



MEETING AGENDA -- AMENDED

**1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Thursday, December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, FL**

**Note: By close of business on Tuesday, December 9, materials will be posted at:
<http://www.flcourts.org/administration-funding/court-funding-budget/trial-court-budget-commission/>**

Welcome, Roll Call, Recognition of New and Reappointed Members, and Introductions

- I. Approval of August 26 and October 23, 2014, Minutes 1:05-1:10 p.m.
- II. FY 2014-15 Budget Status 1:10-1:40 p.m.
 - A. Operating Budgets
 - B. Salary Budgets
 - C. Trust Fund Cash Balances
 - D. Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative
- III. FY 2015-16 Supplemental Budget Request 1:40-3:40 p.m.
 - A. Pay Issue for Court System Employees
 - B. Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup/Strategic Plan
 - C. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Training
- IV. Allocation Requests & Personnel Practice 3:40-4:00 p.m.
 - A. Judicial Conference Funding
 - B. Fifth Circuit Due Process
 - C. Hiring Person as Half-Time Magistrate and Half-Time Child Support Hearing Officer
- V. Florida's Long Range Financial Outlook and State Courts Revenue Trust Fund 4:00-4:20 p.m.

- VI. Update on Revenue Estimating Conference 4:20-4:30 p.m.
- VII. Preparing for 2015 Legislative Session 4:30-4:45 p.m.
- A. Leadership Appointments
 - B. Session Coverage
 - C. Judicial Branch Substantive Legislative Agenda
- VIII. Report from Designee to Clerks of Court Operations Corporation 4:45-4:55 p.m.
- IX. Other Business 4:55-5:00 p.m.

Adjourn

Agenda Item I. Approval of August 26 and October 23, 2014, Minutes

DRAFT

**Trial Court Budget Commission
Meeting Minutes
August 26, 2014**



Attendance – Members Present

The Honorable Mark Mahon, Chair
The Honorable Robert Roundtree, Vice Chair
The Honorable Catherine Brunson
The Honorable Jeffrey Colbath
The Honorable Ronald Ficarrotta
Mr. Tom Genung
The Honorable Robert Hilliard
Ms. Sandra Lonergan
The Honorable Debra Nelson
The Honorable Diana Moreland
The Honorable Gregory Parker

The Honorable Belvin Perry, Jr.
Ms. Kathy Pugh
Mr. Grant Slayden
The Honorable Elijah Smiley
Mr. Walt Smith
The Honorable John Stargel
The Honorable Margaret Steinbeck
The Honorable Patricia Thomas
Mr. Mark Weinberg
Ms. Robin Wright

Attendance – Members Absent

The Honorable Thomas McGrady
The Honorable Wayne Miller

The Honorable Bertila Soto

Special Note: It is recommended that these minutes be used in conjunction with the meeting materials.

Judge Mahon called the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. The roll was taken with a quorum present.

Agenda Item I: Welcome and Approval of June 20 and July 25, 2014, Meeting Minutes

Judge Mahon presented the draft meeting minutes from the June 20, 2014, and July 25, 2014, TCBC meetings and asked if there were any changes necessary before approval.

Judge Steinbeck noted in the June 20, 2014, minutes under Agenda Item III (Special Pay Issue): (1) Judicial Assistants – add language to include a 4% minimum increase for all current judicial assistants; (2) Court Operations Analysts/Managers/ Consultants – The senior court operations consultants' new minimum should be \$64,457.12; and (3) Child Support Hearing Officer group – This group was tabled for discussion at the July 25, 2014, meeting and should be removed from these minutes.

Judge Mahon asked that the July 25, 2014, minutes be revised to remove Judge Terrell as attending the meeting. He is no longer a member of the commission.

Judge Steinbeck moved to approve the minutes as amended. Walt Smith seconded and the motion passed without objection.

Agenda Item II: FY 2013-14 Year End Wrap Up

A. Salary Budgets

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the trial court salary budgets for year ending FY 2013-14.

B. Personnel Actions

Theresa Westerfield provided a report on reclassifications and other personnel actions.

C. Positions Vacant More than 180 Days

Theresa Westerfield provided a report on the status of vacancies over 180 days as of June 21, 2014.

D. Operating Budgets

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the fiscal year end operating budgets for FY 2013-14. Ms. Wilson stated the data will change when certified forwards payments are final. She also noted the remaining balance in the Contracted Services category and due to changes in Department of Financial Services' policies on allowable expenditure, the budget may need realignment to utilize resources effectively.

E. Trust Fund Cash Balances

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund (SCRTF) cash balance for year ending FY 2013-14.

F. Projected Reversions

Dorothy Wilson provided a report on the tentative reversions. The tentative reversion amount of \$11.5 million includes \$5 million in mortgage foreclosure funds which will be reallocated in FY 2014-15. The reversion number will decrease after September 30, 2014, when all certified forward expenditures are finalized.

G. Conflict Counsel Cases over the Flat Fee

Jessie McMillan provided an overview of the of the fiscal year end expenditures for conflict counsel payments over the flat fee.

H. Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative

Alex Krivosheyev provided an overview of the fiscal year end expenditures for the foreclosure backlog reduction initiative. Nearly all of the FY 12-13 carry forward funds were expended and very little reverted.

Agenda Item III: FY 2014-15 Budget Update

A. General Revenue and Trust Fund Projections

Kris Slayden reported on the outcome August 7, 2014, General Revenue Estimating Conference. The FY 2014-15 forecast estimates an ending balance of \$1.6 billion.

Ms. Slayden provided an overview of the July 18, 2014, Article V Revenue Estimating Conference. The February 2014, revenue estimate of \$95.0 million was revised down to \$83.2 million primarily due to foreclosure filings continuing to come in below estimate.

B. Trust Fund Cash Balances

Kris Slayden provided a review of the projected deficits for FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16 in the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund. Staff estimated deficits of \$15.9 million and \$16.9, respectively, which would need a permanent fix.

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund (SCRTF) cash balance as of July 31, 2014, for FY 2014-15. The cash balance is estimated to be in a deficit in August. The chief justice requested that General Revenue salary appropriations be released at 100% and will be used to balance against the SCRTF until a loan can be secured.

C. Salary Budget and Payroll Projections

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the start-up trial court salary budgets for FY 2014-15. The payroll liability is estimated to be \$2.3 million over appropriations. Historically, the trial courts start each year in a deficit and throughout the year, lapse and other personnel actions have covered the deficit. However, the new pay equity plan may have an effect on turnover and lapse, and begin to establish a new norm in the trial courts.

D. Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative

Alex Krivosheyev provided an update on the FY 2014-15 proposed foreclosure backlog reduction plan allocations as presented at the June 4, 2014, meeting. The chart presented a second distribution based on an estimate of what was projected to be unspent from FY 2013-14. The actual funds available for the second distribution was approximately \$300,000 less than estimated and as a result, the senior judge category was reduced during the posting of allocations. Circuits may supplement through the use of regular senior judge days or request a budget amendment to realign their budget if necessary.

E. Recommendations for FY 2014-15 Budget and Pay Administration Memorandum

Theresa Westerfield provided an overview of the changes in the memorandum pertaining to personnel actions. She noted in section 4.e., the trial court administrator salaries will be updated to the new minimum of the pending special pay plan issue. Additionally, Ms. Westerfield provided a review of the trial court law clerk incentive plan, noting updates would be necessary pending the special pay plan.

Walt Smith asked how the circuit specific funds from the special pay plan would be implemented and if use would require TCBC approval. Ms. Westerfield informed the members the funds would require a form certifying the use of funds for recruitment and retention issues and signed by the chief justice.

Eric Maclure provided an overview of the technical changes in the memorandum pertaining to budget administration. The authorized travel section was revised to include approved out of state travel events, attendance limitations, and technical changes. Technical revisions were also made to the Senior Judge and Payment of Florida Bar Membership Fees sections.

Judge Roundtree made the motion to approve recommendation of the memorandum, amended with the new trial court administrator salaries and submission to the chief justice. Judge Stargel seconded and the motion passed without objection.

F. Sixth Judicial Circuit Request to Fund Positions from Cost Recovery Allocation

Dorothy Wilson reviewed the Sixth Judicial Circuit's request to fund two full-time FTE utilizing their due process cost recovery revenue collected. Ms. Wilson noted the sixth circuit's cost recovery collections are sufficient to support the request and the unfunded FTE reserve would need to be accessed. Judge Perry made a motion to approve the request. Judge Ficarrota seconded and the motion passed without objection. Mark Weinberg asked if this action would decrease the sixth circuit's contractual services funds. Ms. Wilson stated that the sixth circuit is enhancing their current service model and not switching models. Future collections must support the positions.

Agenda Item IV: Special Pay Issue for Court Employees: Status Update

PK Jameson provided a status of the special pay issue. The court approved the full plan on August 14, 2014. A budget amendment was submitted and was pending approval. Implementation details will be distributed after approval of the budget amendment. The Department of Management Services (DMS) requires a minimum of 20 days prior to scheduling a mass load. Due to the time requirements to upload various pay and class tables, documents, and the mass load of pay changes, it is not known whether data sent to DMS will be uploaded by the September or October payroll cutoff date. The plan is retroactive to July 1, 2014.

Judge Stargel recommended communicating that the warrants will have the retroactive payment included. Judge Mahon asked Ms. Westerfield to notify the chief judges and trial court administrators after the budget amendment is approved. Judge Steinbeck asked that TCBC members be included in the notification.

Agenda Item V: Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup: Status Update

Kris Slayden provided a status of the workgroup activities. A two-day workshop with trial court administrators and trial court technology officers was held to help determine the scope of funding needed. The National Center for State Courts (NCSC) will develop the draft strategic plan based on the discussion and recommendations from the workshop participants. Once the draft plan is provided by the NCSC, it will be circulated to the workshop members and the chief judges for input prior to being presented back to the TCBC.

Agenda Item VI: FY 2015-16 Legislative Budget Request (LBR)

A. Employee Pay Issue

Theresa Westerfield provided an overview of the salary equity and retention issue request from prior year, which proposed a two-year implementation period and of the position classifications in the trial courts and the status of each class in relation to its analysis for adjustment, and presented LBR filing options.

Judge Nelson made a motion to approve recommendation of Options 2 and 5; to file an LBR issue for the original second-year funding request for the salary equity and flexibility issue in the amount of \$8,961,891, with the understanding that the amount may be adjusted based on continued analysis, and do not file an LBR issue for a 3.5% competitive pay adjustment but work throughout 2015 legislative session to ensure judicial branch employees are included in any general competitive salary increase as may be provided to other state employees. Judge Thomas seconded and the motion passed without objection.

B. Technology

Kris Slayden reported the Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup determined that an information technology strategic plan was needed to determine the scope of what specific trial court systems/resources need to be funded and sustained. This plan is currently in the drafting stage and the estimated cost estimates for FY 2015-16 is \$20,732,138. Ms. Slayden presented LBR filing options.

Tom Genung made a motion to approve recommendation of Option 1; to file a comprehensive trial court technology LBR during the normal schedule. Direct OSCA staff to work with the trial courts, allowing updates to the cost estimates and adding issues or moving issues to out years that support the comprehensive technology

strategic plan being drafted by the National Center for State Courts. Approval of the final LBR would be made by the Executive Committee before the deadline for submitting the recommendation to the Supreme Court. The Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup will meet and develop the comprehensive proposed recommendations, including the Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan, Tactical/Operational Plan, proposed funding strategies, and any statutory proposals, and will present it to the full commission before the beginning of 2015 legislative session. Judge Steinbeck seconded and the motion passed without objection.

C. Court Interpreting Resources

Jessie McMillan provided an overview of the issue in response to the need for additional funding to comply with the Supreme Court order SC13-304 amending the rules for certification of court interpreters and presented the LBR filing options. Judge Mahon noted the request represents branch imposed additional costs as a result of the Supreme Court order SC13-304.

Contractual Funding

Tom Genung made a motion to approve recommendation of Option 1; to file an LBR issue for \$1,002,648 in contractual funds. The methodology applies a 36.2% increase to each circuit's FY 2014-15 approved allocation amounts plus an additional 3.3% statewide growth rate to account for the projected growth in the non-English speaking population for FY 2015-16. The motion also included that the additional allocation provided in FY 2014-15 to the 4th, 5th, 6th, 13th, and 14th circuits from the due process reserve be added to the LBR. Judge Nelson seconded and the motion passed without objection.

Compensation for FTE's

Tom Genung made a motion to approve recommendation of the request to comply with the Supreme Court order SC13-304 and file an LBR issue for \$133,834 to increase the salaries of 31.5 FTE positions from the non-certified court interpreter salary to the new base salary for certified court interpreters. Judge Brunson seconded and the motion passed without objection.

D. Case Management Resources

Jessie McMillan provided an overview of the issue in response to the need for additional case management resources to assist in the processing and management of cases and presented LBR filing options.

Kathy Pugh made a motion to approve recommendation of Option 1; file an LBR issue for \$5,633,712 for an additional 92.0 FTE case managers based on the current needs assessment methodology and a ratio of 1.0 FTE case manager for every 5,500 projected

FY 2015-16 filings, with a floor of 8.0 FTE. Judge McGrady seconded and the motion passed with objection. The Executive Committee acknowledged the need is supported by data and recognized the value of case managers as cases today are more complex.

E. Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative

Alex Krivosheyev presented LBR filing options based on the foreclosure filings estimates adopted by the Article V Revenue Estimating Conference July 18, 2014, and the estimated level of foreclosure dispositions for FY 2014-15.

Judge Stargel expressed concern with the estimated FY 2014-15 disposition data indicating that it may have been based on less complex cases being disposed first and the more complex cases remaining. Judge Steinbeck noted it was the consensus of the Executive Committee that the estimated level of dispositions for FY 2014-15 was an ambitious and unachievable number and recommending adjusting down by one third. Judge Perry recommended monitoring how cases are processed and how long it takes to dispose.

Judge Steinbeck motioned to approve recommendation of Option 1; to not file an LBR, reexamine the pending caseload based on actual foreclosure filings and dispositions in December of 2014 to determine if a supplemental LBR may be warranted at that time, and to remove the Estimated Pending Foreclosure Cases chart from the official record due to the data not reflecting the complexity of the remaining cases. Judge Ficarrota seconded and the motion passed without objection.

F. Law Clerks to Support Death Penalty Legislation

Alex Krivosheyev provided an overview of the law clerk issue, which was submitted and subsequently not funded by the legislature for FY 2014-15, and presented LBR filing options.

Tom Genung made a motion to approve recommendation of Option 2; file an LBR issue based on 10 years of cumulative capital murder conviction data, the official judicial Delphi case weight for capital murder cases, and a 1:2 ratio of law clerk workload to judicial workload, for a total request of 27.0 FTE law clerk positions and \$1,984,797. The motion also included the addition of a floor of a 0.5 FTE, as recommended by the Funding Methodology Committee. Judge Brunson seconded and the motion passed without objection.

G. Trial Court General Counsel Support

Theresa Westerfield provided an overview of the general counsel issue which was submitted and subsequently not approved by the legislature for funding in FY 2014-15.

Judge Thomas made a motion to approve recommendation of the request to provide general counsel positions in the circuits that do not currently have a general counsel position and to use unfunded FTE. Judge Ficarrotta seconded and the motion passed without objection. Judge Perry suggested looking at the circuits who have in the past converted law clerk positions to establish general counsel positions for possible issue.

H. Courthouse Furnishings

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the courthouse furnishings requests. She reported that it has been the past practice of the TCBC to approve issues related to new courthouse construction or expansion of existing facilities only. Judge Mahon added that sufficient funds were available for replacement based on the anticipated reversion for FY 2013-14.

Judge Thomas made a motion to approve recommendation of the non-recurring funding requests related to new courthouse construction or building expansion only for: (1) Fourteenth Circuit - \$54,307 to furnish non-public areas of a new courthouse addition in Bay County; and (2) Seventeenth Circuit - \$837,392 to furnish private areas of the new Broward County Courthouse Complex. Grant Slayden seconded and the motion passed, with Judge Nelson opposed.

I. Other Issues

1. Senior Judge Pay Request from Conference of Circuit Court Judges

Alex Krivosheyev provided an overview of the senior judge pay issue, which was submitted by the Conference of Circuit Court Judges, and presented LBR filing options. The conference cited the current rate in effect for the last seven years, increase in health insurance premiums, mandatory one year wait period after retirement, and recent rule changes restricting mediation practices of senior judges, making senior judge service much less attractive to some retired judges. Judge Mahon clarified to the members that the TCBC sets rates of pay and the legislature appropriates the funding.

Tom Genung made a motion to approve recommendation of Option 2; to file an LBR for \$950,910 in recurring funds to adjust the senior judge rate of pay from \$350 to \$500, based on civil traffic infraction hearing officer average hourly rate of pay. Judge Parker seconded and the motion passed without objection.

2. Conference of Circuit Court Judges' Letter on Legislative Priorities

For informational purposes, Judge Colbath provided an overview of the conference's legislative priorities.

3. Fifteenth Judicial Circuit Request for Additional Court Reporters

Dorothy Wilson provided an overview of the Fifteenth Circuit's request for additional court reporters, and presented LBR filing options. Judge Roundtree stated that historically, determination of LBR issues for this element are reviewed on a statewide basis and not individually.

Judge Ficarrota made a motion to defer the issue to the Funding Methodology Committee to study and determine if a FY 2015-16 supplemental legislative budget request for the court reporting element needs to be filed statewide. Judge Thomas seconded and the motion passed without objection.

J. Priority Ranking of LBR Issues

Dorothy Wilson reported that all state entities are statutorily required to rank the LBR requests by order of priority and submit through the LBR process.

The Executive Committee recommended authorizing staff to utilize unfunded FTE in the development of the approved LBR issues and recommended the following order of priority for the approved issues:

1. Employee Pay Issues
2. Technology
3. Case Management Resources
4. Court Interpreting Resources
5. Trial Court General Counsel Support
6. Law Clerks to Support Death Penalty Legislation
7. Senior Judge Pay Increase
8. Courthouse Furnishings
9. Certification of Additional Judgeships

Tom Genung made a motion to approve recommendation of the Executive Committee proposal. Kathy Pugh seconded and the motion passed without objection.

Agenda Item VII: Update on FY 2014-15 Special Appropriations

A. Post Adjudicatory Expansion Drug Courts

Eric Maclure provided an overview of the current status of the funding for post adjudicatory expansion drug courts. The FY 2014-15 General Appropriations Act converted two OPS positions to FTE within the Office of State Courts Administrator but did not convert the 14 OPS positions within the circuit courts as planned.

Judge Steinbeck made a motion to approve recommendation to submit a technical LBR issue to adjust the FTE. Kathy Pugh seconded and the motion passed without objection.

B. Veterans' Courts

Eric Maclure provided an overview of the current status of the funding for veterans' courts.

C. Vivitrol/Naltrexone to Treat Alcohol- or Opioid-Addicted Offenders

Eric Maclure provided an overview of the current status of the funding for Vivitrol/Naltrexone to Treat Alcohol- or Opioid-Addicted Offenders. Judge Stargel commented that a TCBC workgroup or OSCA staff may want to compare service provider fees charged to different counties.

D. 24x7 Sobriety Monitoring Program

Eric Maclure provided an overview of the current status of the status of funding for the 24x7 Sobriety Monitoring Program.

Agenda Item VIII: Report from Chief Justice Designee to Clerks of Court Operations Corporation

Judge Ficarrota provided an overview of Clerks of Court Operations Corporation proposed budget and revenue issues.

Agenda Item IX: Other Business

On behalf of the TCBC, Judge Mahon presented Judge Perry, a founding member of the TCBC, with a recognition award and thanked him for his many years of service to the commission. PK Jameson also presented Judge Perry with an award from the OSCA staff.

Adjournment

With no other business before the commission, the meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

DRAFT

**Trial Court Budget Commission
Meeting Minutes
October 23, 2014**



Attendance – Members Present

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| The Honorable Mark Mahon, Chair | Ms. Kathy Pugh |
| The Honorable Robert Roundtree, Vice Chair | Mr. Grant Slayden |
| The Honorable Catherine Brunson | The Honorable Elijah Smiley |
| The Honorable Jeffrey Colbath | Mr. Walt Smith |
| Mr. Tom Genung | The Honorable John Stargel |
| The Honorable Robert Hilliard | The Honorable Margaret Steinbeck |
| Ms. Sandra Lonergan | The Honorable Patricia Thomas |
| The Honorable Thomas McGrady | Mr. Mark Weinberg |
| The Honorable Wayne Miller | Ms. Robin Wright |
| The Honorable Debra Nelson | |
| The Honorable Gregory Parker | |

Attendance – Members Absent

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| The Honorable Ronald Ficarrotta | The Honorable Bertila Soto |
| The Honorable Diana Moreland | |

Special Note: It is recommended that these minutes be used in conjunction with the meeting materials.

Judge Mahon called the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) meeting to order at 12:30 p.m. The roll was taken with a quorum present.

Agenda Item I: Transfer of Trial Court Funds to Facilitate Circuit Senior Judge Needs

Eric Maclure provided an overview of the FY 2014-15 Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative senior judge resource distribution. As a result of senior judge resource reductions from the initial plan, some circuits that rely heavily on the use of senior judges to assist in the processing of foreclosure cases expressed concern about the impact of the adjustment.

Based on the results of a circuit court survey to assess need, Mr. Maclure presented two options to the commission for consideration.

Option 1 – Utilize 40 days indicated as available for reallocation by the Second and Fourteenth Circuits; utilize 50 days from the regular senior judge day reserve; and recommend that the chief justice submit a budget amendment to transfer \$165,113 from the mediation services category reserve to the regular senior judge category to be used for foreclosure and other senior judge needs as identified by the circuits. Upon approval of the budget amendment by the chief justice and legislature, allocate the funds to the seven circuits as additional senior judge days in accordance with the needs identified.

Option 2 – Do not take action at this time and revisit senior judge expenditure trends and assessment of circuit senior judge needs in January 2015, for consideration of an additional allocation or reallocation of days at that time.

Judge Mahon stated the Executive Committee recommended approval of Option 1. Mr. Maclure noted the Executive Committee further recommended that later in the fiscal year, remaining senior judge days could be reanalyzed and may be transferred back for use in another critical area.

Dorothy Wilson indicated that based on historical data, an average of 20 days are typically used from reserve each year and for Option 1, 30 days would still be available for use. Additionally, Option 1 would have no impact to a circuit other than the two circuits who volunteered to return days and the circuits requesting additional days.

Judge Miller made a motion to approve Option 1 as presented. Judge Parker seconded and the motion was passed without objection.

Adjournment

With no other business before the commission, the meeting adjourned at 12:48 p.m.

Agenda Item II.A. FY 2014-15 Budget
Status: Operating Budgets

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Item II.A.: Operating Budgets

The data below represents the status of the FY 2014-15 operating budgets as of November 30, 2014.

Category	Budget Entity	Appropriation	Expended/ Encumbered	Remaining Balance	% Expended/ Encumbered
Other Personnel Services	Circuit	1,585,560	410,368	1,175,192	25.88%
Expenses	Circuit	7,052,460	1,745,536	5,306,924	24.75%
	County	2,874,912	1,366,244	1,508,668	47.52%
	Total	9,927,372	3,111,780	6,815,592	31.35%
Operating Capital Outlay	Circuit	286,883	82,532	204,351	28.77%
Contracted Services	Circuit	10,643,855	797,200	9,846,655	7.49%
	County	453,000	40,888	412,112	9.03%
	Total	11,096,855	838,088	10,258,767	7.55%
Lease/Lease Purchase	Circuit	178,347	86,748	91,599	48.64%
	County	78,792	24,235	54,557	30.76%
	Total	257,139	110,983	146,156	43.16%
Other Data Processing Services	Circuit	97,902	97,902	0	100.00%

Note: Operating Budget excludes foreclosure funds.

**Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida**

Item II.A.: Operating Budgets

The data below represents the status of the FY 2014-15 operating budgets as of November 30, 2014.

Category	Appropriation	Expended/ Encumbered	Remaining Balance	% Expended/ Encumbered
Additional Compensation to County Judges	75,000	17,442	57,558	23.26%
Civil Traffic Infraction Hearing Officers	2,123,854	610,142	1,513,712	28.73%
Mediation Services	3,082,718	1,043,791	2,038,927	33.86%
Due Process - Expert Witness	6,993,420	2,494,155	4,499,265	35.66%
Due Process - Court Reporting	8,849,627	3,305,253	5,544,374	37.35%
Due Process - Court Interpreting	3,183,762	1,043,520	2,140,242	32.78%
Total Due Process	19,026,809	6,842,928	12,183,881	35.96%

Note: Operating Budget excludes foreclosure funds.

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Item II.A.: Operating Budgets

The data below represents the status of the FY 2014-15 operating budgets as of November 30, 2014.

Senior Judge Activity Summary						
Regular Senior Judge Allocation						
November 2014						
Circuit	Initial Days Allotted	Previous Month Remaining Allotment Balance	Current Month Days Transferred	Current Month Days Served	Current Month Ending Allotment Balance	Percent Remaining
1	238	196	0	7	189	79.41%
2	144	119	0	7	112	77.78%
3	91	55	0	0	55	60.44%
4	532	479	0	11	468	87.97%
5	556	442	0	20	422	75.90%
6	442	349	0	18	331	74.89%
7	280	221	0	5	216	77.14%
8	142	102	0	11	91	64.08%
9	576	414	0	33	381	66.15%
10	302	228	0	15	213	70.53%
11	887	568	0	63	505	56.93%
12	194	138	0	19	119	61.34%
13	407	306	0	14	292	71.74%
14	132	116	0	3	113	85.61%
15	338	267	0	12	255	75.44%
16	51	23	0	0	23	45.10%
17	583	470	0	16	454	77.87%
18	274	227	0	4	223	81.39%
19	182	157	0	6	151	82.97%
20	333	240	0	21	219	65.77%
Reserve	30	30	0	0	30	100.00%
TOTAL	6,714	5,147	0	285	4,862	72.42%

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Item II.A.: Operating Budgets

The data below represents the status of the FY 2014-15 operating budgets as of November 30, 2014.

Senior Judge Activity Summary						
Foreclosure Senior Judge Allocation						
November 2014						
Circuit	Initial Days Allotted	Previous Month Remaining Allotment Balance	Current Month Days Transferred	Current Month Days Served	Current Month Ending Allotment Balance	Percent Remaining
1	207	122	0	12	110	53.14%
2	94	70	0	8	62	65.96%
3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
4	960	591	0	78	513	53.44%
5	287	185	0	23	162	56.45%
6	232	100	0	23	77	33.19%
7	194	120	0	7	113	58.25%
8	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
9	571	316	0	37	279	48.86%
10	127	70	0	12	58	45.67%
11	364	143	0	43	100	27.47%
12	254	165	0	17	148	58.27%
13	709	451	0	58	393	55.43%
14	102	70	0	4	66	64.71%
15	398	268	0	34	234	58.79%
16	122	68	0	0	68	55.74%
17	381	218	0	18	200	52.49%
18	216	129	0	18	111	51.39%
19	127	75	0	9	66	51.97%
20	322	234	0	16	218	67.70%
TOTAL	5,667	3,395	0	417	2,978	52.55%

Agenda Item II.B. FY 2014-15 Budget
Status: Salary Budgets

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Item II.B. Salary Budgets

FY 2014-15 Trial Courts Salary Budget
General Revenue and State Courts Revenue Trust Fund
NOVEMBER 2014

CIRCUIT	1	Projected Full Employment Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	266,355,498
	2	Projected Law Clerk Below Minimum Pay Plan Liability through June 30, 2015	34,254
	3	Projected Law Clerk Incentives Pay Plan Liability through June 30, 2015	91,994
	4	Remaining Chief Judge Discretionary Funds for retention, equity and recruitment issues	383,965
	5	Total Projected Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	266,865,712
	6	Salary Appropriation	(266,898,007)
	7	Projected Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(32,295)
	8	Actual Payroll Adjustment through November 30, 2014	(1,836,877)
	9	Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(1,869,172)
	10	Estimated Leave Payouts (based on two year average)	569,671
	11	Final - Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(1,299,501)
COUNTY	12	Projected Full Employment Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	83,311,308
	13	Salary Appropriation	(83,277,038)
	14	Projected Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	34,270
	15	Actual Payroll Adjustment through November 30, 2014	(418,093)
	16	Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(383,823)
	17	Estimated Leave Payouts (based on two year average)	32,899
	18	Final - Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(350,924)
Trial Court Summary	19	Projected Full Employment Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	349,666,806
	20	Projected Law Clerk Below Minimum Pay Plan Liability through June 30, 2015	34,254
	21	Projected Law Clerk Incentives Pay Plan Liability through June 30, 2015	91,994
	22	Remaining Chief Judge Discretionary Funds for retention, equity and recruitment Issues	383,965
	23	Total Projected Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	350,177,020
	24	Salary Appropriation	(350,175,045)
	25	Projected Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	1,975
	26	Actual Payroll Adjustment through November 30, 2014	(2,254,970)
	27	Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(2,252,995)
	28	Estimated Leave Payouts (based on two year average)	602,570
	29	Final - Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(1,650,425)

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Item II.B. Salary Budgets

FY 2014-15 Trial Courts Salary Budget
Administrative Trust Fund
November 2014

1	Projected Full Employment Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	144,978
2	Salary Appropriation	(193,061)
3	Projected Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(48,083)
4	Actual Payroll Adjustments through November 30, 2014	(30,237)
5	Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(78,320)
6	Estimated Remaining Leave Payouts (based on two year average)	0
7	Final - Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(78,320)

FY 2014-15 Trial Courts Salary Budget
Federal Grants Trust Fund
November 2014

8	Projected Full Employment Payroll Liability through June 30, 2015	5,906,496
9	Salary Appropriation	(5,950,436)
10	Projected Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(43,940)
11	Actual Payroll Adjustments through November 30, 2014	(37,032)
12	Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(80,972)
13	Estimated Leave Payouts (based on two year average)	35,150
14	Final - Adjusted Liability OVER/(UNDER) Salary Appropriation @ Full Employment	(45,822)

Agenda Item II.C. FY 2014-15 Budget
Status: Trust Fund Cash Balances

State Courts System
State Courts Revenue Trust Fund - Monthly Cash Analysis
Fiscal Year Reporting 2014-2015 (Official Estimates)

Based on Actual Revenues and Expenditures for July -
 November and REC Revenues and Estimated
 Expenditures for December - June

Article V Revenue Estimating Conference Projections

1	July 18, 2014	6,225,972	6,791,341	7,054,936	6,645,955	6,986,637	6,451,851	6,510,407	6,807,654	7,379,306	7,562,310	7,124,526	7,688,104	83,229,000
2	November 7, 2014	7,480,000	7,240,000	6,590,000	6,640,000	7,130,000	6,410,000	6,470,000	6,720,000	7,250,000	7,530,000	6,880,000	7,570,000	83,910,000
2	State Courts Revenue Trust Fund	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Year-To-Date Summary*
3	Beginning Balance	2,060,034	1,014,191	548,768	359,609	125,687	117,208	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,060,034
4	Fee and Fine Revenue Received*	7,554,051	7,252,656	6,596,300	6,664,811	6,945,186	6,410,000	6,470,000	6,720,000	7,250,000	7,530,000	6,880,000	7,570,000	83,843,005
5	Cost Sharing (JAC transfers/\$3,695,347 due annually)	842,913	83,409	10,173	923,940	469		917,222			917,222			3,695,347
6	Refunds/Miscellaneous	1,959	4,061	423										6,442
7	Total Revenue Received	8,398,923	7,340,126	6,606,896	7,588,750	6,945,655	6,410,000	7,387,222	6,720,000	7,250,000	8,447,222	6,880,000	7,570,000	87,544,794
8	Available Cash Balance	10,458,956	8,354,318	7,155,664	7,948,359	7,071,342	6,527,208	7,387,222	6,720,000	7,250,000	8,447,222	6,880,000	7,570,000	89,604,828
9	Staff Salary Expenditures	(7,505,690)	(7,571,922)	(8,235,790)	(7,754,740)	(7,753,909)	(8,182,884)	(8,190,322)	(8,190,322)	(8,190,322)	(8,190,322)	(8,190,322)	(8,190,322)	(96,146,863)
10	Staff Salary Expenditures - GR Shift			1,500,000	1,640,000	800,000							(3,940,000)	0
11	Prior Year Certified Forwards - Staff Salary	(101,824)	(36,061)											(137,885)
12	Prior Year Certified Forwards - Mortgage Foreclosure Settlement	(117,622)	(194,995)	(57,157)										(369,774)
13	Refunds	(2,070)	(2,571)	(3,109)	(2,355)	(225)	(1,148)	(1,148)	(1,148)	(1,148)	(1,148)	(1,148)	(1,148)	(18,366)
14	Total SCRTF Operating Expenditures	(7,727,206)	(7,805,550)	(6,796,055)	(6,117,095)	(6,954,134)	(8,184,032)	(8,191,470)	(8,191,470)	(8,191,470)	(8,191,470)	(8,191,470)	(12,131,470)	(96,672,889)
15	<i>8% General Revenue Service Charge</i>	(1,717,559)			(1,705,577)			(1,601,600)			(1,635,200)			(6,659,935)
16	Ending Cash Balance	1,014,191	548,768	359,609	125,687	117,208	(1,656,823)	(2,405,847)	(1,471,470)	(941,470)	(1,379,448)	(1,311,470)	(4,561,470)	(13,727,996)

* Note: Actual revenues received reported by REC and OSCA differ due to the timing of reporting by the Department of Revenue and FLAIR posting to the SCRTF.

Estimated 8% GRSC for July 2015 (1,758,400)

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Item II.C. Trust Fund Cash Balances - ATF

State Courts System
FY 2014-15 Cash Statement
Administrative Trust Fund
As of November 30, 2014

22300100-Circuit Courts	Beginning Balance	Revenue Received	Expenditures	Refunds	Ending Balance
Cost Recovery	1,127,049.34	287,077.17	(150,710.27)	(1,200.75)	1,262,215.49
Service Charge	0.00	0.00	(30,292.66)	0.00	(30,292.66)
Prior Year Warrant Cancel/Refunds	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
Circuit Courts Ending Cash Balance	1,127,049.34	287,102.17	(181,002.93)	(1,200.75)	1,231,947.83

Agenda Item II.D. FY 2014-15 Budget
Status: Foreclosure Backlog Reduction
Initiative

Item II.D. Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative

Trial Court Budget Commission
 December 11, 2014
 Tallahassee, Florida

State Courts System
 FY 2014-2015 Foreclosure Backlog Reduction Initiative
 Cost Center 375 - General Revenue
 As of November 30, 2014

Circuit	Allotment	Expenditures/Encumbrances							Remaining Balance	% of Allotment Expended/ Encumbered
		Other Personal Services	Expenses	Compensation to Senior Judges	Contracted Services	Lease/Lease Purchase	Data Processing Services	Total		
0	11,004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,004	0.00%
1	442,108	75,896	0	30,181	0	0	144,576	250,654	191,454	56.70%
2	363,851	45,266	0	8,522	0	0	23,532	77,319	286,532	21.25%
3	176,662	31,977	21,797	0	0	0	55,000	108,774	67,887	61.57%
4	540,154	79,201	2,923	131,023	0	0	0	213,147	327,008	39.46%
5	1,019,805	135,748	222	39,058	0	0	85,027	260,055	759,750	25.50%
6	834,711	275,297	13,694	50,776	0	0	56,540	396,307	438,404	47.48%
7	889,409	81,502	1,632	25,565	0	0	55,500	164,199	725,210	18.46%
8	321,958	20,554	0	0	38,140	0	189,271	247,965	73,993	77.02%
9	628,756	155,768	1,626	100,841	0	0	0	258,236	370,520	41.07%
10	259,257	72,677	805	23,080	0	3,399	0	99,961	159,296	38.56%
11	1,772,179	323,482	27,314	86,283	0	2,088	26,490	465,657	1,306,522	26.28%
12	384,011	83,770	15,014	31,957	0	0	0	130,740	253,271	34.05%
13	624,667	96,094	495	91,964	12,789	0	0	201,343	423,325	32.23%
14	246,428	37,943	985	11,362	0	0	0	50,291	196,137	20.41%
15	693,281	188,721	4,356	55,369	0	0	46,080	294,526	398,755	42.48%
16	148,835	12,125	281	19,174	4,078	0	0	35,658	113,177	23.96%
17	930,423	282,226	0	53,971	0	0	41,209	377,406	553,017	40.56%
18	447,252	138,928	4,367	33,377	0	0	264	176,936	270,315	39.56%
19	380,195	95,654	324	18,464	0	0	34,600	149,042	231,152	39.20%
20	406,305	105,382	769	31,247	0	0	0	137,398	268,907	33.82%
Total	11,521,249	2,338,210	96,604	842,216	55,007	5,487	758,090	4,095,614	7,425,635	35.55%

**FY 2014/15 Foreclosure Initiative
July 2014 Status Report
Number of Foreclosure Initiative Pending Cases
By Circuit**

Circuit	Pending Cases as of June 2012 ¹	Pending Cases as of June 2013 ²	Pending Cases as of June 2014 ³	Foreclosure Initiative Statistics ⁴ (Run date: November 21, 2014)			
				Data Amendments since the June 2014 Status Report	July 2014 Filings	July 2014 Dispositions	Pending Cases as of July 2014 ⁵
1	9,929	9,556	4,930	-2	257	564	4,621
2	3,463	3,689	1,840	13	108	150	1,811
3	1,260	1,236	631	-9	70	71	621
4	19,742	19,828	9,252	-39	514	739	8,988
5	14,686	13,640	8,849	-99	364	621	8,493
6	28,806	28,611	16,261	-95	616	1,233	15,549
7	18,462	17,867	7,185	-27	370	725	6,803
8	1,902	1,836	1,287	6	101	77	1,317
9	33,512	27,336	11,584	1,569	801	1,880	12,074
10	9,171	8,977	4,727	-59	333	513	4,488
11	52,211	36,389	17,303	5	775	1,498	16,585
12	16,629	14,109	6,337	-43	262	554	6,002
13	27,939	21,992	13,470	-1	430	871	13,028
14	3,400	3,359	1,790	4	131	182	1,743
15	32,977	27,651	11,671	-548	484	1,473	10,134
16	1,723	1,533	500	-6	34	38	490
17	45,118	40,373	20,206	-698	711	2,238	17,981
18	27,723	25,391	8,079	-231	369	882	7,335
19	13,699	10,791	4,370	114	334	606	4,212
20	15,355	15,007	9,219	-215	420	840	8,584
Total	377,707	329,171	159,491	-361	7,484	15,755	150,859

¹ Pending cases as of June 2012 was determined by subtracting the number of SRS Real Property/Mortgage Foreclosure dispositions from the number of filings from July 2006 through June 2012.

² Pending cases as of June 2013 was determined by subtracting the number of SRS Real Property/Mortgage Foreclosure dispositions from the number of filings from July 2006 through June 2013.

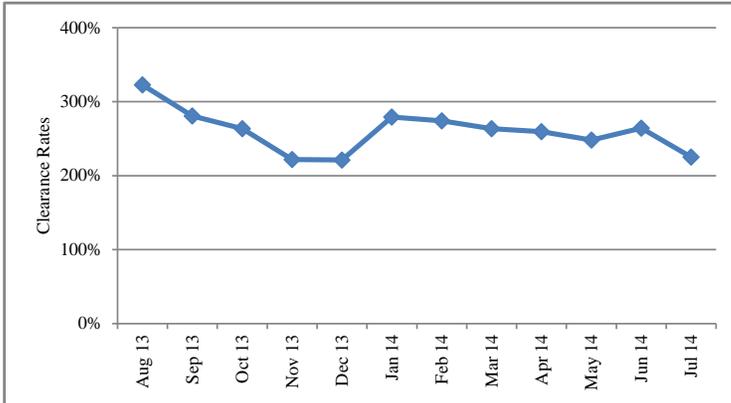
³ Pending cases as of June 2014 was determined by subtracting the number of SRS Real Property/Mortgage Foreclosure dispositions from the number of filings from July 2006 through April 2014. Pending cases for May and June 2014 are based on dynamic data reported as outlined in the FY 2013/14 Foreclosure Initiative Data Collection Plan.

⁴ Foreclosure initiative statistics are based on dynamic data reported by each Clerk of Court to the Office of the State Courts Administrator as outlined in the FY 2013/14 Foreclosure Initiative Data Collection Plan and do not include reopen or inactive cases. Included are commercial, homestead residential, and non-homestead residential foreclosure cases. Foreclosure initiative statistics are also based on Summary Reporting System filings and dispositions data for other real property actions (i.e., quiet title, condemnation, ejectment, and similar matters). Additionally, these statistics are subject to amendments by the Clerk of Court. The result of these amendments are provided in the column labeled Data Amendments since the June 2014 Status Report.

⁵ Pending cases as of July 2014 was determined by subtracting the number of July 2014 dispositions from the sum of pending cases as of June 2014, July 2014 filings, and Clerk of Court amendments.

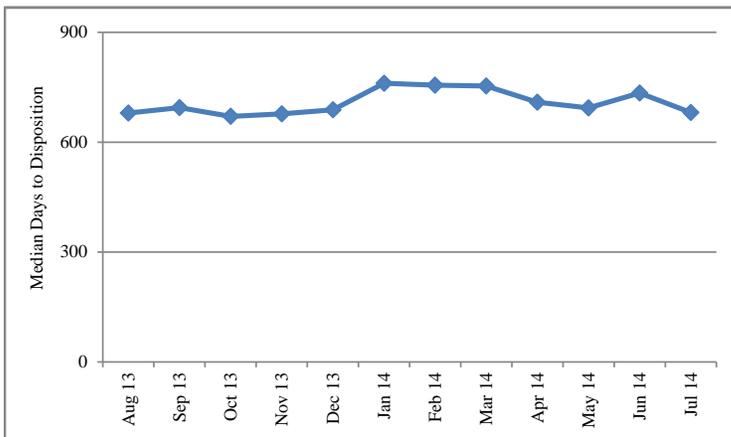
FY 2014/15 Foreclosure Initiative July 2014 Status Report State Total (Run Date: November 21, 2014)

Clearance Rates (does not include reopened and inactive cases)



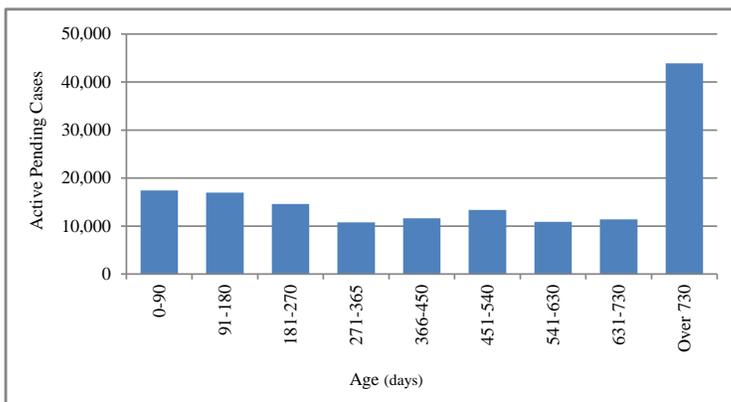
Report As of	Clearance Rate
8/31/2013	323%
9/30/2013	281%
10/31/2013	264%
11/30/2013	222%
12/31/2013	221%
1/31/2014	279%
2/28/2014	274%
3/31/2014	264%
4/30/2014	259%
5/31/2014	248%
6/30/2014	264%
7/31/2014	225%

Mean Days to Disposition (does not include reopened and inactive cases)



Report As of	Mean Days to Disposition
8/31/2013	680
9/30/2013	694
10/31/2013	670
11/30/2013	677
12/31/2013	688
1/31/2014	761
2/28/2014	756
3/31/2014	753
4/30/2014	709
5/31/2014	693
6/30/2014	734
7/31/2014	681

Age of Active Pending Cases (does not include reopened and inactive cases)



Age (days)	Active Pending Cases	Percent of Total
0-90	17,385	12%
91-180	16,961	11%
181-270	14,597	10%
271-365	10,771	7%
366-450	11,613	8%
451-540	13,373	9%
541-630	10,882	7%
631-730	11,371	8%
Over 730	43,906	29%
Total	150,859	100%

Note: Foreclosure initiative statistics are based on dynamic data reported by each Clerk of Court to the Office of the State Courts Administrator as outlined in the FY 2013/14 Foreclosure Initiative Data Collection Plan and do not include reopen or inactive cases. Included are commercial, homestead residential, and non-homestead residential foreclosure cases. Foreclosure initiative statistics are also based on Summary Reporting System filings and dispositions data for other real property actions (i.e., quiet title, condemnation, ejectment, and similar matters). Additionally, these statistics are subject to amendments by the Clerk of Court. The result of these amendments are provided in the column labeled Data Amendments since the June 2014 Status Report.

FY 2014/15 Foreclosure Initiative July 2014 Status Report Clearance Rates¹

By Circuit (Run Date: November 21, 2014)

Circuit	Jul-14
1	219%
2	139%
3	101%
4	144%
5	171%
6	200%
7	196%
8	76%
9	235%
10	154%
11	193%
12	211%
13	203%
14	139%
15	304%
16	112%
17	315%
18	239%
19	181%
20	200%
Total	225%

¹ Foreclosure initiative statistics are based on dynamic data reported by each Clerk of Court to the Office of the State Courts Administrator as outlined in the FY 2013/14 Foreclosure Initiative Data Collection Plan and do not include reopen or inactive cases. Included are commercial, homestead residential, and non-homestead residential foreclosure cases. Foreclosure initiative statistics are also based on Summary Reporting System filings and dispositions data for other real property actions (i.e., quiet title, condemnation, ejectment, and similar matters).

**FY 2014/15 Foreclosure Initiative
 July 2014 Status Report
 Mean Number of Days from Filing to Disposition¹
 By Circuit (Run Date: November 21, 2014)**

Circuit	Jul-14
1	523
2	444
3	330
4	472
5	553
6	723
7	589
8	347
9	683
10	516
11	545
12	716
13	827
14	501
15	770
16	661
17	978
18	786
19	468
20	528
Total	681

¹ Foreclosure initiative statistics are based on dynamic data reported by each Clerk of Court to the Office of the State Courts Administrator as outlined in the FY 2013/14 Foreclosure Initiative Data Collection Plan and do not include reopen or inactive cases. Included are commercial, homestead residential, and non-homestead residential foreclosure cases. Foreclosure initiative statistics are also based on Summary Reporting System filings and dispositions data for other real property actions (i.e., quiet title, condemnation, ejectment, and similar matters).

**FY 2014/15 Foreclosure Initiative
 July 2014 Status Report
 Age of Active Pending Cases and Percent of Cases Over 730 Days¹
 By Circuit (Sorted by percent of cases over 730 days), Run Date: November 21, 2014**

Circuit	Number of Cases										Percent of Cases Over 730 Days
	0 to 90 Days	91 to 180 Days	181 to 270 Days	271 to 365 Days	366 to 450 Days	451 to 540 Days	541 to 630 Days	631 to 730 Days	Over 730 Days	Total Cases	
13	1,104	1,030	963	762	814	960	834	948	5,613	13,028	43%
17	1,527	1,479	1,310	971	1,200	1,314	1,195	1,326	7,659	17,981	43%
9	1,335	1,138	1,013	669	745	780	652	667	5,075	12,074	42%
6	1,518	1,499	1,390	1,094	1,276	1,252	1,186	1,346	4,988	15,549	32%
15	1,072	1,009	908	713	701	936	866	876	3,053	10,134	30%
20	916	986	823	562	635	783	628	706	2,545	8,584	30%
12	592	616	553	485	488	606	456	454	1,752	6,002	29%
4	1,292	1,068	657	426	664	905	737	869	2,370	8,988	26%
18	910	837	761	505	545	666	592	590	1,929	7,335	26%
16	76	81	58	40	36	34	28	27	110	490	22%
19	699	593	590	372	329	292	242	230	865	4,212	21%
14	294	281	181	135	155	138	93	110	356	1,743	20%
7	908	924	748	578	625	709	529	509	1,273	6,803	19%
11	2,068	2,283	2,015	1,456	1,533	1,926	1,252	1,057	2,995	16,585	18%
1	606	686	567	351	332	472	412	381	814	4,621	18%
5	1,022	1,106	929	763	754	879	705	848	1,487	8,493	18%
10	729	623	561	452	407	413	319	307	677	4,488	15%
3	140	132	71	60	38	34	24	30	92	621	15%
2	272	294	248	222	185	186	102	67	235	1,811	13%
8	305	296	251	155	151	88	30	23	18	1,317	1%
Total	17,385	16,961	14,597	10,771	11,613	13,373	10,882	11,371	43,906	150,859	29%

¹ Foreclosure initiative statistics are based on dynamic data reported by each Clerk of Court to the Office of the State Courts Administrator as outlined in the FY 2013/14 Foreclosure Initiative Data Collection Plan and do not include reopen or inactive cases. Included are commercial, homestead residential, and non-homestead residential foreclosure cases. Foreclosure initiative statistics are also based on Summary Reporting System filings and dispositions data for other real property actions (i.e., quiet title, condemnation, ejectment, and similar matters).

CAPS Viewer Implementation by Circuit and County

Circuit	County	CAPS Viewer	Current CAPS Viewer Implementation Date		Implemented
			Civil	Criminal	Go-Live Date
1	Escambia	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	September 2014
	Okaloosa	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	September 2014
	Santa Rosa	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	April 2012
	Walton	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	November 2013
2	Franklin	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	March 2014
	Gadsden	Mentis	March 2015	March 2015	
	Jefferson	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	March 2014
	Leon	Mentis	January 2015	February 2015	
	Liberty	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	March 2014
	Wakulla	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	March 2014
3	Columbia	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Dixie	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Hamilton	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Lafayette	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Madison	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Suwannee	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Taylor	Mentis	April 2015	Implemented	July 2014
4	Clay	CORE	January 2015	January 2015	
	Duval	CORE	Implemented	Implemented	November 2012
	Nassau	CORE	June 2015	June 2015	
5	Citrus	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	November 2014
	Hernando	Mentis	February 2015	February 2015	
	Lake	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2013
	Marion	Mentis	April 2015	April 2015	
	Sumter	Mentis	February 2015	February 2015	
6	Pasco	JAWS	TBD	July 2015	
	Pinellas	JAWS	December 2014	April 2015	
7	Flagler	Pioneer	January 2015	January 2015	
	Putnam	Pioneer	December 2015	December 2015	
	St. Johns	Pioneer	March 2015	March 2015	
	Volusia	Pioneer	September 2015	September 2015	
8	Alachua	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	1999
	Baker	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	1999
	Bradford	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	1999
	Gilchrist	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	1999
	Levy	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	1999
	Union	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	1999

Circuit	County	CAPS Viewer	Current CAPS Viewer Implementation Date		Implemented
			Civil	Criminal	Go-Live Date (civil/criminal)
9	Orange	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	November 2014
	Osceola	Mentis	April 2015	April 2015	
10	Hardee	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	July 2013
	Highlands	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	July 2013
	Polk	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	August 2014
11	Dade	Mentis	April 2015	April 2015	
12	Desoto	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	September 2014
	Manatee	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	January 2012
	Sarasota	Pioneer	Implemented	Implemented	July 2013
13	Hillsborough	JAWS	Implemented	Implemented	April 2013/April 2014
14	Bay	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	February 2014
	Calhoun	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	January 2014
	Gulf	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	January 2014
	Holmes	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	January 2014
	Jackson	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	January 2014
	Washington	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	January 2014
15*	Palm Beach	ICMS	Implemented	Implemented	2009
16	Monroe	JAWS	TBD	TBD	
17	Broward	In-House	Implemented	Implemented	June 2013
18	Brevard	ICMS	December 2014	December 2014	
	Seminole	In-House	Implemented	Implemented	September 2014
19	Indian River	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	July 2014
	Martin	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	December 2013
	Okeechobee	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	December 2013
	St. Lucie	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	September 2014
20	Charlotte	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	November 2014
	Collier	Mentis	April 2015	April 2015	
	Glades	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	February 2014
	Hendry	Mentis	Implemented	Implemented	February 2014
	Lee	Mentis	February 2015	February 2015	

* 15th Circuit modified ICMS to meet unique requirements but is not CAPS compliant

In-House systems not CAPS compliant

Trial Court Budget Commission

Status of Judicial Viewer Implementation

FY 2013/14 and FY 2014/15

Circuit	Hardware	Software Licenses	Electronic Storage	Programming / Integration with Clerks' Systems	Total Technology Resources	Status of Implementation
0					\$97,768	Reserve
1	\$61,500	\$135,560	\$12,000	\$101,100	\$310,160	Implemented the Mentis solution circuit wide in all divisions and all judges in Santa Rosa And Walton County are utilizing the system. Discussions continue with the Clerk, on how the system will be used in Escambia and Okaloosa County. Balance: \$18,575
2	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$142,000	\$342,000	Implemented the Mentis solution in all divisions in Wakulla, Liberty, Franklin and Jefferson County. All judges in Franklin and Jefferson County are utilizing the system. Work continues on interfacing with Mentis in remaining counties. Balance: \$217,236
3	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,000	Implemented the Mentis solution circuit wide in all divisions except civil in Taylor County and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$0 (Received \$55,000 from reserve for hardware)
4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Implemented an in-house system (CORE) in Duval County. Work continues on interfacing with CORE in remaining counties. No technology funds requested in FY13-14.
5	\$0	\$746,104	\$0	\$45,000	\$791,104	Implemented the Mentis solution in all divisions in Lake County and all judges are utilizing the system. Work continues on interfacing with Mentis in remaining counties. Balance: \$630,255
6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,000	\$70,000	Implementing the JAWS solution circuit wide. Work continues on interfacing with JAWS. Balance \$13,400
7	\$109,000	\$180,300	\$0	\$285,000	\$574,300	Implementing the Pioneer solution circuit wide. Work continues on interfacing with Pioneer. Balance: \$574,300
8	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$300,000	\$400,000	Implemented the ICMS solution circuit wide in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$75,208 (Received \$144,000 from the 10th, 14th and 18th Circuit for programming ICMS)
9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Implementing the Mentis solution circuit wide. Work continues on interfacing with Mentis. No technology funds requested in FY13-14.
10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000	Implemented the ICMS solution circuit wide in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$0 (Allocation transferred to the 8th Circuit for programming ICMS)
11	\$248,000	\$405,675	\$250,000	\$470,000	\$1,373,675	Implementing the Mentis solution in Dade County. Work continues on interfacing with Mentis. Balance: \$849,409
12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Implemented the Mentis solution in Manatee and Desoto County. Implemented the Pioneer solution in Sarasota County. All judges are utilizing the systems. No technology funds requested in FY13-14.
13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,090	\$57,090	Implemented the JAWS solution in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$57,090
14	\$87,750	\$44,500	\$60,000	\$80,000	\$272,250	Implemented the ICMS solution circuit wide in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$76,835 (\$20,000 transferred to the 8th Circuit for programming ICMS)
15	\$13,500	\$0	\$0	\$156,000	\$169,500	Implemented the ICMS solution in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$940
16	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$10,000	Implementing the JAWS solution. Work continues on interfacing with JAWS. Balance: \$10,000
17	\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$389,000	\$500,000	Implemented an in-house solution in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$41,493
18	\$60,000	\$55,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$235,000	Implemented an in-house solution in Seminole County and all judges are utilizing the system. Implementing the ICMS solution in Brevard County. Work continues on interfacing with ICMS. Balance: \$11 (\$84,000 transferred to the 8th Circuit for programming ICMS)
19	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$110,000	\$117,500	Implemented the Mentis solution circuit wide in all divisions and all judges are utilizing the system. Balance: \$40,870
20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Implemented the Mentis solution in Glades and Hendry County and all judges are utilizing the system. Work continues on interfacing Mentis in remaining counties. No technology funds requested in FY13-14.
TOTAL	\$1,053,250	\$1,567,139	\$322,000	\$2,375,190	\$5,415,347	-

Agenda Item III.A. FY 2015-16
Supplemental Budget Request: Pay Issue
for Court System Employees

Item III.A.: Pay Issue for Court System Employees

Background

FY 2014-15 Appropriation

As part of its fiscal year 2014-15 legislative budget request (LBR), the judicial branch requested \$9,866,302 in recurring salary dollars branch-wide to address a wide range of salary issues affecting the State Courts System (SCS). It was noted that in order to retain highly skilled employees and to experience more equity with other government salaries, the SCS needed approximately \$18,828,193 in recurring salary dollars. However, recognizing the considerable size of such a request, a two-year implementation period was proposed. The request was made for a lump sum so that the SCS could develop its own plan. The budget request was based upon an initial analysis that staff of the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) conducted, but it was not a comprehensive analysis of every class in the SCS.

The Legislature appropriated \$8,132,614 in recurring dollars to fund the equity and retention issue. The fiscal year 2014-15 General Appropriations Act specifies:

(2) SPECIAL PAY ISSUES

Effective July 1, 2014, recurring funds are appropriated in Specific Appropriation 1981to:

(a) The judicial branch in the amount of \$5,589,397 from the General Revenue Fund and \$2,543,217 from trust funds for position classification salary adjustments for judicial branch employees, excluding judges, to encourage employee retention, provide equity adjustments to equalize salaries between the judicial branch and other governmental entities for similar positions and duties, and provide market-based adjustments necessary to remedy recurring employee recruitment problems for specific position classifications. The funds available for these adjustments shall be allocated proportionately among the circuit and county courts, the district courts of appeal, the Supreme Court, the Office of the State Courts Administrator, and the Judicial Qualifications Commission, based upon the total number of full-time-equivalent positions, excluding judges, employed by each of those components of the judicial branch. The Chief Justice, based upon recommendations from the Trial Court Budget Commission, District Court of Appeal Budget Commission, and the State Courts Administrator, shall submit a plan for such position classification salary adjustments pursuant to section 216.177(2), Florida Statutes.¹

¹ Section 8(2), Chapter 2014-51, Laws of Fla. (HB 5001).

Implementation of FY 2014-15 Pay Plan

Following the 2014 legislative session, staff of OSCA engaged in comprehensive analysis of numerous classes in the SCS. Building upon that analysis, the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) and the District Court of Appeal Budget Commission developed recommendations for position classification adjustments applicable to the trial courts and district courts. With additional input from the Judicial Qualifications Commission and the State Courts Administrator for OSCA, the Supreme Court approved plans for the different budget entities within the State Courts System and in August 2014 submitted, pursuant to the General Appropriations Act, the entire judicial branch plan to the Legislature and Governor. Once the prescribed period for legislative consultation ended and the plan was effectively approved, OSCA, in cooperation with the Department of Management Services, facilitated a mass load of the classification adjustments into the state's pay system. Those adjustments were reflected in the September payroll for affected employees.

Attachment A summarizes the final pay plan for each budget entity within the SCS, identifying the employee groups affected and the methodology for those adjustments. Attachment B provides a list of position classifications in the trial courts and indicates whether each class was analyzed for purposes of implementing the funding received in the fiscal year 2014-15 budget. The classes in the case management element had been identified as needing adjustments at the June 20, 2014, TCBC meeting, but there was not sufficient funding to recommend adjustments for those classes to the Chief Justice. In addition, there may be classes that were adjusted but not to the extent for maximizing retention and recruitment. Classes in the mediation element and in the court reporting element were not analyzed given time constraints for identifying and analyzing comparable positions. Other classes not analyzed include: Administrative Secretary I, Director of Community Relations, Finance and Accounting Manager, Secretary, Secretary Specialist, Senior Psychologist, Senior Secretary, and Training Manager. Classes where preliminary data did not indicate equity problems may need to be reanalyzed with updated data. As well, classes with new or continuing indications of retention and recruitment problems may also need to be reanalyzed.

FY 2015-16 Legislative Budget Request

The fiscal year 2015-16 LBR for the judicial branch seeks, as part of the branch's top priority, \$8,961,891 in recurring salary dollars branch-wide to finish addressing the wide range of employee salary issues affecting the courts system.

As noted above, the judicial branch originally identified a total need of \$18,828,193 to address recruitment, retention, and equity problems. The amount requested in the fiscal year 2015-16 LBR represents the difference between the originally identified total need of \$18.8 million and the judicial branch's first-year request of \$9.9 million.

The budget request narrative notes, among other points, that:

Retaining existing employees with valued expertise and recruiting highly skilled applicants remain priorities of the judicial branch, as a knowledgeable workforce ensures continued development of efficiencies in the operation of the State Courts System. In addition, the salary appropriation for the State Courts System continues to

present challenges in providing the necessary flexibility for the branch to respond to dynamic, shifting employment market factors. One-half of the branch's salary appropriation is a fixed cost needed for judicial salary obligations, and the courts have no flexibility to hold those positions open or to alter the salary level to generate lapse dollars. Given these constrictions, addressing salary problems as they arise continues to present a challenge. While it is understood that all state agencies must manage their salary budgets, the state courts system is more particularly constrained in this regard. At the beginning of each fiscal year, all levels of the court have been required to develop strict policies to generate the necessary salary dollars to meet projected payroll liability. These policies have taken on various forms including such requirements as holding positions open for a specified number of days, hiring all new employees at the minimum, limiting promotional salary increases to 5% above current salary (instead of the 10% flexibility in the State Courts System's Classification and Pay Plan), prohibiting any overlap of positions, etc. Again, the 2014 Legislative appropriation for salary adjustments should make an impact in this regard.

When the judicial branch submitted the fiscal year 2015-16 budget request on October 15, work had only recently been completed on implementation of the funding received as part of the fiscal year 2014-15 budget. Therefore, the \$8.9 million requested amount did not reflect analysis of position classifications not analyzed as part of the first-year initiative or reanalysis of positions classifications adjusted or not adjusted with the first-year funding. Because the first-year funding enabled the judicial branch to increase the pay minimum of more than 100 classes and create additional new classes, the judicial branch anticipated that the requested amount would be adjusted – most likely downward – once the second-year analysis was completed.

Staff of OSCA are in the midst of analyzing approximately 79 classes that were not adjusted during the first year and reviewing all classes that were adjusted. Currently staff are employing a comparable methodology to that used during implementation of the first-year funding to assess and verify recruitment, retention, and equity problems. Some of the elements of this methodology include:

- Comparing State Courts System base salaries to salaries for comparable positions elsewhere in state government;
- Calculating average salaries for state government cohorts;
- Identifying target base salaries for courts system positions linked to the calculated average of state government cohorts;
- Comparing essential duties of court class specifications to comparable class specifications for other state government entities;
- Examining actual turnover within classes; and
- Considering the incidence of positions that had to be advertised more than twice in order to be filled and the incidence of position vacancies in which there were declined offers attributable, at least in part, to salary limitations.

Decision Needed

Formal action by the TCBC is not required at this time. This item is presented for discussion purposes, so that the members of the TCBC can provide direction and input on the position classification analysis currently being conducted, on potential adjustments to the amount requested in the fiscal year 2015-16

Pay Issue for Court System Employees (Item III.A.)

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LBR, and on strategies to advocate this budget issue to the Legislature leading up to and during the 2015 legislative session.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
SUPREME COURT		
Judicial Assistants	equity	Based on Senate and House District Chief Legislative Assistants average salary of \$58,478.04 (equates to 5% increase) 10 of 10 FTE affected.
Attorneys	statewide retention, equity	Based on average statewide salary (\$61,336) applied to Sr. Attorney; (applying similar differences between classes). 20 of 24 FTE affected.
Deputy Clerks	retention, recruitment, equity	Based on new rate of \$45,771 for Deputy Clerk III, Deputy Clerk II calculated at 75% of Deputy Clerk III (applying similar current difference among levels). The Chief Deputy Clerk was equalized with the Career Attorney new minimum. 9 of 11 FTE affected.
Security	retention, equity	Based on 5% above the average Deputy salary; maintains current differences between supervisory classes. 5 of 10 FTE affected.
Sr. Info. Systems Analyst	equity	Applies 11.87% increase to minimum based on difference with executive and legislative branch average salaries. 1 of 1 FTE affected.
Administrative Assistants	statewide retention, equity	Equalizes Admin. Ass't I to the proposed County JA salary, (as Admin. Ass't I is currently equalized; applies current differences among levels of Admin. Ass'ts.) 3 of 3 FTE affected.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL		
Law Clerks	Equity, Retention	Adjust Law Clerks to new minimum of \$45,817.20 (same as Trial Court Law Clerks). Adjust Senior Law Clerk salaries by 4%, not to exceed \$3,000. Adjust Career Attorney salaries by 5%, not to exceed \$5,000. 134 of 168 FTE affected.
Director of Central Staff	Equity	Adjust the salaries to a minimum of \$82,000 (without change in salary schedule minimum). 2 of 5 FTE affected.
Judicial Assistants	Retention, Recruitment	Benchmark at 95% of the Supreme Court minimum pay. Resulting in a new base rate for district court JAs - \$35,868.39 or a salary adjustment of \$1,000, whichever is greater. 64 of 65 FTE affected.
Chief Deputy Clerk	Equity	Adjust minimum to \$57,820; adjust salaries to new minimum or by 5%, whichever is greater. 5 of 5 FTE affected.
Deputy Marshal	Equity	Adjust minimum to \$57,820; adjust salaries to new minimum or by 5%, whichever is greater. 5 of 5 FTE affected.
Senior User Support Analyst	Equity, Retention, Recruitment	Adjust minimum to 53,213.40 or a salary adjustment of 5%, whichever is greater. 5 of 6 FTE affected.
Court Security Officer I & II	Equity, Retention, Recruitment	Equalize to the Supreme Court proposed new minimum pay for Deputy Marshals which would result in new base rate minimum for district court Court Security Officer II - 35,903.36. Apply new minimum that maintains the current distances between the court security officer classes resulting in new base rate minimum for district court Court Security Officer I - 30,664.30. 7 of 8 FTE affected.
Administrative Assistants	Retention	Equalize the AAI to the proposed new minimum for a JA - County, i.e., 32,092.77, just as they are currently equalized, and use current differences between the levels resulting in new base rate minimum for AAI - 34,981.12 and for AAIII - 41,627.53. 8 of 14 FTE affected.
Maintenance Engineer	Equity	Create a new class - Facilities Director at the minimum pay of \$41,400.06 (average pay of the Facilities Directors at the Department of Management Services). Would allow for reclass of eligible current Maintenance Engineers. 3 of 4 FTE affected.
Custodial Supervisor	Equity	Adjust minimum to the average salary of the Custodial Supervisor in seven state agencies - 24,346.39. 1 of 3 FTE affected.
Custodial Worker	Equity	Adjust minimum maintaining the current difference between the Custodial Supervisor and the Custodial Worker resulting in a new base rate minimum of \$21,682.13. 1 of 4 FTE affected.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
	Equity	Adjust minimum to average salary of Clerk Specialist in 15 state agencies (22,302.94). No FTE affected.
Legal Secretary	Equity	Adjust minimum to average of Justice Administrative Commission Legal Assistant/Secretary I and II (31,774.76). No FTE affected.
Deputy Clerk I	Retention, Equity	Adjust minimum to \$30,764. 12 of 13 FTE affected.
Deputy Clerk II	Retention, Equity	Adjust minimum to \$33,512. 15 of 21 FTE affected.
Deputy Clerk III	Equity	Adjust minimum to \$41,628. 10 of 24 FTE affected.
User Support Analyst	Equity	Adjust salaries by 5%. 3 of 3 FTE affected.
Marshals and Clerks	Equity	Adjust salaries by \$2,500. 10 of 10 FTE affected.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
TRIAL COURTS		
Law Clerks	retention, equity	Benchmark at 90% of the Supreme Court Staff Attorney proposed at \$50,908 and Supreme Court Senior Staff Attorney proposed at \$61,336. Provide eligibility for a promotion to Senior Law Clerk at the end of year 5. 3% minimum increase for all current Law Clerks and Senior Law Clerks. 205.5 of 205.5 FTE affected.
General Counsels	equity	Increase the General Counsel minimum from \$81,359.04 to \$85,915.14. Utilizes the 5.6% increase proposed for new Law Clerk minimum increase increase. Anyone below the new class minimum will be brought up to the new minimum of the class. 3 of 10 FTE affected.
Program Attorneys	equity	Increase the Program Attorney minimum from \$45,303.72 to \$47,840.72. Utilizes the 5.6% increase proposed for new Law Clerk minimum increase increase. Anyone below the new class minimum will be brought up to the new minimum of the class. 1 of 1 FTE affected.
Judicial Assistants	retention, recruitment	Using the Supreme Court Judicial Assistant base rate of pay of \$37,756.20 as the benchmark: Judicial Assistant - Circuit Court at 90% of the Supreme Court base rate of pay - \$33,980.58 Judicial Assistant - County Court at 85% of the Supreme Court base rate of pay - \$32,092.77 Increase base rate of pay to the new minimum. 4% minimum increase for all current Judicial Assistants. 921 of 921 FTE affected.
Trial Court Administrators	recruitment, equity	Small Circuits - increase minimum from \$87,264 to \$115,000 Medium Circuits - increase minimum from \$95,990 to \$120,000 Large Circuits - increase minimum from \$105,589 to \$125,000 Extra Large Circuits - increase minimum from \$116,147 to \$130,000 20 of 20 FTE affected. Small Circuits - 2, 3, 8, 14, 16 Medium Circuits - 1, 5, 7, 10, 12, 18, 19 Large Circuits - 4, 6, 9, 13, 15, 20 Extra Large Circuits - 11, 17
Trial Court Technology Officers	recruitment, equity	Increase the Trial Court Technology Officers minimum from \$74,876.64 to \$90,250.08, the mid-rank (Rank #15) based on 16 state agencies' salaries for six classifications and 30 positions: Director of Information Services, Director of Information Technology, Chief Information Officer, Information Systems Director, Information Systems Director II, and Information Systems and Services Administrator. 18 of 20 FTE affected.
Magistrates	equity	Utilizing the difference between State Courts System average and the average salary of Department of Management Services Public Employee Relations Commission Hearing Officer, increase the Magistrate minimum by 12% (from \$73,795.08 to \$82,650.48). Maintain current percent difference to increase Administrative Magistrate from \$81,359.04 to \$90,915.52. 65.75 of 93.25 FTE affected.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
Administrative Services Managers and Directors	equity, retention	Utilize the Justice Administrative Commission comparable average salary of \$80,467 to increase the current Administrative Services Director minimum from \$77,484.60 to \$80,467. Decrease the current 48% difference between the Administrative Services Manager class and the Administrative Services Director to 24% , increasing the minimum for the Administrative Services Manager from \$52,444.80 to \$61,291.72. 10 of 17 FTE affected
Budget Analysts, Managers and Specialists	retention, equity	Increases the minimums by 11.96%, which is the average difference between State Courts System average Budget class series' salaries and that of 19 executive branch agencies reviewed. 10 of 11 FTE affected.
Chief Deputy Trial Court Administrators	equity	Utilize the overall average salary of chief classes in 31 legislative branch and executive branch agencies, to increase the minimum from \$77,484.60 to \$83,618. 8 of 13 FTE affected.
Administrative Assistants	retention	Equalizes the minimum of the Administrative Assistant I to that of the proposed new minimum of the County Judicial Assistant, as they are currently equalized. Maintains current differences between levels of Administrative Assistants. 75.5 of 92.5 FTE affected.
Human Resources - Specialists and Analysts	equity	Increases the minimums by 8.15%, which is the difference between State Courts System average human resources classes' salaries and those of 30 state agencies. 17 of 28.5 FTE affected
Administrative Support - Magistrates	equity, retention	Administrative Secretary I to Administrative Secretary II for Magistrates only. 3% minimum increase for all current Administrative Secretary I moving to the Administrative Secretary II class. Minimum for Administrative Secretary II is \$30,320.04. 82.5 of 82.5 FTE affected.
Administrative Support - Child Support	equity, retention	Increase the minimum pay to \$28,349.24 or increase pay by 2.8%, whichever is greater. 35.5 of 35.5 FTE affected.
Court Operations Analysts, Managers, Consultants	recruitment, equity, retention	Increases the minimums by 6.17%, which is the difference between State Courts System average salary of operations analyst series and those of operations and business analysts in 32 legislative and executive branch agencies. 37 of 61 FTE affected.
Certified Court Interpreters	recruitment	Increase minimums by 5%, including certified supervisory positions. 59 of 67 FTE affected.
Child Support - Administrative Hearing Officer and Hearing Officer	equity	Increases the minimum by 4.72%, which is 93.5% of the Magistrate and the Administrative Magistrate. 30.5 of 41.5 FTE affected.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
Office of the State Courts Administrator		
Attorneys	retention, equity, recruitment	Based on average salary between agency ranked #15, Public Service Commission, and agency ranked #16, Florida Senate, for a new minimum of \$63,742 for Senior Attorney I; applied current 10.25% difference between Sr. Atty I and Senior Attorney II for new minimum of \$69,978 for Sr. Atty II. 13 of 16 FTE affected.
Budget	retention, recruitment, equity	The TCBC plan increases the minimums by 11.96%, which is the average difference between SCS average Budget class series' salaries and that of 19 executive branch agencies reviewed. Ten percent above the TCBC plan for Budget Analyst and Specialist minimums was applied (due to statewide nature of OSCA duties and recurring recruitment problems of obtaining candidates with state budgeting experience); the Sr. Budget Analyst is 10% above OSCA new proposed Analyst; and OSCA's Budget Administrator is equalized to the trial court Budget Services Manager proposed new minimum. 7 of 7 FTE affected.
Information Systems Analyst Group	equity, retention	Based new minimum for Information Resource Mgmt. Consultant on the average salary difference of 11.87% between executive branch and SCS, plus 1.76% for retention Executive Branch broad job category . Information Security classes were compared with the Data Security Administrator I and II within state agencies. Used the average salary of \$48,935.22 for the minimum base salary for the Info. Sec. Analyst and maintained the distance between the two classes. The Information Systems Analysts and Consultants Group new minimums were based on bringing the Analysts to the state average of a Systems Programmer I and maintaining distances between the levels of the class group. The Systems Project Consultants class minimum was matched to the average salary of the state agency which ranked 11 out of 22 state agencies for this job title. 18 of 31 FTE affected.
State Courts Technology Officer	equity	Based on average salary of \$98,731.84 for CTOs in 8 state agencies. 1 of 1 FTE affected.
Operations Analyst/Consultants Group	equity, retention	The TCBC has proposed to adjust this group based on the average salary difference of 6.17% between the SCS analysts group and operations and business analysts groups in 32 Florida state agencies. 33 of 35 FTE affected.
Administrative Assistants	retention	The TCBC has proposed to equalize the minimum of the Administrative Assistant I to that of the proposed new minimum of the County Judicial Assistant, as they are currently equalized. Maintains the current difference between levels of Administrative Assistants. 16 of 16 FTE affected.
Chiefs	equity, retention	Adjusts OSCA Chiefs to average salary of chiefs in Dept. of Financial Services - \$80,883 or, due to nature of duties, at about 5% lower to \$76,838.86. 12 of 13 affected.

Employee Group	Issues Addressed	Methodology
Human Resources Group	equity, recruitment	The TCBC has proposed to adjust this group. Given statewide duties and increased complexity of work, the Personnel Management Analyst new minimum is 5% over those in the trial courts. The Personnel Services Analysts are equalized to the proposed new minimum for the Senior Court Analyst I and the current 9.8% difference is maintained between the Services Analysts and the Senior. The Human Resources Services Manager minimum is 10% above the TCBC proposed new minimum for an HR Manager. 5 of 7 FTE affected.
Auditors Group	retention	Sr. Internal Auditor based on mid-range of state agency average salaries and maintained current difference with Internal Auditor 2 of 2 FTE affected.
Court Education Program Consultant and Coordinators	retention	Consultant new minimum of \$51,647.96 matched to average salary of Education Coordinators in Dept. of Education; equalized Coordinators to new Administrative Assistant III minimum of \$41,627.53. 5 of 5 FTE affected.
Finance & Accounting Administrator	equity	Based on average salary in 12 state agencies for comparable positions, new minimum proposed at \$58,371.70. 1 of 1 FTE affected.
Deputy State Court Administrators	equity, retention	Raise minimum to \$115,000. Salaries for executive branch deputy secretaries range from \$141,000 to 112,000 salary. 2 of 2 FTE affected.
Judicial Qualifications Commission		
Attorneys	equity	Adjust Assistant General Counsel to \$48,000 1 of 1 FTE affected.
Administrative Assistants	retention	Equalize the AAI to the proposed new minimum for a JA - County, i.e., 32,092.77, just as they are currently equalized, and use current differences between the levels resulting in new base rate minimum for AAI - 34,981.12 and for AAIII - 41,627.53. 2 of 2 FTE affected.
Executive Director/General Counsel	equity, retention	Adjust to new minimum of \$114,600.

**Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida**

Class Title	Status
ACCOUNTANT I	X
ACCOUNTANT II	X
ACCOUNTANT III	X
ACCOUNTANT IV	X
ACCOUNTING SERVICES SUPERVISOR	X
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT I	✓
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT II	✓
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT III	✓
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING OFFICER	✓
ADMINISTRATIVE MAGISTRATE	✓
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY I (adjusted for Magistrates and Hearing Officers only)	
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES MANAGER	✓
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION DIRECTOR	
ASSISTANT SUPERVISING COURT INTERPRETER	✓
BUDGET ANALYST	✓
BUDGET MANAGER	✓
BUDGET SERVICES MANAGER	✓
BUDGET SPECIALIST	✓
CHIEF DEPUTY COURT ADMINISTRATOR	✓
CHIEF OF PERSONNEL SERVICES	✓
CLERICAL ASSISTANT	✓
COMMUNICATION SPECIALIST	X
COMMUNICATIONS COORDINATOR	X
COURT ANALYST	✓
COURT COUNSELOR	X
COURT INTERPRETER	X
COURT INTERPRETER-CERTIFIED	✓
COURT OPERATIONS CONSULTANT	✓

Class Title	Status
COURT OPERATIONS MANAGER	✓
COURT PROGRAM SPECIALIST I	✓
COURT PROGRAM SPECIALIST II	✓
COURT REPORTER I	
COURT REPORTER II	
COURT STATISTICIAN	X
DIGITAL COURT REPORTER	
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	✓
DIRECTOR OF CASE MANAGEMENT	
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS	
DRUG COURT MANAGER	✓
ELECTRONIC TRANSCRIBER	
FAMILY COURT MANAGER	✓
FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING MANAGER	
FISCAL ASSISTANT	X
GENERAL COUNSEL	✓
HEARING OFFICER	✓
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGER	✓
INFORMATION SYSTEMS CONSULTANT II	✓
JUDICIAL ASSISTANT - CIRCUIT COURT	✓
MAGISTRATE	✓
MANAGER COURT REPORTING SERVICES	
MANAGER ELECTRONIC COURT REPORTING	
MEDIATION SERVICES COORDINATOR	
MEDIATOR-CIRCUIT/FAMILY	
PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ANALYST	✓
PERSONNEL SPECIALIST	✓
PERSONNEL TECHNICIAN	✓
PROGRAM ASSISTANT	
PROGRAM ATTORNEY	✓

Class Title	Status
PROGRAM COORDINATOR	
PURCHASING MANAGER	X
PURCHASING SPECIALIST	X
PURCHASING TECHNICIAN	X
SCOPIST	
SECRETARY	
SECRETARY SPECIALIST	
SENIOR COURT OPERATIONS CONSULTANT	✓
SENIOR COURT PROGRAM SPECIALIST	✓
SENIOR PSYCHOLOGIST	
SENIOR SECRETARY	
SENIOR TRIAL COURT LAW CLERK	✓
SUPERVISING COURT INTERPRETER	✓
TRAINING MANAGER	
TRIAL COURT ADMINISTRATOR	✓
TRIAL COURT LAW CLERK	✓
TRIAL COURT TECHNOLOGY OFFICER	✓

✓ indicates classes which were provided in spreadsheet for running totals.

X indicates a class where preliminary data, both pre-session and post-session, did not indicate equity problems.

Blanks indicate classes that have not been thoroughly analyzed.

Agenda Item III.B. FY 2015-16
Supplemental Budget Request: Trial Court
Technology Funding Strategies
Workgroup/Strategic Plan

Agenda Item III.B.: Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup/Strategic Plan

Background

The Supreme Court charged the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) with exploring revenue sources for supporting lifecycle funding for judicial viewers and future technology needs of the trial courts, and directed the TCBC to consider access fees for remote access to court documents, including a proposed fee structure, if any, in its recommendations to the Court. The Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup (Workgroup) was created to address the issues and make recommendations to the TCBC.

Access Fees for Remote Access to Court Documents

The Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup Joint Judge/Clerk Subgroup for Exploring Electronic Access Fees met on July 29, 2014. The goal of the meeting was to receive input from the clerks of court on electronic access fee structure issues so that a recommendation could be made to the TCBC and Supreme Court on whether to charge a fee for the electronic remote viewing of court records. It was noted that the TCBC may decide to not recommend a fee structure to the Supreme Court. Additionally, the Supreme Court could decide not to take a position on access fees for remote access to court records. The Honorable Joseph Smith, President of the Florida Court Clerks and Comptrollers, submitted a letter, dated August 7, 2014, (previously provided to the TCBC at their August, 2014, meeting) summarizing their position regarding charging a fee for the electronic remote access to court records, stating: “Clerks of Court are committed to collaborate with justice partner stakeholders to maximize efficiencies and expedite the electronic remote viewing of records” and “Clerks of Court are dedicated to achieving these goals without the public being charged to access and view records.”

The Workgroup met on November 13, 2014, to discuss the clerks’ position on charging fees for the electronic remote viewing of court records. The Workgroup recommended that the TCBC recommend to the Supreme Court that a fee structure not be developed for remote access to court documents.

Decision Needed

Option 1: Recommend to the Supreme Court to **not** develop a fee structure for remote access to court records.

Option 2: Recommend other option or do not recommend.

Strategic Plan

The Workgroup determined that an information technology strategic plan is needed in order to determine the scope of what trial court systems/resources specifically needs to be funded and sustained. On June 20, 2014, the TCBC approved the funding required to contract with the National Center for

State Courts (NCSC), including a two-day workshop with Trial Court Administrators (TCA's) and Trial Court Technology Officers (CTO's). The workshop was held on August 12-13, 2014, with the consultants facilitating the development of the strategic plan with TCA's and CTO's. The NCSC focused the meeting around developing an "enterprise" view of the technology needs of the Florida trial courts. The goal was to solicit feedback from the participants so that the strategic plan is business driven and actionable. Consequently, the most important discussion that occurred was defining the business needs and new business capabilities the Florida trial courts require or want. The needs were identified and prioritized, with specific technology capabilities and projects identified to support the business needs. The draft strategic plan was presented to the Workgroup on November 13, 2014 and to the Trial Court Administrators and Court Technology Officers on November 24, 2014. The attached draft *Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan: 2015-2019* (Plan) lays the foundation for a comprehensive legislative budget request for current and future trial court technology needs to ensure that the systems can be sustained over the long run. This Plan was sent to the chief judges on December 9, 2014 for consideration.

Decision Needed

Option 1: Approve conceptually the draft *Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan: 2015-2019*, with delegation to the Executive Committee to make and approve final revisions and submit the Plan to the Supreme Court with the recommendation that the Plan be adopted.

Option 2: Recommend other option or do not recommend.

Supplemental Legislative Budget Request Cost Estimates

The TCBC determined at their meeting on August 26, 2014, to submit a legislative budget request (LBR) with a placeholder amount that could be updated and supplemented with supporting components, such as funding proposals or statutory or policy proposals, before the 2015 legislative session. The Supreme Court has submitted a legislative budget request placeholder of \$21,608,782 for technology funding in FY 2015/16.

OSCA staff worked with the trial courts, updating the cost estimates and adding issues/moving issues to out years that support the comprehensive technology strategic plan. The Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup met on November 13, 2014, and reviewed the cost estimates.

The Workgroup determined that, in following the draft strategic plan business capabilities, a cost estimate for minimum technology service levels needed to be included in the supplemental FY 2015/16 LBR. A subgroup of Trial Court Administrators and Court Technology Officers were tasked with the assignment of determining the core technology functions, with the objective of identifying the minimum technology service levels that any court should be able to perform. A conference call was held on November 21, 2014, with the subgroup to refine the list (see attached Minimum Service Levels list). The issue was discussed with all Trial Court Administrators and Court Technology Officers on November 24, 2014. In addition to identifying the minimum technology service levels recommended for each court, a fiscal analysis was completed to supplement to the current LBR. Data from the Department of Financial Services county funded technology expenditures was utilized to identify

counties that are providing a minimum service level with current funds. Those counties were then utilized to apply a methodology that produced a statewide total funding needed, in addition to the county funding, to ensure a minimum level of technology services would be available in each county around the state.

If approved, the placeholder for FY 2015/16 will be adjusted to \$\$25,505,027 during the supplemental LBR process (see attached Projects to Support Business Capabilities spreadsheet). It is anticipated the trial courts will need at least \$22,481,839 in FY 2016/17 and \$16,826,203 in out years, to maintain and sustain the technology.

Decision Needed

Option 1: Recommend to the Supreme Court to submit a supplemental FY 2015/16 LBR of \$25,505,027, replacing the current placeholder amount. Also, approve out year costs, as reflected in the attached Projects to Support Business Capabilities spreadsheet.

Option 2: Recommend other option or do not recommend.

Revenue Proposals

As part of the comprehensive plan to support technology for the trial courts, one of the goals is to have a funding structure in place that allows the courts to be more self-sufficient. At the December 12, 2013 meeting, the Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup directed OSCA staff to research various revenue proposals for funding technology in the trial courts. If the trial courts are to become self-sufficient in supporting technology projects, new or existing revenue sources must be directed to the Administrative Trust Fund of the State Courts System (SCS).

The Supreme Court has submitted a LBR placeholder of \$21,608,782 for technology funding in FY 2015/16 and the placeholder, if approved, will be adjusted to \$25,505,027 during the supplemental LBR process. The SCS is requesting non-recurring general revenue in the first year to pay for technology costs. In 2016/17, it is anticipated the trial courts will need a revenue stream that generates at least \$22,481,839, plus a possible 5% required reserve of revenue and 8% required general revenue service charge, to maintain and sustain the technology (a total of \$25,404,478).

Two potential proposals include redirecting general revenue funds and/or increasing recording fees to be redirected to the Administrative Trust Fund.

Redirecting General Revenue

Currently, court related revenue is remitted to the state's general revenue (GR) fund via fines, filing fees, service charges, and court costs which are tracked through the Article V Revenue Estimating Conference (see attached Current Article V Revenue Sources Earmarked for General Revenue chart). One revenue source currently directed to GR (not other agency trust funds) are remitted pursuant to the requirements of Ch. 2008-111, including fines and fees received from DUI, issuance of summons, traffic administration assessment, and other fees. This revenue source has generated, on average for the last five fiscal years, \$81,070,813; of which, the traffic administration assessment averages \$28,945,232.

Proposed Increase to \$2.00 Recording Fee

Previously, the Workgroup explored potential revenue that could be generated and directed to the Administrative Trust Fund by increasing the current \$2.00 recording fee dedicated to the trial courts, state attorney, public defender, and criminal conflict and civil regional counsel office. Proposed increases ranged from an additional \$0.75 to \$2.50 (see attached Current Article V Revenue Sources Earmarked for General Revenue chart).

Decisions Needed

Decision #1 - Approve or do not approve including a 5% required reserve of revenue.

Decision #2 – Select a revenue source or combination of revenue sources to sufficiently cover maintaining and sustaining trial court technology for FY 2016/17 of \$25,404,478 (including the \$22,481,839 cost of technology, the 5% required revenue reserve, and the 8% required general revenue service charge).

Option 1: Propose an increase in the current \$2.00 recording fee and redirect the additional funds to the Administrative Trust Fund.

	Low Estimate	Middle Estimate	High Estimate
Additional \$2.25	\$23,715,432	\$41,426,491	\$81,157,840
Additional \$2.50	\$26,350,480	\$46,029,434	\$90,175,377

Option 2: Redirect all or a portion of the Ch. 2008-111 Traffic Administration Fee from GR to the Administrative Trust Fund.

	Low Estimate	Middle Estimate	High Estimate
Traffic Administration (\$11.00)	\$24,194,244	\$25,471,804	\$25,960,033
Traffic Administration (\$12.50)	\$27,493,459	\$28,945,232	\$29,500,037

Option 3: Redirect a combination of increased recording fees and a portion of the Ch. 2008-111 Traffic Administration Fee to the Administrative Trust Fund.

	Low Estimate	Middle Estimate	High Estimate
Additional \$1.00 recording fee	\$10,540,192	\$18,411,774	\$36,070,151
Traffic Administration (\$6.50)	\$14,296,599	\$15,051,521	\$15,340,019
Total	\$24,836,791	\$33,463,295	\$51,410,170

**Trial Court Budget Commission
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Tallahassee, Florida**

Option 4: Propose implementing language in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) directing any unspent funds at the close of the state fiscal year appropriated to the SCS to be transferred for use to the Administrative Trust Fund pursuant to [*language designating technology*]. Estimated amount of transferred funds to be determined.

**Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan:
2015-2019**

REVISED DRAFT

December 9, 2014

Trial Court Budget Commission

Trial Court Technology Funding Strategy Workgroup Members

The Honorable Robert Roundtree, Jr., Chief Judge, Eighth Judicial Circuit, *Chair*

Mr. Mike Bridenback, Trial Court Administrator, Thirteenth Judicial Circuit

Mr. Thomas Genung, Trial Court Administrator, Nineteenth Judicial Circuit

The Honorable Robert Hilliard, County Judge, Santa Rosa County

Mr. Craig McLean, Trial Court Technology Officer, Twentieth Judicial Circuit

The Honorable Lisa T. Munyon, Circuit Judge, Ninth Judicial Circuit

The Honorable George Reynolds, Circuit Judge, Second Judicial Circuit

Mr. Walt Smith, Trial Court Administrator, Twelfth Judicial Circuit

Ms. Robin Wright, Trial Court Administrator, First Judicial Circuit

Trial Court Administrators (TCA) and Trial Court Technology Officers (CTO) Facilitated by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), August 2014

Thomas Clark, Facilitator, NCSC

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Note: This strategic plan was developed based on documentation originating from a workshop held August 12-13, 2014, for the Trial Court Administrators and Trial Court Technology Officers. The workshop was facilitated by representatives of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), who have experience developing strategic plans using a formal enterprise based process of identifying business and technical capabilities for the courts. The NCSC assimilated the discussion notes and provided a draft report to the Office of the State Courts Administrator; whereupon the Trial Court Budget Commission’s Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup further refined and packaged the strategic plan at their November 13, 2014, meeting.

Executive Summary

The Florida Constitution vests with the court the duty adjudicate disputes and direct the business and administrative functions of the court. In order to carry out this constitutional mandate, the courts increasingly rely on technology and are constantly evaluating new ways that technology can be utilized by the judicial branch. The State Courts System recognizes that technology and electronic filing have created a paradigm shift – requiring the judicial branch to function differently than in the past. It is imperative to establish long-range technology objectives for the SCS that align with its mission so that management and control of its internal operations are coherent and clear to the citizens it serves.

The *Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan: 2015-2019* (Plan) establishes the objectives with the purpose of developing a business enterprise approach to addressing the technology needs of the SCS. The Plan: 1) provides a comprehensive view of technology; 2) acknowledges that technology has and will continue to redefine how the courts use information to make decisions; 3) considers technology needs of the trial courts now and into the future; 4) creates a flexible system that can evolve with technology and the public’s needs; 5) creates a stable and adequate funding structure; and 6) allows the courts to be more self-sufficient.

The Plan identifies the necessary business and corresponding technical capabilities the trial courts must possess in order to function effectively. To arrive at these capabilities, the Plan adopts the court’s constitutional responsibility as its business mission – the “business” of the court is the prompt and fair adjudication of disputes. The following business capabilities were identified as most critical:

Primary Business Capability

Provide a more consistent statewide level of court services by establishing and funding a minimum level of technology to support all elements of the state courts system enumerated in section 29.004, Florida Statutes.

Supporting Business Capabilities

Implement best practices for funding by incorporating full life cycle costs of all trial court technology which ensures long range functionality and return on investment.

Sustain the systems and applications in the trial courts by a) ensuring courts have appropriate staffing levels available to support technology demands; and b) improving training and education for staff.

To effectuate the business capabilities identified, the State Courts System must secure adequate and reliable state funding in addition to existing county funding to implement and sustain the technology projects that support these capabilities. The State Courts System intends to develop, for consideration by the Florida Legislature, a comprehensive funding structure with corresponding revenue proposals that will continually support, maintain, and refresh the SCS technology elements necessary to ensure that trial courts statewide are able to meet the needs of judges, court staff, and the public they serve.

Background

Currently, the trial courts are undergoing a substantial technology transformation. Just as technology has transformed the ways businesses operate and serve customers, it is also transforming the ways the judicial branch functions and meets the needs of its customer— the individuals and businesses who rely upon the courts for the administration of justice and the provision of due process. Citizens, who are accustomed to interacting with businesses in real time via the internet, expect technology-enhanced performance. Likewise, they increasingly expect their court system to deploy technology to facilitate the effective, efficient, and fair disposition of cases.

Over the last five years, the legal system has moved from a paper-based system towards an electronic system. Attorneys are filing cases electronically, judges are beginning to work with electronic case files, and clerks are running their business processes using automation and electronic forms and documents. More services are being provided internally to court system partners and externally to court customers and litigants using online media. Today, technology is no longer a "luxury" or "add-on" to existing resources; it is inherent and inextricably connected to the daily operations of the judiciary.

Florida continues to evolve as a unified and uniform court system with the governance and funding structures in place to support efficient and effective access to justice. The Florida State Courts System (SCS) has made significant strides in developing and implementing technology solutions. However, challenges exist in implementing technology with varied and disparate funding sources and governance mechanisms. The *Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan: 2015-2019* (Plan) supports a cohesive process to enhance the ability of the trial courts to provide a more consistent level of services through funding an adequate and reliable minimum level of technology.

As the SCS establishes and implements this Plan, it will be necessary to work with integral external court system partners, such as the court clerks of court, to ensure that the clerks' technology framework supports the SCS constitutional mandate and initiatives. Proper coordination of technical capabilities is critical for successful technology development and maintenance. This Plan is based on the courts' responsibility for managing its' cases, but it also recognizes the necessity of clerk's to maintain the integrity and accuracy of court records in their support of the judiciary as established in statute, court rule, and administrative order. This Plan contemplates that the trial courts' technology goals and initiatives will be closely coordinated with the technology needs and initiatives of the clerks of court, so that the court records provided to judges and court staff are accurate, complete, and timely.

The courts sit at the center of activity in the judicial system, with data flowing in and out as cases move through the adjudication process from filing to disposition. Electronic filing set the course for technology in the judicial branch. The development of a statewide court management information system known as the Court Application Processing System, or "CAPS", was the beginning of the infrastructure needed to effectively manage court business processes. This Plan continues the development of CAPS to provide consistent access to and availability of data across counties and circuits to provide more complete information to judges from different data sources. This enables improved efficiency in judicial decision-making. These enhancements

give the SCS monitoring tools and allow the courts to tailor performance measures to improve case management and adjudication of cases. Additionally, this Plan recognizes the need for infrastructure to support the statewide flow of information and technology. It provides tools to perform more accurate and reliable court reporting and court interpreting, and staff to support all statewide, court-specific technology systems. Furthermore, it recognizes the necessity for the clerks to provide complete, accurate, real-time access to court data to ensure continuity of operations and information security.

Business Goal

The guidepost for this technology strategic plan is the primary mission or “business” of the courts – protecting rights and liberties, upholding and interpreting the law, and providing for the peaceful resolution of disputes. Because the courts’ constitutional responsibility is to adjudicate cases, this Plan focuses on the authority of the court to promote the prompt and efficient administration of justice in the courts and the technological tools needed to effectively manage cases and court resources. The purpose of the Plan is to ensure that technology fully supports the courts’ primary mission and facilitates the ability of the local courts to act together as an enterprise when appropriate.

Process

To avoid the common pitfalls of strategic planning within loosely coupled organizations such as the SCS, the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) organized a two-day meeting (Workshop) of the trial court administrators and court technology officers from all 20 judicial circuits in August 2014. With facilitation support from the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), the group identified the guiding principles, identified and prioritized business capabilities, and determined required technical capabilities. Subsequently, the TCBC’s Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup refined the business capabilities and aligned the required technical capabilities to the current tactical and funding plans. This led to identifying and prioritizing necessary business capabilities and corresponding real-world technology solutions.

During the Workshop, several key concepts emerged. Those concepts were:

- Efforts exist at all levels of the courts to act more like an integrated system when planning and implementing new technology capabilities; however, more needs to be done to perform like an enterprise. In order for judges to adjudicate cases, they must have access to accurate, timely and complete information. In order for the current information to be most useful, there is a pressing need for real technical standards (data and interfaces) to complement the functional standards the courts have already developed as part of the Integrated Trial Court Adjudicatory System (ITCAS) and Court Application Processing System (CAPS) projects. The data exchange workgroup, which includes clerks of court staff, is currently working on developing specifications for data exchanges, starting with the CAPS viewer.
- Courts provide a wide variety of services to the public and other court stakeholders, but the type and level of services provided is inconsistent across local jurisdictions. The public would benefit from a minimal level of services that is consistently provided statewide (and consistently identified using the same terminology).

- New technology generates new expectations. As courts become more electronic and online, the public and other court stakeholders expect access “24/7”, but the courts do not currently have the resources necessary to provide that level of services and support.
- Due to local funding and management, the court’s ability to present a consistent level of information and services statewide to citizens is hindered. While websites and online services are improving, the SCS still needs to work on presenting a more consistent interface to the public for ease of access to and use of its services.

In addition to the concepts identified by Workshop participants, several business challenges were identified. While not unique to Florida, the following challenges are significant barriers to success:

- There are a number of governing bodies, both internal and external, that are responsible for various aspects of trial court technology.
- Funding resources do not match expected levels of service.
- Levels of service provided are not consistent across the state.
- Access to court information is not standardized, complete, or timely.
- Better training is needed for staff.

To address key concepts and challenges identified by the Workshop participants, guiding principles were established to mitigate or overcome these challenges. Participants decided the following principles would clarify court priorities and provide a rationale for selection:

1. There should be clear court authority over trial court technology.
2. Resource planning should be prioritized based on business needs.
3. Funding levels should match defined and required levels of service.
4. There should be a consistent minimum level of court services provided across the state. Because resources of local courts will always vary to some extent, this fourth principle is intended to support a consistent **minimally acceptable** level of services statewide. It is intended to establish a floor for available services—not a ceiling or a rigid level.
5. Access to court information should be standardized, complete, and near real-time.
6. Staff supporting court technology should be competent and well trained.

Business Capabilities for Technology

This Plan does not attempt to identify all required or desired business capabilities. The intent is to identify and prioritize the most needed capabilities. This Plan focuses on one primary business capability and two supporting business capabilities that were recognized by the Workshop participants and selected as most critical by the Workgroup members. It is reasonable that successful campaigns can be mobilized over multiple years to support all three. They are as follows:

Primary Business Capability

Provide a more consistent statewide level of court services by establishing and funding a minimum level of technology to support all elements of the state courts system enumerated in section 29.004, Florida Statutes.

Supporting Business Capabilities

Implement best practices for funding by incorporating full life cycle costs of all trial court technology which ensures long range functionality and return on investment.

Sustain the systems and applications in the trial courts by a) ensuring courts have appropriate staffing levels available to support technology demands; and b) improving training and education for staff.

Alignment of Business Capabilities with Technical Capabilities and Success Measures

This section identifies, for each business capability, the technical capabilities required for implementation. One or more success measures are specified for each desired business capability since it is important to know, in business terms, what constitutes successful implementation.

Primary Business Capability – Technical capabilities addressing consistent level of court services.

Discussion: The scope encompasses all systems and applications in the trial courts; including the Court Application Processing System, remote interpreting and expert witness systems, and systems that allow the courts to accurately make the official court record. This capability requires the establishment of statewide standardization of minimum levels of required core court technology services.

- Identify common services.
- Determine the core minimum service levels required.
- Develop minimum standards for technical support of common services and service levels.
- Estimate adequate enterprise funding needs for required services and service levels.
 - Based on state and county funding.
 - Based on funding requirements for circuit-wide functions that cross county boundaries.
- Continue development of the statewide, Court Application Processing System, that provides consistent access to and availability of information across counties and circuits.
- Identify and develop specifications for standard data exchanges—both internal and external.
 - Standardize data definitions and data entry rules for key court information.
 - Establish internal user support groups for existing systems and applications.
- Identify and provide a consistent statewide level (or several defined levels) of services for remote interpretation and remote expert witnesses (functional requirements, availability

of qualified staff, network bandwidth, internal court wiring, etc.), which allows for pooling of limited resources for certified interpreter and expert witnesses. This will provide a more cost effective and consistent level of services provided across the state.

- Install replacements and provide adequate continuing maintenance for standards-based videoconferencing equipment to support use of remote interpretation and remote expert witnesses as needed.
- Identify and provide a consistent statewide level of services for digital audio/video recording, to include the expansion of digital court reporting equipment in necessary courtrooms and hearing rooms not already outfitted with the technology.
- Install replacements and provide adequate continuing maintenance for standards-based digital court reporting equipment, to ensure consistent capturing of the official record across all circuits.
- Consider creation of state-provided (OSCA) consultants, as a last resort for small circuits/counties with minimal required services and inadequate funding and technology resources.

Success Measures:

- Citizens have access to a consistent level of minimum court services, regardless of geography.
- The official court record is made in an accurate and reliable manner statewide.
- Court interpreter and expert witness requests are met in a timely manner with certified or qualified staff, while realizing a cost savings.
- Judges receive complete, accurate, and secure information from various data sources resulting in efficiency gains in judicial decision-making.
- Reliance on paper files and manual file movement is reduced.

Supporting Business Capability – Technical capabilities addressing life cycle funding.

Discussion: This best practice identifies complete life cycle costs for all proposed projects and includes cost/benefit analyses. The scope includes proactive analysis of information technology resource needs and planning to avoid operating in a reactive mode. Development of funding proposals should be conducted in an enterprise approach, with adequate control over technology and financial resources.

- Identify and support the ongoing development and implementation of an enterprise view of technology for the judicial branch.
- Plan strategically for deployment of technology, utilizing limited resources.
- Implement a circuit-level funding structure that includes a dedicated, statewide trust fund for trial court technology, managed by the Trial Court Budget Commission.

Success Measures:

- Technology needs are evaluated to include full life cycle costs.
- Resources are managed in a proactive manner.

- Technology is acquired and deployed in a strategic manner statewide; systems are refreshed prior to reaching obsolescence.

Supporting Business Capability – Technical Capabilities addressing staffing and training.

Discussion: Current levels of technology staff support vary across circuits and counties. There are competing priorities for limited shared resources paid for by the county. Additionally, multi-county circuits have difficulties in sharing resources across county lines or providing the same services within the circuit due to variations in county support of staff. A lot of the new technology initiatives are court specific and need dedicated, well trained staff to support.

- Provide a minimum level information technology staff in all 20 judicial circuits to ensure circuit-level dedicated resources to support all statewide, court-specific technology systems.
- Acquire additional commercial automated/online training resources for judicial officers and staff to ensure that technology is fully utilized and supported equally statewide.
- Acquire additional or improved training modules for vendor-provided court applications.
- Establish an enterprise usability lab for court applications and websites.
- Create a comprehensive set of online functional training modules for court staff.
- Identify technical training shortfalls for information technology staff as technology needs grow and change.

Success Measures:

- Judges and court staff receive timely assistance from knowledgeable technical support staff.
- Court staff receives education and training to maintain contemporary knowledge of technical systems and applications, resulting in overall process improvement.
- Court staff retention is improved, resulting in human resource-related cost savings.

Alignment of Capabilities and Projects

The desired business and technical capabilities in this Plan build on current capabilities and planned projects. Some key examples are listed below:

- Some courts have implemented due process capabilities (remote interpreters, digital audio/video recording) over the last several years. The need is to complete the rollouts statewide and provide life cycle funding for maintenance and replacement.
- The Judicial Inquiry System (JIS) provides statewide information to courts on criminal cases. There is a need for equivalent information in civil and family cases. The Integrated Trial Court Adjudicatory System (ITCAS) project will provide similar capabilities.
- The Court Application Processing System (CAPS) project, a computer application system designed for in-court and in-chambers use by trial court judges and court staff which facilitates work on cases from any location and across many devices and data sources;

provides judges with rapid and reliable access to case information; provides access to and use of case files and other data in the course of managing cases, scheduling and conducting hearings, adjudicating disputes, and recording and reporting judicial activity; and allows judges to prepare, electronically sign, file, and serve orders in the court. CAPS is vital to the adjudicatory function of Florida's trial court judges and has the potential to serve as the framework for a fully-automated trial court case management system. While the project is already underway, the need is to complete a statewide rollout, establish data and interface standards for improved interoperability, and improve data access from clerk's and other court stakeholders.

- The trial courts are responsible for the timely management of their cases. This will become easier with digital-based court information, whereas it was extremely difficult in the paper-based systems. This will help the court move its cases in an efficient and effective manner.
- The courts have benefited from several recent funding opportunities to expand their investment in court technology; however, problems are now arising because the new technology capabilities did not come with life cycle funding to maintain and replace aging equipment.

Conclusion

The public views the court as a single system or enterprise; they do not concern themselves with the details of court organization. When courts fail to function like an enterprise, it inhibits the public's access to the court. The same is true for inconsistent services and service interfaces—whether online or at the courthouse. These issues do not mean that the courts must always and everywhere act exactly the same or concede control to the state. One of the great strengths of the Florida courts is their ability to innovate and experiment at the local level. The goal of this Plan is to achieve balance between local flexibility, operational efficiency, and public accessibility to provide a statewide level of services to court customers.

The Plan makes no attempt to redesign the way technology is funded at the local level, only to secure a minimum level of trial court technology services statewide. To effectuate the business capabilities identified here, it is necessary for the State Courts System to secure adequate and reliable state funding to implement and sustain the technology projects that support these capabilities. During the 2015 legislative session, the SCS will present a proposed comprehensive funding structure with corresponding revenue streams to continually support, maintain, and refresh the technology that is critical to ensuring the trial courts statewide are able to meet the needs of judges, court staff, and the public they serve.

To fully realize the benefits, the courts must follow the guiding principles presented in this Plan to establish a necessary level of court services statewide, present a more consistent face to the public, and work with other court partners in aligning technology efforts.

Establishing Minimum Technology Service Levels

Listed below are core technology functions, as compiled by a subgroup of the Trial Court Technology Funding Strategies Workgroup, with the objective of identifying the minimum core functions that any court should be able to perform.

Server Management (New Legislative Budget Request Item):

- Maintain and support the server infrastructure, storage, E-mail, virtual servers/infrastructure, backup server data, upgrades and server migration
- Qualifications – Data Center Engineer - VCP5 Certification

Network Services (New Legislative Budget Request Item):

- Maintain and support all components comprising data, voice, video, wireless and security - infrastructure, disaster recovery, redundancy, and connectivity with other agencies/circuits
- Qualifications – Network Engineer - CCNP Level

Electronic Document Management (New Legislative Budget Request Item):

- Configure, maintain and support devices connected to the network such as multifunctional devices, printers, scanners, faxes, etc.
- Provide print/scanning/faxing services to customers (internal and external)

Audio/Video Services (New Legislative Budget Request Item):

- Provide support and operational services for audio and visual systems and cabling

Project Management (New Legislative Budget Request Item):

(Depends on the circuit technology model and size of the circuit.)

- Manages projects, sets expectations and maps the benefits to the organizational needs and assures the solution will meet design objectives.
- Qualifications - PMP

Help Desk/Desktop/Training (Included in Existing Legislative Budget Request):

- Provide Level 1-2 user support for any computer and application issues
- Provide training for new technologies/applications
- On Call/After Hours Support

Multi-Media Services (Included in Existing Legislative Budget Request)

- Provide development, support and maintenance for the court's website

Application Development (Included in Existing Legislative Budget Request):

- Provide application development, support and maintenance for the Judicial Viewer application - As well as other software to assist in the efficient electronic processing of the court's work flow
 - Does not include costs for enhanced functionality needs identified in the future

Digital Court Reporting (Included in Existing Legislative Budget Request):

- Provide maintenance and support on the digital court reporting hardware and software

Court Interpreting (Included in Existing Legislative Budget Request):

- Provide maintenance and support on the remote court interpreting hardware and software

Trial Court Comprehensive Technology Plan

Projects to Support Business Capabilities in the *Florida Trial Court Technology Strategic Plan: 2015-2019*

Primary Business Capability

To provide a more unified and consistent level of court services by establishing and funding a minimum level of technology to support all elements of the state courts system enumerated in section 29.004, Florida Statutes.

Supporting Business Capabilities

1. Implement a best practice process for funding proposals by incorporating full life cycle funding of all trial court technology to account for maintenance and replacement costs, which ensures long range functionality and return on investment.

2. Sustain the level of technology needed by a) ensuring courts have appropriate staffing levels available to support technology demands; and b) improving training and education for staff.

In order to accomplish these goals, the following associated technology projects have been identified:

#	Technology Projects to Support Business Capabilities	FY 2015-16 General Revenue (non-recurring)	FY 2016-17 Administrative Trust Fund		FY 2017-18 Administrative Trust Fund	FY 2018-19 Administrative Trust Fund
			Total Cost (includes recurring and non-recurring)	Non-recurring	Total Cost (all recurring)	Total Cost (all recurring)
	Note: These costs have not yet been determined.					
1	Minimum Technology Service Levels	\$4,150,195	\$4,150,195	\$0	\$4,150,195	\$4,150,195
2	CAPS Viewer - Expansion to All Judges	\$3,547,818	\$0	TBD	\$0	\$0
3	CAPS Viewer - Maintenance	\$1,856,988	\$1,856,988	\$0	\$1,856,988	\$1,856,988
4	CAPS Viewer - Refresh	\$0	\$433,333	\$0	\$433,333	\$433,333
5	CAPS Viewer Enhancement	\$250,000	\$250,000	TBD	\$250,000	\$250,000
6	CAPS Viewer - Server Refresh	\$658,614	\$658,614	\$0	\$658,614	\$658,614
7	Development / Maintenance of Data Exchanges	\$0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
8	Bandwidth	\$1,260,988	\$1,260,988	\$0	\$1,260,988	\$1,260,988
9	Court Reporting Equipment Expansion	\$916,064	\$119,487	TBD	\$119,487	\$119,487
10	Court Reporting Equipment - Refresh /Maintenance	\$4,165,765	\$2,583,363	\$0	\$2,583,363	\$2,583,363
11	Court Reporting / Open Court	\$175,000	\$175,000	\$0	\$175,000	\$175,000
12	Remote Interpreting Equipment	\$3,031,560	\$2,827,818	\$2,827,818	TBD	TBD
13	OSCA Supported Consulting	\$0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
14	Estimated Cost for FTE (1 FTE Per Circuit)	\$2,081,260	\$2,034,560	\$0	\$2,034,560	\$2,034,560
15	Estimated Cost for FTE (FTE Support Based on Circuit size 1 FTE small circuits; 2 FTE medium circuits; 3 FTE large circuits; 4 FTE extra large circuits)	\$3,073,275	\$2,966,175	\$0	\$2,966,175	\$2,966,175
16	Training and Education	\$337,500	\$337,500	\$0	\$337,500	\$337,500
17	TOTAL	\$25,505,027	\$19,654,021	\$2,827,818	\$16,826,203	\$16,826,203

Current Article V Revenue Sources Earmarked for General Revenue
Potential Sources for Redirection to Administrative Trust Fund of the State Courts System

Grouping	Revenue Source	Actual Revenue Received					Minimum Revenues Collected	Average Revenues Collected	Maximum Revenues Collected	% Difference between Min. and Max.
		FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14				
Circuit Family	\$25 of additional \$32.50 charge for petitions for dissolution of marriage	\$1,994,443	\$1,932,223	\$1,853,488	\$1,714,524	\$1,667,509	\$1,667,509	\$1,832,438	\$1,994,443	19.6%
Circuit Foreclosure	\$195 in filing fees for circuit civil action relating to real property or mortgage foreclosure	\$4,833,251	\$3,155,467	\$3,927,610	\$4,515,188	\$3,206,281	\$3,155,467	\$3,927,559	\$4,833,251	53.2%
	\$700 in filing fees for circuit civil action relating to real property or mortgage foreclosure	\$157,772,656	\$69,878,100	\$82,033,292	\$82,517,757	\$44,059,639	\$44,059,639	\$87,252,289	\$157,772,656	258.1%
	\$930 in filing fees for circuit civil action relating to real property or mortgage foreclosure	\$80,882,928	\$35,812,763	\$38,577,466	\$39,136,897	\$19,209,254	\$19,209,254	\$42,723,861	\$80,882,928	321.1%
Counterclaims	\$295 or \$395 counterclaim filing fee for circuit civil action	\$3,940,676	\$3,709,557	\$3,771,100	\$4,339,573	\$4,704,429	\$3,709,557	\$4,093,067	\$4,704,429	26.8%
	\$395 / \$900 / \$1,900 counterclaim filing fee for circuit civil action	\$2,633,863	\$1,885,120	\$1,438,483	\$616,836	\$596,980	\$596,980	\$1,434,256	\$2,633,863	341.2%
	\$295 counterclaim filing fee for county civil action	\$588,724	\$497,066	\$489,721	\$452,989	\$272,635	\$272,635	\$460,227	\$588,724	115.9%
Appellate	First \$80 of \$280 (or \$80) appellate filing fee	\$434,242	\$396,332	\$413,217	\$358,837	\$560,263	\$358,837	\$432,578	\$560,263	56.1%
	Supreme Court & DCA filing fees & service charges	\$1,961,552	\$2,028,112	\$2,013,680	\$2,001,013	\$2,148,371	\$1,961,552	\$2,030,546	\$2,148,371	9.5%
Additional Revenue pursuant to Ch. 2008-111	DUI	\$2,468,144	\$2,348,204	\$2,210,397	\$2,164,000	\$2,248,322	\$2,164,000	\$2,287,813	\$2,468,144	14.1%
	Issuance Summons	\$25,775,399	\$15,632,521	\$16,694,796	\$16,040,795	\$11,541,250	\$11,541,250	\$17,136,952	\$25,775,399	123.3%
	Traffic Administration (\$12.50)	\$29,162,106	\$29,500,037	\$29,124,711	\$29,445,847	\$27,493,459	\$27,493,459	\$28,945,232	\$29,500,037	7.3%
	All other	\$34,424,648	\$32,780,951	\$32,879,694	\$32,448,338	\$30,970,444	\$30,970,444	\$32,700,815	\$34,424,648	11.2%
Traffic	Remaining \$30 of \$158 civil penalty for violation of ss. 316.075(1)(c)1 or 316.074(1)	N/A	\$1,142,407	\$1,460,155	\$2,250,587	\$2,297,432	\$1,142,407	\$1,787,645	\$2,297,432	101.1%
	20.6% of remainder of civil penalties received pursuant to Ch. 318	\$19,963,098	\$18,227,043	\$16,387,912	\$15,084,846	\$14,663,996	\$14,663,996	\$16,865,379	\$19,963,098	36.1%
Adjudication Withheld	Fine imposed when adjudication is withheld	\$4,998,063	\$5,394,733	\$5,554,035	\$5,302,020	\$4,672,711	\$4,672,711	\$5,184,312	\$5,554,035	18.9%
Miscellaneous	\$25 additional fee upon receipt of application for marriage license	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$3,234,227	\$3,234,227	\$3,234,227	\$3,234,227	0.0%
	Other*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$419,175	\$419,175	\$419,175	\$419,175	0.0%
Total		\$371,833,793	\$224,320,635	\$238,829,759	\$238,390,046	\$173,966,378	\$171,293,101	\$252,748,373	\$379,755,123	121.7%

* Miscellaneous - Other category includes revenues received from the \$100 fee for attorneys appearing pro hac vice in circuit court, \$100 fee for attorneys appearing pro hac vice in county court, 75% of any amount recovered by the state attorney for fraudulent indigency claims in criminal proceedings, 75% of any amount recovered by the state attorney for fraudulent indigency claims in civil proceedings, and up to \$10,000 civil penalty assessed against persons found to have committed deceptive and unfair trade practices.

Note: Shaded lines represent revenues related to foreclosure filings.

Proposal for Increasing the Recording Fee
Additional \$0.75
Additional \$1.00
Additional \$1.50
Additional \$2.00
Additional \$2.25
Additional \$2.50

Low Estimate	Middle Estimate	High Estimate
\$7,905,144	\$13,808,831	\$27,052,613
\$10,540,192	\$18,411,774	\$36,070,151
\$15,810,288	\$27,617,661	\$54,105,227
\$21,080,384	\$36,823,548	\$72,140,302
\$23,715,432	\$41,426,491	\$81,157,840
\$26,350,480	\$46,029,434	\$90,175,377

Agenda Item III.C. FY 2015-16
Supplemental Budget Request: Substance
Abuse and Mental Health Training

Item III.C.: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Training

Background

In the trial court portion of the state budget, the fiscal year 2014-15 General Appropriations Act provided \$100,000 in nonrecurring general revenue “to train judges and staff on how to address co-occurring disorders in the criminal justice system.”¹ This issue was part of the judicial branch supplemental legislative budget request, having been recommended to the Supreme Court by the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) based upon a request submitted by Miami-Dade County Judge Steven Leifman in his capacity as chair of the Task Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts (task force).

In a letter to the chair of the TCBC dated November 20, 2014 (attached), Judge Leifman reports that:

To date, approximately \$60,000 has been spent to send approximately 140 judges and court staff to the Florida Partners in Crisis 2014 Annual Conference this past July. Staff in the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) are currently working on a plan to spend the remaining \$40,000 on additional training and education initiatives. It is anticipated that these remaining dollars will be spent by June 30, 2015.²

Continuation of this funding was not addressed during the development of the judicial branch’s fiscal year 2015-16 legislative budget request as submitted on October 15, 2014. The task force is requesting that the TCBC recommend that the Supreme Court include a request for \$150,000 in the supplemental budget request for fiscal year 2015-16 “to provide ongoing training and education to judges, court staff, and justice system partners.” In support of the request, Judge Leifman states in the letter:

Through the *Transforming Florida’s Mental Health System* report and the subsequent work of the task force, we continue to learn about best practices aimed at more effectively responding to the needs of individuals with mental health and substance use disorders who come into contact with the justice system. Proven strategies that are more effective and efficient than traditional case processing have been developed to more appropriately handle cases, reduce recidivism and caseloads, and improve outcomes for individuals who come before the courts. To ensure that courts and the

¹ Chapter 2014-51, Laws of Fla. (HB 5001), proviso accompanying Specific Appropriation 3188.

² Letter from the Honorable Steven Leifman, Miami-Dade County Court Judge, Eleventh Judicial Circuit, to the Honorable Mark Mahon, chair, Trial Court Budget Commission (November 20, 2014). It is anticipated that the remaining funds will be used to facilitate attendance at a Florida Partners in Crisis conference in May or June 2015. Florida Partners in Crisis is an “organization that promotes state and community collaboration across the mental health, substance abuse and criminal justice systems to reduce the contact of people with mental illnesses and addictions with the justice system and to actively promote the cost-effective use of tax dollars to increase public safety and improve lives.” Fla. Partners in Crisis, “About Us: Mission and Activities,” <http://flpic.org/mission-and-activities/> (last visited December 6, 2014).

justice system reap the maximum benefit from these innovations, it is critical that ongoing resources be made available to ensure a well-trained and informed judiciary.

Decision Needed

Options

- 1) Recommend filing a supplemental budget request for \$150,000 in recurring general revenue.
- 2) Recommend filing a supplemental budget request for \$150,000 in nonrecurring general revenue.
- 3) Recommend filing a supplemental budget request for a different amount in recurring or nonrecurring general revenue.
- 4) Do not recommend filing a supplemental budget request on this issue.



COUNTY COURT
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA

STEVEN LEIFMAN
COUNTY JUDGE

RICHARD E. GERSTEIN JUSTICE BUILDING
1351 N.W. 12TH STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33125

November 20, 2014

The Honorable Mark Mahon
Chair, Trial Court Budget Commission
Duval County Courthouse
501 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Dear Judge Mahon:

I am writing in my capacity as chair of the Task Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts. The purpose of the task force, as expressed in administrator order AOSC 14-46, is to continue addressing the needs of individuals with serious mental illnesses and substance use disorders who become involved in the justice system. In order for the justice system to effectively respond to individuals with underlying mental health and/or substance abuse disorders, the task force recognizes that judges, court staff, and our justice system partners must obtain ongoing education and training on the latest research and best practices to effectively handle this population.

As a result, the task force requested \$100,000 last year to provide specialized statewide education and training for problem-solving court judges and staff. The funding request was approved by the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) and included in the court's supplemental legislative budget request (LBR) for FY 14-15 and was ultimately funded by the state. To date, approximately \$60,000 has been spent to send approximately 140 judges and court staff to the Florida Partners in Crisis 2014 Annual Conference this past July. Staff in the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) are currently working on a plan to spend the remaining \$40,000 on additional training and education initiatives. It is anticipated that these remaining dollars will be spent by June 30, 2015.

Through the *Transforming Florida's Mental Health System* report and the subsequent work of the task force, we continue to learn about best practices aimed at more effectively responding to the needs of individuals with mental health and substance use disorders who come into contact with the justice system. Proven strategies that are more effective and efficient than traditional case processing have been developed to more appropriately handle cases, reduce recidivism and caseloads, and improve outcomes for individuals who come before the courts. To ensure that courts and the justice system reap the maximum benefit from these innovations, it is critical that ongoing resources be made available to ensure a well-trained and informed judiciary.

In light of this, the task force has recommended that \$150,000 be requested in the courts supplemental budget request for FY 15-16 to provide ongoing training and education to judges, court staff, and justice system partners. Therefore, I am respectfully requesting that the TCBC consider this funding request as a part of the court's supplemental LBR discussion at the meeting scheduled for December 11, 2014.

Thank you for your consideration of this request. I would be pleased to answer any questions or provide additional information to assist you with evaluating this request.

Sincerely,



Steven Leifman

cc: The Honorable Jorge Labarga, Chief Justice, Florida Supreme Court
The Honorable Peggy A. Quince, Liaison, Task Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health Issues in the Courts
PK Jameson, State Courts Administrator
Eric Maclure, Deputy State Courts Administrator, OSCA
Martha Martin, Chief of Court Education, OSCA
Jennifer Grandal, Senior Court Operations Consultant, Office of Court Improvement, OSCA

Agenda Item IV.A. Allocation Requests &
Personnel Practice: Judicial Conference
Funding

Item IV.A.: Judicial Conference Funding

Background

At its meeting on August 3, 2013, the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) received proposals from representatives of the Conference of Circuit Judges and the Conference of County Court Judges for funding from the TCBC in order to enable each conference to conduct a midyear business meeting of conference leaders. At that time, the TCBC approved authorizing use of funds from the TCBC's budget as follows:

- \$33,587 to the Conference of Circuit Judges for approximately 87 travelers from the conference's leadership to attend a one-and-a-half day meeting in winter 2013-14.
- \$20,000 to the Conference of County Court Judges for approximately 50 travelers from the conference's leadership to attend a one-and-a-half day meeting in winter 2013-14.

The circuit conference requested \$33,087; however, the TCBC added \$500 to the request. The county conference requested \$18,800; however, the TCBC increased the authorized amount to \$20,000.¹

Santa Rosa County Judge Robert Hilliard, in his capacity as president of the Conference of County Court Judges, is requesting funding in the current fiscal year from the TCBC for a similar midyear business meeting of the county conference leaders in winter/spring 2015. The estimated travel costs are \$18,800 (see attachment). The Conference of Circuit Judges is not requesting funds from the TCBC this year.

Decision Needed

Options

- 1) Approve use of \$18,800 in TCBC funds from the current fiscal year to facilitate a midyear meeting of the Conference of County Court Judges.
- 2) Do not approve the request.

¹ See minutes from the August 3, 2013, meeting of the TCBC, <http://www.flcourts.org/core/fileparse.php/252/urlt/08-03-13-minutes-DW-FINAL.pdf>.

Projected Travel Costs for Conference of County Court Judges Midyear Board/Committee Meeting

Florida Conference of County Judges - Board Meeting
Orlando, FL (tentative)
Winter/Spring 2015 (tentative)
1 1/2 Day (e.g., noon Thursday - 5:00 Friday)

Total Est. Hotel Costs	\$6,750.00
Total Est. Meal Costs	\$3,300.00
Total Est. Travel Costs	\$8,750.00
Total Est. Registration Costs	
Total Estimated Costs	\$18,800.00

Name: Eric Maclure
 Title: Deputy State Courts Administrator
 Address: Office of the State Courts Administrator
500 S. Duval Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1900

Email: macluree@flcourts.org
 Phone: 850-488-3733
 on Behalf of: Florida Conference of County Court Judges

Est. Number of Travelers:	
Participants	50
Faculty	
Staff	
TOTAL	50

Comments About Participants/Faculty/Staff
(Ex. There may be 2 additional local participants that will not have travel expenses.)

Travel Policies:
 State Travel Policy will not permit us to pay for lodging or rental car expenses for travelers that reside within 50 miles of the program site, absent exceptional justification with pre-approval from the Chief Justice.

HOTEL COSTS			
# of Nights per Person	1	OR	# of Contracted Room Nights
Rate Per Night*	\$135.00		Rate Per Night*
# of Travelers (from above)	50		Total Hotel Costs
Total Hotel Costs	\$6,750.00		\$0.00

REIMBURSABLE MEAL COSTS							
# of Breakfasts	1	\$6.00 State Rate	=	\$6.00	# of Travelers (from above)	50	=
# of Lunches	2	\$11.00 State Rate	=	\$22.00	# of Travelers (from above)	50	=
# of Dinners	2	\$19 State Rate	=	\$38.00	# of Travelers (from above)	50	=
Total Meal Costs							\$3,300.00

*Per FCEC policy, lodging costs are limited to \$135 per night, inclusive of all taxes, service charges, and self-parking. If you do not know the actual lodging costs at this time, please use \$135 per night. However, you must still attempt to negotiate the best rate in your area for Hotel Lodging.

**The state will reimburse up to \$36 per day, based on travel times, minus meals that are provided at the program. Please note that the Florida Legislature has determined that those who are traveling in and out on the same day will not be reimbursed for meals.

The State per diem for meals is:
 \$6.00 Breakfast - when travel begins before 6 am & extends beyond 8 am
 \$11.00 Lunch - when travel begins before 12 noon & extends beyond 2 pm
 \$19.00 Dinner - when travel begins before 6 pm & extends beyond 8 pm

Registration Fees for Conference-Sponsored Programs		
FCEC Approved Registration Fees Conference-Sponsored Programs	# of Travelers	Extended Costs
FCCJ \$112.00 (Includes 3 Breakfasts, 2 Lunches & 1 Dinner)		\$0.00
CCCJ \$75.00 (No Meals Provided)		\$0.00
FCDAJ \$100.00 (Includes 2 lunches)		\$0.00
AJS \$45.00 Per Day (Includes Breakfasts M-F & Lunches M-Th)		\$0.00
Average Number of Course Days		
Total Est. AJS Registration Fees		\$0.00
Others \$40.00 *Per Day (Includes Breakfasts & Lunches on Full Days and Breakfast on Half Days.)		\$0.00
Average Number of Course Days		
Total Est. Other Course Registration Fees		\$0.00

Estimated Transportation Costs by Area for Non-Local Travelers			
Area of Program Site	Average Costs	# Travelers	Total Cost
Amelia Island	\$200	=	\$0
Ft. Lauderdale/West Palm	\$225	=	\$0
Ft. Myers/Naples	\$250	=	\$0
Jacksonville	\$200	=	\$0
Miami	\$300	=	\$0
Orlando	\$175	50	\$8,750
Sarasota	\$200	=	\$0
St. Augustine/Ponte Vedra	\$225	=	\$0
Tallahassee	\$300	=	\$0
Tampa/Clearwater	\$150	=	\$0

(Average cost of travel as of 4/28/10 based on past program expenses.)

Agenda Item IV.B. Allocation Requests &
Personnel Practice: Fifth Circuit Due
Process

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Agenda Item IV.: Fifth Circuit Due Process

Issue #1:

The 5th Judicial Circuit requests that the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) permit them to exchange \$130,130 in due process contractual dollars for salary and benefit dollars to fund two Certified Court Interpreting positions transferred from the Due Process Services Contingency Fund reserve.

Consideration:

The FY 2014-15 General Appropriations Act proviso language in Administered Funds which appropriates 12.0 FTE in reserve states *“The positions authorized in Specific Appropriation 3169 shall be held in reserve as a contingency in the event the state courts determine that some portion of Article V due process services needs to be shifted from a contractual basis to an employee model in one or more judicial circuits. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may request transfer of these positions to the salaries and benefits appropriation category within any of the state courts budget entities, consistent with requests for transfers of funds into those same budget entities. Such transfers are subject to the notice, review, and objection provisions of section 216.177, Florida Statutes.”*

Based on a letter from Chief Judge Don Briggs, the requested certified court interpreting positions will be headquartered in Hernando and Lake Counties, transitioning further from a contractual to a hybrid model. This change allows more flexibility and efficiency in providing certified interpreter coverage in compliance with the Supreme Court rule on the use of certified court interpreters. The circuit indicates this will reduce their contractual expenditures by providing a more cost-effective service delivery model.

The TCBC Executive Committee previously has approved for the 5th Judicial Circuit to access a total of 3.0 FTE from the Due Process Services Contingency Fund and to use court interpreting due process contractual dollars within the circuit’s current year allocation to fund the position. Currently, there are 12.0 FTE remaining in the Due Process Services Contingency Fund.

Options:

1. Approve the request and recommend approval from the Chief Justice to submit a budget amendment to transfer funds from the due process contractual category to the salary and benefits category and utilize 2.0 FTE from the due process services contingency fund.
2. Deny the request.

Trial Court Budget Commission
December 11, 2014
Tallahassee, Florida

Agenda Item IV.: Fifth Circuit Due Process (continued)

Issue #2:

The 5th Judicial Circuit requests \$183,000 in non-recurring funding be transferred to their circuit to implement a Video Remote Interpreting service model on a circuit-wide basis, addressing certified interpreter coverage in their 10 locations (5 county courthouses and 5 county jail courtrooms), within 14 courtrooms and serviced by 5 court interpreting workstations.

The 2013 Legislature appropriated \$100,000 to support piloting efforts of remote interpreting technology that would allow circuits to share interpreting resources across circuit boundaries. The pilot went live in March 2014, between the 7th, 9th, 14th, 15th and 16th Judicial Circuits along with the Office of the State Courts Administrators participation by housing a state-level call manager.

During the FY 2014-15 allocation process, the TCBC approved to fund \$81,428 from due process reserve to support the continuation of the regional pilot. Specifically, the funding was provided for additional equipment installations in the 3rd and 7th Judicial Circuits as well as for redundancy backup for the state-level call manager, additional bandwidth for the statewide network, and ongoing maintenance.

The FY 2015-16 LBR includes a request for the continuation and expansion of remote interpreting as part of the comprehensive trial court technology issue. Included in this issue is a request for the 5th Judicial Circuit, including \$758,000 in non-recurring funds to implement remote interpreting.

The current balance in the due process reserve is \$657,295. However, several circuits have indicated they anticipate a due process deficit in the current year. Further, due to increase expenditures circuits are experiencing based on the increase costs associated with the Supreme Court Opinion SC13-304, *Amendments to the Rules for Certification and Regulation of Court Interpreters*, and increased expenditures in the expert witness costs for competency evaluations, it is anticipated other circuits will experience deficits in the current fiscal year. As of November 2014, due process expenditures have increased 6.92% over this same time period last fiscal year (Expert Witness up 10.83%, Court Reporting up 2.74%, and Court Interpreting up 11.93%). In FY 2013-14, five circuits experienced due process deficits which utilized a total of \$265,765 from the due process reserve.

Options:

1. Do not approved the request at this time due to the uncertainty of due process deficits the circuits may incur in the current fiscal year.
2. Approve the request and transfer \$183,000 from the due process reserve to the 5th Judicial Circuit to implement Video Remote Interpreting.

CIRCUIT COURT

Fifth Judicial Circuit

State of Florida



DON F. BRIGGS

Chief Judge

ROBIN R. HAMEL

Judicial Assistant

Lake County Judicial Center

550 West Main Street

P.O. Box 7800

Tavares, Florida 32778-7800

352-742-4224

September 11, 2014

The Honorable Mark Mahon, Chair
Trial Court Budget Commission
Duval County Courthouse
501 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202-4603

Dear Judge Mahon:

I am writing to you to respectfully request the Trial Court Budget Commission's approval in permitting the Fifth Judicial Circuit to exchange recurring due process category contractual funding for two full-time Spanish language certified interpreters from the positions held in contingency (authorized in the specific appropriation 3198 within the 2014-15 General Appropriations Act), and to request \$183,000 in non-recurring funding from the due process reserve to fund equipment associated with implementing Video Remote Court Interpreting.

The requested Spanish language Certified Court Interpreter positions will be headquartered in Hernando and Lake Counties, and will result in changing our funding model in these counties from contractual to hybrid. This change allows more flexibility and efficiency in providing certified interpreter coverage in compliance with the new Supreme Court rule on the use of certified Spanish Language court interpreters. This revised model will also reduce our contractual expenditures by providing a more cost-efficient service delivery model.

The estimated cost of exchanging recurring due process contractual funding for two full-time employees is \$130,130 annually. Under our current contractual model, the annual projected need (excluding travel costs) is estimated at \$187,200, but our general revenue funding is currently \$154,007. We project that receiving this \$130,130 for 2.0 FTE in exchange for the same amount in contractual funding will allow us to better achieve our projected services need. This change to a hybrid model will allow the circuit to operate more efficiently, while remaining within our current overall due process allocation.

The request for an additional \$183,000 in non-recurring funding will be used to implement a Video Remote Interpreting service model on a circuit-wide basis, addressing certified interpreter coverage for our 10 locations (five county courthouses and five county jail courtrooms) within 14 courtrooms

and serviced by five court interpreting workstations. This equipment is essential to the success of the requested change from a contractual to hybrid service delivery model.

Your consideration for this request is appreciated. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me at (352) 742-4224.

Yours Truly,



Don F. Briggs
Chief Judge

Agenda Item IV.C. Allocation Requests &
Personnel Practice: Hiring Person as Half-
Time Magistrate and Half-Time Child
Support Hearing Officer

Item IV.C.: Hiring Person as Half-Time Magistrate and Half-Time Child Support Hearing Officer

Background

Child Support Hearing Officers and Magistrates

The Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA) and the Florida Department of Revenue (DOR) have entered into a cooperative agreement relating to implementation of the child support program. Among other things, the agreement secures and enforces financial support for children through the provision of court services – with the circuit courts being the primary providers of services by assigning hearing officers to hear child support cases. Under the agreement, DOR’s Child Support Program reimburses the judicial branch, using federal funds, for the cost of providing court services in accordance with 45 CFR Part 304.¹ Further, a child support hearing officer signs a requirements form which specifies that the activities for which he or she is compensated with federal dollars are limited to cases under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. Among the authorized duties prescribed in the requirements form are:

1. Scheduling, preparing for, and conducting hearings in Title IV-D child support establishment and enforcement cases; conducting research; preparing orders; traveling to outlying counties or courthouses to conduct such hearings; administrative duties directly related to these activities; and any other activity specified in 45 C.F.R. § 304.20 that is relevant to the duties of a hearing officer.

2. Reasonable and essential short term training directly related to the performance of the duties specified herein.

3. Without prior written approval from the Office of the State Courts Administrator (OSCA), the hearing officer may not be compensated for the time spent on travel or time spent on training requiring travel, except for travel to conduct hearings or for meetings with judges or other court personnel in the circuit.²

Thus, a Title IV-D child support hearing officer may not be compensated with federal funds for performing activities outside the scope of those duties.

¹ The federal regulations specify that “[s]ervices and activities for which Federal financial participation will be available shall be those made pursuant to the approved title IV-D State plan which are determined by the Secretary to be necessary expenditures properly attributable to the Child Support Enforcement program.” 45 CFR 304.20(b).

² Title IV-D Child Support Enforcement Hearing Officer Requirements: FY 2014-15.

General magistrates, on the other hand, are funded with state dollars appropriated directly to the judicial branch by the Legislature. They “are widely utilized in Florida’s trial courts to assist the judiciary in the effective and timely disposition of cases. They are appointed by the chief judge to hear cases and make findings of fact and recommendations in a General Magistrate’s Report to judges in the Family, Circuit Civil, Juvenile and Probate Divisions. Once the general magistrate has filed a report with the sitting judge, either party in the case may appeal by making exceptions to the general magistrate’s findings and recommendations. If there are no exceptions to the report, the judge generally enters an order approving the decision of the general magistrate.”³

In light of the funding framework for child support hearing officers, the general rule, in short, is that a general magistrate may hear a child support case, but a child support hearing officer may not perform the duties of a magistrate unrelated to child support.

Request to Hire a Person as a Part-time Magistrate and Part-time Child Support Hearing Officer

The Eighth Judicial Circuit currently has open positions for a child support hearing officer (its current hearing officer is retiring) and a general magistrate (its current magistrate was appointed as a county court judge). In a letter to the chair of the Trial Court Budget Commission (TCBC) (Attachment A), dated December 5, 2014, the chief judge of the circuit explained that the two positions primarily cover the circuit’s regional counties of Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy and Union, resulting in a considerable amount of time being spent traveling among the counties and resulting in significant expense and inefficiency. The chief judge is seeking to restructure the positions as follows:

I request to split each General Magistrate and Child Support Hearing Officer position into two half-time positions. One person would serve as a half-time General Magistrate and half-time Child Support Hearing Officer in our northern counties of Baker, Bradford, and Union. The other person would serve as a half-time General Magistrate and a half-time Child Support Hearing Officer in our western counties of Levy and Gilchrist.

The individuals hired for these positions would be considered full-time employees, but would have two position numbers assigned to them. They would receive a salary equal to one-half of the current base for the CSHO position plus one-half of the current base for the General Magistrate position, and would be eligible for all benefits of a full-time employee.⁴

To address the fact that child support hearing officers and general magistrates are funded from different sources, and to recognize the limitations imposed upon the duties that may be performed by a federally funded child support hearing officer, the Eighth Judicial Circuit proposes the following operational framework:

³ Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida, “General Magistrates,” <http://www.jud11.flcourts.org/SCSingle.aspx?pid=358> (last visited December 7, 2014).

⁴ Letter from the Honorable Robert E. Roundtree, Jr., chief judge, Eighth Judicial Circuit, to the Honorable Mark Mahon, chair, Trial Court Budget Commission (December 5, 2014).

1. The Magistrate duties assigned to these individuals will include Mental Health, Dependency, and Foreclosure. Therefore, there is no possibility that the Child Support Hearing Officer may be called on to perform Magistrate functions or vice versa.
2. Detailed time records will be required to assure proper accounting for time spent in both job positions.⁵

The TCBC, at a meeting in June 2004, discussed the potential efficiencies gained by one person splitting the duties of a child support hearing officer and a general magistrate. At that time, some members noted the added expense of sending two people, instead of one, to outlying rural counties. Minutes from the 2004 meeting suggest, however, that the TCBC did not as a policy matter support this approach, due to concerns about potential loss of Title IV-D funding if the moneys were used for unrelated cases.⁶

Funding Methodology for Child Support Hearing Officers and General Magistrates

Each fiscal year the TCBC approves FTE allotments for the Child Support Enforcement Hearing Officer (CSEHO) and General Magistrate (GM) elements. OSCA staff are directed to monitor vacancies in both categories throughout the fiscal year. According to established procedures (Attachment B), when vacancies become available, staff are to recommend reallocating hearing officers/magistrates and administrative support FTE's based on the following: 1) maximum sustained net need based on workload, 2) the one-to-one ratio of hearing officer/magistrate to administrative support, 3) Department of Revenue (DOR) information where appropriate, and 4) circuit information. A minimum threshold of 0.5 FTE negative (excess) sustained net need must be met before reallocation will be considered. For reallocation of GM positions, the combined net need in both the GM and CSEHO categories should be considered. This information is submitted to the TCBC Executive Committee for consideration in reallocation of positions throughout the fiscal year.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Trial Court Budget Commission meeting minutes, 7-9 (June 18-19, 2004). At the meeting, the TCBC was discussing state-appropriated funding for elements of the State Courts System as part of the implementation of Revision 7 to Article V of the State Constitution. According to the minutes, the executive, funding methodology, and budget management committees of the TCBC had recommended that “[a]n individual cannot fill a child support hearing officer position and a general master position. It is recommended that general master positions be released effective July 1 to allow circuits to designate formerly shared resources separately between GM and CSHO caseload.” *Id.* at 8. The minutes further note:

Judge Moran testified before the commission, on behalf of the 4th circuit. The circuit requests to use 1 FTE and split duties between regular master work and child support hearing officer work, for better efficiency. Others members agreed that such a split can be more efficient in some instances, and provided examples of added expense of sending two people, instead of one, to outlying rural counties. However, Judge Schaeffer explained that the trust fund monies are federal funds and therefore, can only be used for Title IV-D cases. The contract was entered on behalf of the state. Non-compliance with federal regulations could result in Federal audit criticism and result in the loss of IV-D funding or other sanctions statewide, not just in one circuit. Judge Schaeffer reminded everyone that there is no prohibition on a general master doing DOR work, only a prohibition on a CSHO paid with DOR funds doing regular general master work.

Id. at 8-9.

Decision Needed

The request from the Eighth Judicial Circuit does not necessitate a funding reallocation to the circuit because the proposed restructuring does not currently affect the total number of FTE for that circuit. However, the circuit's proposal to split each general magistrate and child support hearing officer into two half-time positions may raise a policy decision for the TCBC, in light of the TCBC's apparent prior decision not to support such a practice as a general policy. For example, does the TCBC wish to support such a practice if there are safeguards to ensure no overlap between the magistrate duties and the child support duties performed by the individual and if accountability mechanisms are in place? In addition, the TCBC may wish to discuss how such a practice, if adopted, may be affected by the funding methodology for general magistrates and child support hearing officers. For example, is there a possibility that a circuit with such a practice in place could lose part of the position or both halves of the position if the circuit has a negative net need that triggers reallocation under the formula?



Eighth Judicial Circuit of Florida

Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy and Union Counties

Chambers of
Robert. E. Roundtree, Jr.
Chief Judge

Alachua County Courthouse
Family and Civil Justice Center
201 East University Avenue
Gainesville, Florida 32601
(352) 374-3644
(352) 374-3640 (fax)

Karen A. Wable
Judicial Assistant

December 5, 2014

VIA E-MAIL: MMahon@coj.net

Judge Mark Mahon, Chair
Trial Court Budget Commission
Duval County Courthouse
501 W. Adams Street
Jacksonville, FL 32202

RE: Position Restructure Request - General Magistrate/Child Support Hearing Officer

Dear Judge Mahon:

The Eighth circuit currently has open positions for a Child Support Hearing Officer (our current one is retiring) and a General Magistrate (our current GM was appointed as County Court Judge). These positions primarily cover the Eighth Circuit's regional counties of Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy and Union. Therefore, they spend a considerable amount of time traveling from county to county. This is not only expensive, but inefficient. As we fill these positions, I request to restructure them so they will operate more effectively and efficiently.

I request to split each General Magistrate and Child Support Hearing Officer position into two half-time positions. One person would serve as a half-time General Magistrate and half-time Child Support Hearing Officer in our northern counties of Baker, Bradford, and Union. The other person would serve as a half-time General Magistrate and a half-time Child Support Hearing Officer in our western counties of Levy and Gilchrist.

The individuals hired for these positions would be considered full-time employees, but would have two position numbers assigned to them. They would receive a salary equal to one-half of the current base for the CSHO position plus one-half of the current base for the General Magistrate position, and would be eligible for all benefits of a full-time employee.

We are aware that the CSHO and the GM position are funded from different sources and the challenges this presents. We have addressed the challenges as follows:

Judge Mark Mahon
December 5, 2014
Page 2

1. The Magistrate duties assigned to these individuals will include Mental Health, Dependency, and Foreclosure. Therefore, there is no possibility that the Child Support Hearing Officer may be called on to perform Magistrate functions or vice versa.
2. Detailed time records will be required to assure proper accounting for time spent in both job positions.

I respectfully request that the Trial Court Budget Committee approve this request.

Sincerely,



Robert E. Roundtree, Jr.

RER/kaw

cc: Ted McFetridge, Trial Court Administrator
Eric Maclure, Deputy State Courts Administrator, macluree@fcourts.org
Dorothy Wilson, Chief of Budget Services, WilsonD@fcourts.org
Theresa Westerfield, Chief of Personnel Services, westerfieldt@fcourts.org

Jessie Emrich

From: Jessie Emrich
Sent: Friday, June 28, 2013 8:55 AM
To: Trial Court Administrators; Trial Court Chief Judges
Cc: Kristine Slayden; Alex Krivosheyev; Theresa Westerfield; Dorothy Wilson; Lisa Goodner
Subject: FY 2013-14 CSEHO/GM Allotments
Attachments: CSEHO_FY1314_TCBC.pdf; General Magistrates_FY1314_TCBC.pdf

Chief Judges/TCA's – Attached are the Fiscal Year 2013-14 circuit allotments for General Magistrates and Child Support Enforcement Hearing Officers as approved at the June 18th TCBC meeting. These allocations were based on a 3 year maximum sustained workload methodology that indicates each circuit's net need for hearing officers and general magistrates. The administrative support net need for both elements is based on maintaining a 1:1 ratio of hearing officer/GM to support staff. These charts will be effective for the entire fiscal year. As a reminder, the procedures for reallocation of positions is listed below:

- 1) Reallocations will occur through attrition only - no filled positions will be reallocated.
- 2) Both elements will be monitored throughout the year for vacancies. Issues relating to vacant positions, as they become available, will be brought to the Executive Committee for final decision as to potential reallocation.
- 3) If you have a position that becomes vacant during the year **and** your circuit has a negative net need or uneven 1:1 ratio, as presented in the attached charts, please contact Kris Slayden, at slaydenk@flcourts.org, in Resource Planning, **and** Theresa Westerfield, at westerfieldt@flcourts.org, in Personnel as soon as possible. This will initiate the process for reallocating resources. The position must be held vacant until the process is complete. Only the portion of the position that is considered excess (as indicated by the negative net need or ratio) needs to be held vacant and will be considered for reallocation. A minimum excess net need of 0.5 FTE must be met for reallocation to occur. The Office of Personnel Services will work with your circuit to align the FTE portion of the position that you may fill.
- 4) Department of Revenue and affected circuits will be contacted for information to supplement the workload analysis.
- 5) OSCA staff will collect all relevant information and schedule a call with the Executive Committee for a decision on reallocation.
- 6) The Executive Committee's decision will then be forwarded to the affected circuits and to the appropriate OSCA staff in Resource Planning, Budget and Personnel for handling.

Please contact either Theresa or Kris if you have any questions.

Thank you,
Jessie

Jessie Emrich McMillan
Resource Planning
Office of the State Courts Administrator
500 S. Duval Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1900

Trial Court Budget Commission
April 7, 2014, Meeting
 GM/CSEHO Administrative Support Allocation Matrix

Reallocating Current Resources (Losing Positions)				
Example	GM/CSEHO to Support Ratio	Administrative Support Net Need based on Workload	Staff Recommendation	FMC Recommendation
	<i>Uneven Ratio</i>	<i>Negative</i>		
1	3.0 FTE : 4.0 FTE	-1.0	Yes	Yes
2	9.5 FTE : 8.5 FTE	-0.5	No	No
	<i>Even Ratio</i>	<i>Negative</i>		
3	1.5 FTE : 1.5 FTE	-0.5		Yes
	<i>Uneven Ratio</i>	<i>Positive</i>		
4	3.5 FTE : 4.0 FTE	1.5	No	No
5	2.5 FTE : 2.0 FTE	2.0	No	No
	<i>Even Ratio</i>	<i>Positive</i>		
6	2.0 FTE : 2.0 FTE	2.0	No	No

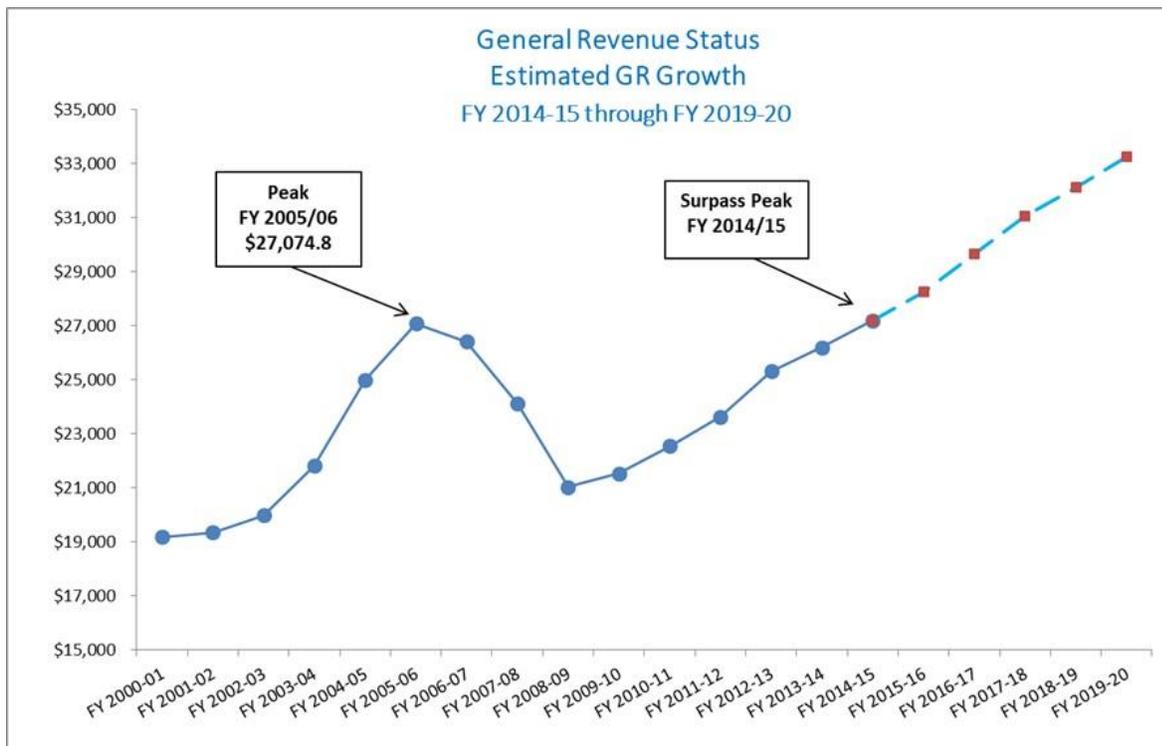
Allocating Additional Resources (Gaining Positions)				
Example	GM/CSEHO to Support Ratio	Administrative Support Net Need based on Workload	Staff Recommendation	FMC Recommendation
	<i>Uneven Ratio</i>	<i>Negative</i>		
7	3.0 FTE : 4.0 FTE	-1.0	No	No
8	9.5 FTE : 8.5 FTE	-0.5	No	No
	<i>Even Ratio</i>	<i>Negative</i>		
9	1.5 FTE : 1.5 FTE	-0.5	No	No
	<i>Uneven Ratio</i>	<i>Positive</i>		
10	3.5 FTE : 4.0 FTE	1.5	No	No
11	2.0 FTE : 0.5 FTE	2.0	Yes	Yes
	<i>Even Ratio</i>	<i>Positive</i>		
12	2.0 FTE : 2.0 FTE	2.0	No	No

Note: When allocating additional resources to a circuit in need based on workload, any disparity in the 1:1 ratio will be addressed before the need for resources.

Agenda Item V. Florida's Long Range Financial Outlook and State Courts Revenue Trust Fund

Agenda Item V.: Florida’s Long Range Financial Outlook

Florida’s state economists released the Long Range Financial Outlook (LRFO) for FY 2015-16 through FY 2017-18 on September 10, 2014, to assist the legislature in making budget decisions during the upcoming session. The document provides information on the state’s fiscal position based on budget drivers and projected revenue.



For the fourth time since the adoption of the constitutional amendment requiring the development of Long-Range Financial Outlooks, sufficient funds exist to meet all Critical and Other High Priority Needs identified for the three years contained in the Outlook.

OUTLOOK PROJECTION – FISCAL YEAR 2015-16 <i>(in millions)</i>			
	RECURRING	NON RECURRING	TOTAL
AVAILABLE GENERAL REVENUE	28,336.7	1,469.9	29,806.6
<i>Base Budget</i>	27,036.7	0.0	27,036.7
<i>Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund</i>	0.0	214.5	214.5
<i>Critical Needs</i>	437.4	35.7	473.1
<i>Other High Priority Needs</i>	434.9	311.2	746.1
<i>Reserve</i>	0.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
TOTAL	27,909.0	1,561.4	29,470.4
BALANCE	427.7	(91.5)	336.2

A budget driver issue related to the State Courts System was identified as an “Other High Priority Need” that will need to be addressed through an increase in general revenue recurring funding in FY 2015-16. The Outlook specifically states:

33. State Courts Trust Fund Revenue Shortfall

The judicial branch’s core mission is to resolve civil disputes and criminal charges. Most of the cost of the judicial budget is expenditures related to judges, associated staff, and expenses. Under the Florida Constitution, the counties are responsible for providing facilities, security, communications and information technology to the trial courts. The state is responsible for the remaining costs of the trial courts and all costs of the Supreme Court and five district courts of appeal.

The Legislature changed the funding sources for the state courts system in 2009 and 2010 by adjusting filing fees for real property or mortgage foreclosure cases, increasing the use of court fees from the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund and decreasing the amount of General Revenue. However, since 2010, court fee revenues have been lower than the Revenue Estimating Conference estimates and insufficient to support appropriations from the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund. To address trust fund deficits, the 2012 Legislature appropriated \$274 million in recurring General Revenue for Fiscal Year 2012-13. Based on the Revenue Estimating Conference held on July 18, 2014, the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund will be short \$15.7 million in Fiscal Year 2014-15, \$13.5 million in Fiscal Year 2015-16, and \$900,000 in Fiscal Year 2016-17, if appropriations remain at current levels. The current year deficit was reflected to be addressed with nonrecurring funds as reflected on the Summary Charts, and the subsequent years funded with recurring General Revenue.

As the attached chart indicates, in FY 2014-15, based on official revenue projections from the November 7, 2014, Article V Revenue Estimating Conference (REC), updated with actual revenue through November 2014, and refunds, and based on actual expenditures through November 2014, and estimated expenditures for December 2014 through June 2015, the State Courts Revenue Trust Fund (SCRTF) will have a negative ending cash balance of -\$13,727,996. As stated above, the LRFO estimated that the SCRTF will be short by \$15,700,000 in FY 2014-15, and will be addressed with nonrecurring general revenue funds. Historically, the short term solution to address the SCRTF shortfall is for the legislature to appropriate nonrecurring funds in the back of the bill during the legislative session to repay a loan.

In FY 2015-16, based on the official revenue projections from the November 7, 2014, REC and expenditures based on the FY 2014-15 appropriation, the SCRTF will have a negative ending cash balance of -\$16,056,751. As stated above, the LRFO estimated that the SCRTF will be short by \$13,500,000, and will be addressed as a critical needs issue with recurring general revenue, through the normal appropriation process during legislative session 2015. This solution would reduce the total trust authority in the SCRTF and increase the general revenue appropriation to the State Courts System. However, as the attached chart indicates, the OSCA projected deficit on June 30, 2016, is \$2,556,751 more than the LRFO estimate.

Decision Needed:

None. The OSCA will continue to monitor GR and trust fund revenues closely. OSCA will meet with legislative staff prior to session to reconcile the difference in the Estimated Ending Cash Balance on June 30, 2016.

STATE COURTS REVENUE TRUST FUND
OSCA Projected Deficit Compared to Long Range Financial Outlook
FY 2014/15 and FY 2015/16

FY 2014/15			Long Range Outlook (Based on July 2014 Article V REC)
1	Beginning Balance July 1, 2014	2,060,034	
2	Add: FY 2014/15 Official Revenue Projections ¹	83,849,447	
3	Add: Cost Sharing	3,695,347	
4	Estimated Total Revenue	89,604,828	
5	Less: Estimated Expenditures ²	(96,672,889)	
6	Less: Estimated Mandatory GR 8% Service Charge	(6,659,935)	
7	Estimated Total Expenditures	(103,332,824)	
8	Estimated Ending Cash Balance June 30, 2015	(13,727,996)	
9	Add: Cash Needed to Address the Shortfall	13,727,996	15,700,000
10	Estimated Ending Cash Balance June 30, 2015	0	1,972,004

FY 2015/16			Long Range Outlook (Based on July 2014 Article V REC)
11	Beginning Balance July 1, 2015	0	0
12	Add: FY 2015/16 Official Revenue Projections ¹	86,500,000	85,500,000
13	Add: Cost Sharing	3,695,347	0
14	Estimated Total Revenue	90,195,347	85,500,000
15	Less: Estimated Expenditures ³	(99,303,698)	(99,000,000)
16	Less: Estimated Mandatory GR 8% Service Charge	(6,948,400)	0
17	Estimated Total Expenditures	(106,252,098)	(99,000,000)
18	Estimated Ending Cash Balance June 30, 2016	(16,056,751)	(13,500,000)
		Difference (2,556,751)	

¹ Official Article V Revenue Estimating Conference revenue projections, November 7, 2014. FY 2014/15 revenue projection of \$83,910,000, updated with actual revenue through November 2014 and refunds.

² FY 2014/15 Estimated Expenditures are based on actual expenditures through November 2014 and estimated expenditures December 2014 through June 2015.

³ FY 2015/16 Estimated Expenditures are based on the FY 2014/15 Authorized Budget.

Agenda Item VI. Update on Revenue Estimating Conference

Agenda Item VI.: Update on Revenue Estimating Conference

State Courts Revenue Trust Fund Forecast (SCRTF):

The Article V Revenue Estimating Conference met on November 7, 2014, to review the official revenue projections for the SCRTF for FY 2014/15 and for the next five fiscal years through FY 2019/20.

For FY 2014/15, the conference principals revised the July 2014 revenue estimate of \$83.2 million slightly up to \$83.9 million. Revenue collections for Article V Fees and Transfers during the four-month period following the July 18, 2014, Revenue Estimating Conference were very close to the estimates adopted for the 2014-15 fiscal year at the previous conference, with the exception of revenues which are sensitive to foreclosure filings. For the SCRTF, the impact of the foreclosure filing revenue reductions was offset by an increase to other circuit civil filings revenue. Foreclosure filings continue to come in below estimate, and, although they are projected to go up somewhat in FY 2016/17 (see attached), they are not expected to reach normal levels until after FY 2019/20.

	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20
July 18, 2014 Conference (Old)	\$83.2	\$85.5	\$85.7	\$86.0	\$80.6	\$80.8
November 7, 2014 Conference (New)	\$83.9	\$86.5	\$88.6	\$86.9	\$85.4	\$84.0

Decision Needed:

None. The OSCA will continue to monitor GR and trust fund revenues closely and will update the TCBC regularly.

Article V Revenue Estimating Conference
Revenue Projections by Source
State Courts Revenue Trust Fund
FY 2014/15 and FY 2015/16
(in Millions)

Source	November 7, 2014, REC Estimates			
	FY 2014/15 Projected Revenues ¹	Percent of Total Revenue	FY 2015/16 Projected Revenues ¹	Percent of Total Revenue
\$5 Civil Traffic Assessment	\$11.1	13.2%	\$11.1	12.8%
\$25 Speeding Fine Increase	\$6.6	7.9%	\$6.6	7.6%
18% Driving School Reduction	\$5.2	6.2%	\$5.2	6.0%
Real Property/Foreclosure Revenue: \$770 Portion of the Total \$1,900 Filing Fee	\$14.0	16.7%	\$16.0	18.5%
\$115 Increase in Probate	\$7.3	8.7%	\$7.4	8.6%
\$195 Redirect/Increase in Circuit Civil (Excluding Foreclosures)	\$24.3	29.0%	\$24.7	28.6%
\$95 Redirect in Family	\$7.5	8.9%	\$7.5	8.7%
Appellate \$50 Filing Fee	\$0.4	0.5%	\$0.4	0.5%
\$10 County Civil Claims (Evictions)	\$1.5	1.8%	\$1.5	1.7%
\$15 County Civil Claims	\$1.7	2.0%	\$1.8	2.1%
\$1 Circuit and County Proceedings	\$0.8	0.9%	\$0.8	0.9%
Court Ordered Mediation Services ²	\$3.5	4.2%	\$3.5	4.0%
Total³	\$83.9	100.0%	\$86.5	100.0%

¹ Projected Revenues from the November 7, 2014, Article V Revenue Estimating Conference (REC).

² Court Ordered Mediation Services includes the fee charged for Mediation Certification Licenses.

³ Totals may not be exact due to rounding.

Agenda Item VII.A. Preparing for 2015
Legislative Session: Leadership
Appointments



THE FLORIDA SENATE
SENATOR ANDY GARDINER
President

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Senators
FROM: Andy Gardiner, President
SUBJECT: Committee Assignments
DATE: December 3, 2014

It is with growing excitement for the upcoming 2015 Regular Session that I would like to share the committee assignments for the 2014-2016 term.

With the exception of a vacancy in District 6, we have the same Senate as the previous term. We have many Senators who have a great deal of institutional knowledge that has been a great benefit to the Senate. For this reason, some Senators are assigned to familiar policy or budget areas. Other Senators are being called upon to utilize their talents in new areas for the best interest of the Senate.

Within the constraints of a block calendar, I tried to give deference to your stated preferences and areas of interest. As I mentioned during the Organization Session, my goal is to keep committees smaller in order to provide Senators more time to meet with constituents and to delve into the important issues of the day. To achieve this objective, our five appropriations subcommittees will meet during the same block. Each Senator will serve on one Appropriations Subcommittee and will be expected to pay particular attention to the development of that budget area.

As we head toward the new year, I encourage all Senators to utilize our professional staff in order to ensure you are up to speed in your assigned areas.

The vast majority office and parking assignments will remain unchanged. If you have any questions regarding your office or parking assignment, please contact Debbie Brown.

**SENATE PRESIDENT ANDY GARDINER
COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
2014 - 2016**

President Pro Tempore: Garrett Richter

Majority Leader: Bill Galvano
Minority Leader: Arthenia Joyner

Agriculture

Bill Montford, Chair	Rene Garcia
Charlie Dean, Vice Chair	Denise Grimsley
Dwight Bullard	Eleanor Sobel
Bill Galvano	

Appropriations

Tom Lee, Chair	Arthenia Joyner
Lizbeth Benacquisto, Vice Chair	Jack Latvala
Thad Altman	Gwen Margolis
Anitere Flores	Bill Montford
Don Gaetz	Joe Negron
Bill Galvano	Garrett Richter
Rene Garcia	Jeremy Ring
Denise Grimsley	David Simmons
Alan Hays	Christopher Smith
Dorothy Hukill	

Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice

Joe Negron, Chair	Greg Evers
Arthenia Joyner, Vice Chair	Anitere Flores
Rob Bradley	Darren Soto

Appropriations Subcommittee on Education

Don Gaetz, Chair	John Legg
Bill Montford, Vice Chair	Jeremy Ring
Dwight Bullard	David Simmons
Bill Galvano	Kelli Stargel

Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government

Alan Hays, Chair	Tom Lee
Oscar Braynon, Vice Chair	Gwen Margolis
Thad Altman	Wilton Simpson
Charlie Dean	

Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services

Rene Garcia, Chair	Lizbeth Benacquisto
Christopher Smith, Vice Chair	Denise Grimsley
Joseph Abruzzo	Garrett Richter
Aaron Bean	Eleanor Sobel

Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Tourism, and Economic Development

Jack Latvala, Chair	Audrey Gibson
Jeff Clemens, Vice Chair	Dorothy Hukill
Jeff Brandes	Maria Sachs
Nancy Detert	Geri Thompson
Miguel Diaz de la Portilla	

Banking and Insurance

Lizbeth Benacquisto, Chair	Gwen Margolis
Garrett Richter, Vice Chair	Bill Montford
Jeff Clemens	Joe Negron
Nancy Detert	David Simmons
Dorothy Hukill	Christopher Smith
Tom Lee	

Children, Families, and Elder Affairs

Eleanor Sobel, Chair	Nancy Detert
Thad Altman, Vice Chair	Rene Garcia
Charlie Dean	Jeremy Ring

Commerce and Tourism

Nancy Detert, Chair	Jack Latvala
Geri Thompson, Vice Chair	Garrett Richter
Aaron Bean	Jeremy Ring

Communications, Energy, and Public Utilities

Denise Grimsley, Chair	Greg Evers
Dorothy Hukill, Vice Chair	Rene Garcia
Joseph Abruzzo	Audrey Gibson
Rob Bradley	Maria Sachs

Community Affairs

Wilton Simpson, Chair	Charlie Dean
Jeff Brandes, Vice Chair	Miguel Diaz de la Portilla
Joseph Abruzzo	Geri Thompson
Rob Bradley	

Criminal Justice

Greg Evers, Chair	Jeff Brandes
Audrey Gibson, Vice Chair	Jeff Clemens
Rob Bradley	

Education Pre-K - 12

John Legg, Chair	Don Gaetz
Nancy Detert, Vice Chair	Bill Galvano
Lizbeth Benacquisto	Rene Garcia
Jeff Brandes	Bill Montford
Dwight Bullard	Eleanor Sobel
Jeff Clemens	

Environmental Preservation and Conservation

Charlie Dean, Chair	David Simmons
Wilton Simpson, Vice Chair	Christopher Smith
Thad Altman	Darren Soto
Alan Hays	

Ethics and Elections

Garrett Richter, Chair	Don Gaetz
John Legg, Vice Chair	Alan Hays
Oscar Braynon	Joe Negron
Jeff Clemens	Christopher Smith
Charlie Dean	Geri Thompson
Anitere Flores	

Finance and Tax

Dorothy Hukill, Chair	Anitere Flores
Joseph Abruzzo, Vice Chair	Gwen Margolis
Thad Altman	Wilton Simpson
Miguel Diaz de la Portilla	Darren Soto

Fiscal Policy

Anitere Flores, Chair	Dorothy Hukill
Rob Bradley, Vice Chair	John Legg
Joseph Abruzzo	Gwen Margolis
Aaron Bean	Maria Sachs
Jeff Clemens	Kelli Stargel
Alan Hays	

Governmental Oversight and Accountability

Jeremy Ring, Chair	Jack Latvala
Alan Hays, Vice Chair	John Legg
Dwight Bullard	

Health Policy

Aaron Bean, Chair	Bill Galvano
Eleanor Sobel, Vice Chair	Rene Garcia
Oscar Braynon	Denise Grimsley
Anitere Flores	Arthenia Joyner
Don Gaetz	

Higher Education

Kelli Stargel, Chair	Arthenia Joyner
Maria Sachs, Vice Chair	John Legg
Lizbeth Benacquisto	Joe Negron
Oscar Braynon	David Simmons
Don Gaetz	

Judiciary

Miguel Diaz de la Portilla, Chair	Arthenia Joyner
Jeremy Ring, Vice Chair	David Simmons
Aaron Bean	Wilton Simpson
Lizbeth Benacquisto	Darren Soto
Jeff Brandes	Kelli Stargel

Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security

Thad Altman, Chair	Maria Sachs
Audrey Gibson, Vice Chair	Kelli Stargel
Greg Evers	

Regulated Industries

Rob Bradley, Chair	Anitere Flores
Gwen Margolis, Vice Chair	Jack Latvala
Joseph Abruzzo	Joe Negron
Aaron Bean	Garrett Richter
Oscar Braynon	Maria Sachs
Miguel Diaz de la Portilla	Kelli Stargel

Rules

David Simmons, Chair	Arthenia Joyner
Darren Soto, Vice Chair	Jack Latvala
Lizbeth Benacquisto	Tom Lee
Miguel Diaz de la Portilla	Bill Montford
Don Gaetz	Joe Negron
Bill Galvano	Garrett Richter
Audrey Gibson	

Transportation

Jeff Brandes, Chair	Denise Grimsley
Dwight Bullard, Vice Chair	Wilton Simpson
Oscar Braynon	Geri Thompson
Greg Evers	

Joint Legislative Budget Commission

Tom Lee, Alt. Chair	Denise Grimsley
Oscar Braynon	Arthenia Joyner
Bill Galvano	David Simmons
Rene Garcia	

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee

Denise Grimsley, Alt. Chair	Nancy Detert
Aaron Bean	Geri Thompson
Dwight Bullard	

Joint Legislative Auditing Committee

Joseph Abruzzo, Alt. Chair	Audrey Gibson
Lizbeth Benacquisto	Wilton Simpson
Rob Bradley	

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

Christopher Smith, Alt. Chair	Darren Soto
Jeff Brandes	Kelli Stargel
Dorothy Hukill	

Joint Select Committee on Collective Bargaining

Alan Hays, Alt. Chair	Dwight Bullard
Lizbeth Benacquisto	Jeremy Ring
Rob Bradley	

Appropriations Committee

Group: G

Chair: **Richard Corcoran** (R-37)

Vice Chair: **Jim Boyd** (R-71)

Ben Albritton (R-56)

Matthew Caldwell (R-79)

Jose Diaz (R-116)

Erik Fresen (R-114)

Matt Hudson (R-80)

Clay Ingram (R-1)

Charles McBurney (R-16)

Larry Metz (R-32)

Jeanette Nuñez (R-119)

Jose Oliva (R-110)

H. Marlene O'Toole (R-33)

Elizabeth Porter (R-10)

Holly Raschein (R-120)

Kenneth Roberson (R-75)

W. Gregory Steube (R-73)

John Wood (R-41)

Dana Young (R-60)

Gwyndolen Clarke-Reed (D-92)

Janet Cruz (D-62)

Mia Jones (D-14)

Mark Pafford (D-86)

House of Representatives Committee Assignments (December 2014)

Appropriations Committee

Group: G

Kevin Rader (D-81)

David Richardson (D-113)

Darryl Rouson (D-70)

Cynthia Stafford (D-109)

Alan Williams (D-8)

**Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations
Subcommittee**

Group: D

Chair: **Ben Albritton (R-56)**

Vice Chair: **Ray Pilon (R-72)**

Doug Broxson (R-3)

Neil Combee (R-39)

W. Travis Cummings (R-18)

Julio Gonzalez (R-74)

Debbie Mayfield (R-54)

Jake Raburn (R-57)

Jay Trumbull (R-6)

Kristin Jacobs (D-96)

Bobby Powell (D-88)

José Rodríguez (D-112)

Clovis Watson, Jr. (D-20)

Education Appropriations Subcommittee

Group: A

Chair: **Erik Fresen (R-114)**

Vice Chair: **H. Marlene O'Toole (R-33)**

Janet Adkins (R-11)

Larry Ahern (R-66)

Fred Costello (R-25)

Manny Diaz, Jr. (R-103)

Heather Fitzenhagen (R-78)

Elizabeth Porter (R-10)

Charlie Stone (R-22)

Mia Jones (D-14)

Larry Lee, Jr. (D-84)

Irving Slosberg (D-91)

Dwayne Taylor (D-26)

Government Operations Appropriations Subcommittee

Group: B

Chair: **Jeanette Nuñez (R-119)**

Vice Chair: **Charles Van Zant (R-19)**

Matthew Caldwell (R-79)

Jose Diaz (R-116)

Dane Eagle (R-77)

Blaise Ingoglia (R-35)

Daniel Raulerson (R-58)

Ronald Renuart (R-17)

Chris Sprowls (R-65)

Bruce Antone (D-46)

John Cortes (D-43)

Dwayne Taylor (D-26)

Victor Torres, Jr. (D-48)

Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee

Group: B

Chair: **Matt Hudson (R-80)**

Vice Chair: **W. Travis Cummings (R-18)**

Michael Bileca (R-115)

Jason Brodeur (R-28)

Gayle Harrell (R-83)

Shawn Harrison (R-63)

MaryLynn Magar (R-82)

Cary Pigman (R-55)

Kenneth Roberson (R-75)

Janet Cruz (D-62)

Jared Moskowitz (D-97)

Amanda Murphy (D-36)

David Richardson (D-113)

Justice Appropriations Subcommittee

Group: C

Chair: **Larry Metz** (R-32)

Vice Chair: **Ross Spano** (R-59)

Larry Ahern (R-66)

Danny Burgess (R-38)

Eric Eisnaugle (R-44)

Chris Latvala (R-67)

Mike Miller (R-47)

Kathleen Peters (R-69)

Carlos Trujillo (R-105)

Kionne McGhee (D-117)

Sharon Pritchett (D-102)

José Rodríguez (D-112)

Darryl Rouson (D-70)

**Transportation & Economic Development
Appropriations Subcommittee**

Group: A

Chair: **Clay Ingram** (R-1)

Vice Chair: **George Moraitis, Jr.** (R-93)

Frank Artiles (R-118)

Bryan Avila (R-111)

Colleen Burton (R-40)

Brad Drake (R-5)

W. Keith Perry (R-21)

Kathleen Peters (R-69)

Lake Ray (R-12)

Bruce Antone (D-46)

Hazelle Rogers (D-95)

Richard Stark (D-104)

Victor Torres, Jr. (D-48)

Economic Affairs Committee

Group: F

Chair: **Jose Oliva** (R-110)

Vice Chair: **MaryLynn Magar** (R-82)

Frank Artiles (R-118)

Bryan Avila (R-111)

Heather Fitzenhagen (R-78)

Erik Fresen (R-114)

Blaise Ingoglia (R-35)

Debbie Mayfield (R-54)

Kathleen Peters (R-69)

Rene Plasencia (R-49)

Patrick Rooney, Jr. (R-85)

W. Gregory Steube (R-73)

Randolph Bracy (D-45)

Joe Geller (D-100)

Evan Jenne (D-99)

Ed Narain (D-61)

Bobby Powell (D-88)

Alan Williams (D-8)

Economic Development & Tourism Subcommittee

Group: C

Chair: **Frank Artiles** (R-118)

Vice Chair: **Mike La Rosa** (R-42)

Brad Drake (R-5)

Dane Eagle (R-77)

Heather Fitzenhagen (R-78)

Shawn Harrison (R-63)

Clay Ingram (R-1)

Ray Pilon (R-72)

Patrick Rooney, Jr. (R-85)

Bruce Antone (D-46)

Ed Narain (D-61)

Bobby Powell (D-88)

Victor Torres, Jr. (D-48)

Highway & Waterway Safety Subcommittee

Group: D

Chair: **W. Gregory Steube** (R-73)

Vice Chair: **Holly Raschein** (R-120)

Larry Ahern (R-66)

Bryan Avila (R-111)

Brad Drake (R-5)

Mike La Rosa (R-42)

Chris Latvala (R-67)

W. Keith Perry (R-21)

Ronald Renuart (R-17)

Dave Kerner (D-87)

Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda (D-9)

Irving Slosberg (D-91)

Richard Stark (D-104)

Transportation & Ports Subcommittee

Group: B

Chair: **Patrick Rooney, Jr.** (R-85)

Vice Chair: **David Santiago** (R-27)

Bill Hager (R-89)

Mike Miller (R-47)

George Moraitis, Jr. (R-93)

Kathleen Passidomo (R-106)

Kathleen Peters (R-69)

Lake Ray (R-12)

Ross Spano (R-59)

Shevrin Jones (D-101)

Ed Narain (D-61)

Bobby Powell (D-88)

Barbara Watson (D-107)

Education Committee

Group: E

Chair: **H. Marlene O'Toole (R-33)**

Vice Chair: **W. Keith Perry (R-21)**

Janet Adkins (R-11)

Michael Bileca (R-115)

Manny Diaz, Jr. (R-103)

Erik Fresen (R-114)

Bill Hager (R-89)

Clay Ingram (R-1)

Chris Latvala (R-67)

Elizabeth Porter (R-10)

Daniel Raulerson (R-58)

Ross Spano (R-59)

Bruce Antone (D-46)

Joe Geller (D-100)

Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda (D-9)

Cynthia Stafford (D-109)

Victor Torres, Jr. (D-48)

Alan Williams (D-8)

Choice & Innovation Subcommittee

Group: B

Chair: **Manny Diaz, Jr.** (R-103)

Vice Chair: **Charlie Stone** (R-22)

Janet Adkins (R-11)

Dennis Baxley (R-23)

Colleen Burton (R-40)

Robert Cortes (R-30)

Larry Metz (R-32)

W. Keith Perry (R-21)

Elizabeth Porter (R-10)

Irving Slosberg (D-91)

Cynthia Stafford (D-109)

Richard Stark (D-104)

Alan Williams (D-8)

Higher Education & Workforce Subcommittee

Group: C

Chair: **Elizabeth Porter** (R-10)

Vice Chair: **Jake Raburn** (R-57)

Robert Cortes (R-30)

Julio Gonzalez (R-74)

Travis Hutson (R-24)

Jeanette Nuñez (R-119)

W. Keith Perry (R-21)

Rene Plasencia (R-49)

Ray Rodrigues (R-76)

Katie Edwards (D-98)

Kristin Jacobs (D-96)

Dave Kerner (D-87)

Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda (D-9)

K-12 Subcommittee

Group: D

Chair: **Janet Adkins (R-11)**

Vice Chair: **Ross Spano (R-59)**

Jose Diaz (R-116)

Manny Diaz, Jr. (R-103)

Erik Fresen (R-114)

Shawn Harrison (R-63)

Mike Miller (R-47)

Daniel Raulerson (R-58)

Chris Sprowls (R-65)

Bruce Antone (D-46)

Joe Geller (D-100)

Shevrin Jones (D-101)

Larry Lee, Jr. (D-84)

Finance & Tax Committee

Group: G

Chair: **Matt Gaetz (R-4)**

Vice Chair: **Ray Rodrigues (R-76)**

Frank Artiles (R-118)

Robert Cortes (R-30)

Jay Fant (R-15)

Walter Hill (R-2)

George Moraitis, Jr. (R-93)

Scott Plakon (R-29)

Jennifer Sullivan (R-31)

John Tobia (R-53)

Charles Van Zant (R-19)

Ritch Workman (R-52)

Lori Berman (D-90)

Randolph Bracy (D-45)

Jared Moskowitz (D-97)

José Rodríguez (D-112)

Hazelle Rogers (D-95)

Richard Stark (D-104)

Health & Human Services Committee

Group: E

Chair: **Jason Brodeur (R-28)**

Vice Chair: **Ronald Renuart (R-17)**

Bryan Avila (R-111)

Colleen Burton (R-40)

Fred Costello (R-25)

W. Travis Cummings (R-18)

Gayle Harrell (R-83)

MaryLynn Magar (R-82)

Cary Pigman (R-55)

Kenneth Roberson (R-75)

Chris Sprowls (R-65)

Jay Trumbull (R-6)

Lori Berman (D-90)

Gwyndolen Clarke-Reed (D-92)

Janet Cruz (D-62)

Katie Edwards (D-98)

Mia Jones (D-14)

Shevrin Jones (D-101)

Children, Families & Seniors Subcommittee

Group: D

Chair: **Gayle Harrell (R-83)**

Vice Chair: **Kathleen Peters (R-69)**

Bill Hager (R-89)

Travis Hutson (R-24)

MaryLynn Magar (R-82)

Jeanette Nuñez (R-119)

Ray Rodrigues (R-76)

Patrick Rooney, Jr. (R-85)

Carlos Trujillo (R-105)

Gwyndolen Clarke-Reed (D-92)

Amanda Murphy (D-36)

Sharon Pritchett (D-102)

Victor Torres, Jr. (D-48)

Health Innovation Subcommittee

Group: C

Chair: **Kenneth Roberson** (R-75)

Vice Chair: **Doug Broxson** (R-3)

Fred Costello (R-25)

Manny Diaz, Jr. (R-103)

Jose Oliva (R-110)

Ronald Renuart (R-17)

Chris Sprowls (R-65)

W. Gregory Steube (R-73)

Jay Trumbull (R-6)

John Cortes (D-43)

Mia Jones (D-14)

Hazelle Rogers (D-95)

Richard Stark (D-104)

Health Quality Subcommittee

Group: A

Chair: **Cary Pigman (R-55)**

Vice Chair: **W. Gregory Steube (R-73)**

Matt Gaetz (R-4)

Julio Gonzalez (R-74)

Travis Hutson (R-24)

Mike Miller (R-47)

Rene Plasencia (R-49)

Patrick Rooney, Jr. (R-85)

Chris Sprowls (R-65)

Bobby DuBose (D-94)

Kristin Jacobs (D-96)

Ed Narain (D-61)

Cynthia Stafford (D-109)

Judiciary Committee

Group: F

Chair: **Charles McBurney (R-16)**

Vice Chair: **Kathleen Passidomo (R-106)**

Colleen Burton (R-40)

Jay Fant (R-15)

Julio Gonzalez (R-74)

Gayle Harrell (R-83)

Matt Hudson (R-80)

Travis Hutson (R-24)

Larry Metz (R-32)

Scott Plakon (R-29)

Charlie Stone (R-22)

Carlos Trujillo (R-105)

Dwight Dudley (D-68)

Katie Edwards (D-98)

Dave Kerner (D-87)

Jared Moskowitz (D-97)

Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda (D-9)

José Rodríguez (D-112)

Civil Justice Subcommittee

Group: D

Chair: **Kathleen Passidomo (R-106)**

Vice Chair: **Walter Hill (R-2)**

Colleen Burton (R-40)

Larry Metz (R-32)

George Moraitis, Jr. (R-93)

Cary Pigman (R-55)

Charlie Stone (R-22)

Jennifer Sullivan (R-31)

John Wood (R-41)

Lori Berman (D-90)

Dwight Dudley (D-68)

Kionne McGhee (D-117)

Cynthia Stafford (D-109)

Criminal Justice Subcommittee

Group: A

Chair: **Carlos Trujillo (R-105)**

Vice Chair: **Charles Van Zant (R-19)**

Dennis Baxley (R-23)

Jay Fant (R-15)

Gayle Harrell (R-83)

Chris Latvala (R-67)

Ray Pilon (R-72)

Scott Plakon (R-29)

Ross Spano (R-59)

Randolph Bracy (D-45)

Dave Kerner (D-87)

Sharon Pritchett (D-102)

Clovis Watson, Jr. (D-20)

Local & Federal Affairs Committee

Group: E

Chair: **Dennis Baxley (R-23)**

Vice Chair: **Debbie Mayfield (R-54)**

Larry Ahern (R-66)

Doug Broxson (R-3)

Danny Burgess (R-38)

Neil Combee (R-39)

Eric Eisnaugle (R-44)

Tom Goodson (R-50)

Lake Ray (R-12)

David Santiago (R-27)

Jimmie Smith (R-34)

Charles Van Zant (R-19)

Daphne Campbell (D-108)

Bobby DuBose (D-94)

Kristin Jacobs (D-96)

Kionne McGhee (D-117)

Sharon Pritchett (D-102)

Kevin Rader (D-81)

Local Government Affairs Subcommittee

Group: C

Chair: **Debbie Mayfield (R-54)**

Vice Chair: **George Moraitis, Jr. (R-93)**

Matthew Caldwell (R-79)

Jose Diaz (R-116)

Cary Pigman (R-55)

Lake Ray (R-12)

Jimmie Smith (R-34)

Charlie Stone (R-22)

Jennifer Sullivan (R-31)

Daphne Campbell (D-108)

Dwight Dudley (D-68)

Amanda Murphy (D-36)

Kevin Rader (D-81)

Veteran & Military Affairs Subcommittee

Group: A

Chair: **Jimmie Smith (R-34)**

Vice Chair: **Daniel Raulerson (R-58)**

Doug Broxson (R-3)

Danny Burgess (R-38)

Blaise Ingoglia (R-35)

Kathleen Passidomo (R-106)

Holly Raschein (R-120)

Ronald Renuart (R-17)

Jay Trumbull (R-6)

Daphne Campbell (D-108)

Gwyndolen Clarke-Reed (D-92)

Shevrin Jones (D-101)

Kionne McGhee (D-117)

Regulatory Affairs Committee

Group: E

Chair: **Jose Diaz (R-116)**

Vice Chair: **Mike La Rosa (R-42)**

Halsey Beshears (R-7)

Jim Boyd (R-71)

Dane Eagle (R-77)

Matt Gaetz (R-4)

Mike Miller (R-47)

Jake Raburn (R-57)

Holly Raschein (R-120)

Ray Rodrigues (R-76)

John Wood (R-41)

Ritch Workman (R-52)

Randolph Bracy (D-45)

Evan Jenne (D-99)

Jared Moskowitz (D-97)

David Richardson (D-113)

Darryl Rouson (D-70)

Irving Slosberg (D-91)

Business & Professions Subcommittee

Group: B

Chair: **Halsey Beshears** (R-7)

Vice Chair: **Larry Ahern** (R-66)

Bryan Avila (R-111)

Heather Fitzenhagen (R-78)

Julio Gonzalez (R-74)

Chris Latvala (R-67)

Scott Plakon (R-29)

Rene Plasencia (R-49)

Carlos Trujillo (R-105)

Dwight Dudley (D-68)

Joe Geller (D-100)

Kevin Rader (D-81)

Darryl Rouson (D-70)

Energy & Utilities Subcommittee

Group: A

Chair: **Dane Eagle** (R-77)

Vice Chair: **Halsey Beshears** (R-7)

Jason Brodeur (R-28)

Tom Goodson (R-50)

Walter Hill (R-2)

Matt Hudson (R-80)

Mike La Rosa (R-42)

Jeanette Nuñez (R-119)

Ray Rodrigues (R-76)

Janet Cruz (D-62)

Dwight Dudley (D-68)

Michelle Rehwinkel Vasilinda (D-9)

Alan Williams (D-8)

Insurance & Banking Subcommittee

Group: C

Chair: **John Wood (R-41)**

Vice Chair: **Bill Hager (R-89)**

Ben Albritton (R-56)

Jay Fant (R-15)

Tom Goodson (R-50)

Kathleen Passidomo (R-106)

Scott Plakon (R-29)

David Santiago (R-27)

John Tobia (R-53)

Bobby DuBose (D-94)

Evan Jenne (D-99)

Larry Lee, Jr. (D-84)

Dwayne Taylor (D-26)

Rules, Calendar & Ethics Committee

Group: H

Chair: **Ritch Workman (R-52)**

Vice Chair: **Eric Eisnaugle (R-44)**

Janet Adkins (R-11)

Ben Albritton (R-56)

Frank Artiles (R-118)

Dennis Baxley (R-23)

Jim Boyd (R-71)

Matthew Caldwell (R-79)

Fred Costello (R-25)

Walter Hill (R-2)

Charles McBurney (R-16)

Jose Oliva (R-110)

H. Marlene O'Toole (R-33)

Lake Ray (R-12)

Lori Berman (D-90)

Evan Jenne (D-99)

Mark Pafford (D-86)

Sharon Pritchett (D-102)

David Richardson (D-113)

José Rodríguez (D-112)

Barbara Watson (D-107)

Rulemaking Oversight & Repeal Subcommittee

Group: D

Chair: **Lake Ray (R-12)**

Vice Chair: **Dane Eagle (R-77)**

Halsey Beshears (R-7)

Danny Burgess (R-38)

Robert Cortes (R-30)

Fred Costello (R-25)

Eric Eisnaugle (R-44)

Heather Fitzenhagen (R-78)

Charles McBurney (R-16)

Daphne Campbell (D-108)

David Richardson (D-113)

Hazelle Rogers (D-95)

Barbara Watson (D-107)

House of Representatives Committee Assignments (December 2014)

State Affairs Committee

Group: F

Chair: **Matthew Caldwell** (R-79)

Vice Chair: **Neil Combee** (R-39)

Ben Albritton (R-56)

Michael Bileca (R-115)

W. Travis Cummings (R-18)

Brad Drake (R-5)

Matt Gaetz (R-4)

Shawn Harrison (R-63)

Mike La Rosa (R-42)

Ray Pilon (R-72)

Jake Raburn (R-57)

John Wood (R-41)

John Cortes (D-43)

Janet Cruz (D-62)

Amanda Murphy (D-36)

Irving Slosberg (D-91)

Dwayne Taylor (D-26)

Clovis Watson, Jr. (D-20)

Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee

Group: B

Chair: **Tom Goodson (R-50)**

Vice Chair: **Jake Raburn (R-57)**

Jim Boyd (R-71)

Neil Combee (R-39)

Brad Drake (R-5)

Eric Eisnaugle (R-44)

Ray Pilon (R-72)

Jimmie Smith (R-34)

Jennifer Sullivan (R-31)

Bobby DuBose (D-94)

Katie Edwards (D-98)

Larry Lee, Jr. (D-84)

Clovis Watson, Jr. (D-20)

Government Operations Subcommittee

Group: D

Chair: **Michael Bileca (R-115)**

Vice Chair: **David Santiago (R-27)**

Jason Brodeur (R-28)

Jay Fant (R-15)

Blaise Ingoglia (R-35)

H. Marlene O'Toole (R-33)

Kenneth Roberson (R-75)

Jimmie Smith (R-34)

Ritch Workman (R-52)

John Cortes (D-43)

Ed Narain (D-61)

Kevin Rader (D-81)

Dwayne Taylor (D-26)

Joint Administrative Procedures Committee

Group: J

Chair: **W. Travis Cummings** (*R-18*)

Matt Hudson (*R-80*)

Lake Ray (*R-12*)

Hazelle Rogers (*D-95*)

Barbara Watson (*D-107*)

Joint Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

Group: J

Chair: **Bill Hager** (R-89)

Halsey Beshears (R-7)

Dane Eagle (R-77)

Lori Berman (D-90)

Joint Legislative Auditing Committee

Group: J

Chair: **Daniel Raulerson** (R-58)

Debbie Mayfield (R-54)

Ray Rodrigues (R-76)

Amanda Murphy (D-36)

Cynthia Stafford (D-109)

Joint Legislative Budget Commission

Group: K

Chair: **Richard Corcoran** (*R-37*)

Erik Fresen (*R-114*)

Matt Hudson (*R-80*)

Clay Ingram (*R-1*)

Larry Metz (*R-32*)

Janet Cruz (*D-62*)

Alan Williams (*D-8*)

Joint Select Committee Collective Bargaining

Group: L

Chair: **Charles Van Zant** (R-19)

Michael Bileca (R-115)

Jeanette Nuñez (R-119)

John Wood (R-41)

Dwayne Taylor (D-26)

Victor Torres, Jr. (D-48)

Agenda Item VII.B. Preparing for 2015 Legislative Session: Session Coverage

Item VII.B.: Session Coverage

**There are no materials for this
agenda item.**

Agenda Item VII.C. Preparing for 2015
Legislative Session: Judicial Branch
Substantive Legislative Agenda

Item VII.C.: Judicial Branch Substantive Legislative Agenda

Background

Distinct from the annual judicial branch legislative budget request, the Supreme Court approves a substantive legislative agenda (e.g., proposed statutory changes or issues related to benefits that are not part of the branch legislative budget request). Following are summaries of the issues the Supreme Court has approved for the 2015 legislative session.

Benefit-Related Issues

Upon recommendation of judicial conferences, the Supreme Court affirmatively supports pursuit of the following issues with the Legislature:

- Maintaining current retirement benefits and keeping the defined-benefit retirement program open for new and existing judges;
- Maintaining health insurance contributions at the current level; and
- Exempting newly retired judges from having to wait a year to serve as senior judges without jeopardizing retirement benefits, which requires statutory changes to effectuate.

The Court also authorizes the judicial conferences to support passage of a joint resolution that a legislator may file to raise the constitutionally mandated retirement age for justices and judges to age 75 from age 70.

Appellate Administration

The Supreme Court affirmatively supports pursuit of the following statutory matters relating to the operation of the Court and district courts of appeal:

- Amending s. 35.05, F.S., to specify that the headquarters of the Second District Court of Appeal shall be the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, Tampa, Hillsborough County, rather than the Tenth Judicial Circuit, Lakeland, Polk County;
- Exploring whether changes are needed, in light of the move toward electronic filing and electronic records, to statutory provisions requiring the Supreme Court and district court clerks to keep records in their respective offices; and
- Providing statutory criteria governing the payment of travel expenses for Supreme Court justices and DCA judges in specified circumstances (e.g., travel between a local headquarters office and the respective court's official headquarters).

Estimating Conference for Due Process Costs

In recent years, the State Courts System has faced challenges in obtaining funding, in the face of competing state priorities, related to constitutionally required due process expenses (e.g., refresh of court reporting equipment). As part of the 2015 legislative agenda, the Supreme Court affirmatively supports pursuing creation of a new estimating conference for due process expenses, or expansion of the scope of an existing estimating conference to include due process expenses, in order to facilitate efforts to obtain sufficient funding through the legislative budget process.

The Legislature has historically adopted the findings of estimating conferences for purposes of funding the issues forecasted by estimating conferences.¹ This proposal would provide the opportunity for the courts system's legislative budget request for due process costs to be supported by an estimating conference.

¹ Consensus estimating conferences are used by the Legislature to develop official information for use in the state planning and budgeting system. "Official information" means the data, forecasts, estimates, analyses, studies, and other information that the principals of an estimating conference unanimously adopt for purposes of the state planning and budgeting system. Estimating conferences are coordinated by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR), a research arm of the Legislature responsible for forecasting economic and social trends that affect policy making, revenues, and appropriations. There are currently 10 statutorily created estimating conferences related to various topical areas, including, but not limited to, criminal justice, education, revenue, and social services. The Legislature has historically adopted the findings of estimating conferences for purposes of funding the issues forecasted by estimating conferences.

Agenda Item VIII. Report from Designee to Clerks of Court Operations Corporation

Item VIII.: Report from Designee to Clerks of Court Operations Corporation

**There are no materials for this
agenda item.**

Agenda Item IX. Other Business

Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee for Conflict Counsel Criminal Cases
 FY 2008/09 through FY 2014/15 Annualized

Circuit	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2008/09	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2009/10	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2010/11	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2011/12	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2012/13	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2013/14	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2014/15 Annualized*	Difference between FY 2014/15 and FY 2013/14
1	\$37,405	\$32,048	\$148,368	\$296,281	\$243,023	\$180,179	\$500,025	\$319,846
2	\$9,328	\$46,778	\$2,250	\$25,370	\$22,310	\$0	\$20,070	\$20,070
3	\$14,880	\$3,345	\$4,215	\$99,388	\$12,623	\$40,069	\$0	(\$40,069)
4	\$175,782	\$508,102	\$1,082,531	\$569,386	\$418,630	\$642,221	\$467,558	(\$174,663)
5	\$23,240	\$64,141	\$71,200	\$445,559	\$93,359	\$396,199	\$0	(\$396,199)
6	\$6,058	\$72,676	\$186,588	\$112,345	\$219,744	\$430,558	\$250,130	(\$180,429)
7	\$126,160	\$69,819	\$76,698	\$178,148	\$282,231	\$173,850	\$434,605	\$260,755
8	\$21,363	\$68,572	\$98,770	\$48,669	\$67,165	\$44,373	\$258,186	\$213,813
9	\$10,104	\$45,547	\$18,828	\$72,658	\$29,235	\$47,664	\$75,538	\$27,874
10	\$50,735	\$62,727	\$221,063	\$616,746	\$62,162	\$339,451	\$0	(\$339,451)
11	\$161,635	\$526,888	\$1,008,927	\$1,410,618	\$1,644,640	\$2,160,616	\$3,860,489	\$1,699,872
12	\$37,034	\$38,087	\$96,825	\$167,775	\$263,017	\$247,416	\$33,889	(\$213,527)
13	\$14,705	\$113,070	\$502,964	\$571,502	\$356,374	\$258,900	\$520,391	\$261,491
14	\$34,527	\$10,203	\$66,055	\$93,279	\$85,469	\$2,280	\$0	(\$2,280)
15	\$65,875	\$154,345	\$454,039	\$1,039,109	\$498,671	\$353,865	\$341,498	(\$12,368)
16	\$0	\$0	\$1,078	\$0	\$0	\$7,141	\$0	(\$7,141)
17	\$232,890	\$504,275	\$572,326	\$974,248	\$410,698	\$647,871	\$1,106,816	\$458,945
18	\$1,500	\$11,491	\$5,028	\$50,398	\$17,527	\$56,319	\$92,470	\$36,151
19	\$16,283	\$75,354	\$23,708	\$123,060	\$211,494	\$388,841	\$271,128	(\$117,713)
20	\$30,855	\$197,284	\$239,775	\$174,358	\$419,605	\$391,395	\$81,378	(\$310,017)
Total	\$1,070,356	\$2,604,750	\$4,881,233	\$7,068,895	\$5,357,975	\$6,809,207	\$8,314,168	\$1,504,962

Source: Data provided by the Justice Administrative Commission.

* Annualized using data from July 2014 through November 2014.

Item IX. Other Business -- Conflict Counsel Criminal Cases
 Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee for Conflict Counsel Criminal Cases
 Monthly FY 2014/15

Circuit	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee July 2014	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee August 2014	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee September 2014	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee October 2014	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee November 2014	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee December 2014	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee January 2015	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee February 2015	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee March 2015	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee April 2015	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee May 2015	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee June 2015	Total Amount Paid Over the Flat Fee FY 2014/15 YTD
1	\$0	\$2,108	\$21,620	\$0	\$142,948								\$166,675
2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,690	\$0								\$6,690
3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0								\$0
4	\$16,250	\$56,150	\$7,238	\$0	\$76,216								\$155,853
5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0								\$0
6	\$10,955	\$9,442	\$0	\$60,480	\$2,500								\$83,377
7	\$71,038	\$7,598	\$0	\$21,763	\$44,470								\$144,868
8	\$29,556	\$42,252	\$0	\$0	\$14,255								\$86,062
9	\$25,179	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0								\$25,179
10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0								\$0
11	\$190,655	\$153,160	\$284,964	\$498,314	\$159,737								\$1,286,830
12	\$2,906	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,390								\$11,296
13	\$23,521	\$6,983	\$0	\$118,898	\$24,063								\$173,464
14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0								\$0
15	\$63,221	\$14,454	\$21,963	\$14,195	\$0								\$113,833
16	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0								\$0
17	\$28,765	\$214,201	\$35,463	\$77,050	\$13,461								\$368,939
18	\$7,388	\$3,710	\$0	\$3,358	\$16,368								\$30,823
19	\$83,114	\$0	\$1,000	\$6,263	\$0								\$90,376
20	\$0	\$13,453	\$5,463	\$8,211	\$0								\$27,126
Total	\$552,548	\$523,508	\$377,709	\$815,219	\$502,405	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,771,389

Source: Data provided by the Justice Administrative Commission.