 26833, 26836, 26837, 26853, or 26855.*
- *This section moves the authority of the court to charge certain fees from existing Government Code sections involving the county clerk to new Government Code sections that only involve the clerk of the court. The old and new sections are:*

<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
26832	26832.1
26833	26833.1
26836	26836.1
26837	26837.1
26853	26853.1
26855	26855.4

- *This section gives authority to the clerk of the court to charge certain fees that under prior law was given to either the county clerk or the clerk of the court. Affected Government Code sections are:*

<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
26850	26850.1
26851	26851.1
26852	26852.1

SEC. 37. Section 72055 of the Government Code is amended to read:

Fees: First Paper in Civil Actions in Municipal Court

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

72055. The total fee for filing of the first paper in a civil action or proceeding in the municipal court, shall be ninety dollars (\$90), except that in cases where the amount demanded, excluding attorney's fees and costs, is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or less, the fee shall be eighty-three dollars (~~\$80~~) (\$83). The amount of the demand shall be stated on the first page of the paper immediately below the caption.

This section applies to the initial complaint, petition, or application, and any papers transmitted from another court on the transfer of a civil action or proceeding, but does not include documents filed pursuant to Section 491.150, 704.750, or 708.160 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The term "total fee" as used in this section and Section 72056 includes any amount allocated to the Judges' Retirement Fund pursuant to Section 72056.1, any automation fee imposed pursuant to Section 68090.7, any construction fee imposed pursuant to Section 76238, and the law library fee established pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 6320) of Chapter 5 of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code. The term "total fee" as used in Section 72056 includes any dispute resolution fee imposed pursuant to Section 470.3 of the Business and Professions Code. The term "total fee" as used in this section also includes any dispute resolution fee imposed pursuant to Section 470.3 of the Business and Professions Code, but the board of supervisors of each county may exclude any portion of this dispute resolution fee from the term "total fee."

The fee shall be waived in any action for damages against a defendant, based upon the defendant's commission of a felony offense, upon presentation to the clerk of the court of a certified copy of the abstract of judgment of conviction of the defendant of the felony giving rise to the claim for damages. If the plaintiff would have been entitled to recover those fees from the defendant had they been paid, the court may assess the amount of the waived fees against the defendant and order the defendant to pay that sum to the county.

SEC. 38. Section 72056.01 is added to the Government Code, to read:

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *As amended, this section increases the municipal court first paper filing fee from \$80 to \$90 in cases where the amount demanded is more than \$10,000.*
- *Increases the fee from \$80 to \$83 in cases where the amount demanded is \$10,000 or less.*
- *The fees provided in this section will be apportioned according to Gov. Code, § 68085(d), with remaining amounts to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*
- *Requires the amount of the demand to be stated on the first page of the paper immediately below the caption.*

Fees: Amended Complaints in Municipal Court

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

72056.01. (a) The fee for filing an amended complaint or amendment to a complaint in a civil action of proceeding in the municipal court is forty-five dollars (\$45).

(b) The fee for filing a cross-complaint, amended cross-complaint or amendment to a cross-complaint in a civil action or proceeding in the municipal court is forty-five dollars (\$45).

(c) A party shall not be required to pay the fee provided by this section for an amended complaint, amendment to a complaint, amended cross-complaint or amendment to a cross-complaint more than one time in any action.

(d) The fee provided by this section shall not apply to either of the following:

(1) An amended pleading or amendment to a pleading ordered by the court to be filed.

(2) An amended pleading or amendment to a pleading that only names previously fictitiously named defendants.

SEC. 39. Section 72060 of the Government Code is amended to read:

72060. The fee for a certificate and transmitting transcript and papers on appeal is ten dollars (\$10). Notwithstanding Section 68085, six dollars (\$6) of the fee authorized in this section shall be deposited in the county general fund for use as county general fund revenue.

SEC. 40. Section 76000 of the Government Code is amended to read:

76000. (a) In each county there shall be levied an additional penalty of seven dollars (\$7) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof which

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Creates a fee of \$45 for filing an amended complaint, cross-complaint, amended cross-complaint, amendment to a complaint, or amendment to a cross-complaint in a civil action or proceeding in the municipal court.*
- *The fee created by this section will be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund, under Gov. Code, § 68085.*
- *Provides that the fee shall not be charged more than once to a party.*
- *Provides that the fee shall not apply to pleadings which the court has ordered a party to file, or to pleadings for which the only amendment is the naming of a fictitiously named (Doe) defendant.*

Fees: Certificate and Transmittal on Appeal

- *Increases the fee for a certificate and transmitting a transcript and papers on appeal from \$6 to \$10.*
- *Provides that \$6 of the fee will continue to be deposited in the county general fund, with the \$4 increase to be deposited in the Trial Court Trust Fund.*

Additional Penalties on Criminal Fines

- *Prior to AB 233, this section provided for specified penalty assessments. As amended, this section continues to*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

shall be collected together with and in the same manner as the amounts established by Section 1464 of the Penal Code, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses involving a violation of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code, except parking offenses subject to Article 3 (commencing with Section 40200) of Chapter 1 of Division 17 of the Vehicle Code. These moneys shall be taken from fines and forfeitures deposited with the county treasurer prior to any division pursuant to Section 1463 of the Penal Code.

The county treasurer shall deposit those amounts specified by the board of supervisors by resolution in one or more of the funds established pursuant to this chapter. However, deposits to these funds shall continue through whatever period of time is necessary to repay any borrowings made by the county on or before January 1, 1991, to pay for construction provided for in this chapter.

(b) In each authorized county, provided that the board of supervisors has adopted a resolution stating that the implementation of this subdivision is necessary to the county for the purposes authorized, with respect to each authorized fund established pursuant to Section 76100 or 76101, for every parking offense where a parking penalty, fine, or forfeiture is imposed, an added penalty of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) shall be included in the total penalty, fine, or forfeiture. Except as provided in subdivision (c), for each parking case collected in the courts of the county, the county treasurer shall place in each authorized fund two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50). These moneys shall be taken from fines and forfeitures deposited with the county treasurer prior to any division pursuant to Section 1462.3 or 1463.009 of the Penal Code. The judges of the county shall increase the bail schedule amounts as appropriate to reflect the added penalty provided for by this section. In those cities, districts, or other issuing agencies which elect to accept parking penalties, and otherwise process parking violations pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 40200) of Chapter 1 of Division 17 of the Vehicle Code, that city, district, or issuing agency shall observe the increased bail amounts as established by the court

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

provide for such penalty assessments, and additionally provides that \$1 of every \$2.50 parking penalty authorized in this section will be deposited in the county general fund, rather than the state General Fund. The \$1.50 balance continues to be deposited in the local courthouse or criminal justice facilities construction fund of the county as provided in Gov. Code, §§ 76100 and 76101.

reflecting the added penalty provided for by this section. Each agency which elects to process parking violations shall pay to the county treasurer two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for each fund for each parking penalty collected on each violation which is not filed in court. Those payments to the county treasurer shall be made monthly, and the county treasurer shall deposit all those sums in the authorized fund. No issuing agency shall be required to contribute revenues to any fund in excess of those revenues generated from the surcharges established in the resolution adopted pursuant to this chapter, except as otherwise agreed upon by the local governmental entities involved.

(c) The county treasurer shall ~~transfer to the Controller~~ deposit one dollar (\$1) of every two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) ~~deposited~~ collected pursuant to subdivision (b). ~~The Controller shall deposit these moneys which are received by him or her prior to January 1, 1997, in the General Fund. The Controller shall deposit these moneys which are received by him or her on or after January 1, 1997, in the State Courthouse Construction Fund into the general fund of the county.~~

SEC. 41. Section 76224 is added to the Government Code, to read:

76224. Deposits to the Courthouse Construction Fund established in Merced County pursuant to Section 76100 shall continue through and including the 25th year after the initial year in which the surcharge is collected or the 25th year after any borrowings are made for any construction under that section, whichever comes later.

SEC. 42. Section 77001 is added to the Government Code, to read:

77001. On or before July 1, 1998, the Judicial Council shall promulgate rules which establish a decentralized system of trial court management. These rules shall ensure:

Merced Courthouse Construction Fund

- *This section extends by five years the period that Merced County shall make deposits into the courthouse construction fund.*

Decentralized System of Trial Court Management

- *This section requires the Judicial Council to adopt new rules, by July 1, 1998, establishing a decentralized system of trial court management. Consistent with current Judicial Council procedures, draft rules will be circulated for comment to the courts and other interested parties before adoption.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(a) Local authority and responsibility of trial courts to manage day-to-day operations.

(b) Countywide administration of the trial courts.

(c) The authority and responsibility of trial courts to manage all of the following, consistent with statute, rules of court, and standards of judicial administration:

(1) Annual allocation of funding, including the authority to move funding between functions or line items.

(2) Local personnel systems, including the promulgation of personnel policies.

(3) Processes and procedures to improve court operations and responsiveness to the public.

(4) The trial courts of each county shall establish the means of selecting presiding judges, assistant presiding judges, executive officers or court administrators, clerks of court, and jury commissioners.

(d) Trial court input into the Judicial Council budget process.

(e) Equal access to justice throughout California utilizing standard practices and procedures whenever feasible.

SEC. 43. Section 77003 of the Government Code is amended to read:

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *This section provides that the rules will ensure that:*
 - Trial courts have local authority and responsibility for managing day-to-day operations.*

–*Trial courts are administered on a countywide basis.*

–*Trial courts have local authority and responsibility for managing all of the following, consistent with statutes, rules of court, and standards of judicial administration:*

1. *Annual funding allocations, including the authority to move*

funding between functions or line items;

2. *Local personnel systems, including the adoption of personnel policies;*

3. *Processes and procedures to improve court operations and responsiveness to the public; and*

4. *Means of selecting court officers, including presiding judges, assistant presiding judges, executive officers or court administrators, court clerks, and jury commissioners.*

–*Trial courts have input into the Judicial Council budget process.*

–*The rules will also provide that trial courts will provide equal access to justice, eliminating disparate practices and procedures to the extent possible.*

Court Operations Defined

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

77003. (a) As used in this chapter, “court operations” means all of the following:

(1) Salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for superior, ~~and~~ municipal, ~~and justice~~ court judges and for subordinate judicial officers. For purposes of this paragraph, “subordinate judicial officers” include all commissioner or referee positions created prior to July 1, 1997, including those commissioner positions created pursuant to Sections 69904, 70141, 70141.9, 70142.11, 72607, 73794, 74841.5, and 74908; and includes any staff who provide direct support to commissioners; but does not include commissioners or staff who provide direct support to the commissioners whose positions were created after July 1, 1997, unless approved by the Judicial Council, subject to availability of funding.

(2) The salary, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for other court staff including all municipal court staff positions specifically prescribed by statute.

(3) Those marshals, constables, and sheriffs as the court deems necessary for court operations.

(4) Court-appointed counsel in juvenile court

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Redefines “court operations” for purposes of determining the state’s responsibility to fund the trial courts, amending the definition of “court operations” contained in the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act of 1988.*
- *This section, when read in conjunction with Gov. Code, § 77006.5 and Cal. Rules of Court, rule 810, establishes the basis for restructuring state and county trial court funding responsibilities.*
- *Adds to the definition of court operations costs for “subordinate judicial officers,” defined as all commissioners, referees, and the direct support staff of commissioners and referees whose positions were either:*
 - 1. Created on or before July 1, 1997;*
 - or*
 - 2. Approved by the Judicial Council, subject to available funding.*
- *Prior to AB 233, costs for such judicial officers were specifically excluded from the definition of “court operations,” because these positions were created, and paid for, at the option of the counties. The costs for these positions can now be included as “court operations” since the capped obligation of counties under AB 233 includes the costs for these positions.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

dependency proceedings and counsel appointed by the court to represent a minor pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 3150) of Part 2 of Division 8 of the Family Code.

(5) Services and supplies relating to court operations.

(6) Collective bargaining under the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act with respect to court employees specified in Section 3501.5.

(7) Actual indirect costs, ~~not to exceed 18 percent of state trial court funding payments to counties for~~ for county and city and county general services attributable to court operations, but specifically excluding, but not limited to, law library operations conducted by a trust pursuant to statute; courthouse construction; district attorney services; probation services; indigent criminal defense; grand jury expenses and operations; and pretrial release services.

~~(8) The salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions to be used in computing~~ (b) However, "court operations" are those salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions in existence on June 30, 1991, and any reclassification made thereafter primarily for purposes of granting a salary increase shall not be applicable for purposes of this section does not include collection enhancements as defined in Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.

SEC. 44. Section 77009 is added to the Government Code, to read:

77009. (a) For the purposes of funding trial court operations, each board of supervisors shall establish in the county treasury a Trial Court Operations Fund, which will operate as a special revenue fund. All funds appropriated in the Budget Act and allocated and reallocated to each court in the county by the Judicial Council shall be deposited into the fund. Accounts shall be established in the Trial Court Operations Fund for each trial court in the county, except that one account may be established for courts which have a unified budget. In a county where court budgets include appropriations for expenditures administered on a countywide basis, including, but not limited to, court security, centralized data-

- *Removes the 18 percent cap on indirect costs for general services provided by the county.*
- *Removes the requirement that salary increases for judicial officers and court employees after June 30, 1991, be excluded from the definition of "court operations."*
- *Provides that "court operations" does not include enhanced revenue collections as defined in Cal. Rules of Court, rule 810, as it read on July 1, 1996.*

Trial Court Operations Fund

- *Prior to AB 233, Gov. Code, § 77203.5 required the creation of a local Trial Court Operations Fund in each county to finance trial court operations. This section re-establishes and revises the requirements and purpose of this special revenue fund consistent with the state's assumption of full responsibility for trial court operations. The new fund differs from the preexisting fund in that:*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

processing and planning and research services, an account for each centralized service shall be established and funded from those appropriations.

(b) The moneys of the Trial Court Operations Fund arising from deposits of funds appropriated in the Budget Act and allocated or reallocated to each court in the county by the Judicial Council shall be payable only for the purposes set forth in Sections 77003 and 77006.5, and for services purchased by the court pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 77212. The presiding judge of each court in a county, or his or her designee, shall authorize and direct expenditures from the fund and the county auditor-controller shall make payments from the funds as directed. Approval of the board of supervisors is not required for expenditure from this fund.

(c) Interest received by a county which is attributable to investment of money required by this section to be deposited in its Trial Court Operations Fund shall be deposited in the fund and shall be used for trial court operations purposes.

(d) In no event shall interest be charged to the Trial Court Operations Fund.

(e) Reasonable administrative expenses incurred by the county associated with the operation of this fund shall be charged to each court on a pro rata basis in proportion to the total amount allocated to each court in this fund.

(f) A county, or city and county, may bill trial courts within its jurisdiction for costs for services provided by the county, or city and county, as described in Sections 77003 and 77212, including indirect costs as described in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 77003 and Section 77212. The costs billed by the county, or the city and the county, pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the costs incurred by the county, or the city and the county, of providing similar services to county departments or special districts.

(g) Pursuant to Section 77206, the Controller, at

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- 1. The presiding judge, or a designee, will authorize and direct the county auditor-controller to make payments from the fund;*
- 2. State trial court funding expenditures may be used only for court operations; and*
- 3. The board of supervisors is not required to approve expenditures from the fund.*

- Interest received on the investment of state trial court funding money deposited in the local Trial Court Operations Fund must be used for trial court operations.*
- Interest cannot be charged to the Trial Court Operations Fund.*
- Counties may charge each court, in proportion to the total amount allocated to each court in the fund, for the reasonable administrative expenses associated with the operation of the fund.*
- Counties may bill trial courts for the cost of county general services, including indirect costs, that are attributable to court operations. These costs may not exceed the costs of providing similar services to other county departments or special districts.*
- The state Controller may perform*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

the request of the Legislature or the Judicial Council, may perform financial and fiscal compliance audits of this fund.

(h) The Judicial Council with the concurrence of the Department of Finance and the Controller's office shall establish procedures to implement the provisions of this section and to provide for payment of trial court operations expenses, as described in Sections 77003 and 77006.5, incurred on July 1, 1997, and thereafter.

(i) The Judicial Council shall study alternative methods for the establishment and management of the Trial Court Operations Fund as provided in this section, and shall report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature not later than November 1, 1998.

SEC. 45. Article 3 (commencing with Section 77200) of Chapter 13 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

~~Article 3. State Finance Provisions (Article 3 added by Stats. 1988, Ch. 945, Sec. 10. Effective September 16, 1988.)~~

~~77202.5. (a) In any option year commencing with the 1994-95 fiscal year, in which the net county benefit for the County of Ventura is less than the sum of five million two hundred sixty two thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,262,500), adjusted each fiscal year by the percentage change in the California per capita personal income, the Controller shall allocate to the county a special supplemental subvention of vehicle license fee revenues pursuant to Section 11005 of the Revenue and Taxation Code in an amount equal to the amount by which the net county benefit is less than five million two hundred sixty two thousand five hundred dollars (\$5,262,500), as adjusted for the applicable fiscal year.~~

~~(b) For purposes of this section, the net county benefit for each fiscal year beginning in the 1994-95 fiscal year is the sum of the revenues received by the county from the state for trial court~~

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

financial and fiscal compliance audits of the fund at the request of the Legislature or the Controller.

- *Requires the Judicial Council, with the concurrence of the Department of Finance and the State Controller's Office, to establish procedures (1) to implement this section and (2) to provide for the payment of trial court operations expenses incurred beginning on July 1, 1997.*
- *Requires the Judicial Council to study and report to the Legislature by November 1, 1998, on alternative methods for the establishment and management of the Trial Court Operations Fund.*

State Finance Provisions

- *Repeals existing trial court funding financing provisions established by the Brown-Presley Trial Court Funding Act of 1988, as amended by subsequent action of the Legislature.*

operations in Ventura County for that fiscal year reduced by the amount subtracted from the county's proportionate share of property tax revenue pursuant to the Tax Equity Allocation (TEA) formula pursuant to Section 98.02 of the Revenue and Taxation Code for that fiscal year.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Revenues received for trial court operations" means payments received in accordance with paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 68085 and Section 77205.1, or their successor code provisions.

(2) "The percentage change in the California per capita personal income" means the annual amount computed and reported to the county by the Department of Finance in accordance with Section 7901.

~~77203. Reimbursement to a county pursuant to this chapter shall be in lieu of any payment for any prior or current program for which reimbursement of state mandated local programs for the trial courts is claimed, and any payment as provided in Section 77203.6. No claim for reimbursement of a state mandated local program may be made by an option county for any cost of court operations, nor may any claim be made for state mandated local programs arising from the enactment of the Trial Court Realignment and Efficiency Act of 1991 (Chapter 90 of the Statutes of 1991) as revised by Chapter 189 of the Statutes of 1991 and Chapter 308 of the Statutes of 1994.~~

~~77203.5. (a) For the purpose of funding trial court operations, each board of supervisors shall establish in the county treasury a Trial Court Operations Fund, which will operate as a special revenue fund. All funds appropriated in the Budget Act and allocated and reallocated by the Trial Court Budget Commission created pursuant to Section 68502.5 shall be deposited into the fund. Each board of supervisors may direct that additional financial resources be deposited into the fund to finance expenditures in accordance with subdivision (b) which are not funded through the Budget Act.~~

~~(b) The moneys of the Trial Court Operations Fund arising from deposits of funds appropriated in the Budget Act and allocated or reallocated by~~

~~the Trial Court Budget Commission shall be payable only for purposes set forth pursuant to Sections 77003 and 77006.5. The moneys of the Trial Court Operations Fund arising from deposits of additional resources as directed by the board of supervisors shall be payable for purposes set forth pursuant to Sections 77003 and 77006.5 or for any other court-related expenditure approved by the board of supervisors. The presiding judge or his or her designee, in consultation with the county executive/administrator, shall authorize the expenditures from this fund. All state allocations deposited into this fund shall be exclusively dedicated to offset the costs identified in the trial court budget, recommended by the Trial Court Budget Commission, and approved by the Judicial Council. The purpose of this requirement is to produce a reduction in the net county costs of trial courts.~~

~~(c) Interest received by a county which is attributable to investment of money required by this section to be deposited in its Trial Court Operations Fund shall be deposited in the fund and shall be used for trial court operations purposes.~~

~~(d) In no event shall interest be charged to the Trial Court Operations Fund.~~

~~(e) Pursuant to Section 77205, the Controller, at the request of the Legislature or Judicial Council, may perform financial and fiscal compliance audits of this fund.~~

~~77203.6. (a) The initial decision by a county to accept state funding pursuant to Section 77300 shall constitute a waiver of all claims for reimbursement for state-mandated local programs not previously approved by the State Board of Control, the Commission on State Mandates, or the courts to the extent the Governor, in his or her discretion, determines that waiver to be appropriate. However, a decision by a county to opt into the system pursuant to Section 77300 beginning with the second half of the 1988-89 fiscal year shall not constitute a waiver of a claim for reimbursement based on a statute chaptered on or before the date the act which added this chapter is chaptered, which is filed in acceptable form on or before the date the act which added this chapter is chaptered. A county may petition the Governor to exempt any such claim from this waiver~~

requirement; and the Governor, in his or her discretion, may grant the exemption in whole or in part. The waiver shall not apply to or otherwise affect any claims accruing after initial notification. Renewal, renegotiation, or subsequent notification to continue in the program shall not constitute a waiver.

(b) The initial decision by a county to accept state funding pursuant to Section 77300 shall constitute a waiver of any claim, cause of action, or action whenever filed, with respect to the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985, Chapter 1607 of the Statutes of 1985, or Chapter 1211 of the Statutes of 1987.

77205. (a) The Judicial Council shall adopt appropriate rules for budget submission, budget management, and reporting of revenues and expenditures by each court. The Controller, in consultation with the Judicial Council, shall maintain appropriate regulations for recordkeeping and accounting by the county and the courts, in order to determine all moneys collected by the county and the courts, including filing fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and all revenues and expenditures relating to court operations.

(b) Regulations, rules, and reporting requirements adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be exempt from review and approval or other processing by the Office of Administrative Law as provided for in Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2.

(c) The Controller, at the request of the Legislature or the Judicial Council, may perform and publish financial and fiscal compliance audits of the reports of court revenues and expenditures submitted by the counties. The Controller shall report the results of these audits to the Legislature.

(d) The Judicial Council shall provide for the transmission of summary information concerning court revenues and expenditures to the Controller.

77205.1. (a) Upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Controller shall make quarterly payments of trial court funding on or before the 25th day of that quarter. The quarterly apportionment shall be withheld from any county that is delinquent in making the full transfer of funds pursuant to Section 1463.001 of the Penal Code.

~~(b) Upon receipt of any delinquent payment, the Controller shall make the quarterly apportionment on or before the 25th day of the month following the month in which the delinquent payment was received from the county. The Controller shall calculate a penalty on any delinquent payment and that amount shall be deducted from the next quarterly apportionment. The penalty shall be calculated by multiplying the amount of the delinquent payment by the Pooled Money Investment Account rate at the end of the prior fiscal year.~~

~~(c) Penalty amounts withheld under subdivision (b) shall be allocated by the Judicial Council the following quarter, based upon the recommendations of the Trial Court Budget Commission.~~

~~77205.3. Amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act for assigned judges shall be transferred to the Judicial Council on a monthly basis. The Judicial Council shall certify the amount expended for judicial assignment purposes monthly, and the Controller shall transfer to the Judicial Council the amount certified. The amounts so transferred by the Controller shall be credited to the appropriation available to the Judicial Council in augmentation of the Budget Act.~~

~~77207. (a) There is in the State Treasury the Trial Court Improvement Fund.~~

~~(b) In addition to its authority pursuant to Section 68502.5, the Trial Court Budget Commission, with the approval of the Judicial Council, may set aside funds for statewide trial court projects for the 1995-96 fiscal year only by allocating a portion of the annual appropriation for the trial courts, not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), to the Trial Court Improvement Fund. The Trial Court Budget Commission may designate all or a portion of the funds for specified projects. Any funds in the Trial Court Improvement Fund that are unencumbered at the end of that fiscal year shall be reappropriated to the Trial Court Improvement Fund for the following fiscal year in an amount not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000).~~

~~(c) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be placed in an interest bearing account. Any interest earned shall accrue~~

to the fund and shall be disbursed pursuant to subdivision (d):

~~(d) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be disbursed for purposes of financing statewide endeavors and activities which will directly benefit the operations of the trial courts or defray costs incurred in complying with mandated activities or programs. The Judicial Council shall seek to make its disbursement decisions in a manner that ensures an equitable distribution of the funds in order to provide support for these services to small, medium, and large courts.~~

~~(e) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be administered by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council may delegate to the Administrative Office of the Courts the administration of the fund. Moneys in the fund may be expended to implement projects approved by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council may delegate, with appropriate guidelines, the authority to approve expenditures from the Trial Court Improvement Fund to the Administrative Office of the Courts. Expenditures may be made to vendors or individual trial courts that have the responsibility to implement approved projects.~~

~~(f) The Judicial Council shall present an annual report to the Legislature on the use of the Trial Court Improvement Fund. The report shall include detailed information as to the amount of trial court funding which is set aside pursuant to subdivision (b), the purposes for which the funds were expended, the courts which received support for services therefrom, the specific benefit to each of those courts, and appropriate recommendations.~~

~~77208. (a) The state shall provide municipal court and justice court judges retired under the Judges' Retirement System with retiree health, dental, and vision care plans equal to and in the same manner as the health, dental, and vision benefits provided to retired superior court judges.~~

~~(b) No judge shall have any salary or benefits reduced solely by reason of the enactment of this section.~~

~~77209. Any trial court may establish a "900" telephone number or numbers for traffic, misdemeanor, and other telephonic arraignment, for court scheduling, and for rendering tentative~~

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

civil decisions, provided the court provides an alternative method of obtaining the service or information in a free and timely manner, and informs individuals of this alternative in the message preceding the “900” information. The proceeds from these “900” telephone numbers shall be continuously and solely appropriated to the use of that court for staff, information, and data processing services for the purposes specified in this section.

SEC. 46. Article 3 (commencing with Section 77200) is added to Chapter 13 of Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

Article 3. State Finance Provisions

77200. On and after July 1, 1997, the state shall assume sole responsibility for the funding of court operations, as defined in Section 77003 and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996. In meeting this responsibility, the state shall do all of the following:

(a) Deposit in the State Trial Court Trust Fund, for subsequent allocation to or for the trial courts, all county funds remitted to the state pursuant to Section 77201.

(b) Be responsible for the cost of court operations incurred by the trial courts in the 1997–98 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years.

(c) Allocate funds to the individual trial courts pursuant to an allocation schedule adopted by the Judicial Council, but in no case shall the amount

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRIAL COURT FUNDING; CAP OF COUNTY FUNDING RESPONSIBILITY

State solely responsible for funding court operations

- *As of the 1997–98 fiscal year and every year thereafter, the state has the sole responsibility to fund trial “court operations.” Prior to this act, the costs of court operations were shared between the state and the counties.*
- *“Court operations” is defined in Gov. Code, § 77003 and Cal. Rules of Court, rule 810, as it read on July 1, 1996.*
- *This shift of full responsibility to the state was effective July 1, 1997, even though AB 233 is not effective until January 1, 1998. The impact of the differences in these dates is explained in the commentary that accompanies Gov. Code, § 77201(g), discussed below.*
- *The state must deposit the amounts counties are required to remit under Gov. Code, § 77201 into the Trial Court Trust Fund, and to allocate funds to the individual trial courts based on an allocation schedule adopted by the Judicial Council. The amount of funding the courts of a county receive*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

allocated to the trial courts of a county be less than the amount remitted to the state by the county in which those courts are located pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 77201.

(d) The Judicial Council shall submit its allocation schedule to the Controller at least 15 days before the due date of any allocation.

77201. (a) Commencing on July 1, 1997, no county shall be responsible for funding court operations, as defined in Section 77003 and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.

(b) In the 1997–98 fiscal year, each county shall remit to the state in four equal installments due on January 1, April 1, and June 30, the amounts specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), as follows:

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

must be at least the amounts paid by the county to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201(b)(1) and (b)(2).

- *The Judicial Council must submit an allocation schedule to the state Controller at least 15 days before the due date of any allocation.*

State to fund trial courts

- *This section relieves counties of any direct responsibility to fund trial court operations costs, as defined. (Gov. Code, § 77200 shifts that responsibility to the state). Instead, the county is obligated to pay to the state an amount based on (1) the amount of county general fund money provided for support of the courts in fiscal year 1994–95 (hereinafter identified as “County General Fund Base Amount”) and (2) the amount of specified fine and penalty revenues the county remitted to the state in fiscal year 1994–95 (hereinafter identified as “County Fine Base Amount”).*
- *Provides that the counties are required to pay to the state the amounts listed in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b).*
- *Under subdivision (b), on January 1, 1998, counties are required to make a payment equal to one quarter of the amounts listed in paragraphs (1) and (2). Any adjustment(s) made under Gov. Code, § 77201(c) and (g) will be applied as a credit, on a prorated basis, to the payments counties are required to make under Gov. Code, § 77201(b)(1) on April 1, 1997, and*

June 30, 1997.

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, each county shall remit to the state the amount listed below which is based on an amount expended by the respective county for court operations during the 1994–95 fiscal year:

County Remittance to State

- *The amount each county is required to remit under subdivision (b)(1), the County General Fund Base Amount, is based on the total expenditures for fiscal year 1994–95 as reported in the Quarterly Report of Revenues and Expenditures submitted by each county on behalf of the trial courts, excluding reported expenditures for collections enhancements costs for fiscal year 1994–95 (i.e., Function 5, which is no longer a defined court operations cost), and subtracting the actual allocation of state funding to each county in fiscal year 1994–95, including salaries and state-provided benefits for superior court judges.*
- *The actual County General Fund Base Amount for each county is listed in subdivision (b)(1).*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Alameda.....</u>	<u>\$ 42,045,093</u>
<u>Alpine</u>	<u>46,044</u>
<u>Amador.....</u>	<u>900,196</u>
<u>Butte</u>	<u>2,604,611</u>
<u>Calaveras</u>	<u>420,893</u>
<u>Colusa.....</u>	<u>309,009</u>
<u>Contra Costa</u>	<u>21,634,450</u>
<u>Del Norte</u>	<u>780,786</u>
<u>El Dorado.....</u>	<u>3,888,927</u>
<u>Fresno</u>	<u>13,355,025</u>
<u>Glenn</u>	<u>371,607</u>
<u>Humboldt.....</u>	<u>2,437,196</u>
<u>Imperial.....</u>	<u>2,055,173</u>
<u>Inyo.....</u>	<u>546,508</u>
<u>Kern.....</u>	<u>16,669,917</u>
<u>Kings</u>	<u>2,594,901</u>
<u>Lake</u>	<u>975,311</u>
<u>Lassen.....</u>	<u>517,921</u>
<u>Los Angeles.....</u>	<u>291,872,379</u>
<u>Madera.....</u>	<u>1,242,968</u>

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

<u>Marin.....</u>	<u>6,837,518</u>
<u>Mariposa.....</u>	<u>177,880</u>
<u>Mendocino.....</u>	<u>1,739,605</u>
<u>Merced.....</u>	<u>1,363,409</u>
<u>Modoc.....</u>	<u>114,249</u>
<u>Mono.....</u>	<u>271,021</u>
<u>Monterey.....</u>	<u>5,739,655</u>
<u>Napa.....</u>	<u>2,866,986</u>
<u>Nevada.....</u>	<u>815,130</u>
<u>Orange.....</u>	<u>76,567,372</u>
<u>Placer.....</u>	<u>6,450,175</u>
<u>Plumas.....</u>	<u>413,368</u>
<u>Riverside.....</u>	<u>32,524,412</u>
<u>Sacramento.....</u>	<u>40,692,954</u>
<u>San Benito.....</u>	<u>460,552</u>
<u>San Bernardino.....</u>	<u>31,516,134</u>
<u>San Diego.....</u>	<u>77,637,904</u>
<u>San Francisco.....</u>	<u>31,142,353</u>
<u>San Joaquin.....</u>	<u>9,102,834</u>
<u>San Luis Obispo.....</u>	<u>6,840,067</u>
<u>San Mateo.....</u>	<u>20,383,643</u>
<u>Santa Barbara.....</u>	<u>10,604,431</u>
<u>Santa Clara.....</u>	<u>49,876,177</u>
<u>Santa Cruz.....</u>	<u>6,449,104</u>
<u>Shasta.....</u>	<u>3,369,017</u>
<u>Sierra.....</u>	<u>40,477</u>
<u>Siskiyou.....</u>	<u>478,144</u>
<u>Solano.....</u>	<u>10,780,179</u>
<u>Sonoma.....</u>	<u>9,273,174</u>
<u>Stanislaus.....</u>	<u>8,320,727</u>
<u>Sutter.....</u>	<u>1,718,287</u>
<u>Tehama.....</u>	<u>1,352,370</u>
<u>Trinity.....</u>	<u>620,990</u>
<u>Tulare.....</u>	<u>6,981,681</u>
<u>Tuolumne.....</u>	<u>1,080,723</u>
<u>Ventura.....</u>	<u>16,721,157</u>
<u>Yolo.....</u>	<u>2,564,985</u>
<u>Yuba.....</u>	<u>842,240</u>

County Remittance of Fine and Penalty Revenues

(2) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, each county shall also remit to the

- *The amount each county is required to*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

state the amount listed below which is based on an amount of fine and forfeiture revenue remitted to the state pursuant to Sections 27361 and 76000 of this code, Sections 1463.001 and 1464 of the Penal Code, and Sections 42007, 42007.1, and 42008 of the Vehicle Code during the 1994–95 fiscal year:

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Alameda.....</u>	<u>\$12,769,882</u>
<u>Alpine</u>	<u>58,757</u>
<u>Amador.....</u>	<u>377,005</u>
<u>Butte</u>	<u>1,437,671</u>
<u>Calaveras</u>	<u>418,558</u>
<u>Colusa.....</u>	<u>485,040</u>
<u>Contra Costa.....</u>	<u>5,646,329</u>
<u>Del Norte</u>	<u>727,852</u>
<u>El Dorado.....</u>	<u>1,217,093</u>
<u>Fresno.....</u>	<u>4,505,786</u>
<u>Glenn</u>	<u>455,389</u>
<u>Humboldt.....</u>	<u>1,161,745</u>
<u>Imperial.....</u>	<u>1,350,760</u>
<u>Inyo.....</u>	<u>878,321</u>
<u>Kern.....</u>	<u>6,688,247</u>
<u>Kings</u>	<u>1,115,601</u>
<u>Lake.....</u>	<u>424,070</u>
<u>Lassen.....</u>	<u>513,445</u>
<u>Los Angeles.....</u>	<u>89,771,310</u>
<u>Madera.....</u>	<u>1,207,998</u>
<u>Marin.....</u>	<u>2,700,045</u>
<u>Mariposa.....</u>	<u>135,457</u>
<u>Mendocino</u>	<u>948,837</u>
<u>Merced.....</u>	<u>2,093,355</u>
<u>Modoc.....</u>	<u>122,156</u>
<u>Mono</u>	<u>415,136</u>
<u>Monterey.....</u>	<u>3,855,457</u>
<u>Napa</u>	<u>874,219</u>
<u>Nevada.....</u>	<u>1,378,796</u>

remit under subdivision (b)(2), the County Fine Base Amount, is calculated as the amount of specified fine, fee, and penalty revenues remitted to the state in fiscal year 1994–95 on a cash basis for deposit in the state General Fund, and does not include penalty assessments deposited in the state Penalty Fund, amounts distributed to cities, or amounts retained by counties prior to AB 233.

- *The actual County Fine Base Amount for each county is listed in subdivision (b)(2).*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

<u>Orange</u>	<u>24,830,542</u>
<u>Placer.....</u>	<u>2,182,230</u>
<u>Plumas</u>	<u>225,080</u>
<u>Riverside.....</u>	<u>13,328,445</u>
<u>Sacramento</u>	<u>7,548,829</u>
<u>San Benito.....</u>	<u>346,451</u>
<u>San Bernardino.....</u>	<u>11,694,120</u>
<u>San Diego.....</u>	<u>21,410,586</u>
<u>San Francisco.....</u>	<u>5,925,950</u>
<u>San Joaquin.....</u>	<u>4,753,688</u>
<u>San Luis Obispo.....</u>	<u>2,573,968</u>
<u>San Mateo.....</u>	<u>7,124,638</u>
<u>Santa Barbara</u>	<u>4,094,288</u>
<u>Santa Clara</u>	<u>15,561,983</u>
<u>Santa Cruz</u>	<u>2,267,327</u>
<u>Shasta</u>	<u>1,198,773</u>
<u>Sierra</u>	<u>46,778</u>
<u>Siskiyou</u>	<u>801,329</u>
<u>Solano.....</u>	<u>3,757,059</u>
<u>Sonoma.....</u>	<u>2,851,883</u>
<u>Stanislaus.....</u>	<u>2,669,045</u>
<u>Sutter</u>	<u>802,574</u>
<u>Tehama.....</u>	<u>761,188</u>
<u>Trinity.....</u>	<u>137,087</u>
<u>Tulare</u>	<u>2,299,167</u>
<u>Tuolumne.....</u>	<u>440,496</u>
<u>Ventura.....</u>	<u>6,129,411</u>
<u>Yolo.....</u>	<u>1,516,065</u>
<u>Yuba.....</u>	<u>402,077</u>

(3) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, county remittances specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not be increased in subsequent years.

(4) Any change in statute or rule of court that either reduces the bail schedule or redirects or reduces a county’s portion of fee, fine, and forfeiture revenue to an amount that is less than

Counties Protected From Increases

- *Provides that the County General Fund Base Amount and the County Fine Base Amount shall not be increased except as provided in subdivision (b)(4).*

Adjusting County Fine Base Amount Payments

- *This provision allows for an adjustment of the County Fine Base Amount if there is a change in law that reduces the*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(A) the fees, fines, and forfeitures retained by that county and (B) the county's portion of fines and forfeitures transmitted to the state in the 1994–95 fiscal year, shall reduce that county's remittance specified in paragraph (2) of this subdivision by an equal amount. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to limit judicial sentencing discretion.

(c) The Department of Finance shall adjust the amount specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) that a county is required to submit to the state, pursuant to the following procedures:

(1) A county may submit a declaration to the Department of Finance, no later than February 15, 1998, that declares that (A) the county incorrectly reported county costs as court operations costs as defined in Section 77003 in the 1994–95 fiscal year, and that incorrect report resulted in the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) being too high, (B) the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) includes amounts that were specifically appropriated, funded and expended by a county or city and county during fiscal year 1994–95 to fund extraordinary one-time expenditures for court operation costs, or (C) the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) includes expenses that were funded from grants or subventions from any source, for court operation costs that could not have been funded without those grants or subventions being available. A county submitting that declaration shall concurrently transmit a copy of the declaration to the courts of that county. The trial courts in a county that submits that declaration shall have the opportunity to comment to the Department of Finance on the validity of the statements in the declaration. Upon receipt of the declaration and comments, if any, the Department of Finance shall determine and certify which costs identified in the county's declaration were incorrectly reported as court operation costs or were expended for extraordinary one-time expenditures or funded from grants or subventions in the 1994–95 fiscal year. The Department of Finance shall reduce the

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

amount of revenues collected by the county to an amount that is less than (1) the fees, fines, and forfeitures retained by that county, and (2) the County Fine Base Amount.

Base Obligation Adjustment Procedures

- To seek an adjustment to the County General Fund Base Amount, the county or the court must submit a declaration to the Department of Finance by February 15, 1998. Counties and courts are required to provide a copy of any declaration submitted to the Department of Finance to the other party, and the other party has the opportunity to comment on any such declaration.*

County Adjustments

- By February 15, 1998, a county may submit a declaration to the Department of Finance to seek adjustments to the County General Fund Base Amount:*
 - to correct errors in reporting of expenditures resulting in the county obligation being too high;*
 - to remove extraordinary one-time costs funded in the base year which unfairly misrepresent the normal costs of operating the courts; and*
 - to remove costs that were funded by grants or subventions.*
- The county is required to concurrently submit a copy of its declaration to all courts of the county.*
- All courts in the county may comment on the validity of the statements in the county's declaration and are required to submit these comments to the*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

amount a county must submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) by an amount equal to the amount the department certifies was incorrectly reported as court operations costs or were expended for extraordinary one-time expense or funded from grants or subventions in the 1994–95 fiscal year. If a county disagrees with the Department of Finance’s failure to verify the facts in the county’s declaration and reduce the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the county may request that the Controller conduct an audit to verify the facts in the county’s declaration. The Controller shall conduct the requested audit, which shall be at the requesting county’s expense. If the Controller’s audit verifies the facts in the county’s declaration, the department shall reduce the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) by an amount equal to the amount verified by the Controller’s audit and the state shall reimburse the requesting county for the cost of the audit. A county shall provide, at no charge to the court, any service for which the amount in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) was adjusted downward, if the county is required to provide that service at no cost to the court by any other provision of law.

(2) A court may submit a declaration to the Department of Finance, no later than February 15, 1998, that the county failed to report county costs as court operations costs as defined in Section 77003 in the 1994-95 fiscal year, and that this failure resulted in the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) being too low. A court submitting that declaration shall concurrently transmit a copy of the declaration to the county. A county shall have the opportunity to comment to the Department of Finance on the validity of statements in the declaration and comments, if any.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Department of Finance by March 1, 1998, according to guidelines prepared by the Department of Finance, in consultation with the California State Association of Counties and the Administrative Office of the Courts, released on December 1, 1997.

- *If the Department of Finance agrees with the county declaration, it must adjust the County General Fund Base Amount accordingly.*
- *If the Department of Finance disagrees with the county declaration and makes no adjustment, the county, at its own expense, may request that the state Controller verify the facts in the declaration. If the state Controller does verify the facts, the Department of Finance is required to reduce the County General Fund Base Amount and the state must reimburse the county for the cost of the audit.*
- *A county must provide, at no charge to the court, any service for which the amount was adjusted downward, but only if the county is required to provide that service at no cost to the court by any other provision of law.*

Court Adjustments

- *By February 15, 1998, a court may submit a declaration to the Department of Finance stating (1) the county failed to report certain county costs of court operations for fiscal year 1994–95, and (2) this failure resulted in the County General Fund Base Amount being too low. The exclusion of any allowable costs understates (1) the costs courts might incur in the future and (2) the amount counties contributed to court*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

Upon receipt of the declaration, the Department of Finance shall determine and certify which costs identified in the court's declaration should have been reported by the county as court operation costs in the 1994–95 fiscal year and whether this failure resulted in the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) being too low. The Department of Finance shall notify the county, trial courts in the county, and the Judicial Council of its certification and decision. Within 30 days, or on or before June 30, 1998, whichever is later, the county shall either notify the Department of Finance, trial courts in the county, and the Judicial Council that the county shall assume responsibility for the costs the county has failed to report or that the department shall increase the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) by an amount equal to the amount certified by the department. A county shall not be required to continue to provide services for which the amount in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) was adjusted upward.

(3) A county shall submit a declaration to the Department of Finance, no later than February 15, 1998, that the amount it is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) either includes or does not

include the costs for local judicial benefits which are court operation costs as defined in Section 77003 and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court. The trial courts in a county that submits such a declaration shall be given a copy of the declaration and the opportunity to comment on the validity of the statements in the declaration. The Department of Finance shall verify the facts in the county's declaration and comments, if any, within 30 days of receipt of the declaration and, upon verification that the amount the county is required to submit to the state includes the costs of local judicial benefits, the department shall reduce the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) by an amount equal to the cost of those judicial benefits,

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

operations.

- *The court is required to concurrently submit a copy of its declaration to the affected county.*
- *The county may comment on the validity of the statements in the court's declaration and is required to submit these comments to the Department of Finance by March 1, 1998, under guidelines prepared by the Department of Finance, in consultation with the California State Association of Counties and the Administrative Office of the Courts, released on December 1, 1997.*
- *A county is not required to continue to provide services for which the County General Fund Base Amount was adjusted upward.*

Judicial Benefits

- *By February 15, 1998, the county must submit a declaration as to whether the County General Fund Base Amount includes local judicial benefits.*
- *The county is required to concurrently submit a copy of its declaration to the affected court.*
- *The court may comment on the validity of the statements in the county's declaration and is required to submit these comments to the Department of Finance by March 1, 1998, under guidelines prepared by the Department of Finance, in consultation with the California State Association of Counties and the Administrative Office of the Courts, released on December 1, 1997.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

in which case the county shall continue to be responsible for the cost of those benefits. If a county disagrees with the Department of Finance's failure to verify the facts in the county's declaration and reduce the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the county may request that the Controller conduct an audit to verify the facts in the county's declaration. The Controller shall conduct the requested audit which shall be at the requesting county's expense. If the Controller's audit verifies the facts in the county's declaration, the department shall reduce the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) by an amount equal to the amount verified by the Controller's audit and the state shall reimburse the requesting county for the cost of the audit.

(d) Nothing in this section is intended to relieve a county of the responsibility to provide necessary and suitable court facilities pursuant to Section 68073.

(e) Nothing in this section is intended to relieve a county of the responsibility for justice-related expenses not included in Section 77003 which are otherwise required of the county by law, including,

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *The Department of Finance has 30 days to act on the declaration.*
- *If the county declaration states that the County General Fund Base Amount includes judicial benefits costs and if the Department of Finance agrees with the county's declaration, the Department of Finance must adjust the County General Fund Base Amount accordingly.*
- *If the Department of Finance disagrees with the county's declaration that the County General Fund Base Amount includes judicial benefits costs and makes no adjustment, the county, at its own expense, may request that the state Controller verify the facts in the declaration. If the Controller does verify the facts, the Department of Finance is required to reduce the County General Fund Base Amount and the state must reimburse the county for the cost of the audit.*
- *If the County General Fund Base Amount is determined to include costs of local judicial benefits and an adjustment is made, the county will continue to be responsible for the cost of the local judicial benefits it chooses to provide.*

Other County Responsibilities

- *Clarifies that the County General Fund Base Amount obligation does not relieve the county of the responsibility to provide necessary and suitable facilities under Gov. Code, § 68073.*
- *Provides that a county shall continue to be responsible for funding all other justice-related costs outside of the*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

but not limited to, indigent defense representation and investigation, and payment of youth authority charges.

(f) The Department of Finance shall notify the county, trial courts in the county, and Judicial Council of the final decision and resulting adjustment.

(g) On or before February 15, 1998, each county shall submit to the Department of Finance a report of the amount it expended for trial court operations as defined in Section 77003 and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996, between the start of the 1997–98 fiscal year and the effective date of this section. The department shall reduce the amount a county is required to remit to the state pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) in the 1997–98 fiscal year by an amount equal to the amount a county expended for court operation costs between the start of the 1997–98 fiscal year and the effective date of this section. The department shall also reduce the amount a county is required to remit to the state pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) in the 1997–98 fiscal year by an amount equal to the amount of fine and forfeiture revenue that a county remitted to the state between the start of the 1997–98 fiscal year and the effective date of this section. The department shall notify the county, the trial courts of the county, and the Judicial Council of the amount it has reduced a county’s obligation to remit to the state pursuant to this subdivision.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

definition of court operations to the extent counties are required to provide funding for such expenses under other provisions of law. The subdivision contains a nonexclusive, illustrative list of examples.

Department of Finance Notification

- *Requires the Department of Finance to notify the county, the trial courts, and the Judicial Council of the final decision and any adjustments made as a result of the established procedures.*

Current Year Expenditure Adjustment

- *Recognizes that each county may have made substantial expenditures for trial court operations during the first half of fiscal year 1997–98 between July 1, 1997 and December 31, 1997. Accordingly, counties are permitted to seek a credit against the County General Fund Base Amount payment for the 1997–98 fiscal year for court operations expenditures paid by the county before January 1, 1998 (the effective date of AB 233).*
- *Requires counties to report their court operations expenditures no later than February 15, 1998, using the same format counties and courts used prior to AB 233 to report court expenditures and revenues to the Judicial Council on a quarterly basis.*
- *Counties are also permitted a credit against the County Fine Base Amount for the amount of fine, fees, and forfeitures revenues the county remitted to the state General Fund between the start of the fiscal year and December 31, 1997.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(h) This section shall be repealed on July 1, 1998, unless a later-enacted statute, enacted before that date extends or deletes that date.

77201.1. (a) Commencing on July 1, 1997, no county shall be responsible for funding court operations, as defined in Section 77003 and Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996.

(b) Commencing in the 1998–99 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, each county shall remit to the state in four equal installments due on October 1, January 1, April 1, and July 1, the amounts specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, each county shall remit to the state the amount listed below which is based on an amount expended by the respective county for court operations during the 1994–95 fiscal year:

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Gov. Code, § 77201 is repealed on July 1, 1998, and is replaced by Gov. Code, § 77201.1, which becomes effective on July 1, 1998.*

County Funding Obligations in FY 1998–99 and Thereafter

- *Beginning in the 1998–99 fiscal year, the shift of funding trial court operations to the state is governed by Gov. Code, § 77201.1. During fiscal year 1997–98, Gov. Code, § 77201 governs this subject.*
- *Under this section, counties are provided additional relief of approximately \$288 million by reducing the amount they are required to pay to the state in fiscal year 1998–99. The state General Fund will provide additional funds to offset the reduced payments from counties, as follows:*
 1. *The County General Fund Base Amount, beginning in fiscal year 1998–98, and thereafter, is defined in this section. The amounts listed in subdivision (b)(1) reflect a permanent reduction in the County General Fund Base Amount totaling \$274 million. For those counties with a population of less than 70,000, the County General Fund Base Amount is permanently reduced to zero, saving those counties roughly \$11 million.*
 2. *The amounts listed in subdivision (b)(2) reflect that the County Fine Base Amount for “donor counties” is reduced by a total of \$4.3 million*

beginning in fiscal year 1998–99. Donor counties are Placer, Riverside, San Joaquin, San Mateo, and Ventura, the five counties that have historically contributed more in fine, fee, and penalty revenues to the state than they received in state funding for court operations.

- *Recognizing that beginning in fiscal year 1998–99 cities will retain 100 percent of base fines from city arrests and other city-generated traffic fine revenue, the amounts listed in subdivision (b)(2) are reduced by approximately \$62 million for fiscal year 1998–99.*

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Alameda.....</u>	<u>\$ 29,554,276</u>
<u>Alpine.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Amador.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Butte.....</u>	<u>2,188,561</u>
<u>Calaveras.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Colusa.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Contra Costa.....</u>	<u>14,553,828</u>
<u>Del Norte.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>El Dorado.....</u>	<u>2,642,828</u>
<u>Fresno.....</u>	<u>11,220,322</u>
<u>Glenn.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Humboldt.....</u>	<u>2,023,135</u>
<u>Imperial.....</u>	<u>1,855,173</u>
<u>Inyo.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Kern.....</u>	<u>12,237,358</u>
<u>Kings.....</u>	<u>1,981,326</u>
<u>Lake.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Lassen.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Los Angeles.....</u>	<u>200,596,408</u>
<u>Madera.....</u>	<u>1,042,967</u>
<u>Marin.....</u>	<u>4,727,855</u>
<u>Mariposa.....</u>	<u>–</u>
<u>Mendocino.....</u>	<u>1,539,605</u>
<u>Merced.....</u>	<u>1,163,409</u>

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

<u>Modoc.....</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Mono</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Monterey.....</u>	<u>5,539,656</u>
<u>Napa</u>	<u>2,131,045</u>
<u>Nevada.....</u>	<u>615,130</u>
<u>Orange</u>	<u>52,341,395</u>
<u>Placer.....</u>	<u>3,928,394</u>
<u>Plumas</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Riverside.....</u>	<u>21,226,163</u>
<u>Sacramento</u>	<u>25,798,064</u>
<u>San Benito.....</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>San Bernardino.....</u>	<u>22,536,554</u>
<u>San Diego.....</u>	<u>50,764,874</u>
<u>San Francisco.....</u>	<u>20,731,433</u>
<u>San Joaquin.....</u>	<u>7,129,952</u>
<u>San Luis Obispo.....</u>	<u>4,447,550</u>
<u>San Mateo.....</u>	<u>13,179,481</u>
<u>Santa Barbara</u>	<u>7,516,435</u>
<u>Santa Clara</u>	<u>32,910,617</u>
<u>Santa Cruz</u>	<u>4,634,736</u>
<u>Shasta</u>	<u>2,750,564</u>
<u>Sierra</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Siskiyou</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Solano.....</u>	<u>6,975,509</u>
<u>Sonoma.....</u>	<u>6,724,289</u>
<u>Stanislaus.....</u>	<u>5,872,184</u>
<u>Sutter</u>	<u>1,388,808</u>
<u>Tehama</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Trinity.....</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Tulare</u>	<u>5,252,388</u>
<u>Tuolumne.....</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>Ventura</u>	<u>11,392,454</u>
<u>Yolo.....</u>	<u>2,364,984</u>
<u>Yuba.....</u>	<u>—</u>

(2) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, each county shall also remit to the state the amount listed below which is based on an amount of fine and forfeiture revenue remitted to the state pursuant to Sections 27361 and 76000 of this code, Sections 1463.001 and 1464 of the Penal Code, and Sections 42007, 42007.1, and 42008 of the Vehicle Code during the 1994–95 fiscal year:

<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Alameda.....</u>	<u>\$9,912,156</u>
<u>Alpine</u>	<u>58,757</u>
<u>Amador.....</u>	<u>265,707</u>
<u>Butte</u>	<u>1,217,052</u>
<u>Calaveras</u>	<u>310,331</u>
<u>Colusa.....</u>	<u>397,468</u>
<u>Contra Costa</u>	<u>4,168,194</u>
<u>Del Norte</u>	<u>553,730</u>
<u>El Dorado.....</u>	<u>1,028,349</u>
<u>Fresno</u>	<u>3,695,633</u>
<u>Glenn</u>	<u>360,974</u>
<u>Humboldt</u>	<u>1,025,583</u>
<u>Imperial.....</u>	<u>1,144,661</u>
<u>Inyo.....</u>	<u>614,920</u>
<u>Kern.....</u>	<u>5,530,972</u>
<u>Kings</u>	<u>982,208</u>
<u>Lake.....</u>	<u>375,570</u>
<u>Lassen.....</u>	<u>430,163</u>
<u>Los Angeles.....</u>	<u>71,002,129</u>
<u>Madera.....</u>	<u>1,042,797</u>
<u>Marin.....</u>	<u>2,111,712</u>
<u>Mariposa.....</u>	<u>135,457</u>
<u>Mendocino</u>	<u>755,680</u>
<u>Merced.....</u>	<u>1,733,156</u>
<u>Modoc.....</u>	<u>104,729</u>
<u>Mono</u>	<u>415,136</u>
<u>Monterey.....</u>	<u>3,330,125</u>
<u>Napa</u>	<u>721,437</u>
<u>Nevada.....</u>	<u>1,220,686</u>
<u>Orange</u>	<u>19,572,810</u>
<u>Placer.....</u>	<u>1,243,754</u>
<u>Plumas</u>	<u>193,772</u>
<u>Riverside.....</u>	<u>7,681,744</u>
<u>Sacramento</u>	<u>6,440,273</u>
<u>San Benito.....</u>	<u>302,324</u>
<u>San Bernardino.....</u>	<u>9,092,380</u>
<u>San Diego.....</u>	<u>16,166,735</u>
<u>San Francisco.....</u>	<u>4,046,107</u>
<u>San Joaquin.....</u>	<u>3,562,835</u>

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

San Luis Obispo.....	2,036,515
San Mateo.....	4,831,497
Santa Barbara	3,277,610
Santa Clara	11,597,583
Santa Cruz	1,902,096
Shasta	1,044,700
Sierra	42,533
Siskiyou	615,581
Solano.....	3,011,833
Sonoma.....	2,316,999
Stanislaus.....	1,855,169
Sutter	678,681
Tehama.....	640,303
Trinity.....	137,087
Tulare	1,840,422
Tuolumne.....	361,665
Ventura.....	4,575,349
Yolo.....	1,158,629
Yuba.....	318,242

(3) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, county remittances specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not be increased in subsequent years.

(4) The amount a county is required to remit pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be adjusted by the amount equal to any adjustment resulting from the procedures in subdivision (c) of Section 77201 as it read on June 29, 1998.

(5) Any change in statute or rule of court that either reduces the bail schedule or redirects or reduces a county’s portion of fee, fine, and forfeiture revenue to an amount that is less than (A) the fees, fines, and forfeitures retained by that county and (B) the county’s portion of fines and

Counties Protected From Increases

- *Provides that the County General Fund Base Amount and the County Fine Base Amount shall not be increased except as provided in subdivision (b)(4).*

Prior Adjustments Carried Forward

- *This provision ensures that any adjustments made to the County General Fund Base Amount in fiscal year 1997–98, pursuant to Gov. Code, § 77201(c), are to be reflected in the new schedule of county obligations that begins in fiscal year 1998–99.*

Adjusting County Fine Base Amount Payments

- *This provision allows for an adjustment of the County Fine Base Amount if there is a change in law that reduces the amount of revenues collected by the county below a certain amount.*

forfeitures transmitted to the state in the 1994–95 fiscal year, shall reduce that county’s remittance specified in paragraph (2) of this subdivision by an equal amount. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to limit judicial sentencing discretion.

(c) Nothing in this section is intended to relieve a county of the responsibility to provide necessary and suitable court facilities pursuant to Section 68073.

(d) Nothing in this section is intended to relieve a county of the responsibility for justice-related expenses not included in Section 77003 which are otherwise required of the county by law, including, but not limited to, indigent defense representation and investigation, and payment of youth authority charges.

(e) County base-year remittance requirements specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) incorporate specific reductions to reflect those instances where the Department of Finance has determined that a county’s remittance to both the General Fund and the Trial Court Trust Fund during the 1994–95 fiscal year exceeded the aggregate amount of state funding from the General Fund and the Trial Court Trust Fund. The amount of the reduction was determined by calculating the difference between the amount the county remitted to the General Fund and the Trial Court Trust Fund and the aggregate amount of state support from the General Fund and the Trial Court Trust Fund allocated to the county’s trial courts. In making its determination of whether a county is entitled to a reduction pursuant to that paragraph, the Department of Finance subtracted from county revenues remitted to the state, all moneys derived from the fee required by Section 42007.1 of the Vehicle Code and the parking

Other County Responsibilities

- *Clarifies that the County General Fund Base Amount obligation does not relieve the county of the responsibility to provide necessary and suitable facilities under Gov. Code, § 68073.*
- *Provides that counties will continue to be responsible for funding all other justice-related costs outside of the definition of court operations to the extent counties are required to provide funding for such expenses under other provisions of law. The section contains a nonexclusive, illustrative list of examples.*

Donor County Relief

- *As previously indicated, this section provides that the County Fine Base Amount for the five donor counties is reduced.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

surcharge required by subdivision (c) of Section 76000.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivision (e), the Department of Finance shall not reduce a county's base-year remittance requirement, as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b), if the county's trial court funding allocation was modified pursuant to the amendments to the allocation formula set forth in paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 77200, as amended by Chapter 2 of the Statutes of 1993, to provide a stable level of funding for small county courts in response to reductions in the State General Fund support for the trial courts.

(g) The Department of Finance shall notify the county, trial courts in the county, and Judicial Council of the final decision and resulting adjustment.

(h) This section shall become operative on July 1, 1998.

77202. (a) The Legislature shall make an annual appropriation to the Judicial Council for the general operations of the trial courts based on the recommendations of the Trial Court Budget Commission, as approved by the Judicial Council, as specified in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 68502.5. The Judicial Council's trial court budget request shall meet the needs of all trial courts in a manner which promotes equal access to the courts statewide. The Judicial Council shall allocate the appropriation to the trial courts in a manner that best ensures the ability of the courts to carry out their functions, promotes implementation of statewide policies, and promotes the immediate implementation of efficiencies and cost saving measures in court operations, in order to guarantee access to justice to citizens of the state.

The Judicial Council shall ensure that the recommendations of the commission and the allocations made by the council reward each trial court's implementation of efficiencies and cost saving measures.

These efficiencies and cost saving measures shall

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Department of Finance Notification

- *This is a redundant provision that may be addressed in clean-up legislation.*

State Appropriation to the Trial Courts

- *Requires the Legislature to make an annual appropriation to the Judicial Council for support of the trial courts.*
- *Requires the Judicial Council's budget request to meet the needs of the trial courts in a manner which promotes equal access to justice.*
- *Requires the Judicial Council to allocate funding to the trial courts in a manner that ensures their ability to carry out their functions, promotes implementation of statewide policies, and promotes efficiencies and cost saving measures in court operations, in order to guarantee access to justice.*

Efficiencies and Cost Saving Measures

- *Requires the Judicial Council to ensure that the allocation recommendations of the Trial Court Budget Commission and the actual Judicial Council allocations reward efficiencies and cost saving*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

include the following:

(1) The use of blanket cross-assignments allowing judges to hear civil, criminal, or other types of cases within the jurisdiction of another court.

(2) The coordinated or joint use of subordinate judicial officers to hear or try matters.

(3) The coordinated or joint use, sharing, or merger of court support staff among trial courts within a county or across counties.

(4) The assignment of civil, criminal, or other types of cases for hearing or trial, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries, to any available judicial officer.

(5) The assignment of any type of case to a judge for all purposes commencing with the filing of the case and regardless of jurisdictional boundaries.

(6) The establishment of a separate calendar or division to hear a particular type of case.

(7) In rural counties, the use of all court facilities for hearings and trials of all types of cases and the acceptance of filing documents in any case before any court in the county participating in the coordination plan.

(8) The coordinated or joint use of alternative dispute resolution programs, such as arbitration.

(9) The unification of the trial courts within a county to the maximum extent permitted by the Constitution.

(10) The development and use of joint automated accounting and case-processing systems.

(b) The Judicial Council shall promulgate rules governing practices and procedures for budgeting in the trial courts in a manner that best ensures the ability of the courts to carry out their functions. The Administrative Office of the Courts, after consultation with the Department of Finance, shall establish budget procedures and an annual schedule of budget development and management consistent with these rules.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

measures, including those specified in the legislation.

Budgeting Practices

- Requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules governing budgeting practices and procedures in the trial courts. Requires the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), after consultation with the Department of Finance, to establish budget procedures and an annual budget development and management schedule consistent with the council rules.*

Carryover of Unexpended Funds for Coordinated Courts

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

77203. The Judicial Council may authorize a trial court to carry unexpended funds over from one fiscal year to the next, provided that the court carrying over the funds has fully implemented all provisions of Rule 991 of the California Rules of Court as it read on July 1, 1996, regarding trial court coordination.

77204. (a) The Judicial Council shall have the authority to allocate funds appropriated annually to the State Trial Court Trust Fund for the purpose of paying legal costs resulting from lawsuits or claims arising out of the actions or conduct of a trial court, trial court bench officer, or trial court employee, and for which the state is named as a defendant or alleged to be the responsible party.

(b) For the purposes of this section, legal costs are further defined to be (1) the state's portion of any agreement, settlement decree, stipulation, or stipulated judgment in an action involving a trial court bench officer or employee, or challenging a California rule of court, form, local trial court rule or policy; (2) the state's portion of any judgment in an action involving a trial court bench officer or employee, or challenging a California rule of court, form, local trial court rule or policy; or (3) the state's portion of any attorneys' fees, legal assistant fees, and any litigation costs and expenses, including, but not limited to, experts' fees, incurred in an action involving a trial court bench officer or employee, or challenging a California rule of court, form, local trial court rule or policy.

77205. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any year in which a county collects and remits fine and forfeiture revenue pursuant to Sections 1463.001, 1463.07, and 1464 of the Penal Code and Sections 42007, 42007.1, and 42008 of the Vehicle Code, and Sections 27361

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Permits the Judicial Council to authorize a trial court to carry over unexpended funds from one fiscal year to the next if the court has fully implemented all provisions of Cal. Rules of Court, rule 991, as it read on July 1, 1996, regarding trial court coordination.*

Payment of Legal Costs

- *Authorizes the Judicial Council to pay legal costs, from the Trial Court Trust Fund, if the state is named as a defendant or alleged to be the responsible party, in cases:*
 1. *Arising out of the actions of trial courts, trial court bench officers, or trial court employees; or*
 2. *Arising from a challenge to any California Rules of Court or forms, or to local court rules or policies.*

Court and County Split of Revenue Growth

- *Prior to AB 233, counties were required to remit to the state General Fund specified fine, fee, and forfeiture revenues. Under AB 233, counties are no longer required to remit these*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

and 76000 of the Government Code that exceeds the amount specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 77201, the excess amount shall be divided between the county or city and county and the state, with 50 percent of the excess transferred to the state for deposit in the Trial Court Improvement Fund and 50 percent of the excess being deposited into the county general fund. For the purpose of this subdivision, fine and forfeiture revenue shall not include revenue from penalty assessments.

(b) Any amounts required to be distributed to the state pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be remitted to the Controller no later than 45 days after the end of the fiscal year in which those fines and forfeitures were collected. This remittance shall be accompanied by a remittance advice identifying the quarter of collection and stating that the amount should be deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund.

(c) Subject to subdivisions (a) and (b), moneys in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be subject to expenditure pursuant to Section 77213.

77206. (a) The Judicial Council shall adopt appropriate rules for budget submission, budget management, and reporting of revenues and expenditures by each court. The Controller, in consultation with the Judicial Council, shall maintain appropriate regulations for recordkeeping and accounting by the courts, in order to determine all moneys collected by the courts, including filing fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and all revenues and expenditures relating to court operations.

68

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

revenues to the state General Fund. Instead counties pay the required County Fine Base Amount to the state for deposit into the Trial Court Trust Fund.

- In addition, this section provides that any increased amount in specified fines, fees, and forfeitures over the amount of the County Fine Base Amount are to be shared equally between the state Trial Court Improvement Fund and the counties.*
- Under this section, at the end of each fiscal year, the county is required to pay to the state Controller for deposit in the Trial Court Improvement Fund, the state's 50 percent share of the growth in revenues collected. The payment is due within 45 days of the close of the fiscal year in which the revenues are collected. The state Controller may verify the amounts to be remitted as part of ongoing fiscal compliance audits.*
- Subdivision (c) is not functional and may be addressed in technical clean-up legislation.*

Rules and Regulations on Budgeting, Reporting, and Recordkeeping

- This provision restates law existing prior to enactment of AB 233.*
- Requires the Judicial Council to adopt rules for budget submission, budget management, and reporting of revenues and expenditures by each court.*
- Requires the state Controller to maintain regulations for recordkeeping and accounting by the courts. The state*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(b) Regulations, rules, and reporting requirements adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be exempt from review and approval or other processing by the Office of Administrative Law as provided for in Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2.

(c) The Controller, at the request of the Legislature or the Judicial Council, may perform and publish financial and fiscal compliance audits of the reports of court revenues and expenditures. The Controller shall report the results of these audits to the Legislature.

(d) The Judicial Council shall provide for the transmission of summary information concerning court revenues and expenditures to the Controller.

77207. The Legislature shall appropriate trial court funding. The Controller shall apportion trial court funding payments to the courts pursuant to an allocation schedule adopted by the Judicial Council in four quarterly installments. Beginning in the 1997–98 fiscal year, the Controller shall make quarterly apportionment payments on July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15, provided, that if the operative date of this section is less than 10 days prior to July 1, 1997, or thereafter, the Controller shall make the first quarterly apportionment payment within 10 days of the operative date of this section. In subsequent fiscal years, payments shall be due on July 15, October 15, January 15, and April 15.

77208. Amounts appropriated in the annual Budget Act for assigned judges shall be transferred to the Judicial Council on a monthly basis. The

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Controller is reviewing existing regulations for possible revision.

- Restates existing law exempting the regulations, rules, and reporting requirements in this section from review and approval by the Office of Administrative Law.*
- Restates existing law authorizing the state Controller to perform audits as requested.*
- Restates existing law regarding the reporting of trial court revenues and expenditures to the state Controller.*

Legislative Appropriation and Judicial Council Allocation of Trial Court Funding

- Requires the Legislature to appropriate trial court funding.*
- The state Controller is required to apportion quarterly trial court payments based on the Judicial Council's allocation schedule. By January 1, 1998 (the effective date of AB 233), there will have been two state payments to the courts as authorized by law prior to AB 233 (on August 28 and October 24, 1997). Since AB 233 is not operative until January 1, 1998, the next payment is due January 10, 1998, with the subsequent payments due on January 15 and April 15, 1998.*

Assigned Judges Appropriation

- Specifies the procedures by which the Controller will reimburse the Judicial Council for payment of Assigned Judges*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

Judicial Council shall certify the amount expended for judicial assignment purposes monthly, and the Controller shall transfer to the Judicial Council the amount certified. The amounts so transferred by the Controller shall be credited to the appropriation available to the Judicial Council in augmentation of the Budget Act.

77209. (a) There is in the State Treasury the Trial Court Improvement Fund.

(b) The Judicial Council shall reserve funds for the following projects by allocating 1 percent of the annual appropriation for the trial courts to the Trial Court Improvement Fund as follows:

(1) At least one-half of 1 percent of the total appropriation for trial court operations shall be set aside as a reserve which shall not be allocated prior to March 15 of each year unless allocated to a court or courts for urgent needs.

(2) Up to one-quarter of 1 percent of the total appropriation for trial court operations may be allocated from the fund to courts which have fully implemented the requirements of Rule 991 of the California Rules of Court, as it read on July 1, 1996, and which meet additional criteria as may be established by the Judicial Council.

(3) Up to one-quarter of 1 percent of the total appropriation for trial court operations may be allocated from the fund for statewide projects or programs for the benefit of the trial courts.

(c) Except as specified in this section, the funds in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be subject to expenditure as specified in Sections 77205 and 77213. Any funds in the Trial Court Improvement Fund that are unencumbered at the end of the fiscal year shall be reappropriated to the Trial Court Improvement Fund for the following fiscal year.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Program expenditures.

Trial Court Improvement Fund

- *Establishes the Trial Court Improvement Fund, which is created for the purposes described below.*

One percent reserve

- *Requires the Judicial Council to reserve one percent of the annual appropriation to the trial courts as follows:*
 1. *At least one-half of the amount is to be set aside as a reserve and is not to be allocated before March 15, except for the urgent needs of a court or courts;*
 2. *Up to one-quarter of the amount may be allocated to trial courts that have fully coordinated and that meet any additional criteria established by the Judicial Council; and*
 3. *Up to one-quarter may be allocated for statewide projects for the benefit of the trial courts.*

Fund administration

- *The first sentence of subdivision (c) contains language that was deleted from AB 233 prior to its enactment. This subdivision is not functional and may be addressed in technical clean-up legislation.*
- *The remainder of subdivision (c) provides that moneys in the Trial Court Improvement Fund unencumbered at the end of the fiscal year shall be reappropriated to that fund.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(d) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be placed in an interest bearing account. Any interest earned shall accrue to the fund and shall be disbursed pursuant to subdivision (e).

(e) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund may be disbursed for purposes of this section.

(f) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund pursuant to Section 68090.8 shall be allocated by the Judicial Council for automated recordkeeping system improvements pursuant to that section and in furtherance of Rule 991 of the California Rules of Court, as it read on July 1, 1996.

(g) Moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund shall be administered by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council may, with appropriate guidelines, delegate to the Administrative Office of the Courts the administration of the fund. Moneys in the fund may be expended to implement trial court projects approved by the Judicial Council. Expenditures may be made to vendors or individual trial courts that have the responsibility to implement approved projects.

(h) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, the 2 percent automation fund moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund pursuant to Section 68090.8 shall be allocated by the Judicial Council to individual courts of the counties for deposit in the Trial Court Operations Fund of the county from which the money was collected in an amount not less than the revenues collected in the local 2 percent automation funds in fiscal year 1994–95. The Judicial Council shall allocate the remainder of the moneys deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund as specified in this section.

For the purposes of this subdivision, the term “2

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Provides that interest shall be earned and accrued to the Trial Court Improvement Fund.*
- *Provides that moneys may be expended for purposes set forth in this section.*

Two percent automation funds

- *Provides that the two percent automation funds will be deposited in the Trial Court Improvement Fund, as specified in Gov. Code, § 68090.8.*
- *Authorizes the Judicial Council to allocate the two percent automation funds (Gov. Code, § 68090.8) to support automated recordkeeping system improvements and to further coordination.*
- *Authorizes the Judicial Council to delegate administration of the Trial Court Improvement Fund to the AOC and to make direct payments either to vendors or to individual courts for approved projects.*
- *Requires the Judicial Council to allocate from the two percent automation fund to the individual courts in each county at least the amount the courts deposited in the local two percent automation fund of the county in fiscal year 1994–95. The remainder of the amount may be allocated for other approved purposes under this section.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

percent automation fund” means the fund established pursuant to Section 68090.8 as it read on June 30, 1996.

(i) The Judicial Council shall present an annual report to the Legislature on the use of the Trial Court Improvement Fund. The report shall include appropriate recommendations.

77210. (a) The state shall provide municipal court judges retired under the Judges’ Retirement System with retiree health, dental, and vision care plans equal to and in the same manner as the health, dental, and vision benefits provided to retired superior court judges.

(b) No judge shall have any salary or benefits reduced solely by reason of the enactment of this section.

77211. Any trial court may establish a “900” telephone number or numbers for traffic, misdemeanor, and other telephonic arraignment, for court scheduling, and for rendering tentative civil decisions, provided the court provides an alternative method of obtaining the service or information in a free and timely manner, and informs individuals of this alternative in the message preceding the “900” information. The proceeds from these “900” telephone numbers shall be continuously and solely appropriated to the use of that court for staff, information, and data-processing services for the purposes specified in this section.

77212. (a) The State of California, the Counties of California, and the Trial Courts of California, recognize that a unique and interdependent relationship has evolved between the courts and the counties over a sustained period of time. While it is the intent of this act to transfer all fiscal responsibility for the support of the trial courts from the counties to the State of California, it is imperative that the activities of the state, the counties, and the trial courts be maintained in a manner that ensures that services to the people of California not be disrupted. Therefore, to this end, during the 1997–98 fiscal year, commencing on July 1, 1997, counties shall continue to provide and courts shall continue to use, county services

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Requires the Judicial Council to report annually to the Legislature on the use of the Trial Court Improvement Fund.*

Municipal Court Judges’ Retirement

- *Contains the same provisions as Gov. Code, § 77208, enacted in 1994 and repealed by AB 233.*

900 Number Telephone Lines

- *Contains the same provisions as Gov. Code, § 77209, enacted in 1994 and repealed by AB 233.*

Provision and Use of County Services

- *Recognizes that while AB 233 intends to transfer all fiscal responsibility for the support of the trial courts from the counties to the state, “[i]t is imperative that the activities of the state, the counties, and the trial courts be maintained in a manner that ensures that services to the people of California not be disrupted.”*
- *Accordingly, during the 1997–98 fiscal year, the county must continue to provide and courts must continue to use county services provided to the courts*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

provided to the trial courts on July 1, 1997, including, but not limited to: auditor/controller services, coordination of telephone services, data-processing and information technology services, procurement, human resources services, affirmative action services, treasurer/tax collector services, county counsel services, facilities management, and legal representation. These services shall be provided to the court at a rate that shall not exceed the costs of providing similar services to county departments or special districts. If the cost was not included in the county base pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 77201 or was not otherwise charged to the court prior to July 1, 1997, and were court operation costs as defined in Section 77003 in the fiscal year 1994–95, the court may seek adjustment of the amount the county is required to submit to the state pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 77201.

(b) In fiscal year 1998–99 commencing on July 1, 1998, and thereafter the county may give notice to the court that the county will no longer provide a specific service except that the county shall cooperate with the court to ensure that a vital service for the court shall be available from the county or other entities that provide such services. The notice must be given at least 90 days prior to the end of the fiscal year and shall be effective only upon the first day of the succeeding fiscal year.

(c) In fiscal year 1998–99, commencing on July 1, 1998, and thereafter, the court may give notice to the county that the court will no longer use a specific county service. The notice shall be given at least 90 days prior to the end of the fiscal year and shall be effective only upon the first day of the succeeding fiscal year. However, for three years from the effective date of this section, a court shall not terminate a service that involved the acquisition of equipment, including, but not limited to, computer and data-processing systems financed by a long-term financing plan whereby the county is dependent upon the court’s continued financial support for a portion of the cost of the acquisition.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

as of July 1, 1997. This includes county fiscal services, such as audit and accounting, telephone services, procurement, human resources, treasurer/tax collector, county counsel (including legal representation), and other such services.

- *The county may charge courts costs for all services, in amounts not to exceed the costs of providing equivalent services to other county departments.*
- *If such costs were not included in the County General Fund Base Amount or were not charged to courts before AB 233, and are court operations costs, the courts may seek an adjustment to the County General Fund Base Amount.*

Notice Procedures for Cessation of Services

- *Beginning in the 1998–99 fiscal year, the county may give notice, at least 90 days prior to the end of the fiscal year, that it no longer intends to provide certain specified services to the courts. Likewise, the court may give notice to the county, with the same notice requirements, that it no longer intends to use certain specified services formerly provided by the county. The termination is effective only on the first day of the following fiscal year (e.g., notice in the 1998–99 fiscal year is effective at the start of the 1999–2000 fiscal year).*
- *The 90-day notice requirement in Gov. Code, § 77212 is intended to give the counties, the courts, and the Judicial Council time to respond to the change in the provision and use of county services, and to plan accordingly, both*

operationally and fiscally.

- *Nothing in AB 233 prohibits counties and courts from continuing to provide and receive services if they agree to do so.*
- *A court may not terminate a county service that involved the acquisition of equipment financed by a long-term financing plan until at least fiscal year 2001–02 (beginning July 1, 2001).*

Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund

77213. (a) There is in the State Treasury the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund.

(b) Moneys deposited into this fund shall be administered by the Judicial Council, subject to appropriation by the Legislature. The Judicial Council may, with appropriate guidelines, delegate to the Administrative Office of the Courts the administration of the fund. Moneys in the fund may be expended to promote improved access, efficiency, and effectiveness in trial courts that have unified to the fullest extent permitted by law. Moneys in the fund may be expended to implement projects approved by the Judicial Council. Expenditures may be made to vendors or individual trial courts that have the responsibility to implement approved projects. Projects approved by the Judicial Council may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Support the payment for cost of judicial officers or court staff who participate in in-state education programs, or to support local trial court education programs.
- (2) Improved technology including information systems programming or equipment upgrades that meet standards approved by the Judicial Council and that promote efficiency and access to justice,

- *Establishes the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund (JAEMF), which is created for the purposes described below.*
- *Authorizes the Judicial Council to administer the JAEMF and to delegate this authority to the AOC.*
- *Provides that, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund may be available to implement Judicial Council–approved projects which promote improved access, efficiency, and effectiveness in trial courts that have unified to the fullest extent permitted by law.*
- *Among the items that may be funded are: (1) trial court education programs, (2) improved technology or equipment upgrades, (3) economic incentives for retention of experienced jurists, and (4) improved legal research through the use of law clerks or*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

or other technology that promotes access, efficiency, or security.

(3) Retain experienced jurists by establishing incentives of enhanced judicial benefits and educational sabbaticals, not to exceed 120 days every five years, as provided for by rules of court adopted by the Judicial Council.

(4) Acquire improved legal research through the use of law clerks or technology.

(c) Annually, the Judicial Council shall adopt criteria, timelines, and procedures for the allocation of funds to support activities for the benefit of qualified courts. The Judicial Council may allocate funding to pay program costs directly, contract with courts, and permanently reallocate funding to courts subject to the following limitations:

(1) Not more than 20 percent of the fund may be permanently reallocated pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b). The Judicial Council shall develop a plan which will permit the extension of the benefits to all judges of the state at such time when the trial courts of all counties have unified to the maximum extent permitted by law.

(2) Not more than 40 percent may be permanently reallocated to trial courts for any other purpose approved by the Judicial Council.

(3) The Judicial Council shall retain at least 40 percent of the funding to support annual allocations for improvement projects and programs in qualifying courts.

(4) Written notice shall be given to the Director of the Department of Finance and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee of any permanent reallocation.

(d) Except as specified in this section, the funding in the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund shall be subject to the expenditures as specified in Section 77205. Any funds in the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund that are unencumbered at the end of the fiscal year shall be retained in the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund for the following fiscal year.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

technology.

- Requires the Judicial Council to annually adopt criteria, timelines, and procedures for allocation of JAEMF funds, and permits the Judicial Council to allocate funds directly to trial courts or to vendors, subject to specified limitations.*
- Requires the Judicial Council to notify the Department of Finance and the Legislature of any permanent reallocation.*
- The first sentence of subdivision (d) is not functional and may be addressed in technical clean-up legislation. The remainder of the subdivision provides that unencumbered funds remaining in JAEMF at the end of the fiscal year shall be retained in the fund in the next fiscal year.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(e) Moneys deposited in the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund shall be placed in an interest-bearing account. Any interest earned shall accrue to the fund and shall be disbursed pursuant to subdivision (f).

(f) Money deposited in the Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund may be disbursed for purposes of this section.

SEC. 47. Article 4 (commencing with Section 77300) of Chapter 13 of Title 8 of the Government Code is repealed.

~~77300. (a) A county shall notify the Controller of its decision to accept state funding for a specific fiscal year, on or before March 1 of the preceding fiscal year.~~

~~The Controller shall advise the chairpersons of the legislative fiscal committees and the chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee by March 15 of each year regarding those counties that have notified the state of their decision to opt into the system for the succeeding fiscal year.~~

~~(b) However, a county that has reached its constitutional spending limit pursuant to Article XIII B of the California Constitution may notify the state of its decision to accept state funding after a successful override election allowing the county to use state funding for local trial courts, to be effective commencing with the next quarter following notification.~~

~~Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the state and a county, by mutual agreement between the Director of Finance and the parties signing the resolution accepting state funding, from entering into a two-year term.~~

~~By accepting state funding of trial courts, the county agrees to perform all duties and provide services required by this chapter and all other provisions of law.~~

~~77301. A county shall notify the state of its decision to accept state funding by transmitting to the Controller a resolution agreeing without qualification or condition to be bound by the provisions of this chapter in consideration for state funding of trial courts in that county.~~

~~77302. Notwithstanding Sections 77300 and 77301, for the 1995-96 fiscal year only, the~~

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Provides that interest shall be earned and accrued to the fund.*

Repeal of Financing Provisions

- *Repeals existing state financing provisions*

counties of Alpine and San Francisco shall be eligible to receive any trial court funds appropriated by the Legislature from the General Fund and the Trial Court Trust Fund pursuant to the allocation formula adopted by the Trial Court Budget Commission.

SEC. 48. Chapter 14 (commencing with Section 77600) is added to Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 14. TRIAL COURT FUNDING
AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

Article 1. The Task Force on Trial Court
Employees

77600. The Task Force on Trial Court Employees shall be established pursuant to this article on or before January 1, 1998, and is charged with recommending an appropriate system of employment and governance for trial court employees.

77601. The task force shall be comprised of the following members:

(a) Four representatives of trial courts, appointed by the Chief Justice, representing two urban, one suburban, and one rural courts.

(b) Four representatives of counties, appointed by the Governor from a list of nominees submitted by the California State Association of Counties, representing urban, suburban, and rural counties.

(c) Three representatives appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, at least two of whom shall represent trial court employee organizations.

(d) Three representatives appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, at least two of whom shall represent trial court employee organizations.

(e) The Director of the Department of Personnel Administration or his or her representative.

(f) The Chief Executive Officer of PERS or his or her representative.

(g) The Director of Finance or his or her representative.

(h) The Chief Justice shall designate a justice of the court of appeal as nonvoting chairperson.

77602. The Judicial Council shall provide staff support for the task force and shall develop guidelines for procedures and practices for the task force, which shall include input from and approval

Task Force on Trial Court Employees

- *Creates a Task Force on Trial Court Employees (employee task force) to study and recommend an appropriate employment status for trial court staff under a state-funded system.*
- *AB 233 does not prejudge whether trial court employees should be classified as court, county, or state employees.*
- *By enacting §§ 77600–77606 the Legislature did not intend to reduce court employee salaries or benefits.*
- *The employee task force will consist of 18 members, including representatives from the trial courts, counties, trial court employee organizations, Department of Personnel Administration, Public Employees Retirement System, Department of Finance, and Court of Appeal.*

Employee Task Force Staff Support

- *The employee task force will be staffed by the Judicial Council, with help from the Department of Personnel*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

of the task force. The Department of Personnel Administration, the Department of Finance, and the Legislative Analyst shall provide additional support, at the request of the Judicial Council. The California State Association of Counties is encouraged to provide additional staff support.

77603. The duties of the task force shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) Complete a survey of all trial courts regarding court employee status, classification, and salary.

(b) Document the local retirement systems in which trial court employees are members and the terms of the systems, and identify future retirement options.

(c) Determine the costs associated with a change in retirement benefits for court employees, including the cost to counties resulting from such change, including, but not limited to, the impact of such a change on pension obligation bonds, unfunded liabilities, and changes in actuarial assumptions.

(d) Document existing contractual agreements and the terms and conditions of employment, and document exclusive bargaining agents representing court employees by court, county, and unit.

(e) Document existing constitutional, statutory, and other provisions relating to classification, compensation, and benefits of court employees.

(f) Identify functions relating to trial courts that are provided by county employees.

(g) Examine and outline issues relating to the establishment of a local personnel structure for trial court employees under (1) court employment, (2) county employment, with the concurrence of the county and the courts in the county (3) state employment with the concurrence of the state and the courts in the county, or (4) other options identified by the task force. The task force, in recommending options for employee status, shall consider the complexity of the interests of employees and various governmental entities.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Administration, the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, and the California State Association of Counties.

Employee task force duties:

- *Surveying trial court staff employment status, classification systems, and salaries;*
- *Documenting the local retirement systems;*
- *Determining costs and impacts associated with change in retirement benefits for court employees;*
- *Documenting existing collective bargaining agreements and representatives;*
- *Documenting existing law governing classification, compensation, and benefits of court employees;*
- *Identifying functions relating to trial courts provided by county employees;*
- *Assessing whether trial court employees should be classified as court, county, or state employees, or as another type of employee;*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

Their recommendations shall, to the greatest extent possible, recognize the need for achieving the concurrence of the affected parties.

In outlining these issues, consideration shall be given to contractual obligations, minimizing disruption of the trial court work force, and protecting the rights accrued by employees under their current systems.

(h) Prepare a method for submitting the issue of employment status to an advisory vote of trial court employees in each county.

(i) Recommend a personnel structure for trial court employees.

77604. (a) The task force shall be appointed by October 1, 1997.

(b) The task force shall meet and establish its operating procedures on or before January 1, 1998.

(c) The task force shall submit an interim report to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor on or before January 30, 1999. The report shall include the findings and recommendations of the task force with respect to the issues listed in Section 77603. The report shall be circulated for comment to the counties, judiciary, the Legislature, the Governor, and local and state employee organizations.

(d) The task force shall submit a final report to the above on or before June 1, 1999.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *Preparing a method to conduct an advisory vote of trial court employees regarding employment status; and*
- *Recommending a personnel structure for trial court employees.*

Dates

- *AB 233 provides that the Chief Justice, the Governor, and the Legislature shall appoint the employee task force by October 1, 1997, and that the employee task force shall meet and establish its operating procedures by January 1, 1998. However, given the timing of the passage of the Act, the employee task force will most likely be appointed and meet in early 1998.*
- *The employee task force shall submit an interim report to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor by January 30, 1999.*
- *Counties, the judiciary, the Legislature, the Governor, and employee organizations will have the opportunity to comment on the interim report.*
- *The employee task force must submit its final report to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor by June 1, 1999.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

77605. (a) After giving consideration and due weight to the report of the task force, on or before January 1, 2000, the Judicial Council shall submit findings and recommendations to the Legislature relative to the establishment of a system of uniform court employee classifications, which may provide for local flexibility. These classifications shall include duty statements, minimum qualifications, and salary ranges. The classifications shall be broad enough so that the employees and their managers have maximum flexibility to accommodate the needs of the courts and the employees.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature to enact a personnel system, that shall take effect on or before January 1, 2001, for employment of trial court employees. The personnel system shall have uniform statewide applicability and promote organizational and operational flexibility in accordance with Section 77001.

(c) Nothing herein is intended to prejudge or compel a finding by the task force that court or county or state employment is preferred.

(d) No provision of this article is intended to reduce judicial or court employee salary or benefits.

(e) No provision of this act shall be deemed to affect the current employment status of, or reduce benefits for, any peace officer involved in court operations.

77606. The recommendations of the task force shall take effect only upon subsequent action of the Legislature.

Article 2. The Task Force on Court Facilities

77650. The Task Force on Court Facilities is hereby established in state government and charged with identifying the needs related to trial and appellate court facilities, and options and recommendations for funding court facility maintenance, improvements, and expansion, including the specific responsibilities of each entity of government.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *The Judicial Council must submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature, by January 1, 2000, regarding a uniform system of court employee classifications.*
- *The Legislature intends to enact a trial court personnel system effective on or before January 1, 2001.*

- *The Legislature must act before any of the employee task force's recommendations become enforceable.*

Task Force on Court Facilities

- *Creates a Task Force on Court Facilities (facilities task force). The charge of the facilities task force is to (a) identify the needs related to trial and appellate court facilities, (b) make recommendations for funding court facility maintenance, improvements and expansion, including responsibilities for each entity of government, and (c) submit a final report on these issues on*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

77651. The task force shall be composed of 18 members, appointed as follows:

(a) Six members appointed by the Chief Justice who shall be from urban, suburban, and rural courts. Four representatives may be either trial court judges or trial court administrators. One representative shall be a justice of the courts of appeal.

(b) Six members appointed by the Governor from a list of nominees submitted by the California State Association of Counties, who represent urban, suburban, and rural counties. Four representatives may be either county supervisors or county administrators. One representative shall be a person with court security responsibility.

(c) Two members appointed by the Senate Rules Committee, one of whom shall represent the State Bar or an associated attorney organization, neither of whom would be eligible for appointment under subdivision (a) or (b).

(d) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one of whom shall represent the State Bar or an associated attorney organization, neither of whom would be eligible for appointment under subdivision (a) or (b).

(e) The Director of General Services and the Director of Finance.

(f) The Chief Justice shall designate one of these representatives as the chairperson of the task force.

77652. The Judicial Council shall provide staff support for the task force and shall develop guidelines for procedures and practices for the task force. The Department of General Services, the Department of Finance, and the Legislative Analyst shall provide additional support, at the request of the Judicial Council. The California State Association of Counties is encouraged to provide additional staff support.

77653. The duties of the task force shall include all of the following:

(a) Document the state of existing court facilities.

(b) Document the need for new or modified court facilities and the extent to which current court facilities are fully utilized.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

or before July 1, 2001.

- *The facilities task force will consist of 18 members, including representatives from the trial courts, counties, trial court employee organizations, Department of General Services, and Department of Finance. Gov. Code, § 77651 sets forth additional membership requirements.*

Facilities task force staff support

- *The facilities task force will be staffed by the Judicial Council, with help from the Department of General Services, the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, and the California State Association of Counties.*

Facilities task force duties

Duties of the facilities task force include:

- *Documenting existing court facilities;*
- *Documenting the need for new*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

(c) Document the funding mechanisms currently available for maintenance, operation, construction, and renovation of court facilities.

(d) Examine existing standards for court facility construction.

(e) Document the impacts of state actions on court facilities and other state and local justice system facilities.

(f) Review and recommend operational changes which may mitigate the need for additional court facilities, including the implementation of methods to more fully utilize existing facilities.

(g) Review and provide recommendations on concepts regarding security; operational flexibility; alternative dispute resolution; meeting space; special needs of children, families, victims, and disabled persons; technology; the dignity of the participants; and any other special needs of court facilities.

(h) Recommend specific funding responsibilities among the various entities of government for support of trial court facilities and facility maintenance including, but not limited to, full state responsibility or continued county responsibility.

(i) Recommend funding sources and financing mechanisms for support of court facilities and facility maintenance.

77654. (a) The task force shall be appointed on or before October 1, 1997.

(b) The task force shall meet and establish its operating procedures on or before January 1, 1998.

(c) The task force shall review all available court facility standards and make preliminary determinations of acceptable standards for construction, renovation, and remodeling of court

82

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

facilities;

- *Documenting funding mechanisms currently available;*
- *Examining existing standards for court construction;*
- *Documenting impacts of state actions on facilities;*
- *Reviewing and recommending changes which might mitigate the need for new facilities;*
- *Providing recommendations on issues relating to facilities;*
- *Recommending appropriate funding responsibilities; and*
- *Recommending funding sources and financing mechanisms.*

Dates

- *AB 233 provides that the Chief Justice, the Governor, and the Legislature shall appoint the facilities task force by October 1, 1997, and that the facilities task force shall meet and establish its operating procedures by January 1, 1998. However, given the timing of the passage of the Act, the facilities task force will most likely be appointed and meet in early 1998.*
- *The facilities task force will make preliminary determinations by July 1, 1998, of acceptable construction,*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

facilities on or before July 1, 1998.

(d) The task force shall complete a survey of all trial and appellate court facilities in the state and report its findings to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor in a first interim report on or before July 1, 1999. The report shall document all of the following:

- (1) The state of existing court facilities.
- (2) The need for new or modified court facilities.
- (3) The currently available funding options for constructing or renovating court facilities, and the task force plan for the succeeding year.

(e) The task force shall submit a second interim report to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor on or before July 1, 2000. The report shall document all of the following:

- (1) The impact which creating additional judgeships has upon court facility and other justice system facility needs.
- (2) The effects which trial court coordination and consolidation have upon court and justice system facilities needs.
- (3) Administrative and operational changes which can reduce or mitigate the need for added court or justice system facilities.

(f) The task force shall submit a third interim report to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor on or before January 1, 2001. The report shall include all of the following:

- (1) Recommendations for specific funding responsibilities among the entities of government including full state responsibility, full county responsibility, or shared responsibility.
- (2) A proposed transition plan if responsibility is to be changed.
- (3) Recommendations regarding funding sources for court facilities and funding mechanisms to support court facilities.

(g) All interim reports shall be circulated for comment to the counties, the judiciary, the Legislature, and the Governor. The task force may also circulate these reports to users of the court

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

renovation, and remodeling standards for court facilities.

- The facilities task force must conduct a survey of all court facilities and issue a first interim report to the Judicial Council, Legislature, and Governor no later than July 1, 1999.*
- The first interim report will address the status of existing court facilities, need for new or modified court facilities, available funding options, and a task force work plan.*
- The facilities task force must submit a second interim report to the Judicial Council, Legislature, and Governor no later than July 1, 2000.*
- The second interim report will address the impact of additional judgeships on facilities, effects of trial court coordination and consolidation, and suggestions for modifications to mitigate the need for new facilities.*
- The facilities task force must submit a third interim report to the Judicial Council, Legislature, and Governor no later than January 1, 2001.*
- The third interim report will make recommendations for funding responsibilities; a transition plan, if needed; and funding sources.*
- All interim reports will be circulated for comment by the counties, judiciary, Legislature, and Governor. Interim*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

facilities.

(h) The task force shall submit a final report to the Judicial Council, the Legislature, and the Governor on or before July 1, 2001. The report shall include all elements of the interim reports incorporating any changes recommended by the task force in response to comments received.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the period from July 1, 1997 to June 30, 2001, the board of supervisors of each county shall be responsible for providing suitable and necessary facilities for judicial officers and court support staff for judicial positions created prior to January 1, 1996, to the extent required by Section 68073. The board of supervisors of each county shall also be responsible for providing suitable and necessary facilities for judicial officers and court support staff for judgeships authorized by statutes chaptered in 1996 to the extent required by Section 68073, provided that the board of supervisors agrees that new facilities are either not required or that the county is willing to provide funding for court facilities. Unless a court and a county otherwise mutually agree, the state shall assume responsibility for suitable and necessary facilities for judicial officers and support staff for any judgeships authorized during the period from January 1, 1998, to June 30, 2001.

77655. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including Section 68073, the findings of the task force shall not be considered or entered into evidence in any action brought by trial courts to compel a county to provide facilities that the trial court contends are necessary and suitable.

SEC. 48.5. Section 1170.45 is added to the Penal

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

reports may be circulated to users of court facilities.

- The facilities task force will submit a final report no later than July 1, 2001, addressing all issues set forth in the interim reports and incorporating all changes made in response to comments received.*
- From July 1, 1997 through June 30, 2001, counties are responsible for providing suitable and necessary facilities for judicial officers and court staff for judicial positions created before January 1, 1996. It was intended that this January 1, 1996, date read July 1, 1996, to be consistent with Gov. Code, § 68073. Clean-up legislation may address this discrepancy.*
- From July 1, 1997 through June 30, 2001, counties are also responsible for providing court facilities for judicial officers and court staff for judicial positions created during the 1996 legislative session, if the county agrees either (1) that no new facilities are needed or (2) to pay for new facilities.*
- The state assumes responsibility for court facilities for judgeships created between January 1, 1998 and June 30, 2001, unless a court and a county mutually agree otherwise.*
- Provides the findings of the facilities task force may not be used to compel a county to provide necessary and suitable facilities.*

Collection and Reporting of Criminal

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

Code, to read:

1170.45. The Judicial Council shall collect data on criminal cases statewide relating to the disposition of those cases according to the race and ethnicity of the defendant, and report annually thereon to the Legislature beginning no later than January 1, 1999. It is the intent of the Legislature to appropriate funds to the Judicial Council for this purpose.

SEC. 49. Section 1463.001 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1463.001. Except as otherwise provided in this section, all fines and forfeitures imposed and collected for crimes other than parking offenses resulting from a filing in a court shall as soon as practicable after receipt thereof, be deposited with the county treasurer, and each month the total fines and forfeitures which have accumulated within the past month shall be distributed, as follows:

(a) The state penalties, county penalties, special penalties, service charges, and penalty allocations shall be transferred to the proper funds as required by law.

(b) The base fines shall be distributed, as follows:

(1) Any base fines which are subject to specific distribution under any other section shall be distributed to the specified funds of the state or local agency.

~~(2) Any amount due to the county which is collected pursuant to Section 1203.1, but excluding fees to cover the actual cost of formal probation, Base fines resulting from county arrest not included in paragraph (1), shall be divided between the state and county, with 75 percent transferred to the General Fund and 25 percent transferred to into the proper funds of the county.~~

~~(3) Of base fines resulting from county arrest not included in paragraph (1), 25 percent shall be transferred into the proper funds of the county, and 75 percent shall be transferred to the General Fund. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, in any fiscal year that a county does not remit to the General Fund an amount equal to the amount transmitted during the 1992-93 fiscal year, that county shall make a payment from county funds equal to the difference to the General Fund~~

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Data

- *Requires the Judicial Council to collect and report annually specified criminal data according to the race and ethnicity of the defendant, beginning by January 1, 1999.*

Revenue Shift to Counties

- *Existing law provides for certain criminal fines and forfeitures. Prior to AB 233, these revenues were required to be divided between the state, the county, and other local entities.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this section instead provides that base fines resulting from county or city arrests and citations not subject to subdivision (b)(1) shall be deposited in the county general fund or the proper funds of the city, rather than remitted to the state General Fund.*
- *The revenue shift to counties is necessary to ensure counties will continue to have the revenues available to meet their obligation to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201 and 77201.1.*

Elimination of County Maintenance of Effort

- *Prior to AB 233, counties were required to pay to the state at least the amount of revenues from base fines that the county remitted during the 1992-93 fiscal year. This was known as the county maintenance of effort or MOE.*
- *AB 233 eliminates this MOE*

by October 1 of the subsequent fiscal year. In any fiscal year that a county, which has an agreement that was in effect as of March 22, 1977, that provides for city fines and forfeitures to accrue to the county in exchange for sales tax receipts, does not remit to the General Fund an amount equal to the amount transmitted during the 1993-94 fiscal year, that county shall make a payment from county funds equal to the difference to the General Fund by October 1 of the subsequent fiscal year.

~~(4) (3) Of~~ Base fines resulting from city arrests not included in paragraph (1), an amount equal to the applicable county percentages set forth in Section 1463.002, as modified by Section 1463.28, shall be ~~divided between the state and county, with 75 percent transferred to the General Fund and 25 percent transferred into the proper funds of the county. In any fiscal year that a county does not remit to the General Fund an amount equal to the amount transmitted during the 1992-93 fiscal year, that county shall make a payment from county funds equal to the difference to the General Fund by October 1 of the subsequent fiscal year. Until July 1, 1998, the remainder of base fines resulting from city arrests shall be divided between each city and the state county, with 50 percent deposited to the General Fund county's general fund, and 50 percent deposited to the treasury of the appropriate city, and thereafter the remainder of base fines resulting from city arrests shall be deposited to the treasury of the appropriate city.~~

~~(5)(4)~~ In a county that had an agreement as of March 22, 1977, that provides for city fines and forfeitures to accrue to the county in exchange for sales tax receipts, of base fines resulting from city arrests not included in paragraph (1), 50 percent shall be deposited to the General Fund, and 50 percent shall be deposited into the proper funds of the county.

(c) Each county shall keep a record of its deposits to its treasury and its transmittal to each city treasury pursuant to this section, ~~and shall provide these records upon request to the Controller.~~

~~(d) Any amounts required to be distributed to the state pursuant to this section shall be remitted to the Controller no later than 45 days after the end of the month in which those fines and forfeitures were~~

requirement.

collected. This remittance shall be accompanied by a remittance advice identifying the collection month and the appropriate account in the General Fund to which it is to be deposited. Any remittance which is not made in accordance with this section shall be considered delinquent and subject to subdivision (b) of Section 77205.1 of the Government Code.

~~(e)~~ In the event that the percentage of revenues payable to the General Fund from violations of any of the provisions of the Fish and Game Code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, or any other law providing for the protection or preservation of birds, mammals, fish, reptiles or amphibia, is reduced by operation of law to a percentage lower than that payable to the state during the 1991-92 fiscal year, each county shall increase its transmittal to the General Fund from its share of fines and forfeitures pursuant to subdivision (b) by an amount equal to the reduction in its transmittal to the General Fund.

~~(f)~~(d) The distribution specified in subdivision (b) applies to all funds subject thereto distributed on or after July 1, 1992, regardless of whether the court has elected to allocate and distribute funds pursuant to Section 1464.8.

~~(g)~~(e) Any amounts remitted to the county from amounts collected by the Franchise Tax Board upon referral by a county pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 19280) of Chapter 5 of Part 10.2 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code shall be allocated pursuant to this section.

SEC. 50. Section 1463.003 of the Penal Code is repealed.

~~1463.003.~~ The maximum amount of the fines and forfeitures which may be retained in the 1991-92 fiscal year by a county under this chapter shall be calculated by computing the amount of fines and forfeitures retained by the county in the 1990-91 fiscal year, plus an amount equal to 5 percent. All moneys in excess of 25 percent of that total amount shall be transferred on a monthly basis to the General Fund.

With respect to any city in existence on July 1, 1990, the maximum amount of the fines and forfeitures which may be retained in the 1991-92

Retention of Fines and Penalties

- *This provision relating to fines and penalties retained by cities and counties (as opposed to those remitted to the state) is repealed.*

~~fiscal year by a city under this chapter shall be calculated by computing the amount of nonparking fines and forfeitures retained by the city in the 1990-91 fiscal year plus an amount equal to 5 percent. All moneys in excess of 50 percent of that total amount shall be transferred on a monthly basis to the General Fund.~~

SEC. 51. Section 1463.005 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1463.005. Notwithstanding Section 1463.001, in a county subject to Section 77202.5 of the Government Code, of base fines resulting from arrests not subject to allocation under paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 1463.001, by a California Highway Patrol Officer on state highways constructed as freeways within the city whereon city police officers enforced the provisions of the Vehicle Code on April 1, 1965, 25 percent shall be deposited in the treasury of the appropriate city, ~~42.5~~ 75 percent shall be deposited in the proper funds of the county, ~~and the remainder shall be deposited in the General Fund.~~

SEC. 52. Section 1463.007 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1463.007. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any county or court that implements or has implemented a comprehensive program to identify and collect fines and forfeitures which have not been paid after 60 days from the date on which they were due and payable, with or without warrant having been issued against the alleged violator, and for which the base fine excluding state and county penalties is at least one hundred dollars (\$100), may deduct and deposit in the county treasury the cost of operating that program, excluding capital expenditures, from any revenues collected thereby prior to making any distribution of revenues to other governmental entities required by any other provision of law. This section does not apply to a defendant who is paying a fine or forfeiture through time payments, unless he or she

Revenue Shift to Counties

- *Prior to AB 233, this section provided for a specified distribution of fine revenues in Ventura County, with 25 percent of revenues to be deposited in the city treasury, 12.5 percent deposited in the county general fund, and 62.5 percent transferred to the state General Fund.*
- *As amended, this section instead provides that 25 percent of these revenues shall be deposited in the city treasury and 75 percent shall be deposited in the county general fund.*

Comprehensive Collections Program

- *Prior to AB 233, this section established the Comprehensive Collections Program to identify and collect delinquent fines and penalties.*
- *Under this program, a court or a county may deduct the cost of operating the program before any transfer or remittance of revenues collected.*
- *AB 233 amendments eliminate:*
 1. *The requirement that debt information be shared with state agencies entitled to proceeds from fine and restitution orders;*
 2. *The requirement that courts or counties that implement a*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

is delinquent in making payments according to the agreed-upon payment schedule. For purposes of this section, a comprehensive collection program is a separate and distinct revenue collection activity and shall include at least 10 of the following components:

- (a) Monthly bill statements to all debtors.
- (b) Telephone contact with delinquent debtors to apprise them of their failure to meet payment obligations.
- (c) Issuance of warning letters to advise delinquent debtors of an outstanding obligation.
- (d) Requests for credit reports to assist in locating delinquent debtors.
- (e) Access to Employment Development Department employment and wage information.
- (f) The generation of monthly delinquent reports.
- (g) Participation in the Franchise Tax Board's tax intercept program.
- (h) The use of Department of Motor Vehicle information to locate delinquent debtors.
- (i) The use of wage and bank account garnishments.
- (j) The imposition of liens on real property and proceeds from the sale of real property held by a title company.
- (k) The filing of objections to the inclusion of outstanding fines and forfeitures in bankruptcy proceedings.
- (l) Coordination with the probation department to locate debtors who may be on formal or informal probation.
- (m) The initiation of drivers' license suspension actions where appropriate.
- (n) The capability to accept credit card payments.

~~A comprehensive collection plan shall also include a provision that the county shall share any debt collection information acquired with state agencies entitled to proceeds of restitution fines and orders.~~

~~Any county that exercises the authority granted in this section for the purpose of enhancing its revenue collections shall file an annual report of its activities with the Legislature.~~

~~This section shall be repealed on June 30, 1997, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before June 30, 1997, deletes or extends that date.~~

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

comprehensive collection program report to the Legislature on their activities; and

3. *The provision which repeals this section on June 30, 1997.*
- *SB 162 (Haynes), an urgency measure, was also enacted in the 1997 legislative session and made various changes to this section, including elimination of the 60-day delinquency waiting period. Since AB 233 becomes operative after SB 162, the SB 162 changes will not be in effect after January 1, 1998. Clean-up legislation that will eliminate conflicts between SB 162 and AB 233, including elimination of the 60-day waiting period, is being considered by the California State Association of Counties and the Judicial Council.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

SEC. 53. Section 1463.009 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1463.009. Notwithstanding Section 1463, all bail forfeitures that are collected from any source in a case in which a defendant is charged and convicted of a violation of Section 261, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, or 289, or of a violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or a serious felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7, and that are required to be deposited with the county treasurer shall be allocated according to the following priority:

(a) The county shall be reimbursed for reasonable administrative costs for the collection of the forfeited property, the maintenance and preservation of the property, and the distribution of the property pursuant to this section.

(b) Out of the remainder of the forfeited bail money, a total of up to 50 percent shall be distributed in the amount necessary to satisfy any civil court judgment in favor of a victim as a result of the offense or a restitution order due to a criminal conviction to a victim who was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense if the defendant is convicted under Section 261, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, or 289, and to a victim of any age if the defendant has been convicted of a violent felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 or a serious felony as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1192.7.

(c) The balance of the amount collected shall be deposited pursuant to Section 1463.

~~(d) Any county unable to satisfy the maintenance of effort requirement pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 1463.001 by remitting to the General Fund an amount equal to the amount transmitted during the 1992-93 fiscal year, due to the distribution of funds to a victim or victims pursuant to subdivision (b) of this section, shall be credited in the amount necessary to make up the deficiency up to the amount distributed pursuant to subdivision (b) of this section.~~

SEC. 54. Section 1463.010 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1463.010. The enforcement of court orders is recognized as an important element of collections efforts. Therefore, the courts and counties shall

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

County Revenue Maintenance of Effort (MOE)

- *Prior to AB 233, this section (1) specified how certain bail forfeitures should be allocated and (2) granted counties a credit against the MOE payments required under Pen. Code, § 1463.001 for certain payments made to victims.*

- *Since AB 233 eliminates the MOE requirement, subdivision (d) is unnecessary and is repealed.*

Continuation of Collections Efforts

- *While Gov. Code, § 77212 sets forth the requirements under which county*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

maintain the collection program which was in place on January 1, 1996, unless otherwise agreed to by the court and county. The program may wholly or partially be staffed and operated within the court itself, may be wholly or partially staffed and operated by the county, or may be wholly or partially contracted with a third party.

SEC. 55. Section 1463.01 of the Penal Code is repealed.

~~1463.01. In any case in which a person is convicted of a violation of Section 23103, 23104, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code, the distribution of funds required pursuant to Section 1463, and the distribution of penalties and assessments, including, but not limited to, those imposed and collected under Sections 1463.14, 1463.16, 1463.18, and 1464, Section 11372.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code, and Sections 23199, 23249.55, and 42006 of the Vehicle Code, may, upon approval of the Controller, be determined and made monthly upon the basis of probability sampling.~~

~~The sampling shall be procedural in nature and shall not substantively modify the distributions otherwise required by law. The procedure for the sampling shall be prescribed by the county auditor.~~

~~The accuracy of the distribution shall be verified during an annual audit to be performed consistent with Section 71383 of the Government Code and the distribution shall be adjusted in the subsequent fiscal year as may be necessary to compensate for any departure from the distribution otherwise required by law.~~

SEC. 56. Section 1463.07 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

1463.07. An administrative screening fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) shall be collected from each person arrested and released on his or her own recognizance upon conviction of any criminal offense related to the arrest other than an infraction. A citation processing fee in the amount of ten dollars (\$10) shall be collected from each

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

services must be provided and used, or terminated, this section makes an exception for collections programs.

- *Requires counties and courts to maintain the collection program which was in place on January 1, 1996, unless otherwise mutually agreed to by the court and county.*

Repeal of Provision Relating to Distribution of Penalty Revenues

- *Since AB 233 removes the requirement that certain fine and penalty revenues are remitted to the state, this provision is no longer applicable.*

Administrative Screening Fee and Citation Processing Fee

- *Reinstates the \$25 administrative screening fee and the \$10 citation processing fee, and requires that the funds be deposited in the county general fund.*
- *This revenue shift is necessary to*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

person cited and released by any peace officer in the field or at a jail facility upon conviction of any criminal offense, other than an infraction, related to the criminal offense cited in the notice to appear. However, the court may determine a lesser fee than otherwise provided in this subdivision upon a showing that the defendant is unable to pay the full amount. All fees collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited by the county auditor in the general fund of the county. This subdivision applies only to convictions occurring on or after the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.

SEC. 57. Section 1464 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1464. (a) Subject to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code, there shall be levied a state penalty, in an amount equal to ten dollars (\$10) for every ten dollars (\$10) or fraction thereof, upon every fine, penalty, or forfeiture imposed and collected by the courts for criminal offenses, including all offenses, except parking offenses as defined in subdivision (i) of Section 1463, involving a violation of a section of the Vehicle Code or any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Vehicle Code. Any bail schedule adopted pursuant to Section 1269b may include the necessary amount to pay the state penalties established by this section and Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code for all matters where a personal appearance is not mandatory and the bail is posted primarily to guarantee payment of the fine.

(b) Where multiple offenses are involved, the state penalty shall be based upon the total fine or bail for each case. When a fine is suspended, in whole or in part, the state penalty shall be reduced in proportion to the suspension.

(c) When any deposited bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, and for which a court appearance is not mandatory, the person making the deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the state penalty prescribed by this section for forfeited bail. If bail is returned, the state penalty paid thereon pursuant to this section shall also be returned.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

ensure counties will continue to have the revenues available to meet their obligation to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201 and 77201.1.

State Penalty Assessments

- *Prior to AB 233, this section established various penalty assessments and specified the distribution of these revenues.*
- *As amended by AB 233, this section provides that the amount formerly required to be remitted and deposited in the state General Fund shall instead be retained and deposited in the county general fund.*
- *This revenue shift is necessary to ensure counties will continue to have the revenues available to meet their obligation to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201 and 77201.1.*

(d) In any case where a person convicted of any offense, to which this section applies, is in prison until the fine is satisfied, the judge may waive all or any part of the state penalty, the payment of which would work a hardship on the person convicted or his or her immediate family.

(e) After a determination by the court of the amount due, the clerk of the court shall collect the penalty and transmit it to the county treasury. The portion thereof attributable to Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 76000) of Title 8 of the Government Code shall be deposited in the appropriate county fund and 70 percent of the balance shall then be transmitted to the State Treasury, ~~with 70 percent~~ to be deposited in the State Penalty Fund, which is hereby created, and 30 percent to remain on deposit in the ~~General Fund~~ county general fund. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by a county.

(f) The moneys so deposited in the State Penalty Fund shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Fish and Game Preservation Fund an amount equal to 0.33 percent of the state penalty funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month, except that the total amount shall not be less than the state penalty levied on fines or forfeitures for violation of state laws relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game. These moneys shall be used for the education or training of department employees which fulfills a need consistent with the objectives of the Department of Fish and Game.

(2) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Restitution Fund an amount equal to 32.02 percent of the state penalty funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month. Those funds shall be made available in accordance with Section 13967 of the Government Code.

(3) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Peace Officers' Training Fund an amount equal to 23.99 percent of the state penalty funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month.

(4) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund an amount equal to 25.70 percent of the state penalty

funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month.

(5) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Corrections Training Fund an amount equal to 7.88 percent of the state penalty funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month. Money in the Corrections Training Fund is not continuously appropriated and shall be appropriated in the Budget Act.

(6) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defenders Training Fund established pursuant to Section 11503 an amount equal to 0.78 percent of the state penalty funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month. The amount so transferred shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$850,000) in any fiscal year. The remainder in excess of eight hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$850,000) shall be transferred to the Restitution Fund.

(7) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund an amount equal to 8.64 percent of the state penalty funds deposited in the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month.

(8) (A) Once a month there shall be transferred into the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund, created pursuant to Section 4358 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, an amount equal to 0.66 percent of the state penalty funds deposited into the State Penalty Fund during the preceding month, ~~until~~. However, the amount deposited in of funds transferred into the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund, as determined by the Department of Finance, for any for the 1996–97 fiscal year equals shall not exceed the amount of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000). All moneys in excess of that amount Thereafter, funds shall be distributed ~~pro rata~~ transferred pursuant to paragraphs (1) to (7), inclusive, and utilized in accordance with this subdivision the requirements of this section.

(B) Any moneys deposited in the State Penalty Fund attributable to the assessments made pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 27315 of the Vehicle Code on or after the date that Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 5564) of Part 1 of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed shall be utilized in accordance with

- *Prior to AB 233, the amount to be deposited in the Traumatic Brain Injury Fund under this section was capped at \$500,000. After the 1996–97 fiscal year, this cap is no longer applicable.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

paragraphs (1) to (8), inclusive, of this subdivision.

SEC. 58. Section 11205.1 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:

11205.1. The fee authorized in subdivision (m) of Section 11205 shall be applicable only in those instances where a traffic violator has agreed to attend or has been ordered to attend a traffic violator school pursuant to Section 42005, a licensed driving school, or any other court-approved program for driving instruction.

SEC. 59. Section 42007 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

42007. (a) The clerk of the court shall collect a fee from every person who is ordered or permitted to attend a traffic violator school pursuant to Section 42005 or who attends any other court-supervised program of traffic safety instruction. The fee shall be in an amount equal to the total bail set forth for the eligible offense on the uniform countywide bail schedule. As used in this subdivision, "total bail" means the amount established pursuant to Section 1269b of the Penal Code in accordance with the Uniform Statewide Bail Schedule adopted by the Judicial Council, including all assessments, surcharges, and penalty amounts. Where multiple offenses are charged in a single notice to appear, the "total bail" is the amount applicable for the greater of the qualifying offenses. However, the court may determine a lesser fee under this subdivision upon a showing that the defendant is unable to pay the full amount.

The fee shall not include the cost, or any part thereof, of traffic safety instruction offered by the school or other program.

(b) ~~(1)~~ Revenues derived from the fee collected under this section shall be deposited in accordance with Section 68084 of the Government Code ~~and allocated monthly as follows:~~

~~(1) Seventy seven percent of the amount shall be deposited in the General Fund, except that effective January 1, 1992, 14 percent of the moneys~~

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

Traffic Violator School Fees: Monitoring

- *Veh. Code, § 11205 provides that a fee may be charged to traffic violators to support traffic violator school monitoring programs.*
- *This section provides that the fee may only be charged to individuals who are either ordered or permitted to attend traffic violator school.*

Traffic Violator School Fees: General

- *This section requires a fee to be collected from every person ordered or permitted to attend traffic violator school.*
- *Prior to AB 233, a portion of this fee was remitted to the state for deposit in the General Fund. As amended, this section provides that those revenues shall be deposited in the county general fund.*
- *This revenue shift is necessary to ensure counties will continue to have the revenues available to meet their obligation to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201 and 77201.1.*

~~transmitted under this paragraph shall be deposited in the State Courthouse Construction Fund.~~

~~(2) The remaining amount collected under subdivision (a) shall be deposited in the general fund of the county, provided that in any county in which a fund is established pursuant to Section 76100 or 76101 of the Government Code, the sum of one dollar (\$1) for each fund so established shall be deposited with the county treasurer and placed in that fund.~~

(2) Commencing July 1, 1998, for fees resulting from city arrests, an amount equal to the amount of base fines that would have been deposited in the treasury of the appropriate city pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 1463.001 of the Penal Code shall be deposited in the treasury of the appropriate city.

(c) As used in this section, “court-supervised program” includes, but is not limited to, any program of traffic safety instruction the successful completion of which is accepted by the court in lieu of adjudicating a violation of this code.

(d) The Judicial Council shall study the minimum eligibility criteria governing drivers seeking to attend traffic violator’s school, and report to the Legislature on the advisability of uniform statewide criteria on or before January 1, 1993.

(e) The clerk of the court, in a county that offers traffic school shall include in any courtesy notice mailed to a defendant for an offense that qualifies for traffic school attendance the following statement:

NOTICE: If you are eligible and decide not to attend traffic school your automobile insurance may be adversely affected.

SEC. 60. Section 42007.1 is added to the Vehicle Code, to read:

42007.1. (a) The fee collected by the clerk pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 42007 shall

Return of Base Fines to Cities

- *Prior to AB 233, if a traffic violator elected to attend traffic school and the violation had occurred in a city, the city did not receive its share of base fines from the arrest. Instead, these revenues were required to be sent to the state. Beginning in fiscal year 1998–99, this section provides that cities will receive the revenues from base fines from city arrests even if the violator elects to attend traffic violator school.*

New Fee: Traffic Violator

- *Continues the fee of \$24 on those individuals who are ordered or*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

be in an amount equal to the total bail set forth for the eligible offense on the uniform countywide bail schedule plus twenty-four dollars (\$24).

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 42007, the revenue from the twenty-four dollar (\$24) fee collected under this section shall be deposited in the county general fund.

SEC. 61. The Judicial Council shall forward information regarding the fiscal impact of pending legislation affecting courts to the Legislature when the council deems that the information will assist the Legislature in its consideration of the legislation.

SEC. 62. (a) There shall be a Civil Delay Reduction Team comprised of judges assigned by and under the authority of the Chief Justice.

(b) The primary responsibility of the team is to assist counties and courts in reducing or eliminating the delay in adjudicating civil cases.

(c) Team judges will be assigned by the Chief Justice after taking into account the following.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

permitted to attend traffic violator school.

- *Provides that the revenues from this fee shall be deposited in the county general fund.*
- *This revenue shift is necessary to ensure counties will continue to have the revenue available to meet their obligation to the state under Gov. Code, §§ 77201 and 77201.1.*
- *A preexisting section was repealed on December 31, 1996, and restored by SB 162 (Haynes), an urgency statute that became effective prior to AB 233. SB 162 had extended the date of repeal. Since AB 233 becomes operative after SB 162, the date of repeal is no longer in effect.*

Fiscal Impact of Legislation

- *Requires the Judicial Council to provide information to the Legislature on the fiscal impact of pending legislation on the courts. The AOC is in the process of developing procedures to comply with this section beginning in January 1998.*

Civil Delay Reduction Team

- *Under AB 233, the Chief Justice will appoint a Civil Delay Reduction Team to assist counties and courts in reducing or eliminating delay in civil cases. The team will supplement mandatory delay reduction actions already in place from the 1986 Trial Court Civil Delay Reduction Act (reenacted in 1990) and the Trial Court Realignment and Efficiency Act of 1991.*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

- (1) The number of delayed civil cases in each county and court.
- (2) The delay in processing civil cases.
- (3) The age of inventory of cases, with greater weight to be given to cases with a long delay without resolution.
- (4) The average length of time needed to dispose of civil cases.
- (5) The adverse impact on civil litigants.
- (6) The likelihood that utilization of the team will encourage effective and efficient use of existing local court resources.

(d) Delay reduction team assignments shall be for the purpose of supplementing civil court resources, and shall not be made for the purpose of supplanting a judge currently assigned to the civil court calendar.

(e) During the 1997–98 fiscal year, special attention shall be given to those counties and courts where civil delay is much greater than the state average delay for all trial courts.

(f) The Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature annually on the assignment of team judges and the impact on civil case delay reduction.

(g) This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 1999, and, as of January 1, 2000, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2000, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

SEC. 63. As provided in the Budget Act of 1997, of funds appropriated in Schedule (a) of Item 0450-101-0932 of the Budget Act of 1997, the Judicial Council shall transfer up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) to Schedule (c) of that item for support of the Civil Delay Reduction Team established by this act.

SEC. 64. No provision of this act shall be deemed to constitute a mandate upon a county because the state's assumption of increased funding support for the trial courts, pursuant to

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

- *The Chief Justice will make assignments of Civil Delay Reduction Team members to a particular court or county after considering the following: the number of delayed civil cases in each county and court, the delay in processing civil cases, the age of the inventory of cases, the average length of time needed to dispose of civil cases, the adverse impact on civil litigants, and the likelihood that utilization of the team will encourage effective and efficient use of existing local court resources.*

- *The Judicial Council will report annually to the Legislature on the assignment of team judges and their impact on delay reduction.*

- *AB 233, § 62 becomes inoperative on July 1, 1999 and is repealed January 1, 2000.*

Funding for Civil Delay Reduction Team

- *The Judicial Council will transfer up to \$2 million to fund this project.*

State Mandate: Counties

- *Provides that enactment of trial court funding shall not constitute a state mandate on counties under which a*

ASSEMBLY BILL 233

Section 77001 of the Government Code, effectively relieves a county of the responsibility to provide otherwise increasing funds to the trial courts to help finance their operations.

SEC. 65. No provision of this act shall be deemed to constitute a mandate upon a trial court because the state's assumption of increased funding support for the trial courts, pursuant to Section 77001 of the Government Code, directly benefits the trial courts through the provision of more adequate, consistent, and stable financial support for their operations.

ASSEMBLY BILL 233 COMMENTARY

county may apply for state mandate relief.

State Mandate: Trial Courts

- *Provides that enactment of trial court funding shall not constitute a state mandate on trial courts under which a trial court may apply for state mandate relief.*

This text appearing in the left column of this document was prepared with assistance from the Budget and Support Services Unit of the San Diego Municipal Court.

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Access to Courts, Improvement of. See Equal Access to Courts		
Accounting		
Funding for automated accounting	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Reporting of revenues and expenditures, Judicial Council adopting rules for	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Testamentary trustee, filing fee for accounting	9	Gov. Code § 26827
	10	Gov. Code § 26827.4
Acknowledgment		
Deeds, fee for acknowledgment	22	Gov. Code § 26855.4
Acquisitions		
Terminating services provided by county, limitation if equipment acquisitions jointly financed	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Administration		
Allocation priorities for bail forfeitures	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Court administrators. See Court Administrators		
Data, uniform entry, storage, and retrieval	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Decentralized system of trial court management	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Family Law Trust Fund, Judicial Council's administration of fund or delegation of duties	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, administration by Judicial Council	46	Gov. Code § 77213
O.R. release, administrative screening fee for	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Trial Court Improvement Fund, Judicial Council administering moneys deposited in	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund, administrative expenses incurred by county	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial Court Trust Fund, Controller's deduction of administrative costs from annual appropriation	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Administrative Law, Office of		
Budget submission, management, and revenue reporting rules and regulations, review exemption	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)		
Automated accounting, case management, data collection, and recordkeeping systems as resource for AOC	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Family Law Trust Fund, Judicial Council's delegation of duties to	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, Judicial Council delegating administration to	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Trial Court Improvement Fund, Judicial Council delegating administration of moneys to AOC	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial courts budgeting, procedures, and annual schedule of budget development and management	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Adoption Proceedings		
No fee charged by clerk	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Affidavits and Declarations		
County remittance amount to state for 1997-1998, declaration procedures for adjusting or correcting base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Fee for affidavit	21	Gov. Code § 26853.1
Local judicial benefits, declaration regarding costs of	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Number of claims filed by party, declaration of	4	Code Civ. Proc. § 116.230
Affirmative Action		

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Services provided by county to courts	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Allocations		
See also Payments		
Allocation priorities for bail forfeitures	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Alternative dispute resolution, allocating filing fees for	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Automation fund, allocation from Trial Court Improvement Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
County law library, allocation of filing fees for	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Court facilities renovation, repair, and maintenance, allocation for	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Emergencies, reallocation of funds to meet	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Judges' Retirement Fund, allocation of filing fees for	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, notice to Joint Legislative Budget Committee of permanent reallocation	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Judicial Council allocation schedule for trial court funding	46	Gov. Code § 77200
appropriations	46	Gov. Code § 77207
Judicial Council's allocations of funds from Trial Court Trust Fund, payment to counties by Controller	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Listed efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
State finance provisions for deposit and allocation from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Trial Court Budget Commission's recommended schedule for allocations to courts	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Improvement Fund, allocations from reserve fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund, allocation from Trial Court Improvement Fund for automation	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Trust Fund, allocation of unexpended funds for court facilities	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Alternative Dispute Resolution. See Dispute Resolution		
Amended Pleadings		
Fictitiously named defendant, no fee for amending	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
	38	Gov. Code § 72056.01
Filing fee for amending complaint or cross-complaint	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
	38	Gov. Code § 72056.01
AOC. See Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)		
Appellate Courts		
Notice of motion, filing fee for required certificate	17	Gov. Code § 26838
	39	Gov. Code § 72060
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77650
	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Applications		
Municipal court, filing fee for petition	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Arbitration		
Coordinated use of	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Arraignment		
900 telephone numbers for telephonic arraignment	46	Gov. Code § 77211
Arrests		
California Highway Patrol, distribution of base fines from arrests	51	Pen. Code § 1463.005
City arrests for traffic offenses	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Distribution of base fines	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Assigned Judges		
Budget Act, monthly certification of amount expended for judicial assignment	46	Gov. Code § 77208
Civil Delay Reduction Team, Judicial Council report to Legislature on assignment of team judges	62	
Days served by assigned judge	33.8	Gov. Code § 68547
Listed efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Pay deferential	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
Pay parity for municipal court judges	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
	33.8	Gov. Code § 68547
Reimbursement for payments of assigned judges program expenditures, procedures for	46	Gov. Code § 77208
Uniform system for assignment	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
Attorney Fees		
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Audits		
County base remittance amount to state for 1997-1998, Controller's audit to verify facts in declaration for adjusting or correcting	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Court revenues and expenditures reports, Controller's audits of	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Trial Court Budget Commission, Controller's audit of members' expenses	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Operations Fund, audits of fund by Controller	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Authentication		
Clerk's statement of authentication and collection of fee for	14	Gov. Code § 26835.1
Automated Systems		
See also Data Processing		
Filing fee allocated for	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Funding for automated accounting, case management, data collection, and recordkeeping	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, improved technology	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Recording and indexing documents fees, additional charge for nonconforming pages to support modernized information retrieval	26	Gov. Code § 27361
Recordkeeping, automated system of	29	Gov. Code § 68085
	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Traffic court, automated accounting and case management in	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Trial Court Operations Fund, allocation from Trial Court Improvement Fund for automation	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Two percent automation fund	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of data, funding by Legislature	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Automobile Insurance		
Traffic violations, notice to appear and notice regarding automobile insurance	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Bail and Own Recognizance (O.R.) Release		
Administrative screening fee for O.R. release	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Allocation priorities for bail forfeitures	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Increases to reflect additional county and state penalty	40	Gov. Code § 76000
	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Reduction in schedule, effect on county base remittances to state	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Traffic violations, determining total bail	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Uniform countywide and statewide bail schedules	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Bankruptcy		
Objections to inclusion of outstanding fines and forfeitures	52	Pen. Code § 1463.007
Benefits		
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, enhanced benefits as incentive to retain experienced jurists	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Municipal court judge retirees, equal health, dental, and vision benefits	46	Gov. Code § 77210
No reduction in benefits because of Act	3	
Retirement. See Retirement		
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Bias		
Racial, ethnic, and gender bias, fairness training for judges, commissioners, and referees	31	Gov. Code § 68088
Bids and Bidding		
Court facilities renovation, repair, and maintenance projects, competitive bidding process	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Board of Corrections		
Holding facilities approval	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Board of Supervisors		
Defined	35	Gov. Code § 71383
Filing fee allocated to dispute resolution, exclusion by board	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Parking offenses, resolution for additional penalty	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Trial Court Operations Fund, board establishing in county treasury	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial courts proposed budgets, county board's comments to Trial Court Budget Commission	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Budgets		
Adoption of Trial Courts Bill of Financial Management Rights Budget Act	3	
Civil Delay Reduction Team, transfer of funds	63	
Corrections Training Fund, appropriations in Act	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Monthly transfer of amounts appropriated for judges to Judicial Council	46	Gov. Code § 77208
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, notice to Joint Legislative Budget Committee of permanent reallocation	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Procedures		
Efficiencies in	2	
Submission of budgets and budget management, Judicial Council adoption of rules for	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Trial courts budgeting, Judicial Council's promulgation of practice and procedures rules	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Requests evaluated against performance criteria	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Budget Commission, responsibilities of	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Operations Fund, procedures for establishing	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Calendar		
Congested calendar, reserve fund for court with	3	

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Listed efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
California Highway Patrol. See Law Enforcement Officers		
California State Association of Counties. See State Association of Counties		
Carryover of Unexpended Funds		
Authorization by Judicial Council	46	Gov. Code § 77203
Family Law Trust Fund, rolling over unexpected funds	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Trial Court Improvement Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Case Management		
Funding for automated accounting, case management, data collection, and recordkeeping	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Certificates and Certification		
Acknowledgment of deed, fee for	22	Gov. Code § 26855.4
Appeal, fee for certificate	17	Gov. Code § 26838
	39	Gov. Code § 72060
Assigned cases, certification of Judicial Council of uniform system of	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
Budget Act, monthly certification of amount expended for judicial assignment	46	Gov. Code § 77208
Clerk's records, papers, or files, fee for certifying copy of	13	Gov. Code § 26833.1
County remittance amount to state for 1997-1998 and declaration procedures for adjusting or correcting base amount, Department of Finance certification of costs	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Effect of waiver of fees in action for damages against felony defendant, certified copy of abstract of judgment of conviction	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Failure to provide suitable facilities, county treasury charged for expense as certified by judges	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Fee for certificates	15	Gov. Code § 26836.1
Marriage dissolution record, fee for certified copy of	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Recording, registering, or issuing license or certificate, fee for	19	Gov. Code § 26851.1
Change of Venue. See Venue		
Chief Justice		
See also Judges, Commissioners, and Referees		
Civil Delay Reduction Team, assignment of judges to	62	
Cross-assignment of judges	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
Task Force on Court Facilities, appointments to	48	Gov. Code § 77651
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, appointments to	48	Gov. Code § 77601
Child Custody		
See also Visitation		
Family conciliation court, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify custody orders	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Children. See Minors		
Citations		
Processing fee	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Cities		
Billing trial courts for services	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Distribution of fees from traffic violation resulting from city arrests	59	Veh. Code § 42007
End of funding responsibility for court operations	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Excess fine and forfeiture remittance amount	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Facilities, notice to cities of specific deficiency	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Responsibility for providing necessary and suitable court facilities	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Trial Court Operations Fund, city billing courts for costs for	44	Gov. Code § 77009

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
services		
Civil Delay Reduction Team		
Responsibilities	62	
Transfer of Budget Act funds for	63	
Civil Proceedings		
See also Superior Courts		
Allocation priorities for bail forfeitures	52	Pen. Code § 1463.007
Amended complaint. See Amended Pleadings		
Complaints. See Complaints and Cross-Complaints		
Filing fee for notice of intention to move for new trial	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Hearings, filing fee for paper requiring hearing	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Judgment. See Judgment		
Superior court, filing fee	6	Gov. Code § 26820.4
Transfer of proceedings. See Transfer of Proceedings		
Claims Against Court or Court Personnel		
Allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund for costs of	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Clerks of Court		
See also County Clerks		
Additional state penalty on fines and forfeitures, clerk's collection of	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Adoption proceedings, no fee charged by clerk	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Authentication, clerk's statement of and collection of fee for	14	Gov. Code § 26835.1
Certified copy of marriage dissolution record, clerk's transmittal of fees to Family Law Trust Fund	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Comparing original on file in clerk's office with copy	16	Gov. Code § 26837.1
Criminal defendant, no fee charged by clerk in criminal action	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Duty to charge fees for superior and municipal court services	36	Gov. Code § 72054
Municipalities, counties, or federal government, no fee charged by clerk for services	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Records, papers, or files of clerk of court, fee for certifying copy	13	Gov. Code § 26833.1
Service by mail of claims, fee collected by clerk	4	Code Civ. Proc. § 116.230
Traffic violator school, fee collected by clerk from traffic violator	58	Veh. Code § 11205.1
	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Venue changed, clerk's transmittal of papers and fees	7	Gov. Code § 26823
Collection		
Enforcement of court orders as element of collection efforts	54	Pen. Code § 1463.010
Family Law Trust Fund collection costs, retention of percentage of funds by registrar, county clerk, or recorder	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Fines and forfeitures, requirements for collections programs	52	Pen. Code § 1463.007
Collective Bargaining		
Court employees	43	Gov. Code § 77003
	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Commissioners. See Judges, Commissioners, and Referees		
Compensation. See Salaries and Compensation; Pay Parity		
Complaints and Cross-Complaints		
Municipal court, filing fee for complaint	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Superior court, filing fee for amending complaint or cross- complaint	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
Computers		
Automated systems. See Automated Systems		
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, improved technology	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Terminating services provided by county, limitation if equipment acquisitions jointly financed	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Constable. See Law Enforcement Officers		
Construction of Court Facilities. See Court Facilities		

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Contracts		
Authority for courts to enter into	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Collection program, contracting with third party	54	Pen. Code § 1463.010
Furniture, furnishings, and equipment, responsibility for rental or lease obligations for	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, Judicial Council contracts for program costs	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, documenting existing contracts	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Controller		
Appropriation of trial court funding payments to courts based on Judicial Council schedule	46	Gov. Code § 77207
Court operations, quarterly apportionment payments to Controller for funding	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Excess fine and forfeiture remittance amount	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Judicial Council's allocations of funds from Trial Court Trust Fund, Controller's payment to counties	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Recording and indexing fees, transmittal to Controller for deposit in Trial Court Trust Fund	26	Gov. Code § 27361
Revenues and expenditures, regulations for recordkeeping and accounting	46	Gov. Code § 77206
State finance provisions, Judicial Council allocation schedule submitted to Controller	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Trial Court Budget Commission, Controller's audit of members' expenses	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Operations Fund, Controller's audits of	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial Court Trust Fund, deposit of fees	4 29	Code Civ. Proc. § 116.230 Gov. Code § 68085
Conviction		
Effect of waiver of fees in action for damages against felony defendant, certified copy of abstract of judgment of conviction	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Coordination		
Assigned judges	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
Carryover of unexpended funds if coordination fully implemented	46	Gov. Code § 77203
Court facilities, impact of coordination on	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Division of courts into smaller administrative units, petition to Judicial Council for	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Judicial Council's rules on	2	
Listed efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Minimum standard for operation and staffing of court operations to increase efficiency and coordination	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Report to Judicial Council on coordination cost reduction and expenditures	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Trial Court Budget Commission, evaluating budget requests against performance criteria	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Corrections, Board of		
Holding facilities approval	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Corrections Training Fund		
Transfers from State Penalty Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Costs		
See also Efficiency and Cost-Saving Measures		
Coordination cost reduction and expenditures report	33	Gov. Code § 68113

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
County remittance amount to state for 1997-1998 and declaration procedures for adjusting or correcting base amount, Department of Finance certification of costs	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Court coordination and budget procedures for cost management	2	
Family conciliation court, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify custody or visitation orders deposited in county treasury for costs of maintaining	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Family Law Trust Fund collection costs, retention of percentage of funds by registrar, county clerk, or recorder	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Fines and forfeitures, deduction of costs for collection programs	52	Pen. Code § 1463.007
Furniture, furnishing, and equipment, responsibility for	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Local judicial benefits, declaration regarding costs of	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Services provided by county, costs of continuing	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Task Force on Trial Court Employees determining costs of change in retirement benefits	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Trial Court Operations Fund, city or county billing courts for costs for services	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial Court Trust Fund, Controller's deduction of administrative costs from annual appropriation on consultation with Judicial Council	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Counties		
Auditor. See County Auditor		
Base obligation, adjusting	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Billing trial courts for services	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Board of supervisors. See Board of Supervisors		
California State Association of Counties	48	Gov. Code § 77602
	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Clerks. See County Clerks		
Counsel. See County Counsel		
County administrators, appointment to Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77651
Credit against county general fund or county fine base amount payment	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Criminal offenses, additional penalty on fines and forfeitures	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Donor counties, reducing county fine base amount for	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Elimination of county maintenance of effort (MOE)	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Excess fine and forfeiture remittance amount	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Facilities, judges' recommendations on or certification of charges against county treasury after notice of deficiency	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Family conciliation court, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify custody or visitation orders deposited in county treasury for	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Fee not charged by clerk for service rendered to county	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Fines and forfeitures to Trial Court Trust Fund	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Funding of judiciary by counties, limitations on	2, 3, 64	
Furniture and equipment provided to trial court	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
General fund. See County General Fund		
Indirect costs, counties billing courts for	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Judicial Council allocations for projects, Controller's payment to county for	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Law libraries. See County Law Library		

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
1997-1998 county remittance to state, procedures for adjusting or correcting base amount of	46	Gov. Code § 77201
1998-1999 county remittance to state, procedures for adjusting base amount of	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Parking penalties, increased bail amounts	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Projects, Judicial Council approval conditions	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Responsibility for providing necessary and suitable facilities	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Rural counties, listed efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Services provided by county, discontinuing	46	Gov. Code § 77201
	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Small county courts, stable level of funding for	46	Gov. code 77201.1
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77651
	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77601
	48	Gov. Code § 77602
Terminating services provided by county	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Treasury of county. See County Treasury		
Trial Court Operations Fund, county billing courts for costs for services	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial Court Trust Fund, fees transmitted to or funds received from	29	Gov. Code § 68085
	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
County Auditor		
Administrative and processing fees for O.R. release and citations deposited with	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Recording and indexing fees, transmittal to Controller for deposit in Trial Court Trust Fund	26	Gov. Code § 27361
Services provided to trial courts	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Trial Court Operations Fund payments	44	Gov. Code § 77009
County Board of Supervisors. See Board of Supervisors		
County Clerks		
See also Clerks of Court		
Family Law Trust Fund collection costs, retention of percentage of funds by clerk	5	Fam. Code § 1852
County Counsel		
Services provided by county to court	46	Gov. Code § 77212
County Employees		
See also Employees of Court		
Services provided to trial courts	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Transition to state employment	3	
County General Fund		
Acknowledgment of deed, fee for	22	Gov. Code § 26855.4
Additional state penalty, percent retained by county	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Adjusting county general fund base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Affidavits, fee for	21	Gov. Code § 26853.1
Appeal, fee for certificate and transmitting transcript	39	Gov. Code § 72060
Authentication, clerk's collection of fee for	14	Gov. Code § 26835.1
Certificates, fee for	15	Gov. Code § 26836.1
Citation processing fee	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Clerk's records, papers, or files, fee for certifying copy	13	Gov. Code § 26833.1
Comparing original on file in clerk's office with copy, fee for	16	Gov. Code § 26837.1
County base-year remittance requirements, calculating reduction of	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
County general fund base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Courts of appeal or Supreme Court, fee for certificate required for filing notice of motion	17	Gov. Code § 26838
Credit against county general fund base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Excess fine and forfeiture remittance amount	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Filing and indexing papers, fees for	18	Gov. Code § 26850.1
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, additional penalty on	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Marriage dissolution record, fee for certified copy of	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Notice of motion, proceeding requiring hearing, new trial motion, or renewal of judgment, filing fee	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Official capacity certificate of public official, fee for	20	Gov. Code § 26852.1
O.R. release, administrative screening fee for	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Parking fines, additional penalty	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Probate, filing fee for proceeding requiring hearing	10	Gov. Code § 26827.4
Recording, registering, or issuing license or certificate, fee for	19	Gov. Code § 26851.1
Sales tax receipts, city fines accruing to county in exchange for	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
Small claims court, fee for motions	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Summary judgment or adjudication motion, filing fee	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Traffic violations, revenue from bail and fee for traffic school	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Transcripts, fees for	7	Gov. Code § 26823
	39	Gov. Code § 72060
Venue, change of, fee for transcript preparation and transmittal	7	Gov. Code § 26823
County Law Library		
Allocation of filing fees for	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Filing fees allocated to	37	Gov. Code § 72055
County Recorder. See Recordation		
County Treasury		
Additional penalty on fines and forfeitures deposited with county treasurer	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Additional state penalty, deposit and distribution of	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Distribution of fines and forfeitures money	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
Failure to provide suitable facilities, county treasury charged for expense as certified by judges	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Family conciliation court, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify custody or visitation orders deposited in county treasury	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Parking penalty payments to county treasurer	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Traffic violation fees	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Trial Court Improvement Fund, transmittal of percent of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for costs of automating recordkeeping systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Trial Court Operations Fund, board establishing in county treasury	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Court Administrators		
Appointment to Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77651
Selection of court administrators by trial courts	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Court Clerks. See Clerks of Court		
Court Employees. See Employees of Court		
Court Facilities		
Additional penalty on criminal fines and forfeitures to pay off money borrowed for construction	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Alternatives to state participation in costs of new construction, remodeling, or renovation of court facilities, Judicial Council report on	3	
Cities and counties, responsibility for providing necessary and suitable facilities, procedures for failure to	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Competitive bid process	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Criminal justice facility construction fund	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Defined	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Filing fee allocated for	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Furniture, furnishings, and equipment, transfer and responsibility for	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Judges' recommendations	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Maintenance and repair projects	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Merced Courthouse Construction Fund, deposits to	41	Gov. Code § 76224
Project requirements	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Relocation of existing facilities	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Remodeling, renovating, or altering facilities	27	Gov. Code § 68073
	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Task Force on Court Facilities		
Generally	48	Gov. Code § 77650
Duties of	48	Gov. Code § 77653
Members and appointment of	48	Gov. Code § 77651
Procedures and reports of	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Staff support and guidelines	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Courthouse Construction. See Court Facilities		
Court Operations		
Collections of delinquent fines and forfeitures. See Collection		
Coordination. See Coordination		
Cost savings, incentives and rewards for	33	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Defined	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Fees, collection and deposit in Trial Court Trust Fund	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Local judicial benefits, effect on county base remittance to state	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Minimum standard for operation and staffing prepared by Judicial Council	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
1997-1998 county base amount to state	46	Gov. Code § 77201
1998-1999 county base amount to state	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Revenues and expenditures, regulations for recordkeeping and accounting	46	Gov. Code § 77206
State finance provisions for allocation of funds	46	Gov. Code § 77200
State function, funding of court operations as	2	
	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Trial Court Budget Commission		
Appropriation for general operations of trial courts based on recommendation of Commission	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Recommended schedule for allocations to courts and overall trial court budget	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Improvement Fund, allocations from reserve fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial Court Trust Fund, quarterly apportionment payments for funding	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Court Reporters		
No duty of cities or counties to provide equipment or supplies for	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Courts of Appeal		
Fee for certificate required for filing notice of motion	17	Gov. Code § 26838
Criminal Justice Facility Construction Fund. See Court Facilities		
Criminal Proceedings		
Additional penalty on fines, penalties, and forfeitures and increased bail	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Bail. See Bail and Own Recognizance (O.R.) Release		
Citation and release, processing fee	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07

INDEX TO AB 233

Defendant not charged fees by clerk

**AB 233
Section
23**

**Code
Section
Gov. Code § 26857**

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Felony defendant, effect of waiver of fees in damages action against	6 37	Gov. Code § 26820.4 Gov. Code § 72055
Fines and forfeitures. See Fines and Forfeitures		
Race and ethnicity of defendants, collection of data on	48.5	Pen. Code § 1170.45
Trial Court Improvement Fund, transmittal of percent of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for costs of automating recordkeeping systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Cross-Complaints. See Complaints and Cross-Complaints		
Current Funding		
Limitations of bifurcated funding structure	2	
Custody of Children. See Child Custody		
Damages		
Allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund for settlement of action involving court or court personnel	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Effect of waiver of fees in damages action against felony defendant	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Data Processing		
See also Automated Systems		
Centralized service for data processing, account in Trial Court Operations Fund	44	Gov. Code § 77009
900 telephone numbers, proceeds appropriated for court data- processing services	46	Gov. Code § 77211
Race and ethnicity of defendants, collection of data on	48.5	Pen. Code § 1170.45
Terminating county services, limitation if equipment acquisitions jointly financed	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of court data	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Declarations. See Affidavits and Declarations		
Deeds		
Acknowledgment of deed, fee for	22	Gov. Code § 26855.4
Definitions		
Board of Supervisors	35	Gov. Code § 71383
County fine base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
County general fund base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Court operations	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Court-supervised traffic safety program	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Donor counties	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Facilities	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Fine and forfeiture revenue	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Justice-related expenses	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Legal costs	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Local judicial benefits	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Marriage dissolution record	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Subordinate judicial officer	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Total bail	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Total fee	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Two percent automation fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Delay		
Civil Delay Reduction Team	62	
Delinquency		
Trial Court Trust Fund, delinquent remittance by cities and counties	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Dental Benefits. See Benefits		

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Department of Finance		
County base amount to state for 1997-1998 and procedures for adjusting or correcting amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
County base remittance requirements, reduction of	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, notice to Director of permanent reallocation	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Task Force on Court Facilities, support for	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Trial Court Operations Fund, procedures to implement provisions	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Trial courts budgeting, procedures and annual schedule of budget development and management	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Department of General Services		
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77651
Task Force on Court Facilities, support for	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Department of Personnel Administration		
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, providing additional support for	48	Gov. Code § 77602
Disabled Persons		
Court facilities to meet need of	48	Gov. Code § 77653
Disaster		
Reserve fund for	3	
Dismissal of Proceedings		
Jury fees, effect of dismissal	25	Gov. Code § 27081.5
Dispute Resolution		
Alternative dispute resolution, allocating filing fees for	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Filing fee allocated to	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Dissolution of Marriage		
Fee for certified copy of marriage dissolution record	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Diversity or Fairness Training. See Education Programs		
Doe Defendants. See Fictitious Defendants		
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund		
Transfers from State Penalty Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Education Programs		
Automated systems, training for using	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Corrections Training Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Costs for programs paid by Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Fish and Game Department, education of employees with money from State Penalty Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defenders Training Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Racial, ethnic, and gender bias, fairness training	31	Gov. Code § 68088
Efficiency and Cost-Saving Measures		
See also Costs		
Coordination cost reduction and expenditures report	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Court coordination and budget procedures for cost management	2	
Incentives and rewards for	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Judicial Council report to Legislature of revenues, expenditures, and savings summary for courts	33	Gov. Code § 68113
List of efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Minimum standard for operation and staffing of court operations to increase efficiency and coordination	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Trial Court Budget Commission, evaluation of courts' budgets and efficiency	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Emancipation of Minor		
Fee not charged by clerk for proceedings for	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Emergencies		
Reserve fund for	3	
Trial Court Budget Commission's reallocation of funds to meet emergencies	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Improvement Fund, allocating funds for trial court emergencies	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Employees of Court		
Bargaining agents, documentation of	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Benefits. See Benefits		
Collective bargaining	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Compensation. See Salaries and Compensation		
Defined as part of court operations	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Education programs. See Education Programs		
Law enforcement personnel. See Law Enforcement Officers		
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Minimum standard for operation and staffing of court operations to increase efficiency and coordination	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
900 telephone numbers, proceeds appropriated by court for staff services	46	Gov. Code § 77211
Personnel systems and policies	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Retirement. See Retirement		
Salary. See Salary or Compensation		
Selection of judges, executive officers or court administrators, clerks of court, and jury commissioners	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Status transition to state or local court employees	3 48	Gov. Code § 77600
Task Force on Trial Court Employees		
Duties of	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Findings and recommendations of Judicial Council based on task force report	48	Gov. Code § 77605
Members and appointment of	48	Gov. Code § 77601
Procedures and reports	48	Gov. Code § 77604
Staff support and guidelines	48	Gov. Code § 77602
Training in use of automated systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Transition to state employees	3	
Trial court's authority over and responsibility for	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Vote regarding employment status	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Equal Access to Courts		
Budget request objective	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Counties' inability to fund courts, effect on access to justice	2	
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Standard practices and procedures to ensure equal access to justice	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Trial Court Budget Commission's reallocation of funds to ensure public access	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Equipment		
Court reporters, no duty of cities or counties to provide equipment	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Terminating services provided by county, limitation if equipment acquisitions jointly financed	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Transfer and responsibility for	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Ethnicity		
Bias, fairness training for judges, commissioners, and referees	31	Gov. Code § 68088
Criminal defendants, collection of data on ethnicity of	48.5	Pen. Code § 1170.45
Evaluation of Programs		
Automated data used for	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Evidence		
Task Force on Court Facilities findings, limits on use of	48	Gov. Code § 77655
Executive Officers		
Selection by trial courts	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Expenses and Expenditures		
County base amount to state for 1997-1998 and declaration procedures for adjusting or correcting amount, expense for Controller's audit	46	Gov. Code § 77201
County reports to Department of Finance on expenditures for court operations	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Failure to provide suitable facilities, county treasury charged for expense as certified by judges	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, expenditures to vendors or trial courts for approved projects	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Reporting of revenues and expenditures, Judicial Council adopting rules for	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Superior and municipal courts, report to Judicial Council on coordination and expenditures information	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Trial Court Budget Commission, members' expenses	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Improvement Fund, expenditures to vendors or trial courts implementing approved projects	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund, presiding judge directing expenditures from	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Experts		
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, experts' fees	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Fairness Training. See Education Programs		
Family Conciliation Court		
Costs of maintaining, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify custody or visitation orders deposited in county treasury for	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Family Law Trust Fund (FLTF)		
Certified copy of marriage dissolution record, clerk's transmittal of fees to Family Law Trust Fund	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Requirements for collection, deposit, administration, and uses of money	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Federal Government		
Municipalities, counties, or federal government, no fee charged by clerk for services	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Fees		
Adoption proceedings, no fee charged by clerk	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Affidavits	21	Gov. Code § 26853.1
Appeal, fee for certificate and transmitting transcript	39	Gov. Code § 72060
Authentication	14	Gov. Code § 26835.1
Automation fund, two percent for	32	Gov. Code § 77209
Certificates	15	Gov. Code § 26836.1
Citation processing fee	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Civil actions in superior court, filing fee	6	Gov. Code § 26820.4
Claim filing and court service by mail	4	Code Civ. Proc. § 116.230
Comparing original on file in clerk's office with copy, per page fee	16	Gov. Code § 26837.1

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Copies, fee for certifying	13	Gov. Code § 26833.1
County fine base amount, adjusting payments	46	Gov. Code § 77201
	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Court operations, funding from fees	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Courts of appeal or Supreme Court, fee for certificate required for filing notice of motion	17	Gov. Code § 26838
Credit against county fine base amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Criminal defendant, no fee charged by clerk in criminal action	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Cross-complaints in superior court, filing fees	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
Deeds, fee for acknowledgment	22	Gov. Code § 26855.4
Donor counties, reducing county fine base amount for	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Elimination of county maintenance of effort (MOE)	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Emancipation of minor proceedings, no fee charged by clerk	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Exemptions	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Family conciliation court, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify custody or visitation orders deposited in county treasury for costs of maintaining	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Filing and indexing papers, fees for	18	Gov. Code § 26850.1
Jury fees, effect of dismissal or waiver of jury trial	25	Gov. Code § 27081.5
Letters of administration, testamentary, guardianship, or conservatorship, filing fees for	9	Gov. Code § 26827
Marriage dissolution record, fee for certified copy of	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Municipalities, counties, or federal government, no fee charged by clerk for services	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Notice of motion, proceeding requiring hearing, new trial motion, or renewal of judgment, filing fees for	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Official capacity certificate of public official, fee for	20	Gov. Code § 26852.1
O.R. release, administrative screening fee for	56	Pen. Code § 1463.07
Recording and indexing documents fee, additional fees for nonconforming pages	26	Gov. Code § 27361
Recording, registering, or issuing license or certificate, fee for	19	Gov. Code § 26851.1
Recordkeeping and accounting of filing fees collected, regulations for	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Summary judgment or adjudication, filing fee for motion	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Superior and municipal court services, duty to charge fees for	36	Gov. Code § 72054
Superior court, filing fee for amending complaints or cross- complaints	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
Total fee, defined	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Traffic violations	60	Veh. Code § 42007.1
Traffic violator school, fee collected by clerk from traffic violator	58	Veh. Code § 11205.1
	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Trial Court Budget Commission's review of fees, recommendations to Legislature	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Vital statistics forms	26	Gov. Code § 27361
Felony		
Bail forfeitures, allocation priorities	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Effect of waiver of fees in action for damages against felony defendant	6	Gov. Code § 26820.4
	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Fictitious Defendants		
Municipal court, no fee for amending pleadings	38	Gov. Code § 72056.01
Superior court, no fee for amending pleadings	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
Filing Fees. See Fees		
Finance, Department of. See Department of Finance		

INDEX TO AB 233**AB 233
Section****Code
Section****Financial Reports. See Reports****Fines and Forfeitures**See also **Penalties**

Additional penalty on

40 Gov. Code § 76000
57 Pen. Code § 1464

Allocation priorities from bail forfeitures

53 Pen. Code § 1463.009

Automation fund, two percent for

32 Gov. Code § 68090.8

Base fines, distribution of

46 Gov. Code § 77209
49 Pen. Code § 1463.001

Collections programs, requirements for

50 Pen. Code § 1463.005

County fine base amount, adjusting payments

52 Pen. Code § 1463.007

Credit against county fine base amount

46 Gov. Code § 77201

Distribution of

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

Donor counties, reducing county fine base amount for

49 Pen. Code § 1463.001

Elimination of county maintenance of effort (MOE)

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

Excess remittance amount

46 Gov. Code § 77201

1997-1998 county base amounts to state and procedures for
adjusting or correcting

49 Pen. Code § 1463.001

1998-1999 county base amounts to state and procedures for
adjusting or reducing

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

Parking penalties, increased bail amounts

46 Gov. Code § 77205

Recordkeeping and accounting regulations

46 Gov. Code § 77201

Reductions, effect on county base remittance to state

46 Gov. Code § 77201

Revenue returned to counties

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

State penalty added to

40 Gov. Code § 76000

Suspension of fine

46 Gov. Code § 77206

Trial Court Improvement Fund, county treasurer's transmittal of
percent of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for costs of automating
recordkeeping systems

46 Gov. Code § 77201

Trial Court Trust Fund, funds received from and fines paid to

3 Revenue returned to counties

3

Fish and Game Preservation Fund

Distributions from State Penalty Fund

57 Pen. Code § 1464

57 Pen. Code § 1464

Franchise Tax Board

Fines collected by, remittance to county

32 Gov. Code § 68090.8

Tax intercept program, using to collect fines

30 Gov. Code § 68085.5

Funding, Responsibility for

Bifurcated funding, effect of current system on financial planning

57 Pen. Code § 1464

Civil Delay Reduction Team

49 Pen. Code § 1463.001

Furniture, furnishing, and equipment, responsibility for

52 Pen. Code § 1463.007

Justice-related costs, county responsibility for funding

62

28 Gov. Code § 68073.1

Legislative intent regarding state responsibility for funding

46 Gov. Code § 77201

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

2-3

27 Gov. Code § 68073

Legislature's appropriations for trial court funding

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

46 Gov. Code § 77207

Local trial court operations funds in each county

44 Gov. Code § 77009

Necessary and suitable facilities, counties' responsibility for

27 Gov. Code § 68073

46 Gov. Code § 77201.1

Reserve fund

46 Gov. Code § 77209

Restructuring state and county trial court funding responsibilities,
basis for

46 Gov. Code § 77003

43 Gov. Code § 77003

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
State funding of trial courts, shifting responsibility to state	2 46 46 46	Gov. Code § 77200 Gov. Code § 77201 Gov. Code § 77201.1
State mandate relief, effect of trial court funding enactment on Trial Court Trust Fund as primary source of funding. See Trial Court Trust Fund	64-65	
Funds		
Corrections Training Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
County general fund. See County General Fund		
Courthouse Construction Fund in Merced County	41	Gov. Code § 76224
Criminal justice facility construction fund	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Family Law Trust Fund	5	Fam. Code § 1852
	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Fish and Game Preservation Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defenders Training Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
State General Fund. See State General Fund		
State Penalty Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Traumatic Brain Injury Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Trial Court Improvement Fund. See Trial Court Improvement Fund		
Trial Court Operations Fund	44 46	Gov. Code § 77009 Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Trust Fund. See Trial Court Trust Fund		
Two percent automation fund	32 46	Gov. Code § 68090.8 Gov. Code § 77209
Unexpended funds. See Carryover of Unexpended Funds		
Furniture, Furnishing, and Equipment		
Court use of	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Terminating services provided by counties, limitations if equipment acquisitions involved	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Gender Bias, Fairness Training. See Education Programs		
General Fund. See County General Fund		
Governor		
Automated data collection as resource for Governor	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Task Force on Court Facilities	48 48	Gov. Code § 77651 Gov. Code § 77654
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48 48	Gov. Code § 77601 Gov. Code § 77604
Trial Court Budget Commission recommended schedule for allocations to courts and overall trial court budget for inclusion in State Budget	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Grants, Gifts, and Devises		
Private sources	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Hardship		
Waiver of additional state penalty for imprisoned person	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Health Benefits. See Benefits		

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Hearings		
Civil actions, filing fee for paper requiring hearing	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Filing fee for proceedings under Probate Code requiring hearing	10	Gov. Code § 26827.4
Indexing Documents. See Recordation		
Indigents		
Counties' responsibility for justice-related expenses	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Information Retrieval		
Improved technology. See Automated Systems		
Uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of court data	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Interest on Money		
Family Law Trust Fund	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Surplus Money Investment Fund, Trial Court Trust Fund invested in	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Trial Court Improvement Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Investment		
Surplus Money Investment Fund, Trial Court Trust Fund invested in	29	
Judges, Commissioners, and Referees		
Assigned judges program. See Assigned Judges		
Bail schedule, increases by judges of county	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Bias and sexual harassment fairness training	31	Gov. Code § 68088
Budget Act appropriations for judges, monthly transfer to Judicial Council	46	Gov. Code § 77208
Chief Justice. See Chief Justice		
Civil Delay Reduction Team, assignments supplementing current staff	62	
Facilities, impact of additional judgeships on	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Facilities, judges' recommendations on or certification of charges against county treasury after notice of deficiency	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Incentives to retain experienced jurists, Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund for costs of	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Listed efficiencies and cost-saving measures affecting appropriation allocations	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Municipal court judge retirees, equal health, dental, and vision benefits	46	Gov. Code § 77210
Pay parity. See Pay Parity		
Retirement fund. See Retirement		
Selection by trial courts	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Subordinate judicial officer defined	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Task Force on Court Facilities, judges as member	48	Gov. Code § 77651
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, appointments to	48	Gov. Code § 77601
Trial Court Budget Commission's review of court funding level at presiding judge's request	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Operations Fund, presiding judge directing expenditures from	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Judges' Retirement Fund. See Retirement		
Judgment		
Marriage dissolution record, fee for certified copy	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1

INDEX TO AB 233

Victim, bail forfeiture distribution to

AB 233

Section

53

Code

Section

Pen. Code § 1463.009

INDEX TO AB 233**AB 233
Section****Code
Section****Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund
(JAEMF)**

List of approved projects	46	Gov. Code § 77213
---------------------------	----	-------------------

Judicial Council

Adoption of Trial Courts Bill of Financial Management Rights	3	
--	---	--

Allocation schedule for trial court funding appropriations	46	Gov. Code § 77200
--	----	-------------------

	46	Gov. Code § 77207
--	----	-------------------

Alternatives to state participation in costs of new construction,	3	
---	---	--

remodeling, or renovation of court facilities, Judicial Council report on		
--	--	--

Appointment of Trial Court Budget Commission	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
--	------	---------------------

Assigned cases, uniform system	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
--------------------------------	------	-------------------

Automated accounting, case-management, data collection, and	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
---	----	---------------------

recordkeeping, recommendations of Legislature		
---	--	--

Budget Act appropriations for judges, monthly transfer to Judicial Council	46	Gov. Code § 77208
---	----	-------------------

Budgeting in trial courts, Judicial Council's promulgation of	46	Gov. Code § 77202
---	----	-------------------

practice and procedures rules		
-------------------------------	--	--

Carryover of unexpended funds. See Carryover of Unexpended Funds		
---	--	--

Court coordination, mandatory rules on	2	
--	---	--

Data, uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
--	------	-------------------

Decentralized system of trial court management, rules for	42	Gov. Code § 77001
---	----	-------------------

Division of courts into smaller administrative units, petition to	33	Gov. Code § 68113
---	----	-------------------

Judicial Council for		
----------------------	--	--

Fairness training	31	Gov. Code § 68088
-------------------	----	-------------------

Family Law Trust Fund, administration of fund or delegation of duties	5	Fam. Code § 1852
--	---	------------------

Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund,	46	Gov. Code § 77213
--	----	-------------------

requirements for permanent reallocation of funding		
--	--	--

Pending legislation, information to Legislature on fiscal impact of	61	
---	----	--

Performance standards		
-----------------------	--	--

Automated systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
-------------------	----	---------------------

Trial courts' performance criteria	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
------------------------------------	------	---------------------

Reports to or by. See Reports		
--------------------------------------	--	--

State finance provisions, Judicial Council allocation schedule submitted to Controller	46	Gov. Code § 77200
---	----	-------------------

Superior and municipal courts, report to Judicial Council on	33	Gov. Code § 68113
--	----	-------------------

coordination, expenditures information, and revenues chart		
--	--	--

Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77652
--------------------------------	----	-------------------

Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77602
-------------------------------------	----	-------------------

	48	Gov. Code § 77604
--	----	-------------------

	48	Gov. Code § 77605
--	----	-------------------

Trial Court Improvement Fund, Judicial Council administering	46	Gov. Code § 77209
--	----	-------------------

moneys deposited in		
---------------------	--	--

Trial Court Operations Fund, procedures to implement	44	Gov. Code § 77009
--	----	-------------------

Trial Court Trust Fund		
------------------------	--	--

Administrative costs, determination of	29	Gov. Code § 68085
--	----	-------------------

Conditions for project	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
------------------------	----	---------------------

Unexpended funds for court facilities, allocation of	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
--	----	---------------------

Jury Trial

Jury fees, effect of waiver of jury trial	25	Gov. Code § 27081.5
---	----	---------------------

Juvenile Court Dependency Proceedings

Court-appointed counsel	43	Gov. Code § 77003
-------------------------	----	-------------------

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Law Enforcement Officers		
California Highway Patrol, distribution of base fines from arrests by	51	Pen. Code § 1463.005
Centralized services for security officers, account in Trial Court Operations Fund	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Marshals, constables, and sheriffs	43	Gov. Code § 77003
State Penalty Fund, transfers to Peace Officers' Training Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, no reduction in peace officer's status or benefits	48	Gov. Code § 77605
Law Library. See County Law Library		
Legislative Analyst		
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, providing additional support for	48	Gov. Code § 77602
Legislative Intent		
Funding of trial court operations	2-3	
Legislature		
Appropriation of trial court funding	46	Gov. Code § 77207
Automation, funds for	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Civil Delay Reduction Team	62	
Data, Judicial Council's report on uniform entry, storage, and retrieval	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, notice to Joint Legislative Budget Committee of permanent reallocation	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Judicial Council report to Legislature of revenues, expenditures, and saving summary for courts	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Pending legislation, Judicial Council forwarding information to Legislature on fiscal impact of	61	
Race and ethnicity of defendants, report on data collected	48.5	Pen. Code § 1170.45
Task Force on Court Facilities, report to Legislature	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, report to Legislature	48	Gov. Code § 77604
Trial Court Budget Commission		
Appropriation for general operations of trial courts based on recommendation of commission	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Review of fees, recommendations to Legislature	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Trust Fund, appropriation by Legislature	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Letters of Administration, Testamentary, Guardianship, or Conservatorship		
Filing fee for petition for letters	9	Gov. Code § 26827
Library. See County Law Library		
Licenses		
Recording, registering, or issuing license or certificate, fee for	19	Gov. Code § 26851.1
Litigant Statements		
Data, uniform entry, storage, and retrieval	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defenders Training Fund		
State Penalty Fund transfer to	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Maintenance of Court Facilities. See Court Facilities		
Marriage		
Fee for certified copy of marriage dissolution record	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Marshals, Constables, and Sheriffs. See Law Enforcement Officers		
Medical Benefits. See Benefits		
Merced Courthouse Construction Fund. See Court Facilities		
Micrographics		
Fees for funding conversion to	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Minors		

INDEX TO AB 233

Adoption proceedings

**AB 233
Section
23**

**Code
Section**
Gov. Code § 26857

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Child custody or visitation proceeding in family conciliation court	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Compromise of minor's claim, filing fees for petition	9	Gov. Code § 26827
Court facilities to meet needs of	48	Gov. Code § 77653
Emancipation of minor proceedings, no fee charged by clerk for	23	Gov. Code § 26857
Victim restitution from bail forfeiture	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Municipal Courts		
Amending complaint or cross-complaint, filing fee for	38	Gov. Code § 72056.01
Assigned judges' pay parity	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
	33.8	Gov. Code § 68547
Duty to charge fees for superior and municipal court services	36	Gov. Code § 72054
Filing fee, amount of demand	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Report to Judicial Council on coordination, expenditures information, and revenues chart	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Retired judges, equal health, dental, and vision benefits	46	Gov. Code § 77210
Municipalities		
Fee not charged by clerk for service rendered to	23	Gov. Code § 26857
New Trial		
Filing fee for notice of intention to move for new trial	11	Gov. Code § 26830
900 Numbers. See Telephones		
Notice and Notification		
County base amount to state, Department of Finance's notice of decision regarding adjustment, correction, or reduction of amount	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Facilities, notice to cities or counties of specific deficiency	27	Gov. Code § 68073
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, notice to Director of Department of Finance and Joint Legislative Budget Committee of permanent reallocation	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Motions, filing fee for notice of	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Services provided by county, discontinuing	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Traffic violations, notice to appear and notice regarding automobile insurance	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Objections		
Probate proceedings, objections to papers exempt from fee	10	Gov. Code § 26827.4
Office of Administrative Law. See Administrative Law, Office of Office of the Courts. See Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)		
O.R. Release. See Bail and Own Recognizance (O.R.) Release Own Recognizance Release. See Bail and Own Recognizance (O.R.) Release		
Parking Offenses		
Additional penalty on	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Payments		
See also Allocations		
County fine base amount, adjusting payment	46	Gov. Code § 77201
	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Court operations, quarterly apportionment payments to Controller for funding	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Defendants paying fine or forfeiture with time payments	52	Pen. Code § 1463.007
Judicial Council's allocations of funds from Trial Court Trust Fund, payment to counties by Controller	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Judicial Council schedule for appropriation of trial court funding payments by Controller	46	Gov. Code § 77207
1997-1998 county remittance to state, base amounts and dates of	46	Gov. Code § 77201
1998-1999 county remittance to state, base amounts and dates of payment	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Parking violations, payment of additional penalty to county treasurer	40	Gov. Code § 76000
State named as defendant, payment of legal costs	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Trial Court Budget Commission, allocation schedule for quarterly payments to counties	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Pay Parity		
See also Salaries and Compensation		
Assigned judges, pay parity for municipal court judges	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
	33.8	Gov. Code § 68547
Peace Officers. See Law Enforcement Officers		
Penalties		
See also Fines and Forfeitures		
Distribution of	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
Parking penalties, increased bail amounts	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Recordkeeping and accounting of penalties collected, regulations for	46	Gov. Code § 77206
State penalty added to	57	Pen. Code § 1464
State Penalty Fund, distribution of money from	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Trial Court Trust Fund, penalties for delinquent remittance by cities and counties	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Pension Obligation Bonds. See Retirement		
Performance Standards		
Automated systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Budget requests evaluated against performance criteria	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Judicial Council's adoption of mandatory rules on	2	
Personnel. See Employees of Court		
Personnel Administration, Department of. See Department of Personnel Administration		
Petitions		
Compromise of minor's claim, contest of will or codicil, or Prob. Code 13650 petitions, filing fees for	9	Gov. Code § 26827
Division of courts into smaller administrative units, petition to Judicial Council for	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Letters of administration, testamentary, guardianship, or conservatorship, filing fee for petition for	9	Gov. Code § 26827
Municipal court, filing fee for petition	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Planning and Research		
Centralized services for, account in Trial Court Operations Fund	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Planning, Research, and Program Evaluation		
Automated data used for	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Probate		
Filing fee for proceedings, accounting by testamentary trustees, or objections to papers	10	Gov. Code § 26827.4
Public Agency		
Fee paid by public agency applicant for certified copy of marriage dissolution record	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Public Officials		
Official capacity certificate of public official, fee for	20	Gov. Code § 26852.1
Purpose of Act		
	2	
Race		

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Bias, fairness training for judges, commissioners, and referees	31	Gov. Code § 68088
Reappropriation of Funds. See Carryover of Unexpended Funds		
Criminal defendants, collection of data on race of	48.5	Pen. Code § 1170.45
Recordation		
Family Law Trust Fund, county recorder's retention of funds to cover collection costs	5	Fam. Code § 1852
Fees for recording and indexing and additional fees for nonconforming pages	26	Gov. Code § 27361
License or certificate, fee for recording	29	Gov. Code § 68085
	19	Gov. Code § 26851.1
Records and Recordkeeping		
Automated recordkeeping systems	29	Gov. Code § 68085
	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Clerk's records, papers, or files, fee for certifying copy of	13	Gov. Code § 26833.1
Court operations, regulations for recordkeeping and accounting of revenues and expenditures	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Fines, penalties, and filing fees collected, regulations for recordkeeping and accounting	46	Gov. Code § 77206
	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
Marriage dissolution record, fee for certified copy of	12	Gov. Code § 26832.1
Revenues and expenditures, regulations for recordkeeping and accounting	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Trial Court Improvement Fund, transmittal of percent of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for costs of automating recordkeeping systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Referees. See Judges, Commissioners, and Referees		
Registering and Registrar		
Family Law Trust Fund collection costs, retention of percentage of funds by registrar	5	Fam. Code § 1852
License or certificate, fee for registering	19	Gov. Code § 26851.1
Reimbursement		
County base remittance to state for 1997-1998, Controller's audit resulting in reimbursement of county	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Procedures for reimbursement of assigned judges program expenditures	46	Gov. Code § 77208
Remittances by County. See Counties		
Remodeling or Relocating Court Facilities. See Court Facilities		
Renovation of Court Facilities. See Court Facilities		
Rented Furniture or Equipment		
Responsibility for rental or lease obligations for	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Repair of Court Facilities. See Court Facilities		
Reports		
Alternatives to state participation in costs of new construction, remodeling, or renovation of court facilities, Judicial Council report on	3	
Civil Delay Reduction Team, Judicial Council report to Legislature on assignment of team judges	62	
Financial reports	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Coordination, reporting cost reduction goals		
County reports to Department of Finance on expenditures for court operations	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Court revenues and expenditures, Judicial Council's summary to Controller	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Court revenues and expenditures reports, Controller's audit reports to Legislature	46	Gov. Code § 77206

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Judicial Council report to Legislature of revenues, expenditures, and saving summary for courts	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Superior and municipal courts, report to Judicial Council on coordination, expenditures information, and revenues chart	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Funding for automated accounting, case management, data collection, and recordkeeping systems, report requirements	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Race and ethnicity of defendants, report on data collected	48.5	Pen. Code § 1170.45
Task Force on Court Facilities, report on findings	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77604
Traffic violator's school, Judicial Council's report on minimum eligibility criteria	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Trial Court Improvement Fund, Judicial Council annual report and recommendations	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund, Judicial Council report on alternative to	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Reserve Fund		
Courts affected by natural disaster or congested calendar, or financially stressed	3	
Trial Court Improvement Fund, allocations from reserve fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Restitution		
Allocation priorities for bail forfeitures	52	Pen. Code § 1463.007
State Penalty Fund, transfers to Restitution Fund	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Retirement		
Judges' Retirement Fund		
Allocation of filing fees for	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Filing fee allocated to	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Municipal court judge retirees, equal health, dental, and vision benefits	46	Gov. Code § 77210
Pension obligation bonds	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Revenue		
Financial reports. See Reports		
Fines. See Collection; Fines and Forfeitures		
Regulations for recordkeeping and accounting	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Return to counties of revenue from fines and forfeitures	3	
Superior and municipal courts, revenues chart	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Traffic violations, revenue from bail and fee for traffic school	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Review		
Budget submission, management, and revenue reporting rules and regulations, exemption from Office of Administrative Law review	46	Gov. Code § 77206
Trial Court Budget Commission's review of funding level of court and review of fees	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Rolling Over Unexpended Funds. See Carryover of Unexpended Funds		
Rule of Court		
Allocation to courts implementing Rule 991	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Sabbaticals		
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, sabbaticals as incentive to retain experienced jurists	46	Gov. Code § 77213

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Salaries and Compensation		
See also Pay Parity		
Assigned judges	33.6	Gov. Code § 68547
	8	Gov. Code § 68547
Defined as part of court operations	43	Gov. Code § 77003
Negotiation of salaries, local court involvement	3	
No reduction in salary by Act	3	
	46	Gov. Code § 77210
	48	Gov. Code § 77605
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Trial Court Budget Commission, no compensation	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Sales Tax Receipts		
City fines accruing to county in exchange for	49	Pen. Code § 1463.001
Scope of Trial Court Funding Act		
	1	
Security Personnel. See Law Enforcement Officers		
Service		
Fee for court service by mail	4	Code Civ. Proc. § 116.230
Settlement		
Allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund for settlement of action involving court or court personnel	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Sexual Harassment		
Fairness training for judges, commissioners, and referees	31	Gov. Code § 68088
Sheriffs. See Law Enforcement Officers		
Small Claims Court		
Filing fee for motions	11	Gov. Code § 26830
State		
Court operations, state finance provisions for	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Excess fine and forfeiture remittance amount	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Named as defendant, payment of legal costs	46	Gov. Code § 77204
1997-1998 county remittance to state, procedures for adjusting or correcting base amount of	46	Gov. Code § 77201
1998-1999 county remittance to state, procedures for adjusting or reducing base amount of	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Services provided by county, procedures for discontinuing to prevent disruption	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Trial court operations, funding as function of state	2-3 64	
State Association of Counties		
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77652
Task Force on Trial Court Employees	48	Gov. Code § 77602
State Bar		
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77651
State Board of Control		
Travel expenses of members of Trial Court Budget Commission	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
State Budget Act. See Budgets		
State Controller. See Controller		
State General Fund		
Appropriations from state General Fund to support trial court operations	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Counties not required to submit fine, fee, and forfeiture revenue to state General Fund	46 57	Gov. Code § 77204 Pen. Code § 1464
County fine base amount, deposit in state General Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Criminal fine penalties deposited in county general fund instead of state General Fund	40 40	Gov. Code § 76000 Pen. Code § 1463.001

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Reduced payments from counties, state General Fund offsetting	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Sources of annual appropriation to Trial Court Trust Fund	29	Gov. Code § 68085
State Penalty Fund		
Additional penalty, distribution of moneys from	57	Pen. Code § 1464
County fine base amount, exclusion of penalty assessments deposited in state Penalty Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77201
State Treasury		
Additional state penalty, deposit and distribution of	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Trial Court Improvement Fund. See Trial Court Improvement Fund		
Summary Judgment or Adjudication		
Filing fee for motion	11	Gov. Code § 26830
Superior Courts		
See also Civil Proceedings		
Amending complaint or cross-complaint, filing fee for	8	Gov. Code § 26826.01
Assigned judges. See Assigned Judges		
Civil actions in superior court, filing fee	6	Gov. Code § 26820.4
Data, uniform entry, storage, and retrieval of	33.4	Gov. Code § 68513
Duty to charge fees for superior and municipal court services	36	Gov. Code § 72054
Financial reports. See Reports		
Report to Judicial Council on coordination, expenditures information, and revenues chart	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Supreme Court		
Fee for certificate required for filing notice of motion	17	Gov. Code § 26838
Surplus Money Investment Fund		
Trial Court Trust Fund invested in	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Surveys		
Task Force on Court Facilities	48	Gov. Code § 77654
Task Force on Trial Court Employees, survey of all trial courts	48	Gov. Code § 77603
Task Force on Court Facilities. See Court Facilities		
Task Force on Trial Court Employees. See Employees of Court		
Telephones		
900 telephone numbers, use	46	Gov. Code § 77211
Services provided by county to courts	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Time		
Appropriation of trial court funding payments by Controller to courts according to Judicial Council schedule	46	Gov. Code § 77207
Assigned judge, days served by	33.8	Gov. Code § 68547
Court operations, quarterly apportionment payments to Controller for funding	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Excess remittance, time for	46	Gov. Code § 77205
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, frequency and duration of sabbaticals	46	Gov. Code § 77213
1997-1998 county base remittance amounts to state, time for installments	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Services provided by county, timely notice for discontinuing	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Superior and municipal courts report to Judicial Council on coordination, expenditures information, and revenues chart, time for	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Trial Court Budget Commission, allocation schedule for quarterly payments to counties	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Trial Court Trust Fund transmittals by county or city	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Traffic Violations		
Automated accounting and case management in traffic court	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Court-supervised program of traffic safety instruction	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Fee	59	Veh. Code § 42007
	60	Veh. Code § 42007.1
Parking offenses	40	Gov. Code § 76000
Telephonic arraignment with 900 telephone number	46	Gov. Code § 77211
Traffic violator school, fee collected by clerk from traffic violator	58	Veh. Code § 11205.1
	59	Veh. Code § 42007
Transcripts		
Appeal, fee for transmitting transcript	39	Gov. Code § 72060
Change of venue, fee for transcript	7	Gov. Code § 26823
Transfer of Proceedings		
Change of venue. See Venue		
Fee for transfer of superior court civil action	6	Gov. Code § 26820.4
Municipal court	37	Gov. Code § 72055
Traumatic Brain Injury Fund		
State Penalty Fund transfers to	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Treasury, County. See County Treasury		
Treasury, State. See State Treasury		
Trial Court Budget Commission		
Appropriation for general operations of trial courts based on recommendation of Commission	46	Gov. Code § 77202
Duties of	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
Trial Court Trust Fund, recommendations on allocations to Judicial Council	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Trial Court Improvement Fund		
Allocating funds to ensure equal access to trial courts	33.2	Gov. Code § 68502.5
County treasurer's transmittal of percent of fines, penalties, and forfeitures for costs of automating recordkeeping systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Excess fine and forfeiture remittance amount	46	Gov. Code § 77205
List of approved projects, reserve fund allocations for	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund		
Generally	44	Gov. Code § 77009
Automation fund money allocation from Trial Court Improvement Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Realignment and Efficiency Act of 1991		
Structural improvements of court system	2	
Trial Courts		
Adoption of Trial Courts Bill of Financial Management Rights	3	
Automated accounting systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Budget procedures, efficiencies in	2	
Case management systems	32	Gov. Code § 68090.8
Congested calendar, reserve fund to assist	3	
Coordination. See Coordination		
Decentralized system of trial court management, rules for	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, list of approved projects	46	Gov. Code § 77213
900 telephone numbers, use	46	Gov. Code § 77211
Personnel, means of selecting	42	Gov. Code § 77001
Services provided by county, discontinuing	46	Gov. Code § 77212
State funding		
Generally	2	

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Increased funding, state assumption of responsibility for	3 64 65	
State finance provisions	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Terminating services provided by county	46	Gov. Code § 77212
Title to furniture and equipment	28	Gov. Code § 68073.1
Trial Court Improvement Fund, appropriations from reserve fund for listed projects	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Operations Fund	44 46	Gov. Code § 77009 Gov. Code § 77209
Trial Court Trust Fund		
Administrative costs, determination and deduction of	29	Gov. Code § 68085
County base-year remittance requirements, calculating reduction	46	Gov. Code § 77201.1
Court facilities renovation, repair, and maintenance, allocation for	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Court operations, quarterly apportionment payments for funding	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Deposit of claims filing and service by mail fees	4	Code Civ. Proc. § 116.230
Fees, deposit in fund	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Lawsuits or claims against court or court personnel, allocations from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77204
Recording and indexing fees, transmittal to Controller for deposit in Trial Court Trust Fund	26	Gov. Code § 27361
State finance provisions for deposit and allocation from State Trial Court Trust Fund	46	Gov. Code § 77200
Unexpended funds for court facilities, allocation of	30	Gov. Code § 68085.5
Undue Burden		
Division of courts into smaller administrative units, petition to Judicial Council for	33	Gov. Code § 68113
Unexpended Funds, Carryover of. See Carryover of Unexpended Funds		
Vendors		
Judicial Administration Efficiency and Modernization Fund, expenditures to vendors for approved projects	46	Gov. Code § 77213
Trial Court Improvement Fund, expenditures to vendors or trial courts implementing approved projects	46	Gov. Code § 77209
Venue		
Venue, change of, fee for preparing transcript and transmittal	7	Gov. Code § 26823
Verification		
County remittance amount to state for 1997-1998 and procedures for adjusting or correcting base amount, verifying facts in declaration	46	Gov. Code § 77201
Victims of Crime		
Allocation priorities for bail forfeitures	53	Pen. Code § 1463.009
Victim-Witness Assistance Fund		
State Penalty Fund transfers to	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Visitation		
See also Child Custody		
Family conciliation court, fees for proceedings to enforce or modify visitation orders	24	Gov. Code § 26862
Vital Statistics		
Recording and indexing fees	26	Gov. Code § 27361

INDEX TO AB 233

	AB 233 Section	Code Section
Waiver		
Additional state penalty, waiver of	57	Pen. Code § 1464
Fees, effect of waiver by court order on division between Trial Court Trust Fund and other funds	29	Gov. Code § 68085
Felony defendant, effect of waiver of fees in action for damages against	6 37	Gov. Code § 26820.4 Gov. Code § 72055
Jury fees, effect of waiver of jury trial	25	Gov. Code § 27081.5
Wills or Codicils		
Contest of will or codicil, filing fee for petition	9	Gov. Code § 26827